INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN



U.S. ARMY GARRISON
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021

March 2017

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INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, COLORADO

FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021



Prepared for:
Fort Carson Cultural Resources Management Program
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INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, COLORADO, FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021

Approval

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Program*, and Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*.

Ronald P. Fitch, Jr.
Colonel, U.S. Army
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

1SBCT	1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division
2IBCT	2nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division
3ABCT	3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division
4CAB	4th Combat Aviation Brigade, 4th Infantry Division
4ID	4th Infantry Division
4SB	4th Sustainment Brigade, 4th Infantry Division
AAFES	Army/Air Force Exchange Service
AAR	After Action Report
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
A/DACG	Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality
AFSBn	Army Field Support Battalion
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AR	Army Regulation
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
APD	Army Publishing Directorate
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARNG	Army National Guard
ASOS	Air Support Operations Squadron
BCT	Brigade Combat Team
BN	Battalion
B.P.	Before Present (1950)
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CABN	Civil Affairs Battalion
CCR	Code of Colorado Regulations
CEMML	Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLEO	Conservation Law Enforcement Officer
cm	centimeter(s)
cmbs	centimeter(s) below surface
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CRP	Cultural Resources Program
CRS	Colorado Revised Statute
CSH	Combat Support Hospital
CURFAC	Curation Facility, Fort Carson
DASA	Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
DeCA	Defense Commissary Agency
DENIX	DoD Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange
DES	Directorate of Emergency Services
DFMWR	Directorate of Family, Morale, Welfare and Recreation
DIVARTY	Division Artillery, 4th Infantry Division
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOI	Department of the Interior
dpi	Dots per Inch
DPTMS	Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DPW-ED	Directorate of Public Works – Environmental Division
DSLR	Digital Single Lens Reflex
DU	University of Denver
EA	Environmental Assessment
eCFR	Electronic Code of Federal Regulations
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPO	Environmental Protection Officer
ESOH	Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
FCMR	Fort Carson Military Reservation
FC REG	Fort Carson Regulation
FDsys	Federal Digital System
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPO	Federal Preservation Officer
FS	Field Specimen
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HEMMT	Heavy Expanded Mobility Truck
HHBN	Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, 4th Infantry Division
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IF	Isolated Find
IMCOM	Installation Management Command
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ISR	Installation Status Report
ISSA	Interservice Support Agreement
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
MCX-CMAC	Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections
MFR	Memorandum for Record
MICC	Mission and Installation Contracting Command
MILCON	Military Construction
MLRS	Multiple Launched Rocket Systems
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOUT	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
MP	Military Police
MPRC	Multi-Purpose Range Complex
MSE	Mission Support Element
MSR	Main Supply Route
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OACSIM	Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
ODEP	Office of the Director of Environmental Programs
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PBCUA	Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976
PCMS	Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site
PDF	Portable Document Format
PLS	Planning Level Survey
POA	Plan of Action
POC	Point of Contact
POW	Prisoner of War
PMOA	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
PTRCI	Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance
Pub. L.	Public Law
RCMP	Range Complex Master Plan
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RFRA	Religious Freedom Act of 1993
SARSA	Small Arms Range Safety Area
SDSFIE	Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment
SDZ	Surface Danger Zone
SFG(A)	Special Forces Group (Airborne)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Stat.	United States Statutes
TA	Training Area
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAG	United States Army Garrison
USACERL	United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Command
U.S.C.	United States Code
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WWII	World War II

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson
Fiscal Years 2017-2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 requires the preparation and implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), which serves as the primary tool for the implementation of an installation's cultural resources management program. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 provides guidance and instructions for the preparation of ICRMPs. The ICRMP is a five-year plan that supports the military training mission by ensuring that mission-related activities address cultural resources management issues and legal compliance requirements. This ICRMP represents an instruction manual for the U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson for fiscal years (FY) 2017-2021.

This introductory chapter describes the purpose and organization of the ICRMP, the mission and goals of the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program (CRP), and roles and responsibilities of both military and non-military stakeholders.

1.1 Purpose and Organization

This ICRMP provides a framework to integrate the legal requirements for cultural resources management into the everyday operation of the USAG Fort Carson military mission and supporting activities. The main purpose of an ICRMP is to establish cultural resources goals, objectives, and policies that the USAG Fort Carson will use to identify and manage its cultural resources. The ICRMP also guides the Garrison Commander, the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), and other key personnel in carrying out their responsibilities and in their decision-making regarding the management of cultural resources. It serves as a funding identification document for the management of cultural resources on military lands.

The ICRMP is organized as follows:

Introduction (Chapter 1) provides information regarding the Army mission, the goals of the CRP and major components of the plan. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and partnerships, both internal and external, which are involved in the cultural resources compliance process.

Legislative and Regulatory Requirements (Chapter 2) provides a brief summary of the cultural resource-related laws and regulations, Department of Defense (DoD) and Army policies, and agreement documents.

Installation Overview (Chapter 3) describes the installation and its infrastructure, including a brief description of types of military training and operational support activities that occur on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. It also includes a discussion of the natural environment and an overview of the development of the installation.

Planning Level Survey (Chapter 4) provides a review of existing cultural resources, including archaeological resources; historical buildings, structures, objects; traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and Tribal sites of concern; and paleontological resources. Additionally, summaries of previous archaeological and architectural surveys and evaluations, studies, and management plans are provided.

Cultural Resources Management Strategy (Chapter 5) describes the objectives, priorities, policies, and methods that will be relied upon and utilized to accomplish the legal compliance requirements for the management of cultural resources. It summarizes the USAG Fort Carson's

accomplishments since the inception of the CRP, and provides management actions over the next five years to accomplish their goals and objectives.

Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program Procedures (Chapter 6) provides guidance and procedures that are used by the CRP to fulfill cultural resources management tasks, such as Section 106 compliance, cultural resources investigations, archaeological site monitoring, protection of cultural resources, and Tribal consultation.

Standard Operating Procedures (Chapter 7) includes the standard operating procedures (SOPs) to be used by Soldiers, DoD civilian employees, contractors, tenants, and other users, whose mission and responsibility is not the management of cultural resources, but who could come into contact with and potentially affect these resources in the course of their work. These SOPs aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and the protection of cultural resources.

References Cited (Chapter 8) includes references and resources used to support the development of the ICRMP and the implementation of the Fort Carson CRP.

Appendices (A through F) have been added to supplement the report sections presented in the body of the ICRMP. Appendix A provides a glossary of the important terms used in the ICRMP. Appendix B contains a list of the USAG Fort Carson's external stakeholders and current points of contact (POC) information. Appendix C includes the appropriate-level documentation required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in support of the development and implementation of this ICRMP. Appendix D includes copies of relevant agreement documents, summarized in Chapter 2. Appendix E provides a chronological historical framework for USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, which emphasizes the social, economic, and technological developments that have changed the human relationship with the natural environment over time. Appendix F provides a list of all cultural resources that have been recorded on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, including resource name, site type and theme, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determination of eligibility, and current protection status.

1.2 Target Audience

The Garrison Commander is the approving authority for this ICRMP. The main target audience of the ICRMP is the Fort Carson CRP within the NEPA & Cultural Management Branch, Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works (DPW). Other installation organizations that regularly or occasionally coordinate with the CRP and use the ICRMP as a reference tool include:

- ⇒ Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS)
  - → DPTMS – Training Division
- ⇒ Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
  - → DPW – Engineering Division
  - → DPW – Environmental Division
  - → DPW – Master Planning Division
  - → DPW – Operations & Maintenance Division
  - → DPW – Housing
- ⇒ Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)
  - → DES – Law Enforcement Division
- ⇒ Installation Legal Office

⇒ Public Affairs Office

1.3 Mission Statement

1.3.1 Army Mission Statement

The U.S. Army's mission is to "*fight and win our Nation's wars by providing prompt, sustained land dominance across the full range of military operations and spectrum of conflict in support of combatant commanders*." This mission is accomplished through 1) the execution of Title 10 and Title 32 United States Code directives, which includes the organizing, equipping, and training of forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land; and 2) the accomplishment of missions assigned by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and combatant commanders, and transforming for the future.

The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the military training and mission readiness in support of the men and women of our armed forces and secure the future.

1.3.2 4th Infantry Division & Fort Carson Mission Statement

The mission of the 4th Infantry Division (4ID) and Fort Carson is to prepare "*trained and ready expeditionary forces for deployment in support of Combatant Commander requirements*," to provide "*first class support to Soldiers and families*," and to enable "*unified action with community, state, and interagency partners for the greater good of our Soldiers and their mission*."

1.3.3 USAG Fort Carson Mission Statement

The USAG Fort Carson mission is to provide "*mission readiness, support and services for Fort Carson Soldiers, Families, and the Community to fight and win our nation's wars.*"

1.3.4 Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program's Mission and Goals

The primary mission of the Fort Carson CRP is to support military training requirements, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to this mission is the identification of cultural resources and evaluation of their eligibility for listing in the NRHP (or National Register). A successful cultural resources management program requires projects to identify and evaluate resources, implement protection and compliance actions, and collaborate with internal (i.e. military) and external (i.e. non-military) stakeholders to advance awareness and preservation. Therefore, the **goals** for the CRP are as follows:

1. Support sustainable training;
2. Reduce/eliminate access restrictions due to resource protection;
3. Protect historic properties from adverse effects;
4. Conserve cultural resources and their information for future generations;
5. Increase cultural resource appreciation; and
6. Contribute to our understanding of culture, history, and archaeology at the local, regional, and national levels.

The CRP has established measurable objectives to accomplish over the five-year period covered by this ICRMP; these are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5.

1.4 Information Gathering, Input, and Review for the Preparation of the ICRMP

The ICRMP is the Garrison Commander's decision document for cultural resources management and specific compliance procedures. It is an internal Army compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the USAG Fort Carson's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. This ICRMP allows for the identification of potential conflicts between the military mission and cultural resources management by analyzing impacts from known mission actions and identifying compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

1.5 Roles and Responsibilities

The Fort Carson CRP staff communicates with internal (military) and external (non-military) stakeholders to preserve and manage cultural resources in support of the military mission. Through consultation with these internal and external stakeholders, the CRP can ensure that impacts to cultural resources are considered early in the project planning process, thus preventing delays to projects and military training activities, litigation by external stakeholders, and loss of or damage to irreplaceable cultural resources.

This section lists the internal stakeholders that are responsible for the implementation of the Army's and the USAG Fort Carson's CRP and the external stakeholders that also have responsibilities to the program.

1.5.1 Internal Stakeholders

The Army and USAG Fort Carson personnel have vital responsibilities for the implementation and success of the cultural resources program. Internal stakeholders include the following:

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health) [DASA (ESOH)]: The DASA (ESOH) is the Army's Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) pursuant to designation by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment) on behalf of the Secretary of the Army. As the FPO, the DASA (ESOH) is responsible for oversight of the Army's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (OACSIM): The office of the OACSIM is the Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) staff proponent for the military Cultural Resources Program. It establishes priorities, guidance, and procedures for installation operations, real property management, and environmental stewardship for all activities and functions within Army garrisons. The OACSIM incorporates cultural resource-related requirements into the appropriate regulations, guidance documents, and procedures to support environmental stewardship, and issues programming and funding guidance.

Office of the Director of Environmental Programs (ODEP): The ODEP carries out the OACSIM Army staff function for the Army's cultural resources program by promulgating cultural resources policies and guidance; identifying, supporting, and defending cultural resources requirements; and directing and coordinating Army staff cultural resources program requirements.

U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC): The USAEC is responsible for a broad range of technical support and oversight services for the execution of the Army's cultural resources management program. The USAEC supports the HQDA, Installation Management Command (IMCOM), and the USAG Fort Carson's cultural resources compliance activities and programs.

The USAEC provides technical oversight and review of the cultural resources programs within the Army through the review of agreement documents, such as programmatic agreements (PAs), memoranda of agreement (MOAs), memoranda of understanding (MOUs), comprehensive agreements (CAs), plans of action (POAs), et cetera, and nominations to the NRHP. In addition, the USAEC identifies and implements actions to address Army-wide cultural resource requirements and shortfalls through analysis of Army programming data, emerging statutory and regulatory requirements, and the Army Environmental Strategic Action Plan, and develops, executes, and manages programs and initiatives to address these shortfalls and requirements.

Installation Management Command (IMCOM*):* IMCOM directs and assists installations in the conduct of installation cultural resources management programs. IMCOM ensures that cultural resources management responsibilities are implemented across all installations; monitors installation cultural resources management programs; reviews ICRMPs, National Register nominations, and agreement documents, and forwards agreement documents to USAEC for review; implements HQDA cultural resources management policies and guidelines set forth in AR 200-1 at their respective installations; provides cultural resources reporting information to HQDA, such as the Installation Status Report (ISR) and the Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ); assists Garrison Commanders in establishing reasonable funding priorities and meeting pertinent milestones in program development and implementation in accordance with AR 200-1; and ensures that installation cultural resources management programs are accurately evaluated during environmental compliance assessments pursuant to AR 200-1.

Senior Mission Commander: In accordance with AR 200-1, the Senior Mission Commander ensures compliance with installation policies; applicable environmental legislation, and signed agreement documents. The Senior Mission Commander designates a representative to the Installation's Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC), appoints trained environmental officers to ensure operational compliance and coordination with USAG Fort Carson environmental staff, and ensures personnel receive appropriate environmental training. The Senior Mission Commander also participates in the development of the ICRMP to ensure its compatibility with and support of the installation mission. The Senior Mission Commander for Fort Carson is the Commanding General of the 4ID and Fort Carson.

Garrison Commander: The Garrison Commander serves as the agency official, as defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, with responsibility for installation compliance with the NHPA; serves as the federal agency official, as defined in 43 CFR Part 10, with responsibility for installation compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); serves as the federal land manager, as defined in 32 CFR Part 229, with responsibility for installation compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); and serves as the federal agency official, as defined in 36 CFR Part 79, with management authority over archaeological collections. As summarized in AR 200-1, the Garrison Commander is responsible for establishing a cultural resources management program and designating, as appropriate, a CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The Garrison Commander shall establish government-to-government relationships with federally-recognized Native American Tribes (Tribes) that have a cultural affiliation with USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, and shall designate, as appropriate, an Installation Tribal Liaison. The Garrison Commander is also responsible for establishing a process that requires installation staff elements, support components, and other interested parties to coordinate with the CRM early in the project and/or training planning to determine if any cultural resources may be present that could be directly or indirectly affected by a project or activity. The Garrison Commander establishes the

funding priorities and program funds for cultural resource compliance. In addition, the Garrison Commander has signatory authority for all agreement documents.

Director of Public Works (PW): The Director of PW is responsible for maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations and managing the cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. The Director of PW is primarily responsible for: managing and implementing all facility and infrastructure improvements; advising the Garrison Commander on all aspects of planning, engineering, maintenance, housing, and environmental (which includes cultural resources) programs, and implementing command policies and decisions in these areas; providing services to various mission partners; undertaking minor construction projects; planning and programming major construction; coordinating contractors involved in maintenance and operations; providing services to privatized housing; and managing the installation's environmental program through the Environmental Division (DPW-ED).

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): The CRM, who is designated by the Garrison Commander in accordance with AR 200-1, is the program manager responsible for compliance with cultural resource-related legislation, policy, and guidance. Per AR 200-1, the CRM will be a Department of the Army Civilian (DAC) employee, and shall possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out the CRP's responsibilities. As such, the CRM provides day-to-day management of cultural resources; ensures that all USAG Fort Carson activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources laws, regulations, and other requirements; serves as a liaison between internal and external stakeholders; and updates and implements the ICRMP. For the USAG Fort Carson, the CRM also serves as the Installation Tribal Liaison.

Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS): The DPTMS allocates and schedules access to training areas and ranges to accomplish provisions of this ICRMP, assists in enforcing range regulations, repairs maneuver damage through the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program, and evaluates how this ICRMP affects training. The DPTMS communicates the location of limited-use and/or restricted areas within training areas to all involved organizations in an effort to prevent damage from military training to historic properties and other categories of protected properties. The DPTMS prepares and updates the Range Complex Master Plan (RCMP), regarding the operation of existing ranges and planning for future range needs. The RCMP also includes analyses of cultural resource management activities as it relates to live fire ranges.

Directorate of Family, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (DFMWR): The DFMWR establishes procedures and develops projects pertaining to various aspects of Installation morale, welfare, and recreation activities, such as picnicking, camping, archery, bird watching, wildlife photography, and other outdoor sports activities.

Directorate of Emergency Services (DES): The Fort Carson Conservation Law Enforcement Program, which falls under the DES, is responsible for actively enforcing local, state, and federal environmental, natural and cultural resource laws and regulations. The Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs) are responsible for investigating reported incidences of looting, vandalism or other violations of the ARPA, as well as monitoring significant cultural resources for ARPA violations.

Public Affairs Office (PAO): The PAO is responsible for promoting USAG Fort Carson activities to the public and providing professional public relations advice and support to installation leaders

and activities. The PAO assists in distributing information related to the CRP's initiatives and public outreach opportunities.

Staff Judge Advocate (SJA): The SJA provides legal advice, counsel and services to command, staff and subordinate elements of the USAG Fort Carson. With regards to cultural resources management, the responsibilities of the SJA include conducting legal research and preparing legal opinions that pertain to the interpretation and application of laws, regulations, statutes, and other directives; coordinating with the Department of Justice, Environmental Law Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, and other agencies on litigation matters; advising the DPW on compliance with cultural resources and environmental legislation; and advising the G3 and DPTMS on laws and regulations that affect training land use, management and compliance.

4th Infantry Division (4ID): The 4ID is the major command that is stationed at Fort Carson to whom garrison support is provided. The 4ID is divided into three Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs): 1st Stryker BCT (1SBCT), the "Raider" Brigade; the 2nd Infantry BCT (2IBCT), the "Warhorse" Brigade; and the 3rd Armored BCT (3ABCT), the "Iron" Brigade. The 4ID also includes the 4th Combat Aviation Brigade (4CAB), the "Iron Eagles." Other division units include the Division Artillery (DIVARTY), the 4th Sustainment Brigade (4SB), and the Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion (HHBN). The Commanding General of the 4ID is the Senior Mission Commander for Fort Carson, and as such, has responsibilities for the management of cultural resources per AR 200-1 and discussed above. The 4ID must inform the CRM of proposed actions, receive annual resources awareness training, and follow the SOPs contained in this ICRMP.

The G3, an element of the 4ID, is responsible for planning military training and operations. It also provides military training requirements for ranges and training areas. The G3 coordinates with the DPTMS, as required, to ensure proper consideration of training requirements in all aspects of planning and execution of programs associated with cultural resources management.

Mission Partners: In addition to the 4ID, the USAG Fort Carson provides logistical and administrative support to other mission partners. These mission partners include other military tenant units, such as the 440th Civil Affairs Battalion (CABN); the 4th Engineer Battalion (BN); the 10th Combat Support Hospital (CSH); the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) [SFG(A)], 1st Special Forces; the 13th Air Support Operations Squadron (ASOS); the 71st Ordnance Group; the 423rd Transportation Company; the 743rd Military Intelligence BN; the 759th Military Police (MP) BN; the Army Field Support Battalion (AFSBn) – Carson; and the Mission Support Element (MSE). Other mission partners include, but are not limited to, the Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC), Evans Community Hospital, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and the Colorado Army National Guard (ARNG). To support their respective missions, mission partners perform or request a wide range of activities that may affect cultural resources, such as military training; facilities maintenance, repair, renovation, demolition, and/or new construction; and other undertakings. As stipulated in AR 200-1 and federal laws and regulation, the ultimate responsibility for protecting and managing cultural resources falls upon the Garrison Commander and the designated CRM, not on the mission partners. Interservice support agreements (ISSAs) have been signed with a majority of the mission partners, stating that the USAG Fort Carson is responsible for compliance with cultural resources legislation. The mission partners must inform the CRM of proposed actions, receive annual cultural resources awareness training, and follow the SOPs contained in this ICRMP.

1.5.2 External Stakeholders

This section summarizes the roles of the following external stakeholders, or non-military participants. Appendix B lists the current POCs for each of the following external stakeholders.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The NHPA established the ACHP to act as the independent federal agency to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic properties in their project planning. The ACHP issues the regulations (i.e. 36 CFR Part 800) to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution for the regulations. The ACHP contributes to the Fort Carson CRP by participating on an as-needed basis in undertaking reviews and in the development of NHPA-related agreement documents, such as PAs and MOAs.

National Park Service (NPS): Acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), the NPS administers the National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) and National Register programs. NHLs are nationally significant historic places that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States and have been designated as such by the SOI. The NRHP is the nation's official list of historic properties, and includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant on a local, state or national level. The Keeper of the National Register has the final authority regarding a cultural resource's determination of eligibility.

Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The SHPO reflects the interests of the State of Colorado and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the USAG Fort Carson in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO*):* A THPO that is appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106. If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the USAG Fort Carson shall consult with the THPO, in lieu of the SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO. If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the USAG Fort Carson shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

Tribes: Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the USAG Fort Carson to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that could be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of the USAG Fort Carson to identify federally-recognized Tribes that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Appendix B lists the Tribes, who have indicated that USAG Fort Carson-managed lands lie within their area of interest, as well as the current POCs for each Tribe.

Interested Parties and the Public: The USAG Fort Carson shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties, such as certified local governments, other local county and city governments, and historic preservation organizations, regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP. Appendix B lists the organizations and individuals who have expressed interest in consulting on USAG Fort Carson actions.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Cultural resources include historic properties, as defined in the NHPA; archaeological resources, as defined in the ARPA; cultural items, as defined in the NAGPRA; sacred sites, as defined in Executive Order (EO) 13007, access to which is afforded under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); archaeological collections, as defined in 36 CFR Part 79; and significant paleontological resources, as defined in the Antiquities Act of 1906. Requirements set forth in the NEPA, NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, and their implementing regulations; various EOs and Presidential Memoranda; and DoD and Army regulations, policies, and guidance define the USAG Fort Carson's compliance responsibilities for the management of cultural resources.

The following is a brief overview of the federal statutes and regulations; EOs and Presidential Memoranda; DoD-specific and Army-specific regulations, policies and guidance; and state legislation that is applicable to the management of cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.

2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

The following list of federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources by the USAG Fort Carson. Statutes can be researched online at Cornell University Law School's Legal Information Institute website (http://www.law.cornell.edu/). Regulations can be researched online at U.S. Government Publishing Office's Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR) website (http://www.ecfr.gov/). In addition, online versions of government publications can be located through the U.S. Government Publishing Office's Federal Digital System (FDsys) (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action).

2.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended [Public Law (Pub. L.) 91-190; 83 Statute (Stat.) 852; 42 U.S. Code (U.S.C.) § 4321 et seq.]

The NEPA sets forth a broad national policy to protect the human environment, including physical, natural, cultural, and social aspects. The NEPA requires federal agencies to analyze, consider, and disclose environmental factors as part of their decision-making process. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. This Act also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500–1518 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all federal agencies for implementing NEPA. Regulation 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (AR 200-2)*, sets forth the Army's requirements for implementing the NEPA. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements. The Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) has been completed; and are available from the Fort Carson NEPA Program Manager and are included in Appendix C.

2.1.2 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Pub. L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.)

The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally-owned or –controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. It also establishes the NRHP, the official inventory of the Nation's significant cultural resources; the ACHP, which advises the President and Congress on historic preservation

matters and provides guidance to federal agencies; the SHPO, who administers the state's historic preservation programs; and the THPO, who administers the Tribal historic preservation programs. The two key elements of the NHPA that are of importance to the Fort Carson CRP are Sections 106 and 110.

Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federal actions on historic properties and to afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on those actions prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds. Regulation 36 CFR 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties (i.e. the Section 106 process). The Section 106 process ensures that the USAG Fort Carson has considered the effects of its actions on historic properties and has consulted with the SHPO and/or THPO, Tribes, and other interested parties on its determination of effect. Section 106 does not require the preservation of historic properties; it also does not automatically stop a project from moving forward. Both of these beliefs are common misconceptions.

Section 110 requires federal agencies to establish a historic preservation program; to designate a FPO; to affirm their stewardship responsibilities; to locate, inventory, and nominate all historic properties under its control, and document properties to be altered or demolished; and to minimize, to the extent possible, any harm to NHLs.

In addition to Sections 106 and 110, other sections that help inform the Fort Carson CRP include: Section 111, which encourages the adaptive reuse of historic properties, and the lease or exchange of historic properties that are not need for current or projected agency purposes; Section 112, which states that historic preservation activities shall be conducted by persons who meet the professional qualification standards published by the SOI; and Section 304, which authorizes the withholding of information from public disclosure on the location, character, and/or ownership of a historic property, if that disclosure may cause invasion of privacy, harm to the resource, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

In addition to 36 CFR 800, other regulations, implementing the NHPA, that are of importance to the USAG Fort Carson include:

- ⇒ 36 CFR 60, *National Register of Historic Places*, establishes the NRHP, which is administered by the Department of the Interior (DOI). The NRHP lists districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. It also sets forth the procedures for listing properties in the NRHP.
- ⇒ 36 CFR 63, *Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places*, assists federal agencies in identifying and evaluating a property's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. It sets forth the procedures for requesting determinations of eligibility.
- ⇒ 36 CFR 68, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, establishes the guidelines for the treatment of historic properties, including standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.
- ⇒ 36 CFR 78, *Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act*, sets forth the procedures whereby federal agencies (in consultation with the DOI) can waive Section 110 responsibilities in response to a major natural disaster or an imminent threat to national security.

2.1.3 Archaeological Resources Protect Act of 1979 (Pub. L. 96-95; 93 Stat. 721; 16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-470mm)

The ARPA provides for the protection of archaeological resources that are on public and Tribal lands, and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information. Regulation 32 CFR 229, *Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations*, sets forth the requirements and procedures implemented by the DoD to carry out the provisions of the ARPA.

2.1.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended (Pub. L. 101-601; 104 Stat. 3048; 25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013)

The NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of Native American cultural items (i.e. funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony) and human remains that are excavated or discovered on federal or Tribal lands after 16 November 1990. Regulation 43 CFR 10, *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations*, sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of the NAGPRA.

2.1.5 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-341; 92 Stat. 469; 42 U.S.C. § 1996)

The AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of Native American Tribes, including access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. In addition, this Act includes the provision that Tribal leadership have the right to be consulted by federal agencies prior to any type of disturbance to burial sites related to Tribal ancestry.

2.1.6 Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79)

Regulation 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, defines the term “archaeological collections” and sets forth the requirements for processing, maintaining, and curating archaeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and Native American human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.

2.1.7 Antiquities Act of 1906 (Pub. L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. § 431 et seq.)

The Antiquities Act of 1906, also referred to as the National Monument Act, provides for the protection of prehistoric and historic remains, paleontological resources, or any object of antiquity on federal property. It authorizes the scientific investigation of antiquities on federal property, subject to permits and regulations. The Act also establishes criminal sanctions for unauthorized destruction or appropriation of antiquities. Regulation 43 CFR 3, *Preservation of American Antiquities*, sets forth the procedures for the issuance of permits and the instructions for the seizure of illegally acquired antiquities.

2.1.8 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-291; 88 Stat. 174; 16 U.S.C. §§ 469-469c-2)

The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) builds upon the national policy that was set forth by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and is an amendment to the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. It provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data, including relics and

specimens, that might be lost or destroyed due to: 1) activities, such as flooding, construction of access roads, relocation of transportation corridors, et cetera, associated with the construction of a dam or reservoir by federal agencies or by private individuals and corporations licensed by a federal agency; and 2) any federal construction project or federally-licensed activity or program that alters the landscape. It also directs federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior if any of the aforementioned projects will cause irreparable damage to or loss of significant scientific, prehistoric, historical or archaeological data. This Act is also referred to as the Historical and Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the Archaeological Recovery Act, or the Moss-Bennett Act.

2.1.9 Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Pub. L. 74-292; 49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C §§ 461-467)

The Historic Sites Act establishes the national policy for the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects for public use. It establishes criminal sanctions for violations of regulations pursuant to the Act. It also establishes the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the NHLs Program. Regulation 36 CFR 65 sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of the NHLs Program.

2.1.10 Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (Pub. L. 103-141; 107 Stat. 1488; 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb et seq.)

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) ensures that the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution has not been violated by restoring the compelling interest test (the Sherbert test) and guarantying its application to all cases where the freedom to exercise religion has been substantially burdened by the government. RFRA applies to all religions, including Native American religions.

2.1.11 Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-541; 90 Stat. 2505; 40 U.S.C. § 601a)

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act (PBCUA) encourages the adaptive reuse of buildings of historical, architectural, or cultural significance as administrative buildings for federal agencies.

2.2 Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

The following list of EOs and Presidential Memoranda are applicable to the management of cultural resources by the USAG Fort Carson. Online versions of the EOs and Presidential Memoranda can be located through the National Archives' website (http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders), the Federal Register's website (http://www.federalregister.gov), or the U.S. Government Publishing Office's FDsys (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action).

2.2.1 Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

EO 11593 directs federal agencies to inventory their cultural resources and to establish policies and procedures to ensure the protection, restoration, and maintenance of federally-owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.

2.2.2 Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites

To the extent that is practical and allowed by law, EO 13007 directs federal agencies to allow Native Americans to worship at sacred sites located on federal property and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity and maintain confidentiality of sacred sites, as long as it does not interfere with the mission of the agency.

2.2.3 Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Native American Tribal Governments

EO 13175 directs federal agencies to consult and coordinate, on a government-to-government basis, with Tribal governments whose interest may be affected by activities taking place on federal property.

2.2.4 Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America

EO 13287 directs federal agencies to actively advance the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of federally-owned historic properties, and encourages federal agencies to establish partnerships with other entities to use these historic properties for economic development (e.g. heritage tourism) and other public benefits.

2.2.5 Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with Tribal governments.

2.2.6 Presidential Memorandum dated 5 November 2009 – Tribal Consultation

This memorandum directs executive departments and agencies to develop a plan of action, in consultation with Tribal governments, for the implementation of EO 13175.

2.3 Department of Defense and Army Regulations, Policy and Guidance, Program Comments and Agreement Documents

The following list of DoD and Army regulations, policy and guidance, program comments, and other agreement documents are applicable to the management of cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. Online versions of the DoD's policy and guidance can be found on the DoD Environment, Safety and Occupational, Health Network and Information Exchange (DENIX) website (http://www.denix.osd.mil) or the official DoD website for DoD Issuances (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/). Online versions of Army policy and guidance can be found on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) website (http://www.apd.army.mil) or the USAEC website (http://aec.army.mil). The Program Comments and agreement documents can be accessed online at the ACHP's website (http://www.achp.gov).

2.3.1 Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes

DoDI 4710.02 establishes the DoD policy, responsibilities, and procedures for interacting and working with federally-recognized Tribes.

2.3.2 Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management

DoDI 4715.16 establishes the DoD policy and responsibilities for compliance with relevant federal statutes and regulations, EOs, and Presidential Memoranda for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands.

2.3.3 Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy

The DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy is an annotated policy that provides guidance for interacting and working with federally-recognized Tribes.

2.3.4 Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement

Chapter 6 of AR 200-1 outlines the Army policy and responsibilities for compliance with relevant federal statutes and regulations, EOs, and Presidential Memoranda for the integrated management of cultural resources on Army installations.

2.3.5 Army Policy Guidance for Implementing American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, dated 10 July 2014

This policy guidance establishes the Army's policy for interacting and working with federally-recognized Tribes.

2.3.6 World War II Temporary Buildings Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (1986, amended 1991)

The World War II Temporary Buildings Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) addresses all temporary mobilization buildings, i.e. those buildings that were constructed between 1939 and 1946 that were not intended to be permanent facilities. It provides a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance in a one-time, DoD-wide action that covers the demolition of these buildings. The PMOA does not cover other management actions, such as maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; et cetera.

2.3.7 Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962) (May 2002)

This Program Comment addresses all Army family housing that was constructed under the Capehart (1955-1962) and Wherry (1949-1954) funding programs. Associated structures, such as detached garages, carports and storage buildings, and landscape features, such as roads, playgrounds, parking areas, signs, et cetera, are also covered. It provides a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance in a one-time, Army-wide action that covers the following management actions: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership.

2.3.8 Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities (August 2006)

This Program Comment addresses all World War II- and Cold War-era ammunition storage facilities constructed between 1939 and 1974. It provides a programmatic approach to NHPA

Section 106 compliance in a one-time, DoD-wide action that covers the following management actions: ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; and closure of the facilities. It does not apply to ammunition storage facilities that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

2.3.9 Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974) (August 2006)

This Program Comment addresses all Cold War-era unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) constructed from 1946 to 1974. Buildings and structures that were constructed to support military housing needs, such as dining and laundry facilities, are also covered. It provides a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance in a one-time, DoD-wide action that covers the following management actions: ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; and closure of the facilities. It does not apply to UPH that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

2.3.10 Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants (August 2006)

This Program Comment addresses all World War II- and Cold War-era Army ammunition manufacturing facilities and plants constructed between 1939 and 1974. It provides a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance in a one-time, DoD-wide action that covers the following management actions: ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; and closure of the facilities. It does not apply to Army ammunition production facilities and plants that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

2.3.11 Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures (November 2008) – Terminated

This Program Comment establishes a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance in a one-time, DoD-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action that covers the routine repair and maintenance of historic properties in which the DoD opts to repair and maintain those resources in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (codified in 36 CFR Part 67). It does not cover any aspect of an undertaking that goes beyond specific rehabilitation treatment measures. **This Program Comment was terminated on its own accord on November 1, 2018. There are no plans to extend it.**

2.4 State Laws and Regulations

The following state laws and regulations are related to cultural resources on state lands, and do not apply to federal property. More information can be found on the History Colorado's website (http://www.historycolorado.org).

2.4.1 Historical, Prehistorical, and Archaeological Resources Act of 1973 [Colorado Revised Statute (CRS) 24-80-401 to 411] and Unmarked Human Graves (CRS 24-80-1301 to 1305)

CRS 24-80-401 to 411 establishes the Office of the State Archaeologist, a permitting system for archaeological and paleontological fieldwork, curation standards for state-owned collections, and penalties for violations of this Act. CRS 24-80-1301 to 1305 establishes the procedures to follow in the event that human remains are discovered and assigns penalties for knowingly disturbing unmarked human burials. Regulation 8 Code of Colorado Regulations (CCR) 1504-7 sets forth the rules and procedures to carry out both statutes.

2.5 Fort Carson Regulations, Policy and Guidance, and Agreement Documents

The following list of Fort Carson-specific regulations, policy and guidance, and agreement documents are applicable to the management of cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. Online versions can be located on the Fort Carson website (http://www.carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html).

2.5.1 Fort Carson Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Management and Protection

Chapter 9 of Fort Carson Regulation (FC REG) 200-1 outlines USAG Fort Carson's policy and responsibilities for compliance with relevant federal statutes and regulations, EOs, and Presidential Memoranda for the integrated management of cultural resources.

2.5.2 Programmatic Agreement among the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities for Areas on Fort Carson, Colorado (March 2013; amended March 2018)

This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for certain undertakings that occur within the following built environment areas on Fort Carson: the Main Post area south to Rock Creek, Scout Camp, Bird Farm Recreation Area, Townsend Reservoir, Haymes Reservoir, the Wildlife Demonstration Area, Turkey Creek Recreation Area, and Camp Red Devil. In addition, it establishes a requirement to prepare an annual report of undertakings and actions completed during the fiscal year. An amendment was executed in March 2018, which extends the expiration date of the PA until December 31, 2019. This PA will be referred to as the Fort Carson Built Environment PA throughout the document. A copy of the amended PA is included in Appendix D.

2.5.3 Programmatic Agreement among U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado (March 2014; May 2018)

This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for certain undertakings that occur within the 122,503-acre parcel, referred to as downrange Fort Carson. In addition, it establishes site monitoring and protection procedures for archaeological resources located within downrange Fort Carson. It also requires annual cultural resources awareness training and an annual report of activities. This PA also stipulates that the USAG Fort Carson shall expend $1,485,000 to fund projects in the following three general categories: 1) a Native American ethnographic oral history project specific to Fort Carson and PCMS lands; 2) archaeological context studies to address

data gaps using Fort Carson and PCMS cultural resources; and 3) project(s) that support the Santa Fe Trail community outreach. An amendment was executed in April 2018, which provided clarification for certain stipulations, standardized the language with the other PAs, and better defined the site monitoring program. This PA will be referred to as the Fort Carson Downrange PA throughout the document. A copy of the amended PA is included in Appendix D.

2.5.4 Programmatic Agreement among U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado (April 2014; amended April 2018)

This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for certain undertakings that occur on the PCMS. In addition, this PA establishes site monitoring and protection procedures for archaeological resources located on the PCMS. It also requires annual cultural resources awareness training and an annual report of activities. An amendment was executed in April 2018, which provided clarification for certain stipulations, standardized the language with the other PAs, and better defined the site monitoring program. This PA will be referred to as the PCMS PA throughout the document. A copy of the amended PA is included in Appendix D.

2.5.5 Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy, and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado (2004)

This comprehensive agreement establishes the procedures that the CRP shall follow regarding Tribal notification and consultation and the treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural items, as defined in NAGPRA, that are recovered on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands through inadvertent discovery or intentional excavation. Ten of the 13 culturally-affiliated Tribes are signatories on this document and include the following: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. The Jicarilla Apache Nation is a signatory on a separate comprehensive agreement. The USAG Fort Carson does not currently have one with the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation or the Wichita & Affiliated Tribes. A copy of the document is included in Appendix D.

2.5.6 Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy, and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado (2005)

This comprehensive agreement establishes the procedures that the CRP shall follow regarding notification and consultation with the Jicarilla Apache Nation and the treatment and disposition of human remains and cultural items, as defined in NAGPRA, belonging to the Jicarilla Apache Nation that are recovered on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands through inadvertent discovery or intentional excavation. A copy of the document is included in Appendix D.

2.5.7 Memorandum of Understanding between the Jicarilla Apache Nation and Fort Carson regarding Management of the Hogback Traditional Site on the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS), Las Animas County, Colorado (2005)

This memorandum of understanding (MOU) outlines the protection measures that shall be established, regarding general public access, military training use, and monitoring of the Hogback Traditional Site. A copy of the MOU is included in Appendix D.

2.5.8 Programmatic Agreement among the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Western Area Power Administration, State Historic Preservation Officers of Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Utah, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Navajo Nation, Northern Arapahoe Tribe, Shoshone Tribe, State Land Department of New Mexico, Ute Mountain Ute, U.S. Army – Fort Carson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the Wyoming Military Department regarding Maintenance and Minor Construction Activities at Existing Western Transmission Lines, Facilities and Properties in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (2015).

This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for the Western Area Power Administration for undertakings related to facilities maintenance, upgrade, and operations within utility easements and/or right-of-ways across USAG Fort Carson-managed lands and other similar properties in the states of Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

2.5.9 Memorandum of Understanding – Pueblo Chemical Depot – Curation (2015)

This MOU concerns the curation of the Pueblo Chemical Depot's archaeological collections at the Fort Carson Curation Facility. The Pueblo Chemical Depot is an U.S. Army storage site, but is not managed by, or under the jurisdiction of, the USAG Fort Carson. The collection includes seven cubic feet of material remains and one linear foot of associated records. The MOU states that ownership and jurisdiction of the collections remains with the Pueblo Chemical Depot and outlines the USAG Fort Carson's responsibilities for these collections.

3. INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

The installation managed by the USAG Fort Carson includes the following sites: the Fort Carson Military Reservation (FCMR), Buildings 20000/20001, the Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group (A/DACG), and the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS). Although Buildings 20000/20001 are not contiguous to the FCMR, it is considered a part of the FCMR. The A/DACG and the PCMS are classified as sub-installations. A sub-installation is a separate site that has its own staff, but is under the command of the larger installation, i.e. it does not have an independent commander.

For the purposes of this ICRMP, the term "Fort Carson" will include the FCMR, Buildings 20000/20001, and the A/DACG; the term "installation" will include the FCMR, Building 20000/20001, the A/DACG, and the PCMS. The term "USAG Fort Carson" refers to the organization.

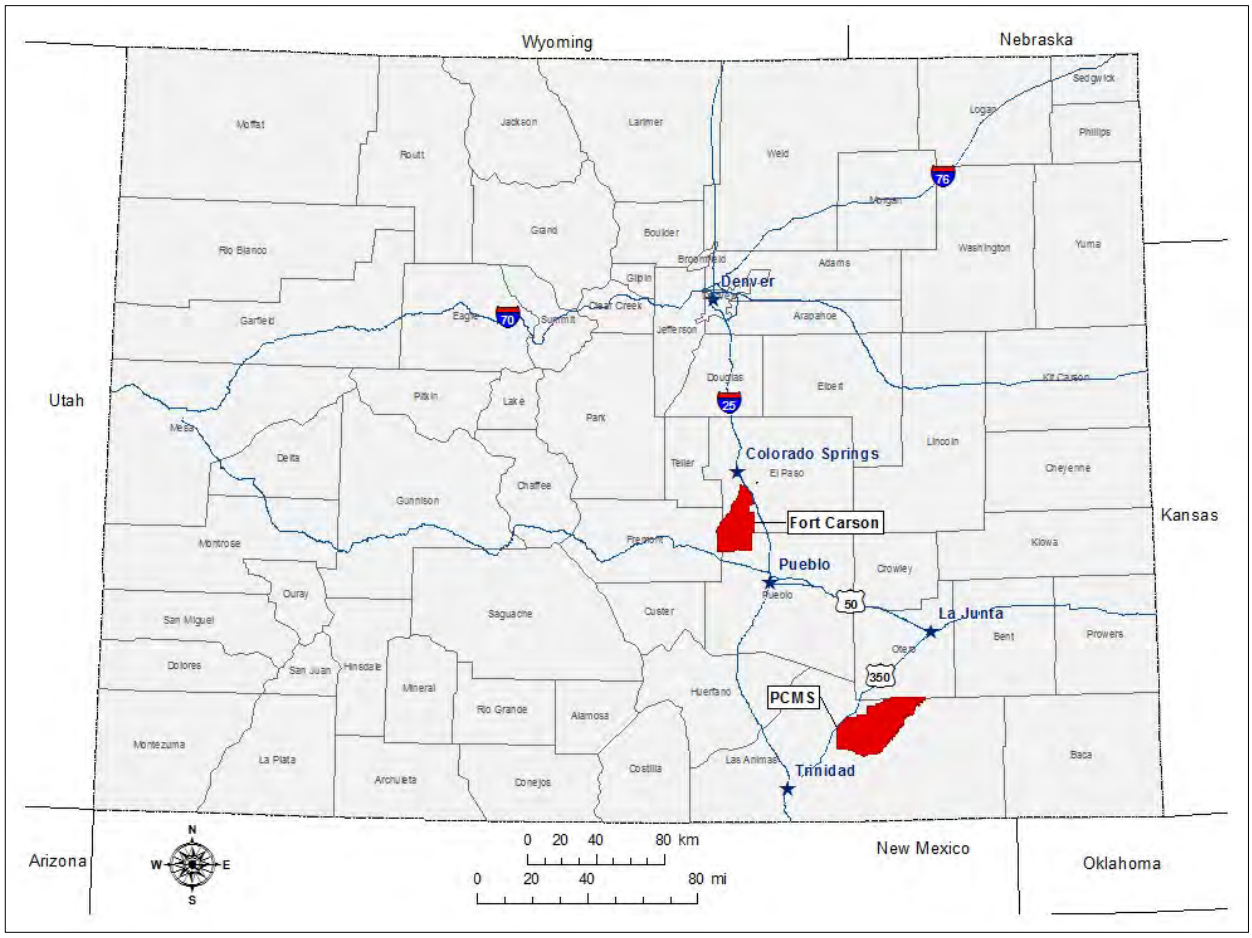


Figure 3-1. Location of Fort Carson and the PCMS.

3.1 General Description

Fort Carson: The FCMR is located in the central portion of Colorado, south of Colorado Springs, at the foot of the Rocky Mountain Front Range. It is bounded by Interstate 25 to the east, Colorado 115 to the west, and U.S. Highway 50 to the south, and occupies portions of three counties – El Paso, Pueblo, and Fremont. The city of Pueblo is approximately 35 miles south of the main post area, and Denver is approximately 75 miles to the north (Figure 3-1). The FCMR encompasses approximately 137,404 acres, which includes the 12 acres associated with Buildings 20000/20001

that are located on Aviation Way near the Colorado Springs Municipal Airport, as well as the rail spur to Kelker Junction. The FCMR is federally-owned property under the administration of the USAG Fort Carson.

The A/DACG is located at the Colorado Springs Municipal Airport, and encompasses approximately 89 acres. The USAG Fort Carson has control over the A/DACG via a permit with Peterson Air Force Base, who leases the property from the City of Colorado Springs. The total acreage for Fort Carson is approximately 137,493 acres.

PCMS: The PCMS is located in the southeastern portion of Colorado in Las Animas County, approximately 150 miles southeast of Fort Carson. The training site lies east of U.S. Highway 350 and extends east to the Purgatoire River and north from the Las Animas County Road 54 to the Otero County line. The nearest cities include Trinidad, approximately 35 miles to the southwest, and La Junta, approximately 48 miles to the northeast (Figure 3-1). The PCMS encompasses approximately 235,896 acres, and is federally-owned property under the administration of the USAG Fort Carson.

3.2 Environmental Setting

A detailed discussion of the natural environment of both Fort Carson and PCMS can be found in the USAG Fort Carson's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP; USAG Fort Carson 2013). A copy of the INRMP can be found on the USAG Fort Carson's website at: http://www.carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html.

3.2.1 Physiographic Setting

Fort Carson: The foot of the Colorado Front Range is described as an area of extreme and diverse physiographic and ecological zones, and is a transitional area between the Interior Plains and the Rocky Mountains physiographic divisions. The majority of Fort Carson, including the project area, is located within the Colorado Piedmont section of the Great Plains Province, while the northwestern edge lies within the foothills of the Southern Rocky Mountains Province (Figure 3-2). Evanoff (1996) describes five physiographically-distinct areas that occur in the Fort Carson region: 1) the plains area; 2) the low foothills area; 3) the high foothill ridges; 4) the inner valley; and 5) the high benches. Primary landforms consist of low plains, high plains, and low hills. The low plains, in which the project area is located, is dominated by Fountain Creek and its tributaries. The high plains consists of gently rolling uplands to sharp-crested hills and rocky outcrops located in the southeastern, west-central, and western portions of Fort Carson. Elevations range from 5,400 to 6,400 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The highest points on Fort Carson are Wild Mountain, Timber Mountain, and Booth Mountain; the lowest point is the Beaver Creek Valley. The maximum relief is 1,840 feet (USAG Fort Carson 2013).

PCMS: The PCMS is located within the Raton Basin section of the Great Plains Province. Topographic features associated with the Raton Basin section include mesas, cuestas, dissected plateaus, deep canyons and volcanic formations (Figure 3-2). The landscape on the PCMS is divided into four regions. Piñon-juniper woodlands are found on the limestone ridges in the north and northwest. The basaltic dike, referred to as the Hogback, is located along the southern boundary. Deeply etched canyons, draining into the Purgatoire River, line the eastern side of the PCMS. Grassy plains cover the central portion. Elevations on the PCMS range from 4,380 to 5,900 feet AMSL. The highest point on the PCMS is Dillingham Ridge, located approximately two miles east of the cantonment; the lowest point is found in the canyons at the northeast corner of the PCMS (USAG Fort Carson 2013).

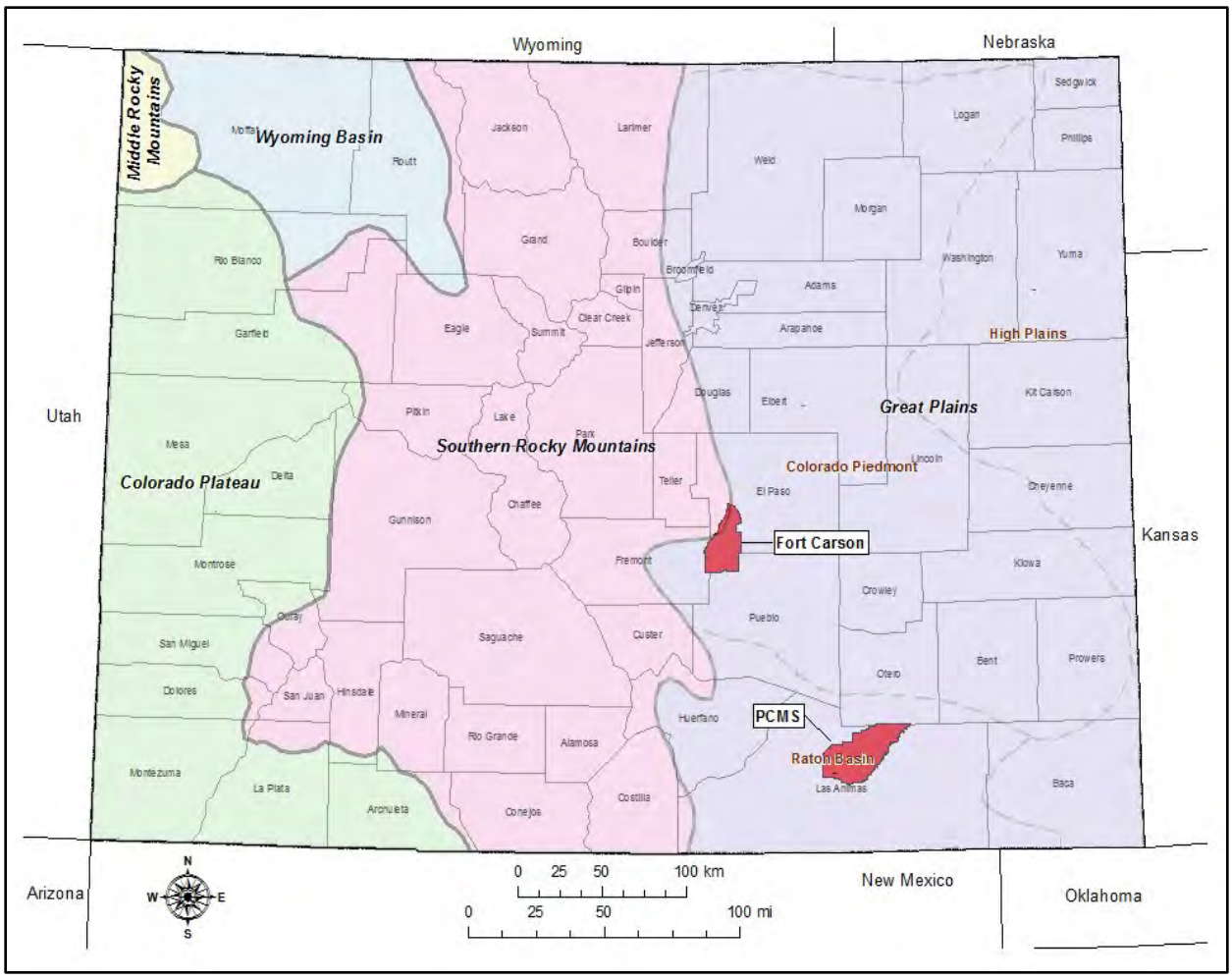


Figure 3-2. Physiographic setting for Fort Carson and the PCMS (based on Fenneman and Johnson 1946).

3.2.2 Geology

Fort Carson: Twenty-one lithologic units have been mapped on Fort Carson (Figure 3-3). These geologic units range in age from Quaternary (ca 2.5 million years ago to present) to Pennsylvanian (ca 299-318 million years ago) periods. Unconsolidated sediments deposited during the Quaternary period consist of fluvial and alluvial sands, silts, and gravels and wind-deposited silts and sands. Consolidated units include shale, limestone, hard sandstone, siltstone, claystone and conglomerate sandstone and shale (Dames and Moore 1978; Evanoff 1996; USAG Fort Carson 2013).

Three main fault lines are located within the Fort Carson region: Oil Creek, Ute Pass, and Rampart Range. On a scale of zero to four, where four has the greatest potential, this region is rated as a "zone one" for earthquake potential (USAG Fort Carson 2013).

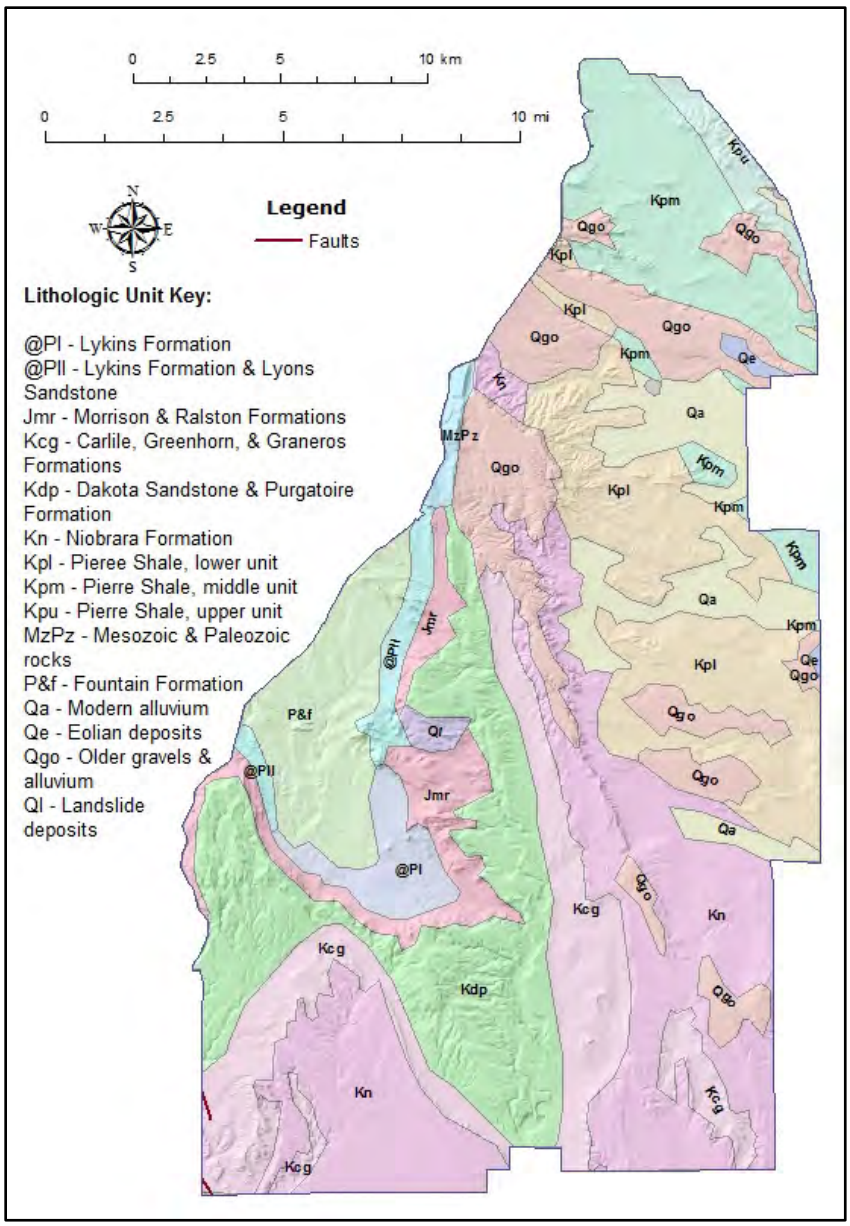


Figure 3-3. Geologic map of Fort Carson (adapted from Green 1992).

PCMS: Five Mesozoic-era lithologic units have been mapped on the PCMS, the oldest of which is the Dockum Group, dating to the Triassic (ca 200-250 million years ago), located along the northeastern boundary of the PCMS (Figure 3-4) (Evanoff 1997, 1998). Evanoff (1997, 1998) also describes Quaternary-aged (ca 2.5 million years ago to present) deposits, such as modern alluvium, landslide deposits, gravel deposits, and sand dunes, as well as Oligocene-aged (ca 23-34 million years ago) intrusive rock deposits.

Two prominent land features in the vicinity of Trinidad, the Raton Mesa and the Mesa de Maya, are capped with basaltic rocks; likewise, the Spanish Peaks are also of volcanic origin. The geological structure of the PCMS is generally associated with the Apishapa Uplift that trends southeast to northeast across the southern area of the training site. These sedimentary rocks dip generally northeastward 1 to 3 degrees, but may dip up to 36 degrees. Small faults associated with the Apishapa Uplift are found along the northern portion of the PCMS. The major smaller

structure within the PCMS is the Black Hills Monocline and two associated structures, Sheep Canyon and Muddy Creek monoclines. Several smaller synclines and anticlines are also associated with these monoclines, including the Model Anticline within the western portion of the PCMS (Nakata Planning Group, LLC, 2000, as cited in Gene Stout and Associates 2000; USAG Fort Carson 2013).

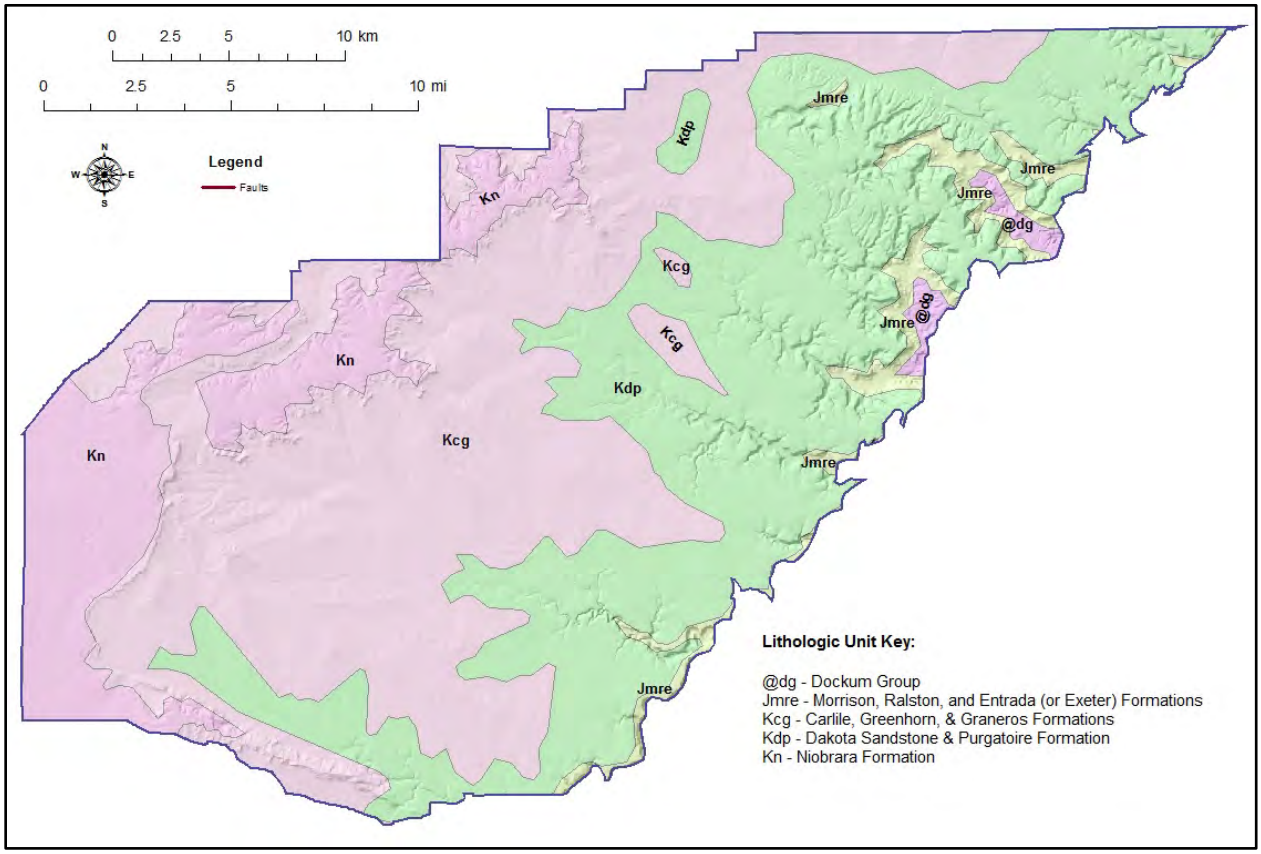


Figure 3-4. Geologic map of the PCMS (adapted from Green 1992).

3.2.3 Soils

Fort Carson: Thirty-four soil categories and 65 soil associations have been identified on Fort Carson. Predominant soil categories are the Penrose-Minnequa Complex, Penrose-Rock Complex, Schamber-Razor Complex, and Razor-Midway Complex. A high shrink-swell capacity is the result of montmorillonitic clays dominating most soil complexes. Soil erosion, primarily from water runoff, is a significant problem on Fort Carson. Soils of the greatest concern for erosion control are clays, silty clays, and clay loams (USAG Fort Carson 2013). Specific information concerning soils found on Fort Carson can be obtained from the soil surveys of El Paso, Pueblo, and Fremont counties, which are available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/soils/home/.

PCMS: There are 31 soil associations recognized on the PCMS. The western part of the PCMS is dominated by a flat to gently sloping plain. Soils in this portion are formed in wind-deposited lifts with occasional small ridges of limestone outcropping in some areas. Soils are generally silty and weakly developed and are calcareous throughout. One small area of sand dunes cross midway through this landscape type. Range sites dominating this landscape are Loamy Plains on upland flats, Saline Overflow in depressions and along intermittent drainages, and Sandy

Plains in sand dunes. This range site generally has a medium stability rating and will experience moderate soil losses by water erosion and high soil losses by wind erosion, if disturbed (Nakata Planning Group 2000; USAG Fort Carson 2013). Specific information concerning soils found on the PCMS can be obtained from the soil survey of Las Animas County, which is available online from the NRCS at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/soils/home/.

3.2.4 Ecoregion

Both Fort Carson and the PCMS are in the Central Shortgrass Prairie ecoregion (Figure 3-5). The Central Shortgrass prairie ecoregion encompasses approximately 56 million acres in portions of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming. The landscape consists of plains and table lands dominated by shortgrass species, such as buffalo grass, blue grama, and western wheatgrass. The grasslands are dissected by streams, often ephemeral, canyons, buttes, and badlands. The ecoregion is characterized by limited precipitation, hot summers, and cold winters. Grazing, periodic wildland fires, and drought are the primary historical natural disturbances that shaped the present landscape and species present (Neely et al. 2006; USAG Fort Carson 2013).

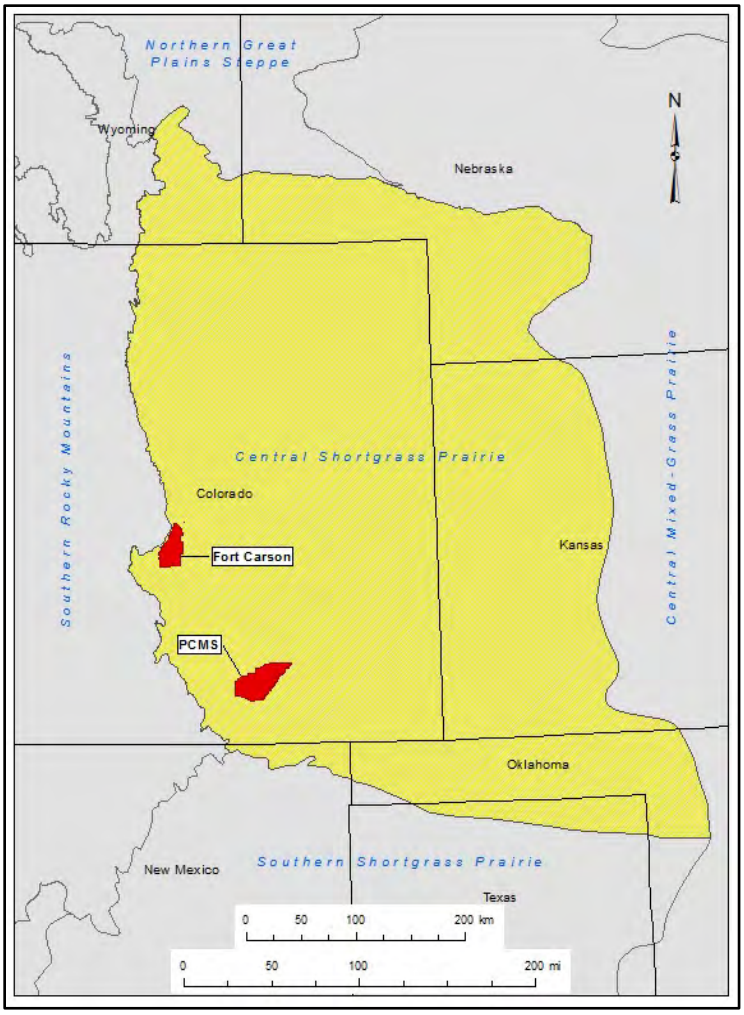


Figure 3-5. Central Shortgrass Prairie ecoregion (adapted from The Nature Conservancy 2009).

3.2.5 Water Resources

3.2.5.1 Surface Water

Fort Carson: Fort Carson lies within the Arkansas River basin. Fountain Creek is the major surface drainage feature that receives runoff from the northeastern portion of the post. Streams flow from the northwest to the southeast. The intermittent streams of Rock Creek and Little Fountain Creek converge and drain into Fountain Creek two to three miles east of Fort Carson. Turkey Creek and Red Creek flow through Fort Carson and enter the Arkansas River to the south.

In addition, there are approximately 146 surface acres of water located within 12 reservoirs on Fort Carson. These man-made impoundments are primarily used for recreational fishing, wildlife resources, and erosion and sediment control (USAG Fort Carson 2013). Figure 3-6 depicts the surface waters of Fort Carson.

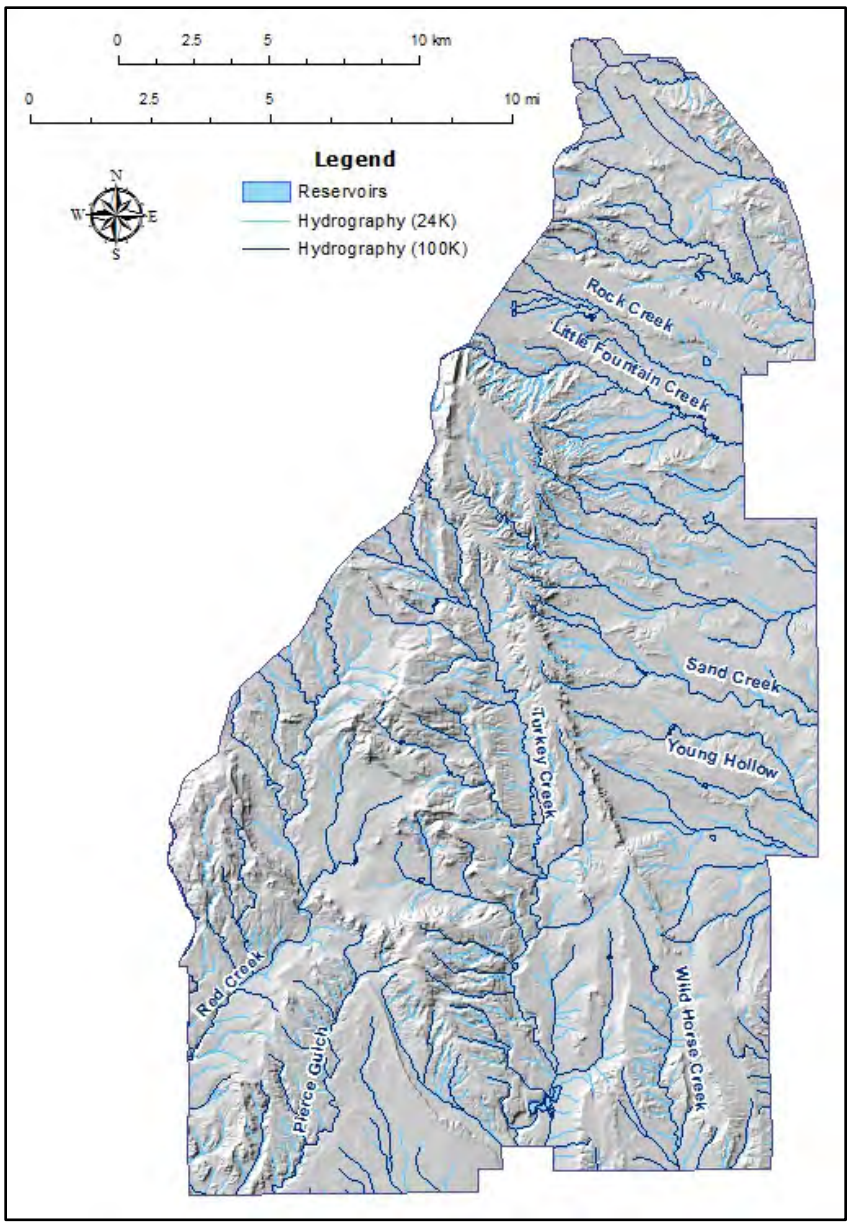


Figure 3-6. Surface water of Fort Carson (adapted from Colorado Division of Wildlife 2004).

PCMS: The PCMS also lies within the Arkansas River basin, but has fewer drainages than Fort Carson. The Big Arroyo drainage system is located in the northwest region of the PCMS and flows into Timpas Creek, approximately three miles northwest of the PCMS. The Purgatoire River and several ephemeral, intermittent or perennial tributaries are also located within or adjacent to the PCMS. The Purgatoire River, which flows in a northeasterly direction and is located along the eastern boundary of the PCMS, is a seventh-order tributary of the Arkansas River. Figure 3-7 depicts the surface water of the PCMS.

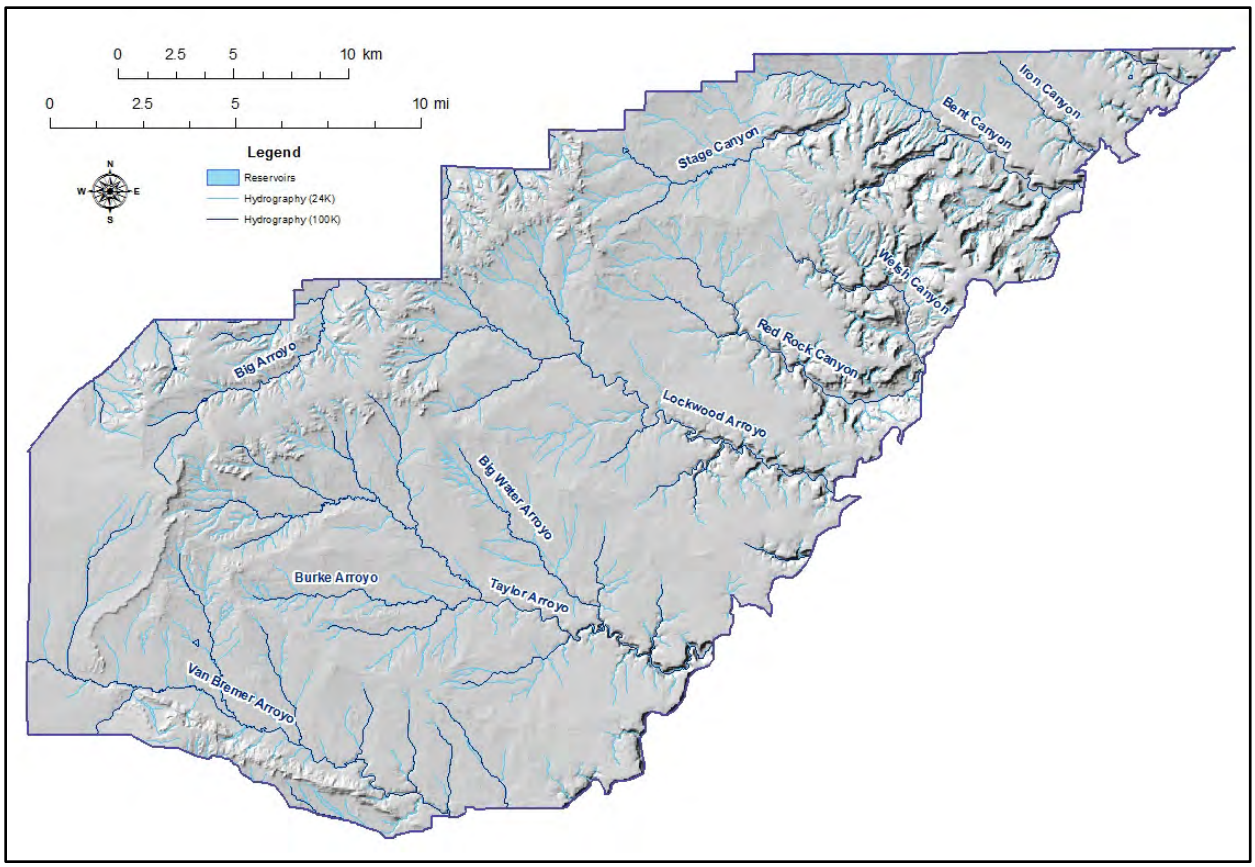


Figure 3-7. Surface water of the PCMS (adapted from Colorado Division of Wildlife 2004).

3.2.5.2 Groundwater

Fort Carson: At Fort Carson, groundwater occurs in both alluvial and bedrock aquifers. Although alluvial aquifers are formed from unconsolidated deposits of stream alluvium that are moderately permeable, their dependability is limited by their areal extent, thickness, and available recharge. Typically, these aquifers are capable of yielding 10 to more than 100 gallons of water per minute. The main bedrock aquifer at Fort Carson is the Dakota-Purgatoire aquifer, comprised of the massive bedded sandstones associated with the Dakota and Lytle sandstone members of the Purgatoire Formation. This aquifer can yield 10 gallons of water per minute; local fracturing can increase its permeability, causing yields of over 200 gallons per minute (Leonard 1984, as cited in Gene Stout and Associates 2000; USAG Fort Carson 2013).

PCMS: Historically, groundwater has been the predominant source of water for the PCMS for both domestic and livestock use. Primary sources of the groundwater at the PCMS include the Dakota Sandstone Formation and the Cheyenne Sandstone Member of the Purgatoire Formation. Wells in the Dakota-Purgatoire aquifer at the PCMS have reported yields ranging from less than 10 gallons per minute to 500 gallon of water per minute. Between the mid-1960s to the early 1980s, a system of pipelines, originating from the more productive springs and wells, was installed to improve the efficiency and distribution of the water supply. Today, several of these wells and pipeline systems are used by the Natural Resources Program to provide more watering opportunities for wildlife (USAG Fort Carson 2013; Von Guerard et al. 1987, as cited in Gene Stout and Associates 2000).

3.2.6 Biota

3.2.6.1 Flora

Shortgrass prairie grasslands comprise approximately 48% of Fort Carson and 41% of the PCMS. Major grasses include blue grama, western wheatgrass, galleta, sideoats grama, dropseeds, buffalo grass, little bluestem, and needle and thread grass. Shrubs typically found scattered throughout the grasslands include prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, four-winged saltbush, rabbitbrush, and skunkbush sumac.

Shrublands comprise approximately 15% of Fort Carson and 33% of the PCMS. Species commonly found within the shrublands include Gambel oak, salt cedar, and willow. Deciduous shrubland is found along major drainages.

Forest/woodlands comprise approximately 37% of Fort Carson and 17% of the PCMS. Dominant species of woodlands located on rocky and steeper slopes include ponderosa pine, piñon pine, and one-seed juniper; while cottonwood, willow, and cherry dominate woodlands near and along drainages.

More information regarding the floral resources of Fort Carson and the PCMS can be found in the INRMP. In addition, Dames and Moore (1978) and Polzin (2000) have additional descriptions of the floral resources associated with Fort Carson. Shaw et al. (1989) has additional descriptions of the floral resources associated with the PCMS.

3.2.6.2 Fauna

There are numerous migratory and native faunal species found on Fort Carson and the PCMS. Mammalian species commonly inhabiting this region include, but are not limited to, elk, mule deer, antelope, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, fox, coyote, badger, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, black-tailed prairie dog, and several species of rodents. Recently, the black-footed ferret, which is a federally-endangered species, has been reintroduced on the Walker Ranch bordering Fort Carson's southern and eastern boundary in Pueblo County. There have been sightings of the black-footed ferret on Fort Carson. There have been no current sightings of the black-footed ferret on the PCMS, but the black-footed ferret historically inhabited the PCMS. Common avian species in the area include migrant bald and golden eagles, a variety of resident and migrant hawks, ravens, turkeys, owls, sparrows, meadowlarks, jays, bluebirds, woodpeckers, quail, and numerous other species.. A variety of amphibians and reptiles are also found on Fort Carson and the PCMS. In addition, grizzly bear, gray wolf, and bison were historically present in the region. A list of known wildlife species on Fort Carson and the PCMS is included in the INRMP (USAG Fort Carson 2013).

3.2.7 Climate

Fort Carson: The region surrounding Fort Carson is classified as mid-latitude semi-arid, characterized by areas with hot summers, cold winters, and relatively light rainfall. The following information is based on climate data obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) for an 11-year period between 2004 and 2014. July is typically the warmest month with an average high of 86 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and an average low of 72°F, while December is the coldest month with an average high of 42°F and an average low of 17°F. Figure 3-8 depicts the average monthly temperature data for Fort Carson over an 11-year period from 2004 to 2014.

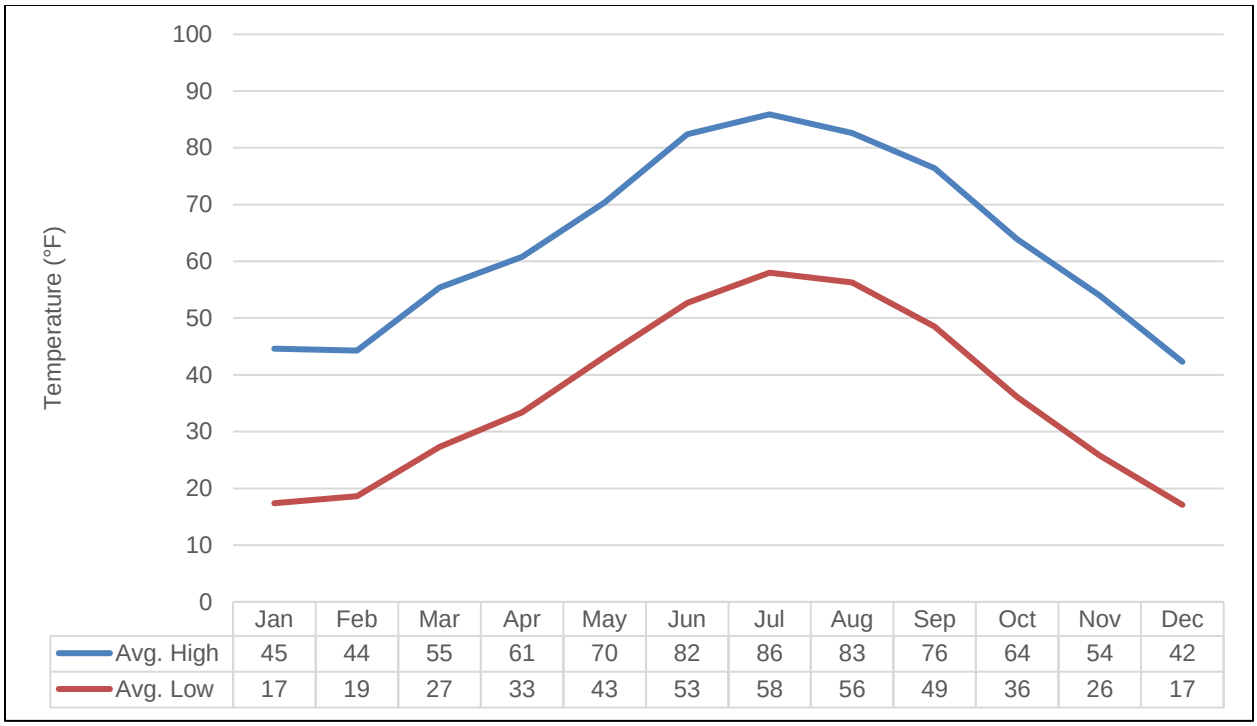


Figure 3-8. Average monthly temperature data for Fort Carson from 2004 to 2014 (NOAA NCDC, www.ncdc.noaa.gov).

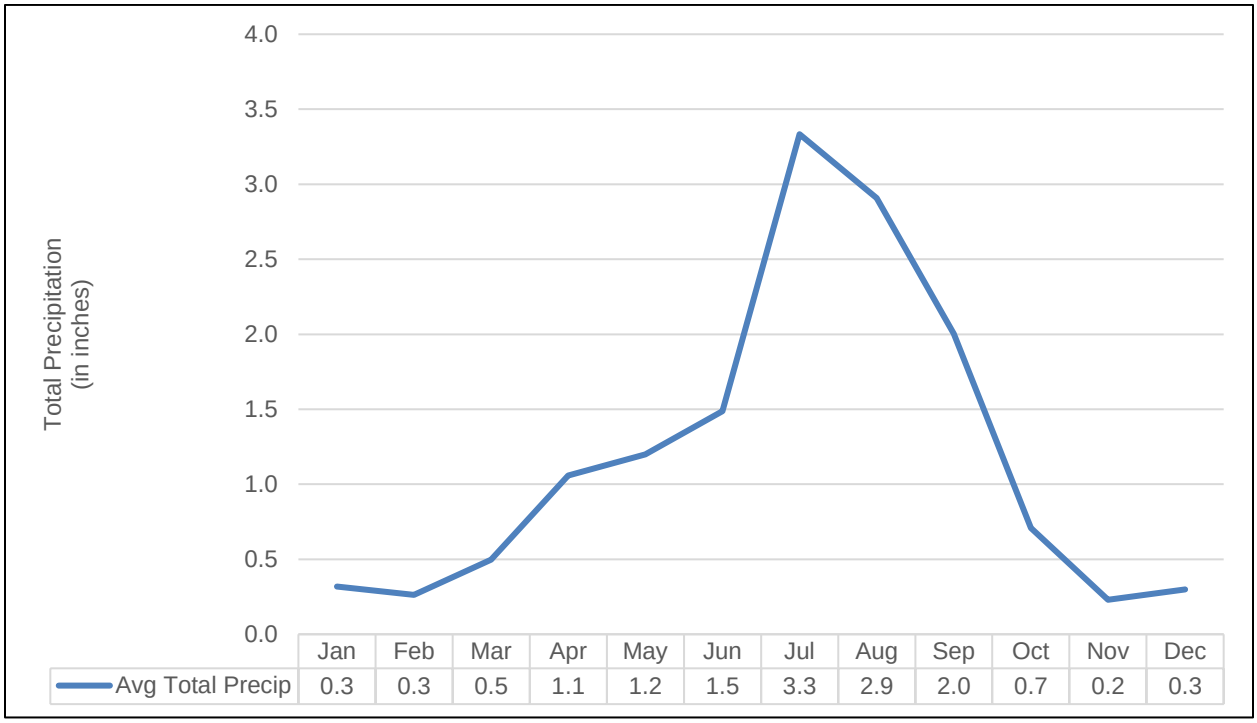
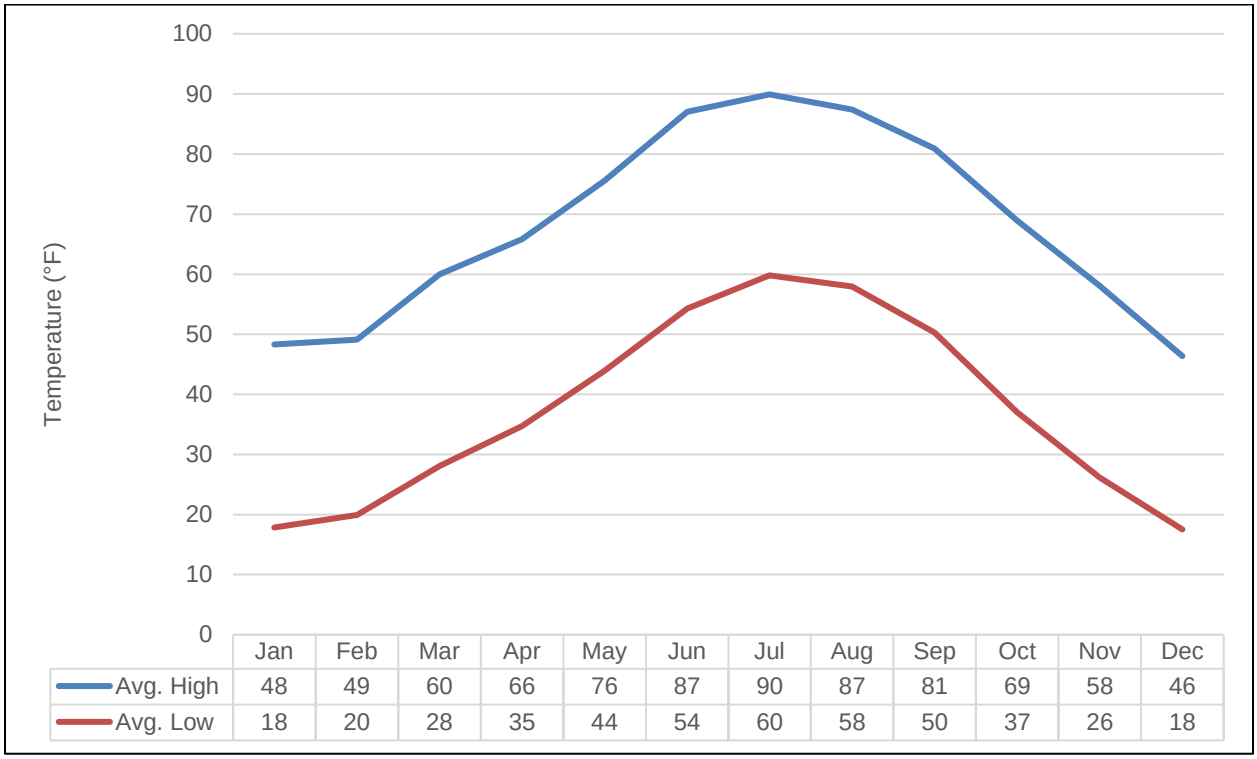


Figure 3-9. Average monthly precipitation totals for Fort Carson from 2004 to 2014 (NOAA NCDC, www.ncdc.noaa.gov).

During the 11-year period from 2004 to 2014, the precipitation averages 14.3 inches yearly, 84% of which falls between April and September in the form of thundershowers. These thundershowers occur in the region approximately 50 days per year, and involve heavy showers, gusty winds, frequent thunder and lightning, and occasional hail. Average annual snowfall in the region is 26.8 inches. Snow and sleet usually occur from September to May with the heaviest snowfall in December and possible trace accumulations as late as June. Figure 3-9 depicts the monthly precipitation totals averaged over an 11-year period from 2004 to 2014.

PCMS: The climate in the PCMS region is similar to the climate at Fort Carson – mid-latitude semi-arid, characterized by hot summers, cold winters, and relatively light rainfall, although the PCMS tends to have slightly warmer average temperatures and less precipitation. The following information is based on climate data obtained from the NOAA's NCDC for an 11-year period between 2004 and 2014. July is typically the warmest month with an average high of 90°F and an average low of 60°F, while December is the coldest month with an average high of 46°F and an average low of 18°F. Figure 3-10 depicts the average monthly temperature data for the PCMS over an 11-year period from 2004 to 2014.

During the 11-year period from 2004 to 2014, the precipitation averages 12.1 inches yearly, 81% of which falls between April and October, and fluctuates widely from year to year and across the training site. Precipitation at the PCMS primarily results from either frontal storms or convective storms. Frontal storms can occur throughout the year and have varying strength and frequency; the largest quantities of precipitation are associated with periods of moist airflow from the Gulf of Mexico. Convective storms occur frequently during July through September (Von Guerard et al. 1993; Fort Carson 2013). No data regarding snowfall amounts at the PCMS were found on the NOAA NCDC website. Figure 3-11 depicts the monthly precipitation totals averaged over an 11-year period from 2004 to 2014.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. High	48	49	60	66	76	87	90	87	81	69	58	46
Avg. Low	18	20	28	35	44	54	60	58	50	37	26	18

Figure 3-10. Average monthly temperature data for the PCMS from 2004 to 2014 (NOAA NCDC, www.ncdc.noaa.gov).

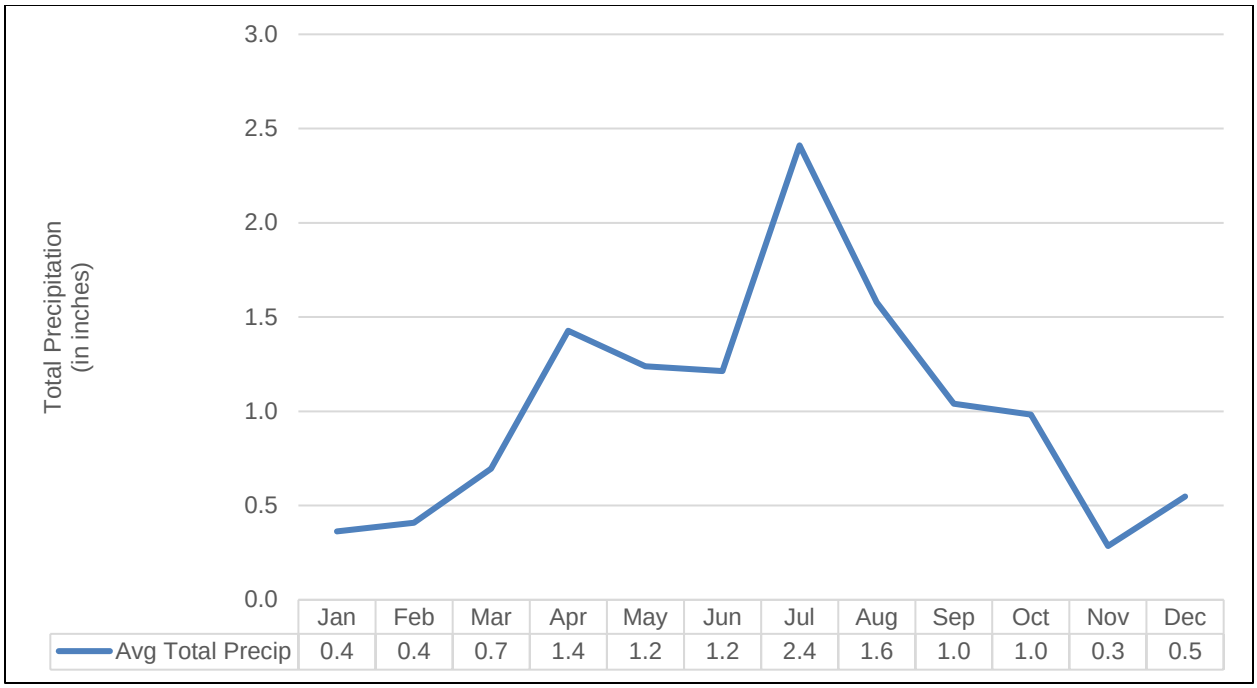


Figure 3-11. Average monthly precipitation totals for the PCMS from 2004 to 2014 (NOAA NCDC, www.ncdc.noaa.gov).

3.3 Historical Background

Fort Carson: A general historical regional setting and a detailed history of Fort Carson are found in *Fort Carson, a Tradition of Victory*. The prehistoric and historic contexts for Fort Carson can be found in Appendix E. The modern history of Fort Carson began in 1940 when a group of prominent local citizens lobbied the War Department for an Army installation near Colorado Springs in hopes of reviving a sagging economy. The Pikes Peak region possessed many features well-suited to military training, including miles of prairie for large-scale training maneuvers and a mild climate that permitted year-round training. On January 6, 1942, only a month after the attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States' entry into World War II (WWII), the War Department announced the selection of Colorado Springs as a location for an Army cantonment. The installation was named Camp Carson, after the renowned frontiersman, Brigadier General Christopher "Kit" Carson. The initial size of the post was 60,048 acres. In June of 1942, the 89th Infantry Division was activated. During WWII, three infantry divisions – the 71st, 104th and 10th Mountain – and over 125 units were activated at Camp Carson and over 100 other units were transferred to the installation from other posts. In all, more than 104,000 Soldiers trained at Camp Carson during this time. In addition, a prisoner of war (POW) internment camp was in operation at Camp Carson from 1943 to 1946. Nearly 9,000 German, Italian, and Japanese POWs were eventually interned at Camp Carson. On August 27, 1954, Camp Carson was officially declared a permanent fort, and in 1964, additional land was acquired, more than doubling its original size.

As of 2016, Fort Carson is home to the 4ID, which includes the division headquarters, a Stryker brigade combat team, an infantry brigade combat team, an armored brigade combat team, a combat aviation brigade, an artillery brigade, and a sustainment brigade. Additionally, the 10th Special Forces Group, as well as a number of smaller support elements, are stationed at Fort Carson.

PCMS: The prehistoric and historic contexts for the PCMS can be found in Appendix E. The modern history of the PCMS started in the mid-1970s, when the need for additional land for military maneuvers associated with brigade-sized units of the 4ID and associated reserve units received considerable emphasis. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared in 1980 to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with the acquisition, construction, and operation of a training site. In September of 1983, 245,000 acres were acquired after the NEPA process was completed. The first training exercise at the PCMS occurred in August of 1985. In the early 1990s, approximately 9,000 acres that were deemed unsuitable for military training were transferred to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Comanche National Grasslands. This parcel included several historic properties, such as the dinosaur trackway, the Zookeeper Site, and Rourke Ranch.

Currently, no military units are permanently stationed at the PCMS. There is a small, permanent staff of civilian employees that work year round at the PCMS.

3.4 Military Operations and Activities

Fort Carson is considered a large, multi-mission Army installation; therefore, it leads a high priority role in deploying and mobilizing units during wartime. Military units must be prepared to quickly deploy, while other units are transferred to Fort Carson for mobilization training and continued deployment. In addition to the units that are permanently stationed at Fort Carson, the Installation also supports the Colorado Army National Guard and Army Reserve units. The mission of Fort Carson is to train, house, mobilize, deploy, and sustain combat-ready, multi-component integrated forces. The mosaic of natural communities, varied topography found on Fort Carson and the PCMS, and the climate extremes that range from hot summers to cold winters, provide the Army with a variety of realistic and quality training scenarios that are needed in order to accomplish this mission.

Land use on Fort Carson and the PCMS can be subdivided into the following categories:

- ⇒ Developed area – an urbanized area used for housing, administration, aviation, commercial, industrial, training, and recreational use;
- ⇒ Special use area – a non-developed or semi-developed area, outside of the cantonment, used for public recreation or other non-military training activity, or areas off limits to training;
- ⇒ Training lands – a non-developed or semi-developed area, outside of the cantonment area, used for military training that is managed by the DPTMS; these areas are subdivided into maneuver areas (mounted and dismounted), range areas, and impact areas.

Fort Carson: Developed areas encompass approximately 8,434 acres, or 6%, of Fort Carson. These areas include the Main Post (cantonment), Butts Army Airfield, the 10th Special Forces Complex, the Ammunition Supply Point, the Ammunition Holding Area, Training Area (TA) Bravo, Camp Red Devil, Buildings 20000/20001, and the A/DACG. Special use areas comprise approximately 2,031 acres, or 2%, of Fort Carson. These areas include the Bird Farm Recreation Area, Camp Falcon, Haymes Reservoir, Teller Reservoir, Townsend Reservoir, and Turkey Creek Complex. The remaining 127,028 acres, or 92%, are categorized as training lands. Figure 3-12 depicts the various land use area designations on Fort Carson.

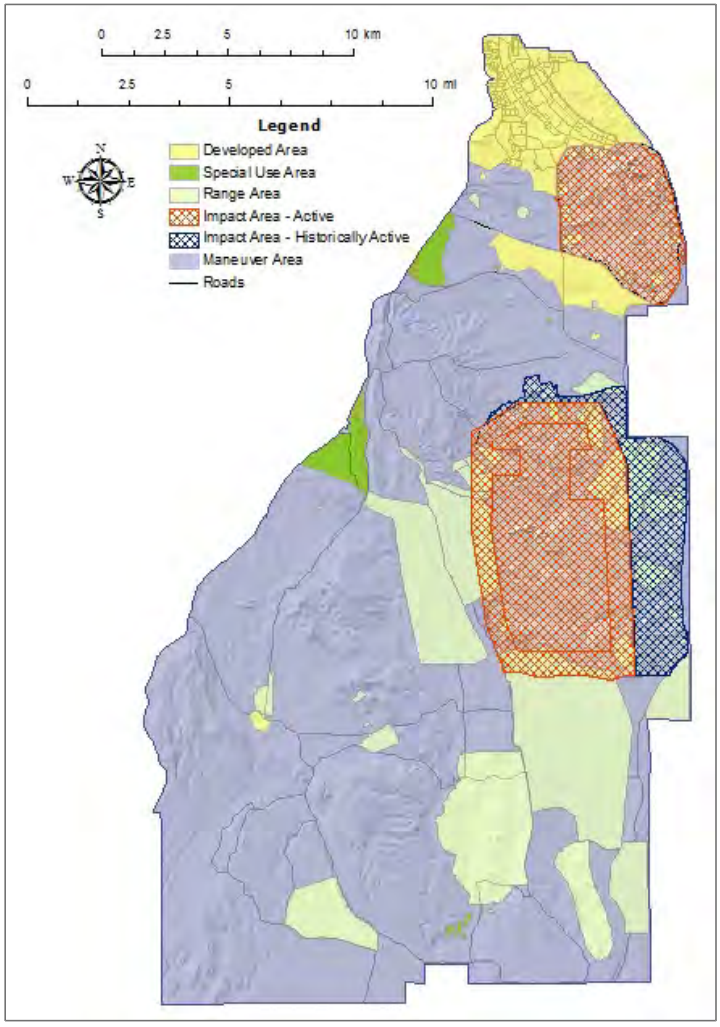


Figure 3-12. Land use on Fort Carson

Fort Carson is used for live-fire gunnery, and is best suited for squad- to battalion-sized maneuvers and lane training for active and reserve components. Occasionally, brigade-sized exercises are conducted at Fort Carson. Training is continuous year-round.

Types of training conducted at Fort Carson include maneuver training, both mounted and dismounted; aviation training; and weapons training, including small arms qualification and tank, artillery and helicopter gunnery. Downrange Fort Carson is divided into 56 training areas and 84 ranges. There are also two active impact areas, a small impact area and a large impact area. The small arms impact area is for non-dudded munitions from small arms, although dudded munitions have been found in this area. The large artillery impact area is an access-restricted, dudded impact area with an associated safety buffer that supports mortar firing, cannon artillery, aircraft bombing, and Multiple Launched Rocket Systems (MLRS) firing. There exists a historically-used, dudded impact area located between the large artillery impact area east to Main Supply Route (MSR) 1. Within this historically-used large arms impact area, the surface has been cleared of observed, dudded munitions, but subsurface hazards most likely still exist.

PCMS: The cantonment is the only developed area on the PCMS, and encompasses approximately 1,642 acres, or 1%, of the PCMS. The eastern boundary of the PCMS, which runs along the Purgatoire River, is designated as a special use area that is off limits to training. This area encompasses approximately 9,820 acres, or 4%, of the PCMS. The remaining 224,424 acres, or 95%, are categorized as training lands, which is divided into 23 training areas, 6 of which are dismounted training only; 6 ranges, which includes the Small Arms Range Safety Area (SARSA) and Range 9; 8 drop zones; and 6 demolition training areas. Figure 3-13 depicts the land use designations on the PCMS.

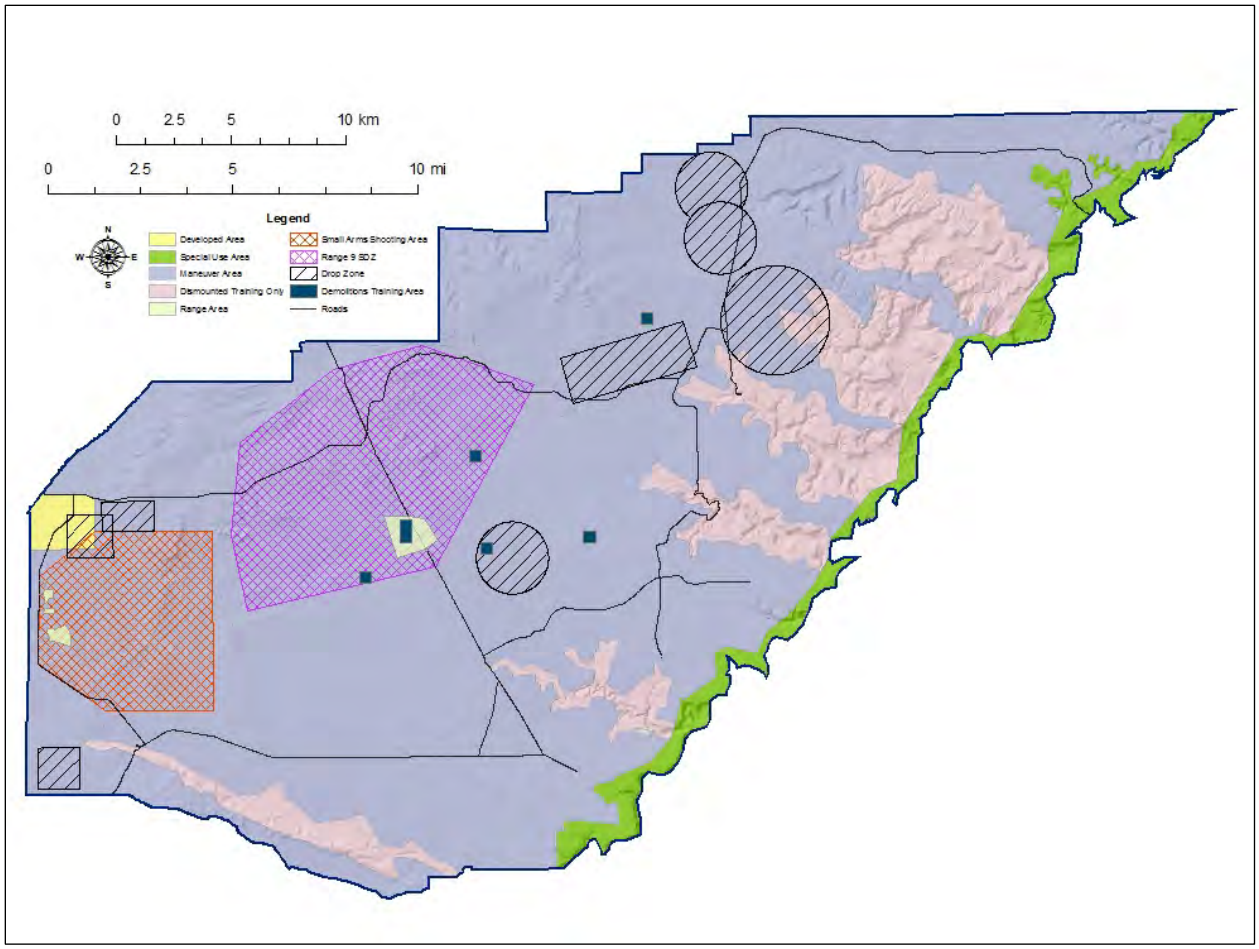


Figure 3-13. Land use on the PCMS

The PCMS provides a full range of maneuver training, including brigade-level, force-on-force maneuvers, and is typically used for battalion- and brigade-sized maneuvers, lane training, small arms live ranges, and force-on-force exercises, utilized by both armored and infantry forces. Live-fire training is restricted to 50-caliber and below at established ranges. Only dismounted maneuver is allowed in the canyons (located along the eastern boundary) and on the Hogback (located along the southern boundary). The PCMS also supports a full range of aviation training.

3.4.1 Activities that May Affect Cultural Resources

In order to develop procedures to comply with cultural resources legislation, it is necessary to understand how the various mission activities may potentially affect cultural resources. The following is a list of the most common types of activities that occur on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.

3.4.1.1 Training

Dismounted Maneuvers: Dismounted maneuvers include any type of non-mechanized training that occurs on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. These activities are typically not considered to be ground-disturbing. However, such activities do have the potential for inadvertent damage or destruction of a resource's integrity. For example, Soldiers may:

- ⇒ Unknowingly salvage rocks from a cultural feature to build emplacements;
- ⇒ Topple unstable prehistorical or historical walls or wall segments by leaning against them;
- ⇒ Seek refuge in a rockshelter, potentially disturbing surficial and buried cultural deposits; or
- ⇒ Build a fire within a rockshelter, potentially damaging rock art and/or hindering future efforts to date cultural materials.

Off-Road Maneuvers: Various types of off-road maneuver exercises occur on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. These include the use of both wheeled vehicles, such as Humvees, heavy expanded mobility tactical trucks (HEMMTs), and Strykers, and tracked vehicles, such as Bradley and Abrams tanks. Maneuver training may involve ground disturbance that can negatively impact cultural resources. Artifacts may be displaced from their primary context when soil accumulates on tires or tracks, impairing the potential for accurate data on artifact distribution across the site. Exposed or buried structures, features and deposits could be compacted, displaced (horizontally and vertically) or crushed by the weight of some vehicles. Also, off-road maneuvers could lead to de-vegetation of the area, resulting in the initiation or acceleration of soil erosion from wind or water, which in turn, could negatively impact a resource's integrity.

Excavation: Excavation and other ground-disturbing activities associated with military training may damage or destroy cultural resources. Common training activities that require excavation or other ground disturbance may include, but are not limited to, trenching, bombing, artillery fire, foxholes, bivouacs, and tank traps. In addition, engineering units train on methods to provide infrastructure to units during combat situations. This training includes digging trenches and the laying of pipes and other utilities.

Weapons Training: Live fire weapons training could potentially cause adverse impacts to cultural resources. During live weapons training, a fired projectile could strike a cultural feature within the surface danger zone[1] (SDZ) of the weapon system used for training. In addition, use of tracer ammunition during live fire training could potentially ignite a wildland fire that may also result in adverse impacts to cultural resources.

Aviation Training: Aviation training has the potential to impact cultural resources in a variety of ways. Helicopter rotor wash associated with low-level flight aviation training can create localized winds as high as 70 knots from a hovering rotorcraft. These localized winds are significantly less when the rotorcraft is moving horizontally. Blowing sediment that results from the rotor wash may displace cultural materials and expose or obscure cultural deposits. This blowing sediment can also sandblast cultural features, such as rock art panels and structures, causing further erosion to occur. Vibration effects related to overflights may also potentially damage architectural resources, such as causing collapse or further instability to occur, and rock art, such as causing spalling of the rock surface. The noise associated with aviation training could also have an adverse impact on certain types of cultural resources, such as sacred sites.

Parachute Drop Zones: During drop zone training, the impact of Soldiers or equipment could crush or damage features on archaeological sites and/or historical structures. Depending on the weight and location of the drop, subsurface deposits on archaeological sites could be disturbed.

[1] An SDZ delineates that portion of the earth and air above in which personnel or equipment may be endangered by weapons firing or demolitions activities. The SDZ is designed to make the probability that a hazardous fragment or round could escape from the SDZ boundary improbable in order to minimize the danger to the public, Installation personnel, facilities and/or equipment, and/or property.

Additionally, standing architectural resources could be damaged if a drop were to impact or land on a structure.

Demolitions Training: Demolitions training could potentially cause adverse impacts to cultural resources. During training an impact could occur to localized surface and/or subsurface deposits at the point of detonation. Features or artifacts could be destroyed or displaced as the blast turns up soils. In addition, ground and airborne vibrations resulting from demolitions training have the potential to adversely affect architectural resources and/or rock art. The following variables need to be considered when assessing impacts to cultural resources related to demolitions training: type and weight of the explosive, if the charge is buried or aboveground, if it is a single charge or successive charges, soil typology, the stability of the rock surface and/or architectural resource, weather, et cetera.

3.4.1.2 Recreation

The USAG Fort Carson provides quality opportunities for outdoor recreation, such as hunting, fishing, hiking, and horseback riding, not only to the Fort Carson military community, but also to the general public. The policy of public access has the potential to increase the risk of vandalism to cultural resources. Vandalism of archaeological resources on federal property is a violation of the ARPA and will be criminally prosecuted. Conservation law enforcement officers positively affect cultural resources by enforcing the ARPA and other conservation laws and ensuring that recreational impacts to cultural resources are minimized through public education and monitoring of high risk resources.

3.4.1.3 Installation Management

Construction: Construction of new facilities and associated infrastructure on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands is necessary to fulfill mission requirements. This category includes, but is not limited to, construction of new buildings, structures, roads, aboveground and underground utility and communication lines, monuments, and landscaping, as well as renovation, remodeling, and repair activities, and development and upgrade of new and existing ranges. The excavations for building foundations, utilities, and roads can damage or destroy archaeological resources. New construction can also have a negative impact on cultural resources by being placed too close to existing historic properties, obscuring site lines, causing an in-fill, and changing spatial relationships between properties.

Land Management: This category includes projects to maintain undeveloped land for military training use and natural resources management. These types of projects may include, but are not limited to, prescribed burning, forest thinning, noxious weed control, pest management, erosion control, reseeding efforts, and maneuver damage repair. The majority of these projects typically involve the disturbance of sediments or other impacts that could affect cultural resources, such as using implements to drill seed for re-vegetation, grading to fill in vehicle ruts, and off-road vehicular transit for access.

Maintenance and Renovation of Historic Buildings and Structures: Maintenance of buildings and structures is necessary to prevent deterioration. However, maintenance activities can destroy or alter the character-defining features of a historic building or structure that make it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. For instance, replacement of original windows or doors with new type can entirely change the character of a building or structure. Painting with colors inconsistent with those in use during a property's period of significance can also have an adverse effect.

Demolition of Historic Buildings and Structures*:* Demolition of historic properties obviously has an adverse effect on the property and should be done only as a last resort. Potential reuses of the property must be considered and a life-cycle economic analysis conducted prior to the decision to demolish.

Landscaping: Other less obvious activities, such as landscaping, can affect the integrity of historic properties where the setting of the property is integral to its historic significance. For example, a ranch complex would be landscaped with plants native to southeastern Colorado, not exotic, tropical plants. While certain activities can impair the integrity of a historic property, they are unlikely to affect the property's eligibility, unless the landscape and setting were integral to the determined significance of the property.

4. PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY

This chapter identifies the range and types of known cultural resources that have been recorded on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, and summarizes the reports, contexts, and other documentation of these resources. It is intended for use as a planning level survey (PLS). A PLS is a comprehensive planning tool that not only identifies the various types of documented cultural resources, but also assesses the state of our knowledge on these resources and identifies any additional information needed. Integrating this data with all activities necessary to support the Army's mission allows the CRP to effectively prioritize cultural resources management efforts to enable future mission activities, meet data needs, identify areas of concern, and ultimately fulfill the requirements of cultural resource-related legislation.

Appendix F provides a list of cultural resources with site data, including NRHP eligibility recommendations, and current protection measures.

4.1 "Cultural Resources" Defined

Cultural resources are the non-renewable remnants of past human activities that have cultural or historical value and meaning to a group of people or a society. Cultural resource-related legislation uses differing terminology and definitions when referencing cultural resources. For the purposes of this ICRMP, the term "cultural resources" includes *historic properties*, as defined in the NHPA; *archaeological resources*, as defined in the ARPA; *cultural items*, as defined in the NAGPRA; *sacred sites*, as defined in EO 13007; and *collections,* as defined in 36 CFR 79. Although paleontological resources are a natural resource, not a cultural resource, the management of these resources falls under the purview of the CRP, and will be discussed in this chapter.

As defined in Section 301 of the NHPA and 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1), a ***historic property*** is any prehistoric or historic site, building, structure, object, or district that is included in, or is eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. All artifacts, records, and material remains related to the historic property are included in the term. Typically, historic properties are at least 50 years of age. The National Register Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and 36 CFR 60.3 further define these categories:

⇒ Site: a location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location possesses historic or prehistoric value.

Traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are also included in this category. A TCP is a property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to its association with cultural practices and beliefs that are rooted in the history of a community and are important to the continuity of that community's traditional beliefs and practices (Parker and King 1990).

⇒ Building: any fabrication that was principally created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, shed, office building, store, church or similar construct. This category of historic property refers to the complete building. Consequently, if any of its basic structural elements have been lost, it is considered a ruin and is categorized as a site.

⇒ Structure: A structure, on the other hand, is a functional construction that was created for purposes other than human shelter, such as aircraft, automobiles, bridges, cairns, dams, fences, silos, windmills, and similar constructs. As with buildings, if a structure has lost its historical configuration or pattern of organization, it is then considered a ruin and falls within the "site" category.

- ⇒ Object: a thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable, yet associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples include boundary markers, mile markers, monuments, and other similar constructs.
- ⇒ District: A district is a geographically definable area, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of buildings, structures or objects united historically by past events or aesthetically by design or physical development. It may contain individual elements separated geographically, but linked by association or history.

As defined in Section 3 of the ARPA and 32 CFR 229.3(a), an ***archaeological resource*** is any physical evidence of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is capable of providing scientific or humanistic understanding of past human behavior, cultural adaptations, et cetera. Examples include but are not limited to, pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons and weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions thereof, rock art, human remains and graves, et cetera. Paleontological resources are typically not considered to be archaeological resources, unless they have been found within an archaeological context.

Section 2 of the NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.2(d) state that ***cultural items*** include human remains and funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony that are related to a Tribe, people, or culture indigenous to the United States. Human remains are defined as the physical remains of an individual of Native American ancestry; this term does not include those portions that may have been freely given or naturally shed by an individual, e.g. hair used for making other objects. Funerary objects include items that were placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near the human remains. This category is further subdivided into associated funerary objects (both item and associated human remains are in possession of the museum or federal agency) and unassociated funerary objects (the human remains associated with the item are not in possession of the museum or federal agency). The term “sacred objects” includes specific ceremonial items that are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders during the practice of traditional Native American religions by present-day adherents. Objects of cultural patrimony are items that have ongoing historical, traditional or cultural importance central to the Tribe and cannot be owned or conveyed by any individual member of that Tribe.

A ***sacred site***, as defined in EO 13007, is any “specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location” on federal property that has been identified by a Tribe or authorized Tribal representative as sacred due to its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, a traditional Native American religion.

As defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), the term “***collection***” includes any material remains that are excavated or removed during any type of investigation of a prehistoric or historic resource and all associated records that have been prepared or assembled in connection with the investigation. Material remains are defined as the artifacts, objects, specimens or other physical evidence that have been collected as a result of any type of investigation to preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource. Associated records include, but are not limited to, originals, paper copies or digital copies of the following: project documentation, e.g. field notes, site forms, photographs, maps, et cetera; remote sensing records, e.g. satellite and aerial imagery, side scan sonar, magnetometers, et cetera; public records, e.g. deeds, survey plats, census records, military records, birth and death certificates, et cetera; archival records, e.g. historical maps, drawings, and photographs, manuscripts, ledgers, et cetera; and administrative records, e.g. scopes of works, requests for proposals, contracts, permits, records, et cetera.

As defined in Section 6301 of the Paleontological Resources Protection Act (PRPA; Pub. L. 111-011), ***paleontological resources*** include any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms that have significant scientific interest and provide valuable information about the history of life on earth. This term does not include any materials that may be associated with an archaeological resource, as defined in Section 3 of the ARPA and 32 CFR 229.3(a), or that may be considered a cultural item, as defined in Section 2 of the NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.2(d). On DoD-owned land, paleontological resources are protected under the 1906 Antiquities Act. The PRPA does not apply to DoD-owned land.

4.2 Cultural Setting

World-wide, the time of human occupation is divided into two broad categories: prehistory and history. Prehistory is defined as the span of time before recorded history, i.e. before the invention of formal writing systems, while history is that period of time following the introduction and use of written documents as a form of communication and preservation of knowledge. In North America, prehistory is used to refer to the time span between the peopling of the Americas by indigenous groups over 15,000 years ago and the exploration and colonization of the Americas by Europeans, while history is used to refer to the period after European contact. The use of the term “prehistory” in this case does not necessarily mean that indigenous groups did not have a formal writing system. Although the more fitting terms to describe these two broad temporal categories in the Americas would be pre-Contact versus post-Contact, the terms “prehistory” and “history” will be used in this document, since these are the generally accepted terms used in the literature.

Within southeastern Colorado, prehistory is further divided into the following stages: Paleoindian (>11,500 to 7,800 years before present [B.P.]), Archaic (7,800-1,850 B.P.), and Late Prehistoric (1,850-225 B.P.). The stages are subdivided into periods. These divisions and subdivisions are based on technological shifts reflecting transformations in settlement and subsistence strategies, which result from changing climatic conditions. On the other hand, history is divided into specific time ranges based on the overarching environmental, socioeconomic and/or political trends influencing cultural and societal behaviors.

Appendix E presents regional and installation-specific prehistoric and historic contexts. Table 4-1 outlines the cultural sequence for southeastern Colorado (adapted from Zier and Kalasz 1999).

Table 4-1. Cultural sequence for southeastern Colorado (adapted from Zier and Kalasz 1999).

Cultural Taxonomy				Temporal Range
	Stage	Period	Phase/Complex	
Prehistory (pre-Contact)	Paleoindian	Pre-Clovis	—	>11,500 B.P.
		Clovis	—	11,500-10,950 B.P.
		Folsom	—	10,950-10,250 B.P.
		Plano	Agate Basin/Hell Gap Complex (ca 10,250-9,500 B.P.) Alberta Complex (9,500-9,000 B.P.) Cody Complex (9,300-8,700 B.P.) Frederick Complex (8,400-8,000 B.P.) Lusk Complex (8,600-7,500 B.P.)	10,250-7,800 B.P.
	Archaic	Early Archaic	—	7,800-5,000 B.P.
		Middle Archaic	McKean Complex	5,000-3,000 B.P.
		Late Archaic	—	3,000-1,850 B.P.
	Late Prehistoric	Developmental	—	1,850-900 B.P.
		Diversification	Apishapa Phase (900-500 B.P.) Sopris Phase (900-750 B.P.) Barnes Complex (ca 700 B.P.)	900-500 B.P.
		Protohistoric	—	500-225 B.P.
History (post-Contact)	Exploration			A.D. 1600s-1821
	Trading Frontier to Conquest of Mexico			1803-1848
	Conquest of Mexico to Gold Rush			1849-1859
	Gold Rush to Statehood			1860-1876
	Statehood to Silver Crash			1877-1893
	Post-Silver Crash to World War I			1894-1916
	World War I to Depression			1917-1929
	Depression to World War II			1930-1941
	World War II			1942-1945
	Cold War			1946-1991

4.3 Archaeological Resources

As of May 2019, approximately 318,370 acres (85%) of USAG Fort Carson-managed lands have been surveyed for archaeological resources, resulting in the identification of 8,228 known archaeological resources. These resources represent every period of human occupation from the Paleoindian stage to the present. Site types include open/sheltered lithic scatters, open/sheltered camps, open/sheltered architecture, quarries, homesteads, trash scatters, historical foundations/alignments/features, et cetera. Table 4-2 provides a breakdown of archaeological resources that have been recorded on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands to date.

Table 4-2. Summary of archaeological resources on Fort Carson and the PCMS (current as of May 2019).

Archaeological Resource Type	Total	Listed	Eligible	Needs Data	Not Eligible	No Consensus
FORT CARSON						
Historic Sites	202	—	7	6	187	2
Multi-component Sites	94	—	28	—	59	6
Prehistoric District	1	1	—	—	—	—
Prehistoric Sites	717	—	96	16	587	18
Unknown Affiliation	1				1	
Isolated Finds (All Types)	1,031	—	—	—	1,020	11
Total	***2,045***	***1***	***131***	***23***	***1,854***	***37***
PIÑON CANYON MANEUVER SITE						
Historic Sites	481	—	49	72	359	1
Multi-component Sites	668	—	212	85	367	4
Prehistoric Sites	2,991	—	331	323	2,328	9
Unknown Affiliation	86	—	—	9	77	—
Isolated Finds (All Types)	1,957	—	—	78	1,878	1
Total	***6,183***	***0***	***592***	***567***	***5,009***	***15***
Grand Total	**8,231**	**1**	**724**	**591**	**6,862**	**53**

Fort Carson: The history of archaeological research at Fort Carson stretches back to the 1930s, but has intensified over the last two decades in association with the development of the CRP. As of May 2019, a total of 99,296 acres of Fort Carson's 137,493 acres (including the A/DACG, Buildings 20000/20001, and the rail spur to Kelker Junction), or approximately 72%, has been surveyed for archaeological resources by professional archaeologists resulting in the recordation of 2,045 archaeological resources, including 1 prehistoric rock art district. Table 4-3 summarizes

the archaeological fieldwork that has been conducted at Fort Carson to date. Figure 4-1 depicts the areas that have been inventoried for archaeological resources.

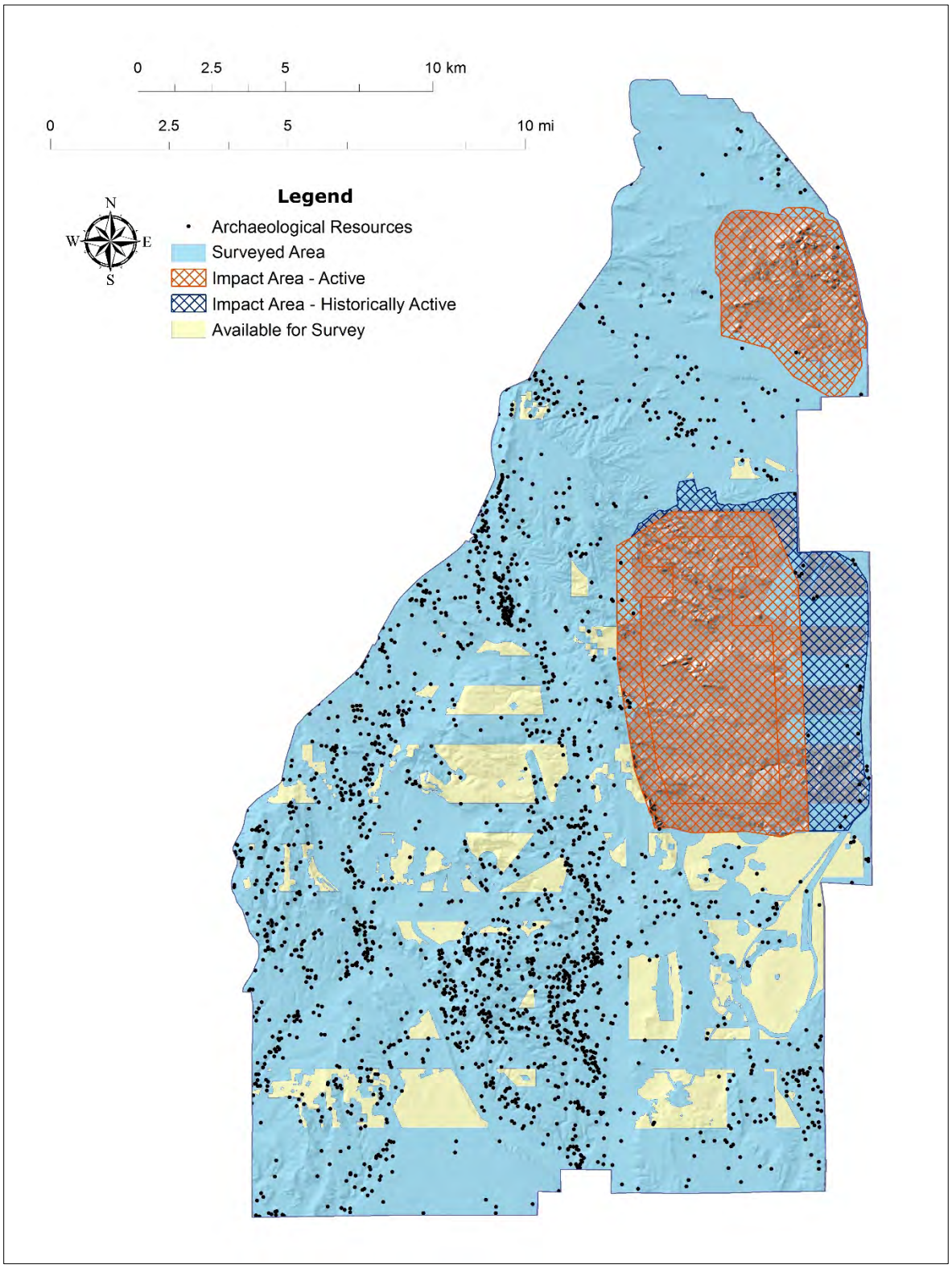


Figure 4-1. Areas surveyed for archaeological resources on Fort Carson (current as of May 2019).

Table 4-3. Summary of archaeological fieldwork conducted on Fort Carson (current as of May 2019).

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Documentation Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1930s to 1940s	Etienne Renaud (Renaud 1931a, 1931b, 1932, 1935, 1936a, 1936b, 1942, 1947)	Several studies of the Turkey Creek area; first recording of 5PE14, the Turkey Creek Rock Art District; recorded 5PE56, the Avery Ranch Site	CF1931-001
1950s	C.W. Hurd (Hurd 1960; Zier 1987)	Recorded 5PE00064 (erroneously recorded as Bent's Stockade Hidden in the Hills)	—
1960	William Bass and Paul Kutsche (Bass and Kutsche 1963)	Inadvertent discovery and excavation of human burial in Pueblo County along Turkey Creek (possibly in vicinity of 5PE64); note : unrecorded site	—
1963	Department of Anthropology, University of Denver (Withers 1964) MC.NP.NR3 & PE.NP.P	Survey of portions of Red Creek, Turkey Creek and Beaver Creek drainages	CF1962-001
1965 & 1969	Department of Anthropology, University of Denver (Ireland 1968; Watts 1971, 1975)	Evaluative testing of 5PE56, the Avery Ranch Site	CF1965-001 CF1969-001
1971 to 1972	Colorado Archaeological Society (no report)	Recorded several sites along Turkey Creek; recorded two rock art sites – 5PE8 and 5PE163	CF1971-001
1973	Southern Colorado State College (Buckles 1974) MC.R.R37	Survey of the Fountain Valley Conduit (approximately 41 miles long); 16 archaeological sites recorded, 1 of which is located on Fort Carson – 5EP7	CF1973-001
1975	USAG Fort Carson (Nicholson 1975)	NRHP nomination of the 5PE14, the Turkey Creek Rock Art District	CF1975-001
1978 to 1982	Grand River Consultants, Inc. (Alexander et al. 1982) MC.DA.R22	Survey of 38,291 acres; 149 archaeological sites and 327 isolated finds recorded	CF1978-001
1983	Grand River Consultants, Inc. (Hartley et al. 1985)	Testing of 35 archaeological sites from the 1978-1982 survey project	CF1982-001
1983	Metcalf-Zier Archaeologist, Inc. (Zier 1984) MC.NP.R48 & PE.NP.FC1	Survey of 1,482 acres – Red Creek Parcel; 10 archaeological sites and 15 isolated finds recorded	CF1983-005
1983	Goodson and Associates, Inc. (Burns and Killam 1983) PE.DA.NR1	Survey of 247 acres – Tank Gunnery Range Fan #145; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1983-006
1984	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier 1987; Zier and Kalasz 1985) PE.DA.R4, PE.DA.R27, & PE.NP.FC2	Survey of 1,900 acres – Multi-Purpose Range Complex (MPRC); 18 archaeological sites (4 of which had been previously recorded), 31 isolated finds, and 1 paleontological site recorded Testing done on 4 of the archaeological sites and the paleontological site	CF1984-001
1985	National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services – Denver (Butler et al. 1986; Hoffman 1985) EP.NP.R5	Inadvertent discovery and excavation of 5EP773, human burial – East Fork of Red Creek (Camp Red Devil area)	CF1985-007

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Documentation Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1985	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Grant and Zier 1987) MC.DA.R1	Survey of 1,740 acres (selected transects to test preliminary predictive model for prehistoric settlement); 15 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds recorded	CF1985-008
1985 to 1986	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier 1986b) EP.NP.R1 & MC.NP.R46	Survey of 19.69-mile water pipeline right-of-way to MPRC; 1 archaeological site (previously recorded) and 11 isolated finds recorded	CF1985-005
1985 to 1986	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier 1986c; Zier et al. 1988; Zier et al. 1990) PE.DA.R25	Data recovery/mitigation at 5PE56, the Avery Ranch Site	CF1985-009
1986	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier 1986a) EP.NP.R2 & MC.DA.R21	Survey of 36 acres – 18 soil conservation structures along Turkey Creek drainage; 1 archaeological site and 1 isolated find recorded	CF1986-002
1986	USACE, Omaha District (Brodnicki 1986) PE.AE.NR2 & PE.DA.NR2	Survey of 100 acres – Wild Horse Canyon gravel extraction area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1986-003
1986	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier 1989; Zier and Kalasz 1991) PE.DA.R26 & PE.DA.R27	Data recovery/mitigation of 5PE648, the Recon John Shelter Site	CF1986-004
1987	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Jepson 1987) EP.DA.R1 & MC.DA.R20	Survey of 126 acres – 33 soil conservation structures in Fountain Creek, Turkey Creek, Red Creek, Pierce Gulch, and Wild Horse Creek drainages; 2 isolated finds recorded	CF1987-002
1988	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Van Ness et al. 1990) MC.DA.R4	Survey of 2,595 acres – Turkey Creek Canyon Area; 101 archaeological sites (5 of which had been previously recorded) and 98 isolated finds recorded Testing of 11 archaeological sites	CF1988-003
1988 to 1989	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Carrillo et al. 1991) PE.DA.R2	Documentation of 5PE793, Stone City (1,240 acres)	CF1988-002
1988 to 1990	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Jepson 1990, 1991; Jepson et al. 1992) EP.DA.R5 & MC.DA.R6	Survey of 8,639 acres; 100 archaeological sites (2 of which had been previously recorded) and 98 isolated finds recorded World War II-era Prisoner of War (POW) internment camp surveyed and recorded	CF1988-004
1989	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier and Carrillo 1989) EP.DA.R3	Survey of 59 acres – Range 111; 2 archaeological sites and 1 isolated find recorded	CF1989-004
1990	National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services – Denver (Butler 1990) MC.DA.R40	Survey of Gale Irrigation Ditch and 10 soil conservation structures in Turkey Creek and Pierce Gulch drainages; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1990-002
1990	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Kalasz et al. 1993) MD.DA.R10	Testing of 7 archaeological sites	CF1990-003

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Documentation Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1991	National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services – Denver (Butler 1991) MC.DA.NR1	Survey of 30-mile fiber optic cable right-of-way; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1991-005
1991	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko and Hoffman 1993)	Inadvertent discovery and excavation of human burial – Red Creek drainage	—
1991 & 1993	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier et al. 1996) MC.AE.R9	Survey of 4,067 acres; 83 archaeological sites and 78 isolated finds recorded; Documentation and mapping of 15 previously recorded archaeological sites Testing of 4 sites	CF1991-004
1991 to 1993	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Barnes 1993) MC.DA.R9	Testing of 37 archaeological sites	CF1993-005
1992	National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services – Denver (Butler 1992) MC.DA.NR2	Survey of 402 acres – several small-scale projects; 18 archaeological sites (all of which have been previously recorded) and 6 isolated finds (all of which have been previously recorded) recorded	CF1992-001 CF1992-002
1993	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1993b) PE.DA.NR11	Survey of 60 acres – tree planting area; 1 isolated find recorded	CF1993-001
1993	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Spath 1993)	Survey of 18 acres – proposed groundwater monitoring wells; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1993-003
1993	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1993c)	Inadvertent discovery and testing of Landfill No. 6 near Youth Activities Center	CF1994-007
1994	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1994c) EP.DA.NR54	Survey of 4 acres – erosional channel adjacent to Route 7; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1994-003 REC1994-403
1994	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1994b) EP.DA.NR35	Survey of 8 acres – proposed borrow area (Project FL18/4P); 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1994-005 REC1994-253
1994	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1994a) EP.DA.R49	Survey of Ranges 131B and 135; 1 previously recorded site relocated	CF1994-006 REC1994-485
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995l) EP.DA.NR29	Survey of 5 acres – road hardening locations; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-003
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995j) EP.DA.NR30	Survey of 6.63 acres – proposed quarry area and alternate quarry area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-004
1995	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 1997) PE.DA.R5	Survey of 1,460 acres – Booth Mountain; 35 archaeological sites and 78 isolated finds recorded	CF1995-005
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995m) MC.DA.NR23	Survey of 22.11 acres – proposed seeding plots, smoothing areas, and check dam #245; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-008

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Documentation Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995c) PE.DA.R16	Survey of 14 acres – 6 proposed erosion control structures and 1 firebreak; 1 archaeological site recorded	CF1995-013 REC1995-143
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995d) PE.DA.NR7	Survey of 0.63 acres – proposed erosion control structure; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-014 REC1996-006
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995e) MC.DA.NR14	Survey of 4.82 acres – 5 proposed erosion control structures; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-015
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995f)	Survey of 0.91 acres – 2 proposed erosion control structures; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-016
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995n) MC.DA.R43	Survey of proposed smoothing area and check dams (12.63 acres); 2 isolated finds recorded	CF1995-017
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995i) FN.DA.R1	Survey of 0.5 acres – proposed firebreak turnout construction area; 1 isolated find recorded	CF1995-018 REC1995-142
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995k)	Survey of 140 m^2 – proposed road construction; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-019
1995	Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service (Conner et al. 1999) EP.DA.R17	Testing of 5EP1221, the World War II Prisoner of War (POW) Internment Camp	CF1995-020
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995h)	Survey of 550 linear feet – proposed fence line at the DECAM Hazardous Waste bunker; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-021 REC1995-152
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995g) EP.DA.NR39	Survey of 1 linear mile – proposed fence line at landfill; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-018 REC1995-467
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 1996b)	Testing of historic dump at the Mountain Post Sports Complex	CF1996-001
1996	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 1999a) EP.DA.R23	Survey of 842 acres; 16 archaeological sites and 11 isolated finds recorded Re-evaluation of 4 archaeological sites Testing of 5EP2524	CF1996-005 CF1996-006
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996c) EP.DA.NR38	Survey of 14.8 acres and documentation of Landfill #5, 5EP2511	CF1996-007 REC1996-154
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996g) EP.DA.NR45	Survey of 0.15 acres – railroad right-of-way; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-008 REC1996-193
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996f) EP.DA.NR41	Survey of 3.56 acres – proposed underground remote sensing test site; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-014
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996e) EP.DA.NR22	Survey of 10.23 acres – proposed tree planting areas; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-015 REC1996-346

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1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996a) EP.DA.NR55	Survey of 2.72 acres – erosion control area, Range 115; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-016 REC1996-298
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996b) EP.DA.NR10	Survey of 0.3 acres – grading/seeding area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-017
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 1996a) EP.DA.R13	Testing to assess presence and extent of disturbance of buried historic contexts at Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District, Building 10001	CF1996-020
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996d) EP.DA.NR42	Survey of proposed fiber optic line route; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1997-012
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1996h) EP.DA.NR16	Survey of 3.5 acres – shoot house location on Range 43; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1997-143
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997b) EP.DA.NR31	Survey of 12 acres – 15 proposed erosion control structures; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1997-008
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 1997) MC.AE.R12	Survey of 1,560 acres – prescribed burn areas within MPRC; 5 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds recorded	CF1997-009
1997	Foothill Engineering Consultants (Taylor and Hoefer 1998) MC.E.R27	Survey of the Poncha-Midway Transmission Line (104 acres surveyed within Fort Carson); 0 archaeological resources recorded on Fort Carson	CF1997-010
1998	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 1999b) MC.DA.R12 & MC.DA.R47	Re-evaluation of 89 archaeological sites	CF1997-011
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997d) EP.DA.NR19	Survey of 22 acres – proposed firing trail and 5 defensive positions, Range 111; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1997-207
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997c)	Survey of 0.5 acres – proposed erosion repair location; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1997-430
1998	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1998) EP.DA.NR9	Survey of 38.5 acres – proposed Special Forces training facilities, Range 131C; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1998-008
1998	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 2000) MC.DA.R15	Survey of 7,236 acres; 89 archaeological sites and 86 isolated finds recorded; 2 archaeological sites re-evaluated	CF1998-010
1998	Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A&M University (Kuehn 1998) MC.DA.R44	Geomorphic and geoarchaeological survey along Red Creek	—
1998	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 1998)	Backhoe trenching and evaluation of proposed erosion control site within Red Creek drainage	—
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999m) EP.DA.NR20	Survey of 10.6 acres – proposed erosion control structures in TAs 16 & 17; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-017

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1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999b) PE.DA.NR12	Survey of 74.1 acres – proposed laser range, Range 144; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-021
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999o) MC.DA.R41	Survey of 77.5 acres – Unit 99-7; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-024
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999l) MC.DA.NR15	Survey of 27.2 acres – erosion control areas in TA 31; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-026
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999a) MC.DA.R41	Survey of eastern edge of “Little Grand Canyon” bank sloping project; 2 isolated finds observed	CF1999-035
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999c) EP.DA.NR33	Survey of 1 acre – proposed classroom building, Range 111; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-042
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999e) MC.DA.NR17	Survey of 37.21 acres – permanent latrine locations, Camp Red Devil; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-043
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999i) EP.DA.NR17	Survey of 149.1 acres – construct waterline near Camp Red Devi;0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-046
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999n) PE.DA.NR13	Survey of 116.54 acres – Unit 99-2, Range 145; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-052
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 1999b) PE.DA.R29	Survey of 188 acres – Unit 99-3; 3 isolated finds recorded	CF1999-053
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 1999a; Miller 2010f) PE.DA.R20	Survey of 274 acres – Unit 99-1; 3 archaeological sites and 7 isolated finds recorded	CF1999-054
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2000c; Miller 2009d) PE.DA.R30	Survey of 1,810 acres – Unit 99-24; 1 archaeological site and 4 isolated finds recorded	CF1999-055
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko and Schiavitti 2000) MC.DA.R14	Survey of 1,397.5 acres – Range 155 and erosion control structures; 8 archaeological sites and 19 isolated finds recorded	CF1999-059
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2000b) PE.DA.R18	Survey of 588 acres – Unit 99-4; 1 archaeological site and 9 isolated finds recorded	CF1999-060
1999	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 2001) MC.DA.R30 & MC.DA.R45	Testing of 13 archaeological sites	CF1999-062
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999f) PE.DA.NR14	Survey of 0.6 acres – proposed transformer, Range 145; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1999-107
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999g) PE.DA.NR15	Survey of 7.07 acres – power to berms, Range 145; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1999-163

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1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999h, 1999j) EP.DA.NR23 & EP.DA.NR24	Survey of 15.91 acres – proposed erosion control project in TAs 20 & 24; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1999-195
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999d) EP.DA.NR18	Survey of 1 acre – proposed latrine/shower point, Range 109; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1999-296
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999k) EP.DA.NR47	Survey of 1.33 acres – proposed concrete burn pad and access road, Range 121B; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC1999-342
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000g) EP.DA.NR25	Survey of 5.5 acres – water crossing and erosion control dam near Sullivan Park; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2000-046
2000	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Miller 2009i) MC.DA.R42	Survey of various study units (Kuehn Settlement Survey); 24 archaeological sites and 19 isolated finds recorded	CF2000-089
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2000d) PE.DA.R21	Testing of 5PE3760	CF2000-095
2000	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Miller 2012a) EP.DA.NR13	FCMR Cantonment Survey – one unit located near the northeast corner of the cantonment, the other located near the southeastern corner of the Small Impact Area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2000-099
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2000a)	Backhoe trenching to assess potential for buried cultural deposits on Range 155; 0 cultural deposits observed	CF2000-103
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000b)	Survey of 23.5 acres – erosion repair and road maintenance, North Sullivan Park; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2000-006
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000a) PE.DA.NR8	Survey of 20.2 acres and monitoring for erosion control project, TA 41 near Red Creek; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2000-014
2000	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Recordation of 5EP3543 (Landfill #6) prior to removal due to contamination	REC2000-017
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000e)	Survey of 9.88 acres – proposed shoot house and trench, Range 29; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2000-082
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000h) EP.DA.NR49	Survey of 4.4 acres – proposed construction of 6 erosion control dams, TA 10; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2000-210
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000c) EP.DA.NR26	Survey of 4.5 acres – proposed road repair project, TA 30; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2001-015
2001	Fort Carson CRP (Flowers and Korgel 2001) MC.DA.R16	Survey of 771 acres – Range 155 Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise (CALFEX); 2 archaeological sites recorded	CF2001-006
2001	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2001b) EP.DA.NR56	Survey of Range 121 blast pits (120 acres); 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2001-007

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2001	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Testing of 5PE2165	CF2001-012
2001	National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center (DeVore 2004) PE.DA.R28	Geophysical baseline survey of 5PE00623 (in support of effort to cap site)	CF2001-013
2001	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2001d) EP.DA.NR51	Survey of 14.66 acres – proposed erosion control project, TA 24; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2001-067
2001	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2001c) EP.DA.NR50	Survey for proposed erosion control project, TA 16 (6.74 acres); 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2001-068
2001 to 2002	Fort Carson CRP (Flowers and Korgel 2002) EP.DA.R30	Survey of 1,386 – Cantonment Area; 1 archaeological site recorded	CF2002-001
2002	Fort Carson CRP (Flowers and Korgel 2002; Owens and Thomas 2012f) MC.DA.R35	Survey of 1,307 acres; 9 archaeological sites and 7 isolated finds recorded	CF2002-019
2002	Cody Anderson (Anderson 2008) FN.PA.R10	Excavation of 5FN1592, the Gilligan's Island Sites (in support of MA thesis)	CF2002-020
2002	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2002-021
2002	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Inadvertent discovery of 5PE3025	CF2002-022
2002	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Inadvertent discovery of 5PE3027	CF2002-023
2003	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel and Chidley 2003) MC.DA.R38	Survey of 841 acres – Range 155; 4 archaeological sites and 2 isolated finds recorded	CF2003-008
2003	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2003-009
2003	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Inadvertent discovery of 5PE3279	CF2003-010
2003	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Inadvertent discovery of 5EP3531	CF2003-011
2003	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2003) EP.DA.NR3	Survey of 213 acres – Bulk Fuel Facility; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2003-041
2003	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2003b) EP.DA.NR58	Survey of 5.07 acres – proposed erosion control project ,TA 31; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2003-076
2003 to 2004	ICI Services Corporation (Cowen 2004d; Swan 2009) EP.DA.R48	Survey of 1,620.86 acres – Range 127 and related TAs; 8 archaeological sites and 8 isolated finds recorded Testing of 3 archaeological sites	CF2003-001

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Documentation Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2003 to 2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004e; Korgel 2003a) MC.DA.NR21	Survey of ~2 acres – proposed DOIM radio tower pad locations; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2003-076 REC2004-224
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004b, 2007l) MC.DA.R34	Survey of 690.83 acres – Combined Arms Combined Training/Urban Assault Course (CACTF/UAC); 5 archaeological sites and 9 isolated finds recorded	CF2004-003
2004	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2004-012
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Swan 2009; Schriever and Swan 2017b) EP.DA.R48	Testing and limited data recovery at 4 sites (5EP46, 5EP165, 5EP3523, & 5PE3281), Ranges 127 & 155; no associated project documentation, see also CF2003-001, CF2003-008, and CF2016-005	CF2004-014
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2005c) MC.DA.NR18	Survey for Mission Readiness Exercise near Camp Red Devil; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2006-006
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004g) EP.DA.NR36	Survey of 6 acres – Wildlife Demonstration Area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2004-327
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004f) EP.DA.NR37	Survey of Haymes Reservoir perimeter; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2004-346
2005	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Archaeological site recordation project; no associated project documentation	CF2005-008
2005	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2005d)	Inadvertent discovery of 5EP04989	CF2005-010
2005	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2005-013
2005	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2005b) EP.DA.R47	Survey of 83.11 acres – Haymes Reservoir; 1 archaeological site and 2 isolated finds recorded	REC2005-306
2005	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2005e) EP.DA.NR11	Survey of 112 acres – Gate 19 Access Road; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-026
2005	Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), Colorado State University (Sherman and Zeidler 2005)	Analysis of 22 rock art sites	—
2006	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2006-008
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006c)	Survey of 47 acres – proposed Ips Beetle Control project; 2 archaeological sites recorded	REC2005-371
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006d) MC.DA.NR12	Survey of 82 acres – proposed reseeding project, TAs 35, 42, 29, 50, & 52; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-018
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006g) PE.DA.R22	Survey of 38.51 acres – proposed Bayonet Strike training exercise; 2 archaeological sites and 3 isolated finds recorded	REC2006-150

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2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006p) EP.DA.NR21	Survey of 30 acres – proposed construction of a rock check dam, TA 16; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-198
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006h) EP.DA.NR15	Survey of 77.9 acres – proposed re-routing of the Quest fiber optic line; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-200
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006o) EP.DA.NR27	Survey of 26 acres – proposed widening of the Elk Pond dam; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-219
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006j) EP.DA.R37	Survey of 742.1 acres – proposed DARPA UPI/Crusher Experiment project; 5 archaeological sites recorded	REC2006-221
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006e) EP.DA.R52	Survey of 249.57 acres – proposed reseeding project, TAs 24 & 30 1 archaeological site recorded	REC2006-225
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006b; Miller 2014b) MC.DA.NR11	Survey of 79.27 acres – proposed erosion control project, Sullivan Park, TA 31; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-293 REC2006-304
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006l) EP.DA.R34	Survey of 310 acres – proposed Southern Delivery System Pipeline project; 3 archaeological sites recorded	REC2006-321
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006k) EP.DA.R43	Survey of 380 acres – proposed ITAM projects 6 archaeological sites recorded	REC2006-329 REC2006-348
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006f) EP.DA.NR52	Survey of 0.5 acres – proposed construction of weather station in TA 36; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-355
2006 to 2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006i, 2007i, 2007j) MC.DA.NR19	Survey for proposed I3MP Upgrade Communication System project; 0 archaeological resources recorded Survey of route change, Sullivan Park; 0 archaeological resources recorded Excavation of inadvertently discovered feature at Turkey Creek Ranch (5EP836)	REC2006-161
2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007d) MC.DA.R32	Survey of 883.28 acres – 2007 Prescribed Burn; 7 archaeological sites and 1 isolated find recorded	CF2007-001 REC2007-196
2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007h) MC.DA.NR13	Survey of 216 acres – proposed firebreak and tree thinning project; 4 archaeological sites and 2 isolated finds recorded	REC2007-028 REC2007-044
2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007g) EP.DA.R33	Survey of 1,421.92 acres – proposed construction of rock check dams and waterbars, Sullivan Park; 5 archaeological sites and 1 isolated find recorded	REC2007-115 REC2007-116
2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007c) PE.DA.NR9	Survey of 5.87 acres – proposed construction of a meteorological tower; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2007-205
2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007b) EP.DA.R53	Survey of 98 acres – construction of sniper tower, Range 131B; 1 archaeological site recorded	REC2007-323

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2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007e) EP.DA.NR2	Survey of 52.11 – Ips Beetle Project, TA 28; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2007-331
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008c) EP.DA.NR5	Survey of 201.6 acres – Wetlands Restoration Planting and TUAV Facility, TAs 10 & 11; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2008-008 REC2008-118
2008	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2008-018
2008	ICI Services Corporation (Burton and Rodgers 2010) EP.DA.R35	Survey of 9,405 acres – TA 25 BAER project; 123 archaeological sites and 37 isolated finds recorded; 29 previously recorded archaeological assessed for fire impacts (4 of which were re-evaluated)	CF2008-019
2008	Fort CRMP (no report)	Post-fire survey and monitoring – Camp Falcon Wildland Fire; 1 historic property (Gale Ditch) impacted by fire; 2 unrecorded archaeological sites reported; no associated project documentation	CF2008-023
2008	Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), Colorado State University (Sherman and Zeidler 2011) EP.DA.R40	Testing of 21 archaeological sites and geophysical survey of 3 archaeological sites – TA 25 Burn Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) project	CF2008-025
2008	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Inadvertent discovery of 5PE3301	CF2008-037
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008d) EP.DA.R50	Survey of 133.68 acres – Ips Beetle Control Thinning Project (133.68 acres); 1 archaeological site recorded	REC2008-123
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008g) MC.DA.R31	Survey of 597 acres – Spring 2008 Prescribed Burn; 2 archaeological sites recorded	REC2008-214
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008a) MC.DA.NR16	Survey of 10 acres – 2008 LRAM Project Areas; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2008-383
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2010b) MC.DA.R29	Survey of 327.48 acres – Tree Thinning Project; 7 archaeological sites and 3 isolated finds recorded	REC2008-409
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2008c) EP.DA.NR4	Survey of 287 acres – Tent City in TA5, Grow the Army EIS; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2008-487
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009e) PE.DA.R19	Survey of 16.34 acres – Spring 2009 Prescribed Burn; 1 archaeological site recorded	REC2008-569
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009a) PE.DA.R17	Post-fire survey – Orchard Canyon Wildland Fire; 2 archaeological sites impacted by fire, 0 impacted by fire suppression activities	CF2009-002
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009h, 2012d) EP.DA.R42	Post-fire survey – Quarry Wildland Fire; survey of 1,037 acres; 4 archaeological sites and 4 isolated finds recorded Inspected 4 historic properties for fire damage	CF2009-004

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2009	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2009-005
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009f) PE.DA.R31	Survey of 72 acres – Urban Assault Course ,TA 51; 1 archaeological site and 2 isolated finds recorded	REC2009-641
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009g) MC.DA.R26	Survey of 393 acres – 2009 LRAM projects; 3 archaeological sites and 1 isolated find recorded	REC2009-715
2010	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2010d)	Survey of 16 acres – 2 experimental seed plots; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2010-002
2010	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2010-003
2010	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2010e) MC.DA.R28	Survey of 23 acres – 6 proposed LRAM land management/restoration projects; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2010-009
2010	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2010c) EP.DA.R54	Survey of 11 acres – Railyard Expansion and Upgrade project; 0 archaeological sites recorded	REC2010-285
2011	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2011e) EP.DA.NR12	Survey of 4 acres – Gate 19 Improvement project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2011-799
2011	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2011d) PE.DA.NR5	Survey of 34 acres – Mountain Strike Training Exercise, TAs 41, 45 & 56; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2011-010 REC2011-655
2011 to 2012	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Re-evaluation of 128 archaeological sites; no associated project documentation	CF2012-002
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Owens and Thomas 2012e) EP.DA.NR40	Survey of 141.93 acres within Main Post area of potential effects (APE) for the Fort Carson Built Environment PA; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2012-014
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Owens and Thomas 2012b) PE.DA.NR6	Survey of 7.98 acres – Range 147A Upgrade project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2012-104
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Owens and Thomas 2012d) EP.DA.NR34	Survey of 7.66 acres – 2012 LRAM projects, TA 31; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2012-113 REC2012-632
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2012b) EP.DA.NR32	Survey of 12.23 acres – Range 141 & Range 151 Improvement project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2012-190
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Owens and Thomas 2012c) EP.DA.R51	Survey of 119.02 acres – Range 131A Upgrade project; 1 archaeological site and 0 isolated finds recorded	REC2012-235
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Owens and Thomas 2012a)	Survey of 69.93 acres – UAS Landing Strip, Camp Red Devil; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2012-254
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2012c) EP.DA.NR57 & EP.DA.NR60	Survey of 132 acres – Range 43 Modification project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2013-005
2013	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2013-003

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2013	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2013b)	Inadvertent discovery on Polio Street related to WWII-era Fort Carson	CF2013-012
2013	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2013c)	Inadvertent discovery on Specker Avenue related to WWII-era Fort Carson	CF2013-017
2013	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2013d) EP.DA.NR28	Survey of 48.9 acres – Emergency Flood Repairs project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2014-001
2013	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2013e)	Survey of 9.4 acres – TA 12/13 Trail Crossing Repair Project (9.4 acres); 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2014-044
2014	Stell Environmental (Owens 2015b)	Re-evaluation of 29 archaeological sites	CF2014-005
2014	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2014a) EP.DA.NR53	Survey of 16.49 acres – C-17 Simulator construction project, Camp Red Devil; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2014-108
2015	Stell Environmental (Swan and Schriever 2016)	Re-evaluation of 13 archaeological sites	CF2015-001
2015	Stell Environmental (Burton and Walkenhorst 2016)	Baseline monitoring/conditions assessment of 150 archaeological sites	CF2015-002
2015	Stell (Swan and Schriever 2017)	Survey of 4,300 acres; 118 archaeological sites and 68 isolated finds recorded	CF2015-003
2016	Stell & Sacred Sites Research (Loendorf et al. 2017)	Re-evaluation of the Turkey Creek Rock Art District	CF2015-004
2015	Stell Environmental (Whiting 2015)	Inadvertent discovery of 5EP7632	CF2016-001 REC2016-051
2016	Stell (Owens et al. 2017; Schriever and Swan 2017b)	Re-evaluation of 16 archaeological sites	CF2016-005
2016	Stell (Burton 2017a; Burton 2018a)	Baseline monitoring/conditions assessment of 24 sites; subsequent monitoring of 29 sites	CF2016-006
2016	Fort Carson CRP (Project in progress)	Limited data recovery at 5EP6618 & 5EP6619	CF2016-007
2016	Stelll (Schriever 2016)	Post-fire assessment of 5EP7603 – Sullivan Park Wildland Fire, TA 30; no sites impacted	CF2016-028
2016	Stelll (Burton 2016; Kolise 2016b)	Post-fire condition assessment for TA18 Wildland Fire	CF2016-033
2016	Stell (no report)	Recordation of Haymes Reservoir, 5EP6633	REC2016-201
2016 to 2018	Whitetail Environmental & Stell (Burton 2018c)	Subsequent monitoring of 30 sites	CF2017-005
2016	Whitetail Environmental & Stell (Project in progress)	Recordation of newly identified feature at 5PE913	CF2017-008
2017	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2017c)	Documentation of graffiti at 5EP46	CF2017-034
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2018c)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5PE2966	CF2018-029
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2018b)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5EP5974	CF2018-030
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2018a)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5EP161	CF2018-038

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2018	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2019b)	After action inspection of 10 sites with the Orchard Canyon Wildland Fire footprint; no sites impacted	CF2018-042
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Report in progress)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5EP1177	CF2019-006
2018 to 2019	Tehama, LLC & HDR (Boyd 2019)	Long-term monitoring of 14 sites	CF2019-010
2019	Fort Carson CRP (Report in progress)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5EP2524	CF2019-012
2019	Fort Carson CRP (Report in progress)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5EP7602	CF2019-013
2019	Fort Carson CRP (Report in progress)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5PE2966	CF2019-014

In the early 2000s, the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), Colorado State University, developed a predictive model for open prehistoric archaeological sites on Fort Carson (Zeidler and O'Donnell 2002). This model was designed to be consistent with the PCMS predictive model developed by Kvamme (1992) and implemented on the PCMS during the mid-1990s. Using 7 biophysical variables and a set of 439 known sites, the Geographic Information System (GIS)-based model identifies areas of high, high-medium, medium, low-medium, and low probability for archaeological sites, and has been used as a guide to prioritize archaeological survey efforts. Prior to this, a predictive model developed by Zier et al. (1987), using statistical approaches to predict high, medium, and low probability for archaeological sites, guided survey priorities.

Currently, approximately 38,289 acres of Fort Carson have not undergone some level of archaeological survey. DoDI 4715.16 defines areas available for archaeological survey as all DoD-managed lands, except for the following: impact areas, as defined by DoDD 4715.11; surface danger zones (SDZs), as defined by DA PAM 385-63; areas that are under five feet of water year-round; and danger zones, as defined by 33 CFR Part 334. At Fort Carson, approximately 27,193 acres (20%) are categorized as impact areas; 15,488 acres are within the large artillery impact area (active) and associated safety buffer, 5,953 acres are within the small arms impact area (active), and 5,752 acres are within the large arms impact area (historically active). Although these areas should be inaccessible for archaeological surveys, limited surveys have occurred within approximately 5,229 acres of the impact areas, leaving 21,964 unsurveyed acres that are not considered available for archaeological survey. The remaining 16,245 acres, outside of the impact areas, that have not been surveyed are considered available for archaeological survey. Approximately 12,071 of the 16,245 acres available for archaeological survey are within a restricted access area due to the utilization of the ranges and associated SDZs.

In March 2014, the Fort Carson Downrange PA was executed and implemented. In addition to streamlining the Section 106 process for undertakings that occur within the downrange portion of Fort Carson, the PA provides stipulations concerning archaeological surveys, NRHP evaluations, protection and monitoring of significant archaeological resources, and mitigation measures. Per Stipulation I.B. of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, only 3,428 acres shall be surveyed for archaeological resources; this survey has been completed by September 2016. The remaining surveyable acres would not be surveyed as they are categorized as low and low-medium

probability areas under the Zeidler and O'Donnell (2002) predictive model or fall within the most heavily used live fire ranges, their SDZs, and impact areas. Figure 4-2 depicts the areas that have been surveyed and those that are exempted from survey.

Stipulation I.C of the Fort Carson Downrange PA states that all "needs data" resources shall be re-evaluated or protected by March 2017. As of May 2019, there are 24 archaeological resources whose determination of eligibility is "needs data." These resources shall be protected or re-evaluated, except for sites 5EP1672 and 5EP5907. These two sites have been identified for potential adverse effects in Appendix 3 of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, which have been resolved through offsetting mitigation per Stipulation VI of the PA; therefore, no additional work is warranted.

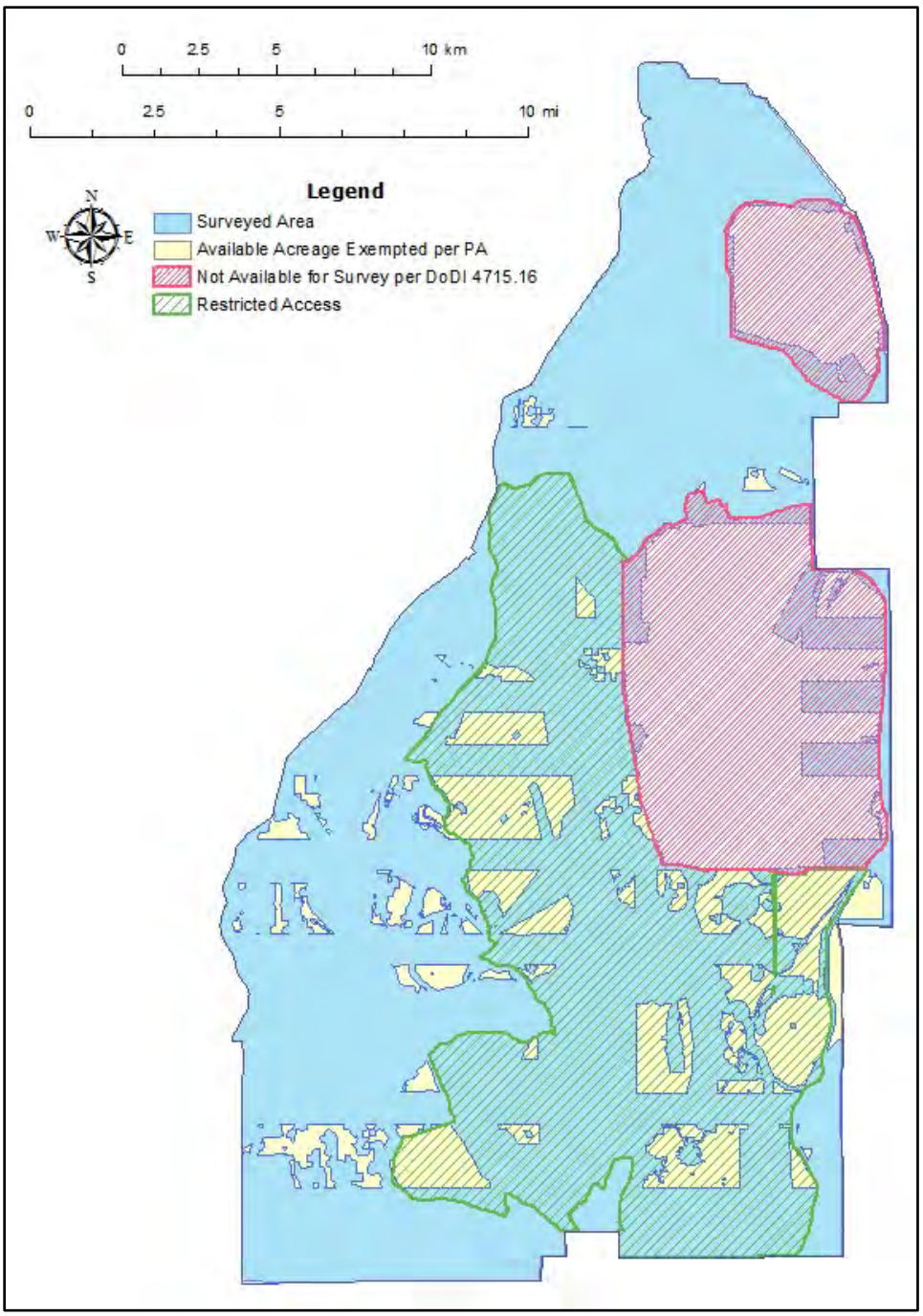


Figure 4-2. Areas surveyed and exempted from survey on Fort Carson.

PCMS: Archaeological resources had been identified in the area encompassed by the PCMS prior to 1980. However, large-scale investigations of the region did not occur until the early 1980s in preparation for the establishment of PCMS. Since that time, intensive efforts to identify and evaluate archaeological resources have continued. Approximately 219,074 acres of PCMS's 235,896 acres, or 93%, have been surveyed for archaeological resources, resulting in the recordation of 6,183 archaeological resources. Table 4-4 summarizes the archaeological fieldwork that has been conducted at the PCMS as of May 2019. Figure 4-3 depicts the areas that have been inventoried for archaeological resources.

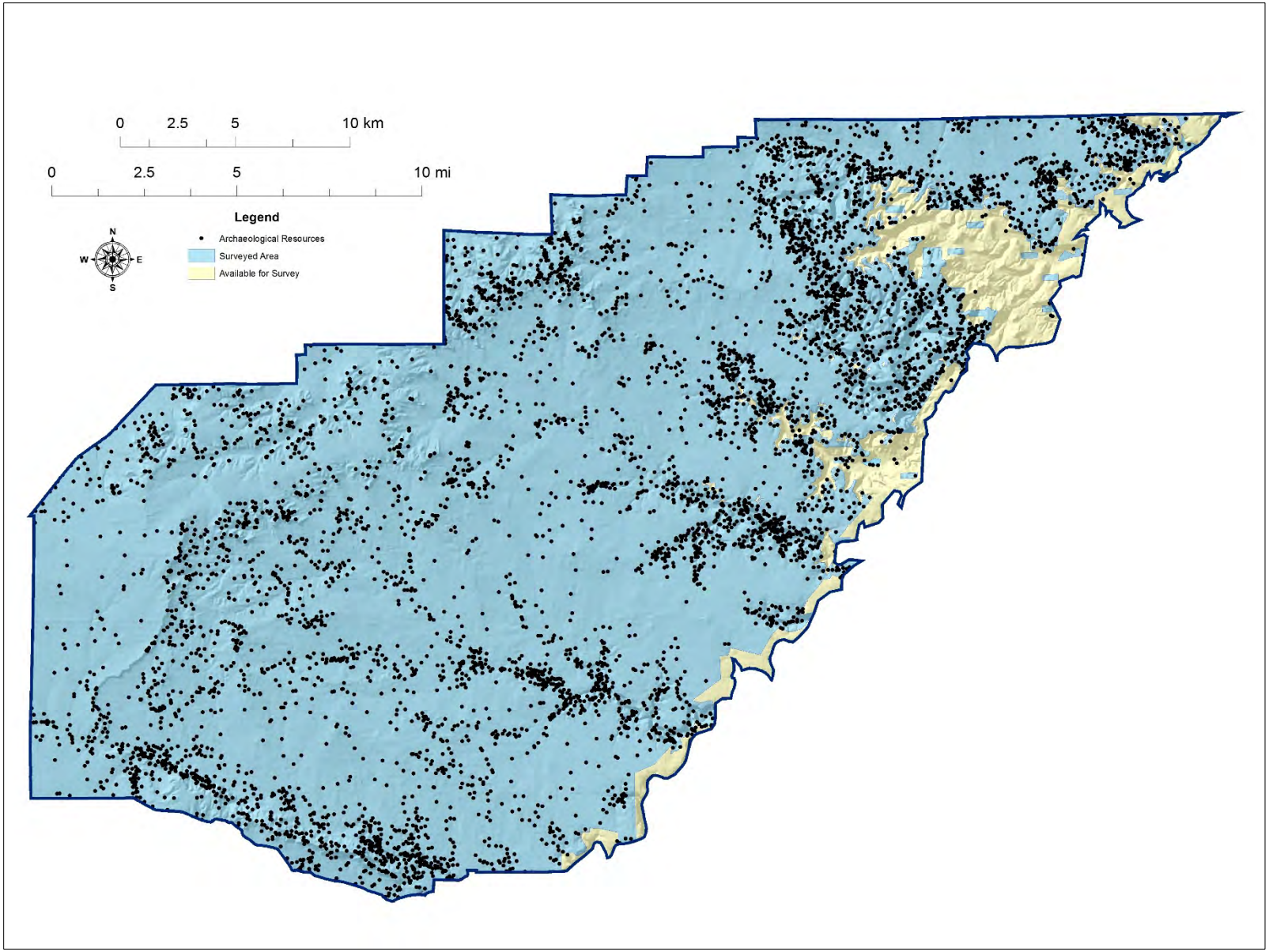


Figure 4-3. Areas surveyed for archaeological resources on the PCMS (current as of May 2019).

Table 4-4. Summary of archaeological fieldwork conducted on the PCMS (current as of May 2018).

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1983	National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Butler 1983)	Survey of 0.5 acres – Hogback Gravel Pit; 2 petroglyphs noted, but not fully recorded	CF1983-007
1983 to 1984	University of Denver (Anderson et al. 1986; Andrefsky 1990; Andrefsky et al. 1990) LA.DA.R26	Phase I (1983): Survey of 38,827 acres – Management Units A-C; testing of 50 sites Phase II (1984): Survey of 14,700 acres – Management Units A-C; survey of 6,400 acres – Management Units D-E	CF1983-001
1985	Four Corners Research Institute (Duke and Matlock 1986) LA.DA.R16	Survey of 260 acres – proposed construction of 29 erosion control structures; 1 archaeological site and 10 isolated finds recorded	CF1986-001
1987	Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc. (Andrefsky 1990; Andrefsky and Sanders 1987) LA.DA.R26	Survey of 7,360 acres – Management Units D-E; 275 archaeological sites and 335 isolated finds recorded Re-visit and document 68 archaeological sites recorded by University of Denver (DU) in Management Areas A-C for which site documentation was inadequate Re-visit and document 51 archaeological sites recorded by DU in Management Areas D-E for which site documentation was inadequate Document 23 historic sites In Management Areas A- for which archival records existed Document 19 historic sites in Management Areas D-E for which archival records existed Synthesize archaeological investigations conducted by DU *Total of 67,360 acres surveyed between 1983-1984 and 1987; 1,965 archaeological sites and 794 isolated finds recorded*	CF1987-001
1987	Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc. (Hilman 1988) LA.DA.R75	Survey of ~203 acres – soil stabilization project areas along 5 intermittent drainages; 3 isolated finds recorded	CF1988-007
1988	Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota (Loendorf 1989) LA.DA.R28	Survey of 9 rock art sites	CF1988-001
1989	Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota (Loendorf and Kuehn 1991) LA.DA.R29	Documentation of 4 rock art sites; test excavations at 5LA5255 and 5LA5846	CF1989-001

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1989	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Inadvertent discovery of Stage Canyon Burial	CF1989-003
1990 to 1991	Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota (Loendorf et al. 1996) LA.DA.R35	Testing of 16 archaeological sites	CF1990-001 CF1991-001
1991	National Park Service – Remote Sensing for Geophysical Techniques for CRM Workshop (DeVore et al. 1991)	Geophysical investigation at Lockwood Stage Station, 5LA5454	—
1991	Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (Chambellan and Lennon 1996) LA.AE.R4	Testing of 3 archaeological sites	CF1991-002
1991	Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (Hardesty et al. 1995)	Data recovery at Lockwood Stage Station, 5LA5454	CF1991-003
1992	National Park Service – Remote Sensing for Geophysical Techniques for CRM Workshop (Bevan 1992; DeVore 1993; DeVore et al. 1992; Weymouth 1992)	Geophysical investigation at Brown's Sheep Camp, 5LA5824	—
1993	Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (Carrillo et al. 1996) LA.AE.R3	Survey of 57 potential historic sites identified during aerial survey; 52 archaeological sites recorded (2 of which had been previously recorded)	CF1993-002
1993	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1993a)	Survey of proposed soil conservation structures; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1993-004
1994	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 1996) LA.DA.R36	Testing of 8 archaeological sites	CF1994-001
1994	Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (Lennon 1995) LA.DA.R32	Survey of ~491 acres - 26.9-mile existing CIG pressurized natural gas pipeline corridor; 3 archaeological sites (all previously recorded) and 8 isolated finds (3 of which had been previously recorded) recorded	CF1994-002
1995	National Park Service (Hunt et al. 1999) LA.DA.R38 & LA.DA.R41	Archaeological and architectural investigations at Brown's Sheep Camp, 5LA5824	—
1995	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Archaeological site recordation project; no associated project documentation	CF1995-001

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995b) LA.DA.NR9	Survey of 5.37 acres – proposed check dam/rip rap areas along MSR 1; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-009
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995o) LA.DA.NR10	Survey of 10.25 acres – proposed stockpile areas east of MSR 3; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1995-010
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995p) LA.DA.NR11	Survey of 3.19 acres – proposed stockpile and check dam/riprap areas along MSR 1; 1 archaeological site recorded	CF1995-011
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995q) LA.DA.R76	Survey of 34.71 acres - "Warpath" erosion control structures; 1 archaeological site and 1 isolated find recorded	CF1995-012
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko and Mueller 1995) LA.DA.R34	Survey of 79.48 acres – erosion control structures along MSR 3; 2 archaeological sites and 1 isolated find recorded	CF1995-089
1995	Fort Carson CRP (Mueller 1995a) LA.DA.NR33	Survey of 0.5 acres – gauging station area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-011
1995 to 1996	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Loendorf and Loendorf 1999) LA.DA.R45	Survey of 4,375 acres – Welsh Canyon; 234 archaeological sites (including 8 with rock art panels) recorded	CF1995-002 CF1996-002
1995 to 1996	Archaeomagnetic Dating Laboratory, Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies (Blinman and Cox 1996)	Collection of 12 archaeomagnetic samples	—
1996	Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service (Hunt 1998) LA.DA.R38	Survey of 230 acres – Brown's Sheep Camp, 5LA05824, vicinity; 8 archaeological sites and 31 isolated finds recorded; Shovel testing of 5LA03547 in an effort to determine association with Hogback Stage Station	CF1996-003
1996	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Schiavitti et al. 2001) LA.DA.R43	Testing of 11 sites in Welsh Canyon	CF1996-004
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1996a) LA.DA.NR12	Survey of proposed dump cleanup site; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-006 CF1996-009
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1996d) LA.DA.NR15	Survey of proposed weather station location; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-010

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1996c) LA.DA.NR14	Survey of 1.5 acres – Dam 455; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-012
1996	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1996b) LA.DA.NR13	Survey of 2 acres – Dam 437; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1996-013
1996 to 1997	Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service (Bringelson 2005)	Trailer removal mitigation at 5LA5824, Brown's Sheep Camp	—
1997	Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service (Hunt 1997)	Mapping of 5LA3242	CF1997-003
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997a) LA.DA.R77	Survey of 5 acres – proposed construction of 5 erosion control structures; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1997-004
1997	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF1997-005
1997	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Owens et al. 2000) LA.DA.R46	Survey of 5,663 acres – Black Hills; 325 archaeological sites recorded	CF1997-006
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997g) LA.DA.NR16	Survey of proposed trailer location at Hill Ranch (2.07 acres) and proposed air monitor location at Sharp's Ranch (4.13 acres); 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1997-013
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997f) LA.DA.NR17	Survey of 1 acres – road repair location near Sharps Ranch; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1997-014
1997	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1997e) LA.DA.NR18	Survey of 23.3 acres – proposed permanent campground area near Four Corners; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1997-480
1998	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF1998-006
1998	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Schiavitti 2003) LA.DA.R51	Testing of 6 sites in the Black Hills	CF1998-007

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1998 to 1999	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Owens and Loendorf 2002) LA.DA.R55	Survey of 9,857 acres – TA 7; 167 archaeological sites recorded	CF1998-005
1998 to 2001	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Owens and Loendorf 2004)	Survey of 25,646 acres – TAs 10 & 12; 315 archaeological sites (11 of which had been previously recorded) recorded	CF1999-001 CF2000-094
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999q)	Survey for Upper Taylor Arroyo bank sloping project areas	CF1999-004 CF1999-051 CF1999-129 REC1999-129
1999	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 1999p) LA.DA.NR19	Survey of 0.9 acres – two track road impacted by Upper Taylor Arroyo bank sloping project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF1999-005
2000	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Kuehn and Lynch 2007) LA.DA.R70	Data recovery/mitigation and tracked vehicle impact assessment at 3 archaeological sites	—
2000	Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (Church and Cowen 2005) LA.DA.R54	Excavations at Bent Canyon Stage Station, 5LA3179 (archaeological field school)	—
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000f) LA.DA.NR22	Survey of 12.5 acres – tuff shed construction area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2000-050
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Chomko 2000d) LA.DA.NR21	Survey of 0.7 acres – proposed cellular site; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2000-052 CF2000-227
2000	Fort Carson CRP (Flowers 2000) LA.DA.NR20	Survey of 7 acres – three hardstand sites; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2000-056
2000 to 2001	Bonnie Clark (Clark 2003, 2011) LA.HE.R1	Testing of 2 sites (in support of PhD dissertation)	CF2003-005
2001	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Ahler 2002; Lindsey 2001) LA.DA.R66	Testing of 5LA9187, the Barnes Site	CF2000-093 CF2000-094

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2001	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Miller 2011b) LA.DA.R85	Survey of 10,285 acres – TAs 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 & D; 180 archaeological sites and 33 isolated finds recorded Re-evaluation of 2 previously recorded sites	CF2001-009
2001	Minette Church (Church 2001)	Testing of 2 archaeological site (in support of PhD dissertation)	CF2001-010
2001	Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (Church and Henderson 2009) LA.DA.R57	Testing of 3 sites	CF2001-011
2001	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2001a) LA.DA.NR32	Survey of 20.33 – 12 hardened crossing sites; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2001-014
2002 & 2006	Fort Carson CRP (Flower 2003; Miller 2011c) LA.DA.R65	Survey of 1,238 acres – proposed firebreak along northern boundary; 2006 investigation was conducted to rectify issues with 2002 survey; 24 archaeological sites and 6 isolated finds recorded	CF2002-012 CF2011-020
2002	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Charles et al. 2005) LA.DA.R53	Testing of 5LA3421	CF2002-015
2002	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2002-016
2002	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Owens and Loendorf 2007) LA.DA.R56	Survey of 5,791 acres; 112 archaeological sites and 77 isolated finds recorded	CF2002-017
2002	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2002-018
2002	Fort Carson CRP (Korgel 2002)	Survey of 6.93 acres – 6 hardened crossing sites; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2002-025
2003	Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College (Nelson et al. 2007) LA.DA.R59	Testing of 4 sites	CF2003-002
2003	Minot State University (Olson 2003)	Documentation of 5LA5578, West Hogback rock art site	—
2003 to 2004	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Owens 2012) LA.DA.R89	Survey of 5,861 acres – Small Arms Ranges; 10 archaeological sites and 11 isolated finds recorded	CF2003-006 CF2004-002

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2003 to 2004	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (no report)	Archaeological site recordation and site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2003-003 CF2003-004
2004	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Kalasz et al. 2007) LA.DA.R61	Testing at 3 archaeological sites (Burke's Bend)	—
2004	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Piper et al. 2006; Bamat et al. 2007) LA.DA.R60	Survey of 10,760 acres – TAs B & C; 149 archaeological sites and 35 isolated finds recorded Testing of 16 sites	CF2004-001
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004a)	Survey of 9.1 acres – Lockwood Access Road; 1 archaeological site recorded (5LA10353) Inadvertent discovery and excavation of 5LA10370	CF2004-004
2004	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Swan 2012) LA.DA.R79	Survey of 382.73 – proposed construction of 3 temporary Forward Operating Bases and Baldwin Raid site; 3 archaeological sites and 3 isolated finds recorded	CF2004-006 CF2004-007
2004	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Walkenhorst and Owens 2012) LA.DA.R86	Survey of 6,397 acres – Convoy Live Fire Range; 35 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds recorded	CF2004-008
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004c) LA.DA.R90	Survey of 229.83 acres – TAs B & C; 5 archaeological sites and 2 isolated finds recorded	CF2004-009 CF2005-007
2004	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (No report)	Documentation of 2 rock art sites on the Hogback	CF2004-010
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004i) LA.DA.R80	Survey of 13.07 acres – proposed MSR from Red Rocks to Sharps Ranch; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2004-011
2004	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2004h) LA.DA.NR23	Survey of 2.15 acres – MSR 4 expansion area; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2005-012
2004 to 2005	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2005a) LA.DA.R73	Survey of 2,875 – 2004 & 2005 Prescribed Burn Areas; 15 archaeological sites and 7 isolated finds recorded Re-evaluation of 2 previously recorded sites	CF2005-006 REC2005-014

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2005	ICI Services Corporation (Karki et al. 2006) LA.DA.R67	Survey of 15,000 acres – BRAC Pay-Ahead Study; 41 archaeological sites and 9 isolated finds recorded Re-evaluation of 5 previously recorded sites	CF2005-003
2005	ICI Services Corporation (Schriever and Swan 2016)	Testing/Mitigation of 12 sites – Maneuver/Convoy Live Fire Range	CF2005-004
2005	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006m) LA.DA.R81	Survey of 303.53 acres – proposed Ammunition Supply Point; 2 archaeological sites recorded	REC2005-061
2006	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Re-evaluation of 12 sites; no associated project documentation	CF2006-002
2006	ICI Services Corporation (Warren 2006; Owens 2007)	Mitigation of 5LA10929 (Lockwood Canyon access road)	CF2006-004
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006n) LA.DA.R68	Survey of 1,176 acres – 2006 Prescribed Burn Area; 2 archaeological sites and 1 isolated find recorded	CF2006-007
2006	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2006a, 2007a) LA.DA.NR31	Survey of 9.49 acres – location of I3MP tower sites; 0 archaeological resources recorded Investigation of 2 cultural material areas and re-survey of Dillingham trench route; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2006-161 CF2007-016
2006 to 2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007a) LA.DA.R91	Survey of 1,558.10 acres – 2007 Prescribed Burn Area; 16 archaeological sites (1 of which had been previously recorded) and 6 isolated finds recorded	CF2007-001 REC2007-196
2007	Craig Brazeau (Brazeau 2007)	Dating and interpretation of petroglyphs at 5LA05598 (in support of Master's thesis)	—
2007	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2007-011
2007	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2007k) LA.DA.NR29	Survey of Mt Baldy Head Cut and Dam 414; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2007-290
2007 to 2010	ICI Services Corporation (Albin et al. 2011) LA.DA.R74	Survey of 23,799 acres; 203 archaeological sites and 55 isolated finds recorded Re-evaluation of 10 previously recorded sites	CF2007-009 CF2008-012
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008f) LA.DA.NR25	Survey of 49.39 acres – Warhorse Gauntlet I MOUT sites (49.39 acres); 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2008-004
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008b) LA.DA.NR30	Survey of 80 acres – Small Arms Range signage project; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2008-009

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Miller and Owens 2013)	Assessment of 293 sites – Bridger wildland fire after action	CF2008-020
2008	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Hector wildland fire after action	CF2008-021
2008	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Dillingham wildland fire after action	CF2008-022
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2008b) LA.DA.NR28	Survey of 39.5 acres – Jackrabbit wildland fire; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2008-024
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2008a) LA.DA.NR26	Survey of 41 acres – Coyote wildland fire; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2008-026
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008e) LA.DA.NR24	Survey of 0.3 acres – Bent Canyon two-track road; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2008-213
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008g) LA.DA.R64	Survey of 597 acres – FCMR Spring 2008 Prescribed Burn Project; 2 archaeological sites recorded	REC2008-214
2008	Fort Carson CRP (Cowen 2008a)	Survey of 1 acre – 2008 LRAM Project Areas; 0 archaeological resources recorded	REC2008-383
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009c) LA.DA.NR27	Survey of 50 acres – 68th Combat Service Support training exercise; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2009-001
2009	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2009-003
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009b) LA.DA.R96	Survey of ~5 acres – Warren, Hunter I, and Hunter II wildland fires; 1 archaeological site recorded	CF2009-013
2009	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2009j) LA.DA.R83	Survey of 131 acres – 2009 Prescribed Burn Area; 1 archaeological site recorded	REC2009-936
2009 to 2011	ICI Services Corporation (Owens et al. 2012) LA.DA.R87	Survey of 11,847 acres – Primary Maneuver Box; 109 archaeological sites (7 of which had been previously recorded) and 40 isolated finds recorded	CF2009-016
2010	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2010a) LA.DA.R63	Survey of 565 acres – PCMS Cantonment; 3 archaeological sites recorded; 4 previously recorded sites and 5 previously recorded isolated finds re-evaluated	CF2010-010
2010	ICI Services Corporation (Miller 2010g) LA.DA.R84	Survey of 13.5 acres – Red Rocks and Sharps Ranches; 1 archaeological site recorded, 2 previously recorded sites re-evaluated	CF2010-012

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2010	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2011a)	After action report – 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Rampage" Training Exercise; 39 archaeological sites evaluated, 34 of which had been impacted	CF2010-014
2011	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2011-004
2011	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2011f)	Inadvertent discovery of 5LA12680	CF2011-007
2011 to 2012	ICI Services Corporation (Swan et al. 2012) LA.DA.R93	Survey of 810 acres – Lockwood Canyon; 102 archaeological sites and 25 isolated finds recorded	CF2011-009
2011 to 2012	Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Mueller et al. 2012) LA.DA.R88	Survey of 5,200 acres – TA 16; 133 archaeological sites (20 of which had been previously recorded) and 157 isolated finds recorded	CF2011-019
2012	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site boundary rectification and site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2012-015
2012	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2012d) LA.DA.NR35	Survey of 7.36 acres – Burson Camp vicinity; 0 archaeological resources recorded	CF2013-014
2013	Fort Carson CRP (no report)	Site re-evaluation project; no associated project documentation	CF2013-003
2013	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2013f) LA.DA.R98	Survey of 117 acres – northern cantonment area; 1 previously recorded archaeological site re-evaluated	CF2013-022
2013	Fort Carson CRP (Miller 2013a)	After action report – 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Charge" Training Exercise; 22 protected archaeological sites impacted	REC2012-726 CF2014-002
2013 to 2014	Stell Environmental (Owens 2015c)	Survey of 4,203 acres; 165 archaeological sites and 48 isolated finds recorded	CF2014-001
2013 to 2014	Stell Environmental (Owens 2015a)	Re-evaluation of 76 archaeological sites and historical resource/architectural documentation at 21 archaeological sites	CF2014-006 CF2014-007
2014	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2016e)	Re-evaluation of site 5LA10858	REC2014-329
2014	Stell Environmental (Kolise 2016f)	Recording of site 5LA13518	REC2015-074
2014 to 2015	Stell Environmental (Brockman and German 2016; Schriever and Swan 2016)	Re-evaluation of 45 archaeological sites	CF2015-005

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2014 to 2015	Stell Environmental (Burton and Walkenhorst 2016b)	Baseline monitoring/conditions assessment of 150 archaeological sites	CF2015-006
2015	Fort Carson CRP (Hamilton 2015)	After action report – 1SBCT "Raider Focus" Training Exercise; 60 protected archaeological sites impacted	REC2015-277
2015 to 2016	Stell (Owens et al. 2017 ; Schriever and Swan 2017a)	Re-evaluation of 76 archaeological sites	CF2016-003
2015 to 2016	Stell (Burton 2017b; Burton 2018b)	Baseline monitoring/conditions assessment of 150 archaeological sites; subsequent monitoring of 24 sites	CF2016-004
2016	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2016d)	After action report – MSR 2 Wildland Fire; 5 protected archaeological sites impacted by fire, 2 of which also impacted by fire suppression activities	CF2016-023
2016	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2016a)	Documentation of collapsed windmill at 5LA2320, Gagliardi Homestead	CF2016-026
2016	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2016g)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5LA2258	CF2016-058
2016 to 2017	Whitetail Environmental & Stell (Zandarski and Pittman 2018; Ward 2018)	Baseline monitoring/conditions assessment of 251 sites; subsequent monitoring of 34 sites	CF2017-003
2017	Whitetail Environmental & Stell (Swan and Schriever 2018)	Re-evaluation of 18 archaeological sites	CF2017-004
2016	Stell Environmental (Owens 2016)	Recording of site 5LA13525	CF2017-009
2016	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2016c)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5LA4387	CF2017-010
2017	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2017d)	Documentation of Rockshelter 5's (Feature A-3) roof collapse at 5LA3189, Burke's Bend	CF2017-027
2017	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2017a)	Documentation of cattle impacts at 5LA6134; during effort learned site is not on USAG Fort Carson-managed land; therefore, has been released from management	CF2017-028
2017	Fort Carson CRP (Kolise 2017d)	Documentation of collapsed east wall of Feature 2 (two-story structure) at 5LA5831, Moses B. Stevens Homestead	CF2017-029

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2017	Fort Carson CRP (Fitch 2017)	After action report – 1SBCT "Raider Focus" Training Exercise; 45 protected archaeological sites impacted	REC2017-144
2017	Whitetail Environmental (Ward and Pittman 2018)	Survey of the Dixie Wildland Fire footprint and surrounding area (40 acres) in Red Rock Canyon (TA F); 4 archaeological sites and 0 isolated finds recorded	CF2018-002
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Fitch 2018)	After action report – 4CAB "Eagle Strike" Training Exercise; 0 protected archaeological sites impacted	REC2018-100
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Dengel 2018)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5LA2240	CF2018-034
2018	Fort Carson CRP (Wortinger 2019)	After action report – 3ABCT "Iron Strike" Training Exercise; 55 protected archaeological sites impacted	REC2018-314
2018 to 2019	CEMML (Project in progress)	Development of research designs for 71 unevaluated sites	CF2019-001
2018 to 2019	CEMML (Project in progress)	Development of mitigation plans for 24 NRHP-eligible sites adversely affected by military training activities	CF2019-002
2018 to 2019	Tehama, LLC & HDR (LeFae 2019)	Long-term monitoring at 50 sites	CF2019-011
2019	Fort Carson CRP (Report in progress)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5LA10010	CF2019-015
2019	Fort Carson CRP (Report in progress)	Documentation of inadvertent entry at 5LA5235	CF2019-016

In the early 1980s, Kvamme (1984a, 1984b) developed a predictive model for prehistoric sites on the PCMS. The approach focused on environmental patterning exhibited by known archaeological site locations. Considered environmental variables included slope, aspects, local relief, view data, shelter index and distance to water. The predictive model classified the PCMS into areas of high, moderate and low probability for containing archaeological sites. Efforts to refine the model continued into the early 1990s, the results of which were published in 1992 (Kvamme 1992). This predictive model has been used as a planning tool for developing strategies for both small-scale, project-based surveys and for large-scale surveys on the PCMS.

In April 2014, the PCMS PA was executed and implemented. In addition to streamlining the Section 106 process for undertakings that occur on the PCMS, the PA provides stipulations concerning archaeological surveys, NRHP evaluations, and the protection and monitoring of significant archaeological resources. As stipulated in Section I.C. of the PCMS PA, no additional

survey is required, unless in response to Section 106 undertakings. The PA also stipulates that all "needs data" sites will be evaluated or have the appropriate protection measures in place. As of May 2019, there are 567 archaeological resources considered to be "needs data."

4.4 Historical Architectural Resources

Historical architectural resources include extant buildings, structures, and objects, as defined in National Register Bulletin No. 15. Not included in this category are structural ruins or dilapidated buildings and structures, as these types of resources have lost their basic structural elements and are treated as archaeological resources.

Fort Carson: Through several historical architectural resource documentation projects, numerous historical architectural resources have been documented on Fort Carson. As of May 2019, a total of 322 architectural resources have been recorded and evaluated. These include two designated historic districts, with a total of ten buildings or structures that are considered eligible for the NRHP: the Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District, located within the Turkey Creek Complex, and the Incinerator Complex, located on Main Post.

All of Fort Carson's World War II-era resources, as well as the majority of the Cold War-era resources, have been identified and evaluated and are covered by the PMOA and Program Comments discussed in Section 2.3. Table 4-5 summarizes the work that has been conducted at the historical architectural properties located on Fort Carson.

Table 4-5. Summary of efforts to identify and evaluate historical architectural resources on Fort Carson (current as of May 2018).

Property Name	Results	References (SHPO Document Identification No.)
Non-Military-related Historical Architectural Resources		
Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District (5EP836)	This historic district represents a ranching complex owned and operated by Spencer Penrose, a locally renowned mining magnate, tourism developer and philanthropist, from 1912 until his death in 1939. The property was acquired by the U.S. Army in 1964-1965 and has been utilized as a recreation area. It is eligible for the NRHP under criteria A, B, and C. Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District was initially documented in the mid-1980s. In 1993, the site was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a historic district, consisting of 9 contributing elements. Shortly afterward, two of the contributing elements, Buildings 10010 and 10012, were determined to be non-contributing elements due to extensive modifications. In 1998, the historic district was re-evaluated due to proposed modifications to the site. The re-evaluation included HABS Level II documentation of 7 contributing elements, 13 non-contributing elements, and a landscape survey that identified an orchard and formal garden associated with the district. In 1999, an official nomination form was prepared, but was never submitted. Design	Barnes 1993 (MC.DA.R9); Clapper and McCarthy 2000 (EP.DA.R25); Clapper et al. 2001 (EP.DA.R18); Jepson et al. 1992 (MC.DA.R6); Korgel 1996a (EP.DA. R13); Roberts and Schneck 1998 (EP.DA.R16); Schweigert 1987 (MC.DA.R2 & MC.DA.R48)

Property Name	Results	References (SHPO Document Identification No.)
	guidelines and maintenance and treatment plan for the historic district were also developed.	
Red Creek Ranch (5EP1737)	5EP1737 is a working ranch complex that was acquired by the U.S. Army in 1965. It has been extensively modified for use as a training and recreational facility known as Camp Red Devil. In 1992, the site was re-evaluated and determined to be ineligible for the NRHP.	Barnes 1992 (EP.DA.R6); Schweigert 1987 (MC.DA.R2 & MC.DA.R48)
Stone City (5PE793) & Colorado Clay Company Mine (5PE319)	Originally recorded as separate sites, Stone City (5PE793) and the Colorado Clay Company Mine (5PE319) are contextually related. Stone City is a town site that came into being in the early 1900s due to the mining and quarrying industries in southeastern Colorado. Stone City was abandoned in the mid-1960s, but the clay mine is still active today. In 1988-1989, Stone City (5PE793), the Colorado Clay Company Mine (5PE319), and surrounding resources were re-evaluated. Carrillo et al. (1991) state that only four features retained integrity, and recommended those features as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These features include two quarries (Features 23 and 54) and a stone culvert (Feature 19) at 5PE793, and the calcine kiln (Feature 1) at 5PE319. Correspondence from the SHPO dated April 6, 1994, concurred that Feature 19 at site 5PE793 and Feature 1 at site 5PE00319 are eligible on an individual basis for the NRHP under Criterion C. The SHPO also concurred that Features 1-18 and 20-109 at 5PE00793 and Features 2-3 at 5PE319 are ineligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity. In 1997, the stone culvert (Feature 19) at 5PE793 and the calcine kiln (Feature 1) at 5PE319 were re-evaluated. Charles et al. (1999) noted no changes to either feature. In April 1998, the SHPO concurred that 5PE319 and 5PE793 were eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In 2015, baseline monitoring of both sites noted discrepancies in the site documentation. For example, when comparing photographs of the calcine kiln (Feature 1, 5PE319) taken in 1985 (Schweigert 1987), 1989 (Carrillo et al. 1991), and 1997 (Charles et al. 1999), it is apparent that the materials were salvaged from the feature between the original recording and the 1997 re-evaluation. Also, potential new features were identified at both sites, and the site boundaries have extensively changed. A re-evaluation should be conducted to fully record all features to current documentation standards and	Alexander et al. 1982 (MC.DA.R22); Carrillo et al. 1991 (PE.DA.R2); Charles et al. 1999 (MC.DA.R12 & MC.DA.R47); Schweigert 1987 (MC.DA.R2 & MC.DA.R48)

Property Name	Results	References (SHPO Document Identification No.)
	assess which features contribute or do not contribute to the historic district.	
World War II-era Military Construction		
Temporary Mobilization Buildings	In 1986, a PMOA for the demolition of temporary mobilization buildings, i.e. those buildings whose intent purpose was not to be permanent, constructed during 1939 to 1946 on military	Barnes 1991, 1992 (EP.DA.R6); Grashof 2000 (EP.DA.R24)
Temporary Mobilization Buildings (cont'd)	installations was implemented. This PMOA was amended in 1991. To meet the mandate of the PMOA, Fort Carson conducted a base-wide inventory of World War II-era temporary mobilization buildings in the early 1990s; 218 buildings were documented. In addition, a historical context was completed. The World War II Temporary Buildings PMOA allows for the demolition of these buildings without further consideration under Section 106. Currently, only 13 of these World War II temporary mobilization buildings remain	Barnes 1991, 1992 (EP.DA.R6); Grashof 2000 (EP.DA.R24)
Old Hospital Complex (5EP1778)	A MOA for the treatment and management of the Old Hospital complex was developed in 1991, allowing for the disposal of 44 of the 59 buildings. Mitigation measures included HABS Level II documentation of the 59 extant buildings, publishing a historic context for public dissemination, and developing a maintenance and treatment plan for the 15 remaining buildings (EP.DA.R9). In 2000, an adaptive reuse study and conditions assessment was completed for Building 6237, which demonstrated the considerable expense required to rehabilitate the remaining 15 buildings. Therefore, in 2002, the MOA was amended to allow for the removal of 13 of the 15 remaining buildings. Further mitigation measures included the preservation of Building 6237, leading to the development of guidelines for the remodeling and preservation of this building. As of 7 November 2011, historic district designation has been rescinded and all remaining buildings have been individually determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.	Barnes 1992 (EP.DA.R6); Clapper 2001; Connor and Schneck 1997 (EP.DA.R10 & EP.DA.R15); Napier and McCarthy 2000 (EP.DA.R22); and Schneck 1997 (EP.DA.R11)

Property Name	Results	References (SHPO Document Identification No.)
Waste Water Treatment Plant (5EP2447) and Incinerator Complex (5EP2446)	The sites were initially recorded in 1995. Both were determined eligible for the NRHP. In 1996, a MOA was developed regarding proposed upgrades to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. Mitigation measures included creating a historic district and completing HABS Level II documentation for the Waste Water Treatment and Incinerator Complex (EP.DA.R12). The historic district was comprised of 32 contributing elements and 33 non-contributing elements. In 1998, after completion of Section 106 consultation, 21 contributing and 4 non-contributing buildings associated with the Waste Water Treatment Plant Complex (5EP2447) were demolished.	Schneck and Roberts 1998 (EP.DA.R21)
Waste Water Treatment Plant (5EP2447) and Incinerator Complex (5EP2446) (cont'd)	In 2008, the Waste Water Treatment Plant was re-evaluated, and was determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to the significant modifications that have occurred. Currently, only the three contributing buildings (Bldg 3850, 3851, and 3852) of the Incinerator Complex comprise the historic district.	Schneck and Roberts 1998 (EP.DA.R21)
Warehouse District	During the base-wide inventory of the World War II-era temporary mobilization buildings and associated historical context, a potential warehouse historic district was identified. As mitigation for the demolition of 25 buildings within the district, a study was conducted to identify, document and evaluate 33 of 54 buildings in the warehouse district. It was determined that individually the buildings were not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, yet the district was eligible. As a result, HABS Level II documentation was completed on another 9 buildings within this potential district prior to their demolition. As of 6 June 2010, the historic district has been determined ineligible for the NRHP.	CEMML 2000; Grashof 2000 (EP.DA.R24)
World War II/Cold War-era Military Construction		
Ammunition Storage Facilities	In 2006, the ACHP issued a Program Comment regarding all ammunition storage facilities constructed between 1939 and 1974, DoD-wide. On Fort Carson, 18 ammunition storage facilities were identified. No further Section 106 compliance is required.	

Property Name	Results	References (SHPO Document Identification No.)
Ammunition Manufacturing Facilities and Plants	In 2006, the ACHP issued a Program Comment regarding all Army ammunition manufacturing facilities and plants constructed between 1939 and 1974. No ammunition manufacturing facilities or plants were identified on Fort Carson. No further Section 106 compliance is required.	
Cold War-era Military Construction		
Lytle School (5EP6524)	Erroneously recorded as the Lytle School by Goodwin & Associates during their evaluation of the Cold War Phase II properties, 5EP6524 is a concrete block building built by the U.S. Army in 1965. It has been determined as ineligible for the NRHP.	Doerrfeld and Gatewood 2010; Schweigert 1987 (MC.DA.R48)
Capehart-Wherry Family Housing	In 2002, the ACHP issued a Program Comment regarding Army family housing that was constructed under the Wherry (1949-1954) and Capehart (1955-1962 programs. Neighborhood Design Guidelines, a historic context and video documentation were completed by the U.S. Army as part of requirements under this Program Comment. On Fort Carson, no Wherry-era properties and 303 Capehart-era properties were identified. Although the housing is now privately-owned and managed, the USAG Fort Carson still retains Section 106 authority over any proposed undertakings involving these properties. The Fort Carson CRP ensures that the Neighborhood Design Guidelines have been taken into consideration and adequately addressed as part of the cultural resource review during the installation's NEPA review process.	
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	In 2006, the ACHP issued a Program Comment regarding all unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) constructed between 1946 and 1974, DoD-wide. On Fort Carson, 50 UPH properties were identified. No further Section 106 compliance is required.	
Cold War Phase I Properties	Cold War Phase I properties include buildings (not covered by aforementioned Program Comments) that were constructed on Fort Carson between 1947 and 1961. Thirty-eight buildings were identified and evaluated by Fort Carson CRP staff. Eight of these buildings had been previously documented as part of the World War II-era Warehouse Historic District. None are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.	Grashof 2000 (EP.DA.R24)

Property Name	Results	References (SHPO Document Identification No.)
Cold War Phase II Properties	Cold War Phase II properties include buildings (not covered by aforementioned Program Comments) that were constructed on Fort Carson between 1962 and 1979. In this category are 194 buildings. In 2009, documentation and evaluation of these buildings were completed. None are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.	Doerrfeld and Gatewood 2010
Cold War Phase III Properties	Cold War Phase III properties include buildings (not covered by aforementioned Program Comments) that were constructed on Fort Carson between 1980 and 1989. The Fort Carson CRP has identified 142 buildings within this category. Evaluation of these properties is not required until 2030.	

PCMS: As of May 2019, a total of 33 historical architectural resources have been documented at the PCMS. Additionally, several historical homestead and/or ranch complexes have been identified on the PCMS. While these sites do have historical architectural resources, all have been treated and managed as archaeological sites. Table 4-6 summarizes the efforts to identify and evaluate these historical architectural resources at the PCMS.

Table 4-6. Summary of efforts to identify and evaluate historical architectural resources on the PCMS (current as of May 2018).

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
1985	Gilbert/Commonwealth, Inc. (Haynes and Bastian 1987) LA.DA.R17 & LA.DA.R25	Evaluation of historical architectural resources at 49 sites	CF1985-003
1989	National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (NPS 1989) LA.DA.R58	HABS documentation at 7 sites: • Big Canyon/Crowder Ranch (HABS# CO-89) • Brown's Sheep Camp (HABS# CO-90) • Rourke Ranch (HABS# CO-91)* • Bar VI Ranch (HABS# CO-92) • Cross Ranch (HABS# CO-93) • Moses B. Stevens Homestead (HABS# CO-94) • Mary Doyle Homestead (HABS# CO-95) *Not on PCMS, located on Comanche National Grasslands	CF1989-002
2003	Kathleen Corbett (Corbett 2003) LA.HE.R2	Study of rural Hispanic and Anglo-American vernacular architecture (in support of Master's thesis); case study involved 2 sites on the PCMS: La Placita and the Moses B. Stevens Homestead	–

Year	Investigator(s) & SHPO Document Identification No.	Results	Project Number
2009	Pamela Rasfeld Owens (Owens 2009)	Archival research conducted for Bent Canyon Stage Stop, Big Canyon/Crowder Ranch, Biernacki's Ranch, Big Arroyo Ranch, Red Rocks Ranch, Burson Camp, Brown's Sheep Camp, Sharp's Ranch, Bar VI Ranch, Cross Ranch, Moses B. Stevens Homestead, and La Placita	CF2009-010
2013	Stell Environmental (2013)	Level II Historic Resource Documentation at Biernacki's Ranch, Big Canyon/Crowder Ranch, Red Rocks Ranch, Sharp's Ranch, Burson Camp, Big Arroyo Ranch, Baldwin Ranch	CF2013-028
2013 to 2014	Stell Environmental (Owens 2015)	Level I Historic Resource Documentation at 21 sites	CF2014-007

4.5 Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance

For the purposes of this ICRMP, the term "properties of traditional religious and cultural importance" (PTRCI) includes not only TCPs and sacred sites, but also other types of cultural resources in which a Tribe has expressed an interest (hereinafter referred to as "Tribal sites of concern"). Identification of this type of cultural resource has a long history on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, and continues through ongoing government-to-government consultation with the federally-recognized Tribes that are culturally affiliated with Fort Carson and PCMS. To date, 1 PTRCI have been identified on Fort Carson and 36 PTRCI have been identified on the PCMS. In addition to annual consultation efforts, Table 4-7 summarizes the efforts that have been undertaken at Fort Carson and the PCMS to identify PTRCI.

Table 4-7. Summary of efforts to identify properties of traditional religious and cultural importance on Fort Carson and the PCMS (current as of May 2018).

Year	Reference & SHPO Document Identification No.	Description
1984	University of Wisconsin (Stoffle et al. 1984) LA.DA.R22	Ethnographic and ethnohistoric research to identify Tribes culturally affiliated with the PCMS and to identify their concerns regarding PTRCI in the region. Project included the review of newspaper articles and on-site visits with Tribal representatives. No specific PTRCI were identified by the Tribes.
1990s	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates (Jones et al. 1998)	Study to identify and inventory PTRCI on Fort Carson and the PCMS; 7 Tribal cultures with 13 points of contact were identified as being culturally affiliated with both Fort Carson and the PCMS; 109 sites on Fort Carson and the PCMS were noted as potential Tribal sites of concern.
1998	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma (1998)	Oral history project
1999 to 2000	U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL) (Griffin 2000)	Project refined the Jones et al. 1998 study and initiated Tribal consultation for the identification of PTRCI. Six Tribes participated.

Year	Reference & SHPO Document Identification No.	Description
2002 to 2005	Gene Stout and Associates (Blythe 2008) MC.DA.R23	Series of 9 consultation sessions that included on-site visits at Fort Carson and the PCMS with Tribal representatives from 10 of the 13 culturally affiliated Tribes; resulted in the identification of 4 TCPs, 6 sacred sites, and 3 areas of concern and the development of a CA.

4.6 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of non-human organisms that have scientific interest and provide information regarding the history of life on Earth. These resources do not include archaeological materials as defined by ARPA or cultural items as defined by NAGPRA.

Fort Carson: A total of 81 paleontological resource localities have been identified and documented on Fort Carson, the first of which was discovered in 1959. Table 4-8 summarizes the paleontological studies that have been conducted on Fort Carson.

Given the geology of the region and based on the paleontological studies that have been conducted, there is a high probability for the discovery of additional significant paleontological resources at Fort Carson. Raynolds (1999: 23-24) identifies six geologic formations or formation members in need of further study due to their potential to contain significant paleontological resources. These formations include the Morrison Formation (specifically in the Sullivan Park area), the Sharon Springs member of the Pierre Shale, the Lincoln Limestone and Bridge Creek Limestone members of the Greenhorn Formation, the Juana Lopez member of the Carlile Shale Formation, and the Niobrara Formation.

Table 4-8. Summary of paleontological fieldwork conducted on Fort Carson (current as of May 2018).

Year	Reference & SHPO Document Identification No.	Description
1959	University of Oklahoma (Hassinger 1959)	Study focused on the geologic stratigraphy of the Morrison Formation of the Canon City Embayment; 1 locality that contained dinosaur fossils documented (in support of Master's thesis)
1979	Paleontological Associates (Carpenter 1980) MC.DA.NR8	Paleontological survey; 22 localities documented – 150 fossil specimens, representing 31 taxa, collected
1982	Grand River Consultants, Inc. & Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (no report)	4 localities with bison bone, but no associated cultural material, identified during the archaeological survey conducted by Grand River Consultants, Inc. (Alexander et al. 1982), yet not documented in report; Centennial Archaeology, Inc. prepared and submitted site forms for these locations.
1985	Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Zier and Kalasz 1985)	Excavation of 5PE654, a decomposing mammoth tusk with no associated cultural material
1996	University of Colorado Museum (Evanoff 1996)	Preliminary study to document known occurrences of paleontological resources on Fort Carson and compile maps that depicted the physiographic divisions, published geophysical data, detailed surficial geology, and paleontological resources

Year	Reference & SHPO Document Identification No.	Description
1997 to 1998	Paleontological Investigations (Raynolds et al. 1999) MC.DA.R13	Follow-up field verification survey to Evanoff's (1996) mapping project and to relocate localities identified by Carpenter (1980); 53 localities documented

PCMS: A total of 41 paleontological localities have been identified and documented on the PCMS, the first of which was recorded in 1985. Table 4-9 summarizes the efforts to identify and document paleontological resources on the PCMS.

Based on the previous paleontological studies conducted at the PCMS and the geology present, there is a high probability for the discovery of additional significant paleontological resources at the PCMS. Evanoff (1998:16-20) identified five formations or formation members as having high paleontological significance. These include the Fort Hayes Member of the Niobrara Formation, the Carlile Shale Formation, the Greenhorn Formation, the upper Morrison Formation, and the Middle Jurassic Bell Ranch Formation.

Table 4-9. Summary of paleontological fieldwork conducted on the PCMS (current as of May 2018).

Year	Reference & SHPO Document Identification No.	Description
1985	Department of Geological Sciences, University of Colorado (Kauffman et al. 1986)	Study focusing on the identification, documentation and evaluation of paleontological resources; 26 localities documented
1996	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (Loendorf and Loendorf 1999) LA.DA.R45	Paleontological resources identified at two archaeological sites, 5LA6809 and 5LA6879
1997	University of Colorado Museum (Evanoff 1997)	Preliminary study to document known occurrences of paleontological resources on the PCMS and compile maps that depicted the surficial geology and paleontological resources
1997	University of Colorado Museum (Evanoff 1998)	Follow-up field verification survey to Evanoff's (1997) mapping project and relocate problematic localities documented by Kaufman (1986); 12 localities documented
2004	Comanche National Grasslands (Schumacher 2008, 2012)	Discovery of Last Chance Quarry Site
2015	Comanche National Grasslands (Report forthcoming)	Reconnaissance survey of a small portion of the Morrison Formation located within Bent Canyon during volunteer effort associated with Comanche National Grasslands

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This chapter describes the policies, objectives, priorities, staffing, and methods that will be relied upon and utilized to accomplish the legal compliance requirements for the management of cultural resources by the USAG Fort Carson. Utilizing a cultural landscape management approach offers significant advantages for the treatment and management of cultural resources. For example, spatial analyses of various data within specific project boundaries via GIS can predict locations of cultural resources, demonstrate interrelationships that exist among known cultural and natural resources, and document past military activities in the area. Under this approach, cultural resources are viewed, evaluated, and managed within the installation-wide framework of interrelated landscape components, rather than existing as a single, unassociated entity.

5.1 Cultural Landscape Management Approach

Cultural resources constitute significant elements of the ecosystems in which Army installations exist and function. As such, project planning and cultural resources management should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated approach that adapts and applies the principles of ecosystem management, i.e. the cultural landscape management approach.

Adapted from the NPS Preservation Brief No. 36, *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, a cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area that includes the collective cultural and natural features and the spatial relationship among these features, both surface and subsurface (Birnbaum 1994). Examples of natural features include terrain, habitat areas, and topography. Cultural features include archaeological sites, sacred sites and TCPs, historical architectural resources, and the modern built environment, to include all associated infrastructure (above and below ground). All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that comprise the installation's cultural landscape.

The development and implementation of a cultural landscape approach to the management of installation resources is integral to a successful cultural resources management program. This planning approach should not be confused with the term "historic landscapes," a type of historic property as defined in the NHPA. The cultural landscape management approach:

1. Analyzes the spatial relationships among all cultural resources within their natural setting. Cultural and natural resources distribution maps can provide the data for systematic analysis of spatial patterning and land use through time. Natural factors, such as elevation, slope, soil texture and drainage, vegetation, and distance to water, and cultural factors, such as proximity to roads, other transportation routes, and service centers, have resulted in non-random patterns of human use through time, indicating that these factors have influenced the locations selected for prehistoric and historic settlement and activity areas.
2. Serves as an organizing principle to record the landscape in a manner that incorporates the complexity of human cultural interaction with the natural terrain through time. Military installations are treated as an integral entity with interrelationships existing among the natural and cultural resources present. Military operations are treated as one, albeit one of the most significant, of a number of human cultural activities that have influenced the installation's current cultural landscape. The intent of this approach is to fully integrate cultural resources management with military training and operational support activities. Analyzing the spatial distribution of cultural and natural resources locations with areas of military training activities have shown that the location of cultural and natural resources

does coincide with military training and operational support activities, which is important for land management.

3. Recognizes that cultural resources may be present on an installation due to, or may even be a result of, continuous military occupation and use of the land. Landscapes on any Army installation have been affected to some degree by human activity. Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, historical architectural resources (i.e. buildings, structures, and objects), sacred sites and TCPs, critical habitat for endangered species, wetlands, riparian areas, and other components of the ecosystem have been influenced, maintained, or created by prehistoric and historic populations, as well as modern military use of the land. All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.
4. Acknowledges that the installation's cultural landscape is unique, as no other landscapes in this nation have evolved from continued use for defense-related purposes; therefore, natural and cultural resources located on an installation may not only result from, but may also gain significance, through the continuous military occupation and use of the land.
5. Is most useful as an overall conservation planning strategy that fully integrates cultural and natural resources with the military mission.

An essential component of the cultural landscape management approach is the development of a historic context for the installation. Human occupation of the Fort Carson and the PCMS region spans over 10,000 years, from prehistoric Native American occupations, through historical settlement, to the 20th century conversion of the area from ranching/agricultural use to a military training facility. In order to understand the effects of past human activities on the landscape, Appendix E includes a chronological historical framework for both Fort Carson and the PCMS, which emphasizes the social, economic, and technological developments that have changed the human relationship with the natural environment over time. Through the utilization of the cultural landscape management approach, informed decisions can be made regarding the identification and evaluation of the full range of cultural resources located on Fort Carson and the PCMS.

5.2 Goals and Objectives

The purpose of this ICRMP is to integrate the legal requirements of cultural resources management with the planning and accomplishment of military training, construction, and other mission-essential activities, as well as real property and land use decisions, on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. A successful cultural resources management program must identify and evaluate cultural resources, implement protection and compliance actions, and consult and coordinate with both internal and external stakeholders to advance awareness and preservation. As stated in Section 1.3, the goals of the Fort Carson CRP are:

1. Support sustainable training;
2. Reduce/eliminate access restrictions due to resource protection;
3. Protect historic properties from adverse effects;
4. Conserve cultural resources and their information for future generations;
5. Increase cultural resource appreciation; and
6. Contribute to our understanding of culture, history, and archaeology at the local, regional, and national levels.

To accomplish these goals, the following measurable objectives have been established:

- ⇒ Provide accurate data regarding access restrictions (Goals 1, 2, and 3)[1]
  - → Resource avoidance locations
  - → Terrain information
- ⇒ Monitor cultural resources for impacts (Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4)
  - → Vehicle maneuvers
  - → Dismounted activities
  - → Looting
  - → Natural processes, such as erosion and disasters
  - → Demolition (explosives training)
  - → Animal damage
- ⇒ Implement protective measures (Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4)
  - → Seibert marking and/or fencing
  - → Provide restricted areas digitally for use with Army Command and Control Systems
  - → Rehabilitation of buildings/structures
- ⇒ Implement conservation measures (Goals 3 and 4)
  - → Maintain collections in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79
  - → Develop and implement monitoring and/or inspection program
  - → Stabilize resources from further degradation, as appropriate
- ⇒ Integrate cultural resources management with Installation operations (Goals 1, 2 3, and 5)
  - → Attend meetings with internal stakeholders
  - → Implement SOPs for addressing cultural resource issues on the installation
- ⇒ Implement consultation with external stakeholders (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
  - → Colorado SHPO
  - → ACHP
  - → Native American Tribes culturally affiliated with USAG Fort Carson-managed lands (see Appendix B for list of culturally-affiliated Tribes)
  - → Other consulting parties, as appropriate (see Appendix B for list of consulting parties)
  - → Public, as appropriate
- ⇒ Sustain public outreach (Goals 5 and 6)
  - → Incorporate cultural resources awareness in more Soldier training programs
  - → Increase civilian and community awareness participatory activities
  - → Mitigation projects for the public benefit
  - → Publish articles

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities of the Cultural Resources Manager

As designated by the Garrison Commander, the CRM is the program manager responsible for compliance with laws and regulations relevant to cultural resources. The CRM should possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out these program responsibilities. AR 200-1 also requires that the CRM be a federal employee. At the

[1] The number in parentheses correlate to the goals that the objective meets. For example, the objective to provide accurate landscape access data meets the following goals: 1) support sustainable training; 2) reduce/eliminate landscape access restrictions; and 3) protect cultural resources from adverse effects.

USAG Fort Carson, the CRM is under the direction of the NEPA & Cultural Management Branch Chief. The NEPA & Cultural Management Branch falls under the purview of the Environmental Division within the Directorate of Public Works.

An effective CRM should:

1. Understand the military mission.
2. Have or acquire a cultural resources inventory to include locations and maps. This data must be closely controlled and discussed on a case-by-case basis.
3. Have a clear understanding of how their job supports the military mission.
4. Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.
5. Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
6. Work on gaining proponents for cultural resources management up the chain of command.
7. Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resources responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts on cultural resources.
8. Coordinate and consult with external stakeholders, including the SHPO, federally-recognized Tribes, consulting parties, and other interested parties, as mandated in the NEPA, NHPA, DoDI 4710.02, AR 200-1, and other relevant laws and regulations, as summarized in Chapter 2. Neglecting to consult with the USAG Fort Carson's external stakeholders early in the planning process could result in unnecessary tension and delays, which translates into government time and cost.
9. Conserve funds through the employment of more efficient management techniques and the initiation of mission-oriented evaluation procedures for cultural resources. The CRM must be creative in the use of funds and time and must coordinate with other offices in order to effectively achieve this accomplishment.

5.4 Coordination and Staffing

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities, such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; land management activities; and planning and execution of military training or other mission-essential activities. Coordination with both internal and external stakeholders is also crucial for cultural resources stewardship and compliance.

5.4.1 Internal Coordination Overview

Cultural resources compliance requirements must be completed prior to the implementation of programs, projects, and training. Integration and coordination among the various internal stakeholders can be challenging; yet to effectively manage a cultural resources program, this integration and coordination is unequivocally essential. Other offices need to be aware of the types of cultural resources located on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands and the management responsibilities for these resources. Moreover, the CRM must be aware of activities occurring on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands that could potentially impact cultural resources.

Military training and operational support activities can adversely affect cultural resources. The CRM is responsible for reviewing all proposed undertakings to assess potential impacts to cultural resources. Personnel involved with the management of training; construction, building repair, or maintenance; or other mission-related activities should coordinate with the CRM early on and

throughout the planning process. Early notification ensures that any cultural resource-related concerns can be fully addressed during project planning. Continued coordination helps ensure that the proposed undertaking will most likely proceed without interruptions or delays associated with a cultural resource-related issue. In addition, ongoing projects and/or training exercises should be inspected to ensure implementation of agreed upon mitigation measures and appropriate treatment of protected cultural resources. Section 7.1 provides guidance to project proponents regarding Section 106 compliance, while Section 7.2 addresses the SOPs for mission training of military and tenant personnel. Section 6.1 provides detailed guidance for the Fort Carson CRP regarding the Section 106 review process.

To facilitate the integration of cultural resources management into other aspects of the Installation, the CRM will:

- ⇒ Distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from internal stakeholders;
- ⇒ Discuss the compliance actions proposed in response to an undertaking and emphasize time requirements necessary to complete these prior to the initiation of the undertaking;
- ⇒ Distribute SOPs located in Chapter 7 to applicable parties;
- ⇒ Provide the appropriate level of information regarding protected cultural resources;
- ⇒ Ensure that preservation treatments and guidelines and applicable SOPs are incorporated into Work Orders, Service Orders, and contracts;
- ⇒ Develop and conduct cultural resources awareness training;
- ⇒ Participate in project planning meetings;
- ⇒ Attend the EQCC meetings, as necessary; and
- ⇒ Participate in staff meetings, as appropriate.

The CRM should periodically interface with internal stakeholders, as appropriate, on updates and as new mission-essential plans and programs are developed. The key is to establish relationships so that internal stakeholders will notify the CRM of project changes and upcoming projects.

5.4.2 External Coordination Overview

Coordination with external stakeholders is required under federal laws and regulations and AR 200-1. The NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved. Section 1.5.2 summarizes who those external stakeholders are, while Appendix B contains points of contact information. The CRM will act as the liaison between the USAG Fort Carson and the external stakeholders, as follows:

- ⇒ The CRM will consult with the Colorado SHPO, Tribes, consulting parties, and the public, as applicable, to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, or to comply with NEPA, when the NHPA Section 106 requirements have been integrated into the NEPA process.
- ⇒ In accordance with NHPA, the CRM may consult the Keeper of the National Register if the USAG Fort Carson and the Colorado SHPO disagree on the NRHP determination of eligibility.
- ⇒ In accordance with the NHPA, the CRM will consult with the ACHP if the USAG Fort Carson and the Colorado SHPO disagree regarding the Section 106 process. The CRM must also invite the ACHP to participate in consultations regarding agreement documents and the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties.

⇒ In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA, the CRM shall consult with federally-recognized Tribes who have an interest in USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.

⇒ In accordance with the NHPA, the CRM will consult with the National Park Service for all Section 106 undertakings that have the potential to affect a NHL.

5.5 Management Actions

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage cultural resources under the stewardship of the USAG Fort Carson over the next five years, as well as summarizing the program's past accomplishments. These management actions are necessary to meet the goals and objectives stated in Section 5.2 and fulfill the mission of the Fort Carson CRP stated in Section 1.3.

5.5.1 Past Accomplishments

The following briefly summarizes the actions accomplished by the Fort Carson CRP to date.

5.5.1.1 Development and Implementation of Programmatic Agreements (PAs)

The USAG Fort Carson has developed and implemented three PAs that streamline the Section 106 consultation process on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, by establishing certain exemptions for routine undertakings. These PAs are summarized in Section 2.5 and are found in Appendix D.

The PAs also include stipulations concerning inventory and evaluation of cultural resources and providing cultural resources awareness training. Furthermore, the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA provide stipulations for the protection and monitoring of cultural resources. The Fort Carson Downrange PA also stipulates that the following projects will be completed as mitigation for proposed adverse effects to 22 archaeological sites and not surveying certain areas of downrange Fort Carson: 1) Native American ethnographic project; 2) archaeological context; and 3) community outreach project(s) in support of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

For each PA, an annual report is submitted electronically to the SHPO, Tribes, and concurring parties by November 15th. This annual report summarizes all undertakings, exempted and non-exempted, that were reviewed by the CRM; the status of the various tasks that have been implemented under the PAs; the types of cultural resources awareness training that are available and provided to the Soldiers, DoD civilian employees, contractors, and other users; inadvertent discoveries; inadvertent entries and/or impacts to historic properties; emergency response actions per 36 CFR 800.12; proposed amendments; and dispute resolution activities that may have occurred during the reporting period of October 1st to September 30th. These annual reports are also available to the public online via the Fort Carson website (http://www.carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html).

In March 2016, the USAG Fort Carson completed the data rectification process as stipulated in the Fort Carson Downrange PA and PCMS PA. Consultation has been initiated with the Tribes regarding the Native American ethnographic mitigation project. A committee, consisting of representatives of the USAG Fort Carson, the Colorado SHPO, and interested parties, has been formed as advisors for the other two mitigation projects, the archaeological context and the Santa Fe Trail community outreach. In August 2016, the contract was awarded for the first phase of the archaeological context mitigation project.

5.5.1.2 Consultation with Federally-Recognized Tribes

The USAG Fort Carson consults with 13 federally-recognized Native American Tribes, who have a cultural affiliation to USAG Fort Carson-managed lands (see Appendix B for a list of the Tribes and current contact information). These consultation efforts have covered topics regarding ethnographic studies; the inventory, evaluation, and management of sacred sites, TCPs, and other Tribal sites of concern; Section 106 undertakings; development of agreement documents; and general CRP practices. An ethnographic study was conducted by Gene Stout & Associates between 2002 and 2005. This study involved a series of 9 consultation sessions, including onsite visits at Fort Carson and the PCMS, with Tribal representatives from 10 of the 13 culturally-affiliated Tribes. As a result, four TCPs, six sacred sites, and three areas of concern were identified. In addition, this effort led to the development of comprehensive agreements with 11 Tribes (Blythe 2008).

5.5.1.3 Inventory and Evaluation Efforts – Archaeological and Architectural Resources

Fort Carson*:* As of March 2017, 72% of Fort Carson has been surveyed. All medium to high probability areas, as defined under the Zeidler and O'Donnell (2002) predictive model, that have not been exempted from survey under the Fort Carson Downrange PA have been surveyed. Per Stipulation I.B. of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, this completes the USAG Fort Carson's responsibility to inventory areas of Fort Carson for archaeological resources. The CRP has maintained a proactive program to re-evaluate archaeological sites; as such, hundreds of sites have been evaluated over the course of the last decade.

Architectural resources on Fort Carson that were built through the Cold War Phase II era (1946-1979) have been documented and evaluated for NRHP eligibility, including family housing through 1970.

PCMS: Ninety-three percent of the PCMS has been surveyed, as of March 2017. The areas that remain to be surveyed include the northeastern portion of TA 13, including Minnie Canyon; TA H – Bent Canyon; portions of TA F – Red Rock Canyon; and portions of the interior fence boundary.

All historical architectural resources known on the PCMS to be 40 years or older have been documented and evaluated. The USAG Fort Carson has started discussions with the Colorado SHPO regarding the execution of a PA for the maintenance and treatment of the PCMS historical homesteads and ranch complexes with architecture that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.5.1.4 NRHP Assessment Resolution

In late 2012, approximately 65% of the recorded cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands lacked a formal determination of eligibility. These unresolved determinations were due to incomplete documentation and non-submission of completed documentation for both project reports and site forms. Throughout 2013 and 2014, as part of the preparation for the PAs, the necessary project and site documentation were completed and submitted to the Colorado SHPO for review and concurrence. With the cooperation of the SHPO, the review of and concurrence with the determinations of eligibility were completed in 2014 for Fort Carson and in 2015 for the PCMS.

5.5.1.5 Development and Implementation of a Site Monitoring Program

In 2014, the USAG Fort Carson developed and implemented a site monitoring program per Stipulation IV of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA. The purpose of this program is two-fold: long-term monitoring on a cyclic basis to assess overall site condition; and routine inspections on a cyclic basis and after action inspections, as needed, to determine the effectiveness of the site protection measures.

Fort Carson: In 2015, baseline monitoring/conditions assessments have been completed at 150 sites on Fort Carson. An additional 24 are currently under contract to have the baseline monitoring/conditions assessment completed in 2016. This completes the first phase of the program.

PCMS: In 2015, baseline monitoring/conditions assessment have been completed at 150 sites on the PCMS, with an additional 150 completed in 2016. An additional 251 sites are under contract to have baseline monitoring/conditions assessments completed in 2017.

5.5.1.6 Site Protection Measures

As of March 2017, 70 protected sites have been physically marked with fencing or Seibert markers at Fort Carson, while the remaining protected sites have only had their corners marked with Seibert markers. At the PCMS, 283 protected sites have some level of physical protect measure (i.e. fencing, Seibert markers, terrain protection), and another 33 protected sites have only had their corners marked with Seibert markers. The Fort Carson CRP has also been coordinating with the USACE's Army Geospatial Center to create digital maps that will work in the military vehicle and aircraft GPS systems.

5.5.1.7 Collections Management

All collections are currently housed in Building 2420, located on Polio Street, Fort Carson. Material remains are stored in zipper-type, 4-mil polyethylene bags, which are placed into 1-cubic foot, acid-free record boxes. Hard copies of the associated records are stored in secured, fireproof filing cabinets or vaults. Electronic copies of the associated records are stored on the Fort Carson servers. Project and site data are maintained in ArcGIS geodatabases and the PastPerfect database. Collections management procedures are detailed in Section 6.4.

5.5.1.8 Geographic Information System (GIS)

Currently, the Fort Carson CRP utilizes ArcGIS 10.3 to create, update, and manage cultural resource-related spatial data, such as survey areas, site locations, site protection measures, and site monitoring, as well as Installation-specific spatial data. The data are maintained in geodatabases, one for Fort Carson data and one for PCMS data, which are non-compliant with the DoD's Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE). The data are updated as new information becomes available. Efforts are currently underway to convert the data into a SDSFIE-compliant format. The Fort Carson CRP also recently completed the process of converting all GIS files from North American Datum 1927 (NAD27) to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

5.5.1.9 Outreach Activities

The USAG Fort Carson has conducted numerous outreach efforts, since the inception of the CRP. These efforts include presenting at professional meetings and local historic preservation groups' meetings; publishing articles in the Fort Carson Mountaineer, local newspapers, and professional journals; publishing popular books and/or videos for dissemination to the local community; participating in events, such as the Fort Carson Earth Day activities; and hosting tours.

5.5.2 Management Actions Proposed for FY 2017-2021

The following proposed management actions are necessary to successfully meet the goals and objectives stated in Section 5.2, as well as the stipulations of the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, the Fort Carson Downrange PA, and the PCMS PA.

5.5.2.1 Section 106 Compliance

All undertakings will continue to be reviewed by the CRM. Section 106 consultation will be conducted for any proposed undertaking with the potential to effect historic properties that is not considered an exempted undertaking in accordance with the PAs.

Consultation with the Colorado SHPO, Tribes, and consulting parties, as appropriate, will be required to discuss proposed amendments to the Fort Carson Downrange PA and PCMS PA. Also, the Fort Carson Built Environment PA will expire in March 2018; therefore, discussion should be initiated to update and renew the PA, as well as add exempted undertakings for the other APEs (Select Areas) covered under this PA.

5.5.2.2 Tribal Consultation

The USAG Fort Carson shall continue to consult with federally-recognized Tribes that are culturally affiliated with Fort Carson and the PCMS on an annual basis to discuss the implementation of the PAs; ongoing efforts in the identification, evaluation, protection, and monitoring of cultural resources; proposed undertakings; current consultation protocols; and updating the comprehensive agreements and/or MOUs. There may be situations, such as Section 106 undertaking reviews or inadvertent discoveries, where the USAG Fort Carson will be required to consult with the Tribes outside of the annual meeting. Efforts to identify, evaluate, and preserve sacred sites, TCPs, and other Tribal sites of concern will continue in collaboration with the Tribes.

5.5.2.3 Inventory and Evaluation – Archaeological Resources

Fort Carson: Per Stipulation I.B. of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, the USAG Fort Carson's responsibility to inventory areas of downrange Fort Carson for archaeological resources has been satisfied. As such, no large-scale, Section 110 surveys are proposed. Small-scale surveys may occur in response to Section 106 undertakings, as deemed necessary by the CRM.

As funding allows, archaeological investigations will continue until all "needs data" sites have been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. NRHP-eligible archaeological sites that have been recommended for re-evaluation based on baseline monitoring efforts may also be included in future evaluation projects. Priority for re-evaluation will be driven by military training and operational support activities needs.

PCMS: Archaeological surveys will continue, as funding allows, within the 7% of the PCMS that has not been inventoried. Currently, there are plans to complete the survey of TA F – Red Rock Canyon as funds become available; otherwise, no large-scale survey efforts are planned. Priority of areas to be surveyed will be based on military training and operational support activities needs.

As funding allows, archaeological investigations will continue until all "needs data" sites have been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. NRHP-eligible archaeological sites that have been recommended for re-evaluation based on baseline monitoring efforts may also be included in future evaluation projects. Priority for re-evaluation will be driven by military training and operational support activities needs.

5.5.2.4 Inventory and Evaluation – Architectural Resources

Fort Carson: The CRP has proactively surveyed and evaluated all buildings and structures known to be on Fort Carson that are older than 45 years of age. As buildings and structures located on Fort Carson age, additional inventory and evaluation efforts will be necessary. The next effort is scheduled for FY 2017. This effort will focus on Apache Village, Sioux Village, and Shoshone Village, which are 1970s-era family housing units. Afterward, the next effort is scheduled for FY 2030.

PCMS: All buildings and structures known to be on the training site that are 40 years or older have been evaluated and documented with some level of historical architectural documentation, such as HABS. The next effort is scheduled for FY 2025, and will include several buildings located within the cantonment area.

Currently, the Fort Carson CRP typically treats the buildings and structures associated with the PCMS historical homesteads and ranching complexes as archaeological sites. The USAG Fort Carson has initiated consultation to execute a PA regarding maintenance and treatment of the historical homesteads and ranch complexes on the PCMS that have extant buildings and/or structures (does not include ruins). As of March 2017, only informal discussions have occurred between the USAG Fort Carson and the Colorado SHPO staff. At the annual PA meeting and annual Tribal consultation meeting held in January 2016, the USAG Fort Carson informed consulting parties and the Tribes of its intent to develop and implement a PA regarding the PCMS historical homesteads and ranch complexes. Formal consultation on this matter shall continue as funding and priorities allow, at which time the ACHP will be notified and invited to participate in the consultation.

5.5.2.5 Inventory and Evaluation – Linear Features

As funding allows, the Fort Carson CRP plans to inventory and evaluate linear features, such as roads, irrigation ditches, et cetera, on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. Instead of documenting and evaluating each linear feature individually, the cultural landscape management approach will be utilized to document and evaluate these features as a collective. One proposed study would focus on linear features, structures, and/or objects associated with the historical and current road network at Fort Carson. A similar transportation context is proposed for the PCMS. Another proposed study would focus on linear features, structures, and/or objects associated with the historical and current reservoir and irrigation ditch systems on Fort Carson.

5.5.2.6 Archaeological Site Monitoring Efforts

Per Stipulation IV of both the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA, the USAG Fort Carson will continue its monitoring efforts at protected sites per the guidance set forth in Section 6.5 of this ICRMP.

5.5.2.7 Site Protection Efforts

Per Stipulation III of both the Fort Carson Downrange PA and PCMS PA, the USAG Fort Carson will continue to implement the appropriate protection measures for protected sites, as discussed in Section 6.6 of this ICRMP.

5.5.2.8 Collections Management

All collections will be curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. As funding allows, existing collections, as well as new collections, will be inventoried, accessioned, catalogued, entered into a database, and stored in a manner consistent with 36 CFR Part 79, as outlined in the guidance found in Section 6.4. The USAG Fort Carson shall ensure that a qualified museum professional, as defined by 36 CFR 79.4(h) has been designated to manage the collections and oversees all collection management tasks.

5.5.2.9 Mitigation Projects

Per Stipulation VI.B.1 the Fort Carson Downrange PA, the following mitigation projects must be initiated by March 2017: 1) Native American ethnographic project; 2) archaeological context; and 3) community outreach project(s) in support of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. For the Native American Ethnographic Mitigation Project, consultation with the Tribes will continue to develop a meaningful project that is beneficial to the Tribes, as well as further the knowledge of cultural resources research in southeastern Colorado. Once the project idea has been formulated, then the USAG Fort Carson will proceed forward with executing the project.

In June 2015, the USAG Fort Carson formed the Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee to oversee the Archaeological Context Mitigation Project and the Santa Fe Trail Community Outreach Mitigation Project. In consultation with the Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee, a scope of work has been developed for the Archaeological Context Mitigation Project, and the contract for the first phase of this project was awarded in August 2016. The objective of this project is to identify and prioritize research themes that can be addressed using the archaeological data that has been collected over the decades at Fort Carson and the PCMS. In-depth research for specific themes may be conducted as funding allows. Completion of this project will aide in revising the current archaeological contexts (prehistoric and historic for southeastern Colorado.

The USAG Fort Carson will continue to coordinate with the Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee to develop outreach project(s) that support the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Once the outreach project(s) has been decided upon, then the USAG Fort Carson will execute the project.

5.5.2.10 Information Management

To be compliant with new policies regarding the naming and storing of electronic data on the Fort Carson servers, the CRP must reorganize all electronic data stored on these servers. This

reorganization effort will entail renaming all folders and files to meet the new file naming criteria; condensing the electronic records into fewer folders and/or subfolders; moving them to their new location on the Fort Carson servers; and general cleansing of outdated, unnecessary files. Renaming and moving these files will necessitate the remapping all links within the PastPerfect database and ArcGIS geodatabases.

Currently, spatial data is maintained in two geodatabases, one for Fort Carson and one for the PCMS, while PastPerfect is used for maintaining site and project records. One issue is the information within the geodatabases does not always match the information maintained in PastPerfect. In order to maintain accuracy of data so that decisions can be made quickly and appropriately, it is imperative that the USAG Fort Carson maintain all data in one database. As funding and priorities allow, the Fort Carson CRP must develop a database management tool in which all data can be maintained and updated easily.

5.5.2.11 Outreach Activities

Valuable contributions to the prehistory and history of Colorado, specifically southeastern Colorado, can be achieved through the analysis and synthesis of data collected on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. The dissemination of this data can add to the richness and usefulness of regional contexts. As a result, outreach activities, such as participating in professional conferences and publishing articles in professional journals, should be encouraged and supported.

5.5.2.12 ICRMP Updates and Revisions

The typical planning cycle of an ICRMP is five years. Planning is a dynamic process that is subject to a variety of factors; therefore, the ICRMP shall be reviewed annually. These annual reviews will be included in Appendix G. Substantial changes in the USAG Fort Carson's mission, the CRP's program goals, and/or DoD, Army, or Fort Carson policies will be addressed as they occur in a revision. Otherwise, the ICRMP will be updated every five years. Appendix B (Points of Contacts for Consulting Parties) will be updated as needed, and Appendix F (List of All Known Cultural Resources on USAG Fort Carson-Managed Lands) will be updated on an annual basis, the timing of which will correspond to the submittal of the PA annual reports.

6. CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

This chapter provides guidance and procedures for the Fort Carson CRP to implement the ICRMP and meet cultural resources compliance requirements.

6.1 The Section 106 Review Process

The USAG Fort Carson is responsible under Section 106 of the NHPA to consider potential effects to historic properties from their proposed actions. It is the USAG Fort Carson's policy to meet and support its national defense missions, while avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating for adverse effects to its historic properties.

6.1.1 Identification of Undertakings Subject to Section 106 Review

The CRM receives notification of proposed projects through Facilities Engineering Work Requests (Form 4283); the MILCON process (Form 1391); or the internal NEPA scoping process. The CRM must be included in all project initiation and approval workflows.

If the CRM determines that the undertaking has no potential to affect historic properties, even if such properties are present, the USAG Fort Carson has no further obligations under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.3[a][1]) and the undertaking may proceed.

If the CRM determines that the undertaking meets the definition of an exempted undertaking per the USAG Fort Carson-specific PAs or per the DoD- and/or Army-wide Program Comments or PMOAs, then the undertaking may proceed without further Section 106 consultation in accordance with the stipulations provided in the agreement document(s).

If the CRM determines that the undertaking is not an exempted undertaking and has the potential to affect historic properties, the following steps are taken:

1. Determine the area of potential effects (APE) (Section 6.1.3);
2. Identify and evaluate historic properties within the APE (Section 6.1.4);
3. Assess effects to historic properties (Section 6.1.5); and
4. Resolve for effects, if necessary (Section 6.1.6).

6.1.2 Exempted Undertakings

6.1.2.1 DoD- and/or Army-Wide Exempted Undertakings

The following DoD- and Army-wide agreement documents can be accessed online at the ACHP's website (http://www.achp.gov).

World War II Temporary Buildings PMOA: This agreement provides a one-time DoD-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action for the demolition of World War II-era temporary mobilization buildings, i.e. those buildings that were constructed between 1939 and 1946 that were not intended to be permanent facilities.

Capehart- and Wherry-Era Army Family Housing Program Comment: This Program Comment provides a one-time, Army-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action for all Capehart

(1955-1962) and Wherry (1949-1954) housing and associated structures and landscape features for the following management actions: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership.

World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities: This Program Comment provides a one-time, DoD-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action for all ammunition storage facilities constructed between 1939 and 1974 for the following management activities: ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; and closure of the facilities. It does not apply to ammunition storage facilities that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment: This Program Comment provides a one-time, DoD-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action for all unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) constructed between 1946 and 1974 for the following management activities: ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; and closure of the facilities. It does not apply to UPH that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

World War II- and Cold War-Era Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants Program Comment: This Program Comment provides a one-time, Army-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action for all Army ammunition manufacturing facilities and plants constructed between 1939 and 1974 for the following management activities: ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership; and closure of the facilities. It does not apply to facilities and plants that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures Program Comment: This Program Comment provides a one-time, DoD-wide NHPA Section 106 compliance action that covers the routine repair and maintenance of historic properties in which the DoD opts to repair and maintain those resources in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (codified in 36 CFR Part 67). It does not cover any aspect of an undertaking that goes beyond specific rehabilitation treatment measures.

6.1.2.2 Fort Carson-Specific Exempted Undertakings

The Fort Carson PAs are included in Appendix D, and can be accessed online at the USAG Fort Carson's website (http://www.carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html).

Fort Carson Built Environment PA: This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for certain undertakings that occur within the following built environment areas on Fort Carson: the Main Post area south to Rock Creek, Scout Camp, Bird Farm Recreation Area, Townsend Reservoir, Haymes Reservoir, the Wildlife Demonstration Area, Turkey Creek Recreation Area, and Camp Red Devil. The exemptions cover: 1) new construction, maintenance, repair, demolition, and replacement operations that occur outside the boundary of an historic property; 2) grounds and land maintenance activities, occurring outside the boundary of an historic property; 3) removal or in-place disposal of unexploded ordnance; 4) removal of substances or materials that pose a threat to human health and safety; 5) use of the Small Arms Impact Area

for military training; and 6) site work and maintenance and repair activities that occur within the boundary of an historic property. The full list of exempted undertakings is located in Appendix C of the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, which can be found in Appendix D of this ICRMP.

Fort Carson Downrange PA: This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for certain undertakings that occur within downrange Fort Carson to include Camp Red Devil, but excludes the other selected areas covered under the Fort Carson Built Environment PA. The exemptions cover: 1) military training activities, such as live fire training, maneuver and aviation training, and excavation training; 2) construction, maintenance, repair, and deconstruction activities; and 3) land management activities. The full list of exempted undertakings is located in Appendix 1 of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, which is included in Appendix D of this ICRMP.

PCMS PA: This PA streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for certain undertakings that occur at the PCMS. The PCMS is divided into the cantonment, numbered TAs, lettered TAs, and the Hogback, each of which have its own set of specific exemptions. These exemptions cover: 1) military training activities, such as live fire training, maneuver and aviation training, and excavation training; 2) construction, maintenance, repair, and deconstruction activities; and 3) land management activities. The full list of exempted undertakings is located in Appendix 1 of the PCMS PA, which is included in Appendix D of this ICRMP.

6.1.3 Determination of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Per 36 CFR 800.4, the CRM will determine the APE(s), i.e. the area considered for the presence of historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking. The size of the APE is determined on a case-by-case basis and includes in its calculation the scale and nature of the undertaking. Typically, the size of the APE corresponds to the project footprint, which takes into account areas required to accommodate the movement or staging of equipment and materials, areas of ingress and egress, disposal areas, et cetera. As appropriate, direct and indirect physical, visual, auditory and atmospheric effects shall be considered in determining the APE. Cumulative effects may also influence the APE.

To establish the proposed undertaking's APE, the CRM will:

1. Categorize the undertaking;
2. Determine whether the effects typically associated with this category of undertaking are the expected effects for the project;
3. Determine where the anticipated effects may occur;
4. Consult with the SHPO, Tribes and other consulting parties, as appropriate;
5. Complete this process for all potential project locations; and
6. Include all APE definitions on a project map.

6.1.4 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

After the APE for an undertaking has been established, the CRM shall determine if historic properties, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1), exist within the APE. As part of a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties, the CRM will:

1. Review all available information to ascertain if the APE has been previously surveyed to current standards, the absence/presence of historic properties within the APE if the area

has been surveyed, and the probability of historic properties to exist within the APE if the area has not been surveyed;

2. Determine information gaps; and
3. Identify historic properties.

6.1.5 Assessment of Potential Effects to Historic Properties

The next step in the Section 106 review process is to assess potential effects to historic properties within the APE of the proposed undertaking. An effect, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(i), is any alteration to the qualifying characteristics of a historic property.

Based on the results of the identification and evaluation phase of the Section 106 process, the CRM will conclude if there are (36 CFR 800.4):

⇒ No historic properties affected
  → No historic properties were identified within the APE; or
  → Historic properties were identified within the APE, but will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

⇒ Historic properties affected
  → Historic properties were identified within the APE and may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

If historic properties may be affected by the proposed undertaking, the CRM must apply the criteria for adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5. The CRM will then determine if there is:

⇒ No adverse effect to historic properties
  → The proposed undertaking will not diminish the integrity of any qualifying characteristic of a historic property.

⇒ Adverse effect to historic properties
  → The proposed undertaking may diminish the integrity of the historic property.

If an undertaking is not exempted under the PAs, Program Comments, or the PMOA, documentation pertaining to the determinations above will be forwarded to the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties, as appropriate, for a 30-day review/comment period.

6.1.6 Resolution of Adverse Effects

If potential adverse effects on historic properties are identified, per 36 CFR 800.6, the USAG Fort Carson will continue Section 106 consultation to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate those adverse effects.

At this time, the USAG Fort Carson shall notify the ACHP of the adverse effect finding and provide the documentation as specified in 36 CFR 800.11(e). The purpose of this notification is to provide the ACHP with an opportunity to participate in the consultation process to resolve adverse effects. The ACHP will notify the USAG Fort Carson within 15 days of receipt of an adequately documented request, if it intends to participate in the consultation process.

Through consultation with the Colorado SHPO, ACHP (if participating), Tribes, and other consulting parties, as appropriate, resolution of adverse effects may be achieved by:

- ⇒ Eliminating the adverse effect through redesign or relocation of the project;
- ⇒ Reducing the adverse effect's severity through redesign of the project;
- ⇒ Mitigating the adverse effect through documentation, data recovery, or another agreed upon means; or
- ⇒ Accepting the adverse effect in the public interest.

During the consultation process to resolve adverse effects, the USAG Fort Carson must consider cost factors and mission requirements when making decisions concerning mitigation. The NHPA does not require preservation of all historic properties, only that historic properties will be properly considered in the planning process and that decisions will be made in the public interest in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

6.2 Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources

The USAG Fort Carson is responsible under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA and AR 200-1 for identifying all cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, evaluating these resources for inclusion in the NRHP, and protecting NRHP-eligible cultural resources from unmitigated effects. All work is to be conducted in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* under the supervision of personnel who meet the applicable professional qualifications for undertaking such work. The following describes the minimum standards and methodology for cultural resources investigations conducted on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.

In accordance with the policy set forth by Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (OAHP), History Colorado, all recorded cultural resources, such as archaeological sites, isolated finds, buildings/structures, linear features, et cetera, are assigned a Smithsonian trinomial, which consists of the state numerical designation (#5 for Colorado), a two-letter designation for the county, and a sequential number for the resource. These numbers are obtained by contacting the OAHP at 303-866-5216 (OAHP 2007).

6.2.1 Archaeological Resources

For the purposes of this section, the term "archaeological resource" shall refer to any archaeological site or isolated find at least 50 years of age or older. There are no quantifiable criteria that is able to account for all possibilities for defining an archaeological site; therefore, the Fort Carson CRP has established general criteria for defining an archaeological site. An archaeological site is the physical remains of past human activities that is at least 50 years of age **and** meets one of the following criteria:

- ⇒ Presence of 10 or more artifacts, unless the artifacts are from the same vessel, e.g. 12 sherds of colorless glass that represents one historical bottle; or
- ⇒ Presence of less than 10 artifacts, only if the artifacts represent more than 3 functional classes, e.g. 5 pieces of debitage, 1 projectile point, and 1 metate; or
- ⇒ Presence of one or more archaeological features, with or without associated artifacts.

Any archaeological manifestation that does not meet the above criteria will be considered an isolated find. In instances where the distinction between an isolated find and a site is in question, the investigator shall consult with the CRM to determine the designation.

6.2.1.1 Principal Investigator Qualifications

The CRM will ensure that a principal investigator meeting the professional qualifications for archaeology, as defined in 36 CFR Part 61, shall supervise all archaeological investigations conducted on the behalf of the USAG Fort Carson. At a minimum, the principal investigator will have:

- ⇒ Masters or higher degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field;
- ⇒ At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological administration or management;
- ⇒ At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology, preferably southeastern Colorado archaeology;
- ⇒ Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion; and
- ⇒ At least one year of full-time experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources.

6.2.1.2 Archaeological Field Methods

Prior to the initiation of any fieldwork, the appropriate level of background research shall be conducted for the project area and/or resource to be evaluated. A research design should be prepared prior to fieldwork, and reviewed by the CRM to ensure that the research objectives of the project are understood and met. Deviations from the following standards require prior approval from the CRM and must be documented in the report of investigations.

Survey Procedures: The OAHP categorizes archaeological surveys as follows (OAHP 2007):

- ⇒ Class I – thorough review and synthesis of existing literature relevant to the area to be surveyed. A Class I survey is usually conducted as a planning tool or feasibility study prior to or in anticipation of a proposed large-scale project. Little to no fieldwork is involved, and no cultural resources are recorded.
- ⇒ Class II – a sample survey that involves less than 100 percent pedestrian coverage of the project area.
- ⇒ Class III – an intensive survey that involves 100 percent pedestrian coverage of the project area, usually at set intervals apart.

Typically, intensive, pedestrian surveys (i.e. Class III surveys) with transects no more than 20 meters will be conducted on lands that have not undergone any level of previous archaeological survey. For those areas that have been previously surveyed, the level of survey to be conducted will be project-specific. These surveys will be designed to identify archaeological resources that can be reasonably detected on the surface or are exposed in profiles. Obstacles that potentially obscure the discovery of archaeological materials shall be noted, and the approximate boundaries of the obstacle(s) shall be delineated on the project map. Linear surveys shall cover a width determined appropriate by the CRM, and may not include previously disturbed, graded, or bulldozed areas.

All archaeological resources shall be recorded. This also includes wells, tanks, fences, machinery, and ground modifications associated with the historic period. Military debris, such as bullets, cartridges, small missile fragments, or vehicle parts, will not be recorded unless it is associated with a particular historic event or is specified in the statement of work. Modern bottles, can, and other objects will not be inventoried, but may be noted. For a full list of exempted materials, refer to Dean (1992: IV-11).

The investigator shall assess the potential for subsurface deposits at each archaeological resource based on a sound geoarchaeological and/or geomorphological argument. If the professional judgment is that the archaeological resource is a surface manifestation only, a clear statement citing evidence in support of that judgment will be provided. If the investigator believes a site contains subsurface deposits, supporting evidence shall be provided (e.g., strata visible in arroyo cut, results of auger tests, et cetera). Auger tests, shovel probes, trowel tests, and other techniques of a limited nature that have minimal impact on the integrity of the archaeological resource may be performed to serve as a basis for making a professional assessment of depth and extent of cultural deposits. These tests are considered a routine element of survey procedures distinct from a formal testing project.

Evaluative Testing Procedures: Evaluative testing procedures will be tailored to the specific site, and should be detailed in the research design. Evaluative testing may include a series of shovel/auger probes, excavation units, trenching, or a combination of various methods used to evaluate the subsurface integrity of a feature or site.

Excavation Procedures: Excavation methodology will be tailored to the specific site and any conditions set by the MOA. The methodology will be detailed in a data recovery plan, which will be reviewed by the CRM and PCMS Archaeologist, prior to the initiation of the project. Typically, excavation will be conducted to recover significant data that is in imminent danger of being lost. In these cases, only that portion of the site that may potentially be destroyed will be excavated. In rare cases, the complete excavation of the site may be possible. The percentage of data recovery will depend on the degree of disturbance and the size of the archaeological site.

6.2.1.3 Artifact Collection and Analysis

To preserve the integrity of the archaeological resource, and given the curation crisis in Colorado and nationally, artifacts shall primarily be recorded and analyzed in the field. The Fort Carson CRP has implemented a minimal collection strategy based on the guidelines outlined in Griest and Kodack (1999), and is an update and modification to the guidelines set forth in Dean (1999). Refer to Section 6.4.2.1 for guidance on the collection strategy to be employed, as well as the storing and labeling of collected materials. Any deviations to the artifact collection strategy or artifact analysis methodology must be approved by the CRM and detailed in the report of investigations.

Artifacts should be disturbed as little as possible during in-field analysis and returned to their pre-analysis locations, if not collected. All observed artifacts will be pin-flagged. Those artifacts that are temporally or functionally diagnostic will be marked using two pin flags, given a field specimen (FS) number, and plotted on the site map. As the artifacts are analyzed, the pin flags will be removed. Collected artifacts will be noted on the Fort Carson-specific Collection Log. Non-collected artifacts will be recorded on the relevant form(s) as discussed below.

Lithic Artifacts: Lithic analysis should follow the Fort Carson-specific procedures as described in Owens (2005) and Miller (2016b). A modified version of Ahler's (1996, 1997) mass analysis

system is used for the in-field analysis of debitage and chipped stone tools. Following Ahler's approach, the following information on debitage, or flaking debris, is documented on the Fort Carson-specific Debitage Analysis Form: size grade (small or large); material type; debitage type/classification; and the presence or absence of cortex. In addition to these attribute fields, any evidence of thermal alteration should be noted. For artifact assemblages containing less than 150 pieces of debitage, all debitage will be analyzed and recorded; for artifact assemblages that are greater than 150 pieces of debitage, at a minimum, a 150-piece sample will be analyzed and recorded. Owens (2005) and Miller (2016b) contain detailed information regarding debitage analysis procedures.

Chipped stone tools are recorded on the Fort Carson-specific Stone Tools Analysis form, which collects the following information: size grade (small, medium, or large); material type; functional category; and the presence or absence of cortex. Evidence of thermal alteration should also be noted on the form. All chipped stone tools will be analyzed and recorded. Refer to Miller (2016b) for specific definitions and methods employed in the analysis of chipped stone tool analysis procedures.

The ground stone analysis procedures employed by the CRP allow for the collection of quantifiable attribute data, while leaving the artifacts onsite. The Fort Carson-specific Ground Stone Inventory Data Sheet is used to record the metric data, condition, and material type, as well as life history and kinematic variables (i.e. use motion) related to striation pattern, use-wear technology, and use-wear intensity. For further details on the various attributes and definitions used in ground stone analysis, see Owens (2005) and Miller (2016b).

Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts: All prehistoric ceramics shall be collected for in-laboratory analysis. Elwood (1995), Hummer (1989), and Lindsey and Krause (2007), all of which are locally relevant sources, should be consulted for the temporal and functional analysis of prehistoric ceramics.

Historical Artifacts: Unless a historical artifact exhibits unusual characteristics, historical artifacts will be analyzed onsite. Types and counts of historical artifacts will be documented on the Historic Component Form. Any identifying marks, such as maker's marks, house ware patterns, et cetera, that can be used for archival research should be documented in the field notes and/or photographed. Carrillo (1990) and Carrillo et al. (1989) describe several classes of historical artifacts found in southeastern Colorado.

Other Archaeological Materials: Other archaeological materials may include, but are not limited to, soil samples, floral and faunal samples, and radiocarbon and other dating samples. These are typically natural, not cultural, materials. Collection of these materials is specific to project type, and will be detailed in the research design. Collection methods used for these types of samples will follow the guidelines set forth by Scott-Cummings (2007).

6.2.1.4 Archaeological Site Documentation

This section describes the standards and practices for the documentation of archaeological sites.

Site Forms: A Management Data Form will be completed for each recorded archaeological site. For sites with a prehistoric component, the Prehistoric Archaeological Component Form shall be completed; while a Historic Archaeological Component Form shall be completed for all recorded sites with a historic component. A Cultural Resource Re-Visitation Form will be used to document a site investigation only when: 1) a Management Data Form and component forms have been

previously filed with the USAG Fort Carson and/or the OAHP, and 2) there are no substantial changes to the character of the site. These forms are available on the OAHP website.

Fort Carson-specific forms, such as the Debitage Analysis Form or Survey Feature Form, are available from the CRP and are discussed below. These forms will be used, as appropriate, in addition to the aforementioned OAHP forms to document the site.

Site/Project Location Map: Each site and project area shall be plotted on the appropriate United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The boundary of the site, not just a center point, shall be depicted.

Site Map: A sketch map shall be prepared for all recorded archaeological sites. The sketch map is a graphical representation of the resource, the relationship of the natural and cultural components, the location of features, the boundaries of the resource, and the relative scale of the components. At a minimum, the map should contain the following elements:

- ⇒ Resource number and name (if applicable);
- ⇒ Cultural features;
- ⇒ Site datum;
- ⇒ Site boundary;
- ⇒ Major topographic and natural features;
- ⇒ Photograph locations, with arrows indicating camera direction and corresponding photo number; and
- ⇒ Locations of individual artifacts with numbers keyed to a field specimen list.

A sub-meter accurate GPS will be used to record the site boundary, all features, the datum, photo-points, shovel test/auger probes, excavation units, and field specimens. For the site boundary and any linear features, the GPS will be set to log at one-second intervals. A minimum of 100 points in a rover file will be taken for a site datum; a minimum of 30 points in a rover file will be taken for features, photograph locations, shovel test/auger probes, excavation units, and field specimens.

Site Datum: A site datum shall be placed during the site recordation, unless otherwise indicated by the CRM. The datum will consist of a 45-centimeter (cm) length of steel reinforcing bar (rebar) or other approved stake with an attached aluminum tag stamped with the site number.

Features: All features (e.g., hearths, depressions, middens, spaced stone circles, drift fences, et cetera) shall be recorded noting quantity of materials, size, shape, construction details, probable function, and relationship to activity areas. All features, to include building or structure remnants, will be recorded on the Fort Carson-specific Survey Feature Form. Additional architectural drawings or elevations for building or structural remnants on historic archaeological sites are not required unless specified by the CRM. Digital photographs will be taken of each feature, and when specified, profile and planview maps will be drawn.

Rock Art: Rock art will be recorded following the standards described in Loendorf (2001) and Loendorf et al. (1988). Non-destructive recording methods, such as scaled drawings, photography, and photogrammetry, are preferred. Tracings will need approval from the CRM, and can only be done under the supervision of a qualified rock art conservator. Rubbings and latex molds are not authorized under any circumstance. Rock art locations will be divided into

panels. Each rock art loci will be recorded on the Fort Carson-specific Survey Feature Form with an accompanying OAHP's Rock Art Component Form that has been modified for use by the CRP describing the characteristic of each panel. At a minimum, a scaled drawing and photograph will accompany each form. The CRM must approve any samples taken for rock art dating needs. The use of technological instruments that need to be placed directly on a rock art image, e.g. portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometry or digital microscopes, will need to be approved by the CRM.

Shovel Tests/Auger Probes: The results and locations of all shovel tests or auger probes will be documented using the Fort Carson-specific Shovel Probe Form. Digital photographs will be taken at the base of the shovel test or auger probe, and profiles will be drawn, unless otherwise specified.

Excavation Units: Excavation units shall be documented on the appropriate Fort Carson-specific General Level/Feature Level Excavation Form, Excavation Unit Closure Form, and Profile Recording Form. Digital photographs will be taken at the base for each level of an excavation unit. Planview maps at each level and profile maps will be drawn for each excavation unit, unless otherwise specified.

Photodocumentation: At a minimum, a site overview photograph shall be taken at all recorded archaeological resources, including isolated find locales. Any features, structures, excavation units, unique artifacts, and important landscape elements will also be photographed at the discretion of the investigator. The following shall be observed:

- ⇒ *Selecting a camera*: A six megapixel or greater digital camera shall be used. Digital single lens reflex (DSLR) cameras are preferred, although point-and-shoot cameras or built-in tablet and/or cell phone cameras may be used.
- ⇒ *Image File Format:* All digital images shall be saved in the Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) format.
- ⇒ *Digital Camera Resolution:* Set the camera to the maximum or largest pixel dimension the camera allows, at least six megapixels or greater (2000 x 3000 pixel image) at 300 dots per inch (dpi).
- ⇒ *File name:* All digital image files must be renamed using a standardized naming format used for the photograph log, such as CF2016-001_5LA04434_001, where CF2016-001 is the project number, 5LA04434 is the site number, and 001 is the photograph number.
- ⇒ *Photograph Log:* A photograph log will be kept for all photographs. These logs will include the following information: camera model (e.g. Nikon D-70 or Canon EOS Rebel Ti); photographer; date and time; site number; subject; camera orientation; UTM coordinates; other photograph details (e.g. focal length, aperture, et cetera), as appropriate; and other notes.

6.2.1.5 Isolated Find Documentation

Any archaeological manifestation that does not meet the criteria stated above for the definition of an archaeological site shall be recorded as an isolated find on the OAHP's Isolated Find Record Form. The isolated find locale will be recorded using a sub-meter GPS, taking a minimum of 50 points in a rover file, and will be plotted on the appropriate USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

6.2.1.6 Archaeological Resource Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Eligibility and management recommendations shall be provided to the CRM for all recorded archaeological resources, and will be based on the criteria presented in Table 6-1. The following guidance is taken from Miller (2016a).

Table 6-1. Eligibility and management recommendation criteria.

Eligibility	Management Recommendation	Criteria
Not Eligible	No Further Work	• It does not meet the requirements to be considered eligible for the NRHP as discussed in Section 6.2.4.4.
	Avoid, Protect, & Monitor (rare circumstances)	• It does not meet the requirements to be considered eligible for the NRHP as discussed in Section 6.2.4.4, but • A unique situation exists at the site that warrants protection and/or monitoring regardless of determination of eligibility. Examples include burials or Tribal sites of concern.
Eligible	Avoid, Protect, & Monitor	• It meets the requirements to be considered eligible for the NRHP as discussed in Section 6.2.4.4; and • Natural impacts, e.g. erosion, are not an immediate concern; and • From a military perspective, avoidance of the site is practical, feasible and/or cost effective.
	Data Recovery (state need to avoid, protect, and monitor until mitigation occurs)	• It meets the requirements to be considered eligible for the NRHP as discussed in Section 6.2.4.4; and • Natural impacts, e.g. erosion, are actively destroying significant deposits, features and/or structures; or • Military activity is actively impacting the qualifying characteristics of the site ***and*** avoidance is not practical, feasible or cost effective.
Needs Data	Avoid, Protect, & Monitor until Evaluated	• Does not meet above criteria for "eligible" or "not eligible" recommendation; • More archival research or fieldwork is necessary before a recommendation can be made regarding the site's integrity and/or significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

Eligibility Recommendations: Eligibility recommendations that result from an archaeological survey will be "not eligible," "eligible," or "needs data" for inclusion in the NRHP, as appropriate. Eligibility recommendations resulting from an evaluative testing or re-evaluation effort will be either "not eligible" or "eligible" for the NRHP, as appropriate. Only if extenuating circumstances exist, such as the level of work needed to ascertain data potential exceeds the level of effort stated in the contracted scope of work, should an archaeological resource receive a "needs data" recommendation. All eligibility recommendations must clearly describe the resource's significance, state which NRHP criterion applies, and evaluate its integrity.

Management Recommendations: Ordinarily, the management recommendation for archaeological resources that are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP will be "No Further Work." If these resources have physical protection measures in place, such as fencing and Seibert markers, the recommendation should also state that these protection measures should be removed. In rare circumstances, there may be other reasons why a site should be protected and

monitored, although it is not eligible for the NRHP. For these unique situations, the management recommendation shall be "Avoid, Protect, and Monitor," and the site narratives will include a justification for this recommendation.

Suitable management recommendations for sites that are eligible for the NRHP are "Avoid, Protect, and Monitor" or "Data Recovery." In addition, the management recommendation may include suggested protection measures that should be in place, such as install Seibert markers and/or add to digital mapping systems. Monitoring frequency shall not be included in the management recommendations, although the recommendation may state if the site is at high risk, moderate risk, or low risk from natural and/or cultural impacts.

A suitable management recommendation for sites that have been recommended as "needs data" will be "Avoid, Protect, and Monitor until Evaluated." Suggestions regarding the level of effort needed to determine eligibility will be discussed in the site narrative.

6.2.1.7 Reporting

Progress Reports: The investigator shall submit a written progress report to the CRM within three working days of the end of each field session or on a bi-weekly basis. This report can be submitted via email, and at a minimum, will include:

- ⇒ Number of acres surveyed with corresponding map that indicates the portion of the project area surveyed during that session;
- ⇒ Number of archaeological resources recorded to include identifying information (Smithsonian trinomial, site type, site theme, preliminary eligibility recommendation, and preliminary management recommendation);
- ⇒ Changes or additions in field personnel;
- ⇒ Notation of any problems or concerns encountered during the session; and
- ⇒ Anticipated survey and/or laboratory progress.

Memorandum for Record: A memorandum for record (MFR) may be used to document small-scale archaeological investigations. At a minimum, the MFR should include:

- ⇒ Type of investigation, e.g. archaeological survey, site re-evaluation, et cetera;
- ⇒ Who conducted the investigation;
- ⇒ Date of the investigation;
- ⇒ Purpose of the investigation;
- ⇒ Field and laboratory methods employed;
- ⇒ Project area information, including location(s) and number of acres;
- ⇒ Results of investigation; and
- ⇒ Eligibility and management recommendations.

Reports of Investigations: A report of investigations will be produced for all large-scale archaeological investigations. At a minimum, the report will meet the following specifications:

- ⇒ Title Page: The title page must state the date (e.g. September 2016) on which the report was submitted, who prepared the report, to whom the report was submitted, and contract number, as applicable. If someone other than the Principal Investigator has authored the

report, the cover and title page of the report must bear the inscription, "Prepared under the Supervision of (NAME), Principal Investigator."

⇒ Introduction: The introduction will include, at a minimum, dates of fieldwork; name(s) and/or role(s) of individuals contributing to body of work; contract number; purpose for investigation; total number of acres surveyed and/or sites re-evaluated; and total number of sites recorded and/or evaluated, to include a breakdown by site type and eligibility recommendation.

⇒ Field and Laboratory Methodology: This section should include a detailed description of the field and laboratory methods employed, and should discuss any deviations from the standard procedures.

⇒ Site Descriptions: This section will include a site summary for all documented archaeological resources. Each site description will include the following information, as relevant:

→ Location and Setting: provides a brief overview of the physical setting in which the site is located to include site function, training area, topographic setting, soils and geology, vegetation, distance and direction to nearest water source, disturbances to the site area, and site metric data (e.g. site size and elevation).

→ Previous Investigations, as relevant: discusses all previous investigations that have occurred at the site, including a summary of identified features, artifacts observed/recovered, field methodology employed, and interpretation and conclusions.

→ Current Investigations: includes detailed information on the current research and fieldwork conducted at the site.

→ Historical Archival Research, as relevant: describes the results of any archival research conducted (for sites with historic components only).

→ Summary and Recommendations: discusses the NRHP eligibility and management recommendations, including justification for those recommendations.

⇒ Summary and Conclusions: This chapter succinctly summarizes the results and conclusions of the fieldwork conducted.

⇒ References Cited: This chapter will include a list of all sources consulted for the project.

6.2.2 Historical Architectural Resources

For the purposes of this section, historical architectural resources are extant buildings, structures, or objects that are older than or are approaching 50 years of age. This designation does not include building and structural remnants, or ruins, which are considered archaeological sites.

6.2.2.1 Principal Investigator Qualifications

The CRM will ensure that a principal investigator meeting the professional qualifications for architectural history or historic architecture, as defined in 36 CFR Part 61, shall supervise all historical architectural resources investigations conducted on the behalf of the USAG Fort Carson. At a minimum, a principal investigator will have:

Architectural History Professional Qualifications

⇒ Masters or higher degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history; and

⇒ At least two years of full-time experience in researching, writing, or teaching American architectural history or restoration architecture at an academic institution, historical organization/agency, museum, or other professional institution; or

⇒ Provided substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

Historic Architecture Professional Qualifications

⇒ Professional degree in architecture or a state license to practice architecture; and

⇒ At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field, which included detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structure research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects; or

⇒ At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects, which included detailed investigations of historic structure, preparation of historic structure research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

6.2.2.2 Historical Architectural Resource Documentation

The level of documentation required for an architectural survey is dependent on the scope and character of the project, and shall be determined by the CRM.

The OAHP (2013) has defined three levels for historical architectural resource documentation:

⇒ Level I – includes completion of OAHP cultural resources inventory forms with associated maps and survey report, which are produced on archivally stable media.

⇒ Level II – includes the basic site documentation discussed for Level I, plus full descriptive and historical narratives, including relevant contexts; measured drawings, and medium format black and white photography; all materials must be in an archivally stable format.

⇒ Level III – includes documentation to HABS/HAER standards. Documentation is reviewed by the OAHP, instead of the NPS, with the final products archived at the OAHP, not the Library of Congress.

The SOI's *Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* describes three levels for HABS/HAER-level documentation:

⇒ Level I – includes a full set of measured drawings that depict existing or historic conditions; photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views; photocopies with large-format negatives of select, existing drawings or historic views; and descriptive and historical narratives.

⇒ Level II – includes select, existing drawings that have been photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar; photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views, or photographs of historic views, if available; and descriptive and historical narratives.

⇒ Level III – includes a sketch plan; photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views; and a short form for historical reports.

Generally, the level of documentation required for historical architectural resources located on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands fall within the OAHP's Level I or II, although HABS/HAER-level documentation has occurred at several resources. In many cases, existing inventories will be sufficient to identify historical architectural resources located within the project area.

Architectural surveys should combine site inspections with background research, which may consist of literature reviews, archival research, interviews, and consultation, as appropriate. Thorough research should be conducted in an effort to fully evaluate any identified resource. At a minimum, site inspections will include a sketch site plan, digital photographs of the setting and exterior elevations for each resource identified, and the appropriate Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Forms. An Architectural Inventory Form will be completed for architectural resources when archaeological remains are not documented. A Management Data Form, Historic Component Form, and Historic Architectural Component Form will be used to document architectural resources that are located on documented archaeological sites.

In addition to specific OAHP forms, a report of investigations or memorandum for record, depending on the project scale, will be completed and submitted to the CRM documenting the survey. The report will briefly include, but may not be limited to:

- ⇒ Description and map of survey area(s);
- ⇒ Historical and descriptive narrative for each identified resource;
- ⇒ Site plan for each identified resource
- ⇒ Photographs of identified resources;
- ⇒ Evaluation of significance;
- ⇒ List of sources consulted.

6.2.3 Linear Features

Linear features are resources that are 50 years or older in which the length greatly exceeds its width, such as roads, ditches, railroad tracks, trails, fences, transmission lines, pipelines, berms, et cetera. These types of resources are categorized as structures, not archaeological resources. The documentation and evaluation of linear features can be difficult, as these resources could potentially extend for several miles or only segments of the original still exist. The OAHP has published minimal guidance for the recording and evaluation of linear features. Based on this guidance, each unique linear feature is assigned a Smithsonian trinomial for its entire length in any given county (e.g. 5EP05931), while segments of the unique linear feature are assigned point numbers (e.g. 5EP05931.1 – first recorded segment, 5EP05931.3 – third recorded segment).

Linear features on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands will be documented and evaluated using the cultural landscape management approach, as a collective, instead of documenting and evaluating these features on an individual basis. Much of the recording of these features will be based on archival research, such as historical maps, current and historical aerial imagery, construction plans, et cetera, combined with limited ground-truthing to assess current conditions and integrity. The results of this research will be published in context studies specific to the category of linear feature, e.g. a context study focusing on the linear features, objects, and other resources that are related to the existing and historical transportation network at Fort Carson.

Linear features will only be documented and evaluated on an individual basis, as necessary, in response to a Section 106 undertaking. In these cases, only that segment of the linear feature

located within the vicinity of the APE will be recorded and documented. The investigator shall complete a Management Data Form and Linear Component Form, and summarize the investigation in a memorandum for record.

6.2.4 Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places

All recorded cultural resources, including archaeological sites, isolated finds, buildings and structures, linear features, and PTRCI, shall be assessed for their eligibility to be included in the NRHP. Evaluation for eligibility is a process based on established criteria and guidance developed by the National Register Program. The process relies on two key concepts: significance and integrity. Both of these must be met and demonstrated to establish NRHP eligibility. The criteria for evaluation and the definitions of aspects of integrity are provided in 36 CFR 60.4. Guidance on determining significance, applying the NRHP criteria, and evaluating integrity can be found in the National Register Bulletin No. 15.

6.2.4.1 Establish Significance

The resource's significance, or lack thereof, must be understood through the use of existing historic contexts or the development of new contexts. These historic contexts enable the identification of the research theme(s), geographical limits, and chronological periods that provide the best perspective from which to evaluate the resource's significance. For southeastern Colorado, the relevant contexts include Zier and Kalasz (1999) for prehistoric resources and Church et al. (2007) for historic resources. In addition, Appendix D includes cultural backgrounds specific to Fort Carson and the PCMS.

6.2.4.2 Apply NRHP Criteria

Once the significance of a cultural resource is understood, then the criteria, as set forth in 36 CFR 60.4, to evaluate the resource's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP will be applied. The four principal NRHP criteria are:

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

Typically, cemeteries; birthplaces or graves of historic individuals; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; buildings and/or structures that have been relocated; reconstructed historic buildings; commemorative properties; and properties that are under 50 years of age are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, these types of resources will qualify: 1) if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria, or 2) if they meet one of the following special criteria considerations:

- ⇒ A religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- ⇒ A building or structure that has been removed from its original location, but is significant primarily for its architectural value or is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- ⇒ A birthplace or grave of an individual of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- ⇒ A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- ⇒ A reconstructed building when it has been accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- ⇒ A primarily commemorative property if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- ⇒ A property achieving significance that is less than 50 years of age if it is of exceptional importance.

6.2.4.3 Evaluate Integrity

If the cultural resource meets one or more of the NRHP criteria, then its integrity must be evaluated. Integrity is the ability of the resource to convey its significance, i.e. to reveal to the viewer its reason for inclusion in the NRHP. Integrity is judged based on how the cultural resource's physical features relate to its significance. The seven aspects used to define integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Most, if not all, should be present for the resource to retain its historic integrity.

6.2.4.4 Determination of Eligibility

If one or more of the NRHP criteria apply to the resource ***and*** it retains integrity, then the resource is eligible of the NRHP. If it does not meet any of the criteria ***or*** does not retain integrity, the resource is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The CRM is responsible for making the determination of eligibility. The CRM will then request concurrence from the Colorado SHPO on the finding of eligibility. If the USAG Fort Carson and the Colorado SHPO are unable to come to a concurrence through consultation, the Keeper of the National Register will be consulted for a final determination.

For PTRCI, such as sacred sites, TCPs, or other Tribal sites of concern, it may not be necessary, or appropriate, to specifically identify and evaluate these sensitive resources for inclusion in the NRHP. Although if it has been determined to be an appropriate measure, then the USAG Fort Carson shall determine significance and integrity of the PTRCI through government-to-government consultation with the THPO or designated Tribal representative(s). If the identifying Tribe(s) consents to the evaluation and it is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the Colorado SHPO will then be consulted for concurrence with the finding of eligibility.

6.2.5 Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) for Documenting Cultural Resources

The use of UAS, or drones, to document cultural resources must be coordinated with and approved by G3 Air Officer-in-Charge (OIC), G2 OIC, NEC Spectrum Management, DPW, DPTMS, Air Traffic and Airspace Officer, PAO, SJA, Garrison Commander, 4ID G3, and 4ID Chief of Staff. The operation of UAS is regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) per the

FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. § 40102; Pub. L. 112-95) and its implementing regulations 14 CFR Part 107. To obtain approval, the following information must be provided to the G3 Air UAS Officer:

- ⇒ Documentation showing proof of authorization by the FAA to fly in the U.S and FAA registration number;
- ⇒ Documentation showing ownership and registration of the drone;
- ⇒ Copy of the Airworthiness Certificate;
- ⇒ Proof that UAS meets the requirements specified in Section 333 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012;
- ⇒ Copy of pilot-in-charge certification and qualifications (including flight hours);
- ⇒ Documentation validating qualifications and currency for all operators;
- ⇒ Technical specifications for the drone, including operating capabilities, weather limitations, camera description, camera mounting information, and emergency recovery procedures;
- ⇒ Detailed description of the lost link procedures for the project and area of operations;
- ⇒ Detailed concept of operation showing launch and recovery site, return home point for lost link, mission altitude, planned flight path, restricted operating zone dimensions, and any additional information deemed necessary for project completion;
- ⇒ Operating frequencies for uplink and downlink for command and control of the drone;
- ⇒ Description of the weather briefing requirements for the UAS and the operator's procedures for obtaining a weather brief prior to launch;
- ⇒ Justification statement for drone use to complete project; and
- ⇒ Documentation of security clearance, as applicable.

All personnel involved with flight operations must review AR 95-23, FC 95-23, FC 95-1, and the DoD UAS Directive and receive the UAS Range Operations briefing. A Notice to Airmen request must be submitted to Range Operations within 72 hours prior to launch. The G3 Air UAS Officer will accompany the drone operators downrange at all times during the project. All captured imagery must be reviewed by the G2, SJA, and DPTMS Operational Security prior to use in site documentation, report of investigations, or other media.

6.3 Native American Tribal Consultation

Federal legislation requires consultation with Native American Tribes, Native American religious leaders and representatives, and lineal descendants of affected Native American Tribes that claim a cultural affiliation to USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. Consultation is a dialog between two individuals or groups in which one has expertise, knowledge, or experience that can inform a decision. It must be noted that consultation is not merely notification or the obtaining of consent. Every federal agency is responsible for establishing and maintaining "government-to-government" relationships with Tribes. The basis for this political association is in the U.S. Constitution (Article 1, Section 8), which recognizes Tribes as sovereign, "dependent domestic nations."

The Garrison Commander shall designate a Tribal Liaison for the purposes of carrying out any communication and consultation with federally-recognized Tribes. The CRM has been designated to serve as the Tribal Liaison. At this time, the following 22 Native American Tribes

have indicated that they have tribal and/or cultural interest in the areas administered by the USAG Fort Carson:

- ⇒ Apache Tribe of Oklahoma;
- ⇒ Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming;
- ⇒ Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana;
- ⇒ Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma;
- ⇒ Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota;
- ⇒ Comanche Nation, Oklahoma;
- ⇒ Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota;
- ⇒ Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming;
- ⇒ Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota;
- ⇒ Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico;
- ⇒ Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma;
- ⇒ Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana;
- ⇒ Oglala Sioux Tribe;
- ⇒ Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma;
- ⇒ Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota;
- ⇒ Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota;
- ⇒ Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado;
- ⇒ Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota;
- ⇒ Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota;
- ⇒ Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah;
- ⇒ Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; and
- ⇒ Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

6.3.1 Purpose of Government-to-Government Consultation

It is incumbent upon federal entities to recognize and respect Tribal sovereignty and their right of self-government. EO 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, and the Presidential Memorandum, "Tribal Consultation" (dated 5 November 2009), require agencies to maintain a consultative relationship with Tribes on matters that have *"substantial direct effects on tribal members and their resources."* It is the USAG Fort Carson's responsibility to promote and enforce meaningful dialogue with federally-recognized Tribes who claim a cultural affiliation with lands and resources under our stewardship, and to commit to enhancing and sustaining a productive relationship with those Tribes.

Other federal laws, DoD and Army directives, and the USAG Fort Carson-specific agreements that concern Tribal relations and consultation include:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800

- ⇒ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR Part 10
- ⇒ Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR Part 229
- ⇒ Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA)
- ⇒ American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
- ⇒ National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR Part 651
- ⇒ Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites
- ⇒ Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes
- ⇒ Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy
- ⇒ Army Regulation (AR) 200-1
- ⇒ Army Policy Guidance for Implementing American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, dated 10 July 2014
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities for Areas on Fort Carson, Colorado
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado
- ⇒ Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy, and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado
- ⇒ Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy, and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado
- ⇒ Memorandum of Understanding between the Jicarilla Apache Nation and Fort Carson regarding Management of the Hogback Traditional Site on the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS), Las Animas County, Colorado

6.3.2 Native American Areas of Concern

In general, there are four areas of concern expressed by all North American Tribes that are important to know for successful and meaningful consultation. The following is a brief description of each of these areas in general terms, accompanied by specific USAG Fort Carson information, as applicable.

1. Sovereignty: Tribes are sovereign governments that exist within the boundaries of the United States. As such, the U.S. government has a unique relationship with the Tribes derived from the Constitution, treaties, Supreme Court decisions, and federal laws and authorities. Consultation with a Native American Tribe must recognize the "government-to-government" relationship and should be conducted in a sensitive manner that is respectful of Tribal sovereignty. Therefore, all initial coordination efforts must take place on a government-to-government level whereby the head of an agency or installation coordinates directly with each Tribal President, Chairperson, or Governor.

   The USAG Fort Carson has established "government-to-government" relationships with 13 culturally-affiliated, federally-recognized Tribes. One of the primary discussion topics is acceptable protocols for staff-to-staff consultation procedures that will satisfy both Tribal and Installation objectives. Legitimate government-to-government interaction will continue to be conducted as appropriate.

2. Human Remains: Human remains are a matter of cultural, historical, and sacred significance to Tribes and should not be looked at only in an archaeological context. So strong are Tribal beliefs regarding the sacredness of these types of sites that some Tribes refuse to even discuss the subject of death. The discovery of human remains must be approached with a great deal of cultural sensitivity and an understanding that, to Native Americans, human remains and all items of material culture associated with those remains or funerary rites are sacred. Federal statutes pertaining to this area include NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR Part 10, and the AIRFA.

   In 2004, the USAG Fort Carson signed comprehensive agreements with 11 affiliated Tribes regarding Tribal access, privacy and information sharing, and the inadvertent discovery and intentional excavation of Native American human remains and cultural items. These agreement documents address NAGPRA, access to significant sites, and confidentiality of information related to archaeological resources.

3. Cultural Areas, Landscapes, and Archaeological Sites: To Native Americans, archaeological sites are part of their ongoing cultural traditions and are frequently referred to as ancestral sites, TCPs, or sacred sites. Consequently, these sites remain an integral part of their history and culture. In many cases, such sites may have more importance than the scientific value that can be yielded through excavation. Therefore, it is imperative that Native American Tribes be consulted regarding these sites. It is important to note that Native American consultation is not restricted solely to cultural resources concerns. Most Tribes are equally concerned with native plants, wildlife, and the natural landscape as a whole.

   Between 2002 and 2005, the USAG Fort Carson consulted with federally-recognized Tribes regarding the identification and management of resources of traditional and religious significance on Fort Carson and the PCMS. This consultation was conducted in compliance with the NHPA and AIRFA. In 2008, a report entitled, *Our Footprints are There: Report of Native American Consultation to Identify Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites on Lands Administered by Fort Carson, Colorado*, was published identifying four TCPs, six sacred sites, and five additional sites of concern (Blythe 2008). In 2005, during these property identifications, a *Memorandum of Understanding between the Jicarilla Apache Nation and Fort Carson Regarding Management of the Hogback Traditional Site on the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS), Las Animas County, Colorado* was developed and signed.

4. Confidentiality: Native American people are often held to norms of secrecy and confidentiality when dealing with sacred information, and the mere act of revelation to an outsider can constitute a violation of traditional religious and cultural standards. Because of this, Tribes can be extremely sensitive about revealing the locations of their religious and cultural sites, and particularly about who has access to the information. Providing information on traditional use areas, such as plant gathering places, ceremonial centers, and burial mounds, may lead to the disruption of that area's use or even destruction, whether intentional or inadvertent. Section 304 of the NHPA allows agencies to withhold information regarding an undertaking or its effects if it determines that such information would cause a significant invasion of privacy, risk harm to the resource or cultural site, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by its practitioners.

   A Department of the Army Policy Memo regarding the sharing of GIS and other map data within the Army was released in 2010. In coordination with the ACHP, it has been determined that this type of data sharing does not constitute an undertaking, and as such, Section 106 of the NHPA is not applicable. However, this may not alleviate Tribal concerns, as the Native American worldview regarding "ownership" differs radically from standard agency practices: our affiliated tribes consider the USAG Fort Carson to be the "steward" of this information on their behalf, not the data "owner." Some USAG Fort Carson-affiliated Tribes have expressed recent concerns regarding certain aspects of data sharing.

6.3.3 USAG Fort Carson Tribal Consultation Practices

Typical actions that trigger the need to consult with Native American Tribes include, but may not be limited to, the following: issuance of an ARPA permit; historic preservation and Section 106 compliance activities; matters that significantly or uniquely affect Tribal communities or other interested parties; access, use and protection of ethnographic sites; and the inadvertent discovery or intentional excavation of Native American human remains and cultural materials. As such, the USAG Fort Carson seeks to:

- ⇒ Continue to identify and protect TCPs, sacred sites, and other areas of concern;
- ⇒ Provide Tribes the opportunity to be involved early in the planning process when considering actions that may affect their religion, culture, or sites of concern;
- ⇒ Pursue meaningful and proactive consultations with Tribes and to negotiate protocols for mutually agreed-upon principles and procedures for conducting consultations, maintaining government-to-government relationships, and entering into partnerships and collaborative efforts;
- ⇒ Consult as appropriate with lineal descendants, Tribes, and traditional religious leaders to develop mutually agreed-upon avoidance, treatment and repatriation processes, as appropriate;
- ⇒ Conduct consultation on both a government-to-government (Commander to Tribal Leader) and staff-to-staff (THPOs to CRM/Tribal Liaison) basis, as appropriate;
- ⇒ Communicate in the form of formal correspondence, emails, site visits, and/or via telephone;
- ⇒ Recognize that cultural resources can have special importance to Tribes, and to show respect for Tribal cultural values and treat human remains and cultural items with dignity and respect;

- ⇒ Carry out its activities in a manner that protects Tribal sites of concern to avoid adverse impacts;
- ⇒ Work with affected Tribes toward appropriate mitigation if adverse impacts cannot be avoided;
- ⇒ Allow Tribal members to observe military training to help assess potential impacts to the landscape;
- ⇒ Conduct its cultural resources responsibility in a spirit of stewardship and in a positive manner;
- ⇒ Explore educational opportunities pertaining to Tribal traditional arts, native languages, religious beliefs, and subsistence activities; and
- ⇒ Continue development of amendments to the current CAs for access to significant and traditional areas and responses to the discovery of human remains and/or items of cultural patrimony in accordance with NAGPRA and for access to USAG Fort Carson-managed lands for ceremonial purposes.

6.3.4 NRHP Nominations and Eligibility regarding TCPs and Sacred Sites

The only person delegated statutory authority to sign NRHP nominations is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army. Native American Tribes do, however, reserve the right, as expressed in the NHPA and sections 60.11 and 60.12 of 36 CFR Part 60, to concur or not to concur in preparation of recommendations for nomination to the NRHP (in consultation with the USAG Fort Carson) when such is related to, or regards, those elements which are TCPs, sacred sites or of traditional cultural value to the parties. Native American Tribes and other interested parties have the right of appeal as referenced in 36 CFR Part 60. Both the USAG Fort Carson and the SHPO and/or THPO must agree on nominations to the NRHP regarding TCPs and sacred sites. EO 13007 expresses, in general, the parameters of sacred sites and general accommodations that must be made for their access, use, and protection.

6.4 Collections Management

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, AR 200-1 requires the Garrison Commander to ensure that all collections, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved in perpetuity. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections for use by researchers and members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.

The term, collections, is defined as the material remains that have been excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of prehistoric or historic resources and the associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]). Material remains include artifacts, i.e. objects that have been made or modified by humans, and other collected objects, such as soil samples, floral and faunal remains, and radiocarbon and other dating samples, that are natural but have cultural or archaeological significance (36 CFR 79.4[a][1]). Associated records include administrative records, public records, archival records, field records, analysis records, report records, and digital media that have been compiled as a result of archaeological fieldwork or other study of prehistoric or historic resources (36 CFR 79.4[a][2]). While there may not always be material remains associated with an archaeological investigation, there will always be associated records.

This document outlines the guidelines to be followed for the preservation of archaeological collections. These guidelines are consistent with the standards and guidelines set forth in 36 CFR 79, and have been modified from the guidelines set forth in Dean (1992) and Griset and Kodack (1999).

6.4.1 Collections Management Compliance

Archaeological collections from USAG Fort Carson-managed lands must be deposited in a curation facility that meets the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79 to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. A curation facility has been specifically designed to serve as a physical repository for both the material remains and associated records, where the collections can be sorted, assessed for conservation needs, protected, repackaged, and labelled, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally-controlled, secure storage area.

As of December 2016, all physical collections are housed in the Fort Carson Curation Facility (CURFAC), located at Building 2420, Polio Street, Fort Carson, Colorado. The CURFAC is a secure, climate-controlled building with appropriate fire suppression systems in place. Electronic documentation is stored on the Fort Carson servers.

The Fort Carson CRP utilizes ArcGIS and PastPerfect Museum Software as database management tools for project and site-related data. Spatial data is maintained in ArcGIS geodatabases, while project and site-related documentation are maintained in PastPerfect. Most project and site-related documentation are curated as portable document format (PDF) portfolios, which are then linked to its associated record in PastPerfect. Refer to the *PastPerfect Software Guide – Best Management Procedures, 2012* for more details regarding data integration.

Currently, collection access and use is considered on a case-by-case basis, but the Fort Carson CRP is working on a formal policy covering the access, use, and loan of collection materials.

6.4.2 Collection and Curation Guidelines for Material Remains

The following section outlines and summarizes the guidelines established by the CRP for collection and curation of material remains.

6.4.2.1 Collection Strategy

Due to increasing demands on curation facilities, implementation of mass analysis of lithic materials, and a better understanding of resources, the CRP has implemented the following collection strategies based on the guidelines set forth in Griest and Kodack (1999). To guide the collection of archaeological materials, sampling strategies should be designed during the background research for a project and defined in the project's research design. Major deviations to these guidelines must be consulted on a project-by-project basis with the CRM or PCMS Archaeologist. Approved alternative collection strategies will be clearly described in the report, memorandum for record, or other format for formal project deliverables.

Surface Artifact Collection: Only those artifacts deemed technologically specific or temporally diagnostic should be collected from the surface. These may include, but are not limited to, patterned chipped stone tools; exotic, or non-local, lithic raw materials; prehistoric ceramics; and historical artifacts exhibiting unusual characteristics. The research design for the archaeological

project will identify the artifact types and material classes to be collected based on research needs.

Any non-collected, significant artifacts should be photographed. As appropriate, scaled edge view and scaled planview shots should be taken. It is preferred that a light-controlled photo box be used for these scaled photographs; black walls should be used for light-colored artifacts, while white walls are used for dark-colored artifacts. Photographs and/or detailed field sketches of maker's marks, logos, and/or house ware patterns are also encouraged for historical artifacts to allow archival research without necessitating collection. The provenience of all surface collected artifacts and any non-collected, significant artifact, i.e. those artifacts that have been assigned a field specimen number, shall be plotted on a map using sub-meter accurate GPS equipment.

Collection of the entire surface assemblage, regardless of size or temporal affiliation, is not a viable or accepted standard field methodology. Such a strategy will only be considered in rare instances due to the imminent loss of a site or a highly unusual assemblage, and must have prior approval from the CRM or PCMS Archaeologist.

Subsurface Artifact Collection: All prehistoric artifacts and technologically specific or temporally diagnostic historical artifacts shall be collected from subsurface testing and excavations, e.g. shovel and auger test probes, excavation units, et cetera. Historical artifacts, such as unidentifiable metal fragments and brick fragments, will not be collected, but will be noted, counted, and weighed, as appropriate, in the field. The project's research design will specify the historical artifact types and material classes to be retained based on the research needs.

Other Archaeological Materials Collection: Other archaeological materials that are natural instead of cultural materials, such as soil samples, floral and faunal specimens, and radiocarbon and other dating samples, will be collected as stated in the research design for the specific archaeological project; collection methods for these types of samples will follow the guidelines set forth by Scott-Cummings (2007). The amount of archaeological materials, especially soil samples and faunal specimens, should be limited due to storage space limitations. The types and amounts of other archaeological materials to be collected will be detailed in the research design for the project.

Storing and Labeling Collected Materials: All collected artifacts will be placed in zipper-type, polyethylene bags, minimally 4-mil in thickness, and labeled, as appropriate, with the following information:

- ⇒ Project number and name;
- ⇒ Site number;
- ⇒ Field specimen number;
- ⇒ Provenience information;
- ⇒ Brief description of the contents; and
- ⇒ Date and collector's initials.

Examples:

Surface Collection

CF2011-001 Lockwood Survey
5LA12345
FS 1
582000E 4160000N (WGS84)
General Surface Collection
Corner-notched projectile point (n=1)
10/10/2011
KR, TS

Subsurface Collection

CF2011-001 Lockwood Survey
5LA12345
STP #1
Level 1 – 10-20 cmbs
582000E 4160000N (WGS84)
Lithic debitage (n=5)
10/10/2011
KR, TS

All samples for analysis will be stored, and labeled in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Scott-Cummings (2007).

6.4.2.2 Processing of Material Remains

Specimens will be cleaned and stabilized, as necessary, in accordance with the appropriate methodology for the artifact class. Any specimen that requires special treatment, analytical testing, et cetera will be segregated. Specimens will be subjected to testing or other treatments, as appropriate. Conservation treatments, such as construction of supports or padding, will be performed for fragile specimens. All samples will be processed prior to submission to the CURFAC.

6.4.2.3 Assigning Accession and Catalog Numbers for Material Remains

All collected material remains are accessioned based on the state-assigned trinomial number, i.e. the site number (e.g. 5LA12345), and receive a catalog number. If the site number does not contain eight digits, such as 5LA93, then the appropriate amount of zeros will be added to create an eight digit number (e.g. 5LA00093). The cataloguing system used for material remains is a unique, alphanumeric designator comprised of the site number, the earth science theme, and a unique identifier. In select situations, sub-catalog numbers may be utilized (refer to Dean 1992: V10). As with the accession number, the site number must be eight digits in length, and cannot be truncated. The earth science theme is an alphabetical character used as to denote if an object is considered archaeological remains (A), geological remains (G), or paleontological remains (P). The unique identifying number is a sequential number assigned to the individual items. The first artifact from a site will be 5LA12345_A00_0001, with a capacity to catalog 999,999 items per site. For example, the 10,000th artifact from a site would receive catalog number 5LA12345_A01_0000.

Example:

5LA12345_A00_0001_005

Where:

5LA12345 = Site #
A = Earth Science Theme
00_0001 = Unique Identifier
005 = Sub-catalog #

6.4.2.4 Labeling of Material Remains

Direct labeling of artifacts with catalog numbers is discouraged, as this may inhibit future research avenues for certain items. Indirect labels or loose labels on acid-free paper should be included in the artifact container, and should contain minimally site, collection, and field specimen numbers.

If materials remains will be directly labeled, then labeling should only occur on those artifacts of sufficient size that can be written on easily. The catalog number (e.g. 5LA12345_A00_0001) should be written neatly and with small enough figures that the number does not obscure or dominate the item. The number should not cover any surfaces that would inhibit future analysis. Prior to labeling artifacts, clear Paraloid B-72 (25% solution in acetone) should be applied to the location where the labeling will occur. Once dry, the catalog number will be written on the lacquer using black or white India ink, dependent on the color of the material. Then, another layer of clear Paraloid B-72 will be applied over the catalog number. If the label needs to be removed, it may be removed using 100% acetone only. Regular nail polish remover shall not be used, since it contains oils and other additives that could irreparably stain artifacts.

6.4.2.5 Permanent Storage of Material Remains

Specimens will be placed in individual packaging appropriate to the material type. Depending on material type, individual specimens may be bagged by material and analytical type. Except in special circumstances, all individual and group packaging will be placed in acid-free containers, organized by project, site, and/or material type. Each container will be assigned a container number and shall be clearly labeled with the following information: project number and name, year, site number, and contents. An inventory of the contents on acid-free, archival quality paper shall be included in each container. All information pertaining to each container, including its location within the CURFAC, will be recorded and provided to the Fort Carson CRP data manager for incorporation into PastPerfect.

6.4.3 Preparation and Curation Guidelines for Associated Records

The following section outlines and summarizes the guidelines established by the Fort Carson CRP for the preparation and curation of associated records.

6.4.3.1 Preparation of Associated Records

All cultural resource-related investigations and NEPA review projects generate associated records, such as reports, site documentation, photographs, GIS data, that become a part of the USAG Fort Carson collections. These records can be generated at the project-specific level or at the site-specific level.

Project-Specific Records: Project-specific records relate to the project as a whole, and may include, but are not limited to, undertaking review records, project-level survey maps, project-related correspondence, reports, memoranda for record, after action reviews, project-specific GIS data, et cetera. All projects will be assigned an internal CURFAC project number (CF #) or a NEPA review number (NEPA #), as well as an associated project name. CURFAC project numbers are assigned by the CRM or other CRP representative, while NEPA review numbers are assigned by the NEPA Program Manager or other NEPA program representative. At the completion of the project or NEPA review that generated these records, the CRM will review all associated documentation and provide comments. After approval, physical and digital copies of project documentation, as applicable, will be produced. A PDF portfolio, i.e. a digital master project folder, will be created in which all project-related documentation will be maintained. Note that any site-specific records should not be included in the digital master project folder, and will be included in the site-specific PDF portfolio, or master site file. PDF portfolios should be optical character recognition (OCR) readable, and have their file size reduced.

Site-Specific Records: Site-specific records relate to an individual site, and may include, but are not limited to, site forms, feature forms, artifact analysis forms, site-specific maps, site-specific GIS data, site-specific photographs, et cetera. At the completion of a project that generated these records, the CRM will review all site documentation and provide comments regarding form completion, NRHP eligibility recommendations, and site-specific management recommendations. After approval, both physical and digital copies, as applicable, of all forms and other site-specific records will be produced. Once all data entry, form edits, and other associated documents, such as photo compilation sheets or maps, have been completed, a PDF portfolio, i.e. the master site file, will be created in which all site-related documentation will be maintained. The PDF portfolio should be organized by form number. As with the project-related PDF portfolios, site-specific PDF portfolios should be OCR readable with their file size reduced.

GIS Data: GIS datasets are required for submission as part of all cultural resource investigations. The datum used for GIS datasets shall be World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84). Due to the nature of GIS datasets, no formal catalog number has been assigned to these items. Instead, a common naming convention consisting of CF #, project name, and contents will be used to identify these items. All GIS deliverables should be compatible with ArcGIS software specified by the Fort Carson CRP.

Examples:

CF2011-001_LockwoodSurveySiteBoudnaries
CF2011-001_LockwoodSurveySiteDatums

6.4.3.2 Assigning Accession and Catalog Numbers for Associated Records

All associated records are accessioned and catalogued. The cataloguing system for associated records assigns a unique, alphanumeric designator for the individual records. The first part is the project or site number, depending if the record is generated at the project-specific level or site-specific level; the second part is a three-digit placeholder needed for successful data entry into PastPerfect; and the third part is the form number. Table 6-2 contains a full list of the currently assigned form numbers for each document type. Unlike the catalog numbering system for material remains, the catalog number for archival documents does not include an alphabetical designation for theme. The CRM will assign an appropriate form number for the use of additional documents not on this list. Individual contractors will not self-assign numbers, as multiple contracts may be occurring simultaneously.

Project-Specific Records: Project-specific records are accessioned by fiscal year. The CF # or NEPA # will be used as the primary designator in catalog numbers for non-site specific materials. All project-specific records are compiled into a PDF portfolio, i.e. a master project folder, which is then given a catalog number. Catalog numbers for project-specific PDF portfolios include the CF # or NEPA #, followed by the three-digit placeholder, then the form number.

Examples:

Project-Specific PDF Portfolio

CF2004-007_000_0000
2014-433_000_0000

Project-Specific Single Document

CF2004-007_000_0020
2014-433_000_0020

Where:

CF2004-007 = CURFAC Project #
2014-433 = NEPA Review #
000 = Three-Digit Placeholder
0000 = Master Project File (PDF Portfolio) Form #
0020 = Document-Specific Form #

Site-Specific Records: Like material remains, site-specific records are accessioned based on the state-assigned trinomial, or site number (e.g. 5LA12345). If the site number does not contain eight digits, e.g. 5LA93, then the appropriate amount of zeros will be added to create an eight digit number, e.g. 5LA00093. This number will be used as the primary designator in catalog numbers for site-specific records. For sites that have multiple forms of a certain type, such as Survey Feature Forms or Rock Art Panel Supplement Forms, the catalog number must include the feature number (e.g. F1) or rock art panel number (e.g. RA1). The catalog number for site-specific records must also include the calendar year in which the fieldwork was completed. All site-specific records are compiled into a PDF portfolio, i.e. a master site file, which is then given a catalog number. Catalog numbers for site-specific PDF portfolios include the site number, followed by the three-digit placeholder, the form number, and the calendar year in which the work was completed.

Examples:

Site-Specific PDF Portfolio

5LA12345_000_0000-2014

Site-Specific Single Document

5LA12345_000_0001-2014
5LA12345_000_0007-F1-2014

Where:

5LA12345_000 = Site #
000 = Three-Digit Placeholder
0000 = Master Site File (PDF Portfolio) Form #
0001 or 0007 = Document-Specific Form #
F1 = Designation used for multiple forms of a certain type
2014 = Year work completed

Table 6-2. Unique form number designators for associated records

Form #	Description
_0000	PDF Portfolio (Master Project Folder / Master Site File [MSF])
_0001	Management Data Form (MDF)
_0002	Prehistoric Archaeology Component (PAC)
_0003	Historic Archaeological Component (HAC)
_0004	Re-Visit Form(REV)
_0005	Isolated Find Form (IFF)
_0006	Rock Art Panel Supplement (RAPS)
_0007	Survey Feature Form (FEA)
_0008	Historic American Building Survey/Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)
_0009	Paleontological Component Form (PAL)

Form #	Description
_0010	Architectural Inventory Form (AIF)
_0011	Vandalism Report Form (VAN)
_0012	End of Session Notes (EOS)
_0013	Debitage Analysis (DEB)
_0014	Stone Tool Analysis (STO)
_0015	Ground Stone Analysis Form (GRO)
_0016	Other Artifact Analysis (OTH)
_0017	Collection Log (COL) / Catalog List (CAT)
_0018	ArcMap & Topo Maps (ARC)
_0019	Site Illustration/Map (SMAP)
_0020	Memorandum For Record (MFR)
_0021	Record of Cans not Collected (RCNC)
_0022	Plan View Maps (Features) (PLAN)
_0023	Rock Art Drawings (RAD)
_0024	Feature Profile(s) (FPRO)
_0025	Profile Record (PROF)
_0026	Shovel Probe w/ Profile (PROB)
_0027	Excavation (X) Level Form (EXC)
_0028	Shovel Probe_LAB_TRACE (SHOV)
_0029	FS Log (FLOG)
_0030	Excavation Unit (XU) Closure (XUCL)
_0031	Flotation Log (FLOT)
_0032	Analysis Historic Ceramics (AHC)
_0033	Analysis Historic Glass (AHG)
_0034	Analysis Historic (HIST)
_0035	Analysis Tin Can (AHT)
_0036	Coding General Historic (CGH)
_0037	Coding Historic Ceramics (CHC)
_0038	Coding Historic Glass (CHG)
_0039	Coding Tin Can (CHT)
_0040	Analysis Biface (ANB)
_0041	Analysis Broken Debitage (AND)
_0042	Analysis Core (ANC)
_0043	Analysis Faunal (ANF)

Form #	Description
_0044	Analysis Flake Tool (AFT)
_0045	Analysis Prehistoric Ceramics (APC)
_0046	Analysis Unbroken Flake (AUF)
_0047	Coding Biface (CBIF)
_0048	Coding Broken (CBRO)
_0049	Coding Coding (COD)
_0050	Coding Flake Tool (CFLK)
_0051	Coding Prehistoric Ceramics (CPC)
_0052	Coding Unbroken (CUNB)
_0053	Additional Analysis Keys (ADAN)
_0054	Inventory Record (INV)
_0055	Photo Compilation Sheets (PHCO)
_0056	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Patent Search (BLM)
_0057	Map Legend (MAPL)
_0058	Radiocarbon Age Determination (C14)
_0059	Mitigation Plan Supplement (MPS)
_0060	NEPA Request (REC)
_0061	NEPA-related submitted maps (proposed project area) (RECM)
_0062	NEPA-related supplemental data (documents, emails) (RECS)
_0063	NEPA-related research Survey Maps (RSUR)
_0064	NEPA-related research MFR or final reports (RMFR)
_0065	Auger Probe (AUPR)
_0066	Artifact Sketch (ASK)
_0067	Olson Rock Art Tracings (ORAT)
_0068	Artifact Analysis (Lab) (ANAL)
_0069	Final Report (FREP)
_0070	Site Overview (SOV)
_0071	Linear Component Form (LCF)
_0072	Site Write Up (SWU)
_0073	Original Artifact Input Form (old dbase) (OAIF)
_0074	Quality Control Sheet (QCS)
_0075	Error Log (ERR)
_0076	Coding Ground Stone (CGRO)
_0077	Site File Internal Review Form (IRF)

Form #	Description
_0078	Survey Acreage Calculation Summary (SAC)
_0079	Unassigned
_0080	Cultural Site Assessment Form (CSA)
_0081	BAER Daily Report (BDR)
_0082	BAER Fire Map (BFM)
_0083	SigActs / OpOrd (SIG)
_0084	BAER Tracking List (BTL)
_0085	SHPO Correspondence: Archaeology sites (SCAS)
_0086	SHPO Correspondence: Architectural (SCA)
_0087	SHPO Correspondence: EIS (SCE)
_0088	SHPO Correspondence: MISC (SCM)
_0089	Progress Reports (PRR)
_0090	Trimble/Total Station Check In/Out Form (TCF)
_0091	Excavation Unit Level Diagram Illustration (XUI)
_0092	Artwork or Painting of a Site (APS)
_0093	Surface Artifact Descriptions (SAD)
_0094	Extent Floral Species List (EFS)
_0095	Survey Statistics (STATS)
_0096	Interview (INT)
_0097	Undertaking Reviews (UREV)
_0098	Archaeological Site Monitoring Form
_0099	Miscellaneous items that do not often occur (MISC)
_0100	After Action Report (AAR)

6.4.3.3 Permanent Storage of Associated Records

Physical Records: Physical copies of associated records, such as project or site documentation, photographs, et cetera, shall be reproduced onto acid-free paper or the appropriate archival quality media and placed in individual packaging appropriate to record type. Each container will be assigned a container number and shall be clearly labeled with the following information, as appropriate: project number and name, year, site number(s), and contents. An inventory of the contents on acid-free, archival quality paper shall be included in each container. All information pertaining to each container, including location within the CURFAC, will be recorded and provided to the CRP data manager for incorporation into PastPerfect. Physical copies of associated records, including archival copies of reports, are stored in secured, fireproof filing cabinets or vaults. In addition, a copy of all reports are housed in the Fort Carson CRP's library.

Digital Records: Project-specific and site-specific records are converted into PDFs and saved under a file name that is coded with the appropriate catalog number (see Section 6.4.3.2). If a

contractor is not using PDF forms supplied by the CRP, then the contractor will digitally place catalog numbers on the lower right hand side of the forms prior to submittal. The project-specific or site-specific PDF portfolios, which contain all records associated with a project or site, are added to the PastPerfect database and stored on the Fort Carson servers.

6.4.4 Inspection and Inventory

The collections shall be inspected and inventoried in accordance with 36 CFR 79.11 by a qualified museum professional on an annual basis. This includes: 1) inspecting the CURFAC to ensure that physical security and environmental control measures are adequate and operational and to determine if CURFAC still meets the minimum standards set in 36 CFR 79.9; 2) inspecting the material remains and associated records for signs of deterioration and/or damage and to ensure that all material remains and associated records are stored and labeled appropriately; 3) inventorying the collections to verify that the material remains and associated records are in their assigned location and have not been lost; and 4) inventorying the status of supplies and equipment. A MFR shall be submitted to the CRM after each inspection and inventory effort. This report will provide a current condition assessment of the repository and the collections and identify and prioritize future needs.

6.5 Archaeological Site Monitoring Program

Archaeological sites are susceptible to both inadvertent and intentional damages through a variety of means, including military training; natural disasters, such as wildland fire, landslides and flooding; wind and water erosion; animal burrowing; changes in land use; looting and vandalism; recreational activities; et cetera. These damages can diminish the significance of archaeological sites; therefore, monitoring these resources is critical to the understanding of the various threats to the sites so that they can be managed and conserved in the long term, and aids in the minimization of avoidable disturbances to archaeological sites.

A standardized approach to monitoring is essential for its success. Monitoring should focus on what is significant about the site and the environmental dynamics that produce impacts on a site. Key factors for successful monitoring include ease of recording, repeatability, cost-effectiveness, and avoidance, to the extent possible, of subjective assessment. A mixed qualitative/quantitative approach focusing on current and future threats, past and current site conditions, current management activities at the site and future management recommendations should be employed.

The following outlines the standardized approach to be utilized for the implementation of an archaeological site monitoring program. The purpose of this program is two-fold: 1) to determine the effectiveness of the site protection measures through inspections; and 2) to assess overall site condition via long-term monitoring. For the purposes of this SOP, the term “significant archaeological site” includes archaeological sites that are historic properties per the NHPA; needs data sites; sacred sites, TCPs, or Tribal sites of concern; and burial sites, regardless of eligibility. Implementation of this archaeological site monitoring program fulfills the USAG Fort Carson’s responsibility for monitoring and inspection of the protected archaeological sites in accordance with Stipulation IV of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA.

6.5.1 Inspection

The objective of an inspection is to visit significant archaeological sites to determine if any impacts, specifically impacts related to military training and operational support activities, have occurred at the site per Stipulation IV of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA.

Inspections do not involve the same level of effort as a long-term monitoring visit, and are not intended to fully assess the current site conditions or replace the need for a long-term monitoring visit at these selected sites.

An inspection can be completed by Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs), Range Inspectors, or site stewards, as well as qualified, professional archaeologists. If impacts are noted, depending on the nature of the impact, a follow-up visit to document and assess the impact will be conducted by a qualified, professional archaeologist.

There are two different types of inspection: routine inspection and after action inspection. The intent of the routine inspection is to visit select archaeological sites on a cyclic basis. These routine inspections occur at those significant archaeological sites that require more frequent visitation to learn if the protection measures have been effective, to determine if active looting or vandalism at the site is occurring or has recently occurred, and/or to ensure that burial locations are intact. The purpose of an after action inspection is to document any impacts associated with a specific undertaking or event at all significant archaeological sites within the APE. This section presents the guidelines that should be followed for both routine and after action inspections.

6.5.1.1 Routine Inspection Frequency

Routine inspections will be scheduled according to an impact risk categorization based on the following criteria: determination of eligibility, type and level of military training in the area, presence or suspected presence of human remains, evidence of recent looting and/or vandalism at sites in the area, and Native American concerns. The risk category definitions have been modified from the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA, both of which were executed in 2014, to reflect revisions to the site monitoring program resulting from its implementation in 2015, and are defined as follows:

- ⇒ *High inspection frequency sites* include those significant archaeological sites that:
  - → Are sacred sites and/or TCPs located within training areas that are routinely used for heavy maneuver training; or
  - → Have been looted or vandalized within the past 10 years; or
  - → Contain or suspected to contain human remains; or
  - → Other significant archaeological sites at the discretion of the Fort Carson CRP.
- ⇒ *Moderate inspection frequency sites* include those significant archaeological sites that:
  - → Are sacred sites and/or TCPs located within training areas used routinely for dismounted training activities, but typically not used for heavy maneuver training; or
  - → Are located within training areas that are routinely used for heavy maneuver training, <u>but</u> are not classified as sacred sites and/or TCPs.
- ⇒ *Low inspection frequency sites* include those significant archaeological sites that:
  - → Are located within training areas that are accessible to wheeled and tracked vehicles.
- ⇒ *No inspection sites* include those significant archaeological sites that are inaccessible to vehicles due to terrain.

At Fort Carson, high frequency sites will be inspected every 6 months; moderate frequency sites will be inspected every 2 years; and low frequency sites will be inspected every 5 years per Stipulation IV.A of the Fort Carson Downrange PA. At the PCMS, high frequency sites will be inspected every 1 year; moderate frequency sites will be inspected every 3 years; and low risk

sites will be inspected every 5 years (inspection) per Stipulation IV.A of the PCMS PA. This difference in inspection frequency between Fort Carson and the PCMS is based on the training usage and intensity at both facilities.

6.5.1.2 After Action Inspection Frequency

An after action inspection may be conducted after large-scale maneuver training exercises and natural events that necessitate emergency operations, such as a wildland fire. After action inspections could also occur following land management activities, such as prescribed burns or land rehabilitation projects; company-level training exercises; natural events that may not necessarily have associated emergency operations, such as flash floods or tornados; large-scale construction projects; and similar situations, and will be at the discretion of the CRM based on location and scope of project. Per Stipulation IV.B of the PCMS PA, after action inspections must occur within 90 calendar days following brigade-level training exercises conducted at the PCMS. For all other situations, after action inspections should be conducted in a reasonable timeframe, as the training schedule allows access downrange.

6.5.1.3 Initial Inspection Visit Documentation Standards

Since the intent of an inspection is to note if recent impacts may have occurred at the site, individuals other than qualified, professional archaeologists may conduct the initial inspection visit. Therefore, documentation of these visits will be limited, and will include, at a minimum, the site number, date, name(s) of inspector, and if the site has been impacted, the type of impact (e.g. vehicle tracks, digging, et cetera). This information should be provided to the CRP. If potential impacts have been noted, a follow-up visit will be conducted by a qualified, professional archaeologist to document and assess the impacts.

6.5.1.4 Follow-Up Inspection Visit Documentation Standards

This section describes the standards and procedures for recording and assessing potential impacts noted during routine inspections. Documentation of noted impacts, as described below, is intended to be completed by qualified, professional archaeologists.

Per Stipulation IV.B of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and Stipulation IV.C of the PCMS PA, the CRM must notify the SHPO within 72 hours of any vehicle entries or other impacts that may have occurred. This notification is typically done via email. The CRM shall assess the impacts and initiate consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to resolve for any adverse effects. The following documentation should be provided to the SHPO, Tribes, and consulting parties, as appropriate, within 90 days of the initial notification that an entry or impact occurred:

- ⇒ Memorandum of record documenting the noted impacts, date impacts were observed, who documented the impacts, and determination of effect, if applicable. The memorandum of record will be completed by the CRM or PCMS Archaeologist;
- ⇒ For an event in which multiple sites were impacted, a table that includes site status (i.e. site number, site type, site theme, determination of eligibility, training area, current protection measures), inspection report (i.e. observations, proposed work); re-evaluation and/or monitoring information (i.e. for eligible sites, date of last monitoring or inspection visit and management recommendation; for needs data sites, date re-evaluation was completed and eligibility recommendation); and proposed resolution (i.e. recommended action or mitigation);
- ⇒ Site maps depicting the location of noted impacts in relation to features;

- ⇒ Representative photographs showing the nature of the impacts;
- ⇒ The OAHP's Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Re-Visitation form documenting the conditions and ongoing effects per Stipulation IV.A of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA.

Inspection Visit Documentation: There are no formal forms associated with inspections. The inspector's notes should include the following information: site number, date, name of inspector(s), if recent impacts since last inspection or monitoring visit have occurred, and recommendations. If impacts are observed, then the notes should include a detailed description of the impact, such as wheeled vehicle tracks in southeastern portion of site resulting in matted vegetation only or rutting less than 5 centimeter. All information shall be maintained electronically in a site monitoring database that is integrated within the current archaeological site geodatabase in ArcGIS.

Photodocumentation: Representative photographs should be taken for any observed impacts. All photographs will be in color digital format. The following shall be observed:

- ⇒ *Selecting a camera*: A six megapixel or greater digital camera shall be used. DSLR or point-and-shoot cameras are preferred, although built-in tablet or cell phone cameras may be used.
- ⇒ *Image File Format:* All digital images shall be saved in the JPEG format.
- ⇒ *Digital Camera Resolution:* Set the camera to the maximum or largest pixel dimension the camera allows, at least six megapixels or greater (2000 x 3000 pixel image) at 300 dpi.
- ⇒ *File name:* All digital image files must be renamed using a standardized naming format used for the photograph log, such as CF2016-001_5LA04434_001, where CF2016-001 is the project number, 5LA04434 is the site number, and 001 is the photograph number.
- ⇒ *Photograph Log:* A photograph log will be kept for all photographs. These logs will include the following information: camera model (e.g. Nikon D-70 or Canon EOS Rebel Ti); photographer; date and time; site number; subject; camera orientation; UTM coordinates; other photograph details (e.g. focal length, aperture, et cetera), as appropriate; and other notes.

Site Maps: All recent impacts will be documented using GPS equipment with at least 3-5 meter accuracy or less. A site map shall be prepared that depicts, minimally, the following:

- ⇒ All cultural features (based on previously existing data);
- ⇒ Locations of photo-points;
- ⇒ Any observed impacts.

All maps must have a scale, north arrow, name of recorder(s), date, legend/key, and the Smithsonian trinomial. The finished maps shall reflect all available information from all sources pertinent to the site. All mapping and visual description shall show the site configuration and contents, as well as the site's situation within the natural and cultural landscape.

6.5.2 Long-Term Monitoring

The intent of long-term monitoring of archaeological sites on a cyclic basis is to detect changes in site condition due to adverse impacts from both natural and human sources. In addition to

providing data on changes in external pressures on a site and changes in site condition, long-term monitoring also provides information on the effectiveness of management actions on the preservation of archaeological sites. Long-term monitoring provides a current conditions assessment, i.e. a snapshot in time, for a site; while inspections are a quick visit to check for impacts from namely military training and operational support activities. Therefore, the level of effort expended during a long-term monitoring visit is much more intense than the level of effort associated with inspections.

Long-term monitoring of all significant archaeological sites shall be conducted by qualified, professional archaeologists, and will follow the guidelines presented in this section.

6.5.2.1 Baseline Monitoring

The initial monitoring visit shall serve as the baseline to ensure accurate information on site location and boundaries, vegetation and surface conditions, and existing impacts. Photo-points will be established during the initial visit. These photo-points are fixed locations from which photographs shall be taken during successive monitoring visits, aiding in the detection and documentation of changes in site condition. Each site shall be adequately mapped in a manner to allow for precise monitoring of changing conditions as a result of natural and cultural impacts.

6.5.2.2 Subsequent Monitoring Visits

Subsequent site monitoring visits shall be scheduled according to the risk categories discussed in Section 6.5.2.3. During successive site monitoring visits, photographs should ideally be taken at the established photo-points at the same height and orientation as the previous photographs. Site maps created during the baseline site visit will be updated to depict any changes.

6.5.2.3 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring visits will be scheduled based on the following risk categories:

- ⇒ *High monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located in actively eroding landforms, where significant features may be in imminent danger of being lost.
- ⇒ *Moderate monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located on a non-stable landform or areas subjected to moderate to heavy bioturbation, but there is no immediate threat to cultural features.
- ⇒ *Low monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located on stable landforms.

Monitoring visitation goals are as follows: high frequency sites will be monitored every 1 year; moderate frequency sites will be monitored every 5 years; and low frequency sites will be monitored every 10 years.

6.5.2.4 Documentation Standards

This section describes the standards and procedures for recording site monitoring visits.

Monitoring Visit Documentation: Detailed information regarding the monitoring visit will be collected on the Fort Carson CRP Archaeological Site Monitoring Form, a copy of which is provided in Appendix H. Findings and recommendations shall be summarized in a condition assessment report. The OAHP's Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Re-Visit form will be completed to document any effects from training, operational support, or unauthorized entry and

submitted to the SHPO per Stipulation IV.A of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA. If significant changes to the site boundary or site location, but not the site interpretation or eligibility status, have occurred, an updated site map, GIS data, and other relevant documentation shall be completed and submitted to the SHPO. If significant changes to the site interpretation or eligibility status have occurred, then a full re-evaluation of the site shall be recommended on the site monitoring form. All information shall be maintained electronically in a site monitoring database that is integrated within the current archaeological site geodatabase in ArcGIS, and all documents shall be stored as PDFs within the site records in PastPerfect.

Establishing Photo-Points: During the baseline monitoring visit, photo-points that allow documentation from the same vantage point for long-term monitoring will be established. At a minimum, the following photo-points should be established: site overviews from the four cardinal directions toward the site datum or outward from the site datum, dependent on site size and which vantage point will provide the best site overview; and any feature that contributes to the significance of the site. Please note that not all features on a site should be photographed, only those features that are qualifying characteristics for the site's eligibility and from which meaningful data may be gained from photographing on a cyclic basis. The number and location of the photo-points are at the discretion of the site monitor. In some situations, e.g. sites that are of a complex nature or situations where the current conditions at the site substantially differ from previous recordings, the site monitor should discuss photo-point locations with the CRM or PCMS Archaeologist.

As subsequent monitoring visits occur, photo-points may be adjusted (i.e. added, removed, or moved), as the need dictates, to ensure that only meaningful photographs that provide the best overall data are taken. Photographs may not be required at each photo-point location for each subsequent visit. This will be at the discretion of the site monitor, although it is recommended to discuss any major changes with the CRM or PCMS Archaeologist.

Photodocumentation: All photographs will be in color digital format. The following shall be observed:

- ⇒ *Selecting a camera*: A six megapixel or greater digital camera shall be used. DSLR cameras are preferred, although point-and-shoot cameras or built-in tablet or cell phone cameras may be used. It is preferred that the camera includes a GPS interface or built-in GPS receiver for automatic geotagging of the photographs.
- ⇒ *Image File Format:* All digital images shall be saved in the JPEG format.
- ⇒ *Digital Camera Resolution:* Set the camera to the maximum or largest pixel dimension the camera allows, at least six megapixels or greater (2000 x 3000 pixel image) at 300 dpi.
- ⇒ *File name:* All digital image files must be renamed using a standardized naming format used for the photograph log, such as CF2016-001_5LA04434_001, where CF2016-001 is the project number, 5LA04434 is the site number, and 001 is the photograph number.
- ⇒ *Photograph Log:* A photograph log will be kept for all photographs. These logs will include the following information: camera model (e.g. Nikon D-70 or Canon EOS Rebel Ti); photographer; date and time; site number; subject; camera orientation; UTM coordinates; camera height and tilt angle; other photograph details (e.g. focal length, aperture, et cetera), as appropriate; and other notes.
- ⇒ *Geotagging:* It is preferred that all photographs are geotagged by embedding geographic information to the image file's metadata properties. This information will be used to

create a GIS layer of photo-points that shall link to the geodatabase for easy access to site imagery from within ArcGIS. If geotagging the photographs is not cost- or time-efficient, then the photographs should be linked to the appropriated geodatabase feature class via a hyperlink field within the feature class table(s) or as geodatabase attachments.

Site Maps: Each site shall be adequately mapped in a manner to allow for precise monitoring of changing conditions as a result of natural and cultural impacts. Site maps must be based on GPS equipment with sub-meter accuracy. A site map shall be prepared that depicts, minimally, the following:

- ⇒ All natural and cultural features;
- ⇒ Locations of photo-points;
- ⇒ Any observed natural and cultural impacts.

All maps must have a scale, north arrow, name of recorder(s), date, legend/key, and the Smithsonian trinomial. The finished maps shall reflect all available information from all sources pertinent to the site. All mapping and visual description shall show the site configuration and contents, as well as the site's situation within the natural and cultural landscape.

6.5.3 Annual Reporting Requirements

Per Stipulation V.5 of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and Stipulation VI.5 of the PCMS PA, the annual report to the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties must include a summary of any inadvertent entries or other impacts that have been identified through the monitoring program, as well as any actions to resolve for adverse effects. In addition, Stipulation VI.1 of the PCMS PA states that the annual report will describe the progress that has been made in implementing the monitoring program at the PCMS.

6.6 Protection of Cultural Resources

Stipulation III of both the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA discusses the various levels of protection measures that may be employed at certain, protected cultural resources. For the purposes of this section, a protected cultural resource includes historic properties per the NHPA; needs data sites; sacred sites, TCPs, or Tribal sites of concern; burial sites, regardless of eligibility; and sites lacking concurrence from the Colorado SHPO with the determination of eligibility, e.g. newly recorded sites. The intent of these protection measures is to avoid inadvertent impacts from vehicles, aircraft, or other means of ground disturbance during military training or operational support activities.

The levels of protection measures defined in the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA are:

- ⇒ High protective measures, such as boulders or similarly effective barriers, will be utilized to delineate protected sites in areas where wheeled and tracked vehicle maneuver training regularly occurs, or to delineate protected sites that contain or are suspected to contain human remains. The intent is to create an impassable boundary to vehicles.
- ⇒ Standard protective measures, such as boulders, fencing, stakes, and/or signage, will be used to delineate protected sites in areas where the terrain is conducive to vehicle access, but where wheeled and tracked vehicle maneuver training rarely occurs.

- ⇒ Nominal protective measures, such as fencing, stakes, and/or signage, may be utilized to delineate protected sites in areas where the terrain limits or prohibits vehicle access.
- ⇒ Administrative protective measures are policies that limit or prohibit the types of activities authorized in an area or restrict access to an area. Typically, protected sites that fall into this category are not marked.

Appendix 2 of both the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA list the level of protection that each protected site should receive.

This section provides guidance on how the stipulated protection measures in the Fort Carson Downrange PA and PCMS PA will be implemented.

6.6.1 Physical Protection Measures

The term "physical protection measure" is used to describe any tangible object on the landscape that is used to delineate the protected site boundary, such as Seibert markers, Carsonite markers, fencing, or boulders. In cases where the natural terrain acts as a deterrent to vehicle entry, terrain protection is also considered a physical protection measure.

An appropriate buffer will be added to all protected site boundaries when physically marking the site. Protected sites in close proximity to each other should be physically marked as a collective, instead of individually marking each site. If passage through a protected site along an existing, well-established roadway is authorized, then this passageway shall be clearly demarcated using directional arrow signage placed at the beginning and end, and as needed, along both sides of the roadway through the site. If passage is not authorized, then physical protection measures shall be placed in the middle and on both sides of the roadway to denote that passage is not allowed. Physical protection measures should also be placed within and on both sides of any vehicle tracks or other pathway that could be misconstrued as a viable passageway through a protected site.

6.6.1.1 Delineating Protected Site Boundaries in Downrange Training Areas (outside of Drop Zones)

Fencing: Prior to 2010, site marking consisted of installing barbed wire or smooth wire fences with restricted access signs placed on the fencing in between the T-posts. One issue with the use of fencing as a physical protection measure is the time, effort, and cost to install and maintain the fence, i.e. to ensure that the wire is still taut and that the signs are still readable. Another issue is that the fences are difficult to see from a distance, especially at night, as they generally lack any reflective marking. Also, if the site boundary should drastically change in size or shape, or if the site location should drastically change, then re-delineating the protected site boundary becomes problematic. As a result, the USAG Fort Carson has decided to use Seibert markers to delineate site boundaries, which are easier to install and move and are more visible on the landscape.

For those sites that have been marked with barbed wire, the barbed wire should be removed, even if the wire is still taut, to enhance wildlife conservation. For those sites that have been fenced with smooth wire, as the wiring becomes slack, the wiring should be removed. For all fenced sites, Seibert toppers should be affixed to all T-posts, as described below.

Seibert Markers: In more recent years, the preferred method for delineating site boundaries is the use of Seibert markers. Seibert markers consist of a 2-inch diameter, Schedule 40 polyvinyl

chloride (PVC) pipe, approximately 16 inches in length, wrapped in multicolor, high intensity prismatic sheeting, that is affixed to a 6-foot, heavy-duty, studded, steel fence T-post.

In areas of high visibility, such as shortgrass prairie, the Seibert markers shall be placed no more than 10 meters apart. In areas where vegetation obscures visibility, such as pinon-juniper woodlands, the Seibert markers shall be placed no more than 5 meters apart.

To the extent possible, the T-post should be driven at least 18 inches into the ground, or until the anchor plate has been covered, with a minimum of 4 feet visible above the ground. Posts will be pounded into the ground using a handheld T-post driver or pneumatic pounder. No holes will be dug. If the subsurface cobbles or bedrock prohibit placement of the T-post to the required depth, the anchor plate should be removed from the T-post, and using a hammer drill, an 18-inch hole shall be drilled that is slightly larger than the diameter of the T-post. Then, use cement grout or mortar to secure the T-post in the drilled hole. Alternatively, the T-posts can be anchored into 4-inch by 4-inch cement post supports in areas where driving the T-post into the ground is impossible.

The Seibert topper will then be affixed to the top of each T-post, with yellow end at the top and white end on the bottom. It will be placed against two sides of the T-post; only the white portion of the marker will contact the T-post. The black strip of the Seibert marker must face toward the inside of the area being marked. One Standard American Engineering (SAE) size #48 stainless steel, worm clamp with a hex head screw will be used to attach the topper to the T-post. Then, one self-drilling screw (SAE size #10 x ¾-inch with hex washer head) will be drilled into the topper above the clamp in an effort to prevent the PVC pipe from sliding down the T-post (Figure 6-1).

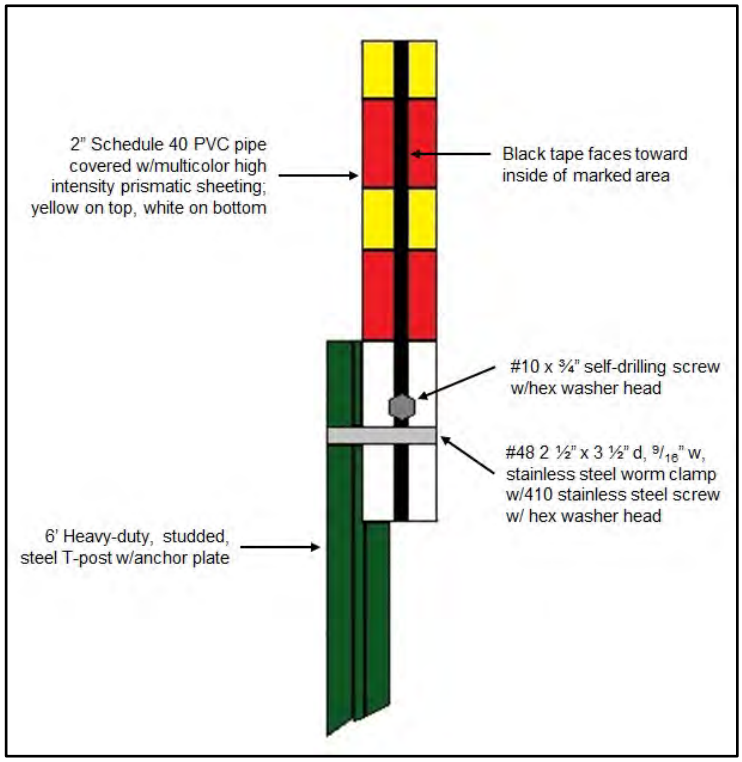


Figure 6-1. How the Seibert marker shall be assembled.

Boulders: Only in special circumstances will boulders be used in conjunction with Seibert markers to delineate a protected site boundary. The boulders, which are purchased from off-installation quarries, must be large enough to plausibly prohibit a large military vehicle, such as a Bradley, tank, or Stryker, from entering a site, but small enough to easily transport and set in place. In these special circumstances, boulders should only be placed where vehicle entry has been problematic, and should be placed no more than 10 meters apart. Seibert markers should be placed between the boulders, and should be used to delineate the remaining protected site boundary.

6.6.1.2 Delineating Protected Site Boundaries in Drop Zones

Due to the safety hazard that T-posts pose to Soldiers parachuting into a drop zone, protected sites located within a ¼-mile distance from the drop zone boundary shall be delineated by using a combination of boulders and Carsonite utility markers. These boulders must be from an off-installation source. Boulders should be placed no more than 10 meters apart, with Carsonite utility markers placed in between the boulders. As stated in Section 6.6.1.1, the boulders used for site marking must be large enough to plausibly prohibit large military vehicles from entering a site, but small enough to easily transport and set in place.

Carsonite utility markers are a six-foot flexible post, comprised of a fiberglass-reinforced composite material. These posts have the ability to flex without breaking when struck by an object or person, but remain rigid enough to be manually driven into the ground. For site protection purposes, the same multicolored, high intensity prismatic sheeting used for the Seibert markers will be affixed to white-colored Carsonite utility markers. To the extent possible, the Carsonite utility marker should be driven at least 18 inches, using a specialized utility marker driver. As with the Seibert markers, the black band shall face the inside of the area to be marked.

6.6.1.3 Terrain Protection

In areas that are improbable for vehicles to access, protected sites will be considered terrain protected. Although the risk of impacts to terrain-protected sites is low, these protected sites could be inadvertently impacted by dismounted training activities and similar non-maneuver related military training or by operational support activities. Therefore, terrain-protected sites may have their boundary delineated to aid in their identification using Seibert markers, boulders, and/or Carsonite utility markers. For those portions of the site that are considered terrain protected, markers may be placed more than 10 meters apart to delineate the protected site boundary. Only those portions of the site that are not considered terrain protected will be marked using the appropriate physical protection measure, as discussed in Sections 6.6.1.1 and 6.6.1.2.

6.6.2 Non-Physical Protection Measures

Non-physical protection measures include, but may not be limited to, administrative policies, information sharing, and cultural resources awareness training. Non-physical protection measures shall be used in conjunction with the physical protection measures discussed in Section 6.6.1.

6.6.2.1 Administrative Policy

At Fort Carson and the PCMS, there are administrative policies that limit or prohibit the types of activities that may occur within an area or policies that restrict access to an area. For instance, within the lettered TAs at the PCMS, the only type of training that is authorized is dismounted training. Therefore, all vehicles must stay on an established roadway in these areas, as cross-country passage is not allowed. In addition, recreationalists are not allowed to drive into the lettered TAs, except in special circumstances. Although an administrative policy may restrict access to an area or prohibit certain activities within that area, protected sites should be physically marked if the terrain is favorable to cross-country vehicle access. For example, protected sites located on the canyon rims or along the valley floor within the lettered TAs at the PCMS should be marked using one of the physical protection measures discussed in Section 6.6.1.

6.6.2.2 Information Sharing

For planning purposes, it is imperative to share information regarding the locations of restricted areas, to include protected sites, to project planners, unit commanders, and other directorates, such as DPTMS, as appropriate. Therefore, the Fort Carson CRP shall share GIS data regarding the locations of the protected sites, if these protected sites have been physically marked, and if passage on an existing roadway through the protected site is authorized. At a minimum, this information should be shared on a quarterly basis to the appropriate parties.

Digital maps, such as the ones depicted in Figure 6-3, created by the USACE's Army Geospatial Center in coordination with the Fort Carson CRP, shall continue to be developed and updated, as needed, for use in military vehicle and aircraft GPS systems. The Fort Carson CRP will facilitate the creation and updating of these digital maps by providing current GIS data and reviewing the maps for accuracy. The 4ID will disseminate the provided data to their units, who are ultimately responsible for including this data on the digital maps for their GPS systems. These maps shall depict the location of the protected site, if the site has been physically marked, and if passage on an existing roadway is authorized. Protected site locations shall be displayed as red polygons. If physical protection measures are in place, then the red polygon will have a yellow outline. Those without a yellow outline mean that the protected site has not been marked, but must still be avoided (Figure 6-2). White lines denote authorized passage along an existing roadway that transects a protected site (Figure 6-3).



Figure 6-2. Example of digital maps for use in military vehicle and aircraft GPS systems. Red polygons with yellow outlines are marked protected sites. Red polygons with no outline are the unmarked protected site. White lines transecting the red polygon denote that passage through the site is allowed on the existing roadway.

6.6.2.3 Cultural Resources Awareness Training

Cultural resources awareness training shall be provided to all Soldiers, DoD civilian employees, contractors, tenants, and other users. This training will be tailored to target audience, and may include, but is not limited to: 1) a description of what cultural resources are; 2) why preservation

of cultural resources is important; 3) protocols; 4) where to find more information; and 5) who to contact.

The following cultural resources awareness training materials have been produced:

- ⇒ Cultural Resources Awareness Video: a 15-minute video that provides a brief overview of cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. The video is mandatory training and is available on YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W60w_aJA5Y).
- ⇒ Soldiers' Brief: a PowerPoint presentation tailored to Soldiers, but is applicable to a general audience. The presentation provides an overview of what cultural resources are, types of cultural resources found on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, why preservation of cultural resources is important, protocols, where to find more information, and who to contact.
- ⇒ Cultural Resources Fact Sheet: a brochure tailored to a general audience that provides a brief overview to cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.
- ⇒ Dos and Don'ts Pocket Card: a pocket-sized card that succinctly states the protocols that Soldiers and other users should follow.

Cultural resources are also discussed in these other training materials:

- ⇒ Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) Course: provided monthly to Soldiers and employees, who have been appointed by the commander or shop supervisor to manage the organization's environmental issues. The EPOs are the points of contacts for environmental compliance and have day-to-day oversight responsibilities at the organizational level. The course covers all aspects of environmental compliance, including natural and cultural resources, NEPA, hazardous materials/hazardous waste, air and water quality, et cetera.
- ⇒ Fort Carson Environmental Battle Book: a quick reference guide for the most common environmental concerns. It is updated on a routine basis, and is available online via the Fort Carson website (http://www.carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html).

7. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) provided in this chapter have been streamlined for use by non-cultural resources personnel and provide basic guidance for the most common situations that have the potential to impact cultural resources. These SOPs are one of several tools distributed to Soldiers, DoD civilian employees, contractors, tenants, and other users to help them identify those actions that can impact cultural resources and highlight the appropriate process for coordination. Guidance for the CRP is provided throughout this ICRMP, specifically in Chapter 6.

These SOPs shall be made available to all Soldiers, DoD civilian employees, contractors, tenants, and other users, as applicable. The SOPs will be provided in orientation packets for tenants and occasional users by their proponent. Relevant SOPs will be included in contracts by the requestor of the service. The SOPs shall also be featured on the USAG Fort Carson website for availability. Flowcharts and procedures for inadvertent discovery shall also be included in all cultural awareness materials, including brochures, briefs, pocket cards, and videos.

Cultural Resources Manager. AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources program. Thus, the CRM is responsible for the oversight of activities that may affect cultural resources on all USAG Fort Carson-managed lands or USAG Fort Carson activities that may affect cultural resources on non-USAG Fort Carson lands. CRMs should be provided with adequate training to ensure that they fully understand their duties and are able to provide guidance on compliance with cultural resource-related legislation to other stakeholders.

Annual Cultural Resources Awareness Training. To enhance the integration of cultural resource-related issues and concerns into the planning process and to improve the manner in which the Fort Carson CRP supports the Army's mission, the CRM will provide access to cultural resources awareness training materials for all Soldiers, DoD civilian employees, contractors, tenants, and other users, as appropriate. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Training for non-cultural resources management personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental legislation, and protection of cultural resources. Annual cultural resources awareness training is required in accordance with the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, the Fort Carson Downrange PA, and the PCMS PA.

SOPs and Applicable Planning Considerations:

SOP	Planning Considerations
SOP No. 1: Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents	For exempted undertakings, no additional time is required. For non-exempted undertakings, anticipate a minimum of two months. Personnel should be familiar with contents of SOP No. 4 and SOP No. 5.
SOP No. 2: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	If additional survey or Section 106 consultation is required, anticipate a minimum of four months. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP No. 4 and SOP No. 5.

SOP	Planning Considerations
SOP No. 3: Emergency Operations	A minimum of seven days. Personnel should be familiar with contents of SOP NO.4 and SOP No. 5.
SOP No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery	Initial response within 24 hours. Anticipate a minimum of 30 days if something significant identified. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 5: Discovery of an Inadvertent Entry or Impact to a Protected Site	Fort Carson CRM must notify SHPO within three business days. Report provided to SHPO, Tribes, and consulting parties within three months. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 6: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings	If additional architectural survey or Section 106 consultation is required, anticipate a minimum of one year.

7.1 SOP No. 1: Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents

7.1.1 Scope

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken by government personnel and contractors who are involved in the planning, review, and implementation of projects on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, but who are not involved in the management of cultural resources, to ensure the compliance of proposed projects with the applicable requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. It is intended for all personnel other than the CRM.

7.1.2 Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance

All undertakings that occur on Fort Carson and the PCMS will be carried out in accordance with the following:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800;
- ⇒ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its implement regulations, 43 CFR10;
- ⇒ Archaeological Resources Protection Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 229;
- ⇒ National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 651;
- ⇒ The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties;
- ⇒ National Park Service Preservation Briefs;
- ⇒ DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01);
- ⇒ Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings;
- ⇒ Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities;
- ⇒ Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974);
- ⇒ Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants;
- ⇒ Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962) and associated Neighborhood Design Guidelines;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities on Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Executive Order 13693 – Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade;
- ⇒ Army Regulation Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – Sustainable Design for Military Facilities; and

⇒ American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities.

7.1.3 Procedure

Unless otherwise specified under an existing agreement document:

1. The USAG Fort Carson is the lead federal agency for all projects requiring Section 106 review, regardless of proponent, on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.
2. The Fort Carson CRM is the designated coordinator for all Section 106 reviews.
3. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to coordinate with the CRM at the earliest stage of project development to ensure all applicable Section 106 requirements are met and no delays are incurred.
4. All organizations and agencies that undertake projects on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands must (a) designate a point of contact (POC) who will be responsible for coordinating with the CRM for their projects, (b) provide the CRM with the name and contact information of the POC, and (c) inform the CRM when the POC changes.
5. Project coordination with the CRM is normally achieved through the submission of a Form 4283 or Form 1391 for review by the Fort Carson DPW. A streamlined summary of the process is shown in Figure 7-1.
6. It is the responsibility of the DPW NEPA Program Manager to ensure that the CRM is included in all workflows for the review of Forms 4283 and 1391.
7. If the CRM determines that a project may result in adverse effects to historic properties, the project proponent will work with the CRM and other parties, as appropriate, to develop a strategy to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these adverse effects. The project proponent will participate in the process as a consulting party.
8. As applicable, the project proponent will be a signatory or concurring party to the memorandum of agreement (MOA), which defines the mitigation strategy agreed upon by all signatories. The project proponent will ensure that the terms of the MOA for which it is responsible are implemented.
9. It is the responsibility of the project proponent not to begin any project prior to receiving notice from the CRM or NEPA Program that the Section 106 review is complete. Refer to SOP No. 3 regarding emergency operations.
10. It is the responsibility of the CRM or NEPA Program Manager to inform the project proponent of the conclusion of the Section 106 review at the earliest possible time.
11. Contracts that could result in contractors performing tasks in which historic properties may be affected, such as general maintenance contracts, shall be reviewed by the CRM to ensure relevant avoidance or minimization measures are included in the terms of the contract.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1:
Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents

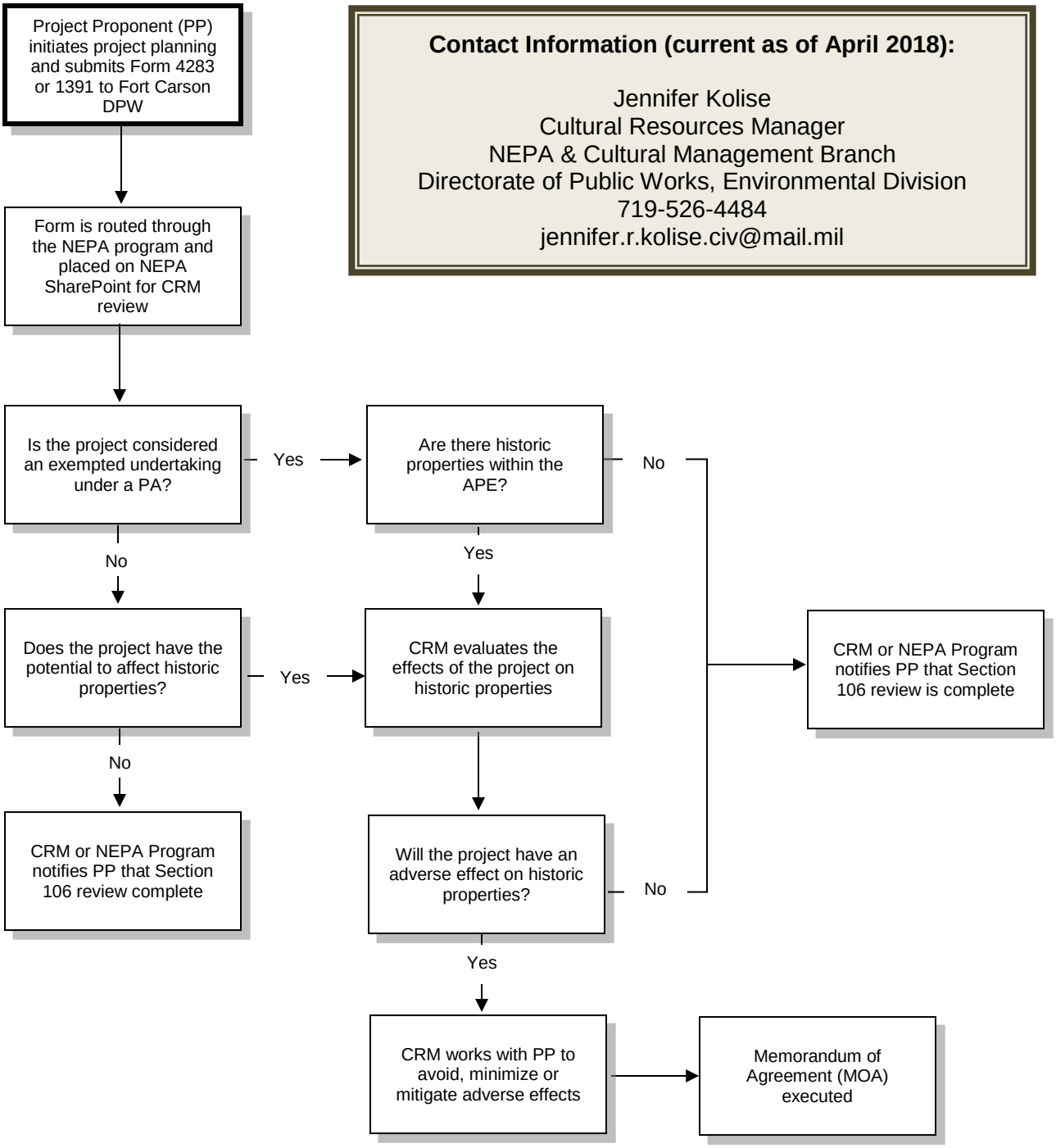


Figure 7-1. Flowchart for Section 106 compliance for project proponents.

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7.2 SOP No. 2: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

7.2.1 Scope

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and/or Battalion mission training maneuver exercises or training that requires mechanical excavation on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. Events that could trigger this SOP include, but are not limited to, planning, scheduling, and implementation of field training exercises; modifications of training activities within approved areas; and major changes in types and locations of training exercises. It is intended for all personnel. Soldiers, non-military users, and tenants using USAG Fort Carson facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 4).

7.2.2 Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance

Mission training of military and tenant personnel on Fort Carson and the PCMS will be carried out in accordance with the following:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800;
- ⇒ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10;
- ⇒ Archaeological Resources Protection Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 229;
- ⇒ National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 651;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities on Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado; and
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado

7.2.3 Procedure

This section describes the specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources. A streamlined summary of the process is shown in Figure 7-2.

Planning Operations and Training Office, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer (planning and scheduling training):

1. When planning BCT and/or Battalion field training, contact the CRM at least four months in advance for archaeological clearances. Field training exercises will have an environmental analysis completed in advance of the exercise start date. The cultural review will be part of the Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) signed by the unit leadership and the DPW Environmental Division Chief.
2. Mechanical excavation dig requests will be submitted to Range Operations for review by the CRM at least seven days in advance of the required training. If digging is conducted by hand (i.e. entrenching tool), then the dig request is reviewed by Range Operations only. Range Operations gives final approval for all training dig requests in downrange training areas. Dig permits for non-training lands (Main Post Area) are managed through the normal DPW Work Order process.

3. Quarterly the CRM provides Range Operations with all installation wide **No-Dig/No-Maneuver** areas. Units should coordinate with Range Operations for small-scale field training.
4. Check with the CRM to determine any special archaeological site protection requirements if directed to do so by Range Operations.

Range Operations (at initiation of and during training):

1. Ensure units have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP No. 4 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating restricted and off-limits areas prior to conducting mission training.
2. Monitor site protection compliance and closure inspections.
3. Report violations of cultural resource-related SOPs to the CRM (e.g. vehicle site entries, digging inside site boundaries, vandalism, et cetera).
4. Provide feedback to the CRM on the effectiveness of training materials.

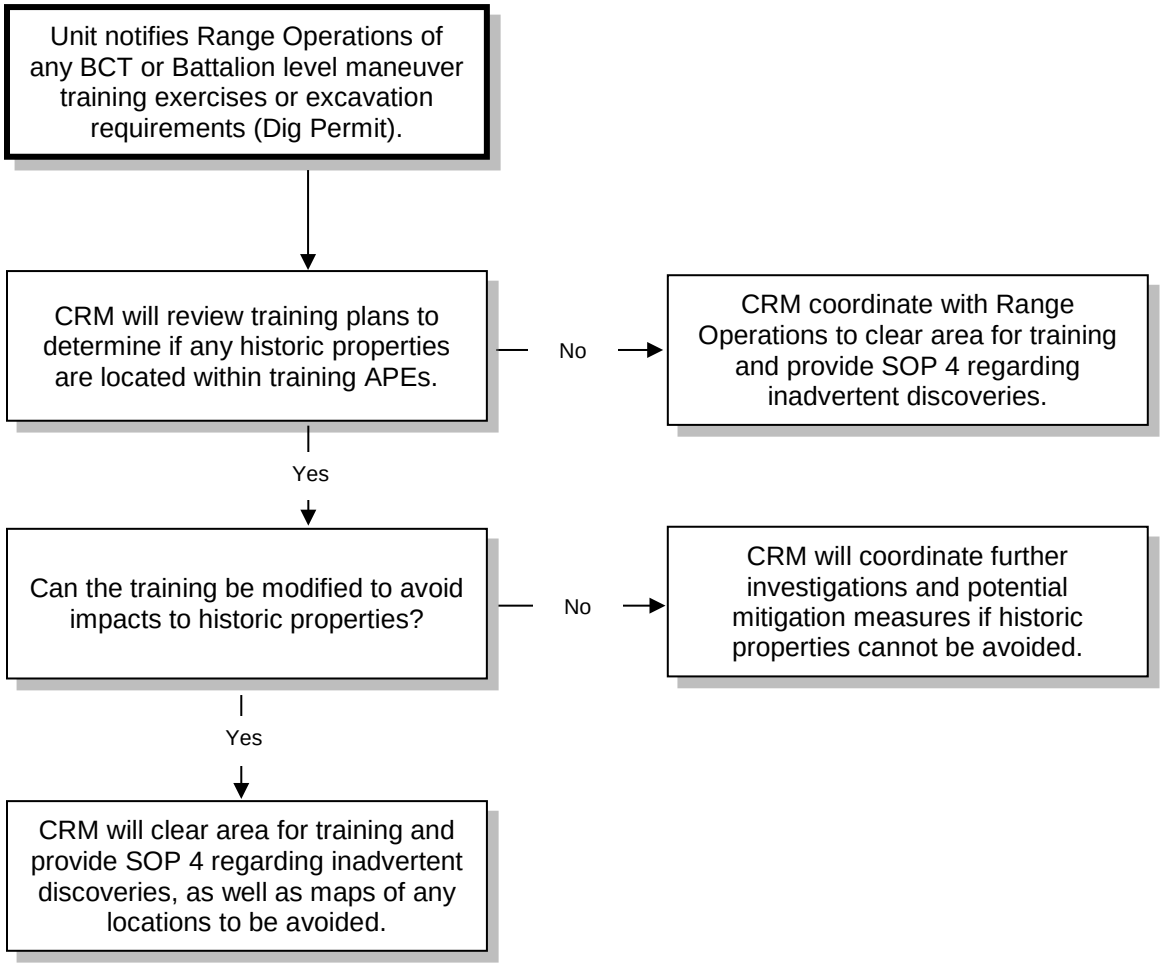
Unit Commander:

1. Ensure Soldiers understand applicable cultural resources policies and SOPs.
2. Ensure all unit personnel view the Cultural Resources Awareness Video on YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W60w_aJA5Y) annually.
3. Direct questions clarifying cultural resources policies and procedures to the CRM.
4. Ensure training does not occur in areas that are restricted or off-limits and that training restrictions are observed.
5. Follow dig request process to ensure no digging or other forms of disturbance occur within the boundaries of protected cultural resources.
6. Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to Range Operations and/or the CRM.
7. Provide feedback to the CRM on effectiveness of training materials.

Soldiers/Tenants:

1. Review cultural resources information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises.
2. Annually view the Cultural Resources Awareness Video on YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W60w_aJA5Y).
3. Follow applicable SOPs for the training area.
4. Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity.
5. Report any discoveries to Unit Commander.

STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURE NO. 2:
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel



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Figure 7-2. Flowchart for mission training of military and tenant personnel.

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7.3 SOP No. 3: Emergency Operations

7.3.1 Scope

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. It is intended for all personnel.

7.3.2 Policy

Emergency operations and all planning for emergency response actions on Fort Carson and the PCMS will be carried out in accordance with the following statutory regulations and guidance:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800;
- ⇒ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10);
- ⇒ Archaeological Resources Protection Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 229;
- ⇒ National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 651;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities on Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado; and
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado

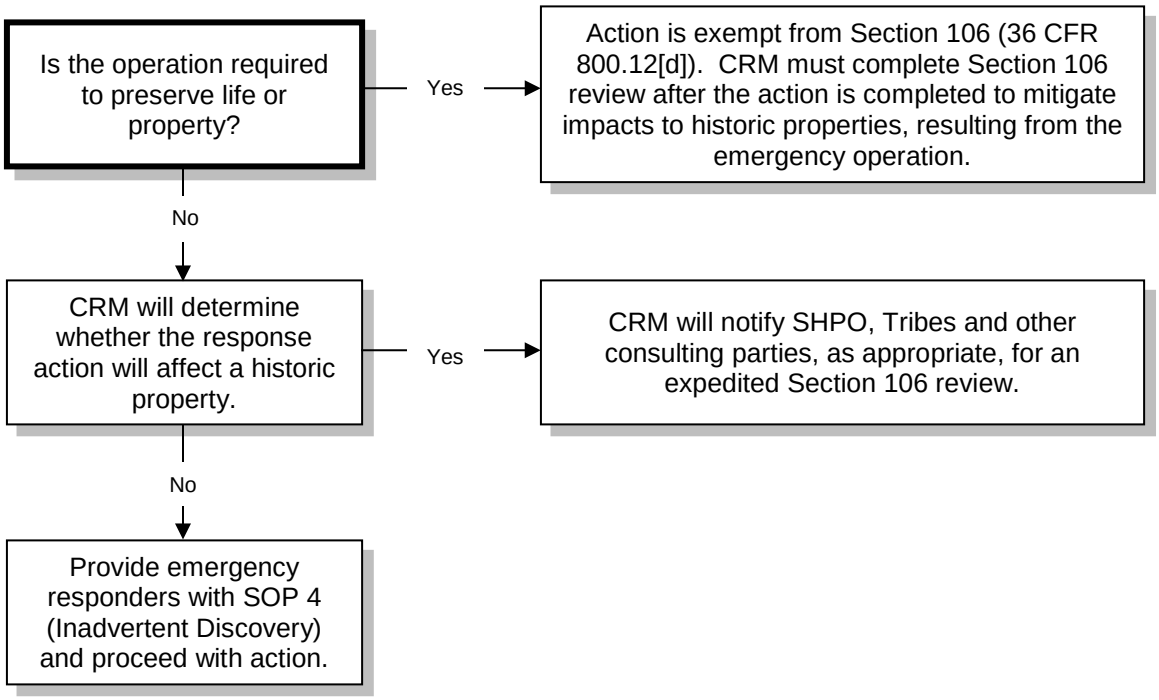
Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempted from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]). However, once the emergency response action has been completed, the CRM is responsible for completing any necessary Section 106 coordination to mitigate impacts to historic properties resulting from the action.

7.3.3 Procedure

All reasonable efforts shall be made to avoid or minimize impacts to significant cultural resources during emergency operations. Planners will communicate with the CRM regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that might occur in association with emergency response activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties regarding the known or potential presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in seven days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to those undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster relief or emergency action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all Fort Carson personnel and units involved in the project are briefed on the protocols to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery (see SOP No. 4). A streamlined summary of the procedures are shown in Figure 7-3.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3:
Emergency Operations



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Figure 7-3. Flowchart for emergency operations.

7.4 SOP No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological, Cultural, or Paleontological Materials

7.4.1 Scope

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological, cultural, or paleontological materials. Typical actions that trigger this SOP include field training exercises; construction and maintenance activities, such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing; off-road travel; and general observations (e.g. eroded areas, gullies, trails, et cetera). Discovery of the following will trigger this SOP: known or possible human remains, unmarked graves, artifacts (e.g. chipped stone tools and associated flaking debris, pottery/ceramics, glass, nails, et cetera), archaeological features (e.g. hearths, ditches, structures, et cetera), and paleontological materials (i.e. fossils). This SOP is intended for all personnel.

7.4.2 Policy

The inadvertent discovery of archaeological, cultural, or paleontological materials on Fort Carson and the PCMS will be carried out in accordance with the following:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR Part 800;
- ⇒ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its implementing regulation, 43 CFR Part 10;
- ⇒ Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and its implementing regulation, 32 CFR Part 229;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities on Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy, and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado; and
- ⇒ Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy, and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado

7.4.3 Procedure

Upon discovery, the following actions will be taken (Figure 7-4):

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants (i.e. person(s) who have made the inadvertent discovery) shall:

1. Cease all activity within 30 meters if potential artifacts, archaeological features, paleontological remains, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.
2. Report any observations or discoveries of artifacts, archaeological features, paleontological remains, human remains, or burials immediately to the Unit Commander, Supervisor, or Project Coordinator.
3. Secure the location.

Unit Commander, Supervisor, or Project Coordinator shall:

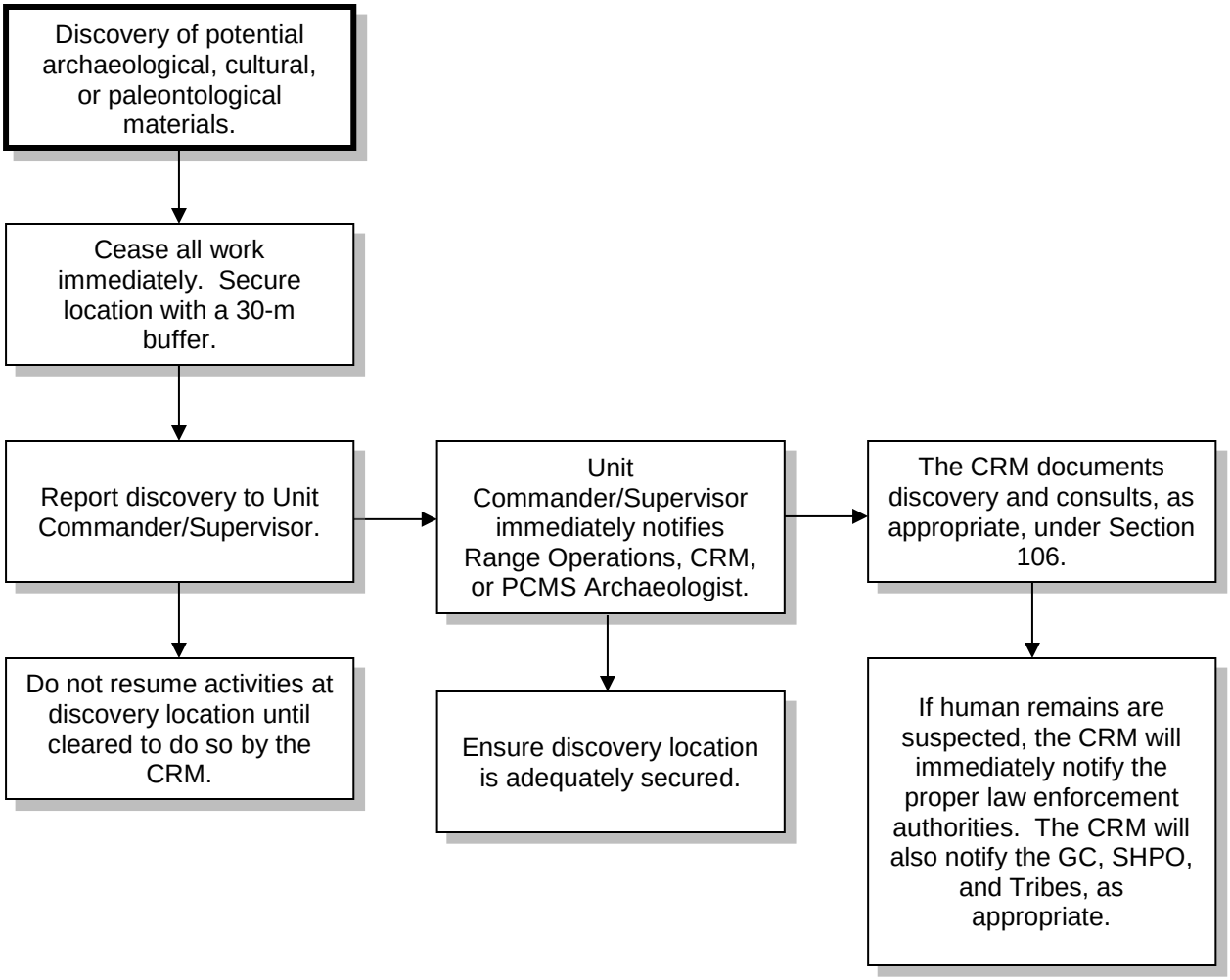
1. Immediately notify Range Operations or the CRM; or if the discovery occurred on the PCMS, notify the PCMS Archaeologist.
2. Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure the area, as necessary.
3. Coordinate with the CRM on where and when activities can resume.
4. Give direction to field troops, construction crews, or other users regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
5. Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. If a significant find is made, it could take up to 30 days or more before work can resume in that area.

Cultural Resources Manager or PCMS Archaeologist shall:

1. Within 24 hours of notification, inspect the materials to determine if indeed they are cultural and/or paleontological materials or human remains.
2. Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location, as necessary, from vandalism and/or weather.
3. Give direction to the Unit Commander, Supervisor, or Project Coordinator regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
4. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, promptly notify the appropriate law enforcement official.
5. Notify the Unit Commander, Supervisor, or Project Coordinator when the project may proceed.

The CRM has a number of specific procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery. Further guidance for this topic is included in Chapter 7.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4:
Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological, Cultural, or Paleontological Materials



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Figure 7-4. Flowchart for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological, cultural, or paleontological remains.

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7.5 SOP No. 5: Discovery of an Inadvertent Entry or Other Impact to a Protected Site

7.5.1 Scope

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken in the event that a protected site has been entered by a vehicle or other impacts, such as digging, bivouacking, et cetera, have occurred within a protected site boundary. This SOP is intended for all personnel.

7.5.2 Policy

This SOP will be carried out in accordance with the following:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR Part 800;
- ⇒ Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and its implementing regulation, 32 CFR Part 229;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado;
- ⇒ Programmatic Agreement Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado

7.5.3 Procedure

Upon discovery of an inadvertent entry or other impact to a protected site, the following actions will be taken:

Discovery of an Inadvertent Entry or Other Impact to a Protected Site by Soldiers, Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs), Range Inspectors, site stewards, or other non-professional archaeologists (Figure 7-5):

1. The individual who observed the inadvertent entry by a vehicle or other impact will note the location, describe the type of impact observed (e.g. wheeled vehicle tracks with slight rutting through the site or digging within site boundary), and photograph the observed impact. Refer to ICMRP Section 6.5.1.4 for more information.
2. Report this information immediately to the Unit Commander, Supervisor, or Range Operations.
3. The Unit Commander, Supervisor, or Range Operations will immediately notify the CRM or the NEPA & Cultural Management Branch Chief of the inadvertent entry or other impact.
4. The CRM or the NEPA & Cultural Management Branch Chief will immediately notify the Environmental Division Chief, who then will notify the Director of Public Works and Garrison Commander (as appropriate).
5. The CRM will verify the impact and notify the SHPO within 72 hours of the initial notification.
6. A qualified, professional archaeologist will document potential impacts following the guidelines stated in ICRMP Section 6.5.1.4.

7. The CRM will submit a report to the SHPO, Tribes, and consulting parties, as necessary, detailing the impacts to the protected site, determination of effect, and proposed resolution/mitigation within three (3) months of initial notification.

Discovery of an Inadvertent Entry or Other Impact to a Protected Site by a Professional Archaeologist (Figure 7-6):

1. Report potential impacts to CRM and NEPA & Cultural Management Branch Chief via email no later than close of business (COB) on the date of discovery.
2. Document potential impacts following the guidelines stated in ICRMP Section 6.5.1.4.
3. The CRM or the NEPA & Cultural Management Branch Chief will immediately notify the Environmental Division Chief, who then will notify the Director of Public Works and Garrison Commander (as appropriate).
4. The CRM will verify the impact and notify the SHPO within 72 hours of the initial notification.
5. The CRM will submit a report to the SHPO, Tribes, and consulting parties, as necessary, detailing the impacts to the protected site, determination of effect, and proposed resolution/mitigation within three (3) months of initial notification.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5A:
Discovery of an Inadvertent Entry or Other Impact to a Protected Site by a Non-Professional Archaeologist

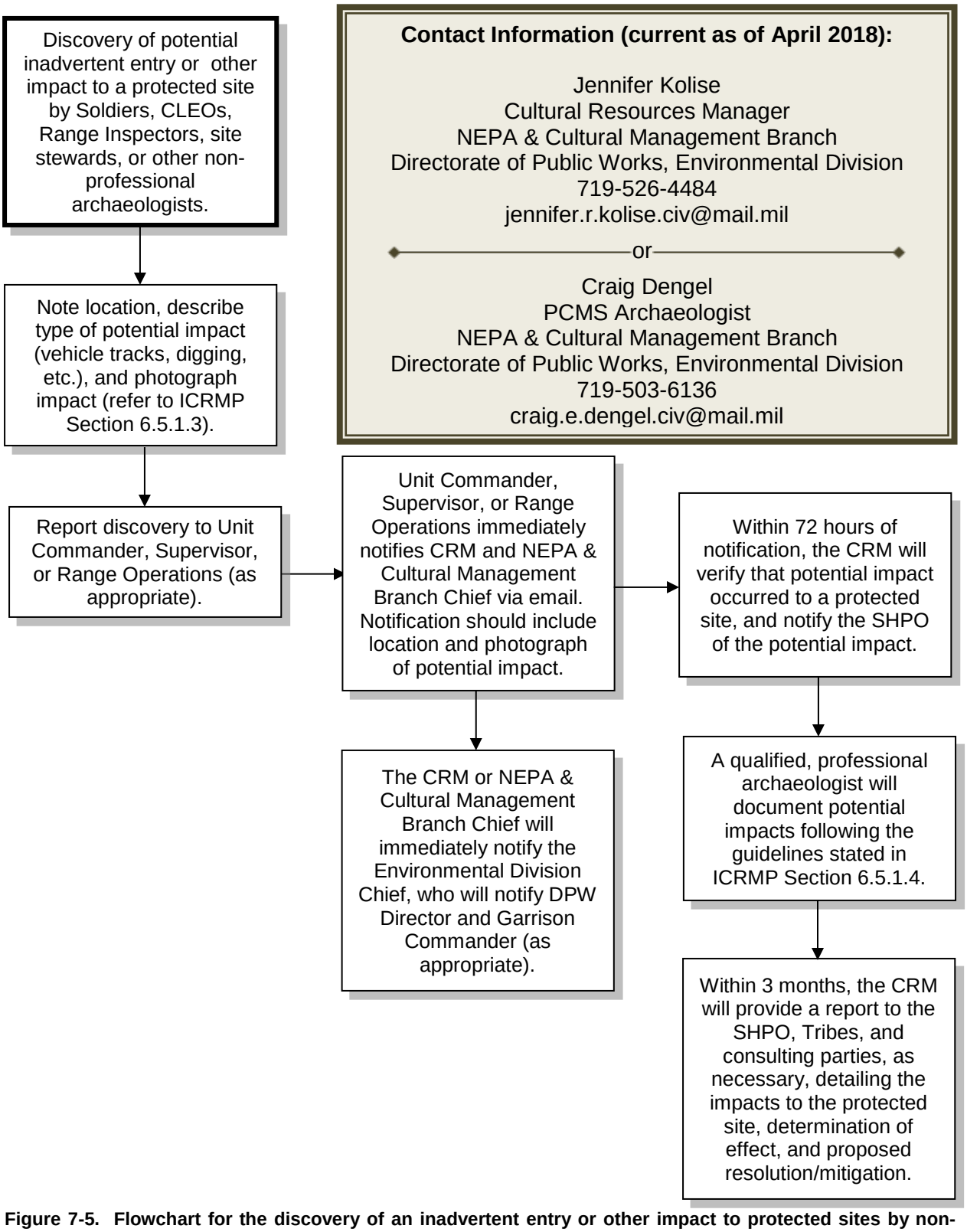
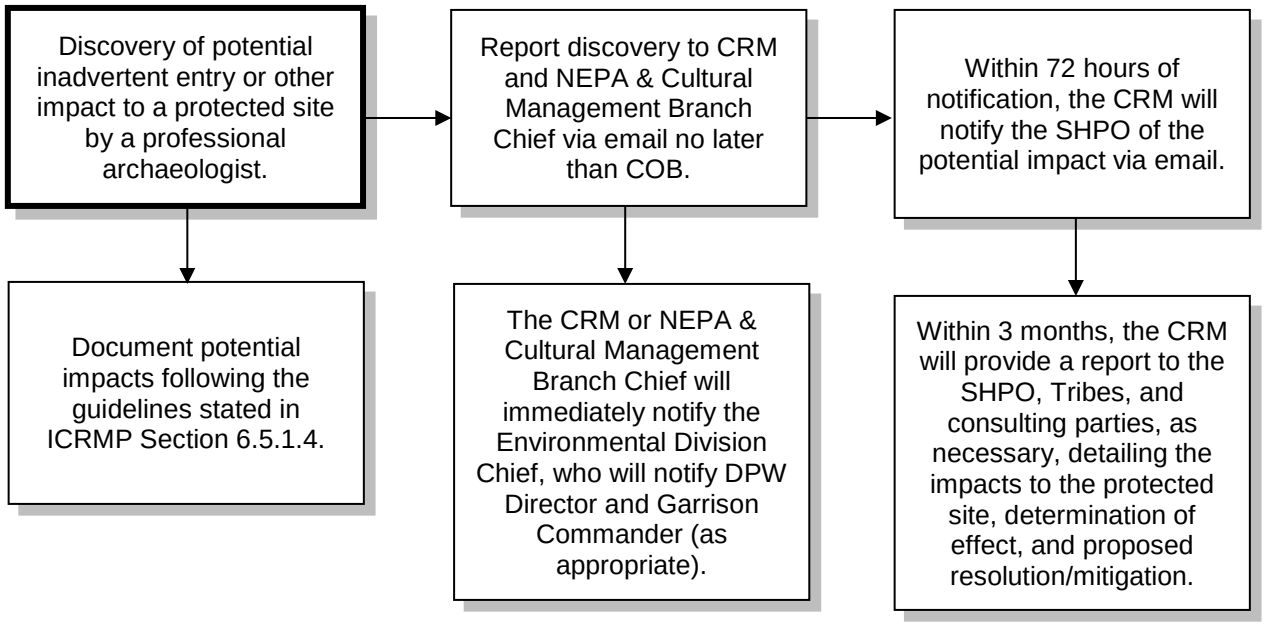


Figure 7-5. Flowchart for the discovery of an inadvertent entry or other impact to protected sites by non-professional archaeologists.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5B:
Discovery of an Inadvertent Entry or Other Impact to a Protected Site by a Professional Archaeologist



Contact Information (current as of April 2018):

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Figure 7-6. Flowchart for the discovery of an inadvertent entry or other impact to protected sites by a professional archaeologist.

7.6 SOP No. 6: Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings

7.6.1 Scope

The USAG Fort Carson is required to conduct an economic analysis of historic buildings that are being considered for demolition and replacement. In accordance with the NHPA, historic buildings that are listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP should be reused to the maximum extent possible. However, this must be justified through a life-cycle economic analysis.

7.6.2 Policy

The economic analysis for the demolition of historic buildings on Fort Carson and the PCMS will be carried out in accordance with the following:

- ⇒ National Historic Preservation Act;
- ⇒ Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act;
- ⇒ Army Regulation 11-18;
- ⇒ Department of the Army Pamphlet 415-3 – Economic Analysis: Description and Methods;
- ⇒ Department of Defense Instruction 7041.3 – Economic Analysis for Decisionmaking;
- ⇒ Executive Order 13693 – Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade

7.6.3 Procedure

1. No demolition and replacement of a historic building will be authorized without conducting an economic analysis.
2. The economic analysis shall be prepared by a qualified professional. The Economic Analysis Package (ECONPAK) software developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or similar methodology shall be used to conduct the analysis.
3. The economic analysis shall consider the life-cycle cost of the building, incorporating those life-cycle costs for historic elements that are significantly different from life-cycle costs for the equivalent new or replacement elements. Costs will not be based on replacement in kind, but on replacement with elements or materials compatible with the historic building.
4. The economic analysis of the proposed replacement building will consider the total cost of the project. These costs should include, but are not limited to, demolition and disposal of debris, including hazardous materials; new land acquisition; and site remediation and preparation.
5. If the economic analysis demonstrates that the renovation and life-cycle cost of the historic building will exceed the total replacement project cost and the life-cycle cost of the new construction, replacement construction may be used.
6. The threshold may be increased for historic buildings of special significance, including those whose demolition would affect the integrity of a historic district.
7. If demolition and replacement is the selected solution, the USAG Fort Carson will proceed through deconstruction and architectural salvage of the building's historic fabric, which will be reused, to the maximum extent possible, to preserve or renovate similar properties.

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APPENDIX A:
GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

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Appendix A: Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Adverse effect: those effects of an undertaking that may alter, either directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualify the historic property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, or information content. 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 [36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)]. The following are considered to be adverse effects [36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)]:

- ⇒ Physical destruction, damage, or alteration to all or part of the property;
- ⇒ Isolation of the property from its setting;
- ⇒ Introduction of elements that alter the setting or that are out of character;
- ⇒ Neglect of a property that results in its deterioration or destruction; and/or
- ⇒ Transfer, sale, or lease of a property.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): an independent agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) to 1) advise the President and Congress on historic preservation matters; 2) encourage private and public interest in historic preservation; 3) recommend the completion of studies in such areas as the adequacy of historic preservation legislation and the effects of historic preservation tax incentives; 4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting historic preservation legislation; 5) encourage historic preservation training and education; 6) review the policies and programs of federal agencies and provide recommendations for program improvements; and 7) inform and educate federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribes, other nations and international organizations, and private groups and individuals regarding the ACHP's authorized activities (54 U.S.C. §§ 304101-304112).

Archaeological resource: any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest [16 U.S.C. §470bb(1); 32 CFR 229.3(a); 43 CFR 7.3 (a)].

Archaeological interest: capable of providing scientific or humanistic understanding 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); 43 CFR 7.3(a)(1)].

Archaeological survey: a scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archaeological resources within a specific area by an individual that meets the qualification standards set forth in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716) (DoDI 4715.16).

Area of potential effects (APE): the geographical area(s) within which the undertaking may directly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for various types of effects, such as physical, visual, or auditory, caused by the undertaking [36 CFR 800.16(d)].

Associated records: notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to archaeological investigations [36 CFR 79.4(a)(2)].

Available for archaeological survey: all DoD-managed lands, excluding impact areas, as defined in DoDD 4715.11; surface danger zones, as defined by DA PAM 385-63; lands under water that are always at least five feet dep on a year-round basis; and danger zones, as defined in 33 CFR Part 334.(DoDI 4715.16).

Building: a construction, such as a house, hotel, church, etc., created primarily to shelter any form of human activity. The term "building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail [36 CFR 60.3(a); National Register Bulletin No. 15].

Categorical exclusion (CX): under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1960 (NEPA), a category of actions that a federal agency has determined does not to have a significant effect on the environment, either individually or cumulatively. Every federal agency has a list of CXs (40 CFR 1508.4).

Certified Local Government: a local government whose historic preservation program is certified pursuant to 54 U.S.C. §§ 302501-302505 (54 U.S.C. § 300302).

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

Collection: the material remains that are excavated or removed during an archaeological investigation and the associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the investigation [36 CFR 79.4(a)].

Consultation: the formal process of seeking, discussing, identifying, and considering the views of consulting parties, and where feasible, seeking agreement with them [36 CFR 800.16(f)].

Consulting Parties: those parties that have a consultative role in the Section 106 process; these include the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), Native American Tribes, representatives of the local government, non-governmental organizations, and members of the public with an interest in the affected resources.

Coordination: the informal communication and exchange of information and ideas between consulting parties concerning historic preservation issues that affect the USAG Fort Carson. Coordination is intended to be an informal process, on a staff-to-staff basis, for routine management issues as distinguished from the formal consultation and government-to-government Tribal consultation processes.

Cultural items: as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), includes human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group) [25 U.S.C. § 3001(3); 43 CFR 10.2 (d)].

Cultural landscape: a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (NPS Preservation Brief No. 36).

Cultural landscape approach: serves as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural resource: general term used for the physical remnants of the past that are valued by and are important to a community of people. It can be referring to an historic property, as defined in the NHPA; an archaeological resource, as defined by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); a cultural item, as defined by the NAGPRA; a sacred site, as defined in Executive Order 13007 to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); or collections, as defined in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Collections* (AR 200-1; DoDI 4715.16).

Cultural Resources Management Program: activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-1 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): the individual designated by the Garrison Commander, in accordance with AR 200-1, to oversee and manage an installation's cultural resources management program and to ensure compliance with historic preservation regulations.

Curation: an integral element of the archaeological process that refers to the long-term management and preservation of archaeological materials and their associated documentation (AR 200-1).

Danger zone: a defined water area(s) used for target practice, bombing, rocket firing, or other especially hazardous operations, normally for the armed forces [33 CFR 334.2(a)]

Disposal: any authorized method of permanently divesting the Department of the Army of control of and responsibility for real estate (AR 200-1; AR 405-45; AR 405-90).

District: a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically, but linked by association or history [36 CFR 60.3(d); 36 CFR 65.3(d); National Register Bulletin No. 15].

Effect: means alteration to the characteristics of an historic property that qualify it for inclusion in or make it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP [36 CFR 800.16(i)].

Environmental Assessment (EA): under the NEPA, one of the types of documentation used to assist agency planning and decision-making. It is required to assess environmental impacts and evaluate their significance and is routinely used as a planning document to evaluate environmental impacts, develop alternatives and mitigation measures, and allow for agency and public participation. EAs conclude either with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1508.9).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): a detailed written statement required under NEPA for major federal actions that could have potentially significant impacts to the quality of the human environment (40 CFR 1508.11).

Federally-recognized Native American Tribe: Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq*.) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or "federally recognized" Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian tribes [16 U.S.C. § 470bb(5); 25 U.S.C. § 3001(7); 32 CFR 229.3(f); 36 CFR 800.16(m); 43 CFR 10.2(b)(2); 54 U.S.C. § 300309].

Garrison Commander: individual responsible for the daily operations of the garrison and installation property and providing for the health, safety, and welfare of the people living and working on the Installation. The Garrison Commander directs, oversees, and coordinates garrison staff (AR 200-1; AR 210-20).

Government-to-government consultation: for the purposes of this ICRMP, means relations formally established between the USAG Fort Carson and federally-recognized Native American Tribes through their respective governmental structures. In recognition of a federally-recognized Tribe's status as a sovereign nation, formal government-to-government consultation is established and maintained directly between the Garrison Commander and the heads of Tribal governments.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS): program managed by the National Park Service that was established in 1933 to maintain records of the nation's historic architecture. HABS documentation consists of four levels (with Level I being the most comprehensive) that combines drawings, history, and photography to produce a comprehensive, interdisciplinary record (http://www.nps.gov/hdp/habs/index.htm).

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER): program managed by the National Park Service that was created in 1969 to maintain records of the nation's historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources. HAER documentation consists of four levels (with Level I being the most comprehensive) combines drawings, history, and photography to produce a comprehensive, multidisciplinary record (http://www.nps.gov/hdp/haer/index.htm).

Historic property: any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term also includes cultural landscapes, and properties of traditional and cultural importance to a Native American Tribe and that meet the National Register criteria. An historic property is a property that is at least 50 years old and meets the National Register's eligibility criteria. Some properties that are less than 50 years old are also considered historic properties under Section 106 if they meet an additional criterion of exceptional significance [36 CFR 800.16(l); 54 U.S.C. § 300308].

Impact area: an identified area within a range intended to capture or contain ammunition, munitions, or explosives and resulting debris, fragments, and components from various weapons system employments (DoDD 4715.11).

Inadvertent discovery: the unanticipated encounter or detection of cultural materials or human remains [adapted from 43 CFR 10.2(g)(4)].

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP): a five-year plan developed and implemented by a Garrison Commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants (AR 200-1; DoDI 4715.16).

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (Keeper): the individual who has been delegated the authority by the National Park Service to list properties and determine their eligibility for the NRHP [36 CFR 60.3(f)].

Material remains: physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity, including site, location, or context in which such evidence is situated [36 CFR 79.4(a)(1)].

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): a legally-binding agreement document that outlines a federal agency's planned actions to avoid, minimize, and mitigate an adverse effect to an historic property [36 CFR 800.16(o)].

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): an agreement document between two or more parties indicating an intended common line of action. MOUs are often used in cases where parties do not want or need to enter into a legal commitment (AR 200-1).

Mitigation: an action(s) taken to reduce, minimize, or alleviate an adverse effect caused by a federal undertaking (40 CFR 1508.20; DoDI 4715.16).

National Historic Landmark (NHL): buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and/or objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens [36 CFR 65.3(h)].

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): a nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4 [36 CFR 65.3(i)].

National Register of Historic Places criteria: the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR Part 60) [36 CFR 800.16(r)].

NEPA process: the decision-making process established by the National Environmental Policy Act as implemented by the regulations published by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and the Department of the Army (32 CFR Part 651). The NEPA process involves the preparation of a NEPA document, such as a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), Environmental Assessment (EA), or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), followed by a decision document. An EA typically results in either a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FNSI) or a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS. An EIS results in a Record of Decision (ROD) (40 CFR 1508.21).

Object: those constructions, such as fountains, monuments, sculptures, signs, etc., that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be movable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment [36 CFR 60.3(j); 36 CFR 65.3(k); National Register Bulletin No. 15].

Paleontological resource: the term used to describe scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life [Pub. L. 111-011 § 6301(4)].

Planning level survey (PLS): status of completion of the inventory of historic properties that are known or may be expected to be present on the Installation. The PLS is based on a review of existing literature, records, and data.

Predictive model: modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project [36 CFR 68.2(a)].

Privatization: act of moving from federal or state ownership to private control. At the USAG Fort Carson, there have been a number of privatization initiatives, which transferred control of select activities from direct US Army control to private interests, such as family housing (AR 210-20).

Professional standards: those standards set forth in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716), which apply to individuals conducting technical work for the Army. Tribal members are uniquely qualified to identify and assist in the evaluation, assessment of effect, and treatment of historic properties to which they attach traditional, religious, and cultural importance; therefore, Tribal members do not need to meet *The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

Programmatic Agreement (PA): a formal agreement between agencies to record the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a federal agency program, complex undertaking, or other situations in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b) [36 CFR 800.16(t)].

Properties of Traditional, Religious, and Cultural Importance: properties that are associated with the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of a Native American Tribe.

Real Property Master Plan: documents prepared for U.S. Army installations in accordance with the Department of Defense's United Facilities Criteria (UFC) 102 2-100-01, *Installation Master Planning*, updated in May 2012, and Army Regulation (AR) 210-20, *Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations,* updated in May 2005. Master planning allows installations to manage their real property resources in a manner that fully supports their overall mission (AR 210-20; AR 350-19).

Reconstruction: the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location [36 CFR 68.2(d)].

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC): a signed statement submitted with project documentation demonstrating that an Army action has received environmental review. RECs are typically prepared for specific CXs and for actions covered by existing or previous NEPA documentation (32 CFR 651.19).

Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a historic property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical or cultural values [36 CFR 68.2(b)].

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of an historic property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removal of features from other periods of its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make historic properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project [36 CFR 68.2(c)].

Sacred site: as defined by Executive Order (EO) 13007, any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal lands that is identified by a Native American Tribe, or Native American individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of a Native American religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonially used by, a Native American religion, provided that the tribe or appropriately authorized representative of a Native American religion has informed the agency controlling the land of the existence of such a site [EO 13007, Section 1(b)(iii)].

Section 106 of the NHPA: provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR Part 800) issued by the ACHP (54 U.S.C. § 306108).

Section 110 of the NHPA: outlines Federal agency responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP (54 U.S.C. § 306102-306114).

Site: location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure [36 CFR 60.3(l); 36 CFR 65.3(n); National Register Bulletin No. 15].

Sovereignty: with respect to federally-recognized Native American Tribes, means the exercise of inherent powers of self-governance and self-determination over their members and territories.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): the person who has been designated in each state pursuant to Section 302301 of the NHPA to administer the State Historic Preservation Program or representative designated to act for the SHPO [36 CFR 60.3(m); 36 CFR 800.16(v); 54 U.S.C. 302303].

Stewardship: management of resources entrusted to one's care in a way that preserves and enhances them for current and future generations (DoDI 4715.16).

Structure: a functional construction created for purposes other than human shelter. Examples include aircraft, automobiles, bridges, cairns, dams, fences, silos, windmills, and similar constructs [36 CFR 60.3(p); 36 CFR 65.3(p); National Register Bulletin No. 15].

Surface danger zone (SDZ): the area designated on the ground of a training complex (to include associated safety areas) for the vertical and lateral containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing of or detonation of weapon systems to include exploded and unexploded ordnance (AR 350-19; DA PAM 385-63).

Traditional cultural property (TCP): a property type that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in the community's history, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (National Register Bulletin No. 38).

Transfer: the change of jurisdiction over real property from one federal agency or department to another, including military departments and defense agencies (AR 200-1; AR 405-45; AR 405-90).

Tribal consultation: seeking, discussing, identifying, and considering Tribal views through good faith dialogue with federally-recognized Native American Tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the unique relationship between federal and Tribal governments and the status of federally-recognized Tribes as sovereign nations.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO): the Tribal official appointed by the Tribe's chief governing authority or designed by a Tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of SHPO for the purposes of Section 106 compliance on Tribal lands [36 CFR 800.16(w)].

Undertaking: a project, activity, or program that is funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the Army, including those carried out by or on behalf of the Army, those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval [36 CFR 800.16(y); 54 U.S.C. § 300320].

APPENDIX B:
POINTS OF CONTACTS FOR CONSULTING PARTIES
(CURRENT AS OF MAY 2019)

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Appendix B: Points of Contact for Consulting Parties

The following lists point of contact information for the USAG Fort Carson's consulting parties, to include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, the Keeper of the National Register, federally-recognized Native American Tribes that are culturally affiliated with USAG Fort Carson-managed lands, and other consulting parties. The information contained herein is current as of May 2019.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Reid Nelson, Director
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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
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Washington, District of Columbia 20001-2637
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Katherine R. Kerr, Program Analyst
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Colorado State Historic Preservation Office

Steve Turner, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
History Colorado Center
1200 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203
303-866-2776
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Dr. Holly Norton, State Archaeologist/Deputy SHPO – Archaeology
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Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

Joy Beasley, Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
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Barbara Wyatt, Reviewer (NV, WY, CO, WI, IL, MO, WV)
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FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and/or Designated Tribal Representatives

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Crystal Lightfoot, Culture Program Coordinator
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1330
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
405-247-8811 or 580-458-7452
apachendnvr1@yahoo.com

Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming

Devin Oldman, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
P.O. Box 67
St. Stephens, Wyoming 82524
307-856-1628 or 307-438-5318
nathpodd@gmail.com

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma

Max Bear, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 167
Concho, Oklahoma 73022
405-422-7714, 405-422-7484 or 404-422-7482
mbear@c-a-tribes.org

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota

Steve Vance, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Preservation Office
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
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Comanche Nation, Oklahoma

Martina Callahan, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
6 SW D Avenue, Suite C
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Margaret Murrow, NAGPRA Director
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma

8 SW D Avenue, Lawton Oklahoma 73507
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margaretm@comanchenation.com or NAGPRA@comanchenation.com

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota

Merle Marks, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
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Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming

Joshua Mann, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
c/o ES Tribal Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514
307-335-20181
jmann@easternshoshone.org

Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota

Garrie Killsahundred, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 283
Flandreau, South Dakota 57028
605-573-4226
garrie.killsahundred@FSST.org

Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes

Dyan Youpee, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes
P.O. Box 1027
Poplar, Montana 59255
406-768-2382
d.youpee@fortpecktribes.net

Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico

Jeff Blythe, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Jicarilla Cultural Affairs Office
Jicarilla Apache Nation
P.O. Box 1367
Dulce, New Mexico 87528
575-759-0062 or 575-756-8659
janthpo@gmail.com

Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Kellie Lewis, Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and NAGPRA Contact
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 50
Carnegie, Oklahoma 73015
405-435-1650
kellie@tribaladminservices.org

Include on email correspondence:
Ivy Smith
ivy@tribaladminservices.org

Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana

Teanna Limpy, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 128
Lame Deer, Montana 59043
406-477-4838 or 406-477-4389
teanna.limpy@cheyennenation.com

Oglala Sioux Tribe

Thomas Brings, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Oglala Sioux Cultural Affairs & Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 2070
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770
605-867-5624
t.brings@oglala.org

Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma

Joseph “Matt” Reed, Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Office
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
918-762-2180
jreed@pawneenation.org

Rosebud Sioux Tribe

Ben Rhodd, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Rosebud Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 809
Rosebud, South Dakota 57570
605-747-4255
rst.thpo@rst-nsn.gov or brhodd1@yahoo.com

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate

Dianne Desrosiers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
P.O. Box 907
Sisseton, South Dakota 57262
605-698-3584
DianneD@swo-nsn.gov

Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado

Cassandra Atencio, NAGPRA Coordinator
Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation
P.O. Box 737
Ignacio, Colorado 81137
970-563-2989
catencio@southernute-nsn.gov

Garrett Briggs, NAGPRA Coordinator Apprentice
gbriggs@southernute-nsn.gov

Spirit Lake Tribe

Dr. Erich Longie, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Spirit Lake Tribe
P.O. Box 76
Fort Totten, North Dakota 58335
701-766-4032
thpo@gondtc.com

Standing Rock Sioux

Jon Eagle, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box D
Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538
701-854-8645
j.eagle@standingrock.org

Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation

Betsy Chapoose, Cultural Rights & Protection Director
Cultural Rights and Protection Office
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation
P.O. Box 190
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
435-725-4826 or 435-722-5141
betsyc@utetribe.com

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Terry Knight, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation
P.O. Box 468

Towaoc, Colorado 81334
970-565-3751
tknight@utemountain.org

Nichol Shurack, Tribal Archaeologist
970-564-5730 or 602-350-8387
nshurack@utemountain.org

Yankton Sioux Tribe

Kip Spotted Eagle, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Yankton Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 1153
Wagner, South Dakota 57380
605-469-6276
kipspottedeagle247@gmail.com or yst.thpo@gmail.com

OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES

For actions that occur on all USAG Fort Carson-managed lands:

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologist

Dr. Kimball Banks, Fort Carson Liaison
303-425-4507
kbanks@metcalfarchaeology.com

Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Kim Grant, Director
Endangered Places Program
Colorado Preservation, Inc.
1420 Ogden Street, Suite 104
Denver, Colorado 80218
303-893-4260 ext. 222
kgrant@coloradopreservation.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation (project specific)

The National Trust for Historic Preservation
Western Field Services
1420 Ogden Street, Suite 203
Denver, Colorado 80218-1910
303-623-1504

Tatanka Group, LLC

Thomas Warren
Tatanka Group, LLC
P.O. Box 13938
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80902
grizzley06@gmail.com

For actions that occur on Fort Carson:

City of Colorado Springs, Planning & Community Development Department – Certified Local Government

Daniel Sexton, Senior Planner
City of Colorado Springs, Planning & Community Development Department
30 South Nevada Avenue, Suite 105
P.O. Box 1575, Mail Code 155
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901-1575
719-385-5366
dsexton@springsgov.com

Hannah Van Nimwegen, Planner II
719-385-5366
hvannimwegen@springsgov.com

El Paso County Commissioners

El Paso County Commissioners
ATTN: Mark Waller, Chair
200 South Cascade Avenue, Suite 150
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903
719-520-6411
MarkWaller@elpasoco.com

Amy Folsom, County Administrator
719-520-7276
ADMCounty@elpasoco.com

Scot Cuthbertson, Executive Director
Department of Public Works
3275 Akers Drive
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80922
719-520-6460
dotweb@elpasoco.com

Mark Gebhart, Deputy Director
Planning and Community Development
2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80910
719-520-6323
markgebhart@elpasoco.com

Fremont County

Fremont Board of County Commissioners
ATTN: Tim Payne, Chair
615 Macon Avenue, Rm 105
Cañon City, Colorado 81212
fcbocc@fremontco.com

Pueblo County

Board of Pueblo County Commissioners
ATTN: Garrison Ortiz, Chair
215 West 10th Street
Pueblo, Colorado 81003
719-583-6000
Oritz@pueblocounty.us

Chris Wiseman, Commissioner
Wiseman@pueblocounty.us

Terry Hart, Commissioner
Hart@pueblocounty.us

For actions that occur on the PCMS:

Bent's Old Fort Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association

Kevin Lindahl
Trail Preservation Officer
Santa Fe Trail Association, Bent's Fort Chapter
18635 Highway 202
Rocky Ford, Colorado 81067
Kc0riy@live.com

Comanche National Grassland, U.S. Forest Service

Comanche National Grassland
ATTN: John Linn, District Ranger
P.O. Box 127
27204 Highway 287
Springfield, Colorado 81073
719-523-6591
johnlinn@fs.fed.us

Dr. Michelle Stephens, Zone Archaeologist
Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands
U.S. Forest Service
1420 East Third Street
La Junta, Colorado 81050
719-383-4356
michellestevens@fs.fed.us

Huerfano County (project specific)

Huerfano Board of County Commissioners
ATTN: John Galusha, Administrator
401 Main Street
Walsenburg, Colorado 81089-2045
719-738-3485
john@huerfano.us

Las Animas County

Las Animas Board of County Commissioners
ATTN: Phil Doernkamp, Administrator
200 East 1st Street, Room 110
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
719-845-2562
phil.doernkamp@lasanimascounty.org

Felix Lopez, Commissioner
felix.lopez@lasanimascounty.org

Luis Lopez, Commissioner
luis.lopez2@lasanimascounty.org

Tony Hass, Commissioner
Tony.hass@lasanimascounty.org

Dr. Lawrence Loendorf

Dr. Lawrence Loendorf
6220 Mojave Street NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87120
llloendorf8910@gmail.com

Louden-Henritze Archaeology Museum, Trinidad State Junior College

Loretta Martin, Director
Louden-Henritze Archaeology Museum
Trinidad State Junior College
600 Prospect Street
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
loretta.martin@trinidadstate.edu

National Santa Fe Trail Association (project specific)

Linda Ravello, Office Manager
Santa Fe Trail Association
1349 K-156 Highway
Larned, Kansas 67550
info@santafetrail.org

Not 1 More Acre!

Jean Aguerre
Not 1 More Acre!
P.O. Box 773
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
ja@not1moreacre.net

Otero County – Certified Local Government

Otero Board County Commissioners
ATTN: Amy White-Tanabe, County Administrator

13 West 3rd Street, Suite 212
La Junta, Colorado 81050
719-383-3006
atanabe@oterogov.org

Southern Colorado Environmental Council

Paula Ozzello
Southern Colorado Environmental Council
618 East Godding Avenue
Trinidad, Colorado 81082
pozzello@gmail.com

APPENDIX C:
NEPA DOCUMENTATION

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RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION
NEPA / PROJECT #
***2019-345ab* / NA**

DATE	PREPARED BY
9/5/2019	ANGIE BELL 719.526.4666

SECTION I – PROPONENT INFORMATION

1. TO (Proponent Name)	2. ORGANIZATION	2a. TELEPHONE #
Jennifer Kolise	DPW_ENV	526-4484

3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION	4. NEED FOR ACTION
Annual Review of the Implementation of the FY2017-2021 Fort Carson Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	Annual review required by regulation

5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The USAG Fort Carson was implemented the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2021 ICRMP on 1 May 2017. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), potential impacts to the natural and human environment associated with the implementation of the FY2017-2021 ICRMP were analyzed in the Environmental Assessment: Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2017-2021, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, CO (April 2017). The Finding of No Significant Impacts was signed on 1 May 2017.

SECTION II – ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY
(Checked boxes indicate potential environmental effects, including cumulative effects, and have mitigation / legal requirements).*

*See attached Mitigation / Legal Requirements for details	Mitigation Required	Coordination Required
6. Air (emissions, attainment status, etc)	☐	☐
7. Asbestos/Lead/Toxics	☐	☐
8. AST/UST/Spill	☐	☐
9. Cultural Resources	☐	☐
10. Forestry & Urban Forestry	☐	☐
11. IRP	☐	☐
12. Invasive Plants & Pest Management	☐	☐
13. RCRA	☐	☐
14. Stormwater (soil erosion, detention ponds, etc.)	☐	☐
15. Water Resources (watersheds, wetlands, Sec 404)	☐	☐
16. Wastewater	☐	☐
17. Wildlife	☐	☐
18. Other (see block 37)	☐	☐

SECTION III – PRELIMINARY PROJECT DATA (For Internal Use Only - NEPA Checklist for Record of Environmental Consideration)			
THE PROPOSED ACTION:	**YES**	**NO**	**If yes, list mitigation options (if applicable)**
19. Is adjacent or near a waterway (ditch, stream, wetland, etc.)	◉	○	
20. Is over 1 acre in size (include entire footprint and/or ground disturbance)	◉	○	
21. Is over 5 acres in size (include entire footprint and/or ground disturbance)	◉	○	
22. Is site on undisturbed ground	◉	○	
23. Has trees within the area	◉	○	
24. Has noxious weeds/invasive species in the vicinity	◉	○	
25. Has prairie dog colonies or other known wildlife habitat	◉	○	
26. Requires additional use of airspace	○	◉	
27. Affects traffic on-post or off-post	○	◉	
28. Involves construction and/or demolition of facilities	○	◉	
29. Has the potential to generate fugitive dust	○	◉	
30. Will generate hazardous waste	○	◉	
31. Is sited within a floodplain	○	◉	
32. Has potential for a high level of public controversy	○	◉	
33. Will cause a change in land use	○	◉	

SECTION IV - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

34. ☐ The proposed action conforms to the Categorical Exclusion (CX) screening criteria in 32 CFR 651.29, for determining when to use a CX. The following CX (listed in 32 CFR Appendix B to Part 651, Section II - List of CXs) encompasses the proposed action:

OR

☑ Proposed action previously reviewed in an EA or EIS (see block 35 for reference)

35. TITLE AND DATE OF THE EA OR EIS REFERENCED:
2015 ICRMP EA

36. ☐ Proposed action does not qualify for a CX; further environmental analysis is required

SECTION IV – ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION (CONTINUED)	
37. ADDITIONAL REMARKS:	
Subject to Requirements Listed in the Mitigation Measures/Requirements Table. If project is not initiated within 180 days, and/or there is a change in scope of work or location this document becomes null and void. Contact the NEPA Coordinator for re-submittal on or before: 06-Dec-18	
By signing below, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the environmental requirements for this project. Failure to comply with requirements may result in issuance of a stop work order.	
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION CERTIFICATION G. WAYNE THOMAS ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION CHIEF, DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS	

MITIGATION MEASURES / REQUIREMENTS TABLE

Point of Contact:	Project Number:
Jennifer Kolise	NA
POC Phone:	**NEPA Number:**
526-4484	2019-345ab

Title:

Annual Review of the Implementation of the FY2017-2021 Fort Carson Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

Description:

In accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Section 6-4(a)(1), the U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson must developed a maintain an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The USAG Fort Carson was implemented the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2021 ICRMP on 1 May 2017. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), potential impacts to the natural and human environment associated with the implementation of the FY2017-2021 ICRMP were analyzed in the Environmental Assessment: Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2017-2021, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, CO (April 2017). The Finding of No Significant Impacts was signed on 1 May 2017.

AIR
Rich Yohn 719-526-6601
Brandon Fellner 719-526-0978

No concerns.

WASTEWATER/DRINKING WATER
John Wachter 719-526-1694
Jeff Farmer 719-526-1730

No concerns, looks good

STORMWATER
Kenneth Morris 719-526-1697
Jack Haflett 719-526-6206

No concerns

ASBESTOS/LEAD/TOXICS
David Martin 719-526-1725

No concerns

IRP
Joe Gallegos 719-526-8001

No concerns

AST/UST/SPILL
Terry Eberle 719-526-9411

No concerns

RCRA
Cheryl Frischkorn 719-526-1686

No comments

INVASIVE PLANTS/PEST MANAGEMENT
Dawn Rodriguez 719-526-1329
Cecily Mui 719-526-1692

No concerns.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
Jennifer Kolise 719-526-4484
Craig Dengel (PCMS) 719-503-6136

No concerns.

FORESTRY/ARBORIST
Jeff McLemore 719-526-1667

Comments are included already.

WATERSHEDS/WETLANDS/404
James Kulbeth 719-526-1685

No concerns

WILDLIFE
Stephanie Smith-Froese 719-526-8006
Anna Joy Lehmicke 719-526-3975
Michelle Blake 719-503-6538 (PCMS)

No wildlife concerns.

OTHER

NEPA POCs
Angie Bell 719-526-4666
Marcus Gray 719-526-2752
Wayne Thomas 719-526-1852

The Fort Carson NEPA Office must be notified of any change to the scope, location, or size of the project. Project proponent is responsible to ensure coordination, monitoring, and mitigation requirements listed in this document are implemented.

Further Coordination May Be Required:

Click here to sign this section

9/5/2019

X Angie L. Bell

Signed by: BELL.ANGIE.L.1546961180

Signed by BELL.ANGIE.L.1546961180 View details
on Thursday, September 5, 2019 1:49 PM (Mountain Daylight Time)

Finalized Date:
9/5/2019

** Subject to requirements listed in the Mitigation Measures/Requirements Table. If project is not initiated within 180 days, and/or there is a change in scope of work or location this document becomes null and void. Contact the NEPA Section for re-submittal. Expiration Date: 9/4/2020

Any environmental information needed to meet permit requirements (i.e. historic properties, T&E Species, Air Quality. etc) can be obtained from the Fort Carson Program POCs listed above.

CAUTION: IF THIS FORM IS PROVIDED AS AN ATTACHMENT TO, OR OTHERWISE AS A PART OF, A CONTRACT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

The above information represents assessments from the Fort Carson DPW Environmental Division concerning environmental requirements relating to this project. These assessments are provided for the Contractor's information only. The Government does not warrant that these assessments are accurate or comprehensive. The Contractor remains responsible to determine and comply with all applicable federal, state, local, and military environmental laws and regulations.

Fort Carson has implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS) as the primary management approach for addressing environmental impacts of its processes, activities, and services. Fort Carson uses the ISO 14001:2004 as the standard for its EMS. All personnel performing work for on behalf of Fort Carson must be aware of and understand Fort Carson's Environmental Policy. For information regarding EMS requirements contact the Fort Carson EMS office at 719-526-8893.

RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION
NEPA / PROJECT #
***2018-255jh* / NA**

DATE	PREPARED BY
6/4/2018	JACK HAFLETT 719.526.6206

SECTION I – PROPONENT INFORMATION

1. TO (Proponent Name)	2. ORGANIZATION	2a. TELEPHONE #
Jen Kolise	DPW	719-526-4484

3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION	4. NEED FOR ACTION
Annual Review of ICRMP	Review of the ICRMP annual review

5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson implemented the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2021 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) on 1 May 2017. This annual review covers the period from 1 May 2017 to 1 May 2018. It describes the status of activities during the reporting period, proposed activities for the next reporting period, and changes made to the ICRMP. The five-year review and update of the ICRMP is scheduled to occur no later than 1 November 2021. See the attached annual review document. The full ICRMP is available at the reference location http://www.carson.army.mil/assets/docs/dpw/Cultural/2017-2021-icrmp.PDF .

SECTION II – ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

(Checked boxes indicate potential environmental effects, including cumulative effects, and have mitigation / legal requirements).*

*See attached Mitigation / Legal Requirements for details	Mitigation Required	Coordination Required
6. Air (emissions, attainment status, etc)	☐	☐
7. Asbestos/Lead/Toxics	☐	☐
8. AST/UST/Spill	☐	☐
9. Cultural Resources	☐	☐
10. Forestry & Urban Forestry	☐	☐
11. IRP	☐	☐
12. Invasive Plants & Pest Management	☐	☐
13. RCRA	☐	☐
14. Stormwater (soil erosion, detention ponds, etc.)	☐	☐
15. Water Resources (watersheds, wetlands, Sec 404)	☐	☐
16. Wastewater	☐	☐
17. Wildlife	☐	☐
18. Other (see block 37)	☐	☐

SECTION III – PRELIMINARY PROJECT DATA (For Internal Use Only - NEPA Checklist for Record of Environmental Consideration)			
THE PROPOSED ACTION:	**YES**	**NO**	**If yes, list mitigation options (if applicable)**
19. Is adjacent or near a waterway (ditch, stream, wetland, etc.)	○	◉	
20. Is over 1 acre in size (include entire footprint and/or ground disturbance)	○	◉	
21. Is over 5 acres in size (include entire footprint and/or ground disturbance)	○	◉	
22. Is site on undisturbed ground	○	◉	
23. Has trees within the area	○	◉	
24. Has noxious weeds/invasive species in the vicinity	○	◉	
25. Has prairie dog colonies or other known wildlife habitat	○	◉	
26. Requires additional use of airspace	○	◉	
27. Affects traffic on-post or off-post	○	◉	
28. Involves construction and/or demolition of facilities	○	◉	
29. Has the potential to generate fugitive dust	○	◉	
30. Will generate hazardous waste	○	◉	
31. Is sited within a floodplain	○	◉	
32. Has potential for a high level of public controversy	○	◉	
33. Will cause a change in land use	○	◉	

SECTION IV - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

34. ☑ The action conforms to CX screening criteria in 32 CFR 651.29, as defined:

b(3): Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that implement, without substantive change, the applicable HQDA or other federal agency regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that have been environmentally evaluated (subject to previous NEPA review).

OR

☐ Proposed action previously reviewed in an EA or EIS (see block 35 for reference)

35. TITLE AND DATE OF THE EA OR EIS REFERENCED:

36. ☐ Proposed action does not qualify for a CX; further environmental analysis is required

SECTION IV – ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION (CONTINUED)	
37. ADDITIONAL REMARKS:	
Subject to Requirements Listed in the Mitigation Measures/Requirements Table. If project is not initiated within 180 days, and/or there is a change in scope of work or location this document becomes null and void. Contact the NEPA Coordinator for re-submittal on or before: 06-Dec-18	
By signing below, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the environmental requirements for this project. Failure to comply with requirements may result in issuance of a stop work order.	
PROPONENT (Name and Title) JENNIFER KOLISE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER	
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION CERTIFICATION (Name and Title) ROGER D. PEYTON ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION CHIEF, DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS	

MITIGATION MEASURES / REQUIREMENTS TABLE

Proponent Name:	Project Number:
Jen Kolise	NA
POC Phone:	**NEPA Number:**
719-526-4484	2018-255jh

Title:

Annual Review of ICRMP

Description:

The U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson implemented the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2021 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) on 1 May 2017. This annual review covers the period from 1 May 2017 to 1 May 2018. It describes the status of activities during the reporting period, proposed activities for the next reporting period, and changes made to the ICRMP. The five-year review and update of the ICRMP is scheduled to occur no later than 1 November 2021. See the attached annual review document. The full ICRMP is available at the reference location http://www.carson.army.mil/assets/docs/dpw/Cultural/2017-2021-icrmp.PDF .

AIR
Emma Buccambuso 719-526-6601
Brandon Fellner 719-526-0978

No concerns.

WASTEWATER/DRINKING WATER
Harold Noonan 719-526-1730

No drinking water / wastewater concerns.

STORMWATER
Chip Hahn 719-526-1697

No stormwater concerns

ASBESTOS/LEAD/TOXICS
David Martin 719-526-1725

No concerns

IRP
Joe Gallegos 719-526-8001

AST/UST/SPILL
Terry Eberle 719-526-9411

No concerns

RCRA
Cheryl Frischkorn 719-526-1686

No comments

INVASIVE PLANTS/PEST MANAGEMENT
Dawn Rodriguez 719-526-1329
Cecily Mui 719-526-1692

Be aware of the potential to spread seeds / invasive species through ground disturbing activities/ vehicle travel. Take precautions- avoid muddy areas. Clean dirty equipment between site visits, etc.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Jennifer Kolise 719-526-4484
Craig Dingel (PCMS) 719-503-6136

The 2018 Annual Review of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is an opportunity to update project status, discuss projects proposed for the next reporting period, and update cultural resources data (e.g. site information, point-of-contact information, etc.). There are no major changes to the management of cultural resources and no changes to the Fort Carson military mission, which would necessitate an ICRMP revision.

FORESTRY/ARBORIST
(Vacant) 719-526-1692

No concerns/comments.

WATERSHEDS/WETLANDS/404
James Kulbeth 719-526-1685

WILDLIFE
Stephanie Smith-Froese 719-526-8006
Anna Joy Lehmicke 719-526-3975
Michelle Blake 719-503-6538 (PCMS)

Be aware of MBTA requirements. Ground nesting birds may be in the work areas. If active nests are encountered, contact the wildlife POC

OTHER

NEPA POCs
Wayne Thomas 719-526-1852
Jack Haflett 719-526-6206
Marcus Gray 719-526-2752
The Fort Carson NEPA Office must be notified of any change to the scope, location, or size of the project. Project proponent is responsible to ensure coordination, monitoring, and mitigation requirements listed in this document are implemented.

Further Coordination May Be Required:

Click here to sign this section

6/4/2018

X Jack Haflett

Signed by: HAFLETT.JACK.MICHAEL.1254180196

Signed by HAFLETT.JACK.MICHAEL.1254180196 View details
on Monday, June 04, 2018 12:49 PM (Mountain Daylight Time)

Finalized Date:

6/4/2018

** Subject to requirements listed in the Mitigation Measures/Requirements Table. If project is not initiated within 180 days, and/or there is a change in scope of work or location this document becomes null and void. Contact the NEPA Coordinator for re-submittal. Expiration Date: 12/6/2018

Any environmental information needed to meet permit requirements (i.e. historic properties, T&E Species, Air Quality. etc) can be obtained from the Fort Carson Program POCs listed above.

CAUTION: IF THIS FORM IS PROVIDED AS AN ATTACHMENT TO, OR OTHERWISE AS A PART OF, A CONTRACT, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

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Fort Carson has implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS) as the primary management approach for addressing environmental impacts of its processes, activities, and services. Fort Carson uses the ISO 14001:2004 as the standard for its EMS. All personnel performing work for on behalf of Fort Carson must be aware of and understand Fort Carson's Environmental Policy. For information regarding EMS requirements contact the Fort Carson EMS office at 719-526-8893.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFIGANT IMPACT:
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN, FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, CO

U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) (April 2017) that evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with implementing the fiscal years (FY) 2017-2021 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (2017 ICRMP) for Fort Carson and Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS).

Description of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is implementation of the FY 2017-2021 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (2017 ICRMP). The implementation of the cultural resources program involves inherently low impact activities, which include: light vehicle traffic on roads and trails, foot traffic, data collection, minor digging with hand tools, site marking, and similar activities. The primary goal of the 2017 ICRMP is to support military training requirements, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that stewardship responsibilities are met. The 2017 ICRMP is a five-year planning document that provides sufficient information for decision makers to achieve that mission. It also allows internal and external stakeholders to know how the installation intends to meet those requirements.

The 2017 ICRMP is broken into sections that include:

- Introduction
- Legislative and Regulatory Requirements
- Installation Overview
- Planning Level Survey
- Cultural Resources Management Strategy
- Cultural Resources Program Guidance and Procedures
- Standard Operating Procedures
- References Cited
- Appendices that include points of contact, NEPA documentation, Programmatic Agreements, and a list of all known cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed Lands

The Proposed Action is the Army's Preferred Alternative.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to implement the 2017 ICRMP for the management of cultural resources located on Fort Carson and PCMS in a manner that reflects the goals and objectives of the installation cultural resources program. It will provide decision-makers with background information and guidance regarding

cultural resources, including historic context, laws, and regulations.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has a statutory duty to preserve antiquities, archaeological resources, cultural items, human remains and historic properties. To that end, DoD and the Army have established regulations and a policy that cultural resources preservation activities be incorporated into mission activities. In order to further effect our statutory and regulatory duties, USAG Fort Carson has a need to prepare and implement a revised ICRMP.

Alternatives Considered

For the purpose of this action, USAG Fort Carson considered two alternatives, the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative served as a baseline against which impacts associated with the Proposed Action could be evaluated. The 2017 ICRMP is a required update to the existing version of the ICRMP, which has been previously assessed and is being updated through this process. The previous ICRMP was broadly coordinated and NEPA reviewed, therefore consideration of the Proposed Action and "no action alternative" represents a sufficient comparator for this analysis.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative cultural resources will continue to be managed in accordance with the existing programmatic agreements, comprehensive agreements, and applicable regulations. Under this alternative, a current and comprehensive management plan to guide those actions would not exist.

Public Participation and Review Process

Pursuant to Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651.14(b), the Army must make an EA and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) available to the public for review and comment for a minimum of 30 days prior to a final decision.

The Draft EA was made available for a 30-day public comment period ending March 3, 2017. The documents were posted on the World Wide Web, with links to the document provided at http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html. Interested parties were invited to review and comment on the documents within 30 days of the respective publication. Commenters were asked to send comments via email, regular mail, and/or telephone. Comments by the public, government agencies, other appropriate entities, and stakeholders were fully considered in the drafting of the Final EA and FNSI.

External Stakeholder Consultation

In addition to encouraging involvement by the general public, the Installation coordinated and/or consulted with, and received input from, external stakeholders. The draft 2017 ICRMP was made available to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties

for a 30-day comment period ending October 21, 2016. Comments were received from the SHPO, the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Dr. Larry Loendorf, and Not 1 More Acre!. The draft ICRMP and received comments were discussed at the annual consulting parties meeting held on December 7, 2016, as well as the annual Tribal consultation meeting held on February 1-2, 2017. USAG Fort Carson responded to all comments in correspondence dated December 28, 2016. The SHPO, Tribes, and consulting parties were provided another 30-day review period, which coincided with the public review period. USAG Fort Carson fully considered all written and verbal comments to create a final version of the 2017 ICRMP.

Environmental Consequences

Potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative were identified in the analysis and public comment process during the development and finalization of the EA. By design, cultural projects and activities at USAG Fort Carson are integrated into a comprehensive process of environmental review and subject to revision based on the comments and recommendations of on-staff subject matter experts, thereby mitigating their individual and collective environmental impacts. There is current and foreseeable future funding for a sufficiently robust environmental staff, which currently is comprised of over 45 environmental specialists (government/contractor) which includes 9 cultural resource specialists. Potential impacts associated with implementing the Proposed Action for the valued environmental components (VECs) identified in the EA, were not significant.

Conclusion

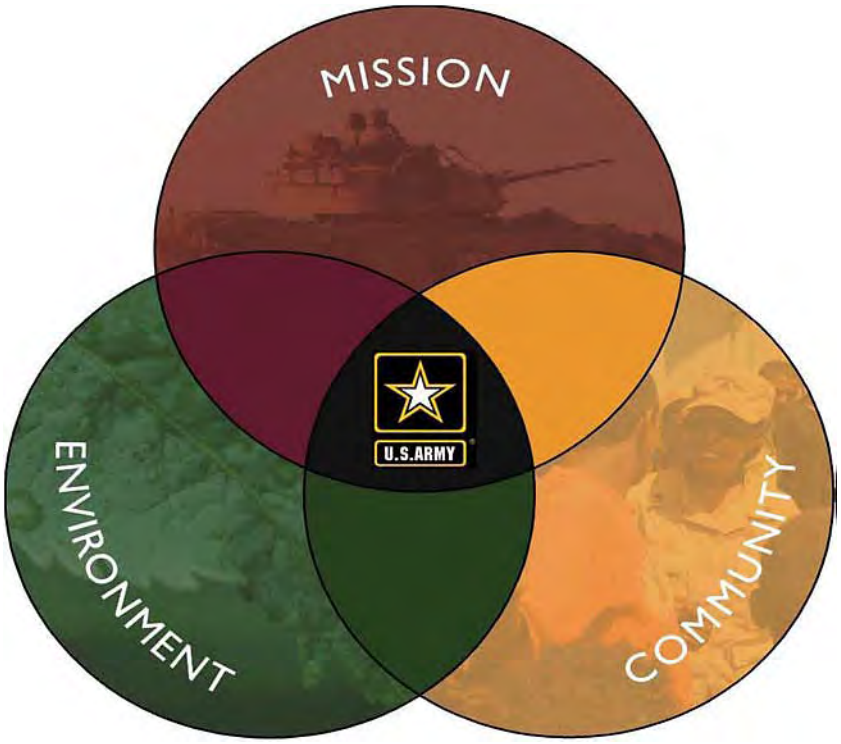
The EA on which this FNSI was prepared is pursuant to 32 CFR 651 and U.S. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (Title 40, U.S. Code, Parts 1500-1508) for implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Based on the analysis contained in the EA and the Army's intent to follow prescribed regulations and comply with applicable permits and agreements, the Army has determined that the Proposed Action would have no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impact on the human or natural environment. Therefore, based on review of this EA, I conclude that the Proposed Action, the Army's Preferred Alternative, is not a major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the environment within the meaning of Section 102(2)(c) of NEPA. Accordingly, no Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. With this finding, I approve selection of the Proposed Action.



Date: 1 MAY 17

RONALD P. FITCH JR.
COL, SF
Garrison Commander
Fort Carson, Colorado

Environmental Assessment
Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2017-2021
U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, CO
April 2017



Fort Carson
Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2017-2021
U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, CO
April 2017

Prepared By:

Jack Haflett
Fort Carson NEPA Coordinator
Fort Carson, Colorado 80913

Reviewed By:

Directorate of Public Works
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
Fort Carson, Colorado

Submitted By:

HAL ALGUIRE
Director
Public Works
Fort Carson, Colorado

24 April 2017
Date

Approved By:

RONALD P. FITCH, JR.
COL, SF
Garrison Commander
Fort Carson, Colorado

1 MAY 17
Date

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2017-2021
U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, CO

1.0 PURPOSE, NEED , AND SCOPE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes the potential impacts related to the implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson-managed lands for fiscal years (FY) 2017-2021 (2017 ICRMP). This analysis encompasses actions, activities, programs, research, and studies throughout the lifespan and application of the 2017 ICRMP and serves as the necessary environmental review for these actions. This section identifies the purpose and need of the 2017 ICRMP, defines the scope of the environmental analysis, identifies public participation efforts, and provides the relevant and necessary legal framework for the environmental review of the Proposed Action and Alternatives.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action, as detailed below in Section 2.0, is the implementation of the FY 2017-2021 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (2017 ICRMP). The 2017 ICRMP provides a framework to integrate the legal requirements for cultural resources preservation into the everyday operation of the USAG Fort Carson military mission and supporting activities.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has a statutory duty to preserve antiquities, archaeological resources, cultural items, human remains, and historic properties. To that end, the DoD and the Army have established regulations and a policy that cultural resources management activities be incorporated into mission activities. In order to further effect our statutory and regulatory duties, USAG Fort Carson has a need to prepare and implement an ICRMP.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to implement the 2017 ICRMP for the management of cultural resources located on Fort Carson and Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) in a manner that reflects the goals and objectives of the Cultural Resources Program. It will provide decision-makers with background information and guidance regarding cultural resources, including historic context, laws and regulations.

1.3 SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

United States Army policy, as put forth in 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651 (*Environmental Analysis of Army Actions; Final Rule*) requires that an EA be completed for the development and implementation of an ICRMP in order to ensure the plan considers and appropriately integrates a broad range of environmental factors. This EA assesses the environmental impacts of implementing the 2017 ICRMP. It does not analyze site-specific impacts from individual activities that are to be completed

during the five year period covered by the 2017 ICRMP. NEPA analysis specific to those individual projects will be initiated as appropriate.

1.4 AGENCY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation opportunities with respect to this EA and decision-making on the Proposed Action are guided by 32 CFR Part 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (Army Regulation* [AR] *200-2)*. Consideration of the views and information of all interested persons promotes open communication and enables better decision-making. All agencies, organizations, and members of the public having an interest in the Proposed Action, including minority, low-income, disadvantaged, and Native American groups, will be given the opportunity to comment on this EA, as described below.

The Proposed Action and the entire record were reviewed and the Agency determined the foreseeable impacts and the need for mitigation remained within the assessment parameters described herein. The EA, along with a Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI), was available to the public for 30 days, starting 1 February 2017 (the last day of publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) in the local media). The documents were available at: http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html.

Anyone wishing to comment on the Proposed Action or request additional information could contact the Fort Carson NEPA Coordinator, Directorate of Public Works; Environmental Division at: usarmy.carson.imcom-central.list.dpw-ed-nepa@mail.mil .

At the end of the 30-day public review period, the Army considered all comments submitted by individuals, agencies, or organizations on the Proposed Action, EA, or Draft FNSI. Copies of individual comment letters and the associated responses are included in Appendix B.

1.5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A decision on whether to proceed with the Proposed Action rests on numerous factors such as mission requirements, schedule, availability of funding, and environmental considerations. In addressing environmental considerations, USAG Fort Carson is guided by relevant statutes (and their implementing regulations) and Executive Orders (EO) that establish standards and provide guidance on environmental and cultural resources management and planning, including primarily the requirements and principles contained in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, Title 42 of the U.S. Code [USC], Sections 4321-4370h) and the Army's implementing regulations, 32 CFR Part 651 (AR 200-2) and U.S. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), along with AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement (2007).

Other Relevant Authorities:

Federal Statutes

- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (16 USC 1531–1543)

- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661, et seq.)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 701, et seq.)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668-668c)
- Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA) and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (WQA) (33 USC 1251 et seq., as amended)
- Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 USC 4201 et seq., as amended)
- The Sikes Act (16 USC 670a-670o, 74 Stat. 1052)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601, et seq., as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 USC 6901)
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 USC 2601 et seq., as amended)
- NHPA of 1966 (54 USC 300101 et seq., as amended)
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-470mm)
- Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7401 et seq., as amended)
- Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 USC 4901–4918)

Regulations

- AR 405-70, *Utilization of Real Property*
- Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800)

Executive Orders

- EO 11514, *Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality* (as amended by EO 11991)
- EO 11988, *Floodplain Management as amended by EO 13690*
- EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*
- EO 12088, *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards*
- EO 12372, *Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs*
- EO 12580, *Superfund Implementation*
- EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*
- EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*
- EO 13186, *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*
- EO 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management* (amended by EO 13423)
- EO 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*

- EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*
- EO 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the Proposed Action. Federal Code 32 CFR 651 (AR 200-2) and Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR Part 1500) require the identification of reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Action, including the No Action Alternative.

This EA will consider, compare, and evaluate two alternatives, the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action alternative, USAG Fort Carson would continue with management of cultural resources under the current ICRMP and according to applicable laws and regulations, but without integration of the discretionary and substantive changes within the 2017 ICRMP. The Proposed Action is to implement the revised ICRMP.

The Proposed Action is identified as the Army's Preferred Alternative.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is implementation of the 2017 ICRMP. The primary mission of the Cultural Resources Program is to support military training requirements, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that stewardship responsibilities are met. The 2017 ICRMP is a five-year planning document that provides sufficient information for decision-makers to achieve that mission. It also allows internal and external stakeholders to know how the installation intends to meet those requirements. As described in the 2017 ICRMP, which is incorporated by reference, the Cultural Resources Program involves inherently low impact activities, which include: light vehicle traffic on roads and trails, foot traffic, data collection, minor digging with hand tools, site marking, and similar activities. Extensive excavation is not anticipated and would require additional Section 106 consultation and NEPA analysis. The proposed action would not conflict with any law, regulation, directive, or with the implementation of the Sikes Act-required Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) or other environmental programs at USAG Fort Carson.

The 2017 ICRMP is broken into sections that include:

- Introduction
- Legislative and Regulatory Requirements
- Installation Overview
- Planning Level Survey
- Cultural Resources Management Strategy
- Cultural Resources Program Guidance and Procedures

- Standard Operating Procedures
- References Cited
- Appendices that include points of contact, NEPA documentation, Programmatic Agreements, and a list of all known cultural resources on USAG Fort Carson-managed Lands

2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Consideration of the No Action Alternative is a requirement of the NEPA process. It provides a basis of comparison for the Proposed Action and also serves as a baseline against which to judge the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Action. Under this alternative, cultural resources will continue to be managed in accordance with the existing programmatic agreements, comprehensive agreements, and applicable laws and regulations. The low impact activities described in 2.1 would continue to occur, but under this alternative a revised management plan to guide those actions would not exist.

The 2017 ICRMP is a required update to the existing version of the ICRMP, which has been previously assessed and is being updated through this process. The previous ICRMP was broadly coordinated and NEPA reviewed, therefore consideration of the proposed action and "no action alternative" represents a sufficient comparator for this analysis.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A detailed description of the installation overview and affected environment is described in chapter 3 of the 2017 ICRMP. The 2017 ICRMP is therefore incorporated by reference. Both 40 CFR 1500.1 and 32 CFR 651.6 express the intention to eliminate excess and duplicate paperwork where possible.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This portion of the EA presents the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives on the Valued Environmental Components (VECs). The impacts are determined through analysis of the current information and data related to cultural resources and their preservation and management presented in the 2017 ICRMP. The section immediately following will list and briefly discuss those VECs not addressed.

3.2 ISSUES NOT ADDRESSED

The following VECs have been screened from further review in this environmental assessment as they were found to be negligible when reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of environmental scientists, cultural and natural resource specialists and planners. A brief synopsis will be provided below for each factor screened and dismissed.

3.2.1 Land Use

Cultural resources are located throughout the installation, and as determinations of eligibility of sites are made, some areas previously restricted will become accessible to training activity. Additionally, as new cultural resources are discovered, those areas may be restricted while consultation is undertaken to determine eligibility for listing in the

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Neither the No Action nor the Preferred Alternative would have an impact of this process and therefore no impact is expected. As an example, training areas that are currently restricted to dismount only except on existing roads will not be changed to allow for vehicle travel off-road as a result of the implementation of the proposed action. Any change to this current training restriction would require its own appropriate environmental analysis.

Training and operational support activities at the PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. Military usage of the PCMS and any associated reasonably foreseeable cumulative impacts were addressed in the 2015 PCMS EIS. If changes to military training types or usage, other than what was analyzed under the 2015 PCMS EIS, are proposed then those new proposals would require their own NEPA analysis, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, which would be analyzed in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation.

3.2.2 Noise

It is not anticipated that any activities associated with cultural resource management under either the No Action or Preferred Alternative would result in anything beyond limited, short duration noise impacts related to conventional daily activities on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands.

3.2.3 Socioeconomics

No activities or programs associated with cultural resource management under either the No Action or the Preferred Alternative are anticipated to produce long-term positive or negative impacts to the regional socioeconomic climate. Small, limited duration contracts may be awarded to accomplish projects associated with cultural resource management, but it is anticipated that such contracts would be well below any threshold that would impact the regional economic climate.

3.2.4 Environmental Justice

It is not anticipated that any activities, research, studies, or programs associated with cultural resource management under either the No Action or Preferred Alternative would have significant impacts on minority and/or low-income populations.

3.2.5 Transportation

It is not anticipated that any activities associated with the No Action or the Preferred Alternative would have any impacts, positive or negative, to existing transportation.

3.2.6 Hazardous Substances

It is not anticipated that any activities, research, studies, or programs associated with cultural resource management under either the No Action or Preferred Alternative would have significant impacts on hazardous substance usage.

3.2.7 Health and Safety

Both the No Action and Preferred Alternative would not involve new construction or activities that would otherwise result in a risk of health and safety to workers or other

individuals. Safety procedures for field work activities are regularly covered by staff and supervisors.

3.2.8 Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Neither the No Action nor the Preferred Alternative would alter the current scenic quality of the areas in view on or outside Fort Carson.

3.2.9 Air Space Use

Transportation of staff and equipment in relation to the No Action and Preferred alternative would not use aircraft, nor would it infringe upon any aircraft maneuvering. Therefore no significant impacts are anticipated.

3.3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.3.1 AIR QUALITY

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, air quality would continue to be managed under the title V permit in accordance with state and federal regulations. The current ICRMP does not propose any large-scale land disturbance or equipment usage that would contribute to fugitive dust. Periodic vehicular traffic and associated cultural program actions at sites and survey areas would not have a significant impact.

Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, no significant changes to existing air quality would be anticipated. Periodic vehicular traffic and associated cultural program actions at sites and survey areas would not have a significant impact. Nor would the 2017 ICRMP allow for any air quality laws or regulations to be circumvented.

3.3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, cultural resources would continue to be managed according to applicable laws and regulations. No significant impacts to cultural resources would be anticipated. It is anticipated that cultural resources management would be slightly less effective without a revised management plan that incorporates more recent guidance and accurate information, measurable objectives, and standard operating procedures.

Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, cultural resources management would benefit from revised and more relevant guidance. A variety of aspects of cultural resource management have changed over the past ten years. Programmatic agreements, site monitoring plans, and newer site protection techniques have become necessary adaptations to improve the management of cultural resources. Implementing a plan that incorporates those revisions would provide decision makers with the necessary information to make important decisions related to cultural resource management.

3.3.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

No Action Alternatives
Under the No Action Alternative, soils would continue to be minimally impacted as a result of cultural resource management activities. Excavation activities are generally small scale, therefore localized impacts would be temporary in nature. The impacts associated with traveling to and from areas, surveying, inventorying, monitoring and marking sites are negligible.

Preferred Alternative
Under the Preferred Alternative, it is anticipated that soils would not be significantly impacted. Excavation activities generally affect small areas. In the event that a larger scale of excavation would need to be undertaken; the areas would be returned to their natural state and reseeded with native plant species upon completion. The impacts associated with traveling to and from areas, surveying, inventorying, monitoring and marking sites, are negligible.

3.3.4 WATER RESOURCES

No Action Alternative
Under the No Action Alternative, water resources would not be significantly affected. Water resources would continue to be maintained through erosion mitigation efforts in conjunction with the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program and the implementation of stormwater runoff Best Management Practices (BMPs). No additional use of water is anticipated.

Preferred Alternative
Under the Preferred Alternative, water resources would be managed identically to the No Action Alternative. In the event that excavation, or other field activities would be required, BMPs would be implemented in accordance with stormwater guidelines.

3.3.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Biological resources are managed in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and would continue regardless of the decision on this proposal to implement the 2017 ICRMP.

No Action Alternative

Flora
Under the No Action Alternative, vegetative communities would continue to be managed as per the 2013-2017 INRMP. Activities prescribed in the current ICRMP would continue to have insignificant impacts.

Wetlands
Under the No Action Alternative, wetlands would continue to be managed in accordance with the 2013-2017 INRMP. No net loss of wetlands guides USAG Fort Carson land

management.

Fauna
Under the No Action Alternative, vertebrate wildlife, to include terrestrial, aquatic, and avifauna species, would continue to be managed within the auspices of the 2013-2017 INRMP. ICRMP activities are coordinated as to avoid interfering with protected species such as migratory birds and bald and golden eagles. No significant impacts have been identified.

Preferred Alternative

Flora
Under the Preferred Alternative, vegetative communities would continue to be minimally impacted. Site examination, and marking with Seibert stakes and boulders is minimally invasive. Excavation of sites is generally small scale, but in the event that larger scale excavation would be necessary, rehabilitation of the site would be required.

Wetlands
Under the Preferred Alternative, wetlands on Fort Carson and PCMS would be managed by a three-tiered mitigation procedure that encompasses avoidance, minimization, and compensation. The Clean Water Act and EO 11990 (Wetlands Protection), reinforce wetlands management and protection on both installations. There are no anticipated impacts or benefits to wetlands associated with the Preferred Alternative.

Fauna
Under the Preferred Alternative, vertebrate wildlife, to include terrestrial, aquatic, and avifauna, would not be impacted significantly. As with the no action alternative, when cultural resource management activities must be performed in areas where sensitive or protected wildlife species are present, cultural activities would be scheduled in cooperation with Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division conservation staff members.

3.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

NEPA requires the analysis of cumulative impacts on the human and natural environment. Guidance on cumulative impacts from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is provided in 40 CFR 1508.7.

Cumulative impacts associated with cultural resources management span the majority of Fort Carson-managed lands. As such, potential past, present, and future impacts (positive as well as negative) with implications for cultural resource management are taken into account during the development and analysis of the plan.

USAG Fort Carson has been in existence approximately 70 years and continues to adapt in response to an evolving military mission. As a result, constant upgrades, new infrastructure and technological improvements are required.

A general list of activities considered includes:

- Butts Army Airfield construction (control tower, hangars, associated support facilities)
- Renewable energy projects (solar array, roof top panels)
- Housing deconstruction and construction (barracks, family housing)
- Maintenance facilities upgrades (motor pools)
- Administrative and training facilities (headquarters, climbing facility, flight simulators)
- Training range construction and maintenance

Appendix A contains a convenient and more specific list of the recent past, ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

The ICRMP is a tool that outlines a strategy to manage cultural resources in relation to foreseeable actions on USAG Fort Carson managed lands. And while it is a management plan that must abide by all applicable laws and regulations, when taking into account all the past, present, and future actions, implementation of the 2017 ICRMP will likely benefit cultural resources.

The current existing environmental staff is comprised of over 45 environmental specialists (government/contractor), which currently includes 9 cultural resource specialists. This represents an in-place and funded resource for implementation and monitoring of the preservation efforts, land use, and the effectiveness of integrated cultural resource program. They are a monitoring and enforcement capability that is currently funded and for which continued funding will be sought and for which the anticipated necessary funding is expected to be available

Furthermore, by design, cultural projects and activities at Fort Carson and PCMS are integrated into a comprehensive process of environmental review and subject to revision based on the comments and recommendations of on-staff subject matter experts, thereby mitigating their individual and collective environmental impacts to all potentially impacted resources. Additionally, through the development of programmatic agreements and comprehensive agreement documents, resources can be prioritized for the better protection of cultural resources.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the 2017 ICRMP involves inherently low impact activities, which include: light vehicle traffic on roads and trails, foot traffic, data collection, minor digging with hand tools, site marking and similar activities. Extensive excavation is not anticipated and would require additional Section 106 consultation and NEPA analysis. Based upon this environmental analysis, it is determined that the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP would have minimal impact on the environment with a slightly beneficial impact on cultural resources. No significant impacts to VECs are anticipated. Implementation of the 2017 ICRMP would help prioritize effective management of

cultural resources.

The result of this analysis of the Proposed Action does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required and preparation of a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate.

5.0 PERSONS CONTACTED

Altepeter, Lana - Air Quality Program Manager, DPW
Benford, Deb - NEPA Program Manager, DPW
Burton, Kacey – Archaeologist / GIS Analyst, Stell Environmental, Contractor, DPW
Eberle, Terry – AST / UST Program Manager, DPW
Frisckorn, Cheryl - RCRA Program Manager, DPW
Gray, Dan – Forestry Technician, DPW
Hennessy, Bill – Attorney, HQ, 4th Infantry Division & Fort Carson Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
Kluever, Bryan – Wildlife Biologist, DPW
Kolise, Jennifer – Acting Cultural Resources Manager, DPW
Kulbeth, James CWA Section 404 Coordinator, DPW
Linn, Jeffrey – Conservation Branch Chief, DPW
Martin, David – Asbestos, Lead, Toxics Program Manager, DPW
Noonan, Harold – Wastewater / Drinking Water Program Manager, DPW
Rodriguez, Dawn – Noxious Weeds Program Manager, DPW
Rohrs, Suzy – Stormwater Program Manager, DPW
Thomas, Wayne – NEPA and Cultural Management Branch Chief, DPW
Whiting, Betty – Archaeological Technician, Stell Environmental, Contractor, DPW
Zayatz, Jason – Forester, DPW

Appendix A: Recent Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects

Main Post and Down Range - Completed Projects

- Banana Belt Building Upgrades
- COARNG Regional Training Institute
- Climbing/Rappelling Wall
- Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle hangar

Main Post and Down Range - In Progress Projects

- Shadow UAS Range Training Facility
- Austere UAS Runway
- Automated Infantry Platoon Battle Course
- Family Housing deconstruction and new construction
- Teller Dam Repair
- Iron Horse Park Area Development
- 1st Space Brigade Operations Building Improvements
- BN Operations Facility
- RSE Facility
- Language Training Facility
- Renovation of Bldg 7418
- Special Forces Mountaineering Facility
- Headquarters
- THOR3 facility

Main Post and Down Range – Future Projects

- Battlefield Weather Support Facility
- Ammo Supply Point expansion
- 13th ASOS expansion
- Colorado Army National Guard Readiness Center
- Charter Oak Ranch road improvement
- Cheyenne Mountain Trap/Skeet range addition
- National Institute Center of Excellence
- Energy Training Facility
- Utility Improvements
- Language Training Facility

Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) - Completed Projects

- Air control tower
- Barracks
- Unheated Storage building
- Consolidated BN HQ
- Flight Simulator
- GSAB Hangar
- Interim Aircraft Maintenance Facilities (LAMS “B”)
- Butts Army Airfield Runway Improvements
- Consolidated Fire, Safety & Security Facility
- Maintenance Equipment Storage Facility
- Vehicle Bridge and Road

- Central Energy Plant

Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) - Projects In Progress

- Addition to Hangar 9620
- Attack BN Maintenance Hangar
- Alpha Ramp Pavement
- Rotary Wing Taxiway
- Renovation of Bldg 7416
- ASB hangar
- Unmanned Aerial System Hangar

Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) - Future Projects

- Vehicle Maintenance Facility
- Company Operations Facilities
- Physical Fitness Center
- Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility

PCMS - Projects Completed

- Fire Station
- Boundary Fence Upgrades

PCMS - Projects In Progress

- Wash Rack and Associated Utilities

PCMS - Future Projects

- Fueling Facility
- Rail Spur Repairs

Appendix B: Public Comments Received

Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fiscal Years 2017-2021
Environmental Assessment
Comments on the January 2017 EA and Draft FNSI

ID: 1	Date: 03/01/17	Name: Jean Aguerre	Affiliation: Not 1 More Acre!	Method: Email

Note: Exhibits referenced in the following comment are available in Appendix C

Comment:

Dear NEPA Coordinator:

On behalf of Not 1 More Acre! , ("N1MA!"), the following comments are submitted on the Environmental Assessment, ("EA"), Draft Finding of No Significant Impact, ("FONSI"), and the Draft Final Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan for 2017-2021, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, CO ("Draft Final ICRMP").

N1MA! is a Colorado non-profit corporation formed to promote the ecological, cultural, and economic health of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico.

I. N1MA's Detailed Comments on Draft ICRMP Disregarded; Draft Final ICRMP With Minor Edits Wholly Inadequate.

On Oct. 21, 2016, N1MA! timely submitted five written pages of comments on the Draft ICRMP. In that letter, N1MA! pointed out the failed history of attempts to protect cultural resources at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site ("PCMS"), pointed out several key flaws in Army analysis of, and protection of, cultural resources at the site, and made several significant proposals for changes to be included in the Draft Final ICRMP that would be badly needed in order for the Army to comply on an ongoing basis with the National Historic Preservation Act, (" NHPA"), the National Environmental Policy Act, ("NEPA"), the Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. 670a-670o, 74 Stat. 1052, as amended, and other applicable laws. These included:

* The " streamlined" Section I 06 process envisioned in the Draft ICRMP omitted two critically important responsibilities under the NHPA and applicable regulations: to (I) determine what effect the proposed activity will have on eligible historic resources; and (2) attempt to resolve or mitigate any adverse effects to eligible historic resources

Response:

1. Thank you for your comments, which we will answer by following your major topical divisions. The draft 2017 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) was submitted to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties, including Not 1 More Acre! (N1MA!), for review. A consulting party meeting was held on December 7, 2016, to which N1MA! was invited. At this meeting, we discussed input from the various consulting parties. The USAG Fort Carson fully considered all written and verbal comments received from the consulting parties, including N1MA!. We responded to your comments in a letter dated December 28, 2016; see Appendix C, Exhibit B.

The draft final 2017 ICRMP meets the requirements set forth in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1. Our efforts are consistent with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Sikes Act primarily addresses natural resources concerns, and our robust compliance with the Sikes Act is demonstrated through our current Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), which is available at: http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html. Additionally, the USAG Fort Carson does maintain a Conservation Program, which includes public outdoor recreation, in full compliance with the Sikes Act.

* Necessarily these steps along with preparation of an Environmental Assessment must be undertaken prior to activities that may damage historic register eligible properties to satisfy NHPA and NEPA. *Unlike the Draft ICRMP, the Army's own After Action Reviews, ("AARs"), document years of significant impacts from military training and operations at PCMS on cultural resources. These were not disclosed in the Draft ICRMP. See Exhibit "A". * The use of incorrect data in Table F-5 Archaeological Sites Documented on the PCMS was inappropriate, wherein sites originally listed as eligible for National Historic Register listing were re-evaluated after Army damage to the sites and later found "ineligible." Table F-5 does not disclose this change. N1MA! Asked that conclusions of PCMS cultural resource managers and staff be independently verified in the Final ICRMP using the *original* site evaluations / recordings as the baseline on all sites. * The analysis methodologies used by the military's managers to predict potential environmental and cultural "benefits" from adoption of the ICRMP were not based on sound scientific principles or actual experience demonstrated by years of AARs. Now, reviewing the Draft Final ICRMP, the Draft FONSI, and the EA, it is apparent that only minor changes were made to the Draft ICRMP and virtually all of the constructive proposals for improvement submitted by N1MA! were essentially disregarded. Accordingly, N1MA! believes the Draft Final ICRMP, EA and FONS are wholly inadequate and, if adopted, would constitute violations of NHPA, NEPA and the Sikes Act and other applicable law. The Army, at this point, should either prepare a full-blown Environmental Impact Statement, ("EIS"), or supplement its EA with additional analysis and mitigation in such a way as to permit a reasonable FONSI, if that is possible.	The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has promulgated regulations, which establish the requirements for compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. Section 800.14 of those regulations establish procedures applicable when the effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or when effects cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking. Pursuant to those regulations, the USAG Fort Carson, SHPO, and ACHP executed three programmatic agreements (PAs) after consultation with a broad array of interested parties and a period of public review and comment. 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii) states “Compliance with the procedures established by an approved PA satisfies the agency’s section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated...” The three PAs have stipulations that state if a proposed undertaking is not covered under one of the exemptions or will occur within the boundaries of a historic property, then the USAG Fort Carson follow the procedures set forth in 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7. Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP provides guidance and procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, including assessing effects to historic properties (Section 6.1.5) and resolving for adverse effects (Section 6.1.6). Section 7.1, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) No. 1 – Section 106 Compliance for Project Proponents, outlines the steps to be taken by project proponents to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Figure 7-1 is a flowchart documenting these steps, which does include assessing effects and resolving for adverse effects. A programmatic agreement, by its very nature, prospectively considers the potential effects to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA before the agency’s activity commences. Training and operational support activities at PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. Any future proposed actions will be further reviewed and assessed as required by 32 CFR 651. Additionally, the 2017 ICRMP will not be implemented until the NEPA process is completed. Furthermore, the PAs and the 2017 ICRMP require USAG Fort Carson to follow the procedures set forth in 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 for any undertaking that may potentially adversely affect a historic property. All factors establishing full NEPA compliance are reviewed and analyzed prior to determining if a proposed action can proceed. The Army acknowledges prior impacts to cultural resources at Fort Carson and PCMS. Your excerpt of the AARs from 1985 to 2001 will be included in this record and tables within the 2017 ICRMP will be updated where necessary. The ICRMP is a management plan, a guidance document, on how the USAG Fort Carson will comply with relevant legislation and agreement documents. As part of the 2017 ICRMP, a discussion of the types of cultural resources and the work conducted to identify and evaluate these resources is included (Chapter 4), as well as proposed cultural resources projects over the next five years (Chapter 5) and types of impacts to cultural resources from Army actions (Chapter 3), is included. Tables 4-2 and 4-3 do reference

	after action reports. In addition, the ICRMP is a living document and will be reviewed annually and updated accordingly. The ICRMP will be fully updated/revised every five years. These five-year updates/revisions will be reviewed by internal and external stakeholders. All site documentation and reports of investigation are reviewed by the SHPO. All determinations of eligibility listed in Table F-5 have SHPO concurrence. In addition, the USAG Fort Carson has worked, and continues to work, with the SHPO to ensure all data are accurate. As we continue to re-evaluate "needs data" sites (i.e., those sites for which a determination of eligibility cannot be made based on the level of effort of the current investigation), determinations of eligibility are updated with which we must request SHPO concurrence. Sites previously determined eligible for inclusion to the NRHP may be re-evaluated and determined ineligible due to changing perspectives over time. This is done in consultation with the SHPO. Also, data recovery may occur to eligible sites as a mitigation to resolve for adverse effects to historic properties associated with an undertaking. This data recovery is conducted in consultation with the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties. Once all data have been recovered, the site may now be considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. All determinations of eligibility (and changes to those determinations) must be reviewed and concurred upon by the SHPO. In cases where the USAG Fort Carson and the SHPO disagree on a determination of eligibility, then the Keeper of the National Register will decide the site's eligibility status. The draft 2017 ICRMP was submitted to the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties. Comments received have been addressed in the draft final 2017 ICRMP. Regarding compliance with NHPA, NEPA, and Sikes Act compliance, see above.
II. Minimal Draft FONSI and EA, Without Any Mitigation, Fails to Satisfy Legal Standards Under NEPA. The FONSI is not Convincing, and the EA is Not Meaningful and Did Not Take a 'Hard Look' at Potential Impacts to Cultural Resources. Here, the draft FONSI is two pages. It contains no proposed mitigation as a basis for finding that impacts would be insignificant. It essentially sweeps everything that N1MA! has pointed out under the rug. There is not even a response to N1MA!'s comments in the document, or in an appendix. Here, the draft EA is 10 pages. It contains no alternative other than no action and the proposed action. It contains no proposed mitigation. Everything is vague and ludicrously positive given the poor history of Department of Defense protection of cultural resources at PCMS. Both the EA and FONS I are inadequate and violate NEPA, as follows: * **Convincing Statement of Reasons**. Under NEPA, "[t]o support an EA/FONSI, an agency must	**2.** The purpose of this environmental assessment is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the ICRMP. The 2017 ICRMP is a required update to the existing version of the ICRMP, which has been previously assessed and is being updated through this process. The previous ICRMP was broadly coordinated and NEPA reviewed, therefore consideration of the proposed action and "no action alternative" represents a sufficient comparator for this analysis. Also, the 2017 ICRMP is not a single proposed act to be voted up or down, but a multifaceted compilation of specialized and applied knowledge. This management plan is designed to be a tool to be used in all aspects of cultural resources management. Activities must still adhere to applicable federal and state laws. There are no other alternatives that satisfy the DoDI and AR 200-1 to develop and maintain an ICRMP. The Proposed Action is to implement the 2017 version of the ICRMP, or not (No Action Alternative). Per Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance, alternatives (other than the preferred alternative and no-action alternative) do not require analysis and documentation in an EA

produce 'a convincing statement of reasons to explain why a project's impacts are insignificant.'" *Pacific Marine Conservation Council, Inc., v. Evans*, 200 F.Supp.2d 11 94, 1204 (N .D.Cal. 2002). * **High Quality Information**. Information in an EA must be of "high quality" because "[a]ccurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA." *League of Wilderness Defenders v. Zielinski,* 187 F.Supp.2d 1263, 170 (D.Ore.2002)(emphasis in original). * **Vague EA Inadequate.** An EA may be inadequate if it is "couched in very general and vague terms," if it does not contain "enough evidence or analysis ...to determine whether an EIS is necessary," or if it spends "more time describing the proposed alternative and the requirements of NEPA than I it does I analyzing the proposed alternative and complying with the requirements of NEPA." *American Oceans Campaign V. Daley*, 183 r.Supp.2d I, 20 (D.D.C. 2000). * **Research Necessary**. "NEPA requires each agency to undertake research needed adequately to expose environmental harms." *Sierra Club v. Norton,* 207 F.Supp.2d 13 10, 1335 (S .D. Ala. 2002). * **Must be Meaningful.** "Although an EA is less burdensome than an EIS, it still represents a meaningful analysis of the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action." *Dine Citizens Against Ruining Our Env't v. Klein*, 747 F.Supp.2d 1234, 1249 (D. Colo. 2010). * **Realistic Evaluation.** A federal agency's Environmental Assessment "must give a realistic evaluation of the total impacts and cannot isolate a proposed project, viewing it in a vacuum." *Grand Canyon Trust v. Federal Aviation Administration*, 290 F.3d 339, 342 (D.C.Cir. 2002). * **Mitigation May be Employed**. "In cases where an environmental assessment is the appropriate environmental document, there still may be mitigation measures or alternatives that would be desirable to consider and adopt even though the impacts of the proposal will not be 'significant.' .... The appropriate mitigation measures can be imposed as enforceable permit conditions, or adopted as part of the agency final decision in the same manner mitigation measures are adopted in the formal Record of Decision that is required in EIS cases." U.S. Council on Environmental Quality's *Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations*, Q.39, 46 Fed. Reg. 18026, 18037-38 (March 23, 1981). * **Effectiveness of Mitigation Must be Explored**. "A perfunctory description, or mere listing of mitigation measures, without supporting analytical data, is insufficient to support a finding of no significant impact ....' [A] discussion of mitigation measures' effectiveness is an "essential component of a reasonably complete mitigation discussion"; mitigation discussion without at least some evaluation of effectiveness is useless in making [the] determination [of whether environmental impacts can be avoided].'" Gifford Pinchot Task Force v. Perez. 2014 U.S. Dist. Lexis	unless an unresolved conflict concerning available resources exist. Therefore, we believe sufficient courses of action, options, opportunities, and alternatives have been fully explored and incorporated into the proposed action and the no action alternative. The management of cultural resources has been and continues to be carried out according to applicable laws and regulations as discussed in the draft final 2017 ICRMP. Implementation of the 2017 ICRMP would not allow USAG Fort Carson to disregard any of those requirements. The implementation of the cultural resources program involves inherently low impact activities, which include: light vehicle traffic on roads and trails, foot traffic, data collection, minor digging with hand tools, site marking and similar activities. Extensive excavation is not anticipated and would require additional Section 106 consultation and NEPA analysis. Therefore, implementation of the 2017 ICRMP does not result in any significant environmental impacts, and does not require any offsetting mitigation. This EA does not address training and operational support activities. Those impacts have been previously identified in environmental impact statements of record. In order to ensure the 2017 ICRMP is implemented in an environmentally responsible manner, the USAG Fort Carson maintains an active environmental management program that employs a full array of best management practices (BMPs) and environmental programs to ensure compliance, stewardship, and sustainability of those areas potentially impacted by this action. The existing environmental staff and programs represent a current and foreseeable resource for stewardship and for implementation of the 2017 ICRMP and adoption of BMPs. The current existing environmental staff is comprised of over 45 environmental specialists (government/contractor), which currently includes 9 cultural resource specialists. The subject matter experts on the environmental staff coordinate and review all proposed actions, providing recommendations and compliance requirements. Any cultural resource activity or project, which has the potential to have an environmental impact, is subject to a comprehensive environmental review by the entire environmental staff through the NEPA program. For example, cultural implementation projects, such as repair and maintenance of historic properties and placement of boulders around cultural resources, will be reviewed through the work order and NEPA analysis processes in place. The Installation's environmental staff represents an in-place and funded resource for implementation and monitoring of the preservation efforts, land use, training models, and the effectiveness of integrated cultural resource programs. They are a monitoring and enforcement capability that is currently funded and for which continued funding will be sought and for which the anticipated necessary funding is expected to be available.

90631, 107-08 (D.Ore. 2014). * **Reasonable Alternatives Must be Studied**. "The obligation to consider alternatives to the proposed action is at the heart of the NEPA process, and is 'operative even if the agency finds no significant environmental impact.' .... The existence of a viable but unexamined alternative renders an alternatives analysis, and the EA which relies upon it, inadequate." *Dine Citizens Against Ruining Our Env't v. Klein,* 747 F.Supp.2d 1234, 1254, 1256 (D.Colo. 2010). * **Vague Mitigation Inadequate**. Where an agency cites no mitigation measures other than compliance with the law, without providing any details, the agency has failed to take the requisite "hard look" at the mitigation of impacts on scientific, cultural, and historical resources*. Dine Citizens Against Ruining Our Env't v. Klein*, 747 F.Supp.2d 1234, 1259 (D.Colo. 2010). * **Must be Factual, Thoughtful and Probing.** "In order to comply with NEPA's 'hard look' requirement, the ... EA must not only reflect the agency's thoughtful and probing reflection of the possible impacts associated with the proposed project, but also provide a reviewing court with the necessary factual specificity to conduct its review." *Dine Citizens Against Ruining Our Env't v. Klein*, 747 F.Supp.2d 1234, 1257 (D.Colo. 2010). "**Nonjurisdictional Alternatives Must be Studied Also.** An alternative that is outside the legal jurisdiction of the lead agency must still be analyzed in the EIS if it is reasonable." CEQ's *Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ'.*\·*National Environmental Policy Act Regulations*, Q.2(b), 46 Fed.Reg. 18026, 18027 (March 23, 1981). **III. The EA Fails to Account for Impacts Likely Because the Draft Final ICRMP Provides For Cultural Resource Monitoring In Most Cases Only After Damage is Done in Maneuvers, Exercises and Operations at PCMS.** One major failing with the EA is that it fails to account for the fact that the Draft Final ICRMP makes clear that other than infrequent monitoring, §6.5 p.123, cultural resources site monitoring occurs primarily by after action inspections: "An after action inspection may be conducted after large-scale maneuver training exercises and natural events that necessitate emergency operations, such as a wildland fire. After action inspections could also occur following land management activities, such as prescribed burns or land rehabilitation projects; company-level training exercises; natural events that may not necessarily have associated emergency operations, such as flash floods or tornados; large-scale construction projects; and **similar situations , and will be at the discretion of the CRM based on location and scope of project. Per Stipulation IV.B of the PCMS PA, after action inspections must occur within 90 calendar days following brigade-level training exercises conducted at the**	**3.** This EA assesses the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP**.** Training and operational support activities at PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. The Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program will not be “infrequently monitoring” protected cultural resources, but will be either inspecting or monitoring sites on a consistent basis, in addition to after action inspections that may occur. The draft final 2017 ICRMP outlines a robust monitoring program to include routine inspections (Section 6.5.1.1), after action inspections (Section 6.5.1.2), and long-term monitoring (Section 6.5.2). The Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program has completed baseline monitoring, i.e. a site condition assessment, at all protected resources at Fort Carson, and at 300 protected resources on the PCMS, with an additional 251 currently undergoing baseline monitoring. Baseline monitoring provides a current conditions assessment of the site from which future routine inspections, after action inspections, and long-term monitoring visits can be compared.

PCMS. For all other situations, after action inspections should be conducted in a reasonable timeframe, as the training schedule allows access downrange." §6.5. 1.2 at pp.125- 126. (emphasis supplied). As with so many things Department of Defense runs, this gets the problem exactly backward. The requirement of NEPA with respect to federal actions, and NHPA with respect to undertakings, is that an agency must "look before it leaps." *Greater Yellowstone Coalition v. Lewis*, 628 F.3d I 143, I 158 (9'11 Cir. 20 I O)(J .Fletcher dissenting). On the other hand, by waiting until after damage is potentially already done to "go on the lookout," the Army is not protecting cultural resources properly - all it is doing is surveying the damage after it may well be too late to do anything. In the Draft Final ICRMP, the authors euphemistically describe this as "streamlining the Section 106 process for undertakings that occur on PCMS." §4.3. p.69. Admittedly this backward plan stems at least in part from unfortunate provisions in the 2014 Programmatic Agreement U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado, ("2014 PA"). Appendix D-3, p.312. Section II.A . of the 2014 PA states that: "Exempted undertakings, as listed in Appendix I, require no further consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA." Appendix I then goes on to list "exempted undertakings" to include, (1) at the Cantonment area , training and training support activities, various construction, maintenance , repair, deconstruction and land management activities; (2) at the Numbered Training Areas and Live-fire Ranges, Live-fire Training, Maneuver Training, Excavation Training and Operational Support Activities, including various construction, maintenance, repair, deconstruction and land management activities. Even at the Hogback, and Lettered Training Areas D, E, F, G, H and Interior Fenced Boundary, "dismounted training" and "operational support activities" are exempt from ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to the training or activity, and so are a variety of operational support activities including maintenance, repair, deconstruction and land management activities. Section IV.B. of the 2014 PA states that: "Following each brigade maneuver exercise USAG shall inspect all protected properties within the exercise area established for the training. The inspection will occur within 90 calendar days following the exercise."	As described in the draft final 2017 ICRMP (Section 6.5.1, p. 123-124), the intent of routine inspections is to visit protected cultural resources that require more frequent visitation to ascertain if the protection measures have been effective, to determine if active looting or vandalism at the site is occurring or has recently occurred, and to ensure that burial locations are intact. These inspections are scheduled according to an impact risk categorization based on: 1) determination of eligibility, 2) type and level of military training in the area, 3) presence or suspected presence of human remains, 4) evidence of recent looting or vandalism at sites, and 5) Native American concerns (Section 6.5.1.1). At Fort Carson, sites will be inspected every six months (high frequency), two years (moderate frequency), or five years (low frequency) in accordance with Stipulation IV.A of the Fort Carson Downrange PA (Section 6.5.1.1). At the PCMS, sites will be inspected every year (high frequency), three years (moderate frequency), or five years (low frequency) in accordance with Stipulation IV.A of the PCMS PA (Section 6.5.1.1.). The difference in inspection frequency between Fort Carson and the PCMS is based on the training usage and intensity at both facilities. As discussed in the draft final 2017 ICRMP (Section 6.5.1), the intent of an after action inspection is to document any impacts associated with a specific undertaking or event for all protected resources located within the area of potential effects (APEs). Examples for when these after action inspections may occur are after large-scale maneuver training exercises, wildland fire or other natural events requiring emergency operations, prescribed burns, large-scale construction projects, et cetera (Section 6.5.1.2). The Fort Carson Built Environment PA and the Fort Carson Downrange PA do not have stipulations for after action inspections; only the PCMS PA stipulates that after action inspections must occur within 90 days following brigade-level training exercises conducted at the PCMS (Stipulation IV.B). Section 6.5.2 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP states the intention of long-term monitoring on a cyclic basis is to detect changes in site condition due to impacts from both natural (e.g. erosion) and human (e.g. military training) sources. Long-term monitoring will also inform the Fort Carson Cultural Resource Program on the effectiveness of management activities on the preservation of these protected resources. Similar to routine inspections, long-term monitoring visits are scheduled based on an impact risk categorization; the goal is to monitor sites every year (high frequency monitoring), every five years (moderate frequency monitoring); and every ten years (low frequency monitoring) (Section 6.5.2.3). The PAs do not eliminate the need for Section 106 review of all proposed undertakings. In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the USAG Fort Carson takes into consideration the effects of its actions on historic properties. Section 6.1 – The Section 106 Review Process of the draft final 2017 ICRMP provides guidance to the Cultural Resources Program on its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. Guidance is also provided in Chapter 7 – Standard Operating Procedures. Prior to project initiation and as part of the planning process, all undertakings that

Thus, damaging operations and activities occur regularly without ordinary Section 106 consultations under NHPA, or the development of an Environmental Assessment under NEPA, prior to those operations. The Army merely " picks up the pieces," if any are left, within 90 days after brigade-level maneuvers, and a reasonable time after other maneuvers, exercises or other activities at the discretion of the Cultural Resources Manager ("CRM"). What this means is entirely unclear. Ninety days after brigade-level maneuvers it may well be difficult to determine what damage the maneuvers caused, and to distinguish it from other causes, such as high winds, erosion or wildfires. Thus, even after brigade level maneuvers, post-activity monitoring is likely to be inadequate. A reasonable time afterward for smaller scale maneuvers, training or other activities and operations, entirely in the discretion of the CRM, as suggested by the PA, is also most likely to be inadequate in this native shortgrass steppe environment. By way of example, the FY 16 PCMS PA Annual Report pursuant to the 2014 PA lists at p.9 a "Training Event" at PCMS Numbered TAs as among the Exempted Undertakings that occurred in 2016. Others involving substantial threat of harm to cultural resources included invasive species treatments, road improvements, construction of a tactical vehicle wash facility and prescribed burns Thus, exemption from ordinary Section 106 consultation prior to undertakings appears to be the norm now, not the exception. By adopting the broad exemptions in the 2014 PA, the Draft Final ICRMP makes a significant change from the procedure under the preceding Nov. 17, 1980, memorandum of agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation governing Fort Carson and other DOD lands to be acquired in southeastern Colorado. That agreement at Stipulation V.A.5 required the Army to develop a "procedure for reviewing actions to determine effects (36 CFR Sec. 800.3) on National Register or eligible properties." No exemptions like those in the Draft Final ICRMP and the 2014 PA were included. Thus, by adopting the Draft Final ICRMP which is based on the 2014 PA and its broad exemptions for ordinary Section I 06 consultations prior to undertakings, there is a very significant and negative impact to cultural resources portended. Accordingly, the FONSI's conclusion that adopting the Draft Final lCRMP would result in "positive impacts to cultural resources" and the EA's conclusion that cultural resources "would benefit from revised and more relevant guidance," (p.6), are unconvincing, and make clear that the Army has not taken a "hard look" at likely impacts to cultural resources. Rather, the Army is trying to push the envelope with taking so-called "streamlined" NHPA compliance beyond the bounds of reasonableness in light of the valuable resources at PCMS and the history of repeated damage to	occur on Fort Carson and the PCMS are reviewed by the Cultural Resources Program. The project proponent submits a work request to the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). This work request is then routed through the NEPA Program. The NEPA Coordinators start the NEPA review process, which initiates the Section 106 review process. If the project is an exempted undertaking and will not occur within the boundary of a historic property, then in accordance with the PAs, the Section 106 review process is complete (Stipulation IV.A and IV.B of the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, Stipulation II.A of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, and Stipulation II.A of the PCMS PA). If the project is not an exempted undertaking or is located within the boundaries of a historic property, then Section 106 consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 will be conducted. Once the Section 106 review and/or consultation process is completed the results are reported back through the NEPA Program. Section 7.2 – SOP No. 2: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel addresses the procedures to be followed prior to battalion- and brigade-sized maneuver training exercises and any excavation training on Fort Carson and the PCMS. The larger-scale training exercises are reviewed under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA on a case-by-case basis. The day-to-day, routine training are reviewed under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA on a quarterly basis. Excavation training requests are further coordinated with the Cultural Resources Program. Section 7.3 – SOP No. 3: Emergency Operations details the procedures associated with emergency operations. If the emergency operation is required to preserve life or property, it is exempted from Section 106 consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.12(d) prior to execution of the operation. The Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) will conduct the Section 106 review after the action is completed to mitigate for any adverse effects that may have occurred to a historic property. If the emergency operation is not required to preserve life or property, then the CRM will determine whether the action will affect a historic property. If it will affect a historic property, the CRM will request an expedited Section 106 review from the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties. As stipulated in the PAs (Stipulation VII of the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, Stipulation V of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, and Stipulation VI of the PCMS PA), undertakings are listed in the Annual Report. For the FY 2015 and FY 2016 Annual Reports, the undertakings have been separated into three separate tables: 1) Exempted Undertakings; 2) Non-Exempted Undertakings Requiring Section 106 Consultation; and 3) Other Non-Exempted Undertakings. All undertakings that have been reviewed by the Cultural Resources Program and our management decision are included in these tables. The Annual Reports are submitted to the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and consulting parties for review. In addition, an annual meeting is held with the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and consulting parties to discuss how the USAG Fort Carson is implementing these PAs and our management practices for cultural resources.

them through training exercises and other DOD activities. Certainly, "streamlining" appears hardly warranted where adverse impacts, just by way of example, from the Raider Focus Training Exercise in May-June 2015 and the 2010 Warhorse Rampage Training Exercise remain unresolved. FY 16 PCMS PA Annual Report pursuant to the 2014 PA , §III. Action Updates, I, p.3. The document reveals that 60 protected properties suffered adverse effects during Raider Focus and cumulative effects reportedly are being studied with respect to 36 sites as a result of the Warhorse Rampage. *Id.*	The USAG Fort Carson is doing its due diligence under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA prior to project or training execution. Regarding the completion of NEPA prior to an activity, and the overall net positive benefit that we cite, we believe your objection confuses the NEPA, which is conducted for a training event with the purpose of this environmental assessment, which is to analyze the environmental impacts of the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP. This EA assesses the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP. Training and operational support activities at PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. The USAG Fort Carson has maintained a proactive program for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources, which has resulted in the recordation of over 8,000 resources on Fort Carson and the PCMS. We have implemented a robust inspection and monitoring program, as described in Section 6.5 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP and in accordance with Stipulation IV of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA. The Cultural Resources Program has also implemented various procedures to protect cultural resources, which are described in Section 6.6 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP and in accordance with Stipulation III of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA. Section 6.6.1 outlines the various physical protection measures to be employed, such as Seibert markers, fencing, Carsonite utility markers, boulders, et cetera. Many protected cultural resources within heavy maneuver training areas are marked with fencing, Seibert markers, boulders, or a combination of these physical protection measures. Non-physical protection measures are detailed in Section 6.6.2. These include: 1) administrative policies that limit or prohibit the types of activities that may occur within an area or policies that restrict access to an area; 2) information sharing for planning and training purposes, such as the digital map created for use in tactical vehicles' GPS system; and 3) cultural resources awareness training, which is mandatory for all Soldiers, DoD Civilian employees, contractors, and other users of Fort Carson and the PCMS. Prior to the implementation of this monitoring/inspection program, the Fort Carson Conservation Law Enforcement Officers inspected select and sensitive cultural resources two to four times a year, and still do. The PAs do not eliminate the need for Section 106 review of all proposed undertakings. These PAs were executed between the USAG Fort Carson, the SHPO, and the ACHP. The PAs underwent review by the Native American Tribes, consulting parties, and the public before execution. While the PAs do constitute a prospective review, they do not allow undertakings to be completed on Fort Carson and the PCMS without undergoing review by the Cultural Resources Program. All undertakings are reviewed by the Cultural Resources Program to ascertain potential effects to historic properties. For those undertakings that 1) have the potential to effect a historic property and 2) do not fit into one of the exemptions or occur within a historic property undergo consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 as stipulated in the PAs and discussed in Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. All undertaking reviews are documented in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation and the PA Annual Reports. Cultural resource

	compliance requirements (e.g. applicable SOPs to follow) are provided to the project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders. The USAG Fort Carson is doing its due diligence under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA prior to project or training execution. To reiterate, the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, the Fort Carson Downrange PA, and the PCMS PA are a binding commitment executed by USAG Fort Carson, the SHPO, and the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14. These PAs underwent review by the Native American Tribes, consulting parties, and the public before execution. 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii) states "Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency's section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated..." While the PAs do provide for a streamlined Section 106 review process, it does not allow undertakings to be completed without undergoing review by the Cultural Resources Program. All undertakings are reviewed to determine potential effects to historic properties. For those undertakings that 1) have the potential to effect a historic property and 2) do not fit into one of the exemptions or occur within a historic property undergo consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 as stipulated in the three PAs and discussed in Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. All undertaking reviews are documented in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation and the PA Annual Reports. Cultural resource compliance requirements (e.g. applicable SOPs to follow, areas to be avoided, et cetera) are provided to the project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders. All undertakings are reviewed in accordance with NEPA and 32 CFR Part 651. Based on type of proposed action and if that action meets the definition of a categorical exclusion, the appropriate level of document is prepared. The USAG Fort Carson is doing its due diligence under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA prior to project or training execution. Additionally, the range of training activities and their potential environmental impacts and mitigations are covered in depth in the March 2015 PCMS Training and Operations EIS. Conducting "ordinary Section 106 consultation under NHPA" or developing "Environmental Assessments under NEPA" do not prevent inadvertent impacts to protected cultural resources. Project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders are provided the cultural resource and other environmental compliance requirements by which they must abide to help prevent impacts to the environment. In reference to the after action inspections, these must occur within 90 days of a brigade-sized training per Stipulation IV.B of the PCMS PA, and Section 6.5.1.2 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP expands the occurrence of these after action inspections to include battalion-sized training maneuvers, large-scale operational activities (e.g. prescribed burns or other land management activities), large construction projects, et cetera. These inspections are conducted at the discretion of the CRM based on type of activity, location of activity, likelihood that historic properties may have been effected, and downrange accessibility. In addition to these after action inspections, Section IV.A of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA stipulates that

	protected cultural resources will be monitored/inspected on a routine basis. Section 6.5 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP provides detailed guidance regarding the monitoring program that the USAG Fort Carson has established. The training event (2016-480) listed on page 9 of the FY 2016 PCMS PA Annual Report was a battalion-sized maneuver training event. It underwent review under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Since maneuver training within the Numbered TAs is considered an exempted undertaking under the PCMS PA (Appendix 1, B2) with the caveat that no maneuver training occurs within the boundaries of a protected cultural resource or within unsurveyed areas. The 1-38 IN coordinated with Cultural Resources Program prior to, during, and after the training exercise. Locations of protected cultural resources and unsurveyed areas were provided to the unit. All Soldiers who were part of the training exercise had to take the mandatory cultural resources awareness training. Range Inspectors coordinated their during-the-exercise inspections with the PCMS Archaeologist. No inadvertent entries or other impacts associated with the training exercise occurred. The invasive species treatment project (2016-123) listed on page 6 and page 10 of the FY 2016 PCMS PA Annual Report has undergone review under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA. The suppression of invasive plant species is considered an exempted undertaking under the PCMS PA (Appendix 1, A3b, B4b2, C3b2, and D3b2) for those areas outside of a protected cultural resource. Section 106 consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 was conducted for those portions of the project occurring within a protected cultural resource. Through consultation with the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties, it was decided not to use chemical treatments within protected resources, and it was determined that biological treatments would not pose an adverse effect to a historic property (see Remarks column for Table 1 and Table 2). As stated in the Remarks column of Table 1, the construction of a tactical vehicle wash facility (2016-059 and 2016-099) within the PCMS cantonment listed on page 5 of the FY 2016 PCMS PA Annual Report has undergone several reviews under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA at various stages of the project (2009-129, 2011-219, 2012-205, and 2012-537). Prior to the implementation of the PCMS PA, Section 106 consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 was completed in April 2012. The determination of effect was “no historic properties affected.” Since the implementation of the PCMS PA, new construction within the PCMS cantonment is considered an exempted undertaking (Appendix 1, PC A2a). The prescribed burn plan (2016-368 and 2016-454) listed on page 7 of the FY 2016 PCMS PA Annual Report has undergone several reviews under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA at various stages of the project (2014-586 and 2015-469), as noted in the Remarks column of Table 1. The Fort Carson Wildland Fire Team coordinates closely with the Cultural Resources Program to avoid adversely affecting protected cultural resources, and attempt to protect these resources by

	writing prescriptions that will lower the wildland fire danger near those resources with buildings or structures (e.g. Big Canyon / Crowder Ranch, Red Rocks Ranch, Sharp's Ranch, Brown's Sheep Camp, et cetera). The road improvement project along Main Supply Route (MSR) 1B (2016-112 and 2016-428) listed on page 5 of the FY 2016 PCMS PA Annual Report has undergone review under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA. MSR 1B is an improved roadway on the PCMS, not an unimproved two-track road; therefore, maintenance and repair of this road is considered an exempted undertaking under the PCMS PA (Appendix 1, B4a2 and C3a1). The 615th Engineer Company coordinated closely with the Cultural Resources Program during each phase of the project. As stated in the Remarks column of Table 1, the PCMS Archaeologist monitored all construction activities along the entire length of road being repaired. The 90-day inspection window after a brigade-level exercise at the PCMS is a stipulation of the PCMS PA. There are no stipulations in the PCMS PA (or the other PAs) to inspect protected cultural resources after smaller-scaled maneuvers, land management projects, wildland fire, et cetera. This 90-day window provides enough time to 1) inspect all protected cultural resources within the APE of the training exercise; 2) document any impacts to protected cultural resources associated with the training exercise; 3) assess the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects; 4) compile all the gathered data, fill out the appropriate documentation, and complete the after action report; and 5) submit the after action report to the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties prior to the end of that 90-day window. For example, during the 1SBCT "Raider Focus" Training Exercise conducted at the PCMS in May-June 2015, Jennifer Kolise, PCMS Archaeologist, along with Range Inspectors, inspected protected cultural resources for entries or other impacts – reporting and documenting any observed impacts. She also inspected staging areas and excavation training areas for cultural materials during the course of the training exercise. Immediately after the training exercise was completed, Ms. Kolise accompanied Range Inspectors to determine areas of highest training impacts. Archaeologists from Stell were contracted to assist Ms. Kolise in the inspection of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and documentation of any impacts. These inspections started in June and continued through July. By September, Ms. Kolise had completed the after action report and submitted it to the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties. Impacts associated with military training are easily distinguished from those associated with high winds, wildland fires, or natural erosional processes. Also, one can typically tell how recent an entry may have occurred at a protected resource, and distinguish these from those that occurred historically. As defined in 36 CFR 800.16(o), a memorandum of agreement (MOA) is "the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties." As such, the MOA executed in 1980 records the terms and conditions agreed upon by the USAG Fort Carson, SHPO, and ACHP to resolve the adverse effects to

	historic properties for the acquisition of additional military training lands within southeastern Colorado, i.e. the PCMS. As part of the terms and conditions outlined in the MOA, the USAG Fort Carson will 1) ensure all cultural resource-related investigations under this MOA will be conducted under the direct supervision of an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications; 2) ensure compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and advise all Soldiers, DoD Civilians, and contractors against illegal collection of archaeological materials and associated penalties under ARPA; 3) provide copies of scopes of work, reports, plans, and other products generated under the MOA to the SHPO for review; 4) provide copies of final technical reports to the ACHP and the Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service; and 5) develop and implement a historic preservation program. Your comment misstates the facts presented in the FY 2016 PCMS PA Annual Report, as well as the FY 2015 PCMS PA Annual Report and the After Action Review for the training exercise. We must carefully distinguish between "impacts" and "adverse effects." Section I of the FY 2016 PCMS Annual Report states "Section 106 consultation for the 1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team (BCT) "Raider Focus" Training Exercise held at the PCMS in May-June 2015 is ongoing for 37 of the 60 protected properties entered." It further states the SHPO "provided concurrence with the determinations of effect for 23 sites." The determination of effect for 21 of the 23 sites was "no historic properties affected," while the determination of effect for 2 of the sites was "no adverse effect to a historic property." The SHPO has recommended a finding of "adverse effect to a historic property" for one site (5LA9037) due to cumulative effects associated with previous military training exercises. Therefore, 60 protected sites were not adversely affected by the 2015 1SBCT Training Exercise. The SHPO also requested more information on cumulative impacts from past military training to 36 sites, only one of which had also been entered during the 2010 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Rampage" Training Exercise. Section I of the FY2016 PCMS PA Annual Report further states that consultation with the SHPO is also ongoing for the 2010 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Rampage" Training Exercise and the 2013 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Charge" Training Exercise.
IV. The EA and FONSI Fail to Account For Likely Impacts Resulting From the Opening Up of Sensitive Unsurveyed Canyonlands Rich in Cultural Resources to Damaging Military Activities Including Training Maneuvers. The EA and FONSI also fail to account for the fact, that by adopting the 2014 PA, the Draft Final lCRMP would also allow the opening up of more and more lands on the PCMS to new impacts. The unsurveyed lands - most on the northeastern and eastern portions of PCMS --- contain numerous canyonlands that are rich in cultural resources of many types, including historical, archaeological and paleontological resources. They also appear to include lettered training areas M and G, locations where training activities will occur and be exempt from Section 106 reviews under the	**4.** The 2017 ICRMP does not open up "sensitive unsurveyed canyonlands rich in cultural resources to damaging military activities including training maneuvers." Training and operational support activities in the canyonlands have been addressed in the 2015 PCMS EIS on record. The PA requires us to monitor/inspect protected properties in the canyons. The draft final 2017 ICRMP describes our process for those monitoring and inspection activities. This EA assesses the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP. Training and operational support activities at the PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. Military usage of the PCMS and any associated reasonable, foreseeable cumulative impacts were addressed in the 2015 PCMS EIS, and implementation of this plan does

2014 PA once surveys are complete. *Compare* Figure 4-3, p.56, and 2014 PA Figure I, p. 14 of 102. The 2014 PA provides specifically that the Army "shall complete documentation of needs data resources ... within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement." 1.8. It also provides that exempt undertakings "will not occur on unsurveyed land , except for foot traffic and aviation over-flight." II.C. The net effect is that now, in 2017. with the three-year deadline to complete surveys approaching, more and more surveys are being completed, opening up more and more PCMS lands to damaging training and other military activities without ordinary Section 106 consultation prior to the undertakings. The EA and FONSI fail to account for the fact that the Draft Final ICRMP's adoption of the 2014 PA facilitates and will likely result in increasing damage 0 11 sensitive lands within the PCMS. The preceding 1980 Memorandum of Agreement did not contain any similar "opening to training after survey" provisions. The effect on unsurveyed lands arises with adoption of the 2014 PA. Thus, the idea that adopting the Draft Final ICRMP, incorporating the 2014 PA, will " benefit" cultural resources is likely incorrect as a practical matter. The EA, at p.5, admits this is an " Issue Not Addressed," as follows: "**3.2.1 Land Use** "Cultural resources are located throughout the installation, and as determinations of eligibility of sites are made, **some areas previously restricted will become accessible to training activity.** Additionally, as new cultural resources are discovered, those areas may be restricted while consultation is undertaken, to determine eligibility for listing in the NHRP. Neither the No Action nor the Preferred Alternative would have an impact of this process and therefore no impact is expected." (emphasis supplied). The assumption here that the Army will follow the 2014 PA, and not adopt stricter, more protective restrictions for cultural resources, or go back to the approach of the 1980 MOA, is a discretionary choice of the Army, and not a mandate. The increasing intrusion on sensitive areas is thus an issue *that should have been addressed.* Had the Army wanted to consider a reasonable alternative, it had and has plenty of authority to do so under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §4331 (b), ("continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means" to, among other things, "assure culturally pleasing surroundings"); the NHPA, 54 U.S.C. §306102, ("[e]ach Federal Agency shall" adopt a "preservation program" for " historic property"), and the Sikes Act,16 U.S.C. §670a, ("The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a	not significantly add to those impacts. If changes to military training types or usage, other than what was analyzed under the 2015 PCMS EIS, are proposed then those new proposals would require their own NEPA analysis, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, which would be analyzed in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation. Figure 4-3 on page 56 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP depicts the areas of the PCMS that have been surveyed for cultural resources, as well as the numerous cultural resources that have been recorded as a result of these surveys. Our last large-scale survey effort at the PCMS was conducted in 2014, as the PCMS PA was being developed, and was completed shortly after the PA was executed. Figure 3 on page 16 of the PCMS PA depicts unsurveyed areas (tan), the 2014 Survey Project areas (tan with blue outline),and surveyed areas (white). Comparing Figure 3 of the PCMS PA with Figure 4-3 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP, one can see the FY14 Survey Project has been completed. Figure 1 on page 14 of the PCMS PA depicts the land use, not unsurveyed versus surveyed areas. This figure, as well as Figure 2, should be compared to Figure 3-13 on page 33 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. The numbered training areas are utilized for mounted maneuvers (Bradleys, tanks, Strykers, et cetera), Small Arms Ranges, Range 9, demolitions training areas, and drop zones. The lettered training areas (the Hogback and canyonlands) are categorized by the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS) as dismounted maneuver training only; vehicles are authorized only on existing roads within these areas, and no off-road maneuvering is allowed. The interior fenced boundary is a special use area, and is not used for training purpose. There are no exemptions under the current PCMS PA for maneuver training, live-fire training, or excavation training within the lettered training areas or interior fence boundary. Therefore, conducting cultural resources inventories within the lettered training areas or interior fence boundary will not be opening up these areas that are rich in cultural resources to new types of training or increased training. Dismounted training in the lettered training areas is an exempted undertaking, even within the unsurveyed areas. Stipulation I.C of the PCMS PA states “[n]o additional survey is required within the APE unless necessary to execute an undertaking not identified as exempted in Appendix 1.” Thus, the USAG Fort Carson has no obligation under this PA to conduct cultural resources inventories within unsurveyed areas of the PCMS, unless an undertaking was proposed to occur within the unsurveyed area. Stipulation I.B of the PCMS PA states the USAG Fort Carson “shall complete documentation of needs data resources, if not identified for potential adverse effect or **not protected by one of the protection measures identified in Stipulation III.A**...within three years of the last authorizing signature...” (emphasis added). Needs data resources are those known, recorded sites for which more work is needed to evaluate its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic

program to provide for the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources on military installations .").1 In any event, having adopted a proposed action that would facilitate growing impacts on sensitive and previously unsurveyed lands, the Army should have investigated and disclosed the likely and wholly foreseeable impacts. There is no basis for the Army to have dismissed this issue from consideration.	Places (NRHP). Our management practices and the PAs treat these as protected resources until additional fieldwork and/or archival research can be conducted and a determination of eligibility made. Pursuant to Stipulation I.B of the PCMS PA, the USAG Fort Carson must ensure that protection measures are in place for all needs data sites or the needs data sites have been re-evaluated within three years of the last authorizing signature. We continue to be proactive in evaluating our needs data sites and do have protection measures as identified in Stipulation III.A in place at these resources. Unsurveyed land are areas in which cultural resources inventories (i.e. surveys) have not been conducted to identify and evaluate cultural resources. Federal agencies must have a preservation program to identify, evaluate, and protect historic properties (NHPA, 54 U.S.C. §306102). Cultural resources inventories (or surveys) are typically conducted to identify and evaluate historic properties. To reiterate, Stipulation I.C of the PCMS PA states "[n]o additional survey is required within the APE unless necessary to execute an undertaking not identified as exempted in Appendix 1." Thus, the USAG Fort Carson has no obligation under this PA to conduct cultural resources inventories within unsurveyed areas of the PCMS, unless an undertaking was proposed to occur within the unsurveyed area. Dismounted training is an exempted undertaking per the PCMS PA in the lettered training areas, even if those areas have not been surveyed for cultural resources. Mounted maneuvers, live-fire training, and excavation training are not authorized (nor considered exempted undertakings) within the lettered trainings and interior fence boundary. The PCMS PA is a binding commitment executed between the USAG Fort Carson, the SHPO, and the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14. This PA was reviewed by the Native American Tribes, consulting parties, and the public before execution. 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii) states "Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency's section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated..." While the PA does provide for a prospective review, it does not allow undertakings to be completed without undergoing review by the Cultural Resources Program. All undertakings are reviewed to determine potential effects to historic properties. For those undertakings that 1) have the potential to effect a historic property and 2) do not fit into one of the exemptions or occur within a historic property undergo consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 as stipulated in the three PAs and discussed in Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. All undertaking reviews are documented in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation and the PA Annual Reports. Cultural resource compliance requirements (e.g. applicable SOPs to follow, areas to be avoided, et cetera) are provided to the project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders. In brief, the 1980 MOA stipulated the USAG Fort Carson will 1) conduct cultural resources inventories/surveys under the direct supervision of an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications , 2) ensure compliance with ARPA and advise all Soldiers,

	DoD Civilians, and contractors against illegal collection of artifacts and associated penalties under ARPA; and 3) establish a historic preservation program (i.e. the Cultural Resources Program). The PCMS PA and the draft final 2017 ICRMP both support the stipulations set forth in the 1980 MOA. Currently Fort Carson considers all "needs data" sites to be eligible sites until proven otherwise. Therefore they are protected in the same manner until the official determination is made. If determined to be ineligible, they would then fall into that category, and thereby removing the restrictions associated with eligible sites. The DoD, the Army, and the USAG Fort Carson have established, and do maintain, a preservation program in accordance with the NHPA (54 U.S.C. §306102), which includes the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties. The execution of the PAs have not changed our responsibilities under the NHPA, but have better defined what those responsibilities are and provide a timeframe within which they need to be met. It is common practice to enter into a PA that streamlines the Section 106 consultation process for common and routine undertakings. These exempted undertakings are discussed and defined in consultation with the ACHP, if participating, and the SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.14). The proposed action of implementing the 2017 ICRMP will not "facilitate growing impacts on sensitive and previously unsurveyed lands" any more than the no action alternative would have facilitated impacts. Section 306102 of the NHPA states that a federal agency will establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties. If the USAG Fort Carson does not survey its property for cultural resources and evaluate those resources, then we, as a federal agency, would not be in compliance with the NHPA. Furthermore, as part of the Section 106 review process, one must first identify the historic properties within the APE of the undertaking, before one can assess the effects of the undertaking to historic properties. Therefore, even without a PA in place or implementing the 2017 ICRMP, the USAG Fort Carson would still have a responsibility to inventory any unsurveyed areas for cultural resources. The 2017 ICRMP provides guidance on how these investigations should be conducted, who is qualified to conduct cultural resources inventories, how cultural resources will be documented in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), how to evaluate a resource's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, how to protect significant cultural resources, and how to monitor these protected resources for natural (e.g. erosion) and cultural (e.g. military training) impacts. What would have a significant impact to cultural resources is not having a preservation program pursuant to 54 U.S.C. §306102, but this would not be considered a reasonable alternative to analyze in the EA.
V. The EA and FONSI Fail to Account for Likely Significant Cumulative Impacts from Adopting the Draft Final ICRMP Exempting Most Training Activities from Ordinary Section 106 Consultation Prior to Undertakings Along with the Multiple Force/DOD Parallel and Ongoing Efforts to Use PCMS More Intensively for Training and other Military Activities.	**5.** We recognize that this plan is being implemented in a context of considerable installation activity. We have modified the cumulative impacts section to provide additional clarification, and a

[1]Oddly, the Draft Final ICRMP contains I0 pages of relevant federal and state and Army statutes, regulations, guidance and programmatic agreements applicable to the ICRMP decision - but never mentions the Sikes Act. Draft Final ICRMP §2 at pp.9-18. The EA and FONSI also fail to account for the foreseeable cumulative impacts to cultural resources of adopting the Draft Final ICRMP and 2014 PA along with increasing use multiple forces and DOD are making of PCMS. In its supposed analysis of Cumulative Impacts of adopting the Draft Final ICRMP along with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, the EA at pp. 8-9, docs not name any other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future action but relies solely on generalizations, stating as follows: "By design, cultural projects and activities at Fort Carson and PCMS are integrated into a comprehensive process of environmental review and subject to revision based on the comments and recommendations of staff subject matter experts, thereby mitigating their individual and collective environmental impacts. Implementing the revised ICRMP would result in better site protection and monitoring. Additionally, through the development of programmatic agreements and comprehensive agreement documents, resources can be prioritized for the better protection of cultural resources." EA §3.4, p.9. This section of the EA is meaningless truism. It is unconvincing, and demonstrates that no "hard look" at very foreseeable, even inevitable cumulative impacts has been taken. The Army couldn't even name one specific parallel action with potential cumulative impacts. Clearly, the Draft Final ICRMP, by adopting the PA's plan of not doing ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to undertakings in most cases and allowing increasing opening of sensitive unsurveyed lands, will have significant cumulative impacts to cultural resources along with the Multiple Force/DOD parallel and ongoing actions of increasing the intensity and tempo of military use of PCMS.	convenient catalog of the context in which this program will be implemented. Even so, implementation of the 2017 ICRMP will not contribute to the overall cumulative impacts in a significant manner. The implementation of the cultural resources program involves inherently low impact activities which include: light vehicle traffic on roads and trails, foot traffic, data collection, minor digging with hand tools, site marking, and similar activities. Extensive excavation is not anticipated and would require additional Section 106 consultation and NEPA analysis. Therefore, implementation of the 2017 ICRMP does not result in any significant cumulative environmental impacts. This EA assesses the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP. Training and operational support activities at the PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. Military usage of the PCMS and any associated reasonable, foreseeable cumulative impacts were addressed in the 2015 PCMS EIS, and implementation of this plan does not significantly add to those impacts. If changes to military training types or usage, other than what was analyzed under the 2015 PCMS EIS, are proposed then those new proposals would require their own NEPA analysis, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, which would be analyzed in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation. Regarding impacts to cultural resources, the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP provides guidance to the USAG Fort Carson on how to comply with applicable cultural resource-related legislation to manage its cultural resources. Following the best management practices outlined in the draft final 2017 ICRMP should have a beneficial, not a negative, impact to cultural resources. The 2017 ICRMP must take into account the stipulations set forth in the PAs, as these agreement documents were executed and implemented pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14 (Section 106 of the NHPA) in consultation with the ACHP, the SHPO, Native American Tribes, consulting parties, and the public. As previously discussed, 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii) states “Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency’s section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated...” While the PA does provide for a prospective Section 106 review process, it does not allow undertakings to be completed without undergoing review by the Cultural Resources Program. All undertakings are reviewed to determine potential effects to historic properties. For those undertakings that 1) have the potential to effect a historic property and 2) do not fit into one of the exemptions or occur within a historic property undergo consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 as stipulated in the three PAs and discussed in Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. All undertaking reviews are documented in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation and the PA Annual Reports. Cultural resource compliance requirements (e.g. applicable SOPs to follow, areas to be avoided, et cetera) are provided to the project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders. Stipulation I.C of the PCMS PA states “[n]o additional survey is required within the APE unless necessary to execute an undertaking not identified as exempted in Appendix 1.” Thus, the USAG

	Fort Carson has no obligation under this PA to conduct cultural resources inventories within unsurveyed areas of the PCMS, unless an undertaking was proposed to occur within the unsurveyed area. Ninety-three percent of the PCMS has been surveyed, with the last survey conducted in FY 2014. Much of the unsurveyed areas are located in the lettered training areas and the interior fence boundary. Dismounted training is an exempted undertaking per the PCMS PA in the lettered training areas, even if those areas have not been surveyed for cultural resources. Mounted maneuvers, live-fire training, and excavation training are not authorized (nor considered exempted undertakings) within the lettered training areas and interior fence boundary. If the USAG Fort Carson would decide to open the canyonlands and Hogback (i.e. the lettered training areas and interior fence boundary) up for mounted maneuvers, excavation training, or live-fire training, then Section 106 consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 must be completed, as well as the analysis of potential impacts in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation. The draft final 2017 ICRMP meets the requirements set forth in DoDI 4715.16 and AR 200-1. Our efforts are consistent with the requirements of NHPA. The Sikes Act primarily addresses natural resource concerns and our robust compliance with the Sikes Act is demonstrated through our current INRMP (http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/Documents/NEPA-Documents/INRMP-2013to2017-201601.pdf), which does not apply to the Cultural Resources Program or the ICRMP. It covers natural resources only, and does state that all military installations must have an INRMP. The USAG Fort Carson does have a Conservation Program, a current INRMP, and a Public Outdoor Recreation Program in accordance with the Sikes Act.
VI. The EA Failed to Consider a Reasonable Alternative That Involved Not Exempting Undertakings from Ordinary Section 106 Consultation Prior to the Undertaking as N1MA! Proposed. In looking only at the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives, the EA failed to consider a reasonable range of alternatives, including an alternative addressing N1MA!'s objection that ordinary Section 106 consultation was not being done prior to undertakings as a result of the exemptions. A reasonable alternative could have been formulated and analyzed that provided for ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to undertakings, instead of primarily after-the-fact monitoring of damage potentially already done. Although the Army has entered into the 2014 PA that *allows* for exempted activities, including training and other activities in many cases, from ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to these undertakings , there is no suggestion that the Army does not have the authority to go beyond what the 2014 PA allows in providing protection for cultural resources, and indeed, may be required to do so, regardless of what the 2014 PA says, in order to comply with NHPA and other applicable statutes.	**6.** The 2017 ICRMP is a required update to the existing version of the ICRMP, which has been previously assessed and is being updated through this process. Because the previous ICRMP was broadly coordinated and NEPA reviewed, therefore consideration of the proposed plan and "no action alternative" represents a sufficient comparator for this analysis. Also, the 2017 ICRMP is not a single proposed act to be voted up or down, but a multifaceted compilation of specialized and applied knowledge. This management plan is designed to be a tool to be used in all aspects of cultural resources management. Activities must still adhere to applicable federal and state laws. There are no other alternatives that satisfy the DoDI and Army Regulation to develop and maintain an ICRMP. The Proposed Action is to implement the 2017 ICRMP, or not (No Action Alternative). Per CEQ guidance, alternatives (other than the preferred alternative and no-action alternative) do not require analysis and documentation in an EA unless an unresolved conflict concerning available resources exist. Therefore, we believe sufficient courses of action, options, opportunities and alternatives have been fully explored and incorporated into this proposed plan and the no action alternative. Text has been added to the EA to clarify this point.

Even if it did lack the authority, which is very doubtful in light of the broad mandates of the NHPA and Sikes Act to protect cultural and natural resources, the Army may be required by NEPA to look at alternatives beyond those that are within the agency's jurisdiction to implement. Consideration of reasonable alternatives lies at the very heart of the NEPA process. An alternative that provided a "look before leaping" alternative is not only reasonable, but just plain common sense in light of the history of military training damage to cultural resources where ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to undertakings were *not* occurring.	36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii) states "Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency's section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated..." These PAs were executed in consultation with the ACHP, the SHPO, Native American Tribes, consulting parties, and the public. While the PA does provide for a prospective Section 106 review process, it does not allow undertakings to be completed without undergoing review by the Cultural Resources Program. All undertakings are reviewed to determine potential effects to historic properties. For those undertakings that 1) have the potential to effect a historic property and 2) do not fit into one of the exemptions or occur within a historic property undergo consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 as stipulated in the three PAs and discussed in Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. All undertaking reviews are documented in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation and the PA Annual Reports. Cultural resource compliance requirements (e.g. applicable SOPs to follow, areas to be avoided, et cetera) are provided to the project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders. The exempted undertakings were developed in consultation with the ACHP and SHPO pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14, taking into account potential adverse effects to historic properties. The Native American Tribes, other consulting parties, and the public were afforded opportunities to review and comment upon the PAs. The draft final 2017 ICRMP expands upon and provides guidance for the implementation of the monitoring program stipulated in the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA. Monitoring does not just occur in the form of after action inspections. As previously discussed, the monitoring program includes routine inspection, as well as long-term monitoring, on a cyclic basis, in addition to the after action inspections. Conducting "ordinary" Section 106 consultation for each undertaking does not prevent inadvertent impacts to protected cultural resources. With the executed PAs and exemptions in place, it does not change how the Cultural Resources Program reviews and determines the potential effects to historic properties for all undertakings.
VII. The EA Fails to Disclose and Consider Past and Ongoing Effects to Cultural Resources Done by Military Operations Without Ordinary Section 106 Consultations Prior to the Operations. Neither the EA nor the Draft Final ICRMP discloses the sorry history of damage to cultural resources done by training exercises and other activities conducted without the kind of consultation that would ordinarily be required prior to an undertaking under Section 106 of the NHPA. N1MA! has attached hereto as Exhibit A some summary excerpts of after-action reviews conducted by the Army after training exercises from 1985 to 2002. The results show repeated damage to cultural resources through vehicle intrusion, soldier vandalism, and inadequate protection measures. Some random highlights (with emphasis supplied):	**7.** Your comments and examples will be included in the record. This EA assesses the implementation of the 2017 ICRMP. Training and operational support activities at PCMS and Fort Carson have already undergone environmental review through environmental impact statements of record. The intent of an ICRMP is to provide guidance to the USAG Fort Carson on compliance with relevant cultural resource-related legislation and agreement documents. As part of the 2017 ICRMP, a discussion of the types of cultural resources and the work conducted to identify and evaluate these resource is included (Chapter 4), as well as proposed cultural resources projects over the next five years (Chapter 5) and types of impacts to cultural resources from Army actions (Chapter 3). Tables 4-2 and 4-3 do reference after action reports. We will review the tables and

At the Rock Crossing site, track damage to surface and shallow subsurface deposits has compromised the integrity of this archaeological resource. The intrusion into the site has significantly impacted upon its (Native American) ceremonial/ religious significance." ***Archaeologically, the canyons and Hogback were repeatedly occupied by prehistoric and historic peoples*** ... From a cultural resource perspective, a tremendous number of uniquely significant resources would be adversely impacted if vehicles are allowed to maneuver in these areas. ***Fundamental changes in cultural resources management strategies will be required if these areas are considered to be essential for realistic maneuver training.*** ***Archaeological sites were marked with off limits signs and were also marked on PCMS overlays. During the course of the maneuver training, signs were removed, run over and in one case were used to support live/cut juniper for camoflauge. Signs at one site were covered and utilized as distance markers.*** ***A rock shelter with bedrock mutates and historic rock art in Welsh Canyon was also impacted during the rotation. The inscription C.L. PATT 3-27 was carved into the betlrock metate .*** ***. . . the potential for significant future losses to both the cultural resource and the Command's credibility may result through continuation of these unauthorized activities*** Nor can these after-action reviews be dismissed as outdated. In 2011 , after the 2010 Warhorse Rampage exercise, reports stated: In late summer 20I0, the 2nd BCT conducted the first relatively largescale maneuver exercise at the PCMS in a number of years. Unfortunately, that exercise revealed a number of flaws in Ft. Carson's exercise of its responsibilities with regard to protection of historic properties, including identification of the exercise as an undertaking, pre exercise consultation with the requisite parties, coordination between the maneuvering units and cultural resources personnel , and marking and protection of historic properties. In the same vein, the Army's FY2016 Annual Report for the 2014 PA shows: I) Damage was reported at 16 more cultural resources sites, even without a brigade-size exercise during the entire year; 2) Damage to 60 protected sites from the 2015 Raider Focus Exercise remains unresolved; 3) Damage to an undisclosed number of sites, apparently at least 36, from the 2010 Warhorse	update as necessary. Your comment indicates"[d]amage was reported at 16 more cultural resources sites, even without a brigade-size exercise during the entire year." This is incorrect. See the FY2016 Annual Report for the PCMS PA. PCMS has over 1,200 protected resources. Inadvertent entries or other impacts from military training, operational support activities, or any other source were reported at 7 protected resources on the PCMS: 5LA2258 (vehicle entry – non-military related), 5LA2303 (wildland fire and vehicle entry associated with fire suppression activities), 5LA2320 (wind damage), 5LA3389 (wildland fire), 5LA10934 (wildland fire and vehicle entry associated with fire suppression activities), 5LA11281 (wildland fire), and 5LA12605 (wildland fire and vehicle entry associated with fire suppression activities). In the FY2016 Annual Report for the Fort Carson Downrange PA, inadvertent entries and/or impacts were reported at 5 protected resources on Fort Carson: 5EP50 (wildland fire), 5EP5977 (wildland fire), 5EP6003 (wildland fire), 5EP6007 (wildland fire), and 5EP6016 (wildland fire; vehicle entry – military training related). As stated in the FY2016 Annual Report for the PCMS PA, Section 106 consultation is ongoing for 37 of the 60 protected resources that were entered during the 2015 1SBCT "Raider Focus" Training Exercise. Section 106 consultation is also ongoing for the 2010 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Rampage" Training Exercise and the 2013 2-4 BCT "Warhorse Charge" Training Exercise. The Cultural Resources Program has made significant strides in the protection of cultural resources since the 2010 training exercise, including physically marking protected resources, educating Soldiers and others on cultural resources awareness, coordinating closely with units before, during, and after training occurs, and recently creating a digital map of protected resources that is compatible with the tactical vehicle's GPS system. These efforts (and more) are discussed in the draft final 2017 ICRMP. The draft final 2017 ICRMP also sets forth SOPs to be followed by units who train on USAG Fort Carson managed-lands and other project proponents. All site documentation and reports of investigation are reviewed by the SHPO. All determinations of eligibility listed in Appendix F have SHPO concurrence. In addition, the USAG Fort Carson has worked, and continues to work, with the SHPO to ensure all data are accurate. As we continue to re-evaluate "needs data" sites (i.e., those sites for which a determination of eligibility cannot be made based on the level of effort of the current investigation), determinations of eligibility are updated with which we must request SHPO concurrence. Sites previously determined eligible for inclusion to the NRHP may be re-evaluated and determine ineligible due to changing perspectives over time. This is done in consultation with the SHPO. Also, data recovery may occur to eligible sites as a mitigation to resolve for adverse effects to historic properties associated with an undertaking. This data recovery is conducted in consultation with the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties. Once all data has been recovered, the site may now be considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. All determinations of eligibility (and changes those

Rampage remains unresolved. The problem continues. Continued "streamlining" of Section 106 analysis has not worked to protect cultural resources properties in accordance with the Section 106 process. The Draft Final ICRMP and the EA should have disclosed this, and the FONSI is totally inadequate without considering it. Sadly, the Draft Final ICRMP goes so far as to show altered baseline data including "eligibility" ratings for cultural sites that appear to have been changed negatively after damage to the sites from military use. Requests to correct this went unheeded. The Draft Final ICRMP and accompanying EA do not take a "hard look" at the problem and present "convincing" analysis. Rather, it appears they are trying to avoid coming to grips with an obvious and ongoing problem.	determinations) must be reviewed and concurred upon by the SHPO. In cases where the USAG Fort Carson and the SHPO disagree on a determination of eligibility, then the Keeper of the National Register will decide the site's eligibility status.
VIII. The EA and FONSI Assume Incorrectly That DOD will Carry Out ICRMP Duties Faithfully, Resulting in No Significant Impacts, Whereas History Suggests it is Reasonably Foreseeable that Compliance will Lag. The EA and FONSI are also inadequate because their failure to foresee impacts appears to be based on the assumption that the Army will comply with all of its cultural resources duties under the 2014 PA and the Draft Final INCRMP, successfully avoiding significant impacts. However, this is unlikely. History suggests Army compliance will lag behind schedule and therefore reasonably foreseeable impacts are likely. Examples include: (a): the damage done as shown by the 1985-2002 After Action Reviews; (b) the damage disclosed in the FY201 6 Annual Report for the 2014 PA; and (c) the fact that the Army appears to be lagging its commitment to survey all "needs data" sites by 2017, as noted in the 2014 PA. The list could go on, but the point is that NEPA demands disclosure of reasonably foreseeable impacts, including that more delays and lack of compliance will occur, along with reasonably foreseeable significant impacts to cultural resources. The EA was required to analyze the effectiveness of these protective measures, but completely failed to do so.	**8.** The Army has dedicated significant resources to the protection of cultural resources. See our comments above in Section 2. The draft final 2017 ICRMP assumes that training activities will continue, and as a result, monitoring and protection methods must be continuously evaluated and improved upon with yearly reviews and updates. Implementation of the proposed action does not guarantee that there will not be impacts to cultural resources by training units. Implementation of the 2017 ICRMP is expected to improve the management of cultural resources. The PCMS PA does not stipulate that all "needs data" sites must be evaluated by 2017. Actually, Stipulation I.B of the PCMS PA states the USAG Fort Carson "shall complete documentation of needs data resources, if not identified for potential adverse effect or **not protected by one of the protection measures identified in Stipulation III.A**...within three years of the last authorizing signature..." (emphasis added). "Needs data" resources are those known, recorded sites for which more work is needed to evaluate its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Our management practices and the PAs treat these as protected resources until additional fieldwork and/or archival research can be conducted and a determination of eligibility made. Pursuant to Stipulation I.B of the PCMS PA, the USAG Fort Carson must ensure that protection measures are in place for all needs data sites or the needs data sites have been re-evaluated within three years of the last authorizing signature. We continue to be proactive in evaluating our needs data sites and do have protection measures as identified in Stipulation III.A in place at these resources.
IX. Private Letter from Environmental Chief, Installation Command, Claims Pre-Training 'Reviews' Without Basis, and Admits Adverse Effects to Cultural Resources from the Past Three Brigade Level Exercises, Unacknowledged by the Draft Final ICRMP. N1MA! received a Dec. 28, 2016, letter from the Chief of the Environmental Division of the Fort Carson Installation Management Command responding to N1MA's comments on the Draft ICRMP. See Exhibit B.	**9.** Appendix C, Exhibit B will be added to the record and is consistent with existing documentation. All undertakings are reviewed by the Cultural Resources Program to ascertain potential effects to historic properties. For those undertakings that 1) have the potential to effect a historic property and 2) do not fit into one of the exemptions or occur within a historic property undergo consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 through 36 CFR 800.7 as stipulated in the PAs and discussed in

N1MA! believes the letter deserves wider distribution to persons and entities interested in cultural resources protection on PCMS. It does not seem to have been included in the Draft Final ICRMP or EA. In the letter, the Chief states that: "We have conducted environmental and National Historic Preservation Act reviews for training being conducted on the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, ('PCMS')," citing to the Pinon Canyon Operations and Training Final Environmental Impact Statement and the 2014 PA. "***Prior to*** each brigade level maneuver training exercise detailed environmental and cultural site protection reviews are conducted specific to the training scenarios proposed." (emphasis supplied) A couple of points are important here. The Operations and Training FEIS does not contain adequate site-specific analysis to substitute for site-specific cultural and environmental reviews that should occur prior to training exercises and other significant activities of this nature, and the 2014 PA, in contrast to the letter's claims, actually exempts the Army from most ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to maneuvers and other activities on large portions of the PCMS. The Draft Final ICRMP follows the 2014 PA in exempting training in many situations from prior Section 106 consultations on large portions of PCMS. Other than the FEIS, any brigade- level "detailed" pre-training "reviews" that supposedly exist, if they do, do not appear to be available in the public domain, and have apparently never been subjected to public notice and comments. N1MA! has never seen them so far as we' re aware. If these pre-training "reviews" exist, which appears doubtful, there has been zero transparency with respect to them. The Draft Final ICRMP, by contrast, describes a 90-day deadline for post-brigade level training monitoring, which is wholly inadequate. 2014 PA, llA, IVB. Appx. I. Even were it adequate, many activities and operations short of brigade level maneuvers would also deserve " reviews," whatever that term means, and certainly also ordinary Section 106 consultations prior to the activities and operations, as the AARs show. Finally, the letter admits that "adverse effects to historic properties" have occurred from the "past 3 brigade training exercises," and resolution of these effects with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office has not yet occurred. Nowhere does the Draft Final ICRMP acknowledge that such significant effects have occurred , that they have not been resolved and that they are likely to continue to occur with continued and increasing levels of training exercises without ordinary Section I 06 consultations prior to the training activities.	Section 6.1 of the draft final 2017 ICRMP. All undertaking reviews are documented in the appropriate-level NEPA documentation and the PA Annual Reports. Cultural resource compliance requirements (e.g. applicable SOPs to follow) are provided to the project proponents, training planners, and unit commanders. Conducting “ordinary” Section 106 consultation for each undertaking does not prevent inadvertent impacts to protected cultural resources. The 90-day window, as stipulated in the PCMS PA, provides enough time to 1) inspect all protected cultural resources within the APE of the training exercise; 2) document any impacts to protected cultural resources associated with the training exercise; 3) assess the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects; 4) compile all the gathered data, fill out the appropriate documentation, and complete the after action report; and 5) submit the after action report to the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and other consulting parties prior to the end of that 90-day window. The USAG Fort Carson is doing its due diligence under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA prior to, as well as during and after project or training execution. The draft final 2017 ICRMP outlines a robust monitoring program to include routine inspections (Section 6.5.1.1), after action inspections (Section 6.5.1.2), and long-term monitoring (Section 6.5.2).

X. New Standard Operating Procedure 7.5 for Inadvertent Discovery Violates Minimum Standards Required by Programmatic Agreement Provision. The Draft Final ICRMP contains new Standard Operation Procedure 7.5 for handling the inadvertent discovery of impact to a protected cultural site that is not in compliance with the 2014 PA that the Army has signed to govern compliance with the NHPA. The Standard states: "The CRM will verify the impact and notify the SHPO within three (3) business days of the initial notification." §7.5.3 at pp.151-52. To the contrary, the 2014 PA provides that: "USAG shall notify SHPO within 72 hours following notification to the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) of a breach or impact to a protected property." Appendix D, 2014 PA Re: PCMS, §IV .C, p. 319. The "72 hour" standard is much stricter than the "three business day" standard. Three business days later could be as much as 5 or 6 days later, nowhere near the "72 hour" standard. Notification of SHPO is not such an insuperable burden when there is an inadvertent impact to a protected cultural site that it could not occur within 72 hours under almost any circumstances. The Standard Operating Procedure alteration of this language should be changed back to comply with the 2014 PA. While the Army is most certainly free to provide protection to cultural resources beyond the 2014 PA, it agreed in the 2014 PA that the agreement "shall be implemented" and the USAG "shall ensure the following measures be carried out." Appendix D, 2014 PA, pp.4-5. The Sikes Act, in this same vein, also demanded interagency monitoring. Thus, at a minimum, the Draft Final ICRMP must comply with the 2014 PA. WHEREFORE, N1MA! respectfully requests once again that the comments on the Draft ICRMP and those submitted herein be addressed constructively through a revision or supplementation of the Environmental Assessment, or preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement and the adoption of more protective mitigation measures to protect cultural resources on the PCMS in accordance with the NHPA , NEPA and the Sikes Act.	**10.** Thank you for notifying us of this discrepancy in timeframe between SOP 7.5 and the PCMS PA. The language in SOP 7.5 has been updated to state “The CRM will verify the impact and notify the SHPO within 72 hours of the initial notification.” This now corresponds to the language in the PCMS PA (Stipulation IV.C), as well as Section 6.5.1.4 of page 125 of the 2017 ICRMP. Therefore the 2017 ICRMP complies with stipulations set forth in the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, the Fort Carson Downrange PA, and the PCMS PA. **General.** Minor edits to the EA have been made in an effort to clarify and document the NEPA process and analysis.

Appendix C, Exhibits A and B from Public Comment

EXHIBIT A
N1MA Comment on Draft Final ICRMP 17-21
(emphasis supplied throughout)

Summaries of Fort Carson Comments on Impacts To Cultural Resources in Final After-Action Reports: PCMS Training Rotations

1. **July 29, 1985 – August 28, 1985 AAR**
   Cultural Resources.

   "With the opinion that impacts relative to this area of the PCMS environmental program were most significantly evident, a more detailed discussion is provided."

   a. Regulatory Requirements: AR 420-40, Historic Preservation, outlines policies, responsibilities and procedures relating to compliance with cultural resource laws, especially the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). In accordance with regulatory requirements, Fort Carson, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in 1980 as part of the environmental documentation process. The MOA stipulated how the installation would meet its compliance obligations at the PCMS."

   b. Responsibilities: Fort Carson is responsible for identifying, locating and recording the cultural resources within the PCMS. Several studies have been or are being accomplished in order to achieve these compliance objectives through an Interservice Support Agreement with the National Park Service. Resources identified are determined to be significant or not significant in accordance with criteria established under NHPA implementing regulations. Consultation with the ACHP and SHPO is required when an undertaking, in this case maneuver training, will have an adverse effect on a significant property. Mitigation techniques may be implemented in order to minimize the damage to a significant resource."

   c. MOA Stipulations: In August 1985, a MOA was signed by Fort Carson, the ACHP and SHPO in compliance with the NHPA for the August training exercise. Realizing that the potential for adverse impacts to significant cultural resources was high, the agreement specified that the following mitigation measures would be implemented:
   (1).....

   d. Compliance Actions: In order to comply with these stipulations the following actions were taken:
   (1)...

   e. Field Observations:
   (1) ***"Virtually all significant sites, i.e. sites marked on training map overlays, posted (signed) and/or consisting of standing structures experienced some level of direct impact from tracked and/or wheeled vehicles. Sixty-four sites were identified on training***

1

maps. (This figure does not include 4 modern ranches with historic significance.) ***Sixty of the 64 sites were inspected after maneuvers were completed. Of those inspected, approximately 97% (x=58) received some level of impact from one vehicle pass through the site boundary to total site destruction."***

(a) "Surface sites were more significantly impacted than sites with buried deposits. A surface site can be described as a site which occupies the ground surface generally because of the nature of the activity at the site and/or the shallow soil depth of the activity area. Damage to these sites is more significant because of their limited and surficial nature."

(b) ***"Vehicle damage to sites with subsurface deposits was also noted. At the Rock Crossing site, track damage to surface and shallow subsurface deposits has compromised the integrity of this archaeological resource. The intrusion into the site has significantly impacted upon its (Native American) ceremonial/religious significance."***

(2) ***"Vehicular impacts were observed on all architectural sites with standing structures. Vehicle tracks were observed to run right up to several structures. Damage to the walls of structures at 2 sites was documented. In addition to architectural impacts the archaeological value of these sites may have been compromised."***

(3) ***"Vehicular traffic was not confined to the unrestricted areas.*** Tracked and wheeled vehicle tracks were observed in Van Bremer, Taylor and Lockwood Arroyos and in restricted areas of the Hogback. ***No protective measures were proposed for sites in these areas since mechanized training or traffic was supposed to have avoided them. Since the restricted areas also contained significant resources, it is highly probable that sites in these areas experienced varying degrees of damage."***

(4) ***"Vehicular traffic was also observed in Area D, south and east of the boundary fence in area A, south of the boundary fence along county road 54.0 and in the ¼ mile buffer zone between the training area and the Purgatoire River. None of these areas were inventoried prior to the August training rotation since they were to have been outside the actual maneuver area."***

f. Conclusions

(1) Vehicular activity occurred in areas precluded from (restricted) mechanized traffic and maneuver training within management units.

(2) A-C.

(a) Restricted areas were identified on training maps and overlays because of safety, land management and environmental considerations. These areas were also considered to be unsuitable for mechanized training based on consultations with military strategists.

(b) ***Archaeologically, the canyons and Hogback were repeatedly occupied by prehistoric and historic peoples.*** The reasons for this vary but include proximity to permanent water, diverse food sources and shelter. The diversity, density and depth of resources is greatest in the canyons because of this occupation.

(c) From a cultural resource perspective, a tremendous number of uniquely significant resources would be adversely impacted if vehicles are allowed to maneuver in these areas . ***Fundamental changes in cultural resources management strategies will be required if these areas are considered to be essential for realistic maneuver training.***

(1) Vehicular activity was not confined to management units A-C.

(a) The concept of management units and rotational land management strategy was based on the professional judgment of scientists and engineers who evaluated the ability of semi-arid lands to recover from military use. The rationale and commitment to implement this management scheme is contained in the Land Acquisition EIS.

(b) Management units were also used to schedule and define cultural resource survey boundaries (emphasis added). To date, only limited sampling for cultural resources has been conducted in units D and E because of pre-established training and land management schedules. Based on a sample survey conducted in these areas and the fact that significant cultural resources were identified, one must assume that cultural resources in those areas may have been adversely impacted due to vehicular and maneuver activity.

(2) Architecture (standing structures) and archaeological sites were not avoided.

(a) Structures in general seemed to attract military personnel. Vehicle tracks were observed within 25-40 cm of structures. Tank damage to walls was documented at 2 sites. At all architectural sites vehicular traffic may have damaged surface deposits thereby compromising the archaeological value of the site.

(b) ***Archaeological sites were marked with off limits signs and were also marked on PCMS overlays. During the course of the maneuver training, signs were removed, run over and in one case were used to support live/cut juniper for camoflauge. Signs at one site were covered and utilized as distance markers.***

(c) Based on field observations during this rotation and on observation of vehicle tracks around and/or adjacent to the signs, it appears that most damage to posted archaeological sites occurred during daylight hours when signs could be observed rather than during blackout maneuvers. ***As noted previously, 97% of the sites were impacts by vehicles to some degree. Exact reasons as to why this occurred is difficult to ascertain at this time.***

(1) Soldiers were not adequately informed or were misinformed about the requirements to avoid standing structures, posted and restricted areas.

(a) Maneuver damage cards and educational pamphlets were provided to Boe Command personnel prior to training for issue to subordinate personnel. However, limited field checks by EENR personnel indicated that troops did not have maneuver damage cards in their possession, nor in some cases did they have PCMS overlays.

(b) The PCMS SOP outlined the procedure to be used by Maneuver Damage Control Teams. Had the SOP been published and the teams operated in accordance with the plan, the damage to cultural resources may have been significantly less.

(2) Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training will be monitored monitored. The most significant impacts will probably be due to soil erosion adjacent to sites.

October 22, 1985 – November 11, 1985

"PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent and on sites. ***…there was some vehicle intrusion into signed off limits areas.*** The site with the largest impact from vehicles, i.e. a trail through the site, is located along Burke Arroyo. Portions of several other sites were also impacted by vehicles. ***A staging area near site 5LA3421, grid coordinate 965443 may indirectly affect the site by increasing erosional rates in the area since a significant amount of vegetation was disturbed."***

b. ***"Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures.*** Several stone buildings on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near the structures."

c. "Removal of signs and/or fence posts. ***More than half of the sites are missing signs and/or posts. In one instance a vehicle ran over the post and sign as evidenced by the tire tracks on either side of the bent over post. The impression is that soldiers are using the posts to support their mission requirements (i.e. support of camoflauge materials) (emphasis added)."***

d. ***"Use of building materials from standing structures within the PCMS.*** An old door and other boards were discovered within a gun emplacement which was still partially intact. Spent cartridges and sand bags were also in and around the area."

e. ***"Removal of rock art basalt boulder.*** A basalt boulder was discovered on Fort Carson by the Cdr, PCMS after the November rotation. It is not

known whether the boulder was removed during the August or November rotation."

f. ***Indirect impacts to archaeological sites*** from training will continue to be monitored. ***The most significant impacts will probably be due to soil erosion compaction adjacent to sites)."***

February 24, 1986 – March 15, 1986
Cultural Resources

"Overall, the 3rd Bde effectively avoided restricted areas including cultural resource site locations. One site, 5LA2359, was impacted during the rotation. However, impacts were generally confined to an existing trail which traverses the site. Some off road activity did occur on the site, but damage to the resource was not extensive. Most other sites were inspected were not impacted during the 3rd Bde rotation."

July 9, 1986 – August 13, 1986
Cultural Resources.

"Minimal impacts occurred to cultural resources on the PCMS during the Jul – Aug 86 training rotation..." [Note: Next Pages 8 & 9 missing from this AAR].

October 13, 1986 – November 16, 1986
Cultural Resources

. "***...two sites sustained impacts from military training during this rotation. Site 5LA5602 received damage from tracked vehicle activity in and around the site.*** In addition to lock turns on the site, several vehicular trails were evident through the site which also served to disrupt the site. ***Several damaged artifacts were noted in the disturbed areas so damage is considered as significant.*** Posts and signs marking the site were removed. The additional site, the Historical Middlecamp Ranch, was observed to have vehicle tracks within some 15 feet of the structure; thereby potentially displacing associated cultural remains."

March 2, 1987 – March 30, 1987

"Sites marked with signs and tape or fence were generally not intruded upon." ***"One site, 5LA5602, a prehistoric boulder petroglyph site was impacted during the rotation***. There is a heavily traveled tank trail on the east margin of the site and a trail, incised when the ground was wet, on the north-south site axis. The latter crosses the concentration of boulder petroglyphs, however, none of the rock art appears to have been impacted. A barrier wire was placed on the trail during the rotation to prevent further intrusions."
"***A rock shelter with bedrock mutates and historic rock art in Welsh Canyon was also impacted during the rotation. The inscription C.L. PATT 3-27 was carved into the bedrock metate.*** (B&W Photos attached). The impact may not be

significant given previous similar use of the rock. (This site has not been recorded to date).
"Overall few identified sites were impacted during the rotation. The full effects of impacts on unrecorded or undocumented sites in management unit D may not be known until sometime in the future. Movement over sites during dry conditions does not normally have an immediate detrimental impact on sites because the depth of disturbance is minimal. However, under extraordinary circumstances (lock turns) or wet conditions impacts tend to occur to a greater depth and may have direct impacts on the integrity of surface and subsurface deposits."
"Additional site protection measures will continue to be implemented prior to the next rotation in high probability impact areas, e.g. sites along Red Rocks, Welsh and Bent Canyons. Reserve and other units not stationed at Fort Carson need to preclude damage by these organizations."

October 19, 1987 – November 13, 1987
Cultural Resources

"***Cultural resources received considerably more impacts during this rotation as compared to previous rotations. Of the 46 marked as restricted sites (off limits signs, fence or white engineer tape encircled) within training areas C, D and E, 44% (N=20) demonstrated varying degrees of tactical vehicle traffic within the delineated protected area.*** Intrusions varied from a few vehicle tracks within the perimeter to establishment of parallel tracked vehicle access routes through the centerline of two major sites within Red Rock Arroyo. Additionally, site protective markings ere removed (partially or totally) from several sites either through direct vehicle impact, personnel action utilizing same for construction of individual fighting positions and intentional destruction of approximately one fourth of a mile of marked fenceline which was removed by a single M60A3 driving through its length. ***The most significant impacts occurred within the headwater regions of Lockwood, Red Rocks, Stage and Iron Canyons, where sites tend to be fairly large in scope, of high density and of overall increased cultural importance."***
"***Of particular note as relative concern with overall cultural resource protection, was the increased (over previous rotations) utilization of previously unsurveyed off limits areas for tactical vehicle travel***. Examples include, trespass within the soil protection area, three M113's within the vicinity of grid coordinates 215623 (east of boundary adjacent to the Purgatoire River), tactical vehicle travel (2:M60A3) into Welsh Canyon, many vehicle intrusions into the restricted areas of the Black Hills both north and south of Bent Canyon and excavation of defensive positions and/or arroyo fords within restricted areas (i.e. Lockwood Arroyo, grid coordinate 000510)."
"***Identified impacts while significant in terms of resources expended to protect these sites did not result in total loss of site integrity or overall importance to the PCMS resource management program. However, the potential for significant***

future losses to both the cultural resource and the Command's credibility may result through continuation of these unauthorized activities (emphasis added)."

July – August 1988
Cultural Resources

PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent and on sites. "Although much less pronounced this rotation, ***there was some vehicle intrusion into signed off limits areas. A total of six different sites experienced varying degrees of damage resulting by vehicle intrusions."***
b. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Some stone buildings on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near the structures."
c. Removal of signs and/or fence posts. "Several of the sites are missing signs and/or posts. In one instance a vehicle ran over the post and sign as evidenced by the tire tracks on either side of the bent over post. The impression is that soldiers are using the posts to support their mission requirements (i.e. support of camouflage materials).
d. Use of building materials from standing structures within the PCMS. ***"An old door and other boards were discovered within a gun emplacement which was still partially intact.*** Spent cartridges and sand bags were also in and around the area as well as refuse (MRE containers) were found partially buried within the structure."
e. ***"Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts will probably be due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites."***

January 11, 1989 – February 1, 1989
Cultural Resources

PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent and on sites. "Although less pronounced this rotation, there was limited vehicle instruction into signed off limits areas. ***A total of seven (7) different sites experienced varying degrees of damage resulting because of vehicle intrusions.*** None of the intrusions were considered to result in significant damage as most were confined within the buffer areas.
b. Intrustion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "***Several stone buildings on the PCMS were "impacted" by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures.*** Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption

of the soil surface near these structures."

c. Removal of signs and/or fence posts. "Several of the sites are missing signs and/or posts. These sites demonstrated where vehicles ran over the post and sign as evidenced by tracks on either side of the bent over post.
d. Use of building materials from standing structures within the PCMS. ***"An old door and other boards were discovered within individual fighting position which was still partially intact.*** Spent cartridges and sand bags were also in and around the area as well as refuse (MRE containers) were found partially buried within the structure."
e. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts will probably be due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites."

July 1, 1989 – July 26, 1989
Cultural Resources.

PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Although less pronounced this rotation, there was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. ***A total of sox (6) different sites experienced varying degrees of damage resulting because of vehicle intrusions.*** None of the intrusions were considered to result in significant damage as most were confined within the buffer areas."
b. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. ***"Several stone buildings on the PCMS were "impacted" by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures.*** Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."
c. Removal of signs and/or fence posts. "Several of the sites are missing signs and/or posts. These sites demonstrated where vehicles ran over the post and sign as evidence by tracks on either side of the bent over post."
d. "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts will probably be due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites."

October 15, 1989 – November 17, 1989
Cultural Resources.

PROBLEM AREAS.

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Although less pronounced this rotation, there was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. A total of six (6) different sites experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle instrusions. None of the intrusions were considered to result in significant damage as most were confined within the buffer areas."

b. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures (grid coordinates 008469, 965492, 938551, 964491). Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."
c. "Removal of signs and/or fence posts. ***"Six (6) of the sites are missing signs and/or posts. These sites demonstrated where vehicles ran over the post and sign as evidenced by tracks on either side of the bent over/broken post."***
d. "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance."

July 5, 1990 – August 9, 1990
Cultural Resources

PROBLEM AREAS

1. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Although less pronounced this rotation, there was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. ***A total of three (3) different sites experienced varying degrees of vehicle intrusions.*** None of the intrusions were considered to result in significant damage as most were confined within the buffer areas.
2. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures (grid coordinates 008469, 965492, 938551, 129652). Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures.
3. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites form training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable.

January 14, 1991 – February 16, 1991
Cultural Resources

GENERAL. "No signed cultural resource sites were significantly impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS... ***(NOTE: Within the BSA, a historic vintage feed trough was burnt as fuelwood during the latter stages of the rotation. While perhaps only of individual significance, this relic of the past enjoyed protected status which was disregarded)***."

a. PROBLEM AREAS.

(1) Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "There was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. A total of six (6) different sites experienced varying degrees of vehicle intrusions. ***Two of the intrusions were considered to result in significant damage (2/35 AR M-1 passage through the wooden corral at grid coordinates 157641 and the several tracked vehicle intrustion into the off limits site at grid coordinates 008517).***

(2) Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures (grid coordinates 123645, 965492, 938551, 129652, 178613 and 192666). Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures.

(3) Direct and indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion or compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable..

October 4, 1991 – November 1, 1991
Cultural Resources

GENERAL. "No signed cultural resource sites were significantly impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS..."

a. AREAS OF CONCERN.

(1) Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "There was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. ***A total of five (5) different sites experienced varying degrees of vehicle intrusions.*** With the exception of a portion of the Hogback, none of the intrusions were considered to have resulted in significant resource degradation (emphasis added)."

(2) Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures "Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures (grid coordinates 862365, 844372, 844413, 873496 and 928435). Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."

(3) "Direct and indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion or compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation

where applicable."

January 8, 1993 – January 20, 1993
Cultural Resources.

GENERAL. "No signed cultural resources sites were impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS..."

a. PROBLEM AREAS.

(1) Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Although less pronounced this rotation, there was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. A total of two (2) different sites experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle intrusions. None of the intrusions were considered to result in significant damage as most were confined within the buffer areas."

(2) Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. ***Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures (grid coordinates 671495, 889378, 813410, 907380, 862367 and 878497).*** Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures. Additionally, the windmill (>70 years old) at grid coordinates 907380 was accidentally destroyed while executing a 'hasty retreat' during a snow storm. While this mill was not considered as individually significant, it was contributory to the overall cultural importance of this historic homestead."

(3) Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable."

September 7 – 28, 1993 and October 9 – 29, 1993
Cultural Resources

PROBLEM AREAS.

(1) Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Although less pronounced this rotation, there was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. A total of two (2) different sites experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle intrusions..."

(2) Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Only the buffer areas of two historic building sites on the PCMS were slightly impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures during these exercises. Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these

structures."

(3) "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism."

July 6, 1994 – August 8, 1994
Cultural Resources.

PROBLEM AREAS.

(1) "Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. There was limited vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits areas. ***A total of five different sites experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle intrusions…***(."

(2) "Intrusions into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Only the buffer areas of two historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures during these exercises. Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."

(3) "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism… "

January 17, 1995 – February 13, 1995
Cultural Resources.

GENERAL. "***Six (6) signed cultural resource sites were impacted in varying degrees by military maneuvers during this training rotation on the PCMS. In each situation, the damage was caused by vehicular intrusions…***"

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Of concern and more pronounced this rotation than during several of the recent past was resource damaging vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits cultural resource sites. A total of six (6) different sites (at grid coordinates 820449, 818447, 887422, 812415, 915348 and 844375) experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle intrusions. ***Intrusions through two sites located on Gilligans Island (at grid coordinates 820449) were considered to result in significant damage if not destruction of the cultural significance of these sites***. Additional survey will be necessary in order to adequately identify the extent of the potential loss."

b. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing

structures (grid coordinates 890430, 870435, 853476, 812414, 854476, 910470 and 850436). Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."

c. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism...."

January 4, 1996 – February 1, 1996
Cultural Resources.

GENERAL. ***"Three (3) signed cultural resource sites were impacted in varying degrees by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS.*** In each instance, the damage was caused by vehicular intrusions...."

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Of concern and more pronounced this rotation than during several of the recent past was resource damaging vehicle intrusion into signed off-limits cultural resource sites. A total of three (3) different sites experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle intrusions. ***Intrusions through one site located east of Brown Sheep Camp (Pig Farm) were considered to result in significant damage if not destruction of the cultural significance of this site.*** Additional survey will be necessary in order to adequately identify the extent of the potential loss."

b. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."

c. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism...."

July 16, 1996 – August 18, 1996
Cultural Resources.

GENERAL. ***"Nine (9) signed cultural resource sites were impacted in varying degrees by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS***. In each instance, the damage was caused by vehicular intrusions...."

a. Vehicular traffic immediately adjacent to and on sites. "Of concern and more pronounced this rotation than during several of the recent

past was resource damaging vehicle intrusions into signed off-limits cultural resource sites. A total of nine (9) different sites experienced varying degrees of impact resulting because of vehicle intrusions. Additional survey will be necessary at three of the nine sites in order to adequately identify the extent of the potential loss."

b. Intrusion into the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. "Several historic building sites on the PCMS were impacted by vehicles within the 100 meter restricted area around standing structures. Although structures themselves may or may not be significant, these sites often contain historical or archaeological potential which is compromised by the disruption of the soil surface near these structures."

c. "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. ***The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result due to soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism.*** Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable."

May 12, 1997 – May 22, 1997
Cultural Resources

"No cultural sites demonstrated any visible damage or vandalism by personnel."

July 14, 1997 – August 5, 1997
Cultural Resources.

GENERAL. ***"Two (2) signed cultural resource sites were impacted in varying degrees by military maneuvers during this training rotation at the PCMS.*** In each instance, the damage was caused by vehicular intrusions. No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable.."

July 22, 1998 – August 19, 1998
Cultural Resources.

"Two cultural resource sites were lightly impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS. The damage was caused by vehicular intrusions. No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites and vandalism. Management

efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable…"

August 28, 1998

"Memorandum for Record" Re: "After Action Report – Protected Archaeological Sites"

Area of Inspection

"The August 1998 Maneuvers were conducted primarily in Training Areas 10 and 7. Mechanized training mostly occurred east of UTM Easting 5850000 and north of MSR 2. Protected sites and their fences in this area were inspected and repaired prior to the August rotation and an After Action Report dated July 28, 1998 was submitted. After the August rotation, on August 25-28, 1998, protected archaeological sites and associated fences were once again examined for damage. A total of 96 sites was [sic] inspected and only two sites (5LA3475 and 5LA3384) exhibited any damage that could be attributed to raining activities."

Protected Sites Inspected with No Damage Owing to Maneuver Activities [See AAR].

Sites Damaged by Maneuver Activities

5LA3384

"***Site 5LA3384 is a large (over 50,000 square m) lithic scatter with associated burned stone features. Temporally diagnostic projectile points, bedrock mutates, and other ground stone and stone tools were recorded at the site. A tracked vehicle hit the fence that surrounds the site. The vehicle knocked down three sections of wire and two posts. The vehicle drove into the site area after knocking down the fence. The vehicle also drove along the fence for a distance of approximately 200 feet where the fence was let down and the vehicle left the site area.*** Luckily, the tracks are located in a narrow buffer zone between the fence and the site remains and they did not damage any archaeological deposits."

5LA3475

"***Site 5LA3475 is a large (over 1000,000 square me) lithic scatter and structure site. Over 30 architectural units are recorded at the site that include spaced stone circles, stone enclosures, wall enclosures, and stone alignments. A tracked vehicle hit the fence that surrounds the site.*** A single tripod brace was knocked down, which requires repairs to only one section of fence. The vehicle hit the fence, but did not drive further into the site area and no archaeological deposits were damaged."

Cost of Damage Repair

"The cost of repair damage is broken down into repair of the fence and assessment of the damage done to the archaeological deposits of the site. No damage to archaeological deposits was noted. Three section [sic] of fence needs repair at 5LA3384 and a single 30-foot section of fence repair is needed at 5LA3475. The two sites have a total of 120 feet of fence to be repaired. Repair to damaged fence is calculated at a rate of $6000 per mile resulting in a total repair cost of $136."

"The point of contact for this action is Vincent Schiavitti at ext. 6-3796." "Stephen A. Chomko, Archaeologist, Environmental Compliance and Management". "Copy Furnished: Director, Tom Warren; ITAM Coordinator, Brian Goss."

April 1, 1999 – April 23, 1999
Cultural Resources.

GENERAL. "One cultural resource site was impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS. The damage was caused by vehicular intrusions. No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel. Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable…(emphasis added)."

July 6, 1999 to August 4, 1999
Cultural Resources.

General. "***Six cultural resource sites were impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS. Four of these sites received potentially significant damage. All resulting damage was caused by vehicular intrusions thru, adjacent to and/or on the site features.*** No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel. (NOTE: Two of these six sites had perimeter fencing that had been previously damaged by flood runoff. Due to the general inconsistent presence of this identifying feature, no damage assessment is included as a part of this After Action Report for these sites)."
"Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will probably result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts will continue which are designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation where applicable."

May 10, 2000 to June 17, 2000
Cultural Resources.

a. General. ***"Five cultural resource sites were impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS. Four of these sites received potentially significant damage.*** All resulting damage was caused by vehicular intrusions thru, adjacent to and/or on the site features. No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel."
b. "***Sustainment of the current management philosophy for allowing culturally significant sites to remain in their natural context while expending the minimum resources necessary to evaluate rather than collect artifacts is jeopardized with each intrusion onto the site.*** Due to the nature of these

intrusions, initial estimates for accomplishment of training related mitigation requirements ranged as high as 245.0K. Given the potential impact to these sites, DECAM elected to accomplish generalized site surveillance/evaluation and soil testing in order to determine the potential for damage to buried deposits. Initial tests were recently completed. Dependent on the individual site, overall results indicate a low to medium potential for damage to buried deposits. Therefore, additional evaluation will continue but damage mitigation assessments will be identified for the lower end of the requirement."

c. "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will most likely result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation will continue to be accomplished."

February 5, 2001 to March 20, 2001
Cultural Resources.

a. General. ***"Nine cultural resource sites were impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS. Two of these sites received significant damage.*** All resulting damage was caused by vehicular intrusions through, adjacent to and/or on the site features. No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel."

b. ***"Sustainment of the current management philosophy for allowing culturally significant sites to remain in their natural context while expending the minimum resources necessary to evaluate rather than collect artifacts is jeopardized with each intrusion onto the site.*** Due to the nature of these intrusions, initial estimates for accomplishment of training related mitigation requirements exceeded 200.0K. Given the potential impact to these sites, DECAM elected to accomplish generalized site surveillance/evaluation and soil testing in order to determine the potential for damage to buried deposits. Initial tests have been completed. Dependent on the individual site, overall results indicate a low to medium potential for damage to buried deposits. Therefore, additional evaluation will continue but damage mitigation assessments were identified for the lower end of the requirement."

c. "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will most likely result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation will continue to be accomplished."

April 5, 2002 to May 11, 2002
Cultural Resources.

a. General. ***"Seven cultural resource sites were impacted by military maneuvers during this training rotation to the PCMS. Two of these sites***

received potentially significant damage. All resulting damage was caused by vehicular intrusions through, adjacent to and/or on the site features. No sites demonstrated any visible vandalism by personnel ."

b. "***Sustainment of the current management philosophy for allowing culturally significant sites to remain in their natural context while expending the minimum resources necessary to evaluate rather than collect artifacts is jeopardized with each intrusion onto the site.*** Due to the nature of these intrusions, initial estimates for accomplishment of training related mitigation requirements ranged as high as 75.0K. Given the potential impact to these sites, DECAM elected to accomplish generalized site surveillance/evaluation and soil testing in order to determine the potential for damage to buried deposits. Initial tests were recently completed. Dependent on the individual site, overall results indicate a low to medium potential for damage to buried deposits. Therefore, additional evaluation will continue but damage mitigation assessments will be identified for the lower end of the requirement."

c. "Indirect impacts to archaeological sites from training maneuvers will continue to be monitored. The most significant impacts yet to be determined will most likely result from soil erosion and compaction adjacent to sites. Management efforts designed to provide for legal compliance as well as site preservation will continue to be accomplished."

Exhibit B

EXHIBIT B
N1MA Comment on Draft Final ICRMP

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS
1626 EVANS STREET, BLDG 1219
FORT CARSON, CO 80913-4143

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 28, 2016

Office of the Director

Ms. Jean Aguerre
Not 1 More Acre!
PO Box 773
Trinidad, Colorado 81082

Dear Ms. Aguerre:

Thank you for your review and comment of the Draft U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for 2017-2021.

In response to your comment letter dated October 21, 2016, the following information is provided:

- We have conducted environmental and National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 reviews for training being conducted at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) [*Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) Training and Operations Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), March 2015* and *Programmatic Agreement Among U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado, April 2014*].

- Prior to each brigade level maneuver training exercise detailed environmental and cultural site protection reviews are conducted specific to the training scenarios proposed.

- Site 5LA3048 – was re-evaluated not as a result of military impacts, but because it had been incorrectly characterized by previous recordings. The updated recording and evaluation by professional archaeologists and Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer staff concluded that the site was not eligible for National Register of Historic Places designation.

Consultation continues with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer and his staff to resolve for past adverse effects to historic properties at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site for the past 3 brigade training exercises. Once we have agreement on National Register of Historic Place eligibility designations for entered sites, other interested consulting parties will be asked to participate in the resolution for adverse effects consultation that will follow. We are looking forward to your participation in those discussions.

The next step in the development of the ICRMP will be to complete an environmental analysis of the proposed plan pursuant to Title 32 Code of Federal Regulation Part 651.14 Integration with Army Planning. An Environmental Assessment (EA) and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) will be made available to the public for a minimum of a 30 day review and comment period prior to a final decision on the plan. During this public review period if you

have additional comments this is an opportunity to make them. A copy of the Draft Final ICRMP will be posted to the Fort Carson NEPA website (http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html) in early January 2017 for your review. An email will be sent to all consulting parties when the document has been posted to the website.

Points of contact for this action are Jennifer Kolise, Acting Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), jennifer.r.kolise.civ@mail.mil, 719-503-6136, or Wayne Thomas, Chief, NEPA and Cultural Branch, Environmental Division, george.w.thomas16.civ@mail.mil, 719-526-1852.

Sincerely,

for Jm D. Pad

James A. Lessard
Chief, Environmental Division

APPENDIX D:
FORT CARSON-SPECIFIC AGREEMENT DOCUMENTS

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Appendix D: Fort Carson-Specific Agreement Documents

The following Fort Carson-specific agreement documents are included in this appendix:

1. *First Amendment to the Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities for Areas on Fort Carson, Colorado* (March 2018), pp. D5-D33

2. *First Amendment to the Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities Down Range Fort Carson, Colorado* (May 2018), pp. D35-D66

3. *First Amendment to the Programmatic Agreement Among U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Military Training and Operational Support Activities at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado* (April 2018), pp. D67-D101

4. *Comprehensive Agreement regarding Tribal Access, Privacy and Information Sharing, and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado* (2004), pp. D103-121

5. *Comprehensive Agreement regarding Tribal Access, Privacy and Information Sharing, and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado* (May 2005), pp. D123-141

6. *Memorandum of Understanding between the Jicarilla Apache Nation and Fort Carson regarding Management of the Hogback Traditional Site on the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS), Las Animas County, Colorado* (May 2005), pp. D143-146

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Note: Appendix B has been removed from the public version of this Agreement, since it contains sensitive archaeological information not available for public release in accordance with federal statutes and regulations [16 U.S.C. 470hh; 43 CFR 7.18(a)].

Stipulation VI (pg. 8): The URL has changed to http://carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html#three.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO

WHEREAS, on March 27, 2013, the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson (USAG), the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14 in order to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for ongoing programs of construction, maintenance, and operations occurring within the area of potential effects (APE) for Main Post area south to Rock Creek, and those areas south of Rock Creek known as Scout Camp, Bird Farm Recreation Area, Townsend Reservoir, Haymes Reservoir, the Wildlife Demonstration Area, Turkey Creek Recreation Area, and Camp Red Devil; and

WHEREAS, the PA is set to expire on March 27, 2018, and additional time is needed to adequately consult on future amendments; and

WHEREAS, the First Amendment shall take effect on the date of the last signature and remain in force until the expiration of the PA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with Stipulation VIII of the Agreement, the USAG, SHPO, and ACHP agree that the PA is hereby amended by:

1. Amend the second Whereas clause to update the reference for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation for its current location in the United States Code.

2. Amend Stipulation XII so it reads as follows:

   This PA shall take effect on the date it is signed by the last signatory and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2019, unless the signatories agree to extend it by written amendment in accordance with Stipulation VIII.

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES
FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Carson (USAG) proposes to continue to coordinate and administer ongoing programs of construction, maintenance, and operations (Projects) as part of its mission to provide support to Soldiers and their Families, while operating and maintaining Installation lands, facilities, training areas, and ranges in support of Army Readiness on Fort Carson; and

WHEREAS, USAG, a federally owned and operated facility, plans to carryout Projects pursuant to Army Regulation, thereby making the Projects undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 United States Code (USC) § 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800; and

WHEREAS, USAG has determined that for the purposes of undertakings considered as part of this Programmatic Agreement (PA), the Areas of Potential of Effects (APEs) for this agreement include the Main Post area south to Rock Creek, and those areas south of Rock Creek known as Scout Camp, Bird Farm Recreation Area, Townsend Reservoir, Haymes Reservoir, the Wildlife Demonstration Area, Turkey Creek Recreation Area, and Camp Red Devil (see Appendix A Maps); and

WHEREAS, USAG has determined that the undertakings may have an adverse effect on historic properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), specifically the Incinerator Complex Historic District (5EP2446) (Appendix A, page A-2) and the Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District (5EP836) (Appendix A, page A-3) within the APEs and, as well as additional historic properties and other cultural resources listed in Appendix B, and has consulted with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800; and

WHEREAS, this PA does not alter or address USAG's responsibility to consider the potential effects of undertakings on properties of religious and cultural significance to Tribes within the APEs of this agreement; and

WHEREAS, USAG has consulted with 13 federally-recognized tribes (Tribes) that attach traditional, religious, and/or cultural significance to Fort Carson lands that may be affected by USAG undertakings: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe

of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma, and has invited the Tribes to sign this PA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, USAG has also consulted with other parties regarding the effects of the undertakings on historic properties: El Paso County Board of County Commissioners, Board of Pueblo County Commissioners, City of Colorado Springs Land Use Review and Historic Preservation Board, Colorado Preservation, Inc., and Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, and has invited them to sign this PA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2)(ii) USAG has arranged for public participation by placing notice of this PA development in the Fountain Valley News (March 21, 2012), Pueblo Chieftain (March 21, 2012), and The Gazette in Colorado Springs (March 21, 2012), and the Final Draft was made available to the public via notice in the Fountain Valley News (December 29, 2012), Pueblo Chieftain (December 26, 2012), and The Gazette in Colorado Springs (December 28, 2012); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), USAG has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of the potential for adverse effects determinations, provided the specified documentation, and ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, USAG has conducted cultural resources inventory studies over the last thirty (30) years using varying methodologies and standards within the APEs, and SHPO and USAG need to reconcile potential differences in their databases of historic properties and associated inventory reports; and

WHEREAS, USAG has provided to SHPO all cultural resources survey areas and archaeological and building site locations for the APEs in geographic information system (GIS) shape files and as a master index listing pertinent information for all sites, including dates of recordation, determination of eligibility (DOE), and date of SHPO concurrence; and

WHEREAS, USAG has not conducted a cultural resources inventory study in the Small Arms Impact Area (Main Post; Appendix A, page A-2) due to human life and safety issues, and shall not conduct an inventory in the Small Arms Impact Area because of human life and safety issues; and

WHEREAS, based on the very low density of NRHP eligible sites documented in prior archaeological surveys and the significant historic disturbance to the Main Post area south to Rock Creek, SHPO and USAG agree that additional archaeological survey is not needed for the Main Post area; and

WHEREAS, although many areas of the built environment covered by this PA are in locations that have been heavily disturbed by previous construction, there remain some

relatively undisturbed areas where the potential for buried archaeological remains may be high, based on prior archaeological and environmental studies; and

WHEREAS, USAG has submitted for assessment to SHPO all known cultural resources within the APEs covered by this PA. See Appendix B for a list of all resources within the APEs designated as "Eligible – Officially" and "Needs Data - Officially"; and

WHEREAS, undertakings at properties for which effects have been taken into account through the *Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949–1962)*, *Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities*, *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1947)*, and the *Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures* are not part of this PA; and

WHEREAS, USAG, in order to deal with the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and cultural items, has consulted with Tribes to address compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and has signed the *Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access Privacy and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado, 2004* and the *Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access Privacy and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado, 2005*; and

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

STIPULATIONS:

USAG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. GENERAL

A. Garrison Commander

1. The Garrison Commander is responsible for all decisions regarding the applicability of this agreement to undertakings within the APEs.

2. The implementation of the Garrison Commander's intent shall be primarily executed on a day-to-day basis by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM).

B. Cultural Resources Manager

1. The CRM shall be a federal employee responsible, on behalf of the Garrison Commander, for ensuring that the Stipulations herein are met.

2. The CRM shall meet, or USAG employ, maintain a contract with, or obtain through other means, professional expertise that meets, the qualification standards outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation: Professional Qualification Standards* [As Amended and Annotated] for archeology, history, architecture, historic architecture, or architectural history and be a federal employee.

3. The CRM shall ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties under the Stipulations of this PA meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*.

II. CULTURAL RESOURCES AWARENESS / PROTECTION TRAINING

A. Cultural resources awareness/protection training shall continue to be part of the Environmental Protection Officer Course and the Maneuver Damage Officer Course, regularly provided to Soldiers, Installation staff, contract maintenance workers, and others as needed.

B. The CRM shall review training materials annually and revise as necessary to ensure information is up-to-date and accurate.

C. USAG shall provide copies of training materials to the concurring parties, except ACHP, no later than November 15th of each year for their review and comment, in accordance with Stipulation VII.

III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF THE APEs

A. Inventory and Evaluation of the Built Environment

1. For the purpose of this PA the Built Environment is defined as the surroundings shaped and manipulated by human activity encompassing buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts, as these items are defined in National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. For the purposes of this agreement, the "Built Environment" does not include archaeological resources, which are further discussed in Stipulation III.B.

2. For properties within the APEs that are older than forty-five (45) years of age and are discovered not to have been previously surveyed, USAG shall follow the process set forth in Stipulation III.A.4.

3. USAG shall provide SHPO with supplemental data pertaining to these historic properties as appropriate in accordance with Stipulation VII.

4. Once a building, structure, object, non-archaeological site, or district reaches forty-five (45) years of age within an APE, it shall be programmed for evaluation for its eligibility to the NRHP.

a) USAG shall submit the DOE for the property to SHPO within six (6) months of the evaluation date.

b) Upon receipt of the DOE(s), SHPO shall have thirty (30) calendar days to provide concurrence or non-concurrence on the DOE.

c) All disputes regarding a DOE shall be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

B. Inventory and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources

1. Archaeological resources are defined as the physical remains of past human behavior that allows for its interpretation as defined in National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties, found in association with the built environment, within more undeveloped or natural settings, or within buried contexts with no visible trace on the modern ground surface.

2. SHPO has GIS shape files and a master index of USAG cultural resources survey areas and archaeological and building site locations within the APEs of this agreement, however, these will be refined as follows:

a) SHPO shall have sixty (60) calendar days upon execution of this PA to integrate the GIS shape files and master index with its own system and provide USAG with written notification on a baseline having been created and any requests for missing information from its system.

b) Within four months of execution of this PA, USAG and SHPO shall schedule a meeting, if necessary, to discuss and agree upon an approach for how to handle any identified discrepancies in data.

c) Based on meeting discussions, USAG and SHPO shall follow procedures outlined as a result of Stipulation III.B.2.b) to resolve discrepancies in data. Any mutually agreed upon terms regarding resolution of discrepancies in data shall be completed within two (2) years of the execution of this PA.

d) If disputes are identified and resolution cannot be reached between USAG and SHPO regarding a DOE, those disputes shall be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

e) GIS shape files and master index shall be updated and provided to SHPO by November 15th of each year in accordance with Stipulation VII unless specifically requested in writing by SHPO at an earlier time.

C. Development of Guidelines for Archaeological Monitoring of Future Ground-disturbing Activities

1. Within four (4) months of execution of this PA, USAG and SHPO shall jointly propose guidelines for monitoring by the CRM or designated staff for any future ground-disturbing activities within the APEs. These agreed upon areas for monitoring consideration will be delineated on a map. The CRM will use these guidelines, developed jointly with SHPO, and the scope of each undertaking to determine when monitoring is required. The guidelines and mapped areas shall be attached to this PA as Appendix E.

2. Based on the results of annual reviews and future archaeological or environmental studies, USAG and SHPO may by mutual consent amend the guidelines and map to better reflect the potential for buried archaeological remains in accordance with Stipulation VIII.

3. Monitoring activities shall be reported in the Annual Report in accordance with Stipulation VII.

IV. EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS

A. As detailed in Appendix C, undertakings within the Main Post south to Rock Creek are exempt from further consultation with SHPO, except for the properties listed in Appendix B. Should the DOE of any of the properties within Appendix B change to “Not Eligible – Officially” as a result of consultation with SHPO during the execution of this PA, the exemptions under Appendix C shall apply.

B. Within the site boundaries of the Incinerator Complex Historic District and the Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District, undertakings listed in Appendix C are exempt from further consultation with SHPO.

C. For all other undertakings within the site boundaries of the Incinerator Complex Historic District and the Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District, USAG shall follow the Section 106 process in accordance 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7.

V. PROCEDURE FOR ADDING EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS TO ADDITIONAL APEs

A. Following mutual agreement by USAG and SHPO that the inventory and evaluation of cultural resources and guidelines for archaeological monitoring within an APE is sufficient in accordance with Stipulation III, USAG and SHPO may agree to add one of the APEs that are the subject of this agreement to Stipulation IV and Appendix C.

B. Appendix C includes a brief description of each APE and a summary of its primary uses within the scope of USAG's mission at Fort Carson. To add an APE USAG shall provide to SHPO and concurring parties a list of exempted undertakings and nature of specific monitoring and/or avoidance plans for proposed and future undertakings and the known cultural resources in the APE.

C. Following USAG's consideration of the comments by SHPO and concurring parties, amendments to Stipulation IV and Appendix C will be done in accordance with Stipulation VIII. USAG will ensure appropriate consultation with Fort Carson affiliated Tribes to determine whether an APE to be added contains resources of traditional, religious, and/or cultural importance.

VI. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

If, during the execution of an undertaking, a previously unidentified cultural resource or adverse effect to a known historic property is discovered, USAG shall assume its responsibilities pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.13(b)(3) and the actions taken shall be included in the Annual Report in accordance with Stipulation VII. USAG's Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological, Cultural, or Paleontological Materials is included in Fort Carson's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), which can be found at http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html.

VII. REPORTING

A. USAG shall provide an Annual Report (period covered October 1st through September 30th), distributed electronically to SHPO and concurring parties, no later than November 15th of each year during the implementation of this PA. The report shall be provided to ACHP upon request.

B. The report shall include the necessary and appropriate information included in Stipulations II, III, IV, VI, IX, and XI.

C. The Annual Report shall be formatted in accordance with Appendix D.

VIII. AMENDMENT

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. USAG shall consult with Fort Carson affiliated Tribes to determine if the proposed amendment may affect resources of traditional, religious, and/or cultural importance to a Tribe(s). The amendment shall be effective on the date a copy is signed by all signatories and is filed with ACHP.

IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should a signatory or concurring party to this PA object to any of the actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, USAG shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If USAG determines within thirty (30) calendar days that such objection cannot be resolved, USAG shall:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including USAG's proposed resolution, to ACHP. The ACHP shall provide USAG with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, USAG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. USAG shall then proceed according to its final decision.

B. If ACHP does not provide written comments regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) calendar day time period, USAG may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, USAG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the PA, and provide them and ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. USAG shall carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute.

X. TERMINATION

A. If a signatory to this PA determines that its terms shall not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation VIII. If within thirty (30) calendar days (or another time period agreed upon by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other signatories.

B. Should the PA be terminated, USAG shall comply with 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7.

XI. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

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

XII. DURATION

This PA shall take effect on the date it is signed by the last signatory and shall remain in effect until December 31, 2019, unless the signatories agree to extend it by written amendment in accordance with Stipulation VIII.

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

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO

SIGNATORIES:

COL Ronald P. Fitch, Jr.
Commander, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson

26 Feb 18
date

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR AREAS
ON
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

SIGNATORIES:

for Steve Turner
Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer

3/1/18
date

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
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ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR AREAS
ON
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

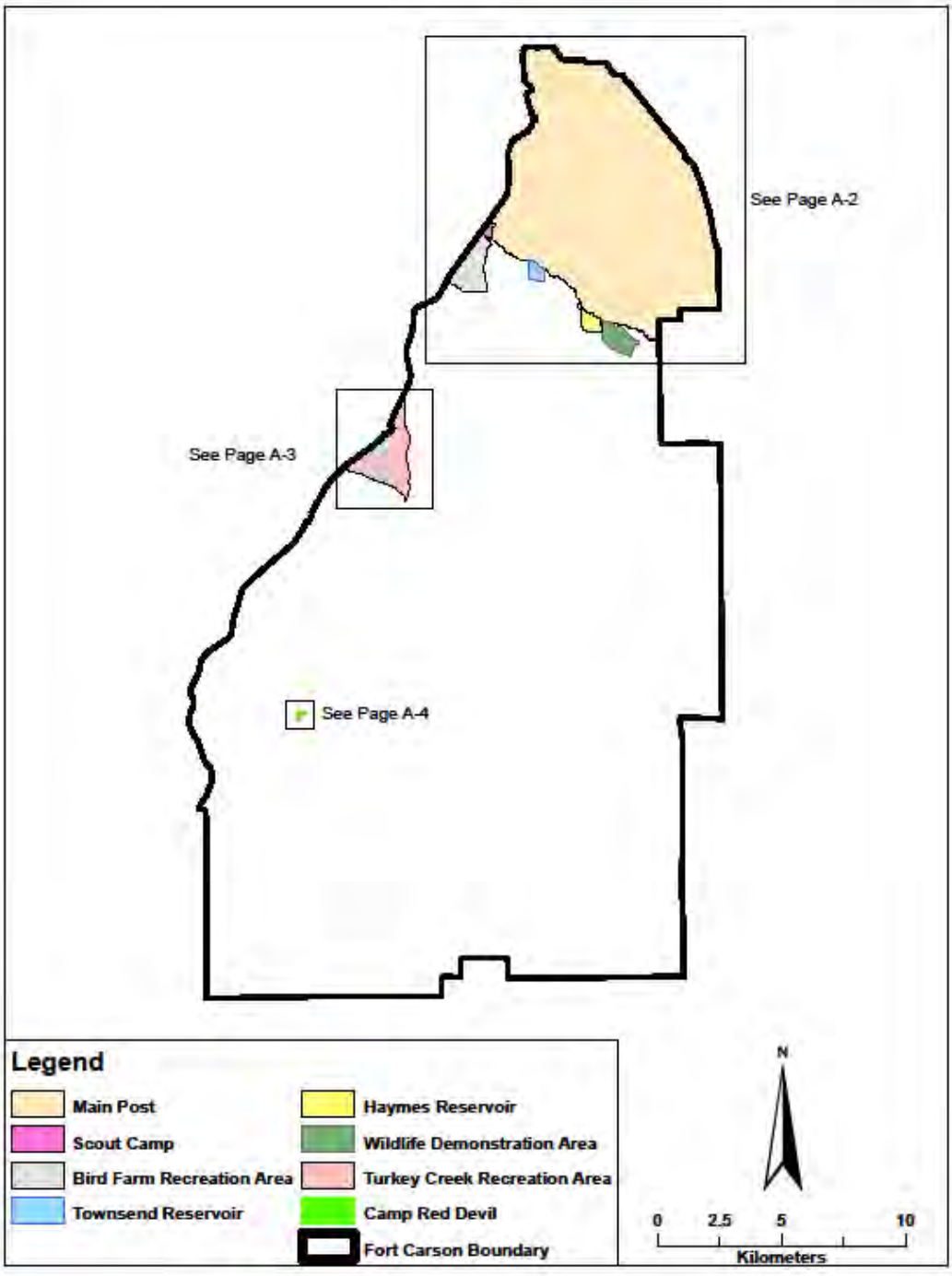
SIGNATORIES:

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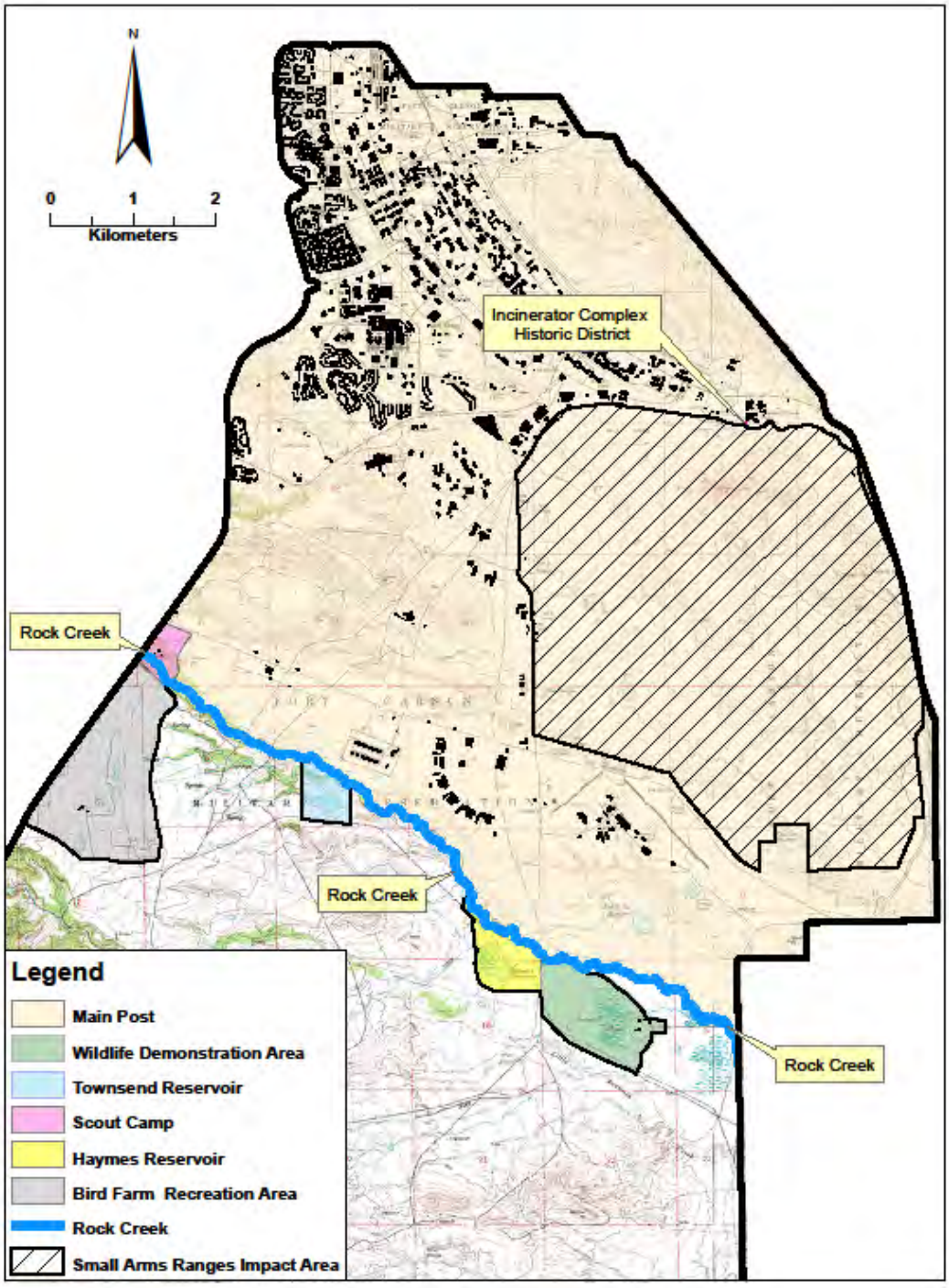
John M. Fowler — date
Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

APPENDIX A

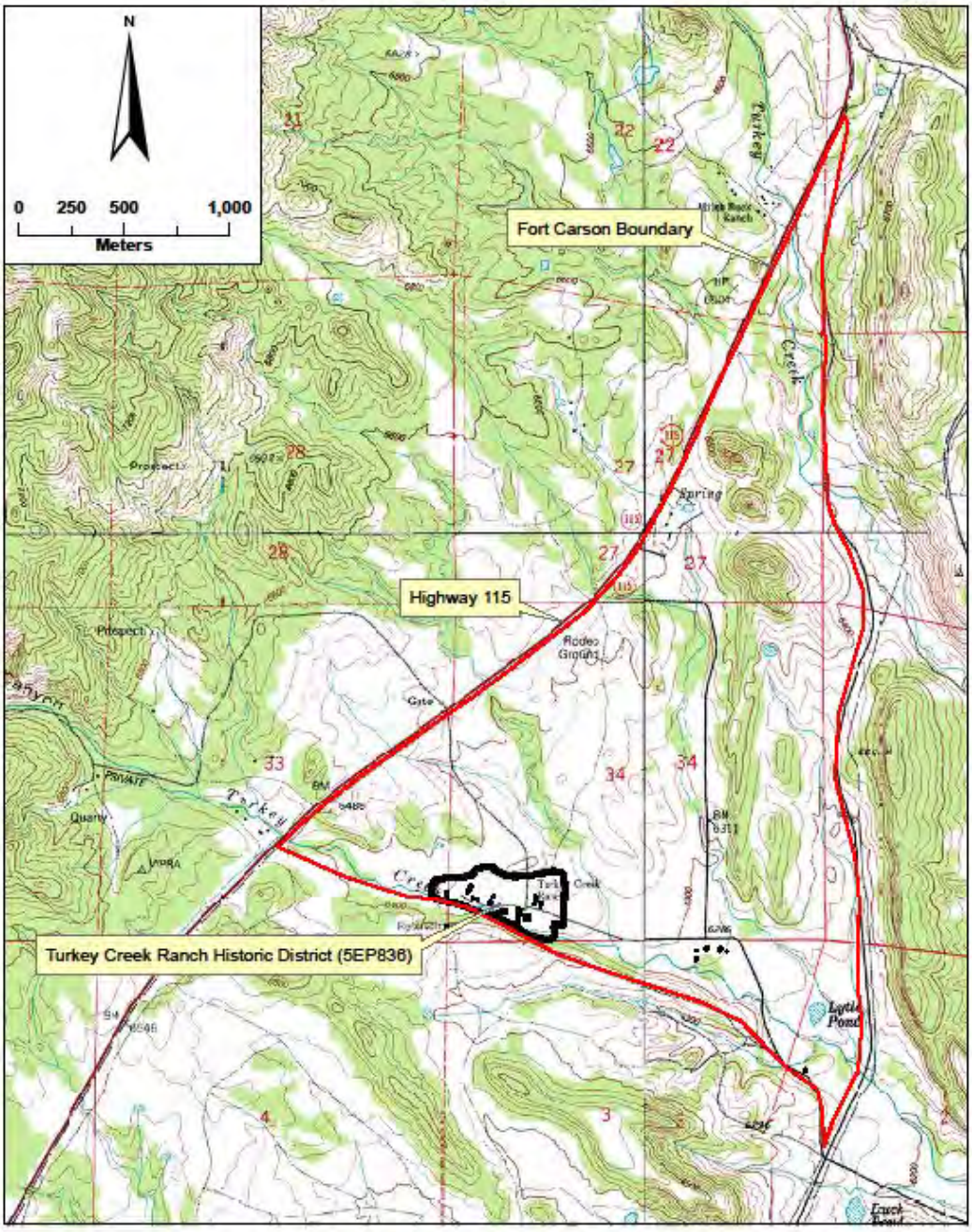
AREAS ON FORT CARSON COVERED BY THIS PA



Main Post APE and Others

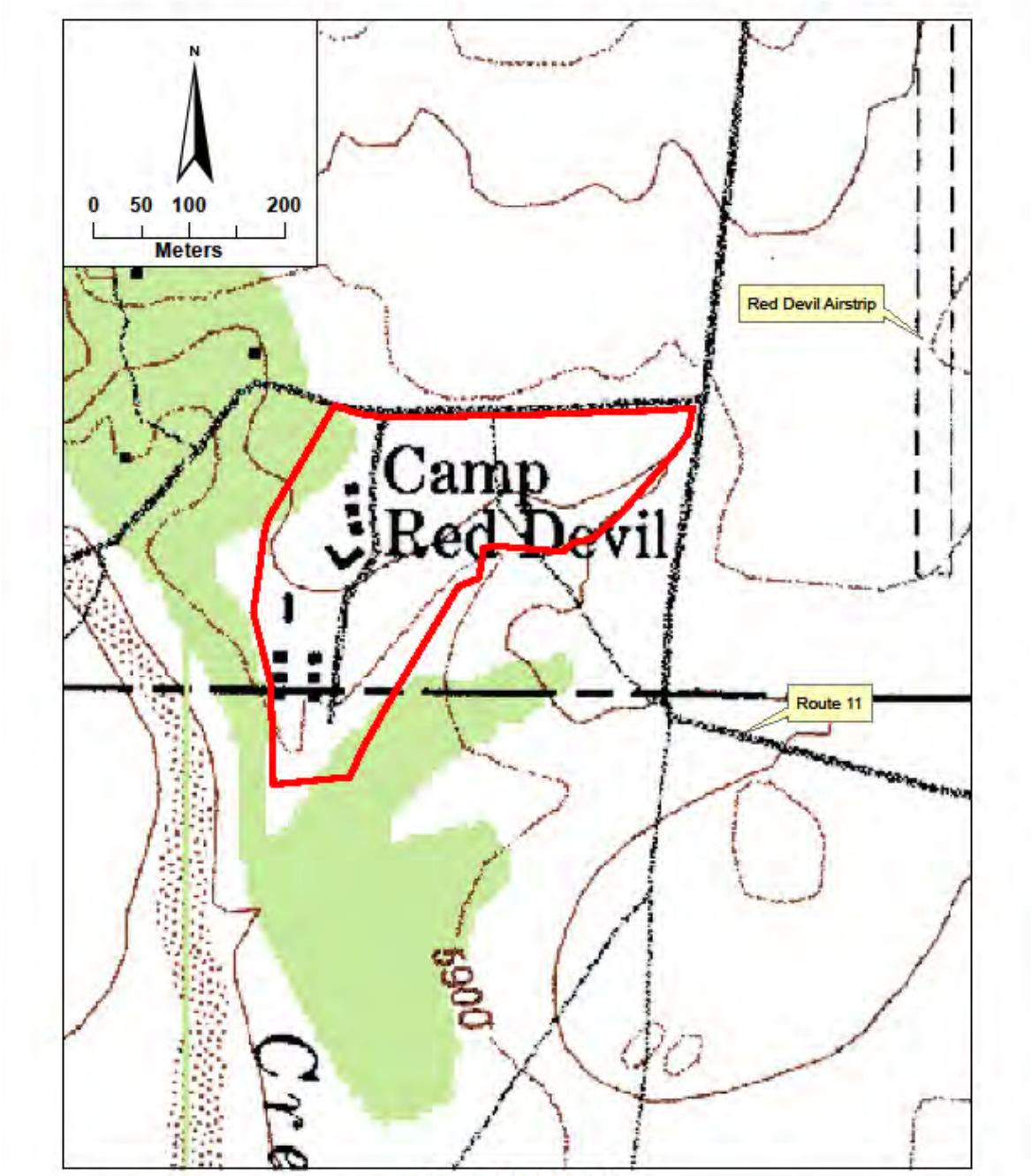


Turkey Creek Recreation Area APE



Turkey Creek Recreation Area

Camp Red Devil APE



Camp Red Devil

APPENDIX C

DESCRIPTION OF AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS

I. Main Post: The Main Post of Fort Carson, or Cantonment Area, comprises the infrastructure required for Soldiers, their Families, civilians, and others to live and work on Fort Carson. This includes office and administrative complexes, housing, schools, shopping areas, and military education/training facilities. Training Area (TA) Bravo is used for dismounted military training and as a road test area for vehicle maintenance. The portion of the Main Post south to Rock Creek is comprised of open land or established military training facilities, i.e. Butts Army Air Field, the small arms firing ranges, the 10th Special Forces Complex, a land navigation course, etc.

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG, SHPO, and ACHP to meet the criteria for exemption for the Main Post. These undertakings are considered to have no adverse effect.

A. New Construction, Maintenance, Repair, Demolition and Replacement Operations (Not within the boundary of a historic property)

1. New construction of buildings and other above and below ground infrastructure and related activities.

2. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing facilities and infrastructure not greater than fifty (50) years old and those facilities older than fifty (50) years of age but have been previously officially determined to be ineligible for the NRHP in consultation with SHPO.

3. Demolition of buildings and other infrastructure not greater than fifty (50) years old and those facilities older than fifty (50) years of age but have been previously officially determined to be ineligible for the NRHP in consultation with SHPO.

B. Grounds and Land Maintenance (Not within the boundary of a historic property)

1. Maintenance, repair, and installation of recreational structures and other equipment.

2. Ground disturbing activities to control, prevent, or repair soil erosion and rain runoff.

3. Grounds maintenance activities associated with installing, removal, and maintaining landscaping; i.e., mowing, trimming, planting, rock hardening, prescribed burning and weed/pest control.

C. Other Undertakings

1. Removal or in-place disposal of unexploded ordnance.

2. Removal of substances or materials that pose a threat to human health and safety.

3. Continued use of Small Arms Impact Area for small arms range activities.

D. Historic Properties (Eligible for inclusion in the National Register)

1. Site Work

a) In-kind repair/replacement of existing site improvements, including, but not limited to roads, parking areas, fences, recreation equipment, and signs.

b) Installation, repair, or replacement of water, electric, gas, sanitary, cable and underground or aboveground utilities.

c) Grounds maintenance activities associated with installing, removal, and maintaining landscaping; i.e., mowing, trimming, planting, and weed/pest control.

d) In-kind Exterior Maintenance and Repair on Buildings/Structures Determined to be Contributing Element to a Historic District.

e) Removal of coatings, stains, paint, and caulking by non-destructive means, provided that the removal method on buildings and components is consistent with provisions in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

f) Refinishing in- kind; i.e., coatings, stains, and painted surfaces with the same, or original, materials, and same, or original, color.

g) Maintenance, repair, and replacement in-kind of stucco, masonry, wood siding, trim, porch decking, porch rails, joists, columns, and stairs, provided that existing materials shall be retained to the maximum extent practical.

h) Maintenance, repair, and replacement in-kind of existing exterior features, doors or windows.

i) All lead paint and asbestos abatement or mitigation that does not involve removal or alteration of exterior features, doors, or windows.

j) Maintenance, repair, and in-kind replacement, to code, of roof shingles and tiles, roof cladding and sheeting, gutters, soffits, and downspouts with no change in roof pitch or configuration.

k) Weatherizing of doors and windows, including caulking, and insulation and weather stripping of existing frames.

l) Installation of materials or equipment for the specific purpose of deterring bird habitat on building components, provided such materials do not damage or detract from the architectural character of the building.

m) Installation of facilities with the exception of ADA ramps to provide access to historic properties by disabled persons, provided the alterations are based on CRM review, architecturally compatible with the facility, are freestanding, and do not damage or require removal of historic materials.

2. In-kind Interior Maintenance and Repair on Buildings/Structures Determined to be Contributing Elements to a Historic District.

a) Removal of coatings, paint, and caulking by non-destructive means, provided that the removal method on buildings and components is consistent with provisions in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

b) Refinishing in- kind; i.e., coatings, stains, and painted surfaces with the same, or original, materials, and same, or original, color.

c) Routine maintenance and repair of doors, windows, and cabinets.

d) Replacement of kitchen and bathroom appliances, fixtures, fittings, accessories, and cabinets that are less than forty-five (45) years old with compatible items.

e) Replacement of existing non-historic floor coverings, and window treatments, provided that attachment to historic materials is done in a reversible manner.

f) Maintenance, repair, and replacement in-kind of historic flooring, provided that replacement occurs only for portions of such flooring that are extensively deteriorated.

g) Installation of fire, smoke, and security detectors, provided all effects to historic materials are reversible.

h) Installation of interior furniture/furnishings and information technology systems and equipment where those items shall not alter or detract from those qualities that make the resource eligible for the NRHP.

i) All lead paint and asbestos abatement or mitigation that does not involve removal or alteration of exterior features, doors, or windows.

3. Electrical/Communications/Plumbing/HVAC.
   a) Maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing electrical and plumbing fixtures, electrical wiring, data lines, and pipes, when it can be achieved without damaging historic features, materials, or spaces.

   b) Maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing heating and cooling systems, and duct work and ventilation systems, when they do not contribute to the historic significance of a building, and provided the new heating and cooling systems do not alter or damage a building's historic features or materials.

   c) Removal of asbestos insulation and wrap from piping and other mechanical systems.

4. Maintenance and Repair on Buildings/Structures Determined to be Non-Contributing Elements to a Historic District.
   a) All necessary maintenance, repair, or replacement work, both interior and exterior, on non-contributing buildings/structures shall be carried out in accordance with Section 1(b) and (c) of this Appendix.

II. Scout Camp: This area offers a variety of camping options, including individual and group campsites with fire rings and gravel tent spots for all types of Scouting and youth organizations, Soldiers, and their Families.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

III. Bird Farm Recreation Area: This area is used for recreational activities, i.e. fishing (Womack Reservoir) hiking, wildlife viewing, and dog training and is open for use by Soldiers, their Families, and the public. There is also a trap shooting range used by both Fort Carson and athletes from the U.S. Olympic Training Center.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

IV. Townsend Reservoir: This area is used for recreational activities, i.e. fishing and hiking, and is open for use by Soldiers, their Families, and the public. The area contains a picnic pavilion, but overnight camping is not allowed.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

V. Haymes Reservoir: This area is used for recreational activities, i.e. fishing and hiking, and is open for use by Soldiers, their Families, and the public. The area contains a picnic pavilion, but overnight camping is not allowed.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

VI. Wildlife Demonstration Area: This area is used for recreational activities, i.e. hiking, wildlife viewing, and dog training and is open for use by Soldiers, their Families, and the public. A temporary Ammunition Holding Area (AHA) is also within this Select Area.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

VII. Turkey Creek Recreation Area: This area is used for picnic, designated overnight camping area, and other recreational activities, such as disc golf, an archery range, a paintball course, and horseback riding. The Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District is contained within this area, which includes facilities for Fort Carson's Mounted Color Guard.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

VIII. Camp Red Devil: The portion of Camp Red Devil that applies to the stipulations and exemptions of this PA include only administrative support buildings, i.e. office space and conference/training rooms.

Exempted undertakings shall be added later for this APE upon mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO per Stipulation V.

APPENDIX D

ANNUAL REPORT FORMAT

I. Exempted Undertakings

USAG Project Number	Project Name	Location (APE)	Archaeological Sensitivity (High/Low)	Exemption Used	Date Reviewed	Remarks

II. Non-exempt Undertakings

USAG Project Number	Project Name	Location (APE)	Date Reviewed	SHPO Number	Date SHPO Agreement	Remarks

III. Actions Update

A. Cultural Resources Awareness/Protection Training: Provide current training materials for concurring party review. Attach comments received from previous review and how those comments were addressed.

B. Inventory and Survey of the APEs:

1. Date USAG GIS shape files for cultural resource survey areas and archaeological site locations were provided to SHPO.

2. Update on APEs and concurrence between SHPO and USAG

C. Exempted Undertakings

D. Expanding the APEs for Exempted Undertakings

E. Inadvertent Discoveries

F. Emergency Response per 36 CFR § Part 800.12

G. Amendment

H. Dispute Resolution

APPENDIX E

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF FUTURE GROUND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

Reserved for future guidelines and maps to be jointly developed by USAG and SHPO, per Stipulation III.C.

APPENDIX F
Concurring Party Signature Pages
from the
Fort Carson Built Environment Programmatic Agreement
Executed on March 27, 2013

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES
FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

_____ Date: 11-30-2016
(Signature)

Peter Wysocki, Director of Planning & Development
(Name and Title)

(719) 385-5366 dsexton@springsgov.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this Agreement and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Daniel Sexton, Senior Planner, (719) 385-5366, dsexton@springsgov.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Hannah Van Nimwegen, Planner II, (719) 385-5365, hvannimwegen@springsgov.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES
FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

COLORADO PRESERVATION, INCORPORATED

_____ Date: 5-7-13
(Signature)

Jane V. Daniels, Executive Director
(Name and Title)

303-893-4260; jdaniels@coloradopreservation.org
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

303-893-4260, ext 236
Rachel Parris, Programs Coordinator, rparris@coloradopreservation.org
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

303-893-4260, ext. 237
Michelle Chichester, Outreach Coordinator, mchichester@coloradopreservation.org
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Rebecca Goodwin, Board Chair, 719-468-6812; rgoodwin@preservationhistory.us
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES
FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

S-L Date: 8/1/2013
(Signature)

Sean Larmore, President
(Name and Title)

(970) 422-2136 slarmore@eroresources.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Diane Rhodes, CCPA Liason; 12827 W. Arizona Place, Lakewood, CO 80228
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

RECEIVED OCT 17 2013

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES
FOR AREAS ON FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

EL PASO COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____ Date: 07.09.2013
(Signature) 13-307a

Dennis Hisey, El Paso County BOCC Chair
(Name and Title)

719.520.6414 dennishisey@elpasoco.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

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Note: Appendices 2 and 3 have been removed from the public version of this Agreement, since it contains sensitive archaeological information not available for public release in accordance with federal statutes and regulations [16 U.S.C. 470hh; 43 CFR 7.18(a)].

Appendix 5 (pg. 50): The URL has changed to http://carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html#three.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE FORT CARSON, COLORADO

WHEREAS, on March 31, 2014, the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson (USAG), the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14 in order to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for military training and operational support activities occurring within the area of potential effects (APE) for downrange Fort Carson; and

WHEREAS, the USAG has implemented an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2017-2021 on May 1, 2017, that has been reviewed by the SHPO, Tribes, consulting parties, and the public; and

WHEREAS, the USAG has requested that the PA be amended to primarily update Stipulation IV and Appendix 2 to align the categories of high frequency, moderate frequency, and low frequency inspections with the FY2017-2021 ICRMP; and

WHEREAS, the First Amendment shall take effect on the date of the last signature and remain in force until the expiration of the PA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with Stipulation VII.C of the Agreement, the USAG, SHPO, and ACHP agree that the PA is hereby amended by:

1. Amend the Agreement so it reads as follows:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

WHEREAS, the sole purpose of Fort Carson (Installation) is to train military and civilian personnel in the intricacies of warfare, in preparation for deployment anywhere in the world, providing a vital high-altitude training ground for the Army, law enforcement at all levels from local counties to federal agencies, and for other American and friendly foreign military services; and

WHEREAS, no feasible alternative is available to eliminate, minimize, or replace military training and related operational support activities during a period of persistent conflict, global readiness, and corresponding training intensity; and

WHEREAS, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson (USAG) proposes to continue execution of these activities, pursuant to Army Regulation, thereby making these activities undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section (§) 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800; and

WHEREAS, USAG has determined that for the purpose of the undertakings considered as part of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is all lands and airspace of the Installation as shown in Figure 1, encompassing about 122,503 acres, known as downrange Fort Carson; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement applies to all undertakings within the APE that are under direct or indirect jurisdiction of the USAG, including undertakings performed by licensees, lessees, permitees, and tenant units, which are coordinated and approved by the Army; and

WHEREAS, cultural resources within the APE, including those determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), have been repeatedly exposed to adverse effects from military training and other repetitive undertakings, and much of the down range area of the Installation lies within calculated surface danger zones for specific weapons and munitions wherein errant impacts are possible; and

WHEREAS, the following Figures and Appendices are included as part of this Agreement: Figure 1 – Area of Potential Effects; Figure 2 – Surface Danger Zones, Impact Areas, and Drop Zones; Figure 3 – Areas to be Surveyed; Figure 4 – Inventory Status; Appendix 1- Exempted Undertakings; Appendix 2 - Protected Properties and

Inspection/Monitoring Frequency; Appendix 3 – Cultural Resources Proposed for Adverse Effects; Appendix 4 – Mitigation Considerations; and Appendix 5 – Site Monitoring Program Guidance; and

WHEREAS, parties to this Agreement recognize the difficulty of effectively protecting properties within an intense training environment and accept that adverse effects to historic properties may have resulted or may result in the future; and

WHEREAS, the 2013 *Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Construction, Maintenance, and Operations Activities for Areas on Fort Carson, Colorado* remains in effect; and

WHEREAS, USAG has conducted limited cultural resources inventory in the Artillery Impact Area (8,481 acres) and its safety buffer (7,006 acres), shown at Figure 2, and is not expected to conduct additional inventories in these areas due to unexploded ordnance hazards; and

WHEREAS, USAG has provided the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) geographic information system (GIS) shape files and a master index of inventories and archeological sites within the APE; and

WHEREAS, USAG acknowledges and accepts the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) guidance, "Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites"; and

WHEREAS, USAG, in order to address the inadvertent discovery of human remains and cultural items, has consulted with Native American Tribes (Tribes) regarding compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and has signed the *Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access Privacy and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado, 2004* and the *Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access Privacy and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado, 2005*; and

WHEREAS, in the event of the discovery of human remains within the APE USAG will initiate the process outlined in NAGPRA; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement does not alter USAG's responsibility to consider the potential effects of undertakings on properties of religious and cultural significance to Tribes and to grant access in accordance with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2) USAG has consulted and arranged for public participation as follows:

- Commanding General, Fort Carson and SHPO signed an agreement in December 2012, indicating a commitment to develop a programmatic agreement to expedite the section 106 process; and

- USAG notified the ACHP of the potential for adverse effects determinations and provided specified documentation, after which ACHP chose to participate in consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

- USAG arranged for public participation via meetings conducted in Trinidad, Colorado, on August 20, 2013, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 21, 2013, by placing notices in several Colorado newspapers: El Paso County Fountain Valley News (July 31, 2013), Pueblo Chieftain (August 7, 2013), Gazette of Colorado Springs (August 5-11, 2013), La Junta Tribune Democrat (August 6, 2013), and Chronicle-News of Trinidad (August 5, 2013); and

  USAG arranged for additional public participation by making a draft of the proposed Agreement available for review and comment, and held a public meeting in Trinidad, Colorado, on February 13, 2014. Notices were placed in several Colorado newspapers: El Paso County Fountain Valley News (January 22, 2014), Pueblo Chieftain (January 20, 2014), Gazette of Colorado Springs (January 22, 2014), La Junta Tribune Democrat (January 22, 2014), Rocky Ford Daily Gazette (January 20-21, 2014), and Chronicle-News of Trinidad (January 20, 2014); and

- USAG contacted the following organizations, groups, and individuals (Parties) for an initial meeting in Trinidad, Colorado on August 20, 2013, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 21, 2013: Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Forest Service, Comanche National Grasslands; Boards of County Commissioners of El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Otero, and Pueblo Counties; City of Colorado Springs Historic Preservation Board; Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists; Colorado Preservation, Inc.; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Not 1 More Acre!; Southern Colorado Environmental Council; Ms. Loretta Martin, Trinidad State Junior College; and Dr. Lawrence Loendorf; and

  USAG mailed a draft of the proposed Agreement to the Parties identified above, and two additional organizations, the Tatanka Group, LLC and the Santa Fe Trail Association, on January 15, 2014; and invited them to participate in a public

meeting in Trinidad, Colorado, on February 13, 2014, to provide information and receive recommendations regarding this Agreement; and

- USAG contacted 13 Tribes that attach traditional, religious, and/or cultural significance to Fort Carson lands and invited all to participate in the development of this Agreement: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma; and

  USAG invited all 13 Tribes to an initial meeting held at Fort Carson on August 26, 2013 (attended by representatives from the Jicarilla Apache Nation), and to the public meetings conducted in Trinidad, Colorado, on August 20, 2013, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 21, 2013; and

  USAG consulted with the Jicarilla Apache Nation; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; in Farmington, New Mexico, on November 20, 2013; and

  USAG mailed and emailed a draft of the proposed Agreement to all 13 Tribes on January 15, 2014, and invited them to a meeting in Denver, Colorado, on February 6, 2014, to provide information and receive recommendations regarding this Agreement; and

  USAG consulted on February 6, 2014, with the following Tribes who responded to the invitation: Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; in Denver, Colorado; and

  USAG had additional phone consultation with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, on February 10, 2014, and the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma on February 18, 2014; and

- USAG considered recommendations from the public, Parties, and Tribes, then responded to comments and invited all to sign this Agreement as concurring parties; and

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

STIPULATIONS

USAG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Data Reconciliation

1. USAG shall ensure that all completed cultural resources documentation within the APE is provided to the SHPO, including inventory reports, site forms, and testing reports, within 60 calendar days following the last authorizing signature on this Agreement, but this documentation may require reconciliation of potential differences.

2. SHPO shall have one year following the last authorizing signature on this Agreement to integrate the provided GIS shape files and master index of USAG inventories and archaeological sites within the APE with its own system, and notify USAG in writing that a baseline has been created and request missing information.

3. Within 180 calendar days following the completion of data sharing as described above, USAG and SHPO will consult as needed to address data discrepancies, and then implement mutually agreeable terms within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

B. USAG shall complete cultural resources inventories (approximately 3,438 acres) as shown in Figure 3, within three years from the date of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement, submitting results to SHPO within 60 calendar days of report completion.

1. If SHPO does not respond to partial or complete submittals with a concurrence or non-concurrence of NRHP eligibility within 60 calendar days of receipt, Fort Carson shall proceed with final determinations of eligibility.

2. Disputes regarding NRHP eligibility will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for decision in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

C. USAG shall complete documentation of needs data resources if not identified for potential adverse effects (Appendix 3) and not protected by one of the protection measures identified in Stipulation III.B, and submit this data to SHPO within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

1. If SHPO does not respond with concurrence or non-concurrence on the determinations of NRHP eligibility within 60 calendar days of receipt, USAG shall proceed with final determinations of eligibility.

2. Disputes regarding NRHP eligibility will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for decision in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

D. USAG shall continue consultation efforts with Tribes regarding the identification and protection of traditional and sacred areas, to include site protection measures and monitoring frequencies. The protection and monitoring identified in Appendix 2 shall commence upon execution of this Agreement.

E. USAG is not required to limit military and operational support activities within the APE pending completion of inventories, eligibility determinations, or other administrative requirements.

II. EXEMPTED UNDERTAKINGS

A. USAG's standard consultation and concurrence requirements for undertakings listed within Appendix 1 of this Agreement are waived due to the repetitive nature of many Army undertakings, and to the site protection measures identified at Stipulation III.

B. During the implementation of an exempted undertaking vehicles (except for travel on an existing road that may traverse a site) and aviation assets are not permitted within the perimeter of protected properties listed in Appendix 2.

C. USAG shall follow the Section 106 process in accordance with 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 to address non-exempt undertakings within the APE of this Agreement.

III. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A. USAG shall be required to protect all historic properties, needs data sites, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites (hereafter referred to as protected properties), except those proposed for adverse effects listed in Appendix 3.

B. USAG shall implement physical site protection measures within three years of the last authorizing signature of this Agreement wherever properties are not identified for potential adverse effects (Appendix 3), and wheeled and tracked vehicles are not excluded by terrain. Site protection measures proposed for historic properties, needs data sites, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites are listed in Appendix 2 and described below.

1. High protective measures, defined as placement of boulders or similarly effective barriers, shall be installed where protected properties are expected to be surrounded by wheeled and tracked vehicle movement, or contain or are suspected to contain, human remains, making them impassible to vehicles utilized within the APE.

2. Standard protective measures, defined as a combination of boulders, fencing, stakes and/or signage, shall be installed where protected properties are located in areas not protected by terrain, and where wheeled and tracked vehicles are able to utilize that terrain.

3. Nominal protective measures, defined as a combination of fencing, staking and/or signage, shall be installed where protected properties are located in terrain-protected areas not likely to allow wheeled and tracked vehicle access, except insofar as in the judgment of USAG that the protected resource is better served by maintaining its anonymity.

4. Administrative protective measures, defined as a policy that provides protection to one or more properties within a given area, normally through access or activity restriction. Historic properties protected by this measure are generally not marked, although a combination of fencing, staking, and/or signage may be applied.

C. USAG shall propose updates to the site protection measures (Appendix 2) in response to new information or changes in technological capabilities, as provided for in Stipulation VII.C of this Agreement.

D. Except for travel on authorized passageways through protected properties as identified in Appendix 2 or for the purpose of immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life and property, no vehicle of any kind may be operated within the perimeter of protected properties. If there is an emergency response activity within these areas, it shall be included in the Annual Report.

E. USAG shall provide training aircraft and vehicles that are equipped with a Global Positioning System a means of knowing the locations of protected properties, except the anonymous sites as referenced in Stipulation III.B.3. USAG shall implement these measures within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

F. USAG is not required to limit training, operational support, and all other exempted undertakings within the APE, pending installation and implementation of protective measures.

IV. INSPECTION AND MONITORING

A. USAG shall inspect protected properties periodically to confirm the adequacy of the protection measure employed. Inspections/monitoring and associated documentation shall follow the procedures set forth in Appendix 5. Protected properties shall be inspected/monitored according to the schedule in Appendix 2.

B. USAG shall notify SHPO within 72 hours following notification to the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) of a breach or impact to a protected property. A subsequent report shall be submitted to the SHPO, Tribes, and Parties to resolve for adverse effects if necessary. The subsequent report will follow the documentation standards outlined in Appendix 5.

C. USAG shall propose updates to the inspection/monitoring frequency (Appendix 2) in response to new information, as provided for in Stipulation VII.C of this Agreement.

V. REPORTING

A. USAG shall prepare an Annual Report (period covered October 1st through September 30th), distributed electronically to SHPO and concurring parties, no later than November 15th of each year during the implementation of this Agreement. The report shall include the following information:

1. Information describing the progress made in implementing the terms of this Agreement, identified in Stipulations I and III;

2. Identify all undertakings executed within the APE, except for routine maintenance and repair outside of historic properties exempted under Appendix 1, D1b;

3. The status of cultural resources awareness training, per Stipulation VI.A;

4. Inadvertent entry and/or impacts identified through monitoring and inadvertent discovery, to include actions taken to resolve for any adverse effects;

5. Actions taken for the purpose of immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property within a protected property; and

6. Issues raised by an interested or concurring party in the reporting period.

VI. MITIGATION

A. USAG shall implement and continue cultural resources awareness training for all personnel involved in the execution of undertakings within the APE on an annual basis.

1. SHPO shall be notified of major cultural resources awareness training events and invited to participate in training led by USAG.

2. Contents of the training shall be summarized in the Annual Report.

B. For the purpose of offsetting mitigation as described below, USAG shall expend $1,485,000 in order to fund projects in the following three general categories: 1) a Native American ethnographic oral history project specific to Fort Carson and PCMS lands; 2) archaeological context "gap studies" using Fort Carson and PCMS resources; and 3) project(s) that support Santa Fe Trail community outreach. Alternative categories may be undertaken following mutual agreement between USAG and SHPO.

1. Projects will be initiated within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement. This mitigation conclusively offsets and resolves known adverse effects and unknown cumulative and/or potential adverse effects to historic properties listed in Appendix 3, and lands within training areas and the Artillery Impact Area with associated safety buffer that will not be surveyed (Stipulation I.B and Figure 3), and it survives any extension, withdrawal, amendment, or termination subsequent to the expenditure of the identified funds.

2. USAG and the SHPO shall organize an Advisory Committee of consulting and/or interested parties with appropriate knowledge and expertise. They will advise USAG concerning the three projects listed above to further refine the scopes of work. Within the funding limit established above, USAG will select, approve and fund specific projects within those three general categories after considering the non-binding priorities and recommendations of the SHPO and the Advisory Committee.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

A. Mitigation projects and funding identified in this Agreement settle matters addressed and conclusively offset adverse effects to historic properties listed in Appendix 3 and unknown cultural resources in the unsurveyed areas, surviving any extension, withdrawal, amendment and subsequent consultation, excepting only new matters, such as those addressed in Stipulations II.C of this Agreement.

B. This Agreement is in effect for 10 years from the date of the last authorizing signature, unless the signatories agree to extend it by written amendment in accordance with Stipulation VII.C.

C. This Agreement may be amended or extended by written agreement of all signatories. Amendments will be effective on the date of the last authorizing signature. Updates to Appendix 2 with the results of completed inventories, evaluations, eligibility determinations, protection status, and inspection/monitoring frequencies do not require a formal amendment, but will be proposed in the annual

report and adopted through written concurrence between the USAG and SHPO.

D. If a signatory or concurring party to this Agreement objects to the manner in which Stipulations are adhered to or implemented, USAG shall consult with the party regarding the objection.

1. If USAG determines that an objection cannot be resolved, USAG shall forward to ACHP all relevant documentation, including a proposed resolution. ACHP shall advise USAG within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation, which advice USAG will take into account in making its final decision.

2. If ACHP fails to advise within 30 calendar days, USAG may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly, providing to all parties a written response to the objection that takes into account timely comments.

3. The ability and responsibility of USAG to carry out undisputed actions are unaffected by any dispute.

E. If a signatory to this Agreement determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories in an attempt to amend this Agreement per Stipulation VII.C. If within 30 calendar days, or within another time period agreed to by all signatories, an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate this Agreement upon written notification to the other signatories.

F. Federal obligations under this Agreement are subject to the availability of appropriated funds, as mandated by the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. §1341). USAG will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure funds necessary to promptly implement this Agreement in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act impairs or precludes its ability to implement this Agreement, USAG will consult with the other signatories, in accordance with Stipulation VII.C of this Agreement. No legal liability for any payment may arise until such funds are made available and allocated for such purposes. No party other than signatories to this agreement shall have any cause of action or remedy pursuant to these obligations, and the sole remedy of signatories in the event of non-appropriation or non-commitment of funds shall be the termination of this agreement in accordance with Stipulation VII.E.

G. USAG shall implement the terms of this Agreement by instituting Fort Carson policies and/or by incorporating the requirements in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

EXECUTION of this Agreement by USAG, the SHPO, and the ACHP and implementation of its terms evidence that USAG has taken into account the effects of

this Agreement on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

**FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

SIGNATORIES:

COL Ronald P. Fitch
Commander, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson

19 MAR 2018
date

**FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

SIGNATORIES:

Holly K. Norton

Steve Turner
Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer

4/16/18
date

**FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

SIGNATORIES:

John M. Fowler — date 5/2/14
Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
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MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

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1. Exempted Undertakings
2. Protected Properties and Monitoring Frequency
3. Cultural Resources Proposed for Adverse Effects
4. Mitigation Considerations
5. Site Monitoring Program Guidance

FIGURE 1
Area of Potential Effects

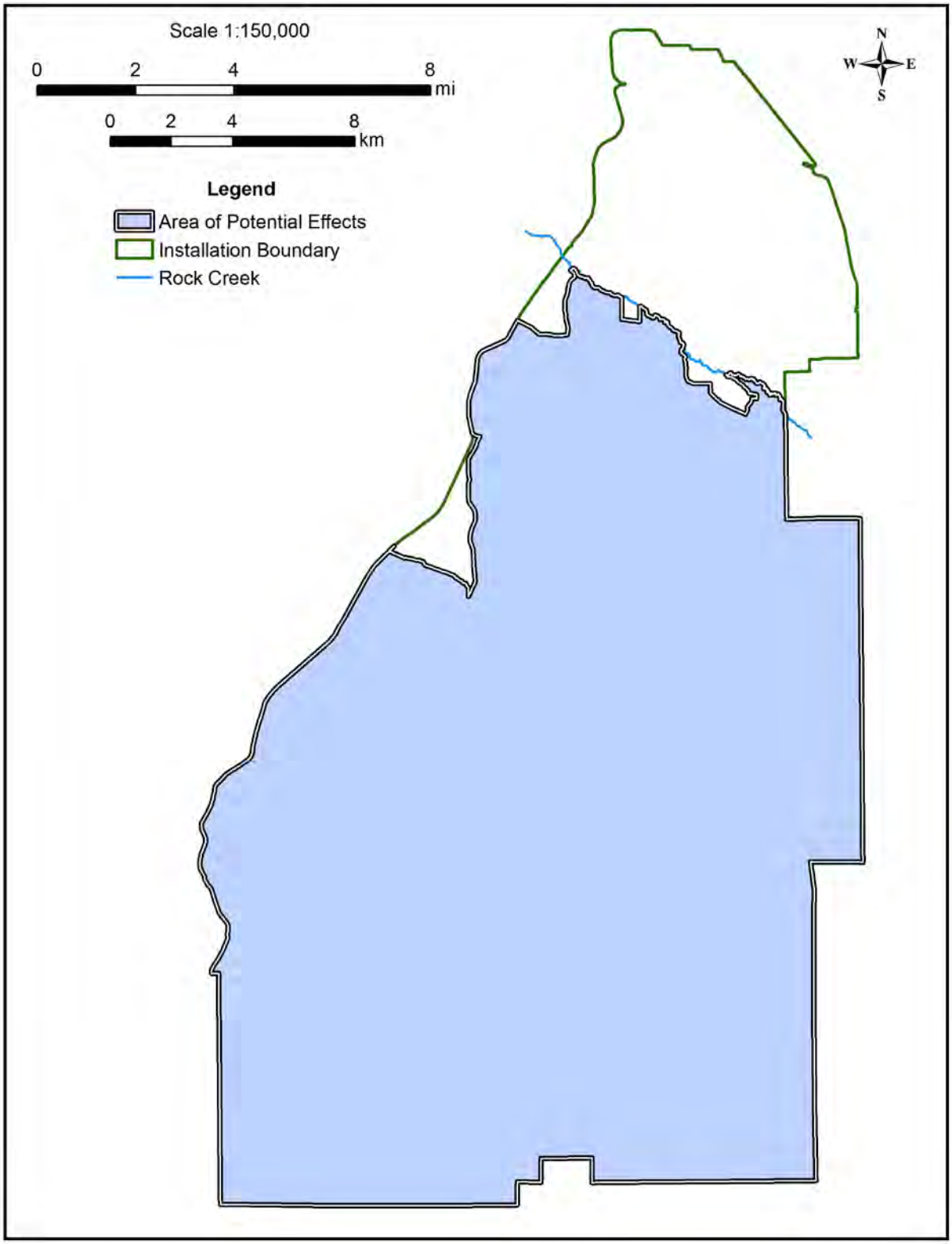


FIGURE 2
Surface Danger Zones, Impact Areas, and Drop Zones

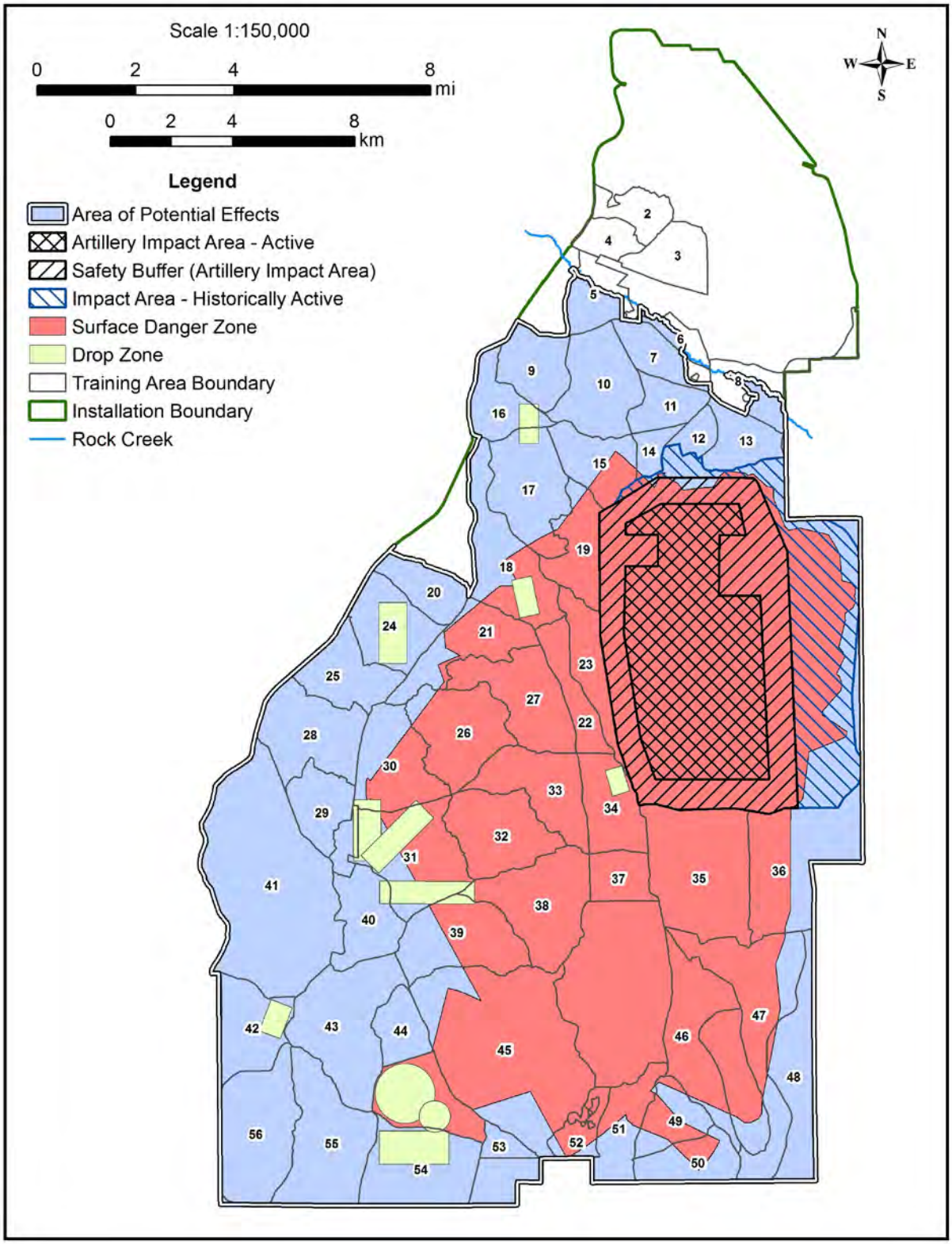


FIGURE 3
Areas to be Surveyed

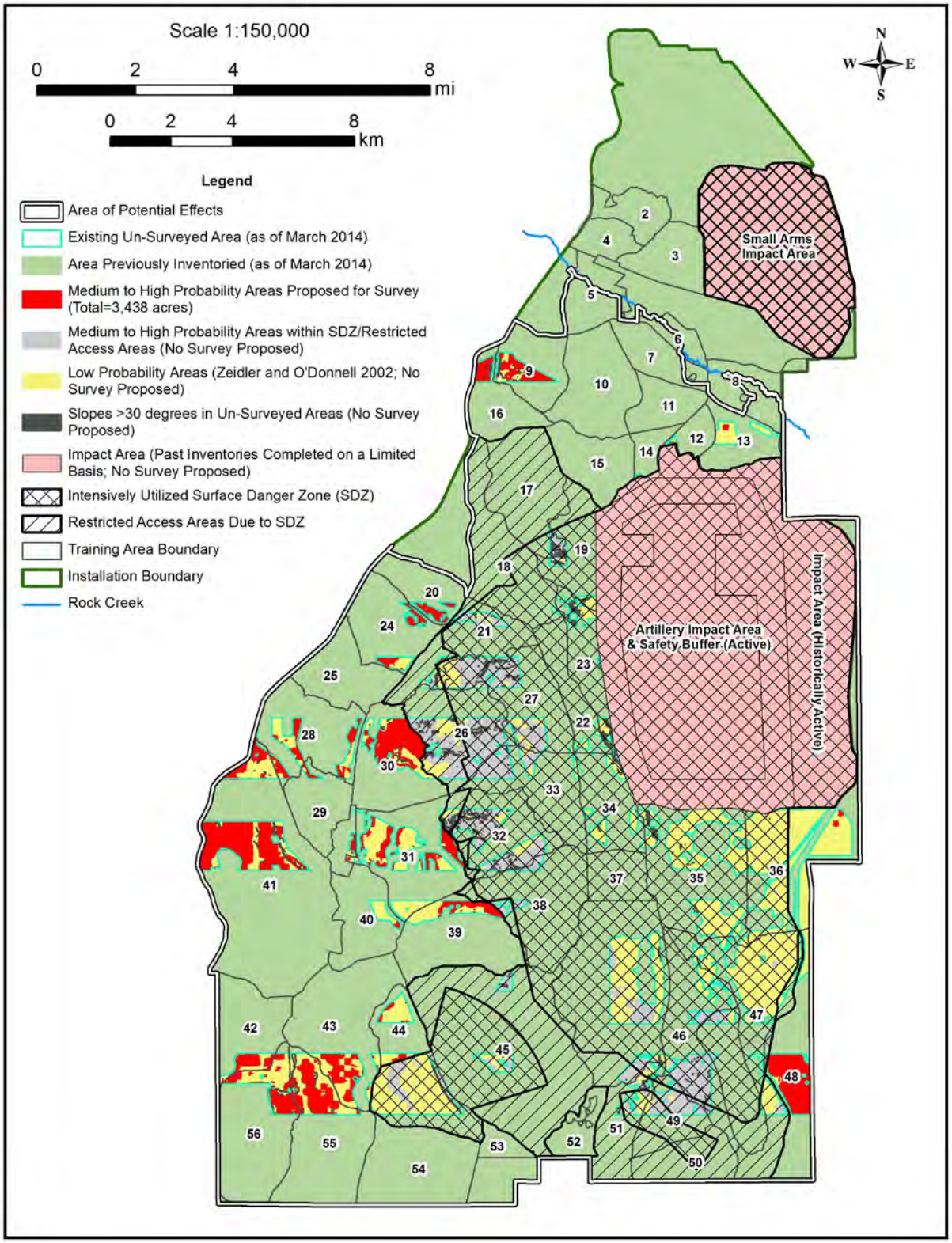
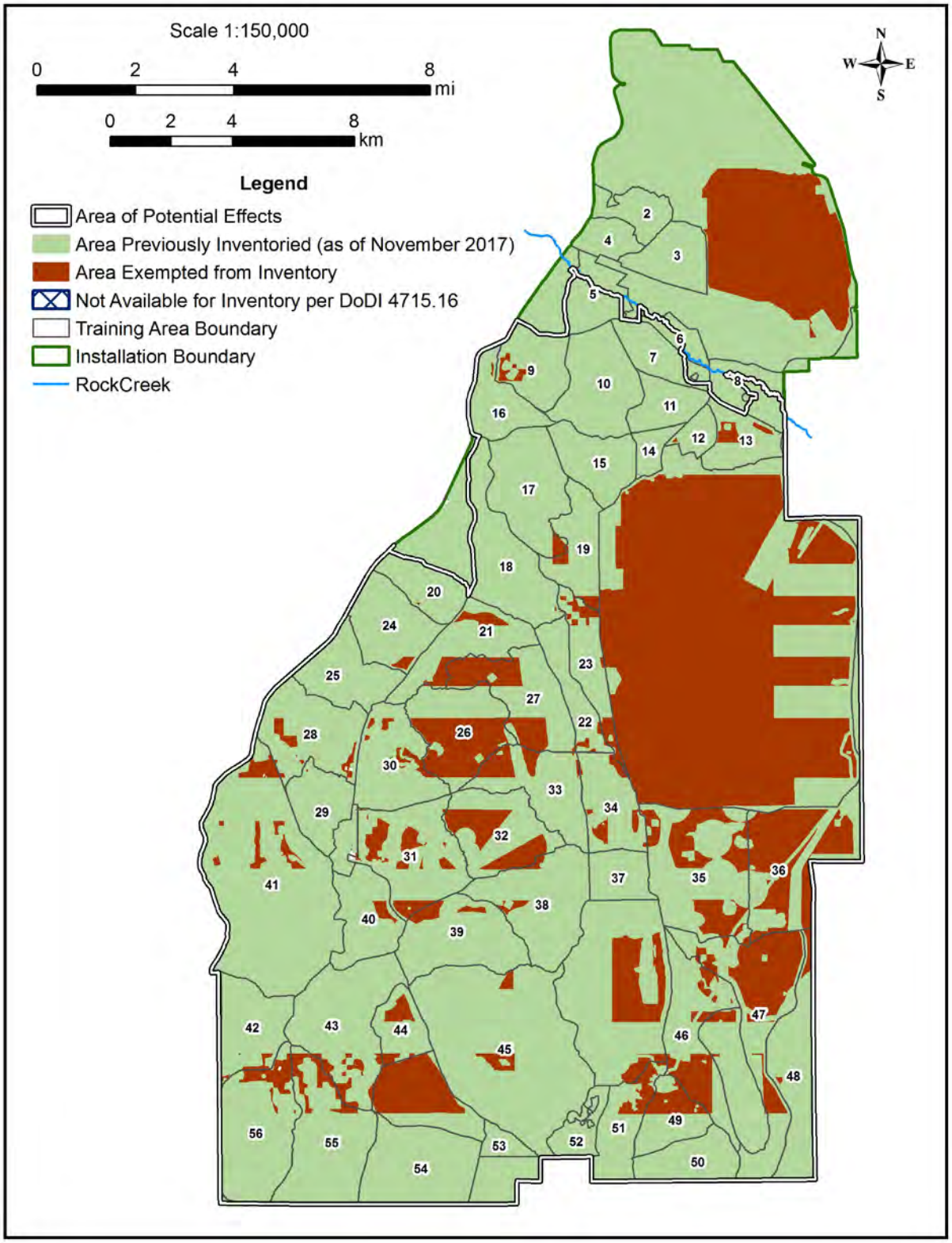


FIGURE 4
Inventory Status (as of November 2017)



APPENDIX 1
Exempted Undertakings

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG-Fort Carson, SHPO, and ACHP to be exempt from individual review under Section 106 of the NHPA within the established APE and not within the perimeter of sites requiring protection.

A. **Live fire training.** This category involves the use of military and commercial munitions on established firing ranges, and includes impacts from munitions landing anywhere throughout a calculated surface danger zone for that munitions and weapon type. Munitions are fired from a variety of weapon systems and mobility platforms. This category also includes the detonation of munitions and disposal of munitions residue.

B. **Maneuver training.** This category involves activities associated with the movement of personnel and vehicles across the landscape, according to the requirements of a training exercise. This includes foot traffic and the use of all vehicle types (tracked and wheeled). Other activities that fall into this category include actions associated with aerial exercises (using helicopters and fixed wing aircraft), the use of designated landing and drop zones, and Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) training.

C. **Excavation training.** This category involves intentional ground-disturbing excavation as a type of military training. Ground disturbance may occur as needed during simulated combat or as part of an engineer unit's dig exercises (DIGEX). Trenches as obstacles and/or vehicle fighting emplacements, individual fighting positions, bivouacs, and borrow pits to construct berms are common training activities that require excavation.

D. **Operational activities.** This category pertains to construction, repair/maintenance, demolition and land management activities required to actively support training and manage/sustain the land for continued use. This work includes all actions and established practices detailed in or by the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Plan, the Sustainable Range Program (SRP), the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), the Fort Carson and PCMS Fire Management Plan, and aspects of other management plans, e.g. the Installation Master Plan, as applicable. The types of activities that fall within this category of exempted undertakings include but are not limited to the following:

1. Construction, Maintenance, Repair and Deconstruction as follows.

   a. Construction of buildings, structures, and other above and below ground infrastructure and related activities within existing range footprint (boundary) or where previous ground disturbance exists.

   b. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing facilities, buildings, structures, and infrastructure.

c. Installation of equipment (e.g. target lifters, trailers, containers, vehicle bodies), items that are temporarily placed on the landscape rather than constructed.

d. Removal or deconstruction of equipment, buildings and other infrastructure.

2. Land Management as follows:

a. Maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration and placement of structures and other equipment to support wildlife management, control soil erosion, sediment build up, rain run-off, re-vegetation, site hardening, and bank sloping of gullies and ravines.

b. Grounds maintenance activities associated with maintaining a training or habitat landscape; i.e., mowing, planting, vegetation removal, prescribed burning, dust control, suppression of invasive plant species and pests.

c. Operation of public hunting/fishing/firewood programs and other outdoor recreation activities.

APPENDIX 4
Mitigation Considerations

Below are the categories of known and potential adverse effect impacts.

A. Historic properties located in maneuver corridors – There are 22 archaeological sites [14 historic properties and eight Needs Data] throughout the APE, that are proposed for adverse effects, that are located in areas heavily used for wheeled and tracked vehicle maneuvers.

B. Unsurveyed lands – There are 22,772 acres of unsurveyed lands within maneuver training areas (Figure 3) and 15,000 acres within the Artillery Impact Area with associated safety buffer zone (Figure 2). Fort Carson has proposed to survey approximately 3,438 acres. The remaining acres will not be inventories for two reasons: 1) the Zeidler and O'Donell predictive model (2002) identifies 14,291 acres as Low and Low-Medium probability; and 2) access is limited to the remaining acreage due to intense use of several firing ranges, their associated surface danger zones, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) concerns.

APPENDIX 5
Site Monitoring Program Guidance

The following guidance is adapted from Section 6.5 of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for fiscal years (FY) 2017-2021 (p. 123-129), implemented May 1, 2017. Professional qualifications are discussed in Section 6.2 of the ICRMP. The FY2017-2021 ICRMP is available to the public on the NEPA & Cultural Resources page of the USAG Fort Carson website (http://carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html).

Archaeological sites are susceptible to both inadvertent and intentional damages through a variety of means, including military training; natural disasters, such as wildland fire, landslides and flooding; wind and water erosion; animal burrowing; changes in land use; looting and vandalism; recreational activities; et cetera. These damages can diminish the significance of archaeological sites; therefore, monitoring these resources is critical to the understanding of the various threats to the sites so that they can be managed and conserved in the long term, and aids in the minimization of avoidable disturbances to archaeological sites.

A standardized approach to monitoring is essential for its success. Monitoring should focus on what is significant about the site and the environmental dynamics that produce impacts on a site. Key factors for successful monitoring include ease of recording, repeatability, cost-effectiveness, and avoidance, to the extent possible, of subjective assessment. A mixed qualitative/quantitative approach focusing on current and future threats, past and current site conditions, current management activities at the site and future management recommendations should be employed.

The following outlines the standardized approach to be utilized for the implementation of a site monitoring program. The purpose of this program is two-fold: 1) to determine the effectiveness of the site protection measures through inspections; and 2) to assess overall site condition via long-term monitoring.

1.1 Inspection

The objective of an inspection is to visit protected properties to determine if any impacts, specifically impacts related to military training and operational support activities, have occurred at the site. Inspections do not involve the same level of effort as a long-term monitoring visit, and are not intended to fully assess the current site conditions or replace the need for a long-term monitoring visit at these selected sites.

An inspection can be completed by Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs), Range Inspectors, or site stewards, as well as qualified, professional archaeologists. If impacts are noted, depending on the nature of the impact, a follow-up visit to document and assess the impact will be conducted by a qualified, professional archaeologist.

There are two different types of inspection: routine inspection and after action inspection. The intent of the routine inspection is to visit select protected properties on

a cyclic basis. These routine inspections occur at those protected properties that require more frequent visitation to learn if the protection measures have been effective, to determine if active looting or vandalism at the site is occurring or has recently occurred, and/or to ensure that burial locations are intact. The purpose of an after action inspection is to document any impacts associated with a specific undertaking or event at all protected properties within the area of potential effects (APE). This section presents the guidelines that should be followed for both routine and after action inspections.

1.1.1 Routine Inspection Frequency

Routine inspections will be scheduled according to an impact risk categorization based on the following criteria: determination of eligibility, type and level of military training in the area, presence or suspected presence of human remains, evidence of recent looting and/or vandalism at sites in the area, and Native American concerns. The risk categories are defined as follows:

- ⇒ *High inspection frequency sites* include those protected properties that:
  - → Are sacred sites and/or TCPs located within areas routinely used for heavy maneuver training; or
  - → Have been looted or vandalized within the past 10 years; or
  - → Contain or suspected to contain human remains; or
  - → Other protected properties at the discretion of the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program (CRP).
- ⇒ *Moderate inspection frequency sites* include those protected properties that:
  - → Are sacred sites and/or TCPs located within areas used routinely for dismounted training activities, but typically not used for heavy maneuver training; or
  - → Are located within areas routinely used for heavy maneuver training, but are not classified as sacred sites and/or TCPs.
- ⇒ *Low inspection frequency sites* include those protected properties that:
  - → Are located within areas that are accessible to wheeled and/or tracked vehicles.
- ⇒ *No inspection sites* include those protected properties that are inaccessible to vehicles due to the terrain.

High frequency sites will be inspected every 6 months; moderate frequency sites will be inspected every 2 years; and low frequency sites will be inspected every 5 years.

1.1.2 After Action Inspection Frequency

An after action inspection may be conducted after large-scale maneuver training exercises and natural events that necessitate emergency operations, such as a wildland fire. After action inspections could also occur following land management activities, such as prescribed burns or land rehabilitation projects; company-level training exercises; natural events that may not necessarily have associated emergency

operations, such as flash floods or tornados; large-scale construction projects; and similar situations, and will be at the discretion of the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) based on location and scope of project. After action inspections should be conducted in a reasonable timeframe, as the training schedule allows access downrange.

1.1.3 Initial Inspection Visit Documentation Standards

Since the intent of an inspection is to note if recent impacts may have occurred at the site, individuals other than qualified, professional archaeologists may conduct the initial inspection visit. Therefore, documentation of these visits will be limited, and will include, at a minimum, the site number, date, name(s) of inspector, and if the site has been impacted, the type of impact (e.g. vehicle tracks, digging, et cetera). This information should be provided to the CRP. If potential impacts have been noted, a follow-up visit will be conducted by a qualified, professional archaeologist to document and assess the impacts.

1.1.4 Follow-Up Inspection Visit Documentation Standards

This section describes the standards and procedures for recording and assessing potential impacts noted during routine inspections. Documentation of noted impacts, as described below, is intended to be completed by qualified, professional archaeologists.

Per Stipulation IV.B of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, the CRM must notify the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) within 72 hours of being informed about any vehicle entries or other impacts that may have occurred. This notification is typically done via email. The CRM shall assess the impacts and initiate consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to resolve for any adverse effects. The following documentation should be provided to the SHPO, Tribes, concurring parties, and other consulting/interested parties, as appropriate.

- ⇒ Memorandum of record documenting the noted impact, date impact was observed, who documented the impacts, and determination of effect;
- ⇒ Site maps depicting the location of noted impact in relation to features;
- ⇒ Representative photographs showing the nature of the impact;
- ⇒ The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (OAHP) Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Re-Visitation form documenting the impact.

1.2 Long-Term Monitoring

The intent of long-term monitoring of archaeological sites on a cyclic basis is to detect changes in site condition due to adverse impacts from both natural and human sources. In addition to providing data on changes in external pressures on a site and changes in site condition, long-term monitoring also provides information on the effectiveness of management actions on the preservation of archaeological sites. Long-term monitoring provides a current conditions assessment, i.e. a snapshot in time, for a site; while

inspections are a quick visit to check for impacts from namely military training and operational support activities. Therefore, the level of effort expended during a long-term monitoring visit is much more intense than the level of effort associated with inspections.

Long-term monitoring of protected properties shall be conducted by qualified, professional archaeologists, and will follow the guidelines presented in this section.

1.2.1 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring visits will be scheduled based on the following risk categories:

- ⇒ *High monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located in actively eroding landforms, where significant features may be in imminent danger of being lost.
- ⇒ *Moderate monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located on a non-stable landform or areas subjected to moderate to heavy bioturbation, but there is no immediate threat to cultural features.
- ⇒ *Low monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located on stable landforms.

Monitoring visitation goals are as follows: high frequency sites will be monitored every 1 year; moderate frequency sites will be monitored every 5 years; and low frequency sites will be monitored every 10 years.

1.2.2 Long-Term Monitoring Documentation Standards

Detailed information regarding the monitoring visit will be collected on the Fort Carson CRP Archaeological Site Monitoring Form, a copy of which is provided in Appendix G of the FY2017-2021 ICRMP. If inadvertent entries or impacts are noted during the monitoring visit, then the guidance provided in Section 1.1.4 shall be followed.

APPENDIX 6
Concurring Party Signature Pages
from the
Fort Carson Downrange Programmatic Agreement
Executed March 31, 2014

RECEIVED OCT 21 2014

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
ACTIVITIES DOWNRANGE FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

COLORADO PRESERVATION, INCORPORATED

Roxanne A. Eflin
(Signature) Date: 10-1-2014

Roxanne Eflin, Executive Director
(Name and Title)

303-893-4260 x222
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Rachel Parris, Projects Manager, (303) 893-4260, rparris@coloradopreservation.org
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

RECEIVED NOV 0 5 2014

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
AT THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

BOARD OF EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____ Date: Oct 6, 2014
(Signature)

Dennis Hisey, Chair El Paso County Commissioners
(Name and Title)

719-520-6414 Dennis.Hisey@ELPasoCo.Com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Jeff Greene, El Paso County Administrator, 719-520-6417, Jeff.Greene@ElPasoCo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

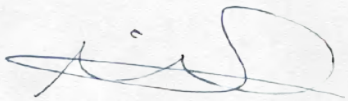
Jim Reid, Director of Public Services, 719-520-6900 x, Jim.Reid@ElPasoCo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Mark Gebhart, Development Services Deputy Director, 719-520-6323,
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)
mark.Gebhart@elpasoco.com

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
ACTIVITIES DOWNRANGE FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS



_____ Date: 11/24/14
(Signature)

Michelle A. Slaughter, President, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
(Name and Title)

(303) 325-5425 / michelle@avalonarc.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Stephen W. Snyder, Consulting Archaeologist 719.661.2670 paleoboy1@yahoo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DOWN RANGE
FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

_____ Date: 11-30-2016
(Signature)

Peter Wysocki, Director of Planning & Development
(Name and Title)

(719) 385-5366 dsexton@springsgov.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this Agreement and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Daniel Sexton, Senior Planner, (719) 385-5366, dsexton@springsgov.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Hannah Van Nimwegen, Planner II, (719) 385-5365, hvannimwegen@springsgov.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Note: Appendix 2 has been removed from the public version of this Agreement, since it contains sensitive archaeological information not available for public release in accordance with federal statutes and regulations [16 U.S.C. 470hh; 43 CFR 7.18(a)].

Appendix 3 (pg. 170): The URL has changed to http://carson.army.mil/organizations/DPW.html#three.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AT PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

WHEREAS, on April 23, 2014, the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson (USAG), the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14 in order to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for military training and operational support activities occurring within the area of potential effects (APE) for the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS); and

WHEREAS, the USAG has implemented an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2017-2021 on May 1, 2017, that has been reviewed by the SHPO, Tribes, consulting parties, and the public; and

WHEREAS, the USAG has requested that the PA be amended to primarily update Stipulation IV and Appendix 2 to align the categories of high frequency, moderate frequency, and low frequency inspections with the FY2017-2021 ICRMP; and

WHEREAS, the First Amendment shall take effect on the date of the last signature and remain in force until the expiration of the PA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with Stipulation VII.C of the Agreement, the USAG, SHPO, and ACHP agree that the PA is hereby amended by:

1. Amend the Agreement so it reads as follows:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AT
PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Carson (USAG) proposes to continue to use and operate the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) with its military maneuver training areas and firing ranges to support the training requirements of Soldiers and units assigned to Fort Carson, other transient American and friendly foreign military services, and law enforcement at all levels from local counties to federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, no feasible alternative is available to eliminate, minimize, or replace military training and related operational support activities during a period of persistent conflict, global readiness, and corresponding training intensity; and

WHEREAS, USAG, a Federally owned and operated facility, plans to continue execution of these activities, pursuant to Army Regulation, thereby making these activities undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 United States Code (U.S.C) Section (§) 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800; and

WHEREAS, USAG has determined that for the purpose of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is all lands within the exterior boundary of the PCMS as shown in Figure 1, encompassing approximately 235,896 acres, in Las Animas County, Colorado; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement applies to all undertakings within the APE that are under direct or indirect jurisdiction of the USAG, including undertakings performed by licensees, lessees, permitees, and tenant units, which are coordinated and approved by the Army; and

WHEREAS, USAG has determined that undertakings may have an adverse effect on historic properties within the APE, defined as any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and has consulted with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800; and

WHEREAS, parties to this Agreement recognize the difficulty of effectively protecting properties within an intense training environment and that effects to historic properties may be direct, indirect, and cumulative; and

WHEREAS, USAG recognizes that cumulative adverse effects may accrue on historic properties within the APE, from military training and other repetitive undertakings; and

WHEREAS, the following Figures and Appendices are included as part of this Agreement: Figure 1 – Area of Potential Effects; Figure 2 – Training Land Use; Figure 3 – Unsurveyed Lands; Appendix 1- Exempted Undertakings; Appendix 2 - Protected Properties and Monitoring/Inspection Frequency; and Appendix 3 – Site Monitoring Program Guidance; and

WHEREAS, USAG expects to conduct site re-evaluations on historic properties and needs data resources to fully determine NRHP eligibility status with the goal of improving site protection and/or training opportunities; and

WHEREAS, USAG calculates that 20,912 acres of the APE requires cultural resources survey, of which 4,203 acres will be completed in calendar year 2014; the remaining acreage is located in the canyon areas and within the protected interior fence boundary (Figure 3) where only foot traffic and aviation over-flight activities are permitted in unsurveyed areas; and

WHEREAS, USAG acknowledges and accepts the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) guidance, *Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites*; and

WHEREAS, USAG, in order to address the inadvertent discovery of human remains and cultural items, has consulted with Native American Tribes (Tribes) for compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and

- has signed the *Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access Privacy and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band), Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado, 2004* and the *Comprehensive Agreement Regarding Tribal Access Privacy and Information Sharing and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado, 2005*; and

- for all other tribes USAG will initiate the process outlined in NAGPRA; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement does not alter USAG's responsibility to grant access to sacred sites to Tribes in accordance with American Indian Religious Freedom Act; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(2) USAG conducted consultation with consulting parties and arranged for public participation as follows:

- Commanding General, Fort Carson and SHPO signed an agreement in December 2012, indicating a commitment to prioritize the development of programmatic agreements for Section 106 compliance at Fort Carson and PCMS; and

- USAG notified the ACHP of the potential for adverse effects determinations and provided specified documentation, after which ACHP chose to participate in consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

- USAG arranged for public participation via meetings conducted in Trinidad, Colorado, on August 20, 2013, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 21, 2013, and by placing notices in several Colorado newspapers: El Paso County Fountain Valley News (July 31, 2013), Pueblo Chieftain (August 7, 2013), Gazette of Colorado Springs (August 5-11, 2013), La Junta Tribune Democrat (August 6, 2013), and Chronicle-News of Trinidad (August 5, 2013); and

  USAG arranged for additional public participation by holding a public meeting in Trinidad, Colorado, on February 13, 2014, by placing notices in several Colorado newspapers: El Paso County Fountain Valley News (January 22, 2014), Pueblo Chieftain (January 20-21, 2014), Gazette of Colorado Springs (January 22-28, 2014), La Junta Tribune Democrat (January 20-21, 2014), Rocky Ford Daily Gazette (January 20-21, 2014), and Chronicle-News of Trinidad (January 20-21, 2014); and

  USAG made a draft of the proposed Agreement available for public review and comment by placing notices in several Colorado newspapers on February 26, 2014: El Paso County Fountain Valley News, Pueblo Chieftain, Gazette of Colorado Springs, La Junta Tribune Democrat, Rocky Ford Daily Gazette, and Chronicle-News of Trinidad; and

- USAG contacted the following organizations, groups, and individuals (Parties) for an initial meeting in Trinidad, Colorado, on August 20, 2013, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 21, 2013: Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Forest Service, Comanche National Grasslands; Boards of County Commissioners of El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Otero and Pueblo Counties; City of Colorado Springs Historic Preservation Board; Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists; Colorado Preservation, Inc.; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Not 1 More Acre!; Southern Colorado Environmental Council; Ms Loretta Martin, Trinidad State Junior College; and Dr. Lawrence Loendorf; and

USAG invited the Parties and two additional organizations, the Tatanka Group and the Santa Fe Trail Association, to participate in a meeting conducted in Trinidad, Colorado, on February 13, 2014; and

USAG mailed a draft of the proposed Agreement to the Parties for review and comment on February 25, 2014; and

- USAG contacted 13 Tribes that attach traditional, religious, and/or cultural significance to Fort Carson lands and invited all to participate in the development of this Agreement: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma; and

  USAG invited the Tribes to an initial meeting held at Fort Carson on August 26, 2013 (attended by representatives from the Jicarilla Apache Nation), and to the public meetings conducted in Trinidad, Colorado, on August 20, 2013, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 21, 2013; and

  USAG consulted with the Jicarilla Apache Nation, Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation Utah, and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah in Farmington, New Mexico, on November 20, 2013; and

  USAG emailed a draft of the proposed Agreement to the Tribes on February 3, 2014, to continue consultation discussions, and receive comments and recommendations; and

  USAG consulted with the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; in Denver, Colorado, on February 6, 2014; and

  USAG had additional phone consultation with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, on February 10, 2014, and the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma on February 18, 2014, and March 20, 2014; and

- USAG considered recommendations from the public, Parties, and Tribes, then responded to comments and invited all to sign this Agreement as concurring parties; and

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

STIPULATIONS

USAG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Data Reconciliation

1. USAG shall provide the SHPO geographic information system (GIS) shape files and a master index of inventories and archeological sites within the APE, within 90 calendar days following the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

2. USAG shall ensure that all completed cultural resources documentation within the APE is provided to the SHPO, including inventory reports, site forms, and testing reports, within 180 calendar days following the last authorizing signature on this Agreement. This documentation may require reconciliation of potential differences.

3. SHPO shall have one year, or other agreed upon time frame between USAG and SHPO, following the receipt of all completed cultural resources documentation to integrate the provided GIS shape files and master index of USAG inventories and archaeological sites within the APE with its own system, and notify USAG in writing that a baseline has been created and request missing information.

4. Within 180 calendar days, or other agreed upon time frame between USAG and SHPO, following the completion of data sharing as described above, USAG and SHPO will consult as needed to address data discrepancies, and then implement mutually agreeable terms within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

B. USAG shall complete documentation of needs data resources, if not identified for potential adverse effects or not protected by one of the protection measures identified in Stipulation III.A, and submit this data to SHPO within three years of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

1. If SHPO does not respond with concurrence or non-concurrence on the determinations of NRHP eligibility within 60 calendar days of receipt, USAG shall contact the SHPO once again for its concurrence or non-concurrence before proceeding with final determinations of eligibility.

2. Disputes regarding NRHP eligibility will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for decision in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

C. No additional survey is required within the APE unless necessary to execute an undertaking not identified as exempted in Appendix 1.

D. USAG shall continue consultation efforts with Tribes regarding the identification and protection of traditional and sacred areas, to include site protection measures and monitoring frequencies. The protection and monitoring identified in Appendix 2 shall commence upon execution of this Agreement.

II. EXEMPTIONS AND UNDERTAKINGS

A. Exempted undertakings, as listed in Appendix 1, require no further consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA.

B. During the implementation of an exempted undertaking, vehicles (except for travel on an existing road that may traverse through a site) and aviation assets are not permitted within the perimeter of protected properties, listed in Appendix 2.

C. Exempted activities will not occur on unsurveyed land, except for foot traffic and aviation over-flight. Use of roads in these areas will be allowed. All other undertakings on unsurveyed land will require review and coordination under Section 106 of the NHPA in accordance with 36 CFR §800.3 through 800.7.

D. USAG shall follow the Section 106 process in accordance with 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 to address non-exempted undertakings within the APE of this Agreement.

III. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A. USAG shall be required to protect all historic properties, needs data sites, sites not yet assessed for NRHP eligibility, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites (hereafter referred to as protected properties), utilizing site protection measures described below as a form of ongoing mitigation.

1. High protective measures, defined as placement of boulders or similarly effective barriers, shall be installed where protected properties are expected to be surrounded by frequent wheeled and tracked vehicle movement, or contain or are suspected to contain, human remains, making them impassible to vehicles utilized within the APE.

2. Standard protective measures, defined as a combination of boulders, fencing, stakes and/or signage, shall be installed where protected properties are located in areas not protected by terrain, and where wheeled and tracked vehicles infrequently utilize that terrain.

3. Nominally protective measures, defined as a combination of fencing, staking and/or signage, shall be installed where protected properties are located in terrain-protected areas not likely to allow wheeled and tracked vehicle access, except insofar as in the judgment of USAG that the protected resource is better served by solely maintaining the geospatial location within the Army database of record and linked geographic information system (GIS) instead of physically marking the site location on the ground.

4. Administrative protective measures, defined as a policy that provides protection to one or more properties within a given area, normally through access or activity restriction. Historic properties protected by this measure are generally not marked, although a combination of fencing, staking, and/or signage may be applied. Most properties protected by this method are in the major canyon areas, on or along the Hogback, or are sites with standing architecture.

B. USAG shall propose updates to the site protection measures (Appendix 2) in response to new information or changes in technological capabilities, as provided for in Stipulation VII.C of this Agreement.

C. Except for travel on authorized passageways through protected properties as identified in Appendix 2 or for the purpose of immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life and property, no vehicle of any kind may be operated within the perimeter of protected properties. If there is an emergency response activity within these areas, it shall be included in the Annual Report.

D. USAG shall provide training aircraft and vehicles that are equipped with a Global Positioning System a means of knowing the locations of protected properties, to indicate training constraints located within their training footprint. USAG shall implement these measures within one year of the last authorizing signature on this Agreement.

IV. MONITORING AND INSPECTION

A. USAG shall inspect protected properties periodically to confirm the adequacy of the protection measure employed. Inspections/monitoring and associated

documentation shall follow the procedures set forth in Appendix 3. Protected properties shall be inspected/monitored according to the schedule in Appendix 2.

B. Following each brigade maneuver exercise USAG shall inspect all protected properties within the exercise area established for the training. The inspection will occur within 90 calendar days following the exercise. For protected properties impacted by training, the site documentation shall minimally include the Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Re-Visitation forms to document conditions, and USAG will consult with SHPO, Tribes, and Parties, as necessary, to resolve for adverse effects in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(b).

C. USAG shall notify SHPO within 72 hours following notification to the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) of a breach or impact to a protected property. A subsequent report shall be submitted to the SHPO, Tribes, and Parties to resolve for adverse effects if necessary. The subsequent report will follow the documentation standards outlined in Appendix 3.

D. USAG shall propose updates to the inspection/monitoring frequency (Appendix 2) in response to new information, as provided for in Stipulation VII.C of this Agreement.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES AWARENESS

A. USAG shall continue cultural resources awareness training for all personnel involved in the execution of undertakings within the APE on an annual basis.

1. SHPO shall be notified of major cultural awareness training events and invited to participate in training led by USAG.

2. Contents of the training shall be summarized in the Annual Report.

VI. REPORTING

A. USAG shall prepare an Annual Report (period covered October 1st through September 30th), distributed electronically to SHPO and Consulting Parties, no later than November 15th of each year during the implementation of this Agreement. USAG shall report the following information or similar:

1. Information describing the progress made in implementing the terms of this Agreement identified in Stipulations I, III, and IV;

2. Identify all undertakings executed within the APE, except for routine maintenance and repair outside of historic properties exempted under Appendix 1, A2b, B4a2, C3a1, and D3a1;

3. Identify brigade training exercises conducted during the annual report period, and any planned or scheduled for the next reporting period.

4. The status of cultural resources awareness training, per Stipulation V.A;

5. Inadvertent entry and/or effects identified through monitoring and/or inspection, to include actions taken to resolve for any adverse effects;

6. Actions taken for the purpose of immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property within a protected property per Stipulation III.C;

7. Issues raised by an interested or concurring party in the reporting period;

8. Updated listings of protected cultural resources, site protection measures and monitoring/inspection frequencies (Appendix 2); and

9. Acknowledgment of, and mitigation strategies for, cumulative effects not previously identified.

B. USAG shall make available to the public the Annual Report on its website, and that interested members of the public are invited to provide comments to the USAG.

C. USAG shall hold an annual meeting(s) with the Consulting Parties (as appropriate) to review the implementation of this Agreement and any amendments that may be proposed no later than February 15th, starting 2015 and annually thereafter during the life of this Agreement. The meeting shall provide an opportunity to discuss the successes and shortcomings of the Agreement, its general implementation, and any proposed changes, including figures and cumulative effects.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

A. USAG shall implement the terms of this Agreement by instituting Fort Carson policies and/or by incorporating the requirements in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

B. This Agreement is in effect for ten years from the date of the last authorizing signature, unless the signatories agree to extend it by written amendment in accordance with Stipulation VII.C.

C. This Agreement may be amended or extended by written agreement of all signatories. Amendments will be effective on the date of the last authorizing signature. Updates to Figure 2, Figure 3, and Appendix 2 with the results of completed inventories, evaluations, eligibility determinations, protection status, and inspection/monitoring frequencies do not require a formal amendment, but will be

proposed during annual reporting and adopted through written concurrence between the USAG and SHPO.

D. If a signatory or concurring party to this Agreement objects to the manner in which stipulations are adhered to or implemented, USAG shall consult with the party regarding the objection.

1. If USAG determines that an objection cannot be resolved, USAG shall forward to ACHP all relevant documentation, including a proposed resolution. ACHP shall advise USAG within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation, which advice USAG will take into account in making its final decision.

2. If ACHP fails to advise within 30 calendar days, USAG may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly, providing to all parties a written response to the objection that takes into account timely comments.

3. The ability and responsibility of USAG to carry out undisputed actions are unaffected by any dispute.

E. If a signatory to this Agreement determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories in an attempt to amend this Agreement per Stipulation VII.C. If within 30 calendar days, or within another time period agreed to by all signatories, an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate this Agreement upon written notification to the other signatories.

F. Federal obligations under this Agreement are subject to the availability of appropriated funds, as mandated by the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. §1341). USAG will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure funds necessary to promptly implement this Agreement in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act impairs or precludes its ability to implement this Agreement, USAG will consult with the other signatories, in accordance with Stipulations VII.C of this Agreement.

EXECUTION of this Agreement by USAG, the SHPO, and the ACHP and implementation of its terms evidence that USAG has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AT
PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

SIGNATORIES:

COL Ronald P. Fitch
Commander, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson

19 MAR 2018
date

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AT
PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

SIGNATORIES:

Holly K. Norton

Steve Turner
Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer

4/16/18
date

**FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING
MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AT
PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

SIGNATORIES:

John M. Fowler — date 4/24/08
Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

FIRST AMENDEMENT TO THE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON, COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AT PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

Figures:

1. Areas of Potential Effect (APE)
2. Training Land Use
3. Unsurveyed Lands

Appendices:

1. Exempted Undertakings
2. Protected Properties and Monitoring/Inspection Frequency
3. Site Monitoring Program Guidance

FIGURE 1
Areas of Potential Effect (APE)

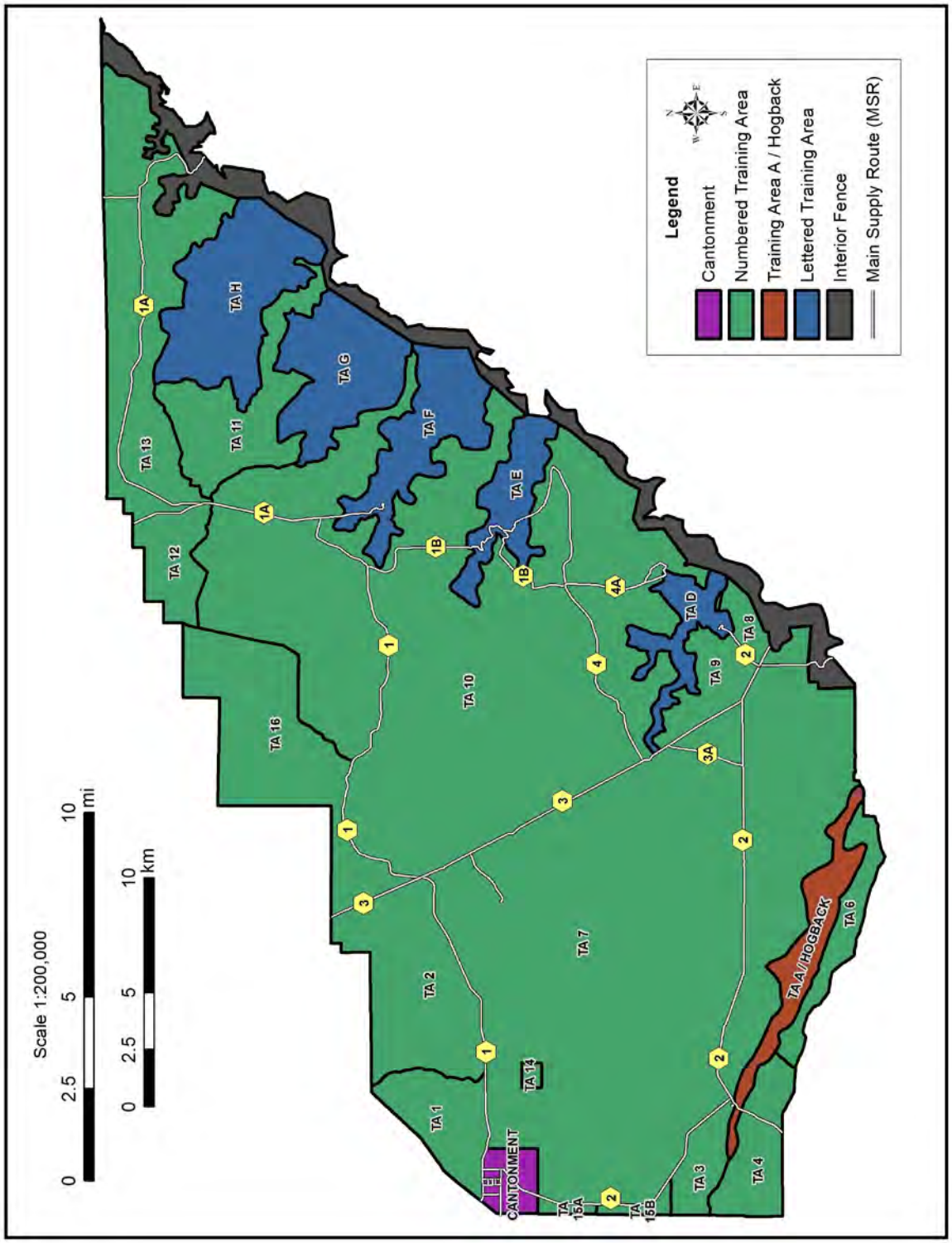


FIGURE 2
Training Land Use (Revised November 2017)

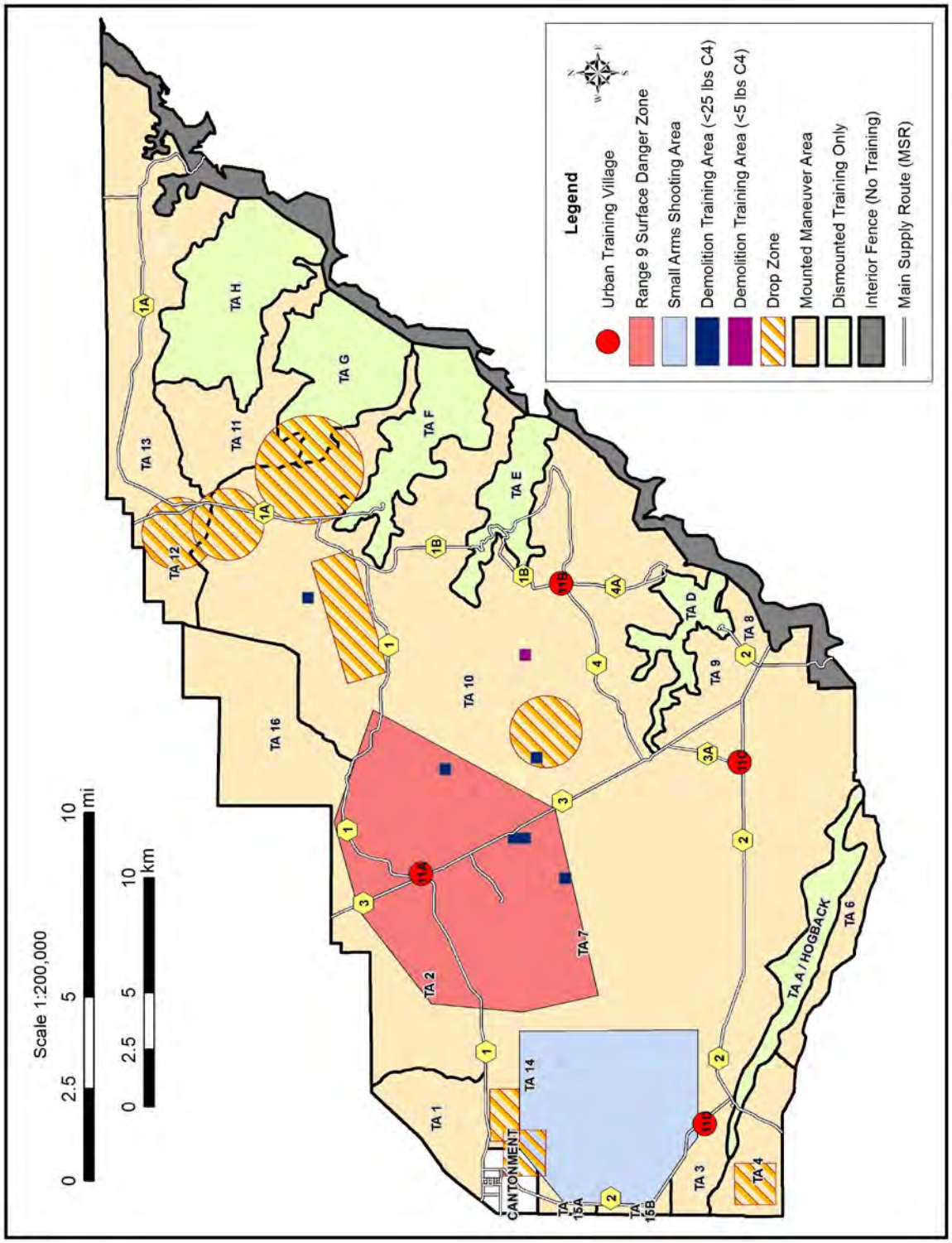
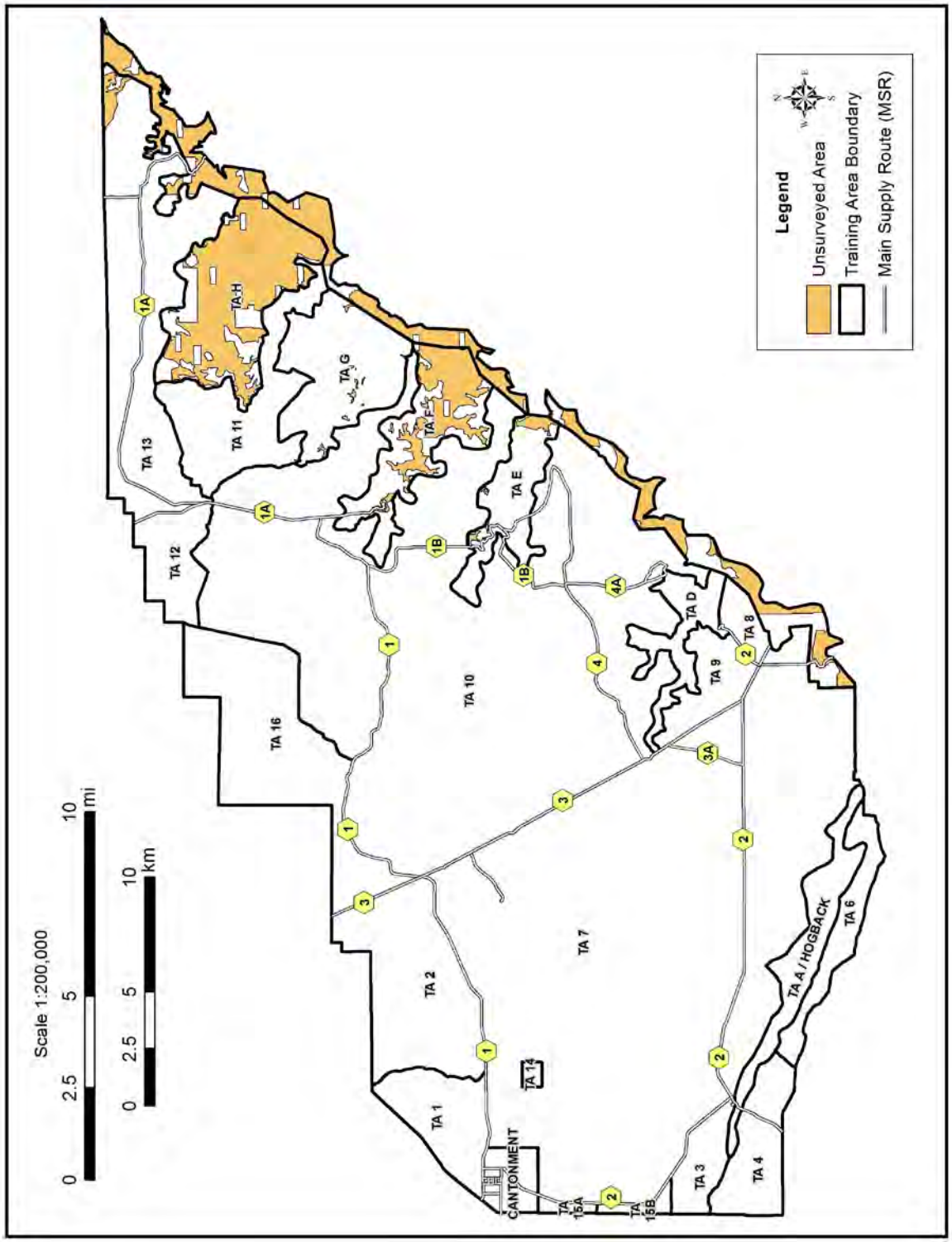


FIGURE 3
Unsurveyed Lands (Revised November 2017)



APPENDIX 1
Exempted Undertakings

Exempted undertakings shall not occur within protected properties or on unsurveyed lands, with the exception of dismounted training (foot traffic) and aviation over-flight activities.

A. Cantonment: Comprises the infrastructure required for administration, deployment, redeployment, support and sustainment operations at the maneuver site, identified in Figure 1, approximately 1,600 acres. This area is comprised of administrative buildings and support facilities, such as; offices, warehouse/storage, railroad yard, petroleum dispensing facility, shelters, airfield, maintenance yards, ammunition storage, primitive billets and parking areas. This area has been surveyed and has no historic properties.

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG, SHPO, and ACHP to meet the criteria for exemption in the Cantonment.

1. Training and training support activities as follows:

   a. Movement of personnel, vehicles and equipment on or off roads and parking areas.

   b. Aviation operations and associated support activities.

   c. Excavation operations.

   d. Logistics operations, such as, vehicle and equipment maintenance, supply, petroleum handling and storage, ammunition storage and handling.

   e. The use of existing facilities, buildings, and infrastructure for their intended purpose.

2. Construction, Maintenance, Repair and Deconstruction as follows:

   a. Construction of facilities, buildings, and other above- and below-ground infrastructure and related activities so long as newly constructed structures are no more than 2 stories and no more than 40 feet in height.

   b. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing facilities, buildings, structures, and infrastructure.

   c. Installation of equipment.

d. Removal or deconstruction of equipment, non-historic buildings, and other infrastructure.

3. Land Management as follows:

a. Maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration and placement of structures and other equipment to support wildlife management, control soil erosion, sediment build up, storm run-off, re-vegetation, and site hardening.

b. Grounds maintenance activities associated with maintaining landscaping or habitat landscape; i.e., mowing, trimming, planting, vegetation removal, prescribed burning, dust control, suppression of invasive plant species and pests.

c. Operation of public hunting/fishing/firewood programs and other outdoor recreation activities.

B. Numbered Training Areas and Live-fire Ranges: Comprises the lands used to support live fire, maneuver and aviation training identified in Figure 1, approximately 191,800 acres. The existing infrastructure is minimal; the major items that do exist are the live fire ranges and supporting facilities, roads, utilities, urban training villages, Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) facilities, and communications towers. These lands are organized into 16 distinct training areas for management purposes. The four static small arms live fire ranges and shoot house are contained within training area (TA) 7. A live fire maneuver range is located in TAs 7 and 10.

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG, SHPO, and ACHP to meet the criteria for exemption in the numbered training areas and live firing ranges.

1. Live fire training. This category involves the use of military and commercial munitions on established firing ranges, and includes impacts from munitions landing anywhere throughout a calculated surface danger zone for that munitions and weapon type. Munitions are fired from a variety of weapon systems and mobility platforms, as well as thrown by hand and explosive ordnance disposal of munitions residue (for training only). This category also includes the use of explosive charges of less than ½ pound used within the urban training villages and MOUT facilities.

2. Maneuver training. This category involves activities associated with the movement of personnel and vehicles across the landscape, according to the requirements of a training exercise. This includes foot traffic and the use of all vehicle types (tracked and wheeled). Foot traffic may occur within unsurveyed areas and historic properties. Other activities that fall into this category include actions associated with aerial exercises (using helicopters and fixed wing aircraft), the use of designated landing and drop zones, and MOUT training.

3. Excavation training. This category involves intentional ground-disturbing excavation as a type of military training. Ground disturbance may occur as needed during simulated combat or as part of an engineered dig exercises (DIGEX). Trenches as obstacles and/or vehicle fighting emplacements, individual fighting positions, bivouacs, and borrow pits to construct berms are common training activities that require excavation.

4. Operational support activities. This category involves construction, repair/maintenance, deconstruction and land management activities required to actively support training and manage/sustain the land for continued use. The types of activities that fall within this category of exempted undertakings includes the following or similar:

a. Construction, maintenance, repair, and deconstruction as follows:

1. Construction of buildings, structures, and other above- and below-ground infrastructure and related activities within existing range footprint (boundary) or where previous ground disturbance exists.

2. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing facilities, buildings, structures, and infrastructure.

3. Installation of equipment (e.g. target lifters, trailers, containers, vehicle bodies), that is temporarily placed on the landscape rather than constructed.

4. Removal or deconstruction of equipment, non-historic buildings, and other infrastructure.

b. Land Management as follows:

1. Maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and placement of structures and other equipment to support wildlife management, control soil erosion, sediment build up, storm run-off, re-vegetation, site hardening, and bank sloping of gullies and ravines.

2. Grounds maintenance activities associated with maintaining a training or habitat landscape; i.e., mowing, planting, vegetation removal, prescribed burning, dust control, suppression of invasive plant species and pests.

3. Operation of public hunting/fishing/firewood programs and other outdoor recreation activities.

C. Lettered Training Areas D, E, F, G, H, and Interior Fenced Boundary: Comprises the lands in the five major canyon areas and interior fenced boundary on the east side of the maneuver site, identified in Figure 1, approximately 38,500 acres. These areas are used primarily for dismounted and aviation training activities. These areas have

administrative access controls and vehicles use is limited to on the existing roads. There is very little infrastructure within this area.

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG, SHPO, and ACHP to meet the criteria for exemption in the lettered training areas D, E, F, G, H, and interior fenced boundary.

1. Dismounted training. This category involves personnel moving on foot across the landscape possibly through unsurveyed areas and historic properties. Vehicle (wheeled and tracked) movement is incidental to this activity. When vehicles are in this area they are limited to traveling on the existing roads. Helicopter landing/take-off can occur for the purpose of dropping off or picking up dismounted personnel if outside the boundary of historic properties.

2. Aviation training. This category involves helicopters flying over these areas at both high and low levels. Helicopter landing/take-off can occur for the purpose of dropping off or picking up dismounted personnel and equipment if outside the boundary of historic properties.

3. Operational support activities. This category pertains to minor construction, repair/maintenance, deconstruction and land management activities required to actively support training and manage/sustain the land for continued use in support of the Army's training mission. The types of activities that fall within this category of exempted undertakings include the following or similar (not within protected sites and/or unsurveyed lands):

   a. Maintenance, repair, and deconstruction as follows:

      1. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing facilities, buildings, structures, and infrastructure. Any ground disturbing activities related to these types of exempt undertakings must stay within previously disturbed areas.

      2. Installation of equipment that is temporarily placed on the landscape rather than constructed.

      3. Removal or deconstruction of equipment, non-historic buildings, and other infrastructure.

   b. Land Management as follows:

      1. Maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and placement of structures and other equipment to support wildlife management, control soil erosion, sediment build up, storm run-off, re-vegetation.

2. Grounds maintenance activities associated with maintaining a training or habitat landscape; i.e., mowing, planting, vegetation removal, prescribed burning, suppression of invasive plant species and pests.

3. Operation of public hunting/fishing/firewood programs and other outdoor recreation activities.

D. Hogback (Lettered Training Area A): Comprises the basaltic dike landform and associated boulder fields. This area is located in the southern portion of the maneuver site, identified in Figure 1, approximately 4,000 acres. The Hogback is both a traditional cultural property and sacred site to many Tribes. This area are used for dismounted and aviation training activities. This area has administrative access controls and vehicle use is limited to travel on the existing roads. There is very little infrastructure within this area. The types of activities that fall within this category of exempted undertakings include the following or similar:

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG, SHPO, and ACHP to meet the criteria for exemption for the Hogback.

1. Dismounted training. This category involves personnel moving on foot across the landscape, possibly within the boundaries of historic properties and sacred sites.

2. Aviation training. This category involves helicopters flying over this area at both high and low levels.

3. Operational support activities. This category pertains to repair/maintenance, deconstruction, and land management activities required to actively support training and manage/sustain the land for continued use in support of the Army's training mission. The types of activities that fall within this category of exempted undertakings include the following or similar:

a. Maintenance, repair, and deconstruction as follows:

1. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing roads, equipment, and infrastructure. Any ground disturbing activities related to these types of exempt undertakings must stay within previously disturbed areas.

2. Removal or deconstruction of infrastructure and equipment.

b. Land Management as follows:

1. Maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and placement of structures and other equipment to support wildlife management, control soil erosion, sediment build up, storm run-off, and re-vegetation.

2. Grounds maintenance activities associated with maintaining a training or habitat landscape; i.e., mowing, planting, vegetation removal, prescribed burning, suppression of invasive plant species and pests.

3. Operation of public hunting programs and other outdoor recreation activities.

APPENDIX 3
Site Monitoring Program Guidance

The following guidance is adapted from Section 6.5 of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for fiscal years (FY) 2017-2021 (p. 123-129), implemented May 1, 2017. Professional qualifications are discussed in Section 6.2 of the ICRMP. The FY2017-2021 ICRMP is available to the public on the NEPA & Cultural Resources page of the USAG Fort Carson website (http://carson.army.mil/DPW/nepa.html**).**

Archaeological sites are susceptible to both inadvertent and intentional damages through a variety of means, including military training; natural disasters, such as wildland fire, landslides and flooding; wind and water erosion; animal burrowing; changes in land use; looting and vandalism; recreational activities; et cetera. These damages can diminish the significance of archaeological sites; therefore, monitoring these resources is critical to the understanding of the various threats to the sites so that they can be managed and conserved in the long term, and aids in the minimization of avoidable disturbances to archaeological sites.

A standardized approach to monitoring is essential for its success. Monitoring should focus on what is significant about the site and the environmental dynamics that produce impacts on a site. Key factors for successful monitoring include ease of recording, repeatability, cost-effectiveness, and avoidance, to the extent possible, of subjective assessment. A mixed qualitative/quantitative approach focusing on current and future threats, past and current site conditions, current management activities at the site and future management recommendations should be employed.

The following outlines the standardized approach to be utilized for the implementation of a site monitoring program. The purpose of this program is two-fold: 1) to determine the effectiveness of the site protection measures through inspections; and 2) to assess overall site condition via long-term monitoring.

1.1 Inspection

The objective of an inspection is to visit protected properties to determine if any impacts, specifically impacts related to military training and operational support activities, have occurred at the site. Inspections do not involve the same level of effort as a long-term monitoring visit, and are not intended to fully assess the current site conditions or replace the need for a long-term monitoring visit at these selected sites.

An inspection can be completed by Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs), Range Inspectors, or site stewards, as well as qualified, professional archaeologists. If impacts are noted, depending on the nature of the impact, a follow-up visit to document and assess the impact will be conducted by a qualified, professional archaeologist.

There are two different types of inspection: routine inspection and after action inspection. The intent of the routine inspection is to visit select protected properties on a cyclic basis. These routine inspections occur at those protected properties that require more frequent visitation to learn if the protection measures have been effective, to determine if active looting or vandalism at the site is occurring or has recently occurred, and/or to ensure that burial locations are intact. The purpose of an after action inspection is to document any impacts associated with a specific undertaking or event at all protected properties within the area of potential effects (APE). This section presents the guidelines that should be followed for both routine and after action inspections.

1.1.1 Routine Inspection Frequency

Routine inspections will be scheduled according to an impact risk categorization based on the following criteria: determination of eligibility, type and level of military training in the area, presence or suspected presence of human remains, evidence of recent looting and/or vandalism at sites in the area, and Native American concerns. The risk categories are defined as follows:

- ⇒ *High inspection frequency sites* include those protected properties that:
  - → Are sacred sites and/or TCPs located within areas routinely used for heavy maneuver training; or
  - → Have been looted or vandalized within the past 10 years; or
  - → Contain or suspected to contain human remains; or
  - → Other protected properties at the discretion of the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Program (CRP).
- ⇒ *Moderate inspection frequency sites* include those protected properties that:
  - → Are sacred sites and/or TCPs located within areas used routinely for dismounted training activities, but typically not used for heavy maneuver training; or
  - → Are located within areas routinely used for heavy maneuver training, but are not classified as sacred sites and/or TCPs.
- ⇒ *Low inspection frequency sites* include those protected properties that:
  - → Are located within areas that are accessible to wheeled and/or tracked vehicles.
- ⇒ *No inspection sites* include those protected properties that are inaccessible to vehicles due to the terrain.

High frequency sites will be inspected every 1 year; moderate frequency sites will be inspected every 3 years; and low risk sites will be inspected every 5 years.

1.1.2 After Action Inspection Frequency

Per Stipulation IV.B of the PCMS PA, after action inspections must occur within 90 calendar days following brigade-level training exercises conducted at the PCMS. An

after action inspection may also be conducted after other large-scale maneuver training exercises and natural events that necessitate emergency operations, such as a wildland fire. After action inspections could also occur following land management activities, such as prescribed burns or land rehabilitation projects; company-level training exercises; natural events that may not necessarily have associated emergency operations, such as flash floods or tornados; large-scale construction projects; and similar situations, and will be at the discretion of the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) based on location and scope of project. For all other situations, after action inspections should be conducted in a reasonable timeframe, as the training schedule allows access downrange.

1.1.3 Initial Inspection Visit Documentation Standards

Since the intent of an inspection is to note if recent impacts may have occurred at the site, individuals other than qualified, professional archaeologists may conduct the initial inspection visit. Therefore, documentation of these visits will be limited, and will include, at a minimum, the site number, date, name(s) of inspector, and if the site has been impacted, the type of impact (e.g. vehicle tracks, digging, et cetera). This information should be provided to the CRP. If potential impacts have been noted, a follow-up visit will be conducted by a qualified, professional archaeologist to document and assess the impacts.

1.1.4 Follow-Up Inspection Visit Documentation Standards

This section describes the standards and procedures for recording and assessing potential impacts noted during routine inspections. Documentation of noted impacts, as described below, is intended to be completed by qualified, professional archaeologists.

Per Stipulation IV.C of the PCMS PA, the CRM must notify the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) within 72 hours of being informed about any vehicle entries or other impacts that may have occurred. This notification is typically done via email. The CRM shall assess the impacts and initiate consultation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to resolve for any adverse effects. The following documentation should be provided to the SHPO, Tribes, concurring parties, and other consulting/interested parties, as appropriate:

- ⇒ Memorandum of record documenting the noted impact, date impact was observed, who documented the impact, and determination of effect, if applicable;
- ⇒ Site map depicting the location of noted impact in relation to features;
- ⇒ Representative photographs showing the nature of the impact;
- ⇒ The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (OAHP) Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Re-Visitation form documenting the impact.

1.2 Long-Term Monitoring

The intent of long-term monitoring of archaeological sites on a cyclic basis is to detect changes in site condition due to adverse impacts from both natural and human sources. In addition to providing data on changes in external pressures on a site and changes in site condition, long-term monitoring also provides information on the effectiveness of management actions on the preservation of archaeological sites. Long-term monitoring provides a current conditions assessment, i.e. a snapshot in time, for a site; while inspections are a quick visit to check for impacts from namely military training and operational support activities. Therefore, the level of effort expended during a long-term monitoring visit is much more intense than the level of effort associated with inspections.

Long-term monitoring of protected properties shall be conducted by qualified, professional archaeologists, and will follow the guidelines presented in this section.

1.2.1 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring visits will be scheduled based on the following risk categories:

- ⇒ *High monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located in actively eroding landforms, where significant features may be in imminent danger of being lost.
- ⇒ *Moderate monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located on a non-stable landform or areas subjected to moderate to heavy bioturbation, but there is no immediate threat to cultural features.
- ⇒ *Low monitoring frequency sites* are those sites that are located on stable landforms.

Monitoring visitation goals are as follows: high frequency sites will be monitored every 1 year; moderate frequency sites will be monitored every 5 years; and low frequency sites will be monitored every 10 years.

1.2.2 Long-Term Monitoring Documentation Standards

Detailed information regarding the monitoring visit will be collected on the Fort Carson CRP Archaeological Site Monitoring Form, a copy of which is provided in Appendix G of the FY2017-2021 ICRMP. If inadvertent entries or impacts are noted during the monitoring visit, then the guidance provided in Section 1.1.4 shall be followed.

APPENDIX 4
Concurring Party Signature Pages
from the
PCMS Programmatic Agreement
Executed on April 23, 2014

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
AT THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

SOUTHERN COLORADO ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Paula Jean Ozzello Date: Sept 3, 2014
(Signature)

PAULA JEAN Ozzello, Chairperson
(Name and Title)

719-859-4048 pozzello@gmail.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Loretta MARTIN, 719-846-8410 Loretta.Martin@trinidadstate.edu
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Kathy Hill 719-846-8504 HV_Ranch1@yahoo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

My printing is not always the greatest here is the contact information

For Southern Colorado Environmental Council Concurring Party Signature Page:

Paula Jean Ozzello, Chairperson

719-859-4048 email address: pozzello@gmail.com

Additional contacts:

Loretta Martin

719-846-8410 email address: Loretta Martin@trinidadstate.edu

Kathy Hill

719-846-8504 email address: HV_Ranch1@yahoo.com

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
AT THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

COLORADO PRESERVATION, INCORPORATED

Roxanne A. Eflin
(Signature) Date: 10-1-2014

Roxanne A. Eflin, Executive Director
(Name and Title)

303-893-4260 x222 reflin@coloradopreservation.org
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Rachel Parris, Projects Manager - (303) 893-4260 - rparris@coloradopreservation.org
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
AT THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO**

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

BOARD OF EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____ Date: Oct 6, 2014
(Signature)

Dennis Hisey, Chair El Paso County Commissioners
(Name and Title)

719-520-6414 Dennis.Hisey@ELPasoCo.Com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Jeff Greene, El Paso County Administrator, 719-520-6417, Jeff.Greene@ElPasoCo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Jim Reid, Director of Public Services, 719-520-6900 x, Jim.Reid@ElPasoCo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

Mark Gebhart, Development Services Deputy Director, 719-520-6323,
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)
mark.Gebhart@elpasoco.com

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
ACTIVITIES DOWNRANGE FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

BOARD OF LAS ANIMAS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Gary D. Hill Date: 10/7/2014
(Signature)

Gary D. Hill, Chairman
(Name and Title)

719-845-8568
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

LeeAnn Fabec, County Administrator 719-845-2562 Leeann.Fabec@lasanimascounty.org
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT CARSON,
THE COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
AT THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE, FORT CARSON, COLORADO

CONCURRING PARTY SIGNATURE PAGE:

COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

_____ Date: 11/24/14
(Signature)

Michelle A. Slaughter, President, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
(Name and Title)

(303) 325-5425 / michelle@avalonarc.com
(Telephone and Email)

Please provide the name(s) and contact information for any additional personnel to be contacted regarding this PA and other cultural resources consultation efforts.

Stephen W. Snyder, Consulting Archaeologist 719.661.2670 paleoboy1@yahoo.com
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

_____
(Name, Title, Telephone, Email)

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COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT

Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy and Information Sharing, and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Northern Arapaho Tribe
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band)
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado

Directorate of Environmental Compliance And Management

DECAM

COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT

Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy and Information Sharing, and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the Following Indian Tribes:

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Northern Arapaho Tribe
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band)
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado

Whereas, Fort Carson has need to engage in ongoing activities that may result in the inadvertent discovery or intentional excavation of human remains and/or cultural items culturally affiliated with the aforementioned Federally Recognized Tribes (Tribes); and

Whereas, Fort Carson, in consultation with the Federally Recognized Tribes, is responsible for identification, protection, and disposition of human remains and cultural items on lands it administers pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013] (NAGPRA) and 43 CFR 10; and

Whereas, appropriate treatment of Native American human remains and cultural items that may be affiliated with the Tribes requires respect for the cultural traditions of tribal members; and

Whereas, the Tribes represented by the signatories hereto were aboriginal occupants of lands now administered by Fort Carson and, based on cultural and/or aboriginal affiliation, do hereby claim and assert the right of possession and control of human remains and associated funerary objects on these lands in accordance with Section 3a(2)(B) of NAGPRA; and

Whereas, Section 11 of NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.5(f) specifically encourage the development of comprehensive agreements between federal agencies and federally recognized tribal governments to ensure the appropriate treatment of Native American human remains and cultural items;

NOW, THEREFORE, Fort Carson and the identified Tribes agree that the following procedures will be followed for tribal notification and consultation and for the treatment and disposition of all Native American human remains and cultural items that are inadvertently discovered or excavated on lands administered by Fort Carson.

Definitions

For the purposes of this agreement, the following definitions apply:

- *Cultural affiliation* means "that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. Cultural affiliation is established when the preponderance of the evidence, based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information or expert opinion, reasonably leads to such a conclusion" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(e)].
- *Cultural items* means, collectively, human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony [25 U.S.C. 3001].
- *Federally recognized tribe* means any tribe, band, nation, or other organized Indian group or community of Indians which is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or *federally recognized* Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States.
- *Funerary objects* mean "items that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains." [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)]. *Associated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(i)]. *Unassociated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are nor in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(ii)].
- *Human remains* means the "physical remains of a human body, including but not limited to bones, teeth, hair, ashes, or mummified or otherwise preserved soft tissues, of a person of Native American ancestry. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item" [43 CFR 10.2(d)(1)].
- *Inadvertent discovery* means "the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(d)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(4)].
- *Intentional excavation* means "the planned archeological removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(c)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(3)].
- *NAGPRA SOP* is the *Fort Carson NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures*, appended to this agreement.
- *Objects of cultural patrimony* means "items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(4)].
- *Sacred objects* means "items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(3)].

Article I: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

A. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains or cultural items on lands administered by Fort Carson, Fort Carson will follow the procedures outlined in the NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP - Appendix A).

B. All inadvertently discovered human remains that are not associated with a crime scene shall be analyzed *in situ* by means of non-destructive analysis to potentially determine cultural affiliation. Non-destructive analysis shall consist of direct physical measurement of the material, preceded, if necessary, by cleaning with a non-corrosive solution that does not damage or alter the material or object. Fragments or samples of the material shall not be taken. A qualified professional physical anthropologist or archeologist shall conduct such analysis. Other methods of analysis shall be conducted only upon consultation with the Tribes.

C. All inadvertently discovered cultural items associated with human remains shall be analyzed *in situ* and shall not be removed from their context. Other methods of analysis shall be conducted only upon consultation with the Tribes.

D. In the event that lineal descendants and cultural affiliation cannot be determined based on preliminary analysis, the signatory Tribes to this agreement, based on aboriginal occupation and use of Fort Carson lands, shall hereby claim joint ownership of the human remains and/or cultural items. Other notified Tribes not party to this agreement will have sixty (60) days within which to claim ownership.

E. The Tribes claiming ownership shall, among themselves, determine which Tribe will act as the lead in the disposition of the human remains and/or cultural items depending upon the particular circumstances of the case. If a lead cannot be determined, Fort Carson will follow the dispute resolution procedures outlined in the NAGPRA SOP (Section 6.0), and the matter may be put before the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Article II: Archeological or Other Investigation That May Result in the Discovery of Human Remains or Cultural Items

A. If Fort Carson proposes to undertake an archeological investigation or other activity that has a high probability to result in the discovery of Native American human remains, NAGPRA points-of-contact for the consulting Tribes shall be notified. Fort Carson shall consult with the Tribes (allowing for a thirty (30)-day period for response from the Tribes) to ensure that the scope of work for the investigation or activity addresses the concerns of the Tribes.

B. High probability for the discovery of Native American human remains or burial items will be determined by the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Manager based on whether the scope of work for the planned investigation or activity indicates that excavation is proposed in areas in which Native American cultural resources are likely to occur.

C. In the event of the discovery of human remains or cultural items during a planned investigation, all activity within a 30 meter radius of the remains shall stop, and the Fort Carson CRM will follow the procedures for consultation outlined in the NAGPRA SOP.

D. Analysis to determine cultural affiliation will be conducted *in situ* as stipulated in Article I of this agreement.

E. In the event that lineal descendants and cultural affiliation cannot be determined based on preliminary analysis, the signatory Tribes to this agreement, based on aboriginal occupation and use of Fort Carson lands, shall hereby claim joint ownership of the human remains and/or cultural items. Other notified Tribes not party to this agreement will have sixty (60) days within which to claim ownership.

F. The Tribes claiming ownership shall, among themselves, determine which Tribe will act as the lead in the disposition of the human remains and/or cultural items depending upon the particular circumstances of the case. If a

lead cannot be determined, Fort Carson will follow the dispute resolution procedures outlined in the NAGPRA SOP (Section 6.0), and the matter may be put before the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Article III: Access

A. In accordance with the American Indian Religious Freedom act of 1978, as amended, it is the policy of Fort Carson to accommodate requests by the Tribes for access to Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site to carry out their traditional and accustomed beliefs and practices when such access will not interfere with the military mission.

B. Tribes interested in visiting for ceremonial or other purposes shall submit a written request to the CRM at least forty-five (45) days in advance of their visit. Requests may be made via mail or e-mail. The CRM may be contacted at:

Department of Army
Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management
ATTN: Pamela Cowen, Cultural Resources Manager
1638 Elwell St. – Bldg. 6236
Fort Carson, CO 80913-4356
pamela.cowen@carson.army.mil

C. Requests must come from the federally recognized tribal government, either via the tribal chairperson, a NAGPRA representative, or an authorized cultural or spiritual representative.

D. Depending on the circumstances, visitors may need to be escorted on site by Fort Carson personnel.

E. Tribal use of plants or other natural resources under the stewardship of Fort Carson for ceremonial or traditional purposes must be coordinated with the CRM and approved by the Director, DECAM.

Article IV: Privacy and Information Sharing

A. Fort Carson shall not provide details of any discovered human remains or cultural items to any media, agency, organization or individual, public or private, with the exception of other federally recognized tribes that may express interest. If it is determined that other parties need to be informed, information may be released upon the approval of all consulting parties.

B. Fort Carson shall not provide details of traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or other resources of cultural significance to the Tribes to any outside media, agency, organization or individual, public or private, with the exception of Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). If it is determined that other parties need to be informed, information may be released upon the approval of all consulting parties.

C. Both the Tribes and Fort Carson shall comply with the confidentiality provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) in 16 U.S.C. 470hh.

D. The Tribes may contact the Fort Carson CRM at any time to request information on cultural resources management activities.

E. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Tribes will be included in review of Fort Carson undertakings with potential to affect historic properties of cultural significance to the Tribes.

F. Subject to any applicable laws to the contrary, the Tribes may obtain copies of any Fort Carson cultural resources

reports of investigations upon request, provided that requests do not exceed the photocopying capacity of the program.

Article V: Terms of the Agreement

A. This agreement shall become binding upon a party when it is signed by an authorized representative of that party. Each party warrants that it has the requisite authority to execute, deliver, and consummate the stipulations this agreement.

B. Any party may terminate its participation in this agreement by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

C. This agreement shall remain in effect so long as Fort Carson and at least one Tribe remain as participants under it.

D. Any party to this agreement may propose in writing that it be amended, whereupon the parties will consult to consider such an amendment.

Anti-Deficiency Act Statement

All commitments made under this agreement are subject to the availability of funds. Nothing in this agreement will be construed as limiting or affecting the legal authorities of the U.S. Army or the Tribes as binding upon the parties to assume or expend funds in excess of available appropriations.

Signatures:

THOMAS L. WARREN — Date
Director
Environmental Compliance and Management
Fort Carson, Colorado

MICHAEL RESTY JR. — Date
COL, CM
Garrison Commander
Fort Carson, Colorado

~~ALONZO CHALEPAH~~ — Date
Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

GILBERT BRADY — Date
NAGPRA Representative
Northern Cheyenne Tribe

JOE BIG MEDICINE — Date
Southern Cheyenne NAGPRA Representative
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma

ALVIN SLOW BEAR — Date
NAGPRA Representative
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation

WILLIAM LEE PEDRO — Date
Southern Arapaho NAGPRA Representative
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma

DELPHINE CLAIR — Date
NAGPRA Representative
Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band)

WALLACE COFFEY — Date
Chairman
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma

NEIL BUCK CLOUD — Date
NAGPRA Coordinator
Southern Ute Indian Tribe

BILLY EVANS HORSE — Date
Chairman
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma

TERRY KNIGHT SR. — Date
NAGPRA Representative
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

NAGPRA REP

ROBERT J. GOGGLES — Date
NAGPRA Representative
Northern Arapaho Tribe

FORT CARSON

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT (NAGPRA) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

a. Fort Carson is engaged in continuing archeological survey and evaluation of cultural resources on Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS).

1) Approximately 55% of installation lands have been surveyed (as of October 2002).
2) A total of 5,616 archeological sites have been identified on Fort Carson and the PCMS.
3) A total of 861 sites have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
4) Prehistoric sites number 4,258; historic sites number 890. A total of 468 are multi-component, *i.e.* have both prehistoric and historic components.

b. Models of site location probability indicate that the lands remaining to be surveyed are likely to contain additional sites and National Register eligible properties. The studies conducted to date indicate that human burials are rare but do occur on Fort Carson administered lands.

c. This SOP is an integral feature of the Fort Carson *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2002-2006* (ICRMP), an internal planning document guiding cultural resources management on Fort Carson and the PCMS. This SOP supercedes the interim NAGPRA SOP in Section 6.4 of the ICRMP.

d. Appended to these procedures are:

1) Appendix A: a list of applicable legislation, executive orders, and Presidential memoranda.
2) Appendix B: a template for notification of the Garrison Commander and Indian Tribes.
3) Appendix C: a list of official tribal contacts.

2.0 DEFINITIONS: Reference: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2, unless indicated otherwise.

- *Burial site* means "any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited, and includes rock cairns or pyres which do not fall within the ordinary definition of grave site" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)].
- *Cultural affiliation* means "that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. Cultural affiliation is established when the preponderance of the evidence, based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information or expert opinion, reasonably leads to such a conclusion" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(e)].
- *Cultural objects* specifically refers to associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
- *Funerary objects* means "items that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains." [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)]. *Associated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(i)]. *Unassociated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains

with which they were placed intentionally are nor in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(ii)].

- *Human remains* means the "physical remains of a human body, including but not limited to bones, teeth, hair, ashes, or mummified or otherwise preserved soft tissues, of a person of Native American ancestry. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item" [43 CFR 10.2(d)(1)].
- *Inadvertent discovery* means "the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(d)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(4)].
- *Indian Tribe* means "any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.], which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(b)(2)].
- *Intentional excavation* means "the planned archeological removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(c)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(3)].
- *Objects of cultural patrimony* means "items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(4)].
- *Sacred objects* means "items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(3)].
- *Tribal contacts* means the Indian Tribes listed in Appendix C.

3.0 POLICY

a. The Garrison Commander will ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 C.F.R. 10]. The Garrison Commander-appointed Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) (Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, DECAM) will coordinate with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Criminal Investigation Division (CID), Provost Marshal's Office (PMO), Directorate of Planning, Training and Mobilization (DPTM), and Master Planning (Directorate of Public Works, DPW) to ensure that the CRM is:

1) incorporated in the planning of training and construction in order to assess the potential for the discovery of Native American burials and archeological sites, and
2) identified as the point-of-contact to be notified immediately if a Native American burial or archeological site is inadvertently discovered on installation property.

4.0 PROCEDURES: Reference: NAGPRA 25 U.S.C. 3002 Sec. 3(d), 43 C.F.R. 10.

4.1 Contingency 1: Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, or Objects of Cultural Patrimony
4.1.1. Discovery, Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification

a. Upon discovery of known or suspected human remains or cultural objects on Fort Carson administered lands, all activity within a 30 meter radius of the remains shall stop, no material shall be moved or removed, the area shall be secured, and the Director DECAM ((719) 526-2022) and the CRM ((719) 526-3806) shall be notified immediately. Dig permits and contracts for archeological investigations or construction on installation lands include the requirement to notify the CRM immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects.

b. When notified of the possible discovery of human remains or cultural objects, the CRM will visit the site within twenty-four (24) hours of the notification of discovery. The CRM will make an initial determination whether the remains or objects meet the criteria defined in NAGPRA.

c. If upon examination the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene, the CRM will ensure that the Provost Marshal's Office (PMO) and the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) are notified. The CID will assume custody of the area.

d. If upon examination the remains are identified as non-human, the CRM will determine if archeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470-470w].

e. If the remains are determined to be non-Native American (e.g. Caucasian, African American, or Asian American) and not associated with a crime, then NAGPRA will not apply and requirements of this SOP will be complete.

f. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not associated with a crime, the CRM will prepare a preliminary report outlining the circumstances of the discovery, description of the site and/or context of the remains, a description of the remains and objects, and an evaluation of their antiquity and significance.

1) The human remains and cultural objects will be evaluated *in situ* and only descriptive analysis will be permitted at this time.
2) The CRM may consult with a qualified physical or forensic anthropologist if necessary.
3) The site will be protected by temporary fencing and signing as "Off Limits." Stabilization or covering may be employed if necessary.

g. If preliminary assessment is inconclusive, the CRM will assume Native American affiliation and proceed as described below.

4.1.2 Notification of the Responsible Federal Agency Official (Garrison Commander) [43 C.F.R. 10.4]

a. Upon confirmation of the discovery of Native American human remains and cultural objects, the CRM will immediately notify the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee by the most expeditious means. This notification will be followed within 48 hours by a Memorandum of Notification, a written notification that summarizes the results of the field evaluation and a plan to deal with the consultation tasks and disposition of the discovered objects. A template for the Memorandum of Notification is provided as Appendix B.

b. No later than 48 hours after receipt of the Memorandum of Notification from the CRM, the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee will forward to the CRM confirmation that he/she has received the notification.

4.1.3 Notification of Native American Tribes

a. Within three (3) working days after receipt of confirmation from the Garrison Commander of receipt of the Memorandum of Notification, the CRM shall notify culturally affiliated Indian Tribes of the discovery. Notification will be by telephone and by forwarding a notification packet by certified mail. The notification packet will include:

1) the Memorandum of Notification, this time signed by the Garrison Commander;
2) the report of the preliminary analysis of cultural affiliation; and
3) a proposed time and place for consultation and which other Indian Tribes are being notified.

b. The notification packet shall be sent to the tribal chairpersons and a copy furnished to the designated tribal NAGPRA coordinators.

c. Decisions on which Indian Tribes to notify will be based on information in the Native American contacts list appended to this SOP [Appendix C].

4.1.4 Native American Consultation

a. After the notification packet has been sent to the Tribes or review, the CRM will continue to consult with the Tribes. Representatives of Indian Tribes may decide to visit the site.

b. The Garrison Commander will notify the Installation Management Agency Northwest Region (IMA NWR), POC Rick Sharp, regarding the details of the case.

Determining Custody

c. An Indian Tribe that wishes to make a claim of ownership of human remains or cultural objects must be able to demonstrate an affiliation by a preponderance of evidence according to the criteria for the priority of custody specified in 25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec.3(a) and 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

d. Priority of ownership or control of Native American human remains and cultural objects is: [For details, see 25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec. 3(a)(1)-(2), 43 C.F.R. 10.6]

1) Lineal descendants, as determined pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.14(b).
2) Indian Tribe land owner.
3) Culturally affiliated Indian Tribe, as determined pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.14.
4) Indian Tribe recognized as the aboriginal owners of the land by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims.
5) Indian Tribe aboriginally occupying the land.
6) Indian Tribe with the strongest demonstrated cultural relationship.
7) Unclaimed.

e. If a single, legitimate claimant cannot be identified, signatories to the NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements will claim custody of the human remains or cultural objects as allowed for in the agreements. Consultation will continue to consider treatment and disposition.

Plan of Action

f. Consultation must result in a written plan of action in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.5(e) between the appropriate Indian Tribes and the Garrison Commander.

1) Development, review, and signature of the plan of action will follow Army protocol specified in AR 200-4 (paragraph 3-3).
2) The CRM may prepare the written plan of action.
3) The Garrison Commander or his/her official designee will approve and sign the plan of action.
4) Copies of the written plan of action will be provided to the consulting Indian Tribes.

g. Information to be gained during the consultation that should be included in the plan of action include the following.

1) Kinds of material to be considered as cultural objects pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.2(b).
2) Specific information used to determine custody pursuant to 43 C.F. R. 10.6.
3) Treatment, care, and handling of human remains and cultural objects.
4) Archeological recording of the human remains and cultural objects.
5) Kinds of analysis for identification of human remains and cultural objects.
6) Kind(s) of traditional treatment(s) to be afforded the human remains or cultural objects.
7) Nature of the reports to be prepared.
8) Disposition of human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.6.
9) Steps to be followed to contact Indian Tribe officials if there is a future inadvertent discovery or before any intentional excavation of human remains or cultural objects.

h. If no agreement can be reached, refer to dispute resolution in Section 6.0 of this SOP.

1) Unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural objects shall be treated in accordance with the regulations developed by the NAGPRA Review Committee.

4.1.5 Treatment and Disposition of Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony

a. The treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects recovered from Fort Carson administered lands will follow the plan of action developed through consultation with Indian Tribes (see above).

b. If the human remains or cultural objects have been removed from their context, they will be maintained in a safe and secure manner agreeable to the consulting parties as required by 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c) and 10.15 until the plan of action is implemented.

Publishing Notice

c. Following 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c), prior to the disposition of human remains and cultural objects to the lineal descendants or the apparent most closely affiliated Indian Tribe/s, the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee must publish notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains and cultural objects were discovered and in which the lineal descendants or affiliated Indian Tribe/s currently reside.

1) The notice must provide information as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody.
2) The consulting Indian Tribes may review the content of the notice before its publication.
3) Privileged information should not be included in the notice.
4) The notices must be published twice, at least a week apart. A copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspaper/s the notice was published must be sent to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Department of the Interior.

Disposition

d. Per 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c), the disposition of human remains and cultural objects must not take place until at least thirty days after the publication of the second notice to allow time for any additional claimants to come forward.

e. If, during the period of publication, additional claimants come forward and the Garrison Commander or his/her designee is unable to determine which claimant is entitled to custody, proceed to Section 6.0, *Dispute Resolution*, of this SOP.

f. Fort Carson will provide an opportunity for appropriate tribal religious ceremony or ceremonies pursuant to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) [42 U.S.C. 1996-1996a] and E.O. 13007 for burial site restoration and/or re-internment.

4.1.6 Resumption of Activity [43 C.F.R. 10.4(d)(2)]

a. The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects may resume thirty (30) days after certification by the Commanding of the receipt of the Memorandum of Notification, if otherwise lawful.

b. Activity may resume before that time if there is a written plan of action approved by consulting parties that outlines steps for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and cultural objects, excavation or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or Indian Tribe/s with priority of custody as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec. 3(a) and 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

4.2 Contingency 2: Intentional Archeological Excavation That May Result in the Discovery of Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony

a. Archeological excavations or other investigations that have a high potential to result in the discovery or removal of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are permitted only after:

1) Issuance of a permit pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act [16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll], if applicable, and
2) Consultation with potential culturally affiliated Indian Tribes to establish provisions for the identification, treatment, and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects and meet the requirements of 43 C.F.R. 10.5., and
3) For sites determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470-470w].

b. Before issuing any approvals or permits for excavations that may result in the discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects, the CRM must provide written notification signed by the Garrison Commander or his designee to the Indian Tribes listed in Appendix C.

c. The notice to the Indian Tribes of planned excavations must describe the planned activity, its general location, the basis for the determination that human remains and cultural objects may be encountered during excavation, and the basis for the determination of likely custody pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

d. If no response is received in fifteen (15) days from a written notification, a follow-up telephone call will be made by the CRM.

e. The CRM will then consult with the Tribes to ensure that the scope of work for the investigation or activity addresses the concerns of the Tribes.

f. In the event of the discovery of human remains or cultural items during the excavation, the CRM will follow the procedures set forth in Section 4.1 of this SOP.

5.0 TIME CONFLICTS

On those occasions when Fort Carson or the Indian Tribe(s) are unable to meet their commitments pertaining to time schedules for any activity specified herein, the party that is unable to meet the schedule will notify the other party as soon as physically possible to reschedule the activities to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Emergency actions will be coordinated by telephone or FAX.

6.0 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

a. All disputes regarding the cultural affiliation of discovered human remains and/or cultural objects shall be resolved in accordance with Sections 3 and 7(e) of NAGPRA and the implementing regulations 43 C.F.R. 10.

b. Should any interested Indian Tribe make a conflicting claim of cultural affiliation or dispute the methods of treatment or disposition of human remains and/or cultural objects as delineated herein, the Garrison Commander will notify the Installation Management Agency Northwest Region, POC Rick Sharp, and the Army Environmental Center (AEC).

c. Fort Carson will continue consultation with the disputing parties, suggest that the disputing parties seek resolution among themselves, and, if the disputing parties concur, go before the NAGPRA Review Committee which is given the authority under 25 U.S.C 3006, Sec. 8(c)(4) and 43 C.F.R. 10.16 and 10.17 to make recommendations on the resolution of disputes.

d. If, upon receipt of the recommendations of the Review Committee, the most appropriate claimant still cannot be determined, Fort Carson shall retain the disputed remains or cultural objects until the question of custody is resolved, as stated in 43 C.F.R. 10.15(a)(2).

7.0 ADDITIONAL PARTIES

a. Interested Indian Tribes claiming lineal descent or cultural affiliation may join these procedures at any time should they express a desire to do so.

b. In accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.15 (a)(1), if an interested party fails to make a written claim prior to the time human remains and cultural objects are duly repatriated or disposed of to a claimant in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10, the interested party is deemed to have irrevocably waived any right to claim such items pursuant to these regulations.

APPENDIX A to NAGPRA SOP

MANDATES

FEDERAL STATUTES

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1996-1996a
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4370c
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

32 C.F.R. 229	Protection of Archeological Resources
36 C.F.R. 60	National Register of Historic Places
36 C.F.R. 63	Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
36 C.F.R. 78	Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
36 C.F.R. 800	Protection of Historic Properties
40 C.F.R. 1500-1508	Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act
43 C.F.R. 7	Protection of Archaeological Resources
43 C.F.R. 10	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

E.O. 11593	Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
E.O. 13007	Indian Sacred Sites
E.O. 13175	Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, November 6, 2000

ARMY REGULATIONS

Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, 1 October 1998
Army Pamphlet 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, 1 October 1998

APPENDIX B to NAGPRA SOP

TEMPLATE FOR
MEMORANDUM OF NOTIFICATION OF THE GARRISON COMMANDER

1. PURPOSE:

a. To notify the Garrison Commander that Native American human remains and/or cultural objects have been inadvertently discovered on Fort Carson or the PCMS.

b. Recommend an action plan that implements requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 C.F.R. 10], outlined in the NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures.

c. Request certification of this notification by the Garrison Commander to be forwarded directly to the CRM.

2. SITUATION:

a. Describe circumstances of discovery: by whom, where, and how were Native American human remains and/or cultural objects discovered on the installation.

b. Describe discovered items: condition and contents of the burial, including any grave goods; the primary and secondary context of the remains and any artifacts, including site location described according to standard Fort Carson archeological practice; probable antiquity and significance of the remains and/or cultural objects.

3. ACTION PLAN

a. Continue to protect the site.

b. Mention that the CRM must receive confirmation of receipt of the Memorandum of Notification within forty-eight (48) hours.

c. Notify the Indian Tribes listed in Appendix C of the discovery by telephone and written report within three working days after receipt of confirmation from the Garrison Commander.

d. Inform each notified Indian Tribe of the names of the other Indian Tribes being consulted.

e. Consult with the Indian Tribes regarding the cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the remains and/or objects.

f. Document the decisions made as a result of consultation in a written plan of action or as specified in Section 4.1 of this SOP.

g. Carry out treatment and disposition of remains and/or objects as agreed upon in consultations according to the process outlined in Section 4.1 of this SOP.

APPENDIX C to NAGPRA SOP

TRIBAL CONTACTS

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Mr. Alonzo Chalepah, Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1220
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405) 247-9493 fax-2686

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Mr. Robert Tabor, Chairman
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 38
Concho, OK 73022
(405) 262-0345 fax - 422-1184

Mr. Joe Big Medicine, Southern Cheyenne NAGPRA Representative
620 South Wengle Ave.
Watonga, OK 73772
(580) 623-5052

Mr. Lee Pedro, Southern Arapaho NAGPRA Representative
P.O. Box 41
Concho, OK 73022
(405) 422-1725

Mr. Alonzo Sankey, Southern Arapaho NAGPRA Representative
P.O. Box 836
Canton, OK 73724
(580) 886-2984

Mr. Gordon L. Yellowman, Sr., Southern Cheyenne NAGPRA Representative
(405) 262-4794 *205 fax - 4865

Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
Mr. Wallace Coffey, Chairman
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 908
Lawton, OK 73502
(580) 492-3751 fax - 3796

Office of Environmental Programs
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 908
Lawton, OK 73502
(580) 492-3754
fax – (580) 492-3733
cnoep@tds.net

Jicarilla Apache Nation
Levi Pasata, President
Jicarilla Apache Nation
P.O. Box 507
Dulce, NM 87528
(505) 759-3242 fax - 3005

Lorene Willis
NAGPRA Coordinator
Jicarilla Culture Center
P.O. Box 507
Dulce, NM 87528
(505) 759-1343 fax – 1342
mlorene@juno.com

Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Mr. Billy Evans Horse, Chairman
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015
(580) 654-2300 fax - 2188

(Rev.) George Daingkau, NAGPRA Representative
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015
(580) 654-2300 fax - 2188
home + fax – (580) 726-3708

Northern Arapaho Tribe
Mr. Anthony A. Addison, Sr., Chairman
Northern Arapaho Business Council
P.O. Box 396
Fort Washakie, WY 82514
(307) 332-6120 *835 fax - 3055

Mr. Robert J. (Bobby Joe) Goggles
Northern Arapaho NAGPRA Coordinator
Box 54 Star Route
Arapahoe, WY 82510
work - (888) 822-5940
fax – (307) 857 - 5932
home – (307) 332-9175

Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Ms. Geri Small, President
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
P.O. Box 128
Lame Deer, MT 59043
(406) 477-6284 fax - 6210

Gilbert Brady, NAGPRA Representative (Northern Cheyenne Culture Commission)
(406) 477-6035

Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Mr. John Yellow Bird Steele, President
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
P.O. Box H
Pine Ridge, SD 57770
(605) 867-5821 fax - 1788

Vance Blacksmith, NAGPRA Coordinator

Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band)
Mr. Ivan Posey, Chairman
Shoshone Business Council
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514

Mr. Delpine Clair and Mr. Haman Wise, NAGRPA Representatives
Shoshone Tribe
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514
(307) 332-5832 fax – 2074

Southern Ute Indian Tribe
Mr. Howard Richards, Sr., Chairperson
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 737
Ignacio, CO 81137
(970) 563-0100 fax - 0396

Mr. Neil Cloud, NAGPRA Coordinator
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 737
Ignacio, CO 81137
phone as above
fax – (970) 563-4823

Ute Mountain Ute
Mr. Harold Cuthair, Acting Chair
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
General Delivery
Towoac, CO 81334
(970) 565-3751 *201 fax - 2374

Mr. Terry Knight Sr., NAGPRA Representative
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Farm and Ranch Department
P.O. Box 53
Towaoc, CO 81334
(970) 565-3751 ext. 727 fax - 9473
email – tknight@utemountain.org

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COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT

Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy and Information Sharing, and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the

Jicarilla Apache Nation

Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado

Directorate of Environmental Compliance And Management
DECAM

COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT

Regarding Tribal Access, Privacy and Information Sharing, and Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation of Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items Culturally Affiliated with the

Jicarilla Apache Nation

Within Federal Lands Owned or Controlled by Fort Carson, Colorado

Whereas, Fort Carson has need to engage in ongoing activities that may result in the inadvertent discovery or intentional excavation of human remains and/or cultural items culturally affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation; and

Whereas, Fort Carson, in consultation with the Jicarilla Apache Nation and other Federally Recognized Tribes, is responsible for identification, protection, and disposition of human remains and cultural items on lands it administers pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013] (NAGPRA) and 43 CFR 10; and

Whereas, appropriate treatment of Native American human remains and cultural items that may be affiliated with the Jicarilla Apache Nation requires respect for the cultural traditions of tribal members; and

Whereas, the Jicarilla Apache Nation represented by the signatories hereto were aboriginal occupants of lands now administered by Fort Carson and, based on cultural and/or aboriginal affiliation, do hereby claim and assert the right of possession and control of human remains and associated funerary objects on these lands in accordance with Section 3a(2)(B) of NAGPRA; and

Whereas, Section 11 of NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.5(f) specifically encourage the development of comprehensive agreements between federal agencies and federally recognized tribal governments to ensure the appropriate treatment of Native American human remains and cultural items;

NOW, THEREFORE, Fort Carson and the Jicarilla Apache Nation agree that the following procedures will be followed for tribal notification and consultation and for the treatment and disposition of all Native American human remains and cultural items that are inadvertently discovered or excavated on lands administered by Fort Carson.

Definitions

For the purposes of this agreement, the following definitions apply:

- *Cultural affiliation* means "that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. Cultural affiliation is established when the preponderance of the evidence, based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information or expert opinion, reasonably leads to such a conclusion" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(e)].
- *Cultural items* means, collectively, human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony [25 U.S.C. 3001].

- *Federally recognized tribe* means any tribe, band, nation, or other organized Indian group or community of Indians which is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or *federally recognized* Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States.
- *Funerary objects* mean "items that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains." [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)]. *Associated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(i)]. *Unassociated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are nor in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(ii)].
- *Human remains* means the "physical remains of a human body, including but not limited to bones, teeth, hair, ashes, or mummified or otherwise preserved soft tissues, of a person of Native American ancestry. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item" [43 CFR 10.2(d)(1)].
- *Inadvertent discovery* means "the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(d)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(4)].
- *Intentional excavation* means "the planned archeological removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(c)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(3)].
- *NAGPRA SOP* is the *Fort Carson NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures*, appended to this agreement.
- *Objects of cultural patrimony* means "items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(4)].
- *Sacred objects* means "items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(3)].

Article I: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

A. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains or cultural items on lands administered by Fort Carson, Fort Carson will follow the procedures outlined in the NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP - Appendix A).

B. All inadvertently discovered human remains that are not associated with a crime scene shall be analyzed *in situ* by means of non-destructive analysis to potentially determine cultural affiliation. Non-destructive analysis shall consist of direct physical measurement of the material, preceded, if necessary, by cleaning with a non-corrosive solution that does not damage or alter the material or object. Fragments or samples of the material shall not be taken. A qualified professional physical anthropologist or archeologist shall conduct such analysis. Other methods of analysis shall be conducted only upon consultation with the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

C. All inadvertently discovered cultural items associated with human remains shall be analyzed *in situ* and shall not be removed from their context. Other methods of analysis shall be conducted only upon consultation with the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

D. In the event that lineal descendants and cultural affiliation cannot be determined based on preliminary analysis, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, based on aboriginal occupation and use of Fort Carson lands, shall hereby claim joint ownership of the human remains and/or cultural items. Other notified Tribes not party to this agreement will have sixty (60) days within which to claim ownership.

E. The Jicarilla Apache Nation and any other Tribes claiming ownership shall, among themselves, determine which Tribe will act as the lead in the disposition of the human remains and/or cultural items depending upon the particular circumstances of the case. If a lead cannot be determined, Fort Carson will follow the dispute resolution procedures outlined in the NAGPRA SOP (Section 6.0), and the matter may be put before the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Article II: Archeological or Other Investigation That May Result in the Discovery of Human Remains or Cultural Items

A. If Fort Carson proposes to undertake an archeological investigation or other activity that has a high probability to result in the discovery of Native American human remains, the Jicarilla Apache Nation NAGPRA points-of-contact shall be notified. Fort Carson shall consult with the Jicarilla Apache Nation (allowing for a thirty (30)-day period for response from the Nation) to ensure that the scope of work for the investigation or activity addresses the concerns of the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

B. High probability for the discovery of Native American human remains or burial items will be determined by the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) based on whether the scope of work for the planned investigation or activity indicates that excavation is proposed in areas in which Native American cultural resources are likely to occur.

C. In the event of the discovery of human remains or cultural items during a planned investigation, all activity within a 30 meter radius of the remains shall stop, and the Fort Carson CRM will follow the procedures for consultation outlined in the NAGPRA SOP.

D. Analysis to determine cultural affiliation will be conducted *in situ* as stipulated in Article I of this agreement.

E. In the event that lineal descendants and cultural affiliation cannot be determined based on preliminary analysis, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, based on aboriginal occupation and use of Fort Carson lands, shall hereby claim joint ownership of the human remains and/or cultural items. Other notified Tribes not party to this agreement will have sixty (60) days within which to claim ownership.

F. The Jicarilla Apache Nation and any other Tribes claiming ownership shall, among themselves, determine which Tribe will act as the lead in the disposition of the human remains and/or cultural items depending upon the particular circumstances of the case. If a lead cannot be determined, Fort Carson will follow the dispute resolution procedures outlined in the NAGPRA SOP (Section 6.0), and the matter may be put before the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Article III: Access

A. In accordance with the American Indian Religious Freedom act of 1978, as amended, it is the policy of Fort Carson to accommodate requests by the Jicarilla Apache Nation for access to Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site to carry out traditional and accustomed beliefs and practices when such access will not interfere with the military mission.

B. If tribal members are interested in visiting for ceremonial or other purposes, the Jicarilla Apache Nation shall submit a written request to the CRM at least forty-five (45) days in advance of the proposed visit. Requests may be made via mail or e-mail. The CRM may be contacted at:

Department of Army
Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management
ATTN: Pamela Cowen, Cultural Resources Manager
1638 Elwell St. – Bldg. 6236
Fort Carson, CO 80913-4356
pamela.cowen@carson.army.mil

C. Requests must come from the Jicarilla Apache Nation Cultural Affairs Office.

D. Depending on the circumstances, visitors may need to be escorted on site by Fort Carson personnel.

E. Tribal use of plants or other natural resources under the stewardship of Fort Carson for ceremonial or traditional purposes must be coordinated with the CRM and approved by the Director, DECAM.

Article IV: Privacy and Information Sharing

A. Fort Carson shall not provide details of any discovered human remains or cultural items to any media, agency, organization or individual, public or private, with the exception of other federally recognized tribes that may express interest. If it is determined that other parties need to be informed, information may be released upon the approval of all consulting parties.

B. Fort Carson shall not provide details of traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or other resources of cultural significance to the Jicarilla Apache Nation to any outside media, agency, organization or individual, public or private, with the exception of Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). If it is determined that other parties need to be informed, information may be released upon the approval of the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

C. Both the Jicarilla Apache Nation and Fort Carson shall comply with the confidentiality provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) in 16 U.S.C. 470hh.

D. The Jicarilla Apache Nation may contact the Fort Carson CRM at any time to request information on cultural resources management activities.

E. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Jicarilla Apache Nation will be included in review of Fort Carson undertakings with potential to affect historic properties of cultural significance to the Jicarilla Apache.

F. Subject to any applicable laws to the contrary, the Jicarilla Apache Nation may obtain copies of any Fort Carson cultural resources reports of investigations upon request, provided that requests do not exceed the photocopying capacity of the program.

Article V: Terms of the Agreement

A. This agreement shall become binding upon a party when it is signed by an authorized representative of that party. Each party warrants that it has the requisite authority to execute, deliver, and consummate the stipulations this agreement.

B. Either party may terminate its participation in this agreement by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

C. This agreement shall remain in effect until such time that either party terminates its participation under it.

D. Either party to this agreement may propose in writing that it be amended, whereupon both parties will consult to consider such an amendment.

Anti-Deficiency Act Statement

All commitments made under this agreement are subject to the availability of funds. Nothing in this agreement will be construed as limiting or affecting the legal authorities of the U.S. Army or the Jicarilla Apache Nation as binding upon the parties to assume or expend funds in excess of available appropriations.

Signatures:

6 May 05

THOMAS L. WARREN
Director
Environmental Compliance and Management
Fort Carson, Colorado

6 May 05

MICHAEL RESTY JR
COL, CM
Garrison Commander
Fort Carson, Colorado

5/6/05

LORENE WILLIS
Director, Jicarilla Cultural Affairs Office
Jicarilla Apache Nation

5/9/05

LEVI PESATA
President
Jicarilla Apache Nation

FORT CARSON

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT (NAGPRA) STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

a. Fort Carson is engaged in continuing archeological survey and evaluation of cultural resources on Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS).

1) Approximately 55% of installation lands have been surveyed (as of October 2002).
2) A total of 5,616 archeological sites have been identified on Fort Carson and the PCMS.
3) A total of 861 sites have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
4) Prehistoric sites number 4,258; historic sites number 890. A total of 468 are multi-component, *i.e.* have both prehistoric and historic components.

b. Models of site location probability indicate that the lands remaining to be surveyed are likely to contain additional sites and National Register eligible properties. The studies conducted to date indicate that human burials are rare but do occur on Fort Carson administered lands.

c. This SOP is an integral feature of the Fort Carson *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2002-2006* (ICRMP), an internal planning document guiding cultural resources management on Fort Carson and the PCMS. This SOP supercedes the interim NAGPRA SOP in Section 6.4 of the ICRMP.

d. Appended to these procedures are:

1) Appendix A: a list of applicable legislation, executive orders, and Presidential memoranda.
2) Appendix B: a template for notification of the Garrison Commander and Indian Tribes.
3) Appendix C: a list of official tribal contacts.

2.0 DEFINITIONS: Reference: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2, unless indicated otherwise.

- *Burial site* means "any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited, and includes rock cairns or pyres which do not fall within the ordinary definition of grave site" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)].
- *Cultural affiliation* means "that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. Cultural affiliation is established when the preponderance of the evidence, based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information or expert opinion, reasonably leads to such a conclusion" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(e)].
- *Cultural objects* specifically refers to associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
- *Funerary objects* means "items that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains." [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)]. *Associated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(i)]. *Unassociated funerary objects* are "those funerary objects for which the human remains

with which they were placed intentionally are nor in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(2)(ii)].

- *Human remains* means the "physical remains of a human body, including but not limited to bones, teeth, hair, ashes, or mummified or otherwise preserved soft tissues, of a person of Native American ancestry. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item" [43 CFR 10.2(d)(1)].
- *Inadvertent discovery* means "the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(d)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(4)].
- *Indian Tribe* means "any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.], which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(b)(2)].
- *Intentional excavation* means "the planned archeological removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3(c)" of NAGPRA [43 C.F.R. 10.2(g)(3)].
- *Objects of cultural patrimony* means "items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(4)].
- *Sacred objects* means "items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony" [43 C.F.R. 10.2(d)(3)].
- *Tribal contacts* means the Indian Tribes listed in Appendix C.

3.0 POLICY

a. The Garrison Commander will ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 C.F.R. 10]. The Garrison Commander-appointed Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) (Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, DECAM) will coordinate with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), Criminal Investigation Division (CID), Provost Marshal's Office (PMO), Directorate of Planning, Training and Mobilization (DPTM), and Master Planning (Directorate of Public Works, DPW) to ensure that the CRM is:

1) incorporated in the planning of training and construction in order to assess the potential for the discovery of Native American burials and archeological sites, and
2) identified as the point-of-contact to be notified immediately if a Native American burial or archeological site is inadvertently discovered on installation property.

4.0 PROCEDURES: Reference: NAGPRA 25 U.S.C. 3002 Sec. 3(d), 43 C.F.R. 10.

4.1 Contingency 1: Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, or Objects of Cultural Patrimony

4.1.1. Discovery, Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification

a. Upon discovery of known or suspected human remains or cultural objects on Fort Carson administered lands, all

activity within a 30 meter radius of the remains shall stop, no material shall be moved or removed, the area shall be secured, and the Director DECAM ((719) 526-2022) and the CRM ((719) 526-3806) shall be notified immediately. Dig permits and contracts for archeological investigations or construction on installation lands include the requirement to notify the CRM immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects.

b. When notified of the possible discovery of human remains or cultural objects, the CRM will visit the site within twenty-four (24) hours of the notification of discovery. The CRM will make an initial determination whether the remains or objects meet the criteria defined in NAGPRA.

c. If upon examination the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene, the CRM will ensure that the Provost Marshal's Office (PMO) and the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) are notified. The CID will assume custody of the area.

d. If upon examination the remains are identified as non-human, the CRM will determine if archeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470-470w].

e. If the remains are determined to be non-Native American (e.g. Caucasian, African American, or Asian American) and not associated with a crime, then NAGPRA will not apply and requirements of this SOP will be complete.

f. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not associated with a crime, the CRM will prepare a preliminary report outlining the circumstances of the discovery, description of the site and/or context of the remains, a description of the remains and objects, and an evaluation of their antiquity and significance.

1) The human remains and cultural objects will be evaluated *in situ* and only descriptive analysis will be permitted at this time.
2) The CRM may consult with a qualified physical or forensic anthropologist if necessary.
3) The site will be protected by temporary fencing and signing as "Off Limits." Stabilization or covering may be employed if necessary.

g. If preliminary assessment is inconclusive, the CRM will assume Native American affiliation and proceed as described below.

4.1.2 Notification of the Responsible Federal Agency Official (Garrison Commander) [43 C.F.R. 10.4]

a. Upon confirmation of the discovery of Native American human remains and cultural objects, the CRM will immediately notify the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee by the most expeditious means. This notification will be followed within 48 hours by a Memorandum of Notification, a written notification that summarizes the results of the field evaluation and a plan to deal with the consultation tasks and disposition of the discovered objects. A template for the Memorandum of Notification is provided as Appendix B.

b. No later than 48 hours after receipt of the Memorandum of Notification from the CRM, the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee will forward to the CRM confirmation that he/she has received the notification.

4.1.3 Notification of Native American Tribes

a. Within three (3) working days after receipt of confirmation from the Garrison Commander of receipt of the Memorandum of Notification, the CRM shall notify culturally affiliated Indian Tribes of the discovery. Notification will be by telephone and by forwarding a notification packet by certified mail. The notification packet will include:

1) the Memorandum of Notification, this time signed by the Garrison Commander;
2) the report of the preliminary analysis of cultural affiliation; and

3) a proposed time and place for consultation and which other Indian Tribes are being notified.

b. The notification packet shall be sent to the tribal chairpersons and a copy furnished to the designated tribal NAGPRA coordinators.

c. Decisions on which Indian Tribes to notify will be based on information in the Native American contacts list appended to this SOP [Appendix C].

4.1.4 Native American Consultation

a. After the notification packet has been sent to the Tribes or review, the CRM will continue to consult with the Tribes. Representatives of Indian Tribes may decide to visit the site.

b. The Garrison Commander will notify the Installation Management Agency Northwest Region (IMA NWR), POC Rick Sharp, regarding the details of the case.

Determining Custody

c. An Indian Tribe that wishes to make a claim of ownership of human remains or cultural objects must be able to demonstrate an affiliation by a preponderance of evidence according to the criteria for the priority of custody specified in 25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec.3(a) and 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

d. Priority of ownership or control of Native American human remains and cultural objects is: [For details, see 25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec. 3(a)(1)-(2), 43 C.F.R. 10.6]

1) Lineal descendants, as determined pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.14(b).
2) Indian Tribe land owner.
3) Culturally affiliated Indian Tribe, as determined pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.14.
4) Indian Tribe recognized as the aboriginal owners of the land by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims.
5) Indian Tribe aboriginally occupying the land.
6) Indian Tribe with the strongest demonstrated cultural relationship.
7) Unclaimed.

e. If a single, legitimate claimant cannot be identified, signatories to the NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements will claim custody of the human remains or cultural objects as allowed for in the agreements. Consultation will continue to consider treatment and disposition.

Plan of Action

f. Consultation must result in a written plan of action in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.5(e) between the appropriate Indian Tribes and the Garrison Commander.

1) Development, review, and signature of the plan of action will follow Army protocol specified in AR 200-4 (paragraph 3-3).
2) The CRM may prepare the written plan of action.
3) The Garrison Commander or his/her official designee will approve and sign the plan of action.
4) Copies of the written plan of action will be provided to the consulting Indian Tribes.

g. Information to be gained during the consultation that should be included in the plan of action include the following.

1) Kinds of material to be considered as cultural objects pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.2(b).
2) Specific information used to determine custody pursuant to 43 C.F. R. 10.6.
3) Treatment, care, and handling of human remains and cultural objects.
4) Archeological recording of the human remains and cultural objects.
5) Kinds of analysis for identification of human remains and cultural objects.
6) Kind(s) of traditional treatment(s) to be afforded the human remains or cultural objects.
7) Nature of the reports to be prepared.
8) Disposition of human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.6.
9) Steps to be followed to contact Indian Tribe officials if there is a future inadvertent discovery or before any intentional excavation of human remains or cultural objects.

h. If no agreement can be reached, refer to dispute resolution in Section 6.0 of this SOP.

1) Unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural objects shall be treated in accordance with the regulations developed by the NAGPRA Review Committee.

4.1.5 Treatment and Disposition of Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony

a. The treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects recovered from Fort Carson administered lands will follow the plan of action developed through consultation with Indian Tribes (see above).

b. If the human remains or cultural objects have been removed from their context, they will be maintained in a safe and secure manner agreeable to the consulting parties as required by 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c) and 10.15 until the plan of action is implemented.

Publishing Notice

c. Following 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c), prior to the disposition of human remains and cultural objects to the lineal descendants or the apparent most closely affiliated Indian Tribe/s, the Garrison Commander or his/her official designee must publish notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains and cultural objects were discovered and in which the lineal descendants or affiliated Indian Tribe/s currently reside.

1) The notice must provide information as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody.
2) The consulting Indian Tribes may review the content of the notice before its publication.
3) Privileged information should not be included in the notice.
4) The notices must be published twice, at least a week apart. A copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspaper/s the notice was published must be sent to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Department of the Interior.

Disposition

d. Per 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c), the disposition of human remains and cultural objects must not take place until at least thirty days after the publication of the second notice to allow time for any additional claimants to come forward.

e. If, during the period of publication, additional claimants come forward and the Garrison Commander or his/her designee is unable to determine which claimant is entitled to custody, proceed to Section 6.0, *Dispute Resolution*, of this SOP.

f. Fort Carson will provide an opportunity for appropriate tribal religious ceremony or ceremonies pursuant to the

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) [42 U.S.C. 1996-1996a] and E.O. 13007 for burial site restoration and/or re-internment.

4.1.6 Resumption of Activity [43 C.F.R. 10.4(d)(2)]

a. The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects may resume thirty (30) days after certification by the Commanding of the receipt of the Memorandum of Notification, if otherwise lawful.

b. Activity may resume before that time if there is a written plan of action approved by consulting parties that outlines steps for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and cultural objects, excavation or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or Indian Tribe/s with priority of custody as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec. 3(a) and 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

4.2 Contingency 2: Intentional Archeological Excavation That May Result in the Discovery of Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony

a. Archeological excavations or other investigations that have a high potential to result in the discovery or removal of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are permitted only after:

1) Issuance of a permit pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act [16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll], if applicable, and
2) Consultation with potential culturally affiliated Indian Tribes to establish provisions for the identification, treatment, and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects and meet the requirements of 43 C.F.R. 10.5., and
3) For sites determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470-470w].

b. Before issuing any approvals or permits for excavations that may result in the discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects, the CRM must provide written notification signed by the Garrison Commander or his designee to the Indian Tribes listed in Appendix C.

c. The notice to the Indian Tribes of planned excavations must describe the planned activity, its general location, the basis for the determination that human remains and cultural objects may be encountered during excavation, and the basis for the determination of likely custody pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

d. If no response is received in fifteen (15) days from a written notification, a follow-up telephone call will be made by the CRM.

e. The CRM will then consult with the Tribes to ensure that the scope of work for the investigation or activity addresses the concerns of the Tribes.

f. In the event of the discovery of human remains or cultural items during the excavation, the CRM will follow the procedures set forth in Section 4.1 of this SOP.

5.0 TIME CONFLICTS

On those occasions when Fort Carson or the Indian Tribe(s) are unable to meet their commitments pertaining to time schedules for any activity specified herein, the party that is unable to meet the schedule will notify the other party as

soon as physically possible to reschedule the activities to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Emergency actions will be coordinated by telephone or FAX.

6.0 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

a. All disputes regarding the cultural affiliation of discovered human remains and/or cultural objects shall be resolved in accordance with Sections 3 and 7(e) of NAGPRA and the implementing regulations 43 C.F.R. 10.

b. Should any interested Indian Tribe make a conflicting claim of cultural affiliation or dispute the methods of treatment or disposition of human remains and/or cultural objects as delineated herein, the Garrison Commander will notify the Installation Management Agency Northwest Region, POC Rick Sharp, and the Army Environmental Center (AEC).

c. Fort Carson will continue consultation with the disputing parties, suggest that the disputing parties seek resolution among themselves, and, if the disputing parties concur, go before the NAGPRA Review Committee which is given the authority under 25 U.S.C 3006, Sec. 8(c)(4) and 43 C.F.R. 10.16 and 10.17 to make recommendations on the resolution of disputes.

d. If, upon receipt of the recommendations of the Review Committee, the most appropriate claimant still cannot be determined, Fort Carson shall retain the disputed remains or cultural objects until the question of custody is resolved, as stated in 43 C.F.R. 10.15(a)(2).

7.0 ADDITIONAL PARTIES

a. Interested Indian Tribes claiming lineal descent or cultural affiliation may join these procedures at any time should they express a desire to do so.

b. In accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.15 (a)(1), if an interested party fails to make a written claim prior to the time human remains and cultural objects are duly repatriated or disposed of to a claimant in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10, the interested party is deemed to have irrevocably waived any right to claim such items pursuant to these regulations.

APPENDIX A to NAGPRA SOP

MANDATES

FEDERAL STATUTES

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1996-1996a
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4370c
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

32 C.F.R. 229	Protection of Archeological Resources
36 C.F.R. 60	National Register of Historic Places
36 C.F.R. 63	Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
36 C.F.R. 78	Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
36 C.F.R. 800	Protection of Historic Properties
40 C.F.R. 1500-1508	Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act
43 C.F.R. 7	Protection of Archaeological Resources
43 C.F.R. 10	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

E.O. 11593	Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
E.O. 13007	Indian Sacred Sites
E.O. 13175	Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, November 6, 2000

ARMY REGULATIONS

Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, 1 October 1998
Army Pamphlet 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, 1 October 1998

APPENDIX B to NAGPRA SOP

TEMPLATE FOR
MEMORANDUM OF NOTIFICATION OF THE GARRISON COMMANDER

1. PURPOSE:

a. To notify the Garrison Commander that Native American human remains and/or cultural objects have been inadvertently discovered on Fort Carson or the PCMS.

b. Recommend an action plan that implements requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 C.F.R. 10], outlined in the NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures.

c. Request certification of this notification by the Garrison Commander to be forwarded directly to the CRM.

2. SITUATION:

a. Describe circumstances of discovery: by whom, where, and how were Native American human remains and/or cultural objects discovered on the installation.

b. Describe discovered items: condition and contents of the burial, including any grave goods; the primary and secondary context of the remains and any artifacts, including site location described according to standard Fort Carson archeological practice; probable antiquity and significance of the remains and/or cultural objects.

3. ACTION PLAN

a. Continue to protect the site.

b. Mention that the CRM must receive confirmation of receipt of the Memorandum of Notification within forty-eight (48) hours.

c. Notify the Indian Tribes listed in Appendix C of the discovery by telephone and written report within three working days after receipt of confirmation from the Garrison Commander.

d. Inform each notified Indian Tribe of the names of the other Indian Tribes being consulted.

e. Consult with the Indian Tribes regarding the cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the remains and/or objects.

f. Document the decisions made as a result of consultation in a written plan of action or as specified in Section 4.1 of this SOP.

g. Carry out treatment and disposition of remains and/or objects as agreed upon in consultations according to the process outlined in Section 4.1 of this SOP.

APPENDIX C to NAGPRA SOP

TRIBAL CONTACTS

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Mr. Alonzo Chalepah, Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1220
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405) 247-9493 fax-2686

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Mr. Robert Tabor, Chairman
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 38
Concho, OK 73022
(405) 262-0345 fax - 422-1184

Mr. Joe Big Medicine, Southern Cheyenne NAGPRA Representative
620 South Wengle Ave.
Watonga, OK 73772
(580) 623-5052

Mr. Lee Pedro, Southern Arapaho NAGPRA Representative
P.O. Box 41
Concho, OK 73022
(405) 422-1725

Mr. Alonzo Sankey, Southern Arapaho NAGPRA Representative
P.O. Box 836
Canton, OK 73724
(580) 886-2984

Mr. Gordon L. Yellowman, Sr., Southern Cheyenne NAGPRA Representative
(405) 262-4794 *205 fax - 4865

Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
Mr. Wallace Coffey, Chairman
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 908
Lawton, OK 73502
(580) 492-3751 fax - 3796

Office of Environmental Programs
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 908
Lawton, OK 73502
(580) 492-3754
fax – (580) 492-3733; cnoep@tds.net

Jicarilla Apache Nation
Levi Pasata, President
Jicarilla Apache Nation
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Dulce, NM 87528
(505) 759-3242 fax - 3005

Lorene Willis
NAGPRA Coordinator
Jicarilla Culture Center
P.O. Box 507
Dulce, NM 87528
(505) 759-1343 fax – 1342; mlorene@juno.com

Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Mr. Billy Evans Horse, Chairman
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015
(580) 654-2300 fax - 2188

(Rev.) George Daingkau, NAGPRA Representative
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015
(580) 654-2300 fax – 2188; home + fax – (580) 726-3708

Northern Arapaho Tribe
Mr. Anthony A. Addison, Sr., Chairman
Northern Arapaho Business Council
P.O. Box 396
Fort Washakie, WY 82514
(307) 332-6120 *835 fax - 3055

Mr. Robert J. (Bobby Joe) Goggles
Northern Arapaho NAGPRA Coordinator
Box 54 Star Route
Arapahoe, WY 82510
work - (888) 822-5940; fax – (307) 857 - 5932
home – (307) 332-9175; cell – (307) 330-4077

Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Ms. Geri Small, President
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
P.O. Box 128
Lame Deer, MT 59043
(406) 477-6284 fax - 6210

Gilbert Brady, NAGPRA Representative (Northern Cheyenne Culture Commission)
(406) 477-6035

Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Mr. John Yellow Bird Steele, President
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
P.O. Box H
Pine Ridge, SD 57770
(605) 867-5821 fax - 1788

Vance Blacksmith, NAGPRA Coordinator
(605) 455-2767, ext. 3121; fax – (605) 455-2731

Shoshone Tribe (Eastern Band)
Mr. Ivan Posey, Chairman
Shoshone Business Council
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514

Mr. Delpine Clair and Mr. Haman Wise, NAGRPA Representatives
Shoshone Tribe
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514
(307) 332-5832 fax – 2074

Southern Ute Indian Tribe
Mr. Howard Richards, Sr., Chairperson
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 737
Ignacio, CO 81137
(970) 563-0100 fax - 0396

Mr. Neil Cloud, NAGPRA Coordinator
Southern Ute Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 737
Ignacio, CO 81137
phone as above
fax – (970) 563-4823

Ute Mountain Ute
Mr. Harold Cuthair, Acting Chair
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
General Delivery
Towoac, CO 81334
(970) 565-3751 *201 fax - 2374

Mr. Terry Knight Sr., NAGPRA Representative
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN THE JICARILLA APACHE NATION AND FORT CARSON REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF THE HOGBACK TRADITIONAL SITE ON THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE (PCMS), LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, COLORADO

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE JICARILLA APACHE NATION AND FORT CARSON REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF THE HOGBACK TRADITIONAL SITE ON THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE (PCMS), LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, COLORADO

Whereas, the Hogback Traditional Site (Attachment A) encompasses natural and cultural features, including rock art and archaeological sites, that reflect Apachean activities dating back over 400 years;

Whereas, the Hogback Traditional Site is a traditional Apachean landscape sacred to the Jicarilla Apache Tribe;

Whereas, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe has identified the Hogback Traditional Site as a traditional cultural property having a role in the maintenance of Jicarilla Apache culture and tradition;

Whereas, a traditional cultural property is a type of historic property pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA);

Whereas, the Hogback Traditional Site is within an area presently designated by Fort Carson for dismounted military training only in order to preserve cultural and natural resources;

Whereas, Fort Carson is the federal agency responsible for compliance with the NHPA and other cultural resources legislation on the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) and has the need to engage in ongoing military training activities that may result in effects to the Hogback Traditional Site;

NOW, THEREFORE, Fort Carson and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe agree to the following stipulations regarding management of the Hogback Traditional Site.

Stipulations

I. General Site Protections

A. The PCMS is a closed installation and access to the Hogback Traditional Site will be restricted to the general public.

B. Fort Carson will maintain the fenced area off the main Brown Sheep Camp Road at the entrance to the unimproved road running along the southern boundary of the Hogback Traditional Site. Only military and civilian personnel and other approved users of the PCMS will be allowed access.

C. Through consultation with the Jicarilla Apache, Fort Carson will insure that protection measures (fencing or signage) for individual sites along the Hogback Traditional Site are instituted as necessary to prevent access or inadvertent impact. Such measures will be consistent with that used to protect archeological sites on other portions of the PCMS.

II. Military Training Use

A. The Hogback Traditional Site will remain off-limits to all but dismounted military training. Military use may include over-flights by helicopters for flight training.

B. Digging, earthmoving (including the moving or removal of stones), and other ground disturbance will be prohibited.

C. Vehicles entering the Hogback Traditional Site will be required to stay on established roads.

D. Any proposed changes to military training use of the Hogback Traditional Site, including changes to the use of the airspace above the site, will require consultation with the Jicarilla Apache Tribe per Section 106 of the NHPA.

III. Site Monitoring

A. Fort Carson cultural resources personnel will conduct site monitoring before and after training rotations scheduled for the vicinity of the Hogback Traditional Site. An after-action report will be prepared that will document any signs of disturbance or damage.

B. During extended periods when training is not scheduled for the vicinity of the Hogback Traditional Site, Fort Carson cultural resources personnel will conduct site monitoring at least quarterly.

C. If disturbance is documented during site monitoring, Fort Carson will consult with the Jicarilla Apache Tribe per Section 106 of the NHPA to determine means for mitigating adverse effects and protecting against future disturbance.

D. The Hogback Traditional Site will remain included in the patrol area and monitored routinely by Federal Law Enforcement personnel assigned to Fort Carson. Historically, trespassing has not been a major problem at the PCMS. However, if Law Enforcement personnel encounter a trespasser or registered user disturbing, removing, or defacing cultural materials within the Hogback Traditional Site (or if there is evidence of such activity), the officer will initiate a criminal investigation for violation of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. If warranted, and in accordance with existing policy, the case may be referred to the Special Assistant United States Attorney for prosecution in Federal District Court. Fort Carson will consult with the Jicarilla Apache Tribe per Section 106 of the NHPA regarding measures to mitigate damage resulting from any criminal activity.

IV. Tribal Access

A. Fort Carson will accommodate requests by the Jicarilla Apache Tribe for access to the Hogback Traditional Site when such access will not interfere with the military mission.

B. If Jicarilla Apache tribal members or members of other Athapaskan cultural groups desire to visit the PCMS for ceremonial or other purposes, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe shall submit a written request to Fort Carson's Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) at least forty-five (45) days in advance of the proposed visit. Requests may be made via mail or e-mail. The current CRM may be contacted at:

Department of Army
Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management
ATTN: Pamela Cowen, Cultural Resources Manager
1638 Elwell St. – Bldg. 6236
Fort Carson, CO 80913-4356
pamela.cowen@carson.army.mil

Fort Carson will promptly notify the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of any changes to the CRM's name or address.

C. Requests must come from the Jicarilla Apache Tribe Cultural Commission or other authorized cultural or spiritual representative of the Tribe.

D. Depending on the circumstances, visitors may need to be escorted on site by Fort Carson personnel.

E. Tribal use of plants or other natural resources under the stewardship of Fort Carson for ceremonial or traditional purposes must be coordinated with the CRM and approved by the Director, DECAM.

V: Terms of the Understanding

A. This understanding shall become binding upon a party when it is signed by an authorized representative of that party. Each party warrants that it has the requisite authority to execute, deliver, and consummate the stipulations of this understanding.

B. Either party may terminate its participation in this understanding by providing thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

C. This understanding shall remain in effect until such time that either party terminates its participation under it.

D. Either party to this understanding may propose in writing that it be amended, whereupon both parties will consult to consider such an amendment.

Anti-Deficiency Act Statement

All commitments made under this understanding are subject to the availability of funds. Nothing in this understanding will be construed as limiting or affecting the legal authorities of the U.S. Army or the Jicarilla Apache Tribe as binding upon the parties to assume or expend funds in excess of available appropriations.

Signatures:

THOMAS L. WARREN
Director
Environmental Compliance and Management
Fort Carson, Colorado

6 May 05
Date

MICHAEL RESTY JR
COL, CM
Garrison Commander
Fort Carson, Colorado

6 May 05
Date

LORENE WILLIS
Director, Jicarilla Cultural Affairs Office
Jicarilla Apache Nation

5/6/05
Date

LEVI PESATA
President
Jicarilla Apache Nation

5/9/05
Date

APPENDIX E:
CULTURE HISTORY FOR FORT CARSON AND THE PCMS

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E1 CULTURE HISTORY FOR FORT CARSON

The following cultural history for Fort Carson is an excerpt from the report, Cultural Resources Survey/Inventory of High and Medium Probability Areas at Fort Carson, El Paso, Fremont, and Pueblo Counties, Colorado *(Swan and Schriever 2017).*

Archaeological investigations at Fort Carson, and throughout the broader region, have shown evidence of a rich and storied cultural history that includes a rather broad span of prehistory. The following summary describes the predominant characteristics of the prehistoric and historic periods, to include more specific aspects of how these cultural changes manifest across Fort Carson. This was primarily accomplished by querying site data from Fort Carson's PastPerfect Museum Software, Inc. (PastPerfect) data system. While there are some limitations to this process (Owens 2015b:3-1 to 3-2), these archaeological datasets are invaluable to defining cultural patterns of land use across the region.

Three different stages and 10 periods are included within the prehistoric cultural taxonomy for the Arkansas River Basin, with the Diversification period of the Late Prehistoric stage being subdivided further into two separate phases—the Apishapa and Sopris (Zier and Kalasz 1999). The following summary will use this taxonomy as the basis for this discussion. Historically, the more substantial habitation project sites are divided and categorized based on the subperiods developed by Buckles and Buckles (1984) and described in the historic context for Colorado (Church et al. 2007:218–221). These subperiods are generally separated by major events in history, such as the Silver Crash of 1893 or the start of World War I in 1914 with pertinent research questions for each considered.

E1.1 Prehistory

E1.1.1 Paleoindian Stage >11,500–7800 B.P.

This is the earliest recognized period of human occupation in North America. This stage, as outlined by Zier and Kalasz (1999), is composed of four separate periods, which include the Pre-Clovis (>11,500 B.P.), Clovis (11,500–10,950 B.P.), Folsom (10,950–10,250 B.P.), and Plano (10,250–7800 B.P.). In comparison to the geological time scale, this stage encompasses the terminal end of the Pleistocene and early Holocene. Typically, the nomadic hunter-gatherers of this time have been associated with Pleistocene megafauna, including extinct species of bison and mammoth. However, the subsistence base of Paleoindian peoples has been shown to be much more extensive, with utilized remains of horse, camel, peccary, sloth, caribou, elk, rabbit, and fish (to name a few) found within these contexts (Bryan 1991:23; Cassells 1997:71; Greiser 1985:66; Hester et al. 1972; Stanford 1991:5–6; Willig 1991:105). The majority of the megafaunal species appear to have become extinct by the Clovis/Folsom transition (LaBelle 2012) with only bison composing the largest of the game species in subsequent periods.

A total of 18 resources have been recorded on Fort Carson that contain at least one artifact of Paleoindian origin. Eight of these are isolates that are associated with the Plano period and 6 consist of larger surface assemblages with multiple differing time-diagnostics and no depositional integrity, or were found in later-dated contexts that indicate curation. The remaining 4 sites exhibit multiple diagnostics to indicate a Paleoindian association or have unconfirmed subsurface potential related to this stage.

E1.1.1.1 Pre-Clovis Period: >11,500 B.P.

As mounting, substantial evidence of human occupation in the New World prior to Clovis has been found; Waters and Stafford (2014:555) have proposed that this time in prehistory be called the "Exploration Period" rather than Pre-Clovis. This is because the relation of these finds to the later Clovis techno-complex is still uncertain. Clear evidence of these earlier cultures come from sites such as Monte Verde II, Schaefer, Hebior, Paisley 5 Mile Point Caves, Manis, Debra L. Friedkin, and Lindsay sites (Waters and Stafford 2014:545–552). Additional sites with compelling early dates include Meadowcroft, Page-Ladson, Cactus Hill, and Topper (Adovasio and Pedler 2004; Dunbar 2006; Adovasio and Page 2002; Goodyear 2002). Based on the cultural components at these sites, the technology of this period did not only include biface technology, but also comprised blade/bladelet and osseous technologies. Waters and Stafford (2014:555) also suggest that the Aubrey site could be a vital resource, as it demonstrates one of the earliest Clovis occupations and contains evidence of bladelet technology, which may indicate a transitional period. While no evidence of Pre-Clovis or Exploration period sites have been found in southeastern Colorado, the broad technological diversity and the possibility that these sites may not contain traditional Paleoindian time-diagnostics (Waters and Stafford 2014) is a trend to consider through future investigations.

According to Erlandson (2014:128), the collapse of the Clovis-First model has led to multiple models for the initial entry of the earliest Americans. These not only include the original Bering Land Bridge and Ice-Free Corridor route, but also a Pacific coastal route or "Kelp Highway Hypothesis," a potential Atlantic crossing (Stanford and Bradley 2012), an Arctic "Top of the World" route (O'Rourke and Raff 2010), and a South Pacific migration (Faught 2008) have been proposed. Whether either one of these models can be proven in the coming years will be an interesting avenue of research and debate.

E1.1.1.2 Clovis Period 11,500–10,950 B.P.

The Clovis period has largely been defined by technology and a direct association with extinct Pleistocene megafauna. The former consists of fluted lanceolate spear points and evidence of blade technology (Collins and Kay 1999). Clovis sites in Colorado include Dent, Dutton, Lamb Spring, and Hahn (McDonald 1992) along with several caches (n = 4). All of the latter have been identified in northeastern Colorado, with another potential Clovis cache identified at the PCMS in Las Animas County (Owens 2015c). Of these, only the Drake cache contained fluted Clovis points (Frison 1991); however, the Mahaffy, Watts, and CW caches contain technological attributes and protein residue (Mahaffy) evidence that strongly indicates a Clovis affiliation (Bamforth 2014; Muñiz 2014; Patten 2015). Jodry (1999) has also reported Clovis technology at the Zapata Mammoth site in the San Luis Valley. While potential Clovis resources have been reported for the PCMS (Owens 2015c) and isolates have been recovered in the region (Campbell 1969; Bair 1975), no Clovis points or evidence of a distinctive blade technology is presently known from Fort Carson resources.

E1.1.1.3 Folsom Period 10,950–10,250 B.P.

This period is characterized by a differing lithic technology compared to Clovis with the smaller fluted point styles of Folsom often found in association with the extinct *Bison antiquus*. Other unfluted spear points, called Midland, have also been found in Folsom contexts. As many of these latter points are usually found in locations a far distance away from high-quality toolstone resources, it has been interpreted that these points were not fluted to avoid potentially damaging functional tools in remote areas (Hofman 1990). Additional tool types include ultra-thin bifaces,

knives, gravers, spokeshaves, scrapers, cores, drills, burin-like implements, choppers, abrading stones, awls, beads, and needles (Zier and Kalasz 1999:86–87). Pertinent Folsom sites in Colorado include Lindenmeier, Fowler-Parrish, Powars, and Johnson in the northeast (Zier and Kalasz (1999:85) along with Stewart's Cattle Guard, Zapata, and the Linger sites in the San Luis Valley (Dawson and Stanford 1975; Jodry and Stanford 1992).

While no fluted Folsom points have been identified on Fort Carson, there have been 3 resources where Folsom technology is indicated. These temporal diagnostics include two locales where Midland projectiles were recovered from surface contexts and a reworked channel flake from Gooseberry Shelter (5PE00910). The latter was reworked into a projectile that is morphologically similar to Duncan styles of the Middle Archaic – McKean Complex, but it was also associated with a calibrated date of 5694 B.P., placing it within the Early Archaic period (Kalasz et al. 1993:59). Despite the evidence of curation of this Folsom artifact, the presence of deep cultural deposits at this site may indicate potential for an intact Folsom level below the excavated cultural horizons identified thus far. Since the Midland projectiles were found in surface contexts at the other 2 locales, a Folsom occupation cannot be confirmed and is unlikely at 5FN00503, given the shallow deposits and multiple Late Prehistoric stage time-diagnostics recovered (Alexander et al. 1983; Chidley and Karki 2004). At 5PE02978, the Midland projectile was identified within a spatially-discrete portion of the site, with the nearby rockshelters exhibiting cultural deposits of at least 70 cm (Charles et al. 2000) and an intact Folsom component cannot be discounted.

E1.1.1.4 Plano Period 10,250–7800 B.P.

While there is no shortage of evidence for large game utilization in the previous periods, there is an apparent change in hunting strategy during the Plano period, as the number of communal kill sites rises dramatically (Stanford 1974; Wheat 1972; Wilson 1974; Wormington 1984). Technologically, this period exhibits a proliferation of projectile point types. Many of these points have been found in association with each other in various contexts and several complexes have been defined: Hell Gap/Agate Basin, Alberta, Cody, Frederick, and Lusk (Zier and Kalasz 1999:91–92). Significant Plano sites in southeastern Colorado include Olsen-Chubbuck (Wheat 1972), Runberg (Black 1986), and 5LK372 (Arthur 1981). While sites like Olsen-Chubbuck exhibit lithic materials from a wide variety of exotic sources and indicate highly-mobile populations like the previous Clovis and Folsom periods, several Plano resources are starting to show evidence of local lithic reduction strategies. It has been suggested that this trend may reflect increasing regionalism by certain groups of the period (Pitblado 2003; Stanford 1974, 1999).

A total of 15 resources have artifacts indicative of Late Paleoindian or Plano period influence. Thirteen of these consist of single temporal diagnostics that were found as isolates (n = 8) or were found in association with projectile points and ceramics from later temporal periods (n = 5). Of the latter, one lanceolate projectile with parallel-oblique flaking was recovered from a dated Middle Archaic context at Gilligan's Island (5FN01592 [Anderson 2008]) and appears to have been curated. At 5PE01791, diagnostic points spanning the Plano period to Late Prehistoric stage were found within a single surface exposed midden deposit (Charles et al. 1997), which may indicate a cultural group where curation was a common practice or perhaps a larger subsurface component that spans a substantial portion of prehistory. Of the isolates, 3 were classified as Agate Basin, 3 as Eden, 1 as Alberta, and 1 being of an indeterminate Plano period style. All of these were found in a mixture of landscape settings, but appear to be predominantly found along the south-central and southeastern portions of the post—in the area of Booth Mountain and the open basin to the south, low foothills near Wildhorse Park (Figure E1-1). The remaining 2 resources exhibit multiple temporal diagnostics that may indicate a more substantial Plano period occupation. Unfortunately both locales exhibit evidence of shallow deposits and mixed

sediments. 5PE03308 exhibited 2 Agate Basin projectiles (one complete and one medial fragment) with evidence for heavily-patinated debitage in association (Owens 2009). At 5EP05980, only two diagnostic artifacts were recovered and both contained evidence of collateral and parallel-oblique flaking consistent with a Plano period technology. Morphological attributes of one of these suggested that it may be a heavily-reworked Scottsbluff knife or a Pryor Stemmed projectile (Burton and Rodgers 2010).

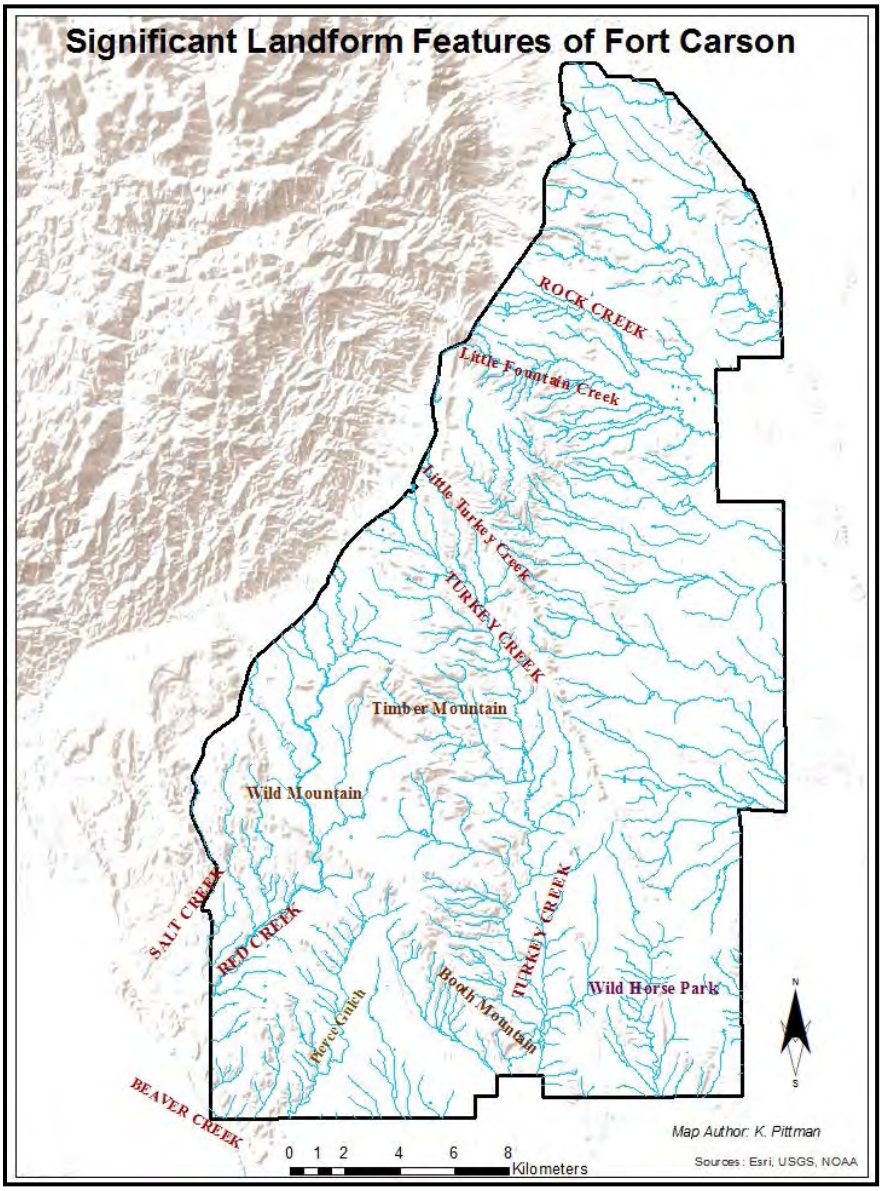


Figure E1-1: Fort Carson Significant Landform Features

E1.1.2 Archaic Stage 7800–1850 B.P.

This broad span of cultural history is temporally separated primarily by changes in projectile point morphology and includes the Early Archaic (7800–5000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.), and the Late Archaic (3000–1850 B.P.) periods (Zier and Kalasz 1999). With the exception of the Early Archaic, this stage is well represented in the archaeological record throughout Fort Carson and adjacent regions.

E1.1.2.1 Early Archaic Period 7800–5000 B.P.

While Early Archaic sites are still infrequently identified on the Plains, some Early Archaic sites have been recently reported along the eastern foothills of the Colorado Rockies (Anderson et al. 2013; Sherman and Ziedler 2010). With the exception of these resources, sites of this time period have mainly consisted of sparse surface projectile points with no prior datable materials being recovered (Zier and Kalasz 1999:102). This overall lack of evidence for Early Archaic settlement throughout the plains has led some to hypothesize (Benedict and Olsen 1978; Buchner 1979; Reeves 1973) that the area could not sustain long habitation periods with most groups moving into the higher mountains due to the effects of the Altithermal climatic episode. However, further research should be conducted before abandonment of this level is fully considered. While the Altithermal may have had an impact on Early Archaic lifeways, to what extent, is still up for debate. Especially considering that the region had been inhabited for so many years prior to this period (Zier and Kalasz 1999).

Of the intact components identified, one was discovered on Fort Carson and will be further described in the following paragraphs. In 2010, Centennial Archaeology, Inc. (Centennial) identified two sites that were dated to the Early Archaic period. These included a camp site with a hearth and associated debitage and stone tools; and a habitation locale where two basin houses and a thermal feature were identified (Anderson et al. 2013). The sparse nature of the associated artifact assemblage may suggest a short-habitation period as hypothesized for the mountain refuge hypothesis, but this is still based on an overall small sample size.

Technologically, the Early Archaic is commonly associated with large projectile points exhibiting low, shallow side notching. These types of points have been found in the Indian Peaks of the Colorado Rockies (Benedict and Olsen 1978) and throughout the plains. Other projectile point types include the Albion Boardinghouse points identified by Benedict (1975), un-stemmed projectile points, to include the tear-drop shaped styles found at Magic Mountain (Irwin-Williams 1966:66–70), and broad corner-notched points with convex blade edges and basal notching (Frison 1991:79–86). However, many of the latter types have been found throughout a broad period of the Archaic stage and are not definitively Early Archaic (Zier and Kalasz 1999:105–106). Due to the lack of perishable materials including bone tool implements, the full expanse of the Early Archaic toolkit is still uncertain.

On Fort Carson, there are 17 locales that contain temporally diagnostic projectiles that indicate potential Early Archaic utilization. With the exception of 2 sites, all of these resources are either lone temporal diagnostics in association with shallow mixed deposits, which have been dated to a broad temporal span that includes the entire stage in most cases, or are associated with a larger component with Late Prehistoric stage temporal diagnostics predominant. Identified projectiles of a broad temporal span include the tear-dropped shaped or Abasolo styles (Bell 1996:2) and the rounded shoulders, straight stemmed styles classified as P9 by Anderson (1989:123). Two specimens with haft elements similar to Wray or Calf Creek styles have also been recovered from Fort Carson. Wray points are common throughout eastern Colorado, but there is limited evidence for a discrete temporal affiliation (Taylor 2006:333). While Calf Creek specimens are nearly identical to Wray and have been dated to the Early Archaic (Perino 1985:62), the geographical distance between these cultural manifestations makes any reliable temporal association tentative at best. An additional hafted biface, the P11 (Anderson 1989:126), was also included as provisional dates for this large, corner-notched specimen have been assigned to the Early Archaic. However, this is only based on investigations from a single component, the Hungry Whistler site of the higher mountains (Benedict and Olsen 1978). Given the large size, evidence

for use wear, and the incurvate-excurvate blade shapes, these specimens likely functioned as knives rather than projectiles.

Projectile points found on Fort Carson, which more consistently date to the Early Archaic, consist of P6, P10, P40, and P46 styles (Anderson 1989). Only six of these point types have been identified through the course of archaeological investigations and all have been found in various surface contexts, either as lone diagnostics or part of mixed deposits with Late Prehistoric projectiles also recovered. Both the P10 and P40 projectiles exhibit shallow side-notches and have been compared to the Hawken styles of the Northern Plains or similar forms that have been found in the Colorado Rockies, like Albion Boardinghouse projectiles (Frison 1991; Benedict and Olsen 1978).

Both 5EP05906 and 5PE00910 (Gooseberry Shelter) contain evidence of intact Early Archaic occupations (Kalasz et al. 1993; Sherman and Ziedler 2010). While radiocarbon dates at Gooseberry only encompassed the Early Archaic-Middle Archaic boundary, the excavations were terminated due to depth and time constraints before the base of the cultural deposits were reached. Further investigation is likely to reveal an intact component that has the potential to provide key evidence of Early Archaic lifeways along the foothills. 5EP05906 is a rockshelter site that lies along the ridgelines of Little Turkey Creek at the northern end of the post. Two hearth features that were located 40–68 cm below the excavation unit datum were identified, of which one was dated with a range of 6650–6480 cal B.P. No faunal remains were recovered from the fill, but charred remains of grape (*Vitis*), goosefoot, amaranth, purslane, and rice grass seeds indicate the plant food resources utilized. Non-diagnostic chipped-stone tools were found in the upper excavation levels and are not clearly associated with the hearths, with only debitage found within the features and the surrounding matrix (Sherman and Ziedler 2010:3-263 to 3-277). The flakes types and material sources of the debitage were not described further by the investigators. Spatially, only 4 of these sites contain temporal diagnostics that are only associated with the Early Archaic or are the dated components described above. Two of these resources are located along Red Creek; one is north of Booth Mountain in Turkey Creek, and the other is located on the ridgeline that overlooks Little Turkey Creek. While widely dispersed, each of these locations are found along major watercourses or on higher elevation settings overlooking these drainage systems.

E1.1.2.2 Middle Archaic Period 5000–3000 B.P.

At the beginning of the Middle Archaic, Fort Carson and the greater Arkansas River Basin region sees a dramatic rise in site quantity, suggesting settlement was not only becoming widespread, but a regional increase in population was occurring. While the lack of Early Archaic sites is likely to be partially due to geomorphic processes, these differences are so drastic, that a rise in population is seen as more likely and may represent migration of Early Archaic peoples to the area (Zier and Kalasz 1999:116–117).

Many sites of the Middle Archaic exhibit evidence of McKean Complex lithic technology, which include McKean lanceolate, Mallory, and Hanna-Duncan projectile point styles. While all of these point types have been found at sites like Signal Butte (Forbis 1985), they are also found separately at other sites (Frison 1991). This has led some researchers in the past to suggest that these different forms are a reflection of “stylistic markers” of different groups who engaged in various seasonal interactions (Wheeler 1954). Others have proposed functional differences as either spear points or atlatl darts (Davis and Keyser 1999; Larmore 2002:5). In his research, Larmore (2002) indicates that McKean Complex peoples likely moved onto the plains of Colorado from the north, given the fact that all known Colorado sites date later than Northern Plains manifestations.

Other point styles found in Middle Archaic contexts appear to be outside of the McKean Complex, as these have not been found in association with the previously described styles. One of these projectiles includes the P7 type described by Anderson (1989:121).

Subsistence practices during the Middle Archaic are suggested to have broadened, as a general increase in ground stone and the more common appearance of food preparation pits are noted (Frison 1991:89). Thermal features of this type range widely in dimension and can be completely slab or cobble-lined, a slab-lined earthen basin design, or less formal pit hearths (Frison 1991:92–97; Anderson 2008; Kalasz et al. 1993). However, due to the overall lack of subsistence or feature data on the plains during the Early Archaic, it is difficult to interpret these temporal changes. While the Northern Plains sees a large number of spaced-circle architectural units that likely represent the initial use of circular lodges (Frison 1991:92–97); only a limited number of these architectural types are seen throughout the plains of Colorado (Rood 1990). Rather, a continuation of the use of basin houses and rockshelters appear to be more prevalent.

Diagnostic projectile points and dated occupations of the Middle Archaic are represented at 43 resource locations across Fort Carson. However, 14 of these sites contain projectile points that are included within the Middle Archaic, but have an overall broad temporal span of association. These locales were excluded from this synthesis unless these resources demonstrated potential for a subsurface component that could be tied to the period. Additional exclusions, include mixed surface assemblages that contained numerous diagnostics of several temporal periods. These resource types eliminated another 14 sites from consideration, which includes diagnostic projectile point types of the McKean Complex: 7 Hanna/Duncan, 2 Mallory, and 2 McKean Shouldered or Oxbow styles. The latter type is recognized by Taylor (2006:322) as variants to Hanna-Duncan forms. However, the similarity to Oxbow styles is very evident and these points are typically of a higher quality of manufacture, contain thinner hafting elements, shorter and broader stems, and appear to be more commonly of exotic material sources. Anderson (1989:168) describes similar points from the PCMS as P47s and compares them to the Frio points of the Southern Plains, Yonkee of the Northwestern Plains, and Oxbow of the Northern Plains. The P47s are given a broader temporal range based on these differing regional comparisons which span the Middle Archaic to the Developmental periods. While these point types may have ties to the McKean Complex, the differences in these “Oxbow” styles have been recognized by other investigators. In North Park, for example, Lischka et al. (1983) reported Oxbow types in association with an occupation dated from the Early Archaic to Middle Archaic transition (Gilmore et al. 1999:133). On the Northern Plains, Oxbow projectiles are typically underlying McKean Complex components and do not appear to be associated with these later occupations (Peck 2011:451). The presence of these point styles on Fort Carson, while few in number, should be recognized as a potential cultural manifestation that could pre-date McKean cultures or eventually be shown to be contemporaneous in the context area.

Other point styles outside of McKean, that typically date to the Middle Archaic include P7 and P12 styles described by Anderson (1989:121, 127). Category P12 projectiles are large corner-notched styles that have broad blades and slightly concave bases. While these types have been found in association with McKean levels at Draper Cave (Hagar 1976), this association is less well defined than the predominant McKean lanceolate, Hanna-Duncan, or Mallory styles. Anderson P7 points are also broad corner-notched forms, which tend to have contracting stems and straight or convex bases. While these styles are poorly defined, the regional evidence appears to show a general Middle Archaic association (Anderson 1989).

A total of 15 sites have surface temporal diagnostics that have only been associated with the Middle Archaic or contain intact occupation surfaces (n = 4). Of the former, only 3 resources

exhibit the potential for subsurface deposits that may include an intact Middle Archaic component. Seven of these 11 resources have projectiles suggestive of a McKean Complex association: 2 Mallory, 6 Hanna/Duncan, and 1 McKean lanceolate. None of these sites contain a mixture of these point styles. At 5EP01345, a total of 3 Hanna/Duncan points were recovered from surface contexts. While test excavations revealed an intact Developmental occupation, the number of points recovered may indicate a deeper intact component at this sheltered camp (Sherman and Ziedler 2010:3-153). Lying along a middle terrace of Little Fountain Creek, 5EP01672 exhibits a large Late Prehistoric component. However, 3 shouldered, concave based projectiles were identified that may suggest an older occupation. While these points were classified as P18 according to Anderson (1989:132) and are comparable to Hanna-Duncan variants, the investigators classified these specimens as Pinto Basin (Perino 1985:303) due to the morphological variability identified (Owens 2009). This would indicate a potential Great Basin influence which should not be discounted.

Intact occupation surfaces that date to the Middle Archaic have been found at several sheltered sites across Fort Carson (Anderson 2008; Kalasz et al. 1993; Swan 2009; Zier 1989). At each of these resources, more intensive occupation of the region is indicated by components with continuous cultural deposits extending to the Developmental or Diversification period transition. A lack of clear separation between dated contexts has led researchers to conclude that more intensive habitation of the region likely stemmed from these initial Middle Archaic settlements.

Identified feature types are variable through the Middle Archaic components of the four rockshelters. At Gilligan's Island (5FN01592), these features included a basin-shaped roasting pit, concentrated ash stains or charcoal lenses, and two hearths with distinctive vertical slab-lined walls. The latter thermal features were constructed with unmodified, long sandstone slabs placed around the edges of the hearth, with the remainder being of a simple earthen basin design (Anderson 2008). In contrast, the thermal features at Gooseberry (5PE00910) and Recon John (5PE00648) are less formal and either consist of unlined, earthen basin pit hearths of various depths or hearth debris, likely resulting from the cleaning of nearby thermal features (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier 1989). The Recon John hearths date close to the Late Archaic transition. At Skeeter Shelter (5EP00046), no definable feature locations were identified within the Middle Archaic levels (Swan 2009). Despite the lack of features at the latter site, charred plant remains were identified within the occupation layer that indicated substantial use of goosefoot, as well as amaranth, saltbush, and hedgehog cactus. These large percentages of charred goosefoot, or more generalized cheno-am (goosefoot or pigweed), remains have also been documented at Recon John, Gooseberry, and Gilligan's Island. Other charred plant remains of note within Middle Archaic contexts include pinyon pine, prickly pear, skunkbrush sumac, shadscale, hackberry, and various grass grains (*Poaceae)*.

Specimens of faunal remains determined to be of cultural use were mostly identified by burned bone frequencies and green breaks, as evidence of direct cultural modification (i.e. cut marks or polishing) was relatively rare. From the recovered specimens, a range of animal species appear to have been utilized, with unidentified artiodactyl or deer and pronghorn more commonly making up the larger species with low amounts of confirmed bison recovered. At Gooseberry, the smaller species appear to be dominated by cottontail, jackrabbit, and miscellaneous leporid remains (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier 1989).

Through the Middle Archaic to Developmental contexts of these shelters, some changes in general material types and technology are evident. The most drastic change is at Skeeter Shelter, where the tool assemblage is very sparse in Middle Archaic contexts with a high percentage of biface-thinning flakes and later stage reduction indicating preparation of formal tools for transport

(Swan 2009). This may indicate a functional use as a temporary food procurement location and could explain the lack of definable features within these deposits. At Gooseberry, the low sample size of stone tools across temporal periods made comparisons in technology difficult (Kalasz et al. 1993), and a relative higher frequency of expedient tool forms was suggested at Recon John and Gilligan's Island (Anderson 2008; Zier 1989). However, the tool sample size at Gilligan's Island is small and the prevalence of non-local toolstone, small non-cortical debitage, and the overall lack of large locally-utilized quartzitic materials, suggests that the initial Middle Archaic occupation was a highly-mobile group (Anderson 2008:231). The remainder of the shelters appeared to contain largely local toolstone sources during the Middle Archaic. However, given the population dynamics expected and discussed by Zier and Kalasz (1999:116–117) evidence of differing non-local and local groups are likely to be seen during this apparent population increase through the region.

Spatial patterning of Middle Archaic dated occupations and diagnostics, including both single occupation and multiple occupation locales, shows a distinct pattern. All resources follow three major watercourses, Little Turkey/Turkey, Red, and Little Fountain Creeks. Of these, the former drainage basins are the most noticeable, with Red Creek being the most pronounced. The only outliers to this distribution is within the higher foothills of Booth and Wild Mountains, along with one occurrence along Beaver Creek. The prevalence of point types along Red Creek could be significant, given that geomorphological evidence has shown the alluvial fan deposits are likely burying terrace deposits of greater than 3,000 years old along this watercourse (Kuehn 1998).

E1.1.2.3 Late Archaic Period 3000–1850 B.P.

The Late Archaic period is represented by a significant increase in sites across southeastern Colorado, which contains evidence of a more intensive occupation of the region (Zier and Kalasz 1999:126–140). Increased site density and numerous absolute dates for this period have suggested a substantial increase in population. At many resource locales, continuous occupation layers between the Middle to Late Archaic has led some investigators to suggest that these Late Archaic peoples stemmed from expanding populations tied to this earlier period (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier 1989).

Late Archaic projectile points exhibit wider morphological variation than in any previous time. Some forms persist from the Middle Archaic; however, the indented base characteristics of the McKean Complex are nearly absent from these contexts. Although there is more diversity in projectiles, several key attributes are observed in these variants. All are dart points that usually exhibit broad blades, deep corner-notching, with expanding stems and straight or concave bases; narrow blades with shallow corner-notching, expanding stems and straight to concave bases; or unshouldered points with variable blade widths, straight or contracting stems with convex bases (Anderson 1989:232–233; Hand and Jepson 1966:66; Jepson et al. 1992:134–166; McKibbin et al. 1997:62–67; Simpson 1976:49; Van Ness et al. 1990:115–197; Zier 1989:138). Lithic industries, both chipped stone and ground stone, are virtually indistinguishable from the Middle Archaic period, which has been viewed as further evidence to support a continuum of local technology and expansion of the previous Middle Archaic populations (Zier and Kalasz 1991). This broad trend of large corner-notched forms is noted throughout the plains (Frison 1991:101–109).

Settlement patterns and subsistence practices of the Late Archaic also appear as a continuum of the Middle Archaic. Southeastern Colorado sites suggest occupation of a wide range of environmental settings to include several open-air and sheltered locales. In terms of subsistence,

the Late Archaic inhabitants seem to a have a broader base; however, this could be a result of not only preservation issues, but also the larger database of Late Archaic components.

While 92 resources on Fort Carson have been tied to the Late Archaic period, only 8 have been identified to confidently contain a dated occupation. Three additional sites (5EP01345, 5EP06016 and 5PE00062) exhibit evidence of intact deposits; however, a definitive association to this period has not been reached, but is considered very likely (Van Ness et al. 1990; Charles et al. 2001; Owens 2015a). Six other locales exhibit surface temporal diagnostics that correlate to the Late Archaic and contain evidence of unverified subsurface potential. Of the remaining 75 resources, 5 exhibit lone diagnostic artifacts that are associated with a broad Archaic stage affiliation and 57 exhibit point types that extend into the Developmental period. The reason for this, is that atlatl technology and continued use of Late Archaic point styles is indicated at many later dated sites (Zier and Kalasz 1999:172). Of these 57 locales, 19 exhibit numerous ceramics and arrow-sized projectile points to indicate that this continuation of use was common throughout the Fort Carson area. The final 13 sites are excluded from this synthesis, as these resources contain P81 styles as described by Anderson (1989:214). While these small, flange-stemmed points have been associated with some Late Archaic transitional contexts, all occurrences of these artifacts on Fort Carson, not including isolated diagnostic or IF instances, include substantial percentages of Late Prehistoric ceramics, architecture, and arrow points.

Recognized projectile point types that stem from the Late Archaic period include Ellis (Bell 1993:32) variants (n = 12), along with Anderson (1989) P26 (n = 16), P27 (n = 2), P29 (n = 6), P32 (n = 9), and P35 (n = 14) types. Of the latter Anderson types, P27s correspond to Ensor projectiles, P32s are similar to Pelican Lake varieties, and some P35s exhibit characteristics of a larger Avonlea dart form. Of the latter, several larger points that fit within the size classification for atlatl technology (Thomas 1978) have been found in South Dakota contexts at confirmed Avonlea sites (Hannus and Nowak 1988). In addition, smaller Avonlea arrow-sized projectiles have been found at Fort Carson (i.e. Swan [2009]) and have been documented through northeastern Colorado (Gilbert et al. 1999). Whether these types are reflective of influence from the Northern Plains, an early Athabascan migration into the region, or an unrelated local manifestation remains unknown. It is interesting to note that the distribution of Pelican Lake styles have been shown to extend into eastern Colorado (Taylor 2006:344) and some Northern Plains studies have suggested that the Pelican Lake complex may be an antecedent of the Avonlea (Hannus and Nowak 1988:184; Reeves 1983). However, Frison (1991:105) has questioned such a relationship, given the differing subsistence practices evident at Wyoming sites.

Eleven resource locations on Fort Carson have intact dated occupations (n = 8) or confirmed subsurface components (n = 3) that are likely to date to at least the Late Archaic period or possibly earlier. Regarding the latter, 5PE00062 was intensively excavated by E. B. Renaud in the 1930s, and revealed cultural deposits that extended to a maximum depth of 1.16 m. However, there is little information on what was recovered during this work. The descriptions that are provided indicate substantial charcoal accumulations in all levels and scattered lithics, ground stone, and burned bone. In 1988, Van Ness et al. (1990:54) returned to the site to verify the depth of cultural remains described by Renaud. In one shovel probe, sterile deposits were not reached at 90 cm below surface (cmbs). A P29 projectile point, with an approximate date range of Late Archaic to Developmental, was recovered from the surface of the shelter. At 5EP06016, an earthen pit hearth was uncovered between 10 and 30 cmbs, which was radiocarbon dated to the Developmental period. Forty cm below this level, several pieces of patinated debitage were recovered to indicate an older Archaic component (Owens 2015a). In addition, 5EP01345 exhibits a dated occupation to the Developmental period with a continuation of cultural materials

encountered at lower depths (Charles et al. 2001). Therefore, further investigation at these sites is likely to reveal an intact Late Archaic component or potentially an earlier temporal period.

Besides the 4 sheltered sites that exhibit continuous Middle Archaic to Developmental occupations (Skeeter, Recon John, Gilligan's Island, and Gooseberry Shelters), additional sheltered sites that contain Late Archaic dated components include 5EP00045 and 5PE00008 (Zier et al. 1996). The other 2 resources that date to the Late Archaic consist of shallow earthen pit hearths, which were exposed in the cutbanks of both Red Creek and Pierce Gulch (Charles et al. 2000; Kuehn 1998). Radiocarbon dates indicate a Late Archaic association; however, only radiocarbon samples were pulled and further data pertaining to these resources still need to be investigated. Late Archaic features at the sheltered sites include a range of formal and informal fire-related types. These include a continuation of use of the vertical slab-lined hearths identified in Middle Archaic contexts at Gilligan's Island (5FN01592), along with a more conventional slab-lined, earthen basin hearth, and a roasting pit (Anderson 2008). No major differences in hearth form were noted for features at Recon John or Gooseberry in comparison with the Middle Archaic, with the one exception being a single feature at Recon John which exhibited an interior post remnant and a circular rock alignment surrounding the pit with evidence of an oxidation rind (Zier et al. 1989:74). A similar amorphous concentration of fire-cracked rock (FCR) and charcoal was described at 5EP00045 (Zier et al. 1996), which did not appear to be an intact hearth, but rather debris from cleaning out a nearby fire pit. At 5PE00008, a steep-sided basin hearth was identified, which was filled with 10 burned and stream-rounded sandstone and granite cobbles. These rocks were culturally introduced as the surrounding roof fall of the shelter are angular channers (Zier et al. 1996). The only feature identified, which date to the Late Archaic at Skeeter Shelter, was a deep pit hearth that contained horizontally stacked (2 courses) sandstone slabs as an outer lining with an earthen basin. The deep, disturbed deposits directly above the intact feature fill indicated the possibility that this feature continued to be utilized, perhaps as a storage pit. Charred plant remains in the pit indicated Late Archaic use of saltbush, goosefoot, tansy-mustard, purslane, oak acorns, juniper berries, chokecherries, skunkbrush berries, and wild grapes (Swan 2009:70). In comparison to the other shelters, a continued heavy reliance on goosefoot is apparent, with other notable floral remains being amaranth, shadscale, hackberry, hedgehog cactus, sunflower, ricegrass, pinyon pine, and prickly pear (Anderson 2008; Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier 1989; Zier et al. 1996). In addition, definitive evidence of maize use, although limited, is found within the Late Archaic contexts of both Recon John and Gooseberry.

In comparison to the Middle Archaic contexts of these sites, the types of burned bones appear to remain fairly consistent. Evidence of a broad subsistence base is evident with low percentages of bison remains observed. Deer and pronghorn appear to be the most heavily-utilized larger game species at Recon John, with smaller animals seen throughout the Late Archaic deposits (Zier 1989). The faunal assemblage at Gilligan's Island is dominated by indeterminate mammal remains with the majority of the identifiable specimens belonging to smaller species. Other notable remains at this site include bird eggshells and indeterminate minnow or catfish (Anderson 2008), and at Gooseberry, smaller mammalian species continue to be dominated by cottontail and jackrabbit (Kalasz et al. 1993). Direct evidence for cultural modification of the bones also continues to be minimal.

In terms of technological trends, little could be discerned from sites such as 5EP00045, 5PE00008, 5PE02941, or 5PE07926, due to the sparse nature of the associated artifact assemblage identified in association. At 5PE00008, a massive Late Archaic deposit was identified with fairly-dense numbers of debitage, but only a few bifaces, a projectile point, a patterned scraper, and some utilized flakes were recovered (Zier et al. 1996). The projectile point was a large flange-stemmed point that is similar to P46 variants described by Anderson

(1989:167), which has more commonly been associated with the Early Archaic and could be curated. Temporal trends at Gooseberry were also hard to define, due to the overall sparse nature of the tool assemblage (Kalasz et al. 1993). While the lower Late Archaic deposits at Skeeter Shelter showed a continuation of the low tool diversity and higher quantities of late-stage reduction to indicate a functional use more towards food procurement and re-tooling, the later deposits showed a slight increase in tool types and a large pit feature to suggest a higher-intensity camp use by the end of the period (Swan 2009). Overall, the Recon John assemblage shows uniformity through time, but a slight increase in bifacial technology was observed in the Late Archaic in comparison to the Middle Archaic component (Zier 1989). A similar trend was noted at Gilligan's Island, with bifacial tools increasing in frequency which was followed by flake tools and cores. In addition, the flake tools show evidence of multiple uses and significant modifications (Anderson 2008). Of the latter sites, changes in functional use are not as apparent, as similar feature types and remains continue to be identified.

Landscape setting and spatial patterning of the dated Late Archaic occupations are biased toward sheltered locales (n = 7), which primarily lie along Turkey Creek or a deeply-incised secondary tributary and within a deep canyon along the western side of Wild Mountain. This makes the open settings of 5EP06016, 5PE02941, and 5PE07926 vital resources for comparing land-use patterns during the Late Archaic. However, these sites have not been shown to be more than isolated hearths or undated occupations that lie below Developmental dated surfaces. Further investigation at these locales could provide invaluable data from settings where intact deposits are rarely identified on Fort Carson. When archaeological resources with projectile points that stem from the Late Archaic are included, and are not identified to contain associated Late Prehistoric diagnostics, these resources are more commonly found along Red, Turkey, and Salt Creek with a high proportion found within the higher elevations of Booth Mountain. There are only a few outliers (n = 5) of the 52 resources seen in this distribution.

E1.1.3 Late Prehistoric Stage 1850–225 B.P.

This stage is represented by three periods of time, the Developmental (1850–900 B.P.), the Diversification (900–500 B.P.), and the Protohistoric (500–225 B.P.). The Diversification is further divided to include the Apishapa phase (900–500 B.P.) and the Sopris phase (900–750 B.P.). The beginning of this stage is typically associated with the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology, ceramics, increased utilization of domesticates including maize horticulture, and the more common occurrence of stone architecture. However, the date of introduction for each of these innovations varies from region to region and has generally caused different investigators to provide a wide range of dates for the beginning of this stage, from Anno Domini (A.D.) 1 to A.D. 450 (Alexander et al. 1982; Campbell 1969; Eighmy 1984; Hunt 1975; Lintz and Anderson 1989; Zier 1989; Zier and Kalasz 1999:142).

Due to the large amount of resources on Fort Carson that can be attributed to the Late Prehistoric stage, sites containing ceramics, architecture, and/or a dated occupation will be synthesized, rather than smaller lithic scatters. These attributes should provide an overall synopsis of the period as it pertains to Late Prehistoric settlement, technology, and subsistence. Of these resources, 18 exhibit ceramic sherds as the only diagnostic artifacts and cannot be placed within a tighter temporal framework. Each of these are found within a range of landscape settings and include site types that were classified as open lithic (n = 9), open camp (n = 5), and sheltered architectural (n = 4). Considering the latter, all of these sites exhibit one to three shelters, with at least one containing a stone enclosure structure along the dripline, and one site also containing pictograph rock art elements (5PE00897). The majority of these resources only have cord-marked ceramic sherds identified (n = 15), with the remainder containing plain and cord-marked

wares (n = 1), smooth and cord-marked (n = 1), or are undescribed (n = 1). Unfortunately, only 4 of these sites are documented to exhibit the potential for subsurface deposits (5EP06145, 5PE00623, 5PE00897, and 5PE01798). Other resources (n = 12) with ceramics also contain not only a wide variety of projectile point styles to indicate multiple occupations, but a slightly larger percentage (in comparison) exhibit multiple vessel types: cord-marked only (n = 5); smooth and cord-marked (n = 3); smooth and plain (n = 2); cord-marked, smooth, and micaceous (n = 1); cord-marked, smooth, and plain (n = 1). Three of the sites were found to contain subsurface deposits; future investigations at these locales may help to further define these potential multiple prehistoric occupations. It is interesting to note that at 5EP00143, the 1982 excavations (Hartley et al. 1983:47) revealed a large percentage of utilized quartz toolstone. While these deposits were found to be heavily mixed and disturbed, similar quartz percentages were seen at Skeeter Shelter, 5EP00046 (Swan 2009). As no other excavated shelters have shown these types of quartz percentages, and given the close spatial relationship of these locales, it is possible that there is a cultural tie to these occupation sequences. One intact hearth was documented in 1982; however, the collected charcoal sample has not been processed, and no chronological data exists to help support this inference.

A total of 8 resources also contain architectural units that have more typically been found to be associated with Late Prehistoric settlement strategies. However, none of these contained more definitive temporal diagnostics and included 4 isolated stone structures that enclose a rockshelter, 3 isolated freestanding stone enclosures (one with rock art associated), 1 shelter with a possible storage cist constructed with upright slabs (along with rock art), and 1 sheltered wall alignment. Four sites (5FN00087, 5PE00321, 5PE00341, and 5PE02964), that exhibit further data potential, are crucial for identifying a potential temporal framework for these locales and potentially identifying earlier cultural periods where these architectural features may have been utilized. Rock art at 5FN00087 includes red pictograph elements of a handprint and intersecting lines, while the elements at 5PE00321 consist of solid-pecked anthropomorphs, rectilinear and curvilinear abstract, along with some animal representations.

E1.1.3.1 Developmental Period 1850–900 B.P.

Developmental period technology is marked by the appearance of projectile points suitable for a bow-and-arrow (typically small, corner-notched forms), ceramic vessels, certain architectural forms (including stone enclosures, rockshelter structures, and evidence of wooden-framed structures built within shallow pits [Hunt 1975]), and evidence of limited maize horticulture. Increasing numbers of sites and radiocarbon dates for the area may indicate population growth; however, this could be the result of higher visibility site locales due to both natural and cultural site formation processes (Zier and Kalasz 1999:171). The remainder of the lithic tool industry is remarkably similar to that of the preceding Late Archaic, and many large dart forms persist into Developmental period components (refer to Dwelis et al. [1996: Figure 6D], Hoyt [1979: Figure 6], and Loendorf et al. [1996: Figure 4.35a]). Perhaps these sites represent expansion of a local population base with little influence from incoming groups.

Sites on Fort Carson that exhibit evidence of Developmental period occupation include ceramic (n = 11) and architectural (n = 7) sites with projectile point temporal diagnostics that are more typical of the period, and dated occupations (n = 14). While the dated Developmental resources inconsistently contain evidence for ceramic technology, the former 11 sites do exhibit evidence of cord-marked ceramics (n = 7), and undescribed sherd types (n = 2), which exhibit corner-notched projectile point variants that have continually been shown to be associated with the Developmental (Zier and Kalasz 1999). While 1 of the other 2 locales only contain these same point styles, the variety of sherds identified (cord-marked, plain, and smooth) suggest multiple

surface occupations. 5EP00165 is the other site, of which one ceramic sherd was Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dated to the Developmental (Swan 2009). However, the diversity of point types and the presence of both smooth and plain wares indicates that this is not the only occupation represented. While limited information as to the extent of the subsurface potential exists for these resources, 6 of these have been identified to have potential intact cultural deposits, which could help to further define the role of ceramic technology at these prospective Developmental sites (5EP01696, 5EP06145, 5FN00290, 5FN00505, 5PE00064, and 5PE03028). In addition, an intact hearth was identified during testing of 5FN00505 (Hartley et al. 1983); however, the charcoal sample was never processed.

Five of the 7 architectural sites (5EP03739, 5EP05944, 5PE00366, 5PE00738, and 5PE01791) exhibit evidence for intact cultural horizons or features. Each of these sites are associated with smaller corner-notched points or larger dart variants that are known to extend into Developmental frameworks. These structural components either consist of isolated, freestanding enclosures or isolated rockshelter enclosure units. At 5PE00366 (Charles et al. 1999), the only temporal diagnostic is a P30 or Ellis variant (Anderson 1989; Bell 1993), which has also been found in earlier Late Archaic contexts. Given the subsurface potential of this shelter, further investigation may provide evidence of an earlier temporal use of these structure types. An additional rockshelter site, 5PE01791, contains a large sheet midden with the most recent temporal diagnostic being a Scallorn projectile point (Charles et al. 1997). Numerous earlier temporally diagnostic points were also identified within this midden, which may be due to bioturbation, with the sheet midden potentially transcending time, like similarly excavated features at Gilligan's Island (Anderson 2008).

Of the dated occupations, 7 were more minimally test excavated and did not produce the level of settlement/subsistence or technology data as the other 7 locales. These resources included an isolated hearth (5EP00773), 1 open camp (5EP06016), 1 sheltered lithic (5PE00895), 3 sheltered camps (5EP05977, 5PE00909, and 5PE01807), and 1 sheltered architectural (5EP02911). In the case of 5EP00773, the Red Creek Burial was found 1.7 m higher in the cutbank with the hearth dated to the Late Developmental period or Diversification transition. This feature was a shallow pit hearth that was filled with various river cobbles. Only a radiocarbon date was obtained and no macrobotanical remains or artifacts were described in association (Butler et al. 1986). Along with Scallorn projectile points from the surface, a buried, intact shallow-basin hearth was identified at 5EP06016 within a shovel test, which revealed evidence of charred goosefoot seeds (Owens 2015a). Sullivan Shelter (5PE00895) exhibited evidence of deep, but disturbed deposits with cultural materials to include only Scallorn projectile point diagnostics. A single radiocarbon date from near one of the projectiles produced a Developmental date, but due to the evidence of sediment intermixing, little interpretation of horizontal or vertical changes could be discerned (Kalasz et al. 1993). Of the sheltered camps, 5EP05977 shows a sparse surface assemblage with Scallorn projectile points. A single shovel probe provided evidence of an intact occupation layer with numerous pieces of micro-debitage recovered (Swan and Schriever 2016) and potential for additional subsistence and technology data. While 5PE01807 was subjected to more substantial testing, a minimal portion of the occupation layer was exposed, but the levels of charcoal identified suggested the potential for additional buried feature types. No diagnostics were found to confirm the radiocarbon data, but the assemblage indicated both early-stage core reduction and expedient tool manufacture, as well as high-effort patterned tool production (Charles et al. 2001). The final sheltered camp component (5PE00909) contained large portions of charcoal in the occupation layer, but no feature types were identified and limited subsistence remains were found to indicate anything beyond a short-term camp function. The date obtained from this shelter indicated a single early- to middle-Developmental occupation with ground stone and evidence of later-stage lithic tool manufacture and maintenance recovered (Kalasz et al.

1993). Of these resources, the sheltered architectural locale of 5EP02911 (Foxtrot Shelter) shows the most data potential, with the main component being an enclosure structure along the dripline, with the shelter roof showing thick carbon accumulations from fire hearths. The shelter also contains tool grooves and pecked dots on the wall, with a single probe revealing an intact occupation surface and a Scallorn point (Charles et al. 2000).

The remainder of the dated occupation sites are all sheltered camps and a single sheltered architectural resource. The latter is a small wall alignment at Skeeter Shelter (5EP00046), which can only be speculated to be of structural use, given the lack of other subsurface indicators (Swan 2009). Unlike the previous Middle and Late Archaic periods, all Developmental thermal features lack formality of design, even at sites where continuous occupation sequences and slab-lined features were found in Archaic deposits (i.e. Gilligan's Island, Anderson [2008]). At Skeeter Shelter, a single spaced-stone ring encircles the upper surface of a shallow earthen-basin hearth (Swan 2009), with Gooseberry Shelter (5PE00910) and Recon John (5PE00648) containing hearth debris or various-sized pit hearth features with no stone construction materials associated (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier 1989). Gilligan's Island (5FN01592) exhibits the sheet middens described previously (Sections1.1.2.2 and 1.1.2.3), an earthen-basin hearth, and a roasting pit that consists of a dense cluster of heat-altered stones with intermixed charcoal. The latter features were dated to the Late Archaic/Developmental and Developmental/Diversification transitions, respectively (Anderson 2008). No subsurface features were identified within the other 3 sites listed above, with Gilligan's Island, Skeeter Shelter, and 5PE01610 containing additional surface rock face features of petroglyphs, pictographs, and tool grooves (Anderson 2008; Charles et al. 2001; Swan 2009). Floral remains within the occupation layers and features of Skeeter Shelter, 5EP01345, 5PE00008, Recon John, Gilligan's Island, Gooseberry and 5PE01610 showed evidence of a diverse wild food stuff subsistence base with the dominant species represented being goosefoot seeds, with evidence of cheno-ams (goosefoot or pigweed), saltbush, marsh elder, strawberry and hedgehog cactus, prickly pear, ground cherry, sunflower, purslane, juniper, pinyon pine, sumac, ricegrass, povertyweed, nightshade family, rose family, and various grasses (*Poaceae*, *Sporobolus*, *Scirpus*) also recovered in these contexts (Anderson 2008; Charles et al. 2001; Kalasz et al. 1993; Swan 2009; Zier 1989; Zier et al. 1996). Evidence of limited horticulture was also found with maize being recovered in smaller quantities.

Although direct evidence of cultural modification to the faunal remains recovered at these occupations are minimal, many of the investigators have noted clear patterning in the burned bone assemblage and higher distributions of certain species that likely indicates Developmental subsistence practices. At Recon John, higher percentages of deer, pronghorn, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, and prairie dog were recovered, which was also the most frequently burned or calcined identified bones. Bison was also found in the Developmental occupation layer, of which, no specimens had been found through the earlier sequence. In addition, several modified bone tools/items were recovered to include beads and awls (Zier 1989). Burned bone assemblages at Skeeter Shelter, Gooseberry Shelter, and Gilligan's Island are a range of very small to medium-large size mammal species with medium mammal, medium artiodactyl, and Leporid species being more dominant at both Gooseberry and Skeeter (Anderson 2008; Kalasz et al. 1993; Swan 2009). The other sheltered sites contained more limited evidence of faunal remains with unburned specimens of bison, deer, bird, and Sciuridae species (typically prairie dog, tree, or ground squirrel) recovered from 5EP01345 (Charles et al. 2001). At 5PE01610, only one burned bone fragment was identified with the vast majority being unmodified rodentia species. However, one awl or needle tool fragment was modified from one of these rodentia specimens (Charles et al. 2001). With the exception of Gooseberry, all of the other shelters exhibited evidence of bone tools or decorative items, typically in the form of awls or beads (Anderson 2008; Charles et al. 2001; Kalasz et al. 1993; Swan 2009; Zier 1989). While Developmental context faunal remains

appear to be denser and more diverse, the increased frequencies are likely better explained by more effective preservation within these younger deposits.

While some investigators have commented on a general trend of more prevalent biface technology in comparison to earlier Archaic levels (Swan 2009; Zier 1989), many of these sites display biface and expedient tool types fairly equally. The most distinctive change in this period is the commonly recognized change in projectile point morphology and the presence of ceramics to signify a drastic change in prehistoric lifeways, with the adoption of the bow-and-arrow and ceramic technology. However, the presence of larger dart forms are still commonly found within these Fort Carson contexts and a complete shift away from atlatl use does not appear to have occurred until the later portion of the Developmental period. While there is no doubt that ceramic technology was introduced during this time interval, many excavated sites show only marginal ceramic assemblages or a complete absence of these artifact types. These resources include Skeeter Shelter, Gilligan's Island, Gooseberry Shelter, 5EP01345, 5PE00008, and 5PE01610 (Anderson 2008; Charles et al. 2001; Swan 2009; Zier et al. 1996). At Skeeter Shelter, one cloud blower pipe fragment was found in late Developmental period deposits, while at 5EP01345 and Gooseberry, only one plainware sherd and two cord-marked sherds were identified, respectively. This may indicate that ceramic technology was not readily adopted or was of a slower transition. At Recon John, recovered cord-marked ceramics were found in strata that dated after 1350 B.P., which Zier (1989) suggests may be the timeframe for the initial introduction and use of ceramics by prehistoric groups inhabiting the Fort Carson region.

Another interesting trend during this period appears to be an increased diversity of tool types and evidence for more intensive use of some of the locales as residential bases. In addition to this, ground stone frequencies were found to be much higher at Recon John, Skeeter Shelter, and at 5PE00008 (Swan 2009; Zier et al. 1996; Zier 1989). While a slightly greater diversity of lithic-reduction techniques were observed at Gilligan's Island, no noticeable difference in the quantity or diversity of tools were documented (Anderson 2008), which indicates that the more intensive use of these shelters was not pervasive throughout all Developmental sequences excavated thus far. In fact, a reduction in artifact diversity and quantity at Gooseberry led the investigators to suggest a possible reduction in site use intensity (Kalasz et al. 1993). What this may mean for population dynamics is uncertain, and further excavations at Gooseberry may show that this trend is simply due to the limited areal extent of the testing work completed up to now.

Additional sites are present on Fort Carson that exhibit radiocarbon data and sparse diagnostic materials to indicate occupation during the late Developmental period (5EP00056, 5EP01080, 5EP01192, 5PE00056, 5PE00649, and 5PE00868). However, the major occupation period at these locales and the vast majority of the temporal diagnostics point to more intensive use during the Diversification period (Charles et al. 2001; Sherman and Zeidler 2010; Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier and Kalasz 1985; Zier et al. 1988). Given the limited vertical and horizontal extent of these earlier occupational sequences, and in the case of Ocean Vista (5PE00868), evidence of mixed and bioturbated strata (Zier et al. 1988), it is impossible to discern the extent and functional use of the locales during this earlier timeframe. At Mary's Fort (5PE00649), the Developmental use of the site was defined by a distinct stratum in one test unit, where a plainware sherd that exhibited very different attributes from the Diversification period ceramic assemblage was recovered (Zier and Kalasz 1985). The additional finding of Scallorn projectile point variants at many of these sites supports the radiocarbon data obtained, to suggest an initial occupation of these major open architectural and open camp resources during the later portion of the Developmental. This may indicate the changes in settlement patterns and possibly subsistence practices of the Diversification, began during the late Developmental period, with the full shift in technology as it

pertains to increased use of Washita points and ceramic technology being visible in the archaeological record by the start of the Diversification period at 900 B.P.

As discussed for the Late Archaic period, the dated Developmental components on Fort Carson are largely restricted to sheltered resources, making open sites with intact deposits, such as 5EP06016, crucial resources for defining changing landscape use patterns during the period. Spatial patterning of these dated occupations, along with architectural and ceramic sites is of a similar result to Late Archaic land use, which is not surprising given that these are the resource-rich areas of Fort Carson. The major area where evidence of Developmental period occupation is seen is along the entire length of Turkey Creek, with an extension into the north along Little Turkey. The remainder of the resources are found within the higher elevation canyons within the Booth, Timber, and Wild Mountain uplifts, along with a few others along Red and Beaver Creeks. Only one outlier was identified from this analysis, which consists of an open camp that lies on the cuesta to the east of Wild Horse Park.

E1.1.3.2 Diversification Period 900–500 B.P.

The beginning of the Diversification period is identified by the construction of larger multi-room enclosure structures and a more sedentary lifestyle for the inhabitants of the Arkansas River basin. Two phases within the Diversification, the Apishapa and the Sopris appear to be related, but also seem to have differing cultural ties and influences. The Apishapa populations show a strong influence from the eastern Plains Village people and the Sopris seem to have maintained ties to the Puebloan Southwest. Many investigators believe these two phases represent a common origin and subsequent split due to the external influences described (Kalasz 1988; Lintz 1984; Mitchell 1997; Wood and Bair 1980; Zier and Kalasz 1999:189; Zier et al. 1988). Early dates for some of these sites (Cramer, Mary's Fort, Ocean Vista, and Avery Ranch) and possible multi-component occupations with earlier Developmental corner-notched points and other artifacts suggest the transition between these two periods may have been gradual and due to changes in local population lifeways through time (Gunnerson 1989; Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier and Kalasz 1985; Zier et al. 1988). However, many of these investigators also documented disturbed contexts between Developmental and Diversification materials, making differentiation between the two periods difficult to separate. Due to this, Zier (1991:191) has suggested that some of these architectural features may have been reused and occupied for many years, spanning these two periods of the Late Prehistoric stage. Additionally, these two phases should not be considered to represent the only groups living in southeastern Colorado during this time.

With the exception of changes in some projectile forms and the apparent increase in ceramic use, technology during the Diversification did not differ from the preceding period. Small, side-notched projectile points (e.g., Washita/Reed), most notably at Apishapa phase sites, dominate assemblages in contrast to the corner-notched points of the Developmental. Sopris phase sites, however, still exhibit small, corner-notched points similar to these earlier types. This may be due to differences in subsistence strategy (Wood and Bair 1980; Zier and Kalasz 1999). Puebloan and other southwestern ceramic wares are found throughout southeastern Colorado, but are more indicative of Sopris phase sites, whereas the local cord-marked ceramics of the Apishapa are the primary types recovered in those contexts. Subsistence strategies during the Diversification are changing, with evidence of increasing sedentism and horticulture. Although maize horticulture was obviously taking place, the level of reliance on this crop is uncertain, as a variety of wild plant resources are still abundant in the archaeological record (Van Ness 1986).

While the changes seen in the Diversification may be partially due to geomorphic processes and a relatively small sample size of excavated components (n = 12), the vast majority of the

resources tied to this period are in open settings (n = 23) rather than sheltered locales (n = 7). The majority of these sites are also architectural (n = 18), with open camp, open lithic, or sheltered camps that contain associated Diversification period diagnostic artifacts and ceramics totaling 10. Two other sites contain possible architectural elements, but the tie to prehistoric utilization is uncertain. 5EP01080 (The Winterfat Site) is an open camp; however, excavations in 1999 revealed possible remnant post holes, but a structural element has not been confirmed (Charles et al. 2001). The other resource, 5EP02524, exhibits numerous isolated free-standing structures, but they also contain evidence of military use or possibly re-use, with modern debris strewn throughout the site area. The dated Diversification period occupation of this site lies within a stratum well below the level of these potential architectural units, making any definitive statements as to the origin of these structures difficult to ascertain. Charles et al. (1999) suggest that these are likely military, based on test excavations of 4 of the 17 structures recorded. Only with a larger sample size of excavated and dated occupations of the Diversification period can this trend in open setting settlement patterns be more confidently ascertained. It should also be stated that preservation of earlier temporal periods within these settings are not as likely and should be a factor when considering possible changes in prehistoric lifeways during this interval.

Only 6 resources, which lack architecture or definitive dated occupations, were identified that included typical Diversification period projectile point styles (namely Washita), as well as ceramics. These sites consisted of open lithic (n = 4), open camp (n = 1), and sheltered camp (n = 1) types, with all but one of these exhibiting cord-marked sherds. One of the open lithics contained plainware sherd types only. Of these, 3 of the 6 contain evidence for subsurface potential (5FN00292, 5PE00323, and 5PE01044) and along with the ceramic sites that suggest a more Developmental use, are key components that could help address the changing role of ceramic technology during these time frames.

With the exception of architectural sites, which have associated radiocarbon data (n = 6), there are 12 resources that either contain associated diagnostic projectile points and potential ceramics, or an aggregated type of village setting that is typical for the Diversification period, and more specifically, the Apishapa phase in this region. Only 5 of the 12 exhibit isolated-freestanding stone enclosures (n = 2), single rockshelters with enclosures constructed along the driplines (n = 2), or a boulder abutment structure (n = 1). Each one of these contained Washita point variants in association with the freestanding units, also containing un-stemmed P50 types (Anderson 1989). The remaining 7 locales all exhibited multiple structures or single large wall alignments that indicate population aggregation and/or association with the Apishapa. In the case of the latter, 5PE00060 contains a single large wall alignment with potential smaller enclosure structures along its length that is identical to the configuration of the excavated and dated components of Apishapa sites, such as Mary's Fort (5PE00649) and Avery Ranch (5PE00056) (Charles et al. 1999). Associated temporal diagnostics included an un-stemmed P49 projectile (Anderson 1989), as well as cord-marked sherds. While possible and definitive agglutinated structures were noted at only 3 of the remaining sites, all of these exhibited multiple freestanding stone enclosures with a tight spatial relationship. One of the most impressive structures is at 5PE00926 (Susie's Place West), which exhibits a 6-room agglutinated stone enclosure that overlooks Turkey Creek. Several of these resources contain potential for further data and more concrete chronological data to support the likely Apishapa association of these village settings is likely to be gained. Four of these architectural sites (5PE00889, 5PE00926, 5PE01606, and 5PE02940) are also located on small, isolated buttes or narrow promontories, with wall remnants and cairns constructed along the cliff edges that may indicate an additional defensive purpose (Charles et al. 1999; Charles et al. 2000).

Of the Diversification period dated occupations: 5 are open architectural, 3 are open camps, 2 are sheltered camps, 1 is a sheltered architectural, 1 is a bison kill, and the final one is 5EP02524. The latter contains architectural remains, but the temporal period of use is still very questionable and it can only be classified as an open lithic at this time. The bison kill (5EP04989) consists of a single individual with two Washita projectile points found in direct association. Collagen dates from the bone provided a Diversification date for the remains. However, no evidence of butchering was found on the recovered portion of the skeleton, which included a scapula and humerus. This led the investigators to suggest that this kill site likely represents the remains of an injured animal that was lost by prehistoric hunters and went unharvested (Sherman and Zeidler 2010). While 5PE01610, a sheltered camp, may be shown to contain more of a Diversification assemblage in the future; no diagnostic artifacts have been recovered and a transitional Developmental date was obtained. As this date is closer to a Developmental range, this site is included in previous culture history discussions, but a Diversification use cannot be discounted at this time (Charles et al. 2001). 5PE03281 was excavated in 2004; however, the main feature was found to be largely deflated. This feature is still uncertain as to function, but it included hundreds of heavily heat-exposed debitage specimens and approximately 97 cord-marked sherds within a 3.9-x-3.6-m area. The presence of associated FCR, ash, or charcoal was not reported. An AMS date on one of the ceramics returned a Diversification period date and Washita projectile points were also surface collected. Unfortunately, no other evidence for subsurface remains was identified and the remainder of the surface assemblage was rather sparse (Chidley 2004).

The excavated components of the remaining 9 dated occupations revealed much more substantial data than the previous and includes 5 open architectural, 2 open camps, 1 sheltered camp, and 1 sheltered architectural. While a few of these locales exhibit only a few features, the majority of these resources are complex habitation sites of considerable use intensity. The most impressive of these sites include the open architectural sites of Avery Ranch (5PE00056) and Ocean Vista (5PE00868), where intact structural elements were uncovered (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier et al. 1988). At the former, a large C-shaped stone alignment (Structure 1) encloses a 16-x-10-m area with the open end composed of the canyon rim. Intact construction from the excavations in this structure revealed that one or two upright slabs lined the main wall, with horizontally stacked stone utilized to buttress the upright slabs. These uprights were also found to be placed in dug out trenches or within crevices in the bedrock for stabilization. Two shallow earthen-basin hearths were identified within the structure interior and the feature was interpreted to be an open-air communal work area, where a diverse array of functional tool types were recovered. In addition, another architectural unit (Structure 2) was identified, with a group of 11 thermal features identified further to the east of the structures. Structure 2 was found to represent wall alignments in association with a hexagonal footprint of postholes that measured 4–4.5 m in diameter. Some of the postholes were collared with sandstone slabs and one post contained a bison bone that was utilized as a shim. The finding of daub throughout the structure, some with grass impressions, indicates a larger wooden frame superstructure was constructed on top of the wall alignments that extend between the posts. The interior exhibited evidence of a prepared clay floor and 2 hearth features were also identified. Along with cord-marked sherds (primarily) and Washita projectile points, Avery Ranch contains some of the key attributes that has been used to define the Apishapa phase (Zier and Kalasz 1999). Floral plant use in these features indicates a broad vegetal subsistence base that was primarily composed of wild food stuffs and minimal evidence for maize horticulture. These wild plant species include large amounts of goosefoot with juniper, hedgehog cactus, pinyon pine, and purslane also documented (Zier et al. 1988).

At both 5PE00063 and 5PE00649 (Mary's Fort), identical C-shaped wall alignments are represented with similar artifacts identified from these more minimal test excavation projects (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier and Kalasz 1985). However, these complex habitations may have a

slightly different configuration, as an exterior isolated stone enclosure structure is documented at Mary's Fort and Renaud has described additional architectural units that are not seen during the present day, with his work for the University of Denver (DU). In his description, he discusses 2 stone enclosure structures being located within the interior of the wall alignment, with an additional 3 isolated freestanding structures located nearby. An additional wing wall was also noted as extending off of the C-shaped alignment and connecting with one of the exterior structures (Zier and Kalasz 1985:53). No other structural elements have been observed at 5PE00063; however, similar architectural units as those documented at Avery Ranch and Mary's Fort may exist in subsurface contexts. In addition, 5EP00056 exhibits similar wall alignments; though, these are configured in a slightly different pattern. Located along the rim of a large cuesta landform to the north of these other sites, this resource exhibits a double-wall alignment spaced approximately 3.3 m apart (Sherman and Zeidler 2010:3-55). These walls show a slight curvature, but primarily run along the edge of the cuesta rim with another wall alignment extending off to the south. These walls have been interpreted as structural components with 2 shallow refuse pits or middens identified during excavation (Sherman and Zeidler 2010). However, the differences in the configuration of these alignments may indicate a slightly different functional use and further excavations may help to further define these features in the future. The middens produced evidence of charred goosefoot, cocklebur, chokecherries, and maize. Along with a fairly diverse tool assemblage, this supports a potential functional use as more of a residential base, as suggested by Sherman and Zeidler (2010).

The remaining open architectural site is Ocean Vista (5PE00868), which contained no surface evidence of structural features. Excavations were focused towards the southern end of the site, where surface ash staining and the densest concentration of artifacts were identified. These test units uncovered an intact subsurface stone enclosure that appears to be an isolated, freestanding structure. However, the entire extent of the feature was not excavated and it may represent an agglutinated form. Several intact upright slabs were found along the wall construction with remnant posts (both collared and un-collared) and a daub layer that indicates a larger mud or clay-packed superstructure was constructed from perishable organics. One additional feature was found to the north of the structure, which included a dug out depression and large concentration of bison bone (Feature 4). Evidence of daub and sandstone slabs within the test units that uncovered this feature suggested that another buried architectural unit was nearby or perhaps represents an extension of the structure described previously. Charred macrobotanical remains from both the stone enclosure and Feature 4 indicated Diversification period use of a large amount of goosefoot, as well as gromwell, maize, skunkbrush, pinyon pine, and purslane, along with *Poaceae* and rice grasses (Kalasz et al. 1993). Of the Apishapa phase open architectural sites that have been excavated and contain dated components, Ocean Vista is the only habitation locale on Fort Carson that does not exhibit evidence for the large C-shaped wall alignments that are prevalent at Mary's Fort, Avery Ranch, 5PE00063, and others.

Two sheltered sites have been found to date to the Diversification period on Fort Carson. This includes the sheltered camp of 5PE00008 (Two-Deer Shelter) and the sheltered architectural site known as Woodbine Shelter (5PE00904). While Two-Deer Shelter exhibited a rather thin stratum dated to this period with a minimal artifact assemblage, a bell-shaped pit was uncovered that was dug into the lower Developmental age stratum. This pit measures 33 cm wide at the neck and is at least 55 cm wide in the interior, with a maximum depth of 35 cm. Fill from the feature base produced a radiocarbon date to the Diversification, with evidence of charred goosefoot and cheno-am (goosefoot or pigweed) identified, along with sparser amounts of prickly pear, sunflower family, purslane, rose family, and *Iva* (marsh-elder or aster), as well as *Gramineae* and *Scirpus* grasses (Zier et al. 1996). The only other surface features associated with this site are the red pictograph quadruped panels that give the site its name. Woodbine Shelter contains a single

stone enclosure abutment structure within a portion of the shelter. Despite the fact that excavations outside of the structure revealed minimal deposits, excavations within and just outside the architectural unit exhibited evidence of a relatively substantial subsurface component. Two subsurface features were identified within the structure interior that indicated a wooden superstructure was constructed on top of the foundation stones. Feature 1 appears to be a deep-basin hearth, based on the depth of the fill and the presence of charred macrobotanical remains, but it could also be burned portions of the superstructure. Feature 2 is a large and partially burned log that appears to have functioned as a post support. The charred floral remains included large amounts of goosefoot, along with chokecherry, prickly pear, skunkbrush berries, and grass and forb seeds (Kalasz et al. 1993).

The remaining dated occupations include two open campsites (The Winterfat Site and Windy Ridge) that exhibit a dense and diverse surface assemblage with several features identified. Both of these locales are found on the eastern plains within the Little Fountain and Rock Creek drainage systems. The Winterfat Site (5EP01080) exhibits a distinctive buried cultural occupation surface, with a shallow pit hearth and an associated burial. Excavations also uncovered possible post holes; however, the presence of a larger architectural unit was not confirmed by the testing. Charred corn was the only floral subsistence remains documented in 1999 (Charles et al. 2001). At Windy Ridge, several cobble-filled basin hearths were excavated with charred floral remains consisting of goosefoot (primarily), hedgehog cactus, prickly pear, purslane, and one corn cob (Kalasz et al. 1993). Both of these resources exhibited cord-marked and plainware ceramics as well as Washita and Scallorn projectile point variants; however, radiocarbon data and the preponderance of the diagnostic artifacts indicate a primary occupation during the Diversification.

Faunal remains at these sites are still shown to be fairly diverse; however, a clear increase in bison specimens at these locales may reflect a more intensive use of this species in Diversification period subsistence practices, at least within the Fort Carson area. Whether this is biased to particular seasonal hunting strategies, with a broader subsistence base being taken advantage of during other parts of the year, should also be considered. At Avery Ranch, the investigators suggest the possibility that a portion of the bison remains may be from a large, single communal hunting event given the huge percentages of bison bone recovered within a small area. Butchering of the bison bone at the site also included evidence of marrow extraction and bone grease rendering (Zier et al. 1988). Only at Ocean Vista and Avery Ranch were associated bone tools or decorative items identified. These include awls, spatulate tools, a shaft straightener, a scraper, incised bone, and a bone bead at Avery Ranch and an awl and a modified bison tibia at Ocean Vista (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier et al. 1988).

Technologically, many of these sites show a highly varied and dense tool assemblage, which is not surprising given the evidence for intensive use and habitation. Overall, bifacial technology appears to be more prominent, but expedient flake tools are also common. Cobble tools and early-stage reduction cores are nearly absent. However, it should be cautioned that the majority of these excavations took place within the areas of the structural remains and separate activity areas devoted to these tasks may have gone unrecognized. Ground stone artifacts are typically of unshaped mano and slab metate types with a shaft abrader also identified at Avery Ranch (Zier et al. 1988). Local material types are more prevalent at these locales, with the only site showing larger percentages of exotics being Avery Ranch. However, these trends were only identified from the surface assemblage with excavation showing higher percentages of local sources (Zier et al. 1988). While found to be variable in quantity, every single one of the Diversification period sites exhibited ceramic technology. The majority of these exhibited either cord-marked, cord-marked obliterated, or plainware types, with both Avery Ranch and Ocean Vista showing a much broader range of vessel types (Kalasz et al. 1993; Zier et al. 1988). Avery Ranch contained at

least 14 different vessels with cord-marked, plain, polished, incised, vertical indentation, and wiping sherd variants described. In contrast, a total of 9 different sherd types were recovered at Ocean Vista to include cord-marked, incised, plain, polished, a Puebloan corrugated ware, and an unidentifiable category. The variety of ceramics at the sites may suggest a fairly-extensive trade network and at Avery Ranch may turn out to support the communal hunting activity postulated for a portion of the occupation by the investigators (Zier et al. 1988). In addition, cordage was found at Woodbine Shelter. While these items were found in association with surface packrat midden deposits and are in a disturbed context, these specimens display a z-twist that are similar to other prehistoric examples (Kalasz et al. 1993). Overall, each of these sites exhibit cord-marked ceramics and Washita projectile points as the predominant diagnostics, and along with radiocarbon data and the architectural remains represented, are consistent with an Apishapa phase cultural utilization. No evidence of the Sopris phase is currently known within the Fort Carson area, which is primarily manifested within the Trinidad Lake area to the south.

Spatial analysis of ceramic sites with only Diversification period diagnostics, stone enclosure village settings, and dated occupations have shown a tight clustering within both Booth Mountain and in the area of Turkey Creek immediately adjacent to the uplift. Other smaller cluster patterns can be seen along the Little Fountain and Rock Creek drainage systems, as well as within the headwaters of Turkey Creek near the Little Turkey confluence. Only 5 outliers were identified to this patterning and included a few isolated resources along Pierce Gulch and Red (n=2), Beaver, and Wild Horse Creeks.

E1.1.3.3 Protohistoric Period 500–225 B.P.

The Protohistoric is the last period of the Late Prehistoric stage. It is defined by the occasional direct and indirect influence by European groups, notably the Spanish, and the arrival of Athabaskan people from the north, especially the various bands of the Apache (Campbell 1969). Zier and Kalasz (1999:250) suggest the beginning of the Protohistoric period may be the overlap of the abandonment of Apishapa sites and the arrival of these Athabaskan bands. Neither event is well dated; more chronometric data is needed to identify possible interactions between these two cultures. Other tribes known to have intermittently occupied the western margin of the Central Plains in the Protohistoric to early Historic period include the Ute, Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Sioux (Jones et al. 1998).

Material cultural remains of Protohistoric age appear to be rare within southeastern Colorado. The most widely recognized diagnostic artifact is micaceous ceramic wares, which have been affiliated with various Apache groups (Baugh and Eddy 1987; Brunswig 1995; Gunnerson 1987; Hummer 1989). However, some investigators have suggested that these ware types are actually not a reliable indicator of cultural affiliation (Brunswig 1995; Gulley 2000). Projectile points recovered from Protohistoric sites and the general lithic and ground stone industries show little differentiation from earlier Diversification period sites. Point forms of Reed, Washita, Fresno, and Haskell styles have been identified within these contexts. While Avonlea projectile points have been infrequently documented within the Arkansas River basin area (e.g. Swan [2009]), these point variants have been described for the Platte River basin to the north. This technology is suggested to be antecedent to Protohistoric Apache groups (Andrefsky 1990; Campbell 1969; Kingsbury and Nowak 1980; Loendorf et al. 1996) and have been dated to the Developmental or Diversification period in the Platte River basin (Gilmore et al. 1999).

The expansion and separation of these Apachean bands and subsequent influence from other American Southwest and Plains tribes led to great variability in architecture and overall subsistence strategies. Evidence of Protohistoric structures consist of spaced-stone circles,

which are typically regarded as the remains of tipis, with additional Wickiup structure types also documented (Dodson 2012). Nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyles associated with these types of structures is known historically to have primarily relied upon bison procurement for general subsistence, with wild plant foodstuffs and other game also utilized (Zier and Kalasz 1999).

At the present time, there is minimal direct evidence of Protohistoric occupation of Fort Carson. No biographic rock art elements are known to exist and the only sites that have been affiliated with the Protohistoric are based on tentative evidence. This evidence includes various projectile points like Washita or un-stemmed varieties such as the P49 or P50 styles described by Anderson (1989), which have been identified in some Protohistoric contexts through the larger region. Only four sites exhibit more convincing attributes of a possible Protohistoric use (5EP06025, 5EP06180, 5PE00318, and 5PE00326). Two of these resources exhibit micaceous wares, which Gunnerson (1969) suggests is diagnostic to a post-A.D. 1550 timeframe (Burton 2012; Owens 2015a). The other two either contain a spaced-stone circle feature of greater than 5 m in diameter that may indicate a post-horse utilization (Owens 2015a) or a piece of worked glass that was found in association with a lithic assemblage, with no evidence of later dated historic items (Burton and Rodgers 2010). With additional rock art studies and more dated components, a larger Protohistoric use of the installation is likely to be demonstrated.

E1.2 Historic Period

E1.2.1 Introduction and Objectives

The publication *Fort Carson: A Tradition of Victory* (Socha and Posner 1972) details the development of the installation beginning in 1941. It also discusses the units which served at Fort Carson from 1941 through 1975. However, details of the history of the area preceding the U.S. Army acquisition of the land are sparse. There are numerous historic archival resources that cover aspects of the area encompassed today by Fort Carson. However, the only specific synthesis of historic data related to Fort Carson was the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) produced by Centennial (Zier et al. 1987). As part of this synthesis, a comprehensive catalog of all the land entries on Fort Carson was generated (Zier et al. 1987: Appendix E). Centennial documented 1,735 land entries filed between 1865 and 1965 on Fort Carson. This information provided a reliable dataset to investigate the general patterns of historical land use on Fort Carson. Recent efforts have shown that there are differences between these data and the data in the Colorado Tract Books (FamilySearch 2016) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Government Land Office (GLO) Records website (U.S. Department of the Interior [DOI], BLM GLO 2016). However, these differences are insignificant when considering the broader patterns that Centennial discovered in the data. Here we draw on those aspects of the HPP that relate to the historic resources discovered as part of this project. This work seeks to expand upon knowledge of the human presence during the historic period, between circa 1540 and circa 1940, duplicating the chronological and thematic format used in the state historic contexts (Church et al. 2007; Mehls 1984; Mehls and Carter 1984) and the PCMS Cultural Resources Survey Report (Owens 2015b). It is not the intent of this work to repeat previous documentation, but instead to address recent discoveries learned through either archival research or field work.

E1.2.1.1 Brief Regional Historic Timeline

A brief history of exploration and settlement in this region of Colorado follows. The themes will then be examined in more detail, highlighting advances in knowledge beyond the existing Plains contexts (Christman 2011; Mehls 1984). Data gaps and unique examples from the project area will be discussed and, where possible, synthesized to produce statements about regional trends.

The historic era in southeastern Colorado began with the first entry by non-native persons; i.e. Coronado's expedition of 1540. The introduction of horses to North America by Spaniards was a watershed event that had profound effects across the continent. Acquisition of these by Native tribes, either through escape or capture, greatly changed their lifeway (Ewers 1997:207). Spain's New World Empire was based in Mexico City, but trade goods and horses diffused out from this point, possibly in advance of the explorers themselves. Spain had claimed most of the land in what is now the U.S. between the Mississippi River and the West Coast. The Spanish did not colonize Colorado, but expeditions crossed it in search of gold, Indian slaves, and to deter trespassing American or French trappers and traders.

The Native Americans who inhabited the Plains over the last 1,000 years were mostly semi-nomadic, and moved as the seasons, weather, and food resources changed. By the early 1700s, Ute and Comanche Indians moved onto the Colorado Plains, driving the extant tribes out. Around this time, the Jicarilla Apache lived south of Raton Pass, the Carlana Apache lived north of the Purgatoire River, and the Penxaye Apache frequented the area east of the Purgatoire (Schroeder 1965:57). It was a period of active trade, and Carrillo (1990:7) indicates that Puebloan traders exchanged corn, pottery, and blankets for Apachean deerskins and buffalo hides, meat, and tallow. But at the same time, the Comanches and Utes were raiding the Apaches, which interfered with trade and ultimately forced the Apaches to retreat into northern New Mexico (Christman 2011:17).

In 1821, Mexico, which included the land south of the Arkansas River in Colorado, gained independence from Spain and opened its borders to foreign trade (Friedman 1985:40). Merchants' wagons plied the Santa Fe Trail through southern Colorado, and trading posts, such as Bent's Fort, were established on the route. With the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the land south of the Arkansas River became U. S. territory.

The Colorado gold rush of 1859 brought thousands of people across the prairie to the Rocky Mountains, resulting in the formation of towns, such as Denver and Colorado City. Those individuals not successful at mining often stayed on as merchants and farmers, but settlement was slowed because of the Civil War and conflicts with the Native American tribes who called the land home. By the late 1870s, most tribes had been forced onto reservations, and settlement accelerated.

The first residents along the Fountain Creek, which flows near Fort Carson on the north and east, were Anglos who arrived in 1859 and took up farming and ranching (Fountain History Ladies 2014). The town of Fountain began to grow at the same time as Colorado City, which developed as a supply point for miners heading into the mountains through Ute Pass. A trading post had been established in modern-day Pueblo at the junction of the Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River in 1842, but following an Indian attack in 1854, the site was abandoned (History Colorado 2016a).

After the Civil War, wild herds of longhorn cattle rounded up in Texas were being driven to markets, such as at the new city of Denver, which supplied the miners. In 1866, about 260,000 head of cattle were moved north along the Goodnight Loving Trail through Pueblo and into Denver (History Colorado 2016b). Ranchers soon arrived to exploit Colorado's open range, and cattle and sheep operations were established along the creeks on the mesa between Fountain Creek and the Front Range, on what is now Fort Carson.

With the gold mining boom, stage coach routes were established along the Front Range and into the Colorado mountains in the 1860s. The construction of transcontinental railroads followed,

and this provided improved transportation and access to eastern markets, while the local Denver & Rio Grande line improved access for local infrastructure. Settlers on the plains were no longer as isolated from services and society. As more people began to arrive and settle in Colorado, they fenced their parcels with barbed wire to keep others' cattle out. The days of the open range were over.

Settlers began arriving in El Paso and Pueblo Counties in the late 1850s. They took up land along the few perennial streams and watering holes that were present, and along the wagon roads near and between the developing towns. Land claims were predominantly Sale-Cash Entries prior to 1900, with some use of homestead claims, scrip and other land laws (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Changes to the laws after 1908 allowed for enlarged homestead claims and shorter residency requirements, but it was the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 (SRHA 1916) and the ability to claim an entire section of land that seems to have caused the most settlement. The development of reservoirs near Turkey Creek, between 1900 and the 1920s, stimulated settlement south of what is now Fort Carson.

Industrialization further changed the landscape. Booster clubs pushed for the development and maintenance of public roads. The internal combustion engine became commonplace in the 1920s. The U.S. Government encouraged oil and natural gas prospecting in order to find sources of these valuable commodities. On what is now Fort Carson, a regional railroad was constructed to several quarries known as Stone City, from which sandstone, limestone, and clay were mined for use in construction in Pueblo and at other places (Bowers 2005; Carrillo et al. 1991; Johns 2010). Earlier placer claims had been made on the installation, and red sandstone was quarried and used in construction in Colorado Springs in the late 1800s (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland [NARA] 24 June 1891:Womack Land Patent [LP] 071407).

E1.2.2 Spanish Exploration and French Intrusion 1540–1821

In 1535, Spain established the government seat for its colony of New Spain in Mexico City. Military expeditions were sent out against Americans and French who were intruding on what Spain regarded as their land, and punitive raids were led against Indians. Some expeditions crossed southern Colorado, but the Spanish did not establish settlements this far north.

Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's expedition of 1540–1542 took him across the American Southwest in search of the famed Cibola—the Seven Cities of Gold. He may not have passed through Colorado; though, as modern research places his route from New Mexico to Kansas via Texas and Oklahoma (Friedman 1985:136). In 1593, the expedition of Antonio Gutierrez de Humana and Francisco Leyba de Bonilla journeyed from Mexico onto the southern Great Plains. During an altercation with Humana, Leyba was killed and quickly buried without last rites. Some believe that the primary river in southeastern Colorado, El Rio de Las Animas Perdidas en Purgatoire (the River of Lost Souls in Purgatory) is named for this event (Clark 2012:xv). In 1720, Pedro de Villasur crossed southeastern Colorado en route to the Platte River in Nebraska, where French traders had become established. Villasur was ambushed by a group of Pawnee and Otoe Indians, and he and most of his men were killed (Friedman 1988:7).

The first Spanish expedition that may have crossed Fort Carson was that of Juan Bautista de Anza (Friedman 1985:32). In 1779, de Anza, supported by 600 soldiers and 200 Ute, Puebloan, and Jicarilla Apache Indians, pursued Comanche Indians through South Park, down Ute Pass, and south along the Front Range to the Wet Mountains. It was here at the foot of the mountain that bears his name that Cuerno Verde, the Comanche leader, was supposedly killed. No artifacts

or features from this expedition are known to exist. A translation of de Anza's diary from this campaign can be found online (University of Oregon 1999).

Although these expeditions passed through southeastern Colorado, no artifacts or features in Colorado have yet been found that are definitively linked to them. Artifacts dating from this period that could have been discarded or lost, such as clothing, weapons, personal items, or horse tack, are sparse and, after weathering for centuries, probably did not survive. Temporary campsites utilized by the men may have been reused by Native Americans and later travelers. The two cultural manifestations from this time period that have the greatest chance of survival are rock art and metal artifacts.

E1.2.3 American Explorers and the U.S. Army to 1877

With the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the U.S. acquired title to all of the land which drained into the Mississippi River, including eastern Colorado to the continental divide. In conflict with this, the Great Plains were home to Native American tribes, and Spain considered the plains to be their frontier. U.S. expeditions, including those led by Zebulon Pike in 1806, Stephen Long in 1820, and Ferdinand Hayden in the 1860s and 1870s, were sent out to survey and map the new resources.

E1.2.3.1 Pike's Expedition through El Paso County

In 1806, Captain Zebulon Pike led an expedition to document the southwestern portion of the new Louisiana territory and to find the headwaters of the Red River. He and several men attempted to climb the peak presiding over the Plains which would one day bear his name, Pikes Peak. They were stopped miles from the summit by waist deep snow. Pike and his men were later captured by the Spanish and imprisoned in Mexico City. His maps and journals of the trip were seized, and not recovered until the early 1900s (Jackson 1966: II 350–351).

In late November 1806, Pike and his expedition encamped along the Arkansas River near modern-day Pueblo, Colorado. He set out with three men, Doctor Robinson, and Privates Miller and Brown, to climb the high peak to the northwest, expecting to return by nightfall. They grossly underestimated the distance. Local lore is that Pike camped along the Turkey Creek drainage, near the western border of Fort Carson, en route to the peak.

An article (Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph [CSET], 13 April 1906:5), reported that Pike's map had been found in an archive in Spain. His journals were later found in Mexico, and subsequent newspaper articles provide a general account of his ascent of the mountain (Colorado Springs Gazette [CSG], 17 February 1908:1, 22 November 1931:10, 25 November 1934:8).

Guy Parker, a long-time area resident, led a party in 1906 looking for Pike's route. Parker took what he thought was the most obvious route, and in doing so, found what he thought were the cave and the lone cedar tree mentioned in Pike's journal. Fifty years later, photographs (Figure E1-2) of Parker's cave and his story were published in the newspaper (CSG, 8 April 1956:B1). Parker thought Pike crossed modern-day SH 115 at Dead Man's Canyon on his ascent, and continued northwest for several miles, before going up Little Turkey Creek to a cave, a mile and a half from the David Ranch. No mention was made of artifacts or inscriptions being found, and the only factor tying this cave to Pike was its general location. On the 150th anniversary of Pike's ascent, a historic marker was placed in Dead Man's Canyon, along SH 115, near Pike's supposed route (CSG, 15 March 1956:13). The marker no longer stands, as the highway was realigned in the 1970s.

Another cave mentioned in the 150th anniversary newspaper article (CSG, 8 April 1956:B1) as possibly being used by Pike on his descent was a "shelving rock" on the Downing Ranch on Lytle Road (Figure E1-3). This same cave was identified by Parker as being on Turkey Creek (CSG, 23 September 1906:11).

In 2004, a local lawyer tried to determine Pike's route. John Michael Murphy sent out hiking teams, in winter, and deduced that Mt. Rosa met the criterion for the peak that was reached. Murphy also toured parts of Fort Carson to try and locate the valley where Pike's crew had "encamped under a shelving rock" as they descended a creek back to their camp on the Arkansas (CSG, 25 April 2004:1). While Murphy thought the "shelving rock" cave would be an excellent candidate, no artifacts were found within this shelter to substantiate its use by Pike.

Though Pike attempted to climb the peak later named for him, the summit of Pikes Peak was not reached until 1820, when visited by men of the Long expedition. Led by Major Stephen Long, the party sought to locate the headwaters of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers in Colorado. Longs Peak in Rocky Mountain National Park is named for the Major, though that peak was not summited until 1868, by a member of John Wesley Powell's surveying crew.

In July 1820, while the rest of the Long expedition encamped near modern-day Manitou Springs, party Naturalist Edwin James, Army Private Joseph Verplank, and baggage master Zachariah Wilson, ascended the peak to the summit (James 1823:362). Major Long suggested the peak be named after Mr. James, but the peak was known by a number of names until the late 1850s when the popular phrase of the 1858–1859 gold rush, "Pikes Peak or Bust," pushed that name to the forefront.


SECTION B COLORADO SPRINGS—SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1956 SECTION B

THE CAVE ON LITTLE TURKEY CREEK — After a 50-year search for another possible cave, Guy Parker, rancher living south of Colorado Springs, says he is certain that this is the one mentioned by Pike in his diary.

Figure E1-2: Cave on Little Turkey Creek (CSG, 8 April 1956: B1).



SHELVING ROCK — This shelving rock, on the R. R. Downing ranch on the Lytle Road, Guy Parker believes to be the one alluded to by Pike as a place of encampment while approaching Pikes Peak. From this point Black and Stroud Mountains can be plainly seen, and over the saddle between them is discernible the snow-capped summit of Almagre Mountain, south of Pikes Peak. (Gazette Telegraph Photo)

Figure E1-3: Shelving Rock on Lytle Road (CSG, 8 April 1956: B1)

E1.2.4 Traders and Trappers 1800–1858

Beyond the military surveys, the first Anglo-Americans to venture into eastern Colorado were fur trappers, and traders, who became established by the early nineteenth century (Table E1-1). Spanish authorities continued to encourage New Mexico traders to come to Santa Fe, though American traders were not usually welcome (Zier et al. 1987). Then, after the Mexican Revolution, the Mexican government established active trade with the Americans (Mehls and Carter 1984:II-3).

Table E1-1: Significant Dates for Traders and Trappers in Colorado

Date	Event
Circa 1803	Hunting and trapping in the American West commences after the U.S. acquires title to Louisiana and parts west. Buffalo hides and beaver pelts are in demand (Friedman 1985:33).
1811	The Oregon Trail passes north of Colorado and is laid out by trappers and traders, and then are cleared for wagons in the 1830s. Migration is heaviest from 1846 to 1869.
1821	Jacob Fowler notes a large camp of Kiowa Indians on the Arkansas River (near the present day Otero County line) that are joined by Comanche, Arapaho, Cheyenne, and other tribes, to number between 9,000 and 14,000 people (Gunnerson and Gunnerson 1988:14).
1821	William Becknell sets out from Missouri to trade with the Comanche, but learning of the new opportunities, proceeds to Santa Fe. The old trade route across the Colorado plains becomes known as the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail (Taylor 1971:3).
Circa 1832	William Bent builds a trading post on the Arkansas River, and instigates an attack on trader John Gantt to drive him out of business (Friedman 1985:45).
Circa 1834	On the advice of Cheyenne Indians, Bent builds a new adobe fort and trading post near present-day La Junta (Friedman 1985:45).

Date	Event
1835	Colonel Dodge meets with Cheyenne, Arapaho, Gros Ventre, Comanche, Pawnee, Arikara and Blackfoot Indians at Bent's Fort. He passes out peace medals (Lavender 1972:170–174).
1846	The Mexican-American War cuts off trade to Santa Fe.
Circa 1849	The Cherokee or Trappers' Trail links Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming, and passes along the Front Range between Pueblo, Denver, and Fort Collins.

E1.2.4.1 The Bent's Stockade Myth and the Andrews Ranch

Archival research suggests that before the Bent brothers opened their famed trading post near modern-day La Junta in circa 1834, they had an earlier stockade. Along with their partner, Ceran St. Vrain, they established a stockade on the north bank of the Arkansas River between Pueblo and Canon City, perhaps as early as 1826 (Lavender 1954:404). The remains of this earlier post have never been found, and all traces have likely been erased by episodic flooding of the river.

A persistent myth, published as *Bent's Stockade Hidden in the Hills* by C. W. Hurd (1960), shares one man's opinion about a line of juniper post stumps found on a 1870s-era homestead on present-day Fort Carson. Hurd spent years scouring the banks of the Arkansas River looking for evidence of Bent's Stockade, which may have had a row of sharpened upright posts enclosing a central yard. When a rancher found a row of old stumps some 20 miles (mi) north of the river in the 1950s, Hurd was convinced that these were the remains of the Bent's stockade wall. The site, 5PE00064, has been evaluated by several archaeologists (Barnes 2005; Charles et al. 1999; Owens 2015a; Withers 1964; Zier and Kalasz 1985), and always with the same results. It is the homestead of DeForest H. Andrews, established circa 1870. The site also contains evidence of use by prehistoric people, but has no evidence for use from the 1820 to 1830 period. There are no artifacts or features that date from the 1820s, and the masonry fireplace bonded with cement places it much later in time.

Today, the rows of post stumps still exist, but are largely buried. If these are the remains of a stockade/corral, they postdate 1874, as they are not shown on the original Township survey map (Wetmore 1874). The stockade could have been built by a subsequent landowner, or it may be that it was built by one of Robert K. Potter's enterprises: the Turkey Creek Stone, Clay, and Gypsum Company or the Colorado-Kansas Railroad. Zier et al. (1987:31) shows a picture of what he and Carrillo et al. (1991:28) indicate is a grading camp for the Colorado-Kansas Railway dated from circa 1911 to circa 1912. This camp has a large circular stockade made of posts embedded side by side in the ground. However, Brad Bowers indicates that this picture is one of many taken in 1908 when the engineer came to survey and lay out the rail line (Brad Bowers, personnel communication 2016). Mr. Bowers noted that the picture actually depicts a freight camp set up at the Stone City quarries for the transportation of stone and supplies prior to the railroad's construction. Regardless, this is exactly the kind of construction of the stockade at the Andrews homestead. It is possible a similar camp was established at the remains of the Andrews homestead, as the same formations found at Stone City outcrop along Turkey Creek; Potter may have planned additional extensive mining in the area of this site.

The GLO Tract Book (Vol. 2 Image 228) shows that in May, 1877, DeForest Henry Andrews filed a claim on 160 ac of land along Turkey Creek (FamilySearch 2016). He commuted this to a Sale-

Cash Entry and paid $200 for the parcel in 1883. A faint penciled-in entry in the Tract Book may show an unofficial claim by Andrews in 1870.

Andrews' claim was for portions of Sec.19 and Sec.30, T18S R66W. This township was first surveyed by the GLO in 1872. The surveyor's field notes mention details of the landscape across the township, and note that there were two stock men located on Turkey Creek. No mention was made of a fort. One of the stock men was Andrews, whose house and corral appear on the surveyor's map, which was issued in 1874 (Wetmore 1874).

The other early settler of lower Turkey Creek was Eugene Sullivan, who settled 1 mi south of Andrews in Sec.31 in 1873 (Ancestry 2016). Sullivan was born in Illinois in 1847 and appears on the 1880 census as a stock raiser (Ancestry 2016) in northern Pueblo County. Eugene was the brother of John T. Sullivan, who had been a longtime friend of Andrews.

Andrews is mentioned in the Daily Central City Register (4 June 1869:4) as working at the Jones lode in Nevada City with his partner, a Mr. Sullivan, (John T). This partnership was dissolved in 1870 (Daily Register Call, 25 August 1870:4); however, this was not the end of their collaboration. The two men moved to Turkey Creek and acquired land to start a cattle operation. The Pueblo Colorado Weekly Chieftain ([CWC], 9 March 1871:3) noted that "Sullivan and Andrews" were delinquent on property taxes for 1870. Sullivan and Andrews owned the Falls Ranch located about 2.5 mi up Turkey Creek from the Booth Ranch, which was situated at the mouth of Booth Gulch (Pueblo Colorado Daily Chieftain [CDC], 15 July 1876:4). It seems likely that Eugene Sullivan was a partner from the beginning of the operation. Nonetheless, he was involved by 1873, when he filed his claim. The Falls Ranch was described as five good stock ranches covering miles of range, with 500 head of cattle (CDC, 16 June 1874:3). The ranch extended up Turkey Creek for 4 mi, past Sullivan Canyon and Sullivan Park, which are likely named after the Sullivan brothers. Interestingly, John T. Sullivan carved his name on a rock pillar just north of the mouth of Sullivan Canyon in 1877. Over the years, hundreds of other names were added to this formation which was recorded as site 5PE00903.

Andrews and the Sullivan brothers were partners for many years. The Andrews' family documents indicate that he and John T. Sullivan would split time at the ranch—with each being in residence for a year—then switching off (Jerry Fogg, personal communication 2015). However, it seems likely that Eugene took over most of the ranching responsibility after he joined the operation, as John and DeForest are noted as being involved with mining in other parts of Colorado. In fact, Andrews maintained a residence near Central City, Colorado, in the 1870s, and did not live continually at his ranch (Central City Weekly Register, 8 June 1878:4). Andrews and Sullivan executed a quitclaim deed with Raynolds Cattle Company in 1884, for 18,000 ac in Pueblo and El Paso Counties; though, land records show that they owned only a tiny portion of this range (Pueblo County Deed Books, 3 January 1884). Like many other early ranches in the region, Andrews and the Sullivan brothers were controlling a sizable portion of open range by owning one of the few available water sources for miles around located along the Turkey Creek.

E1.2.5 Gold Rush and Territorial Days 1858–1878

Although first observed decades earlier, news of the gold discovered in 1858 near present-day Denver spread east, and tens of thousands of people soon arrived with hopes of striking it rich. When gold was later found in the Colorado Mountains, supply centers grew at access points in the mountain passes, near Pueblo, Colorado City, and Denver. As the population grew, the Colorado Territory was created in 1861 from portions of surrounding territories, including Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah. Colorado became a state in 1876.

Speculation drove some land settlement. The mining notes in a newspaper article (CSG, 5 February 1876:2) report that rich deposits of precious metals could underlie the granite found along Turkey Creek, and a number of land claims had been staked there. Perhaps this is why Andrews and Sullivan initially claimed land on Turkey Creek. Unfortunately for stockholders, the mining claims in El Paso and Pueblo counties did not produce precious metals. Excerpts from a letter by George H. Stone to the editor of the *Engineering & Mining Journal* (McGraw-Hill Publishing Company 1893:17) read:

Sir: Lately there has been quite a rush of prospectors into the region south and southeast of Pike's Peak, and they have organized a new mining district, including the upper valleys of Turkey and Red Creeks, and some of the adjacent territory. The Pink Eye lode, as it is called, seems to attract considerable attention…As one goes over the Pike's Peak region he will find that almost every mass of sandstone enclosed between walls of granite has been located and more or less explored. Thus, near Green Mountain Falls, up the Ute Pass, shafts up to 100 ft deep have been sunk in rocks of this kind at least to their contact with granite.

The Pink Eye Mine was located in Sec.30, T16S R67W, 3 mi west of modern-day SH 115 in mountainous terrain (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). The mine was patented by the Lindley Mining Company in 1900. The earliest mines in the foothills of the SH 115 corridor were the Manganese and Rio Grande lodes, patented by David Harris in 1884. Other lode claims in this area continued into the 1890s, but did not extend onto the plains or modern-day Fort Carson.

Mining claims are some of the earliest recorded in the land entry data for Fort Carson (Zier et al. 1987: Appendix E). Although some minor placer gold mining likely occurred from the 1860s through the 1880s in the creeks that run across Fort Carson, this was on a meager scale compared to that in the mountains to the west; there are no documented historic resources specifically related to this activity. Mining for stone and clay also likely occurred on Fort Carson lands prior to the end of the 1800s; however, there is little archival documentation and no known resources from this period. Most of the documented mining on Fort Carson lands appears to be associated with quarries around Stone City that began to be used around 1906 (see Industry Section 1.2.11) (Carrillo et al. 1991; Zier et al. 1987:2-113 to 2-119).

Eliza Womack proved up placer claims for the Surprise and Sun View sites in 1891 (NARA 24 June 1891: Womack LP 071407). These claims are partially on present-day Fort Carson along Dead Man's Canyon and Little Fountain Creek, near the Womack family home, the Sun View Ranch. Though Eliza's brother, Bob Womack, is credited with discovering gold at Cripple Creek in 1891, the placer patent for her Sun View mine shows that the land was used to quarry sandstone and limestone.

Sam Womack, and his son Bob, came west in 1861 to avoid the Civil War. They worked in the Colorado gold fields and by 1867, amassed over $10,000. After going back to Kentucky to retrieve the family, they sought open ranching land and settled along the Little Fountain Creek. Through the strategic choice of land, they were able to control the water sources on 6 mi square (^{2}) of land (Sprague 1953).

E1.2.6 Native American Conflict 1820–1880

Today, 13 Native American tribes claim cultural affiliation with Fort Carson lands, meaning that they have traditions that tie their ancestors to the region. The land which is now occupied by Fort Carson was historically part of the seasonal range of the Ute, Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Sioux tribes (Griffin 2000; Jones et al. 1998). While the Utes have inhabited the

Colorado Mountains for centuries, the other tribes are more recent arrivals to Colorado, having come here in the past 350 years or so, as they were displaced from other locations.

Though the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie recognized parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and most of the Colorado plains as the territory of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 brought about a new treaty. The Treaty of Fort Wise, signed by a few of the chiefs of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes in 1861, reduced their range to a reservation along the lower Arkansas River, to include hunting grounds in far southeastern Colorado (Fixico 2008:269). Most tribal representatives were not present at the signing and did not honor the treaty. Further conflict resulted in the eventual removal of the tribes to Oklahoma.

In the 1860s, the major trail systems used by Anglos saw an increase in raids and harassment by various tribes. Forts were built along these trails and U.S. troops were stationed there to patrol them, escort wagon trains, and protect settlers from predation (Friedman 1985:63). In the Pikes Peak region, several well-publicized murders occurred. On June 11, 1864, the Hungate family was killed near Box Elder Creek, 25 mi southeast of Denver, reportedly by Arapahoe warriors; though, there were no witnesses (Campbell 2014). In September of 1868, three boys, Charles Everhart, and George and Franklin Robbins, were killed and scalped on the prairie near Colorado City (today known as Old Colorado City) by Arapahoe Indians (CSG, 23 March 1972:AA10:1).

Oral histories handed down by the settlers of Fountain, the small town located just east of Fort Carson, relate stories of interaction between the settlers and Native Americans who passed through the area (Dorothy Christian Boyd, oral history interview recording and notes, 2010, Fountain Library, Fountain, Colorado). According to Dorothy Boyd, pioneer Thomas Owen was born in Rhode Island in 1832, and paid $50 for the privilege of throwing his bag in a wagon and walking to Colorado in about 1858. He settled along the banks of Little Fountain Creek, near the modern-day Ray Nixon Power Plant. Even after his house was constructed, he would sleep in the willow thickets at night, in case the Indians tried to ambush him. Owen is said to have worked at the Charter Oak Ranch raising hay for the U.S. Government.

In an interview conducted with Robert Wilfley, he stated that his father and a partner purchased the Charter Oak Ranch in 1902 (Robert D. Wilfley, oral history interview recording and transcript, 10 October 1974, Penrose Library Special Collections, Colorado Springs, Colorado). The ranch was located on 8,000 ac between Little Fountain and Rock Creeks, and had a large meadow. There was an old grout building on the ranch that Wilfley thought had been used as an U.S. Army fort at one time. In the loft had been found old pack saddles, with “U.S. Frontier Army” stamped on their sides. Even though there were not actual military forts in the Fountain Valley region, there were fortified homes or buildings, some with tall grout and rock walls for protection (Fountain History Ladies 2014). Howbert (1925) relates how citizens of El Paso County built fortified places in the middle 1860s as protection from attacks by Indians.

When she was 19 years old, Lydia Roberts Bell came west from Missouri with her parents in 1864, and settled in the Fountain Valley. She recalled seeing many Ute Indians camped in the valley (CSGT, 1 January 1928:5). Excerpts of her memories on the Indians include:

[The Utes] would often come to the house and ask for biscuits, but when summer came they moved back to the mountains. Later on the Plains Indians, the Cherokees and Arapahoes, came in, stealing horses and cattle and killing people and burning houses. They scalped three boys who were out with their cows near Colorado City. All the families forted up. The government furnished ammunition to the citizens, and they went after the Indians and captured them at Sand Creek.

E1.2.7 Anglo- and Hispanic-American Conflict 1848–1865

Southeastern Colorado seems to represent an exception to typical patterns of ethnic interaction across the west during the incorporation of the region into the nation. Hispanic populations out of New Mexico and Anglo and French traders used the area and established forts prior to 1848. Due to Ute aggression and tension between Mexico and the U.S. leading to war in 1848, permanent settlement did not occur until the founding of the towns of Garcia and San Luis in 1849 and 1851, respectively. After the War, U.S. military forts, primarily Fort Massachusetts and Fort Lyons, provided protection to settlers and Hispanic and Anglo settlement flourished. Trinidad, for example, quickly grew as Anglo-American settlers joined Hispanic settlers. The town of Trinidad was incorporated in 1866 by both Hispanic and Euro-Americans, although the majority of the population was Hispanic.

In many areas across the west, including much of Colorado, ethnicity and other identity differences—such as religion—seemed to lead to segregation, mistrust, discrimination, and even conflict. Certainly there were instances of such behavior in southeastern Colorado, but these seem to have happened early and been isolated. The most notable instance is the Trinidad War that began on Christmas 1867, when an Anglo stage driver, a Mr. Blue, broke the leg of a Mexican (presumably meaning Mexican citizen) that he challenged in a wrestling match (Friedman 1985:66–67). An angry crowd of Hispanics went after Blue and he shot and killed one of the pursuers. Blue was arrested and put under protective custody by the Hispanic Sheriff Juan Gutierrez. Anglo friends forced a deputy sheriff to release Blue, who held up with his friends in a hotel until escaping town. A gunfight broke out between the fugitives and a large crowd of Hispanics who sought to recapture Blue. The U.S. Army arrived in town to quell the situation allowing civic leaders on both sides to negotiate and lay the foundation for better relations between the two ethnic factions.

The Trinidad War appears to have been a pivotal moment that established a pattern of cooperation and integration among ethnic groups for the region. If so, these relations were built on the unique history of the area as a cultural crossroads that began with the early mountain men and trappers like Dick Wootton, and men involved with the opening of the Santa Fe Trail like St. Vrain and the Bent brothers. These early Anglo entrepreneurs forged strong economic and familial relationships with Hispanics and Native Americans out of necessity.

Still, there was a segment of the Hispanic population that clung to their Mexican heritage and felt disenfranchised by the changes brought about by U.S. acquisition of the region. The Espinosas were one such extended family of Hispanic settlers who lived in south-central Colorado. They had lost family members to U.S. Navy shelling of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the Mexican-American War. They were also frustrated by the apathy of federal and state officials to provide solutions when Anglo settlers began squatting and appropriating land on their grant in Colorado (Legends of America 2015). They may also have had issue with the new laws and taxes that came when their land was acquired by the U.S. (Price 2013). Regardless, two Espinosa brothers led a band of their cousins on a killing spree, in 1863, through southern Colorado.

One of their victims was Henry Harkins. Henry, a man in his middle 50s, came west to Colorado from Wisconsin, traveling with the McPherson party in 1860. He and some partners erected a saw mill in a canyon and were producing timber for the new settlers (Priest and Keeton 1931). On the evening of March 19, 1863, Henry was alone at the cabin and was murdered. Although there are various accounts of the event, the most credible one is that the other men returned to find the cabin in disarray and an axe buried in Henry's skull (Priest and Keeton 1931). At first

Indians were suspected, but it was later learned that his murder was committed by the Espinosa brothers (Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph [CSGT], 12 May 1965:A4:6).

Harkins' grave, in what is known as Dead Man's Canyon, evolved into a rural cemetery, with the addition of other area pioneers: Henry Priest, Benjamin Legg, and Millie Price, the last two being children of nearby settlers. The graves were moved a short distance in 1947 (CSG, 30 April 1947:1) when SH 115 was straightened, and are now on the western border of Fort Carson, overlooking the highway.

E1.2.8 Transportation

Tens of thousands of new residents, and those hoping to strike it rich in mining or commerce, reached Colorado by wagon or foot in the decades before 1867, when the first railroad was completed into the state. They did so by walking, taking stage coaches, or driving wagons along trails like the Santa Fe, which were part of the network established by the early traders in the region.

E1.2.8.1 Trails, Stage Lines, and Wagon Roads

Historic travel corridors in Colorado, like the Santa Fe, Cherokee, and Ute Pass trails, evolved with three things in mind: available water, ease of travel, and access to resources (Church et al. 2007:391–394). And while prehistoric and historic land use and lifeways differed, people during both periods accessed resources throughout the landscape. It should not be surprising that many historic travel corridors developed from pre-existing routes. Certainly the resources accessed and destination points likely differed; still, there are only so many potential paths between points—given the constraints of water and terrain. Further, the adoption of the horse by protohistoric and historic Ute and Plains tribes likely led these groups to choose paths more amenable to later use by American pioneers. Ute Pass, for example, was a preferred path of prehistoric and historic Native American groups, as it was a route on the plains between the resources—like Bison and seasonal plants—along the central Front Range and those in South Park. Its continued utility is evidenced by its sustained use through time to the present.

Early foot traffic, traders with pack animals, and stage coaches all needed to visit springs frequently, so trails developed by these places. Trails and wagon roads often evolved into modern roads because they had initially been established in the most logical location. Settlement and the construction of roads accelerated after the discovery of gold. Steam railroads, which crossed the state in the late 1800s, also required access to water, but chose routes where a relatively-straight track could be laid with minimal elevation changes. Many of the routes followed or paralleled the early trails, attesting to their utility. Lastly, roads and rails were needed to bring commodities to market, be it cattle, coal, or gold ore, and vast networks were built across the state.

Fort Carson: A Tradition of Victory (Socha and Posner 1972) stated that the first stage road across Fort Carson was built in 1873, connecting Denver and Canon City. However, Zier et al. (1987:2-123 to 2-124) indicate that this stage was actually constructed to connect Canon City, and the growing settlement along Beaver Creek, with Colorado Springs. Known as the Granite-Colorado City Stage, the road was constructed in 1873 by Bob Spotswood and William McClelland, but likely followed already established roads and trails. The GLO township survey maps of what is now Fort Carson, which were completed between 1865 and 1877, show a network of early wagon roads and trails, many predating 1872 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016).

An unknown number of stage stops were constructed along the route between Colorado Springs and Canon City, with likely stops at the Womack's Sun View Ranch, the Lytle homestead on Turkey Creek, the settlement of Hatten on Upper Beaver Creek, and at Glendale on Lower Beaver Creek (Zier et al. 1987:2-123 to 2-124). The locations of these stops suggest that much of the route was west of what became Fort Carson. The only known stop surviving today is that at Glendale, which is reported to have been built in 1868 by John McClure (Johns 2010).

An early stage service, operated by A. Jacobs in the 1860s, ran between Denver and Pueblo (Zier et al. 1987:2-121 to 2-122). By 1869, this line had been taken over by Barlow and Sanderson and was renamed the Denver & Santa Fe Stage Line, as it connected in Pueblo to their existing route south to Santa Fe. The route seems to have mostly run along Fountain Creek to the east of Fort Carson. However, it seems certain that at least part of the route did run through the current installation. Fitch (1914:12) described a ranch seen on the stage ride from Denver to Pueblo:

In going from Terrellville to the Geiser ranch the road led over a bluff and high mesa then dropped down into the valley of the Little Fountain. Here a wide bottom very level and in the midst of it the ranch house, stables, corrals and a large meadow of natural blue stem grass greeted the eye. This meadow produced a great quantity of fine hay perhaps a hundred tons each season. Outside the meadow was merely dry prairie. Harvey Ring managed the ranch. He lived royally, drove a fine team of white trotters and entertained like a true Colorado ranchman. The American came here as his guest until he could locate his family which was then in the East. Staying there two or three weeks he finally located on a ranch on the Arkansas River three miles west of Pueblo.

This Fitch article is referring to the Ring Ranch (also referred to as Ring's Ranche), which was located in one of the earliest settled townships in the region. Terrellville is the early name for the town of Fountain, which was platted in 1871. The town is located along the banks of Fountain Creek, 3 mi to the east. Ring Ranch, one of the oldest in the region, was established on a wide floodplain shared by the Little Fountain and Rock Creeks, where springs and large grass meadows are present. The remains of the ranch were demolished in the late 1950s to make way for a golf course (Swan et al. 2015). The golf course buildings were demolished in the 1970s and the Ammunition Holding Area, Building 9740, was built where the old maps show the ranch to have been.

Ring Ranch is labeled and shown on the original survey map of the Township in 1870 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). This map clearly shows that three buildings, forming a backwards L-shape, were present. The ranch was located between Rock and Little Fountain Creeks, a little closer to Little Fountain. Just south of the ranch, the old stage road between Deming, New Mexico, and Colorado City is shown on the north side of Little Fountain Creek. The ranch was in a good location and Mr. Ring seems to have done well. Little is known about the ranch, but the Fountain History Ladies (2014) has an unreferenced description of it:

Three miles west was the HB Ring and Co. Ranch, located between Rock Creek and the Little Fountain Creek. The main corral was 120 feet, with a stable in the corner that had stalls and feed boxes for 26 dairy cows. Along the west wall of the corral were about 10 stalls for their fine Durham bulls, the cattle numbering 61 in all. There were 82 merino bucks and over 3400 sheep in total. Mr. Ring has 45 head of horses and mules. He was building a grout house, 20 x 40 feet and two stories, with an 18 x 32 foot wing with a cellar under it. There was a bubbling spring nearby. The poultry house [25 x 50 feet] was surrounded by a 50 x 100 foot yard made with 8 foot tall pickets, driven into the ground.

E1.2.8.1.1 Cheyenne and Beaver Creek Toll Road

According to Hafen (1931:12), good roads had been a concern of Coloradoans even before the automobile age began. Good roads were uncommon outside municipalities and even within them. Private individuals, like Dick Wooton and Otto Mears, and companies built toll roads to address the demand (Church et al. 2007:399–400). Prior to the construction of the Colorado Springs to Canon City Road (see Section 1.2.8.1.1), a network of trails across modern-day Fort Carson connected the two towns, though the wagon roads were sometimes impassable. In 1875, a company sought to build a toll road connecting the two towns (CSG, 2 January 1875:2). The road would climb Cheyenne Mountain, striking Cheyenne Creek above the falls, and terminate on Beaver Creek near its head (near Victor). It would then descend to Canon City, shortening the distance between the towns by a dozen miles. A contract was let that fall for 40,000 railroad ties which would be used in construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) railroad, and which would be cut on the new Cheyenne and Beaver Creek Road (CSG, 20 November 1875:3). There would be work for 80 men and teams for 6 months. Construction on the toll road continued for years under various owners.

Of regional note is the wildfire in 1890 that consumed much of the timber on Cheyenne Mountain (CSG, 26 January 1890:1). The fire was first noticed halfway up and approximately a mile from the Dixon Toll Road, and under a gale wind, soon spread across the whole face of the mountain. William Dixon, the toll road owner at the time, was reportedly burning brush near the Bush Ranch on the lower slope, where a reservoir was being built. John Curr (see Section 1.2.9.1.2 below) dispatched men to his ranch near the mountain, as the fire seemed to be creeping southeast toward it. Snow fell that night and stopped the fire, which was the largest on Cheyenne Mountain in the previous 25 years.

Much of this road likely became part of the bed for the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek railroad, which operated between these cities from 1900 to 1920 (Sladek 1998). W. D. Corley (see Section 1.2.9.1.2 below) purchased the bankrupt Colorado Springs Cripple Creek railroad in 1922 for $370,000, tearing out the tracks, and then opening it as an auto road. He was allowed to collect tolls until 1939 to recover his costs. Ownership reverted back to the government and the route was renamed Gold Camp Road in 1940 (CSG, 6 April 1940:1:4).

E1.2.8.2 Railroads

The Union Pacific (UP) was the first railroad to come through Colorado, entering near Old Julesburg in 1867 (Church et al. 2007:406–407). It completed its tracks across the U.S. in 1869, crossing Nebraska and Wyoming. For companies striving to build transcontinental railroads, the mountains were a formidable obstacle and Colorado was avoided. The State of Colorado lobbied hard for railroad service. Governor Evans and private investors, supported by a land grant, founded the Denver Pacific Railroad, and 100 mi of track were laid to join the UP at Cheyenne, Wyoming in June, 1870 (Henderson 1926:61).

Railroad service along the Front Range offered access to transportation and commerce. The D&RG was incorporated in 1870 by General William Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, and the first tracks out of Denver were laid in July, 1871 (Bradley 1996). The D&RG initially planned to build south to El Paso, Texas, and on into Mexico. At about the same time, the Kansas Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (ATSF) railroads crossed Kansas and reached La Junta, Colorado, within two weeks of each other, in about December 1875 (Friedman 1985:86–88). Given Colorado's rugged terrain, the railroads vied for the right to build through one of the few mountain passes. The ATSF continued south towards New Mexico, obtaining exclusive rights to

Dick Wootton's toll road over Raton Pass in 1878. The D&RG, amid threats of violence, bribery, and legal wrangling, obtained the Royal Gorge route along the Arkansas River and access to the central mountains. Both the ATSF and the D&RG provided service to the town of Fountain, which became a regional shipping point for cattle, sugar beets and other goods, just east of modern-day Fort Carson (Zier et al. 1987: 2-123).

Locally, the Kansas-Colorado Railroad Company was incorporated in 1908 and intended to run from Canon City, Colorado, to Dodge City, Kansas, with a branch up Turkey Creek to Stone City (Bowers 2005; Carrillo et al. 1991:23, 25). The company soon suffered management and financial troubles, leading to reorganization in 1910. Approximately 21 mi of grade were prepared, before the company was again reorganized in 1911 as the Colorado-Kansas Railroad Company. In 1912, this company completed running rail from Pueblo to Stone City, where clay, limestone and sandstone were quarried for use in construction (Bowers 2005; Carrillo et al. 1991:31). These quarries closed in 1930, and the tracks were removed in 1958. The Beaver, Penrose and Northern Railroad was incorporated in 1909, and built to carry prospective landowners to the newly-platted town of Fremont, an irrigated development planned by Spencer Penrose and others, and now known as the town of Penrose (Johns 2010). The 6-1/2-mi spur track was only in use until 1919, before the company folded. This line ran from the confluence of Beaver Creek with the Arkansas River to Penrose and did not cross Fort Carson.

E1.2.8.3 Public Highways

A vast network of early wagon roads and trails crossed the land that became Fort Carson, as seen on early GLO survey maps (Figure E1-4). When Colorado became a state, laws were put in place to regulate the county roads (Clark 1877). The statutes stated that roads already established, except those owned by individuals or private companies, were public highways and were to be maintained by the respective counties. Roads in incorporated areas were to be maintained by the town or city, at their own expense. For each county, road overseers were elected to serve a defined district. Able-bodied male residents of the county, age 21–50 years old, were to work two days a year for the local overseer, or pay a property tax of $4 a year. Those who refused to work or pay could have their property seized by the overseer and sold.

n 1914, Dr. F. L. Bartlett of Denver presented a talk before the Good Roads Association on the history of road building in Colorado (CSG, 16 January 1914:1). His information had been gathered from old settlers, and he noted that the first stage line, the Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express, arrived in Denver on March 27, 1859. The State provided some funding to counties in the late 1880s for bridge building (also Hafen [1931:12]). In 1909, the Highway Commission was formed; however, funds were only available to map proposed routes for state highways in Colorado, which generally were developed on existing wagon roads.

In 1900, a convention on roads was held in Denver, at which the participants called for State and federal aid for roads, as well as for the use of penal labor to construct them (Hafen 1931:1–16). Less than 2 years later, on May 15, 1902, the Colorado Automobile Club was organized by some 40 auto enthusiasts from Denver. D. W. Brunton was elected club president and one of its six objectives was to campaign for good roads. The club initiated a yearly meeting on roads in 1905, at which the Colorado Good Roads Association was formed.



Figure E1-4: Survey Map of T15S R66W (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Sec. 28 and Sec. 29 are not part of the Cheyenne Shadows Golf Club on Fort Carson.

When Henry Ford began production of the Model T in 1908, affordable cars became available to the general public and automobile ownership increased dramatically. In Colorado and the west, this led to an increase in automobile organizations. The Colorado Good Roads Association, the Colorado Automobile Club, and other organizations joined forces in 1908 to push for a highway bill (Hafen 1931:1–16); they succeeded. On May 5, 1909, the Colorado General Assembly passed a law that would create a Highway Commission and provide aid for road construction.

In 1911, there were great plans to fund the Highway Commission, with one plan calling for a $10,000,000 bond (Hafen 1931:1–16). These efforts failed when voted on by the people. However, $500,000 was allocated to the Highway Commission to be divided among all the counties, with rich counties required to match $5 for each $1 in funds, and poorer counties given matching money (CSG, 29 January 1911:15). No state funds could be spent within corporate limits, and the use of convict labor for road construction was promoted.

In 1913, the commission was reorganized and the legislature approved a continuing appropriation for roads (Hafen 1931:1–16). A law requiring the registration and licensing of vehicles was also passed. In the first year of the law, some 13,135 automobiles and 2,753 motorcycles were registered. In 1914, the voters passed a mill levy tax for state highways which they increased in 1919. By 1916, the Federal Government began to distribute monies for road construction. All these developments attest to the growing importance of the automobile to American lifeways and commerce. Businesses catering to motorists developed, including service stations, motor hotels, and campgrounds.

E1.2.8.3.1 Canon City Road and Prison Labor

In 1909, construction on the Canon City Road, today known as SH 115, was begun using convict labor. There were at least two prison labor camps established along the route in El Paso County, but the location of these camps, which may have been adjacent to, or on Fort Carson, is not

known. The western boundary of Fort Carson has been surveyed, but nothing related to labor camps has been noted.

In early 1910, there were 63 convicts working on the road in Dead Man's Canyon, and another gang of 56 men was expected soon (CSG, 27 January 1910:6). The cost to El Paso County was 26 cents per inmate per day, plus material for the bridges, feed for the teams, pay for the guards, and the expense of food and housing for the guards and prisoners. The treacherous turns in Dead Man's Canyon were straightened, and the road grade reduced from 18% to 6% on the hills.

Thomas Tynan was appointed Warden of the state penitentiary in 1909 (Stone 1948). He sought to give the prisoners a square deal, and provide good food and fair treatment. In exchange, he expected the men to work, and over half of the inmates labored outside the prison walls in 1910, without armed guards. Some of the road camps were up to 300 mi from the prison. Scenic highways were constructed by the convicts, including Canon City's Sky-Line Drive, the road to the Royal Gorge, the Colorado Springs-Canon City highway, and Poudre Canyon Drive.

The locations of the prison labor camps on SH 115 are not known, but newspaper articles suggest they were on the land between Rock Creek and Turkey Creek. Lida Touzalin, manager of the Touzalin ranch, which was situated near Cheyenne Mountain, protested having the convicts in her area, noting that there had been numerous escapes and a recent fire (CSG, 21 July 1910:6). Luckily for Ms. Touzalin, the convicts were still in the vicinity when a fire broke out on Cheyenne Mountain that quickly spread several miles (CSG, 1 November 1910:1). T. F. Thomas, assistant road overseer, and his gang of 21 convicts, were credited with saving the Star, Touzalin, and Adams Ranches.

The Canon City Road was widened and realigned in 1947, removing many of the curves. In the process, Henry Harkins and the other three graves overlooking Dead Man's Canyon were moved, despite protests from the local residents (CSGT, 27 March 1947:1).

E1.2.9 Settlement and Agriculture

Settlement by Anglos in the region currently occupied by Fort Carson began in the late 1850s. Thomas Owen is thought to be the first settler along the Fountain Creek, having built a residence at the junction with the Little Fountain Creek, just off the installation, in about 1858. Henry Hutchin established a stage coach station at the mouth of Lanahan slough, near present-day Gate 20, in the early 1860s (Fountain Valley Ladies 2014). Wagon roads crossed the mesa between Fountain Creek and Colorado City, following the drainages. At the southwest end of the facility, a wagon train of settlers, including the Callen family, arrived in Fremont County in 1864 and set up homesteads along Beaver Creek, at what is known as Glendale (NARA 10 Jul 1872: Callen LP 00023).

Each place with water would have been previously utilized by the Native Americans as part of their seasonal route, and would later be homesteaded or used as stock range by Anglos. Control of the water sources was vital. As told by rancher Jon Frost, in the early days of homesteading and ranching, the stream controlled the land (John W. Frost, oral history interview recording and transcript, 7 June 1976, Penrose Library Special Collections, Colorado Springs, Colorado). This part of Colorado was open range, except where there was water. If one owned 160 ac along a creek, they could control 200,000–300,000 ac of range that still belonged to the U.S. Government, but which anyone could use. Frost purchased the Box T Ranch just east of Fountain Creek and Fort Carson in 1958, adding to his wife's interest in the adjacent Hanna Ranch.

The first land claims, on what is now Fort Carson, were made along the creeks and were recorded between 1859 and 1861, before the county was created and the land was surveyed (El Paso County Claim Club 1861). Claimants agreed to file with the Claim Club and be bound by its decisions on land ownership. Later, when it came time to file their claims with the GLO in the late 1860s, few of the original settlers remained on their parcels (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Since the land had not yet been surveyed, the original claim descriptions are vague. Claimants on the Little Fountain Creek included John Addlemen, Samuel Bowlby, A. Busselmeier, F. W. Cady, Eli Morse, Thomas Owen, M. Simpson, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Young. Settlers on Rock Creek included Prosper Humbert, Henry Morse, and Oscar Wilkins. Settlers on Fountain Creek included Max Baumgarner, Thomas Carlings, Oliver Cotton, Seth Dugan, Mr. Jenks, Michael Kaufmann, David Ogden, Joseph Parr, George Rapp, Adam Smith, and A. L. Stevens.

Settlement patterns were not consistent across Fort Carson. Because of differences in natural resources, travel corridors, and the development of towns, some areas were largely claimed with Sale-Cash Entries, while others were more agricultural and were filed on using homestead or stock-raising laws. Reservoir and canal claims, and oil and gas prospecting, led to land filings by speculators (DOI, BLM GLO 2016; FamilySearch 2016). The GLO Tract Books allow us to see when parcels were first claimed and settled, and they also show claims that were relinquished or cancelled. However, lacking a chain of title, we do not know how long each settler of land that is now part of Fort Carson maintained their claim, or when they sold it.

A detailed analysis of Fort Carson land patents was completed. The data was divided arbitrarily by township and range, with portions of 11 townships making up the installation. The type of land claim for each patent was examined through 1929, by which time most of the available land had been claimed (DOI, BLM GLO 2016; FamilySearch 2016). A synopsis of the public land laws can be found in the PCMS Survey Report: *Cultural Resources Survey/Inventory for Fort Carson at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site in Training Areas 12, 13, and Others, Las Animas County, Colorado* (Owens 2015b). In summary it is noted that:

- ⇒ 160-ac homestead patents are issued from 1872 to 1928.
- ⇒ Sale-Cash Entries date from 1868 to 1928, with peaks in 1872–1874, 1888–1892, and 1911–1912.
- ⇒ 320-ac homesteads are first patented in 1916, with a peak in 1920.
- ⇒ 320-ac stock-raising additions and 640-ac stock-raising homesteads are claimed lightly in the 1920s.
- ⇒ Five desert land entries are made between 1906 and 1924.
- ⇒ Military scrip is used to claim land between 1870 and 1895.
- ⇒ Agricultural scrip is used in 1872–1873.
- ⇒ Several ranchers trade in private land claim vouchers from Louisiana for land in 1881.
- ⇒ Mining, forest exchange and timber culture claims are used, but are rare.
- ⇒ Although several entries are made by persons with Hispanic names, as noted in the GLO Tract Books, no patents are completed and proven up. Also, based on census research, no land patents are issued to African Americans.

Across Fort Carson there was a large variation in how and when land was claimed within each township. In summary the highlights of each township are:

- ⇒ T15S R66W: Many Sale-Cash Entries are made in 1872. This land is near the new towns of Colorado City, Colorado Springs, and Fountain, and a main wagon road.
- ⇒ T16S R66W: Early ranches are along creeks that cross the installation. Sale-Cash Entries peak between 1889 and 1891.
- ⇒ T16S R67W: Sale-Cash Entries in the 1870s are made along creeks near Cheyenne Mountain. Homestead patents outnumber these cash entries.
- ⇒ T17S R66W: The region has dry land; Sale-Cash Entries peak in 1889–1891.
- ⇒ T17S R67W: Lytle community is settled circa 1870. A school and Post Office serve the community. Penrose builds his weekend retreat at Turkey Creek circa 1912.
- ⇒ T18S R66W: Sale-Cash Entries are made between 1884 and 1892. Homestead patents spike in 1920. The GLO Tract Book shows many relinquishments, possibly when proposed reservoirs are not built or oil wells in Wild Horse Park did not produce. Teller Reservoir is completed in 1909.
- ⇒ T18S R67W: Sale-Cash Entries are made between 1889 and 1892. Stone City Quarry on Booth Mountain opens in 1909, and a rail line is built. Six Sale-Cash Entries in Pierce Gulch in 1912 may be made by reservoir or oil speculators.
- ⇒ T18S R68W, T19S R66W, T19S R67W, T19S R68W: These townships have small portions of land on Fort Carson. Beaver Creek is settled in the 1860s, and Penrose's community of Fremont is established circa 1907.

E1.2.9.1 Ranching

Combined with other historical documentation, the land entry data revealed that sustained settlement on Fort Carson lands began in the 1870s, with the establishment of ranches isolated from each other and scattered along the major drainages that cut through the installation (Zier et al. 1987:2-125 to 2-127). These ranches represented local efforts to meet the needs of miners and the growing towns and cities along the Front Range that serviced them. These needs had previously been filled by cattle driven up from Texas, goods brought in by wagon, and later trains from the east. Few early claims were made on land in the more arid southern and eastern area of Fort Carson. These public lands served as open ranges that were controlled by the ranches with access to water. These ranches were located along Fountain Creek to the east, along the Arkansas River to the south, along Beaver Creek to the west, along Turkey, Little Fountain, and Rock Creeks through the middle, and where springs or sections of drainages held seasonal or perennial flow. It is highly probable that if a piece of land contained water, it was claimed by an early ranching concern.

During this period, livestock associations were created across the region to help ranchers manage their herds on the open ranges and to look after their economic and political interests (El Paso County Stock Growers Association: CSG, 1 March 1873:2, 3 April 1875:3). One association, the Turkey Creek Stock Association, included ranchers from across the Fort Carson area (CWC, 8 March 1877; CWC, 5 April 1877). Each ranch that was part of this association was required to provide a herder for every 600 head. These men would look after the livestock of the association members on the open range and participate in the annual roundups.

The Andrews Homestead, discussed above, is one of the few early homesteads whose remains still exist. Another is the unrecorded remains of the Priest/Dingles homestead located in Dead Man's Canyon along the hill slope below 5EP02524, which contains the well-preserved rock walls and road related to the homestead. The Priest family were one of the early settlers in the area,

who knew Henry Harkins. Louis Priest and his son, Henry, helped to bury Harkins after he was murdered by the Espinosas (CSGT, 6 March 1938:1; Priest and Keeton 1931). On his deathbed at the county farm, Henry Priest asked to be buried next to Harkins and his request was honored. The Priests originally homesteaded here in the 1860s, but never filed an official claim (CSGT, 6 March 1938:2:1). Paul Dingles claimed the SW1/4, Sec.12, T16S R66W, in January of 1878, and received his final certificate in July of 1883 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). However, his nephew claimed Mr. Dingles lived on the land for years before filing his claim, having built a cabin on it in 1871 (CSGT, 6 March 1938:2:1). It seems likely that Dingles bought the claim and improvements from Priest, as one of the buildings discussed in the 1938 article is a log cabin with a stone chimney said to have been built by Henry Priest. When Paul Dingles died, the land was passed onto his brother, Adam, who lived there and then passed it on to his son, Paul (CSGT, 6 March 1938:2:1). The Dingles' land is shown as Tract 38 on the final Project Ownership Map that illustrates and lists all the lands acquired by Fort Carson as part of the original installation (U.S. Department of War 1948). According to a document briefly outlining how land for Fort Carson was acquired, the Dingles' land was one of the 91 tracts condemned and attained by the U.S. Government before the end of 1942 (Barta n.d.).

Ranching continued to be a large part of the local industry on Fort Carson lands, with sizable ranches established into the 1940s (Owens 2010a, 2010b; Zier et al. 1987:2-125 to 2-134). While genuine homesteading occurred on Fort Carson lands prior to 1900, Centennial suggests that most of the homesteading was to establish small ranches and that many of the patentees "probably intended to convert their 'homesteads' to cash through sale to area ranchers rather than to try and make a living on a small tract" (Zier et al. 1987:2-134). The purchase of smaller ranches/homesteads appears to have been a common way for ranches to grow to sustainable sizes in southeastern Colorado and is well documented on lands that form the PCMS as well (Friedman 1985:126; Loendorf and Clise 1997). In a number of cases, ranchers appear to have had family members and employees file claims with the understanding that the land would be bought by the ranchers once patented (Friedman 1985:126; Zier et al. 1987:2-127). In most cases, however, it seems that the patentee did not claim land with the intent to sell, but rather ended up losing or selling the land due to environmental or economic forces beyond their control, such as the Dust Bowl or Great Depression.

One situation that seems to fit Centennial's model is the Thomas H. Inman homestead, 5EP00158. Based on the claims recorded in the GLO Tract Books (FamilySearch 2016), Edward Wellington Duncan filed a homestead entry claim for land along the East Fork of Red Creek in 1896 (SW1/4, Sec.17, T17S R67W). He must have convinced his son-in-law Thomas H. Inman to join in his endeavor, because Thomas H. moved to Colorado around 1898 and filed a homestead entry claim in 1899 for 160 ac that partially abuts Mr. Duncan's land to the east (FamilySearch 2016). Thomas H.'s father, Thomas Sr., and his brother-in-law, John Penrose, moved to Colorado around 1901 and each filed a homestead entry for 160 ac partially abutting Mr. Duncan's land to the west (FamilySearch 2016). Together, these lands stretch from the east side of the East Fork of Red Creek west for a mile and a half, crossing the main channel of Red Creek and then south for a mile along this channel. The area is largely open grasslands in rolling hills with pinyon/juniper woodland along the drainage channels and on the hill tops. This combined parcel would have likely provided a solid base for a ranching operation. Therefore, it is unexpected that the endeavor does not seem to have been sustained.

John Penrose relinquished his claim in 1903, and the same land was quickly claimed by Jennie Dexter, who patented the land in 1910 (FamilySearch 2016). Mr. Duncan and both Inmans received final proof of their patents between 1904 and 1905 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). However, none of them seem to have actually occupied their land continuously for the 5-year period required

by law. Each seems to have been living and working somewhere else, for at least part of the period they were supposed to be in residence. By 1903, Thomas H. Inman was working as a clerk for the ATSF Railroad in Pueblo where he remained until around 1930, when he moved to Colorado Springs (Ancestry 2016). His father, Thomas Sr., moved into Colorado Spring by 1903, where he remained until his death in 1917 (Ancestry 2016). Mr. Duncan, by 1903, was living in Colorado Springs and worked as a clerk for Seldomridge Bros. Grain Company, where he was employed for a number of years to follow (Ancestry 2016).

These data suggest that the families could not make a living from their lands or may have never intended to live off them in the first place. No chain of title search for the properties has been performed, but a 1939 map of El Paso County (Cannon 1939) shows Duncan's and Thomas H Inman's lands were owned by E. A. Terry. Edgar A. Terry was the son of John Constance Terry, who homesteaded the W1/2, Sec.9, less than a mile to the north in 1893. Based on the 1939 map, the Terry family had significantly increased their land holding by acquiring nearby tracts of land. This was probably necessary to achieve success in ranching.

While the Inman example seems to support Centennial's model, there were likely many other reasons that homesteaders failed to succeed. For example, Harry Puterbaugh made three claims to land in the southern portion of Fort Carson between 1891 and 1908 (Owens 2015b). While archival data is not available to determine if he was ranching, his 1891 patent seems to be an ideal location for a ranch headquarters. His land encompasses some upland grassland area and crosses Pierce Gulch in an area where some floodplain pasture is possible and where springs likely existed, due to the sudden constriction of the gulch into a narrow canyon. Mr. Puterbaugh died in 1908, and his wife and daughter appear to have sold the land soon afterwards and moved away.

To encourage the U.S. Army to establish a camp in El Paso County during World War II, Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce obtained an option to buy a number of ranches, in order to make a vast tract of land available (CSG, 17 July 1941:1). These included the Charter Oak, Cheyenne Valley, Cottonwood, Mary Helen, and part of the Hitch Rack Ranch. Some of the ranches or owners mentioned in relation to Camp Carson, which became Fort Carson in 1954, include Avery Ranch, William Baird, J. W. Bates, George Baumhoff, Jack Brown, Charter Oak Ranch, Cheyenne Valley Ranch, W. D. Corley, Frank and Nancy Cotten, Cottonwood Ranch, John Curr (or Kerr), Captain W. A. Cuthell, Earley Ranch, Farm Products Land and Investment Company, Lucretia Hall, Clifford Ingle, Edward James, Mary Helen Ranch, Midway Ranch, Remington Ranch, William H. Roby, Sinton Dairy, Channing Sweet, Templeton & Gowdy, Lida Touzalin, Turkey Creek Ranch, Milford Van Boston, and the Venetucci Brothers Farm.

Nearly all of the land that makes up Fort Carson today was originally homesteaded or purchased by individuals, and over time, these parcels were sold and larger ranches emerged. *An Illustrated History of Ranching in the Pikes Peak Region* (Whittemore 1967) details many of these ranches, which often have multiple names, reflective of the different owners over time. Many of these same ranches are reported in the HPP (Zier et al. 1987:2-128 to 2-133), in two documents covering the El Paso County part of Fort Carson by Pamela Owens (2010a, 2010b), and presented below.

E1.2.9.1.1 Charter Oak Ranch, A.K.A. The Jack Brown Ranch, The Mary Helen Ranch, and Ring's Ranche

With trails running along Little Fountain and Rock Creeks, and springs and a large hay meadow present between them, this area was one of the first settled in southern El Paso County. Charter Oak Ranch had its headquarters at a spring on the Little Fountain Creek, and while its exact

location is unknown, perhaps Ring's Ranche (discussed earlier), in Sec.15, T16S R66W, is the spot. That name appears on the 1870 USGS survey map of the township (Figure E1-5) (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Many smaller ranches were part of the Charter Oak Ranch at one time or another; it went by different names under different owners.

As noted in an interview with Robert Wilfley, whose father and a partner purchased the Charter Oak Ranch in 1902, the ranch contained over 8,000 ac between Little Fountain and Rock Creeks, and had a large meadow (Robert D. Wilfley, oral history interview recording and transcript, 10 October 1974, Penrose Library Special Collections, Colorado Springs, Colorado). This would occupy over 12 sections of land today. Wilfley recalled an old grout building on that ranch that he thought had been used as an U.S. Army fort at one time, due to its fortified nature. In the loft of one of the ranch buildings were found old pack saddles, with "U.S. Frontier Army" stamped on the sides. The National Archives shows that the Department of the Missouri included a division known as the Army of the Frontier from 1862–1863 (NARA 2016).

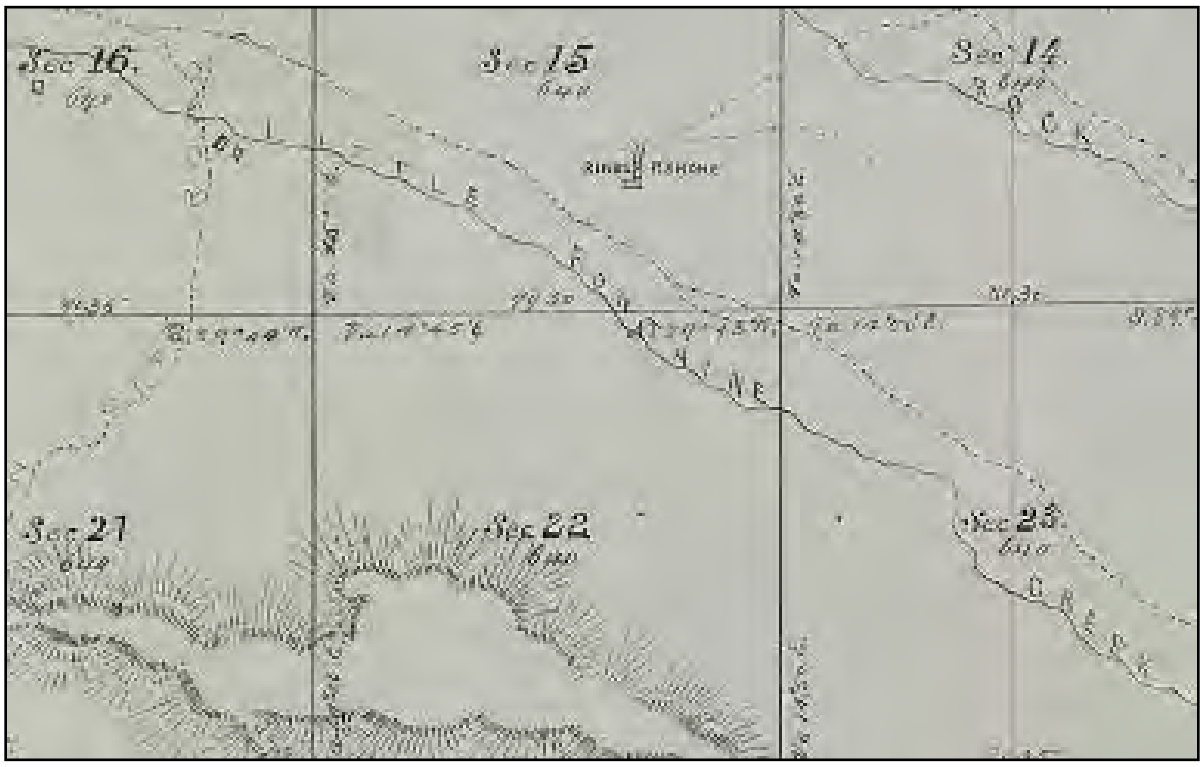


Figure E1-5: Survey map of T16S R66W showing Ring's Ranche in Sec. 16 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016).

During the Civil War, the Third Regiment of Colorado Volunteer Infantry was organized in the winter of 1862 and preceded to Fort Leavenworth in March 1863. They were sent to Missouri and became part of Schofield's Army of the Frontier, remaining under his command through June (Stone 1918:719). Schofield's Army protected frontier settlers, but was mostly stationed in Missouri and Arkansas. Perhaps these saddles made their way back to Colorado with a local man who had served with the Third Colorado.

On the 1870 USGS survey map of this township (DOI, BLM GLO 2016), Ring's Ranche appears in NW1/4 SE1/4, Sec.15, T16S R66W. Ring used agricultural college scrip from South Carolina to obtain 160 ac in S1/2 NW1/4, Sec.14, and SE1/4 NE1/4 and NE1/4 SE1/4, Sec.15 in 1870. The site of Ring's Ranche, as shown on the 1870 map, was claimed by Henry Childs using

agricultural college scrip in 1873. Jackson Brown also used agricultural college scrip to claim adjacent land in 1873, in the SW1/4, Sec.14 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016).

A newspaper article notes that the "Jack Brown" ranch, which had been purchased by C. W. Haynes, was to be renamed the Charter Oak (CSG, 11 February 1886:4.2). The article notes the name was chosen because Haynes had a large piece of the Charter Oak that he kept at the ranch. The Charter Oak tree was an actual tree in Hartford, Connecticut, that became a state symbol of Connecticut autonomy in the middle 1600s and later of American Independence (Flood 2013). The tree was cherished and protected, but blew over in a storm in 1856, after which mementos were made from its wood.

In an interview with Dorothy Christian Boyd, whose family settled in the Fountain area in the 1890s, she said that an early stage coach road left Fountain Creek and followed the Little Fountain Creek to the Charter Oak Ranch, and then went west across the mesa to Rock Creek and modern-day SH 115 (Dorothy Christian Boyd, oral history interview recording and notes, 2010, Fountain Library, Fountain, Colorado). Pioneer Tom (Thomas) Owen lived on Little Fountain Creek and worked raising hay at the Charter Oak Ranch for the government. Tom once met an Indian chief camping out in the creek bottomland who invited him to come and eat. He told Owen: "Dig deep, the pup is in the bottom." Dorothy said that she recently learned that the Indians raised dogs to eat. The Indians had camped all along the creek bottoms in the trees, and Dorothy's kids would go out and find arrowheads. Dorothy had also heard the popular Fountain myth that a stagecoach was assaulted by Indians near the Charter Oak Ranch, with men murdered and $50,000 in gold payroll taken. No corroboration for this story has been found in newspapers or other records.

A portion of the Charter Oak Ranch became the Mary Helen Ranch, named after then owner Charles Carson's daughter. This ranch had its headquarters at what is now the Rod and Gun Club grounds near current-day Fort Carson Gate 20 (Whittemore 1967).

By 1939, much of what had been the Charter Oak Ranch was owned by Clifford Ingle, as shown on the county landowners map (Figure E1-6). Ingle's obituary (Colorado Springs Free Press, 16 January 1950:9) stated that he was born in Iowa in 1880 and came to Colorado Springs in 1932 to operate the Mary Helen and the Charter Oak Ranches. An oral history interview conducted with his son-in-law, Robert Burghart, revealed that the Ingle Brothers of Oklahoma had a corn and grain company in the 1930s (Robert Allen Burghart, Jr., oral history interview recording and transcript, 12 March 1976, Penrose Library Special Collections, Colorado Springs, Colorado). When one of their buyers got behind on payments, he offered his ranch on Rock Creek to cover some of his debts, and Clifford acquired it, creating the Ingle Land and Cattle Company. In the early 1930s, Ingle's land included about 15,000 deeded ac, plus some leased land. According to Burghart, Ingle's ranch on Rock Creek was the largest property acquired when Camp Carson was created.

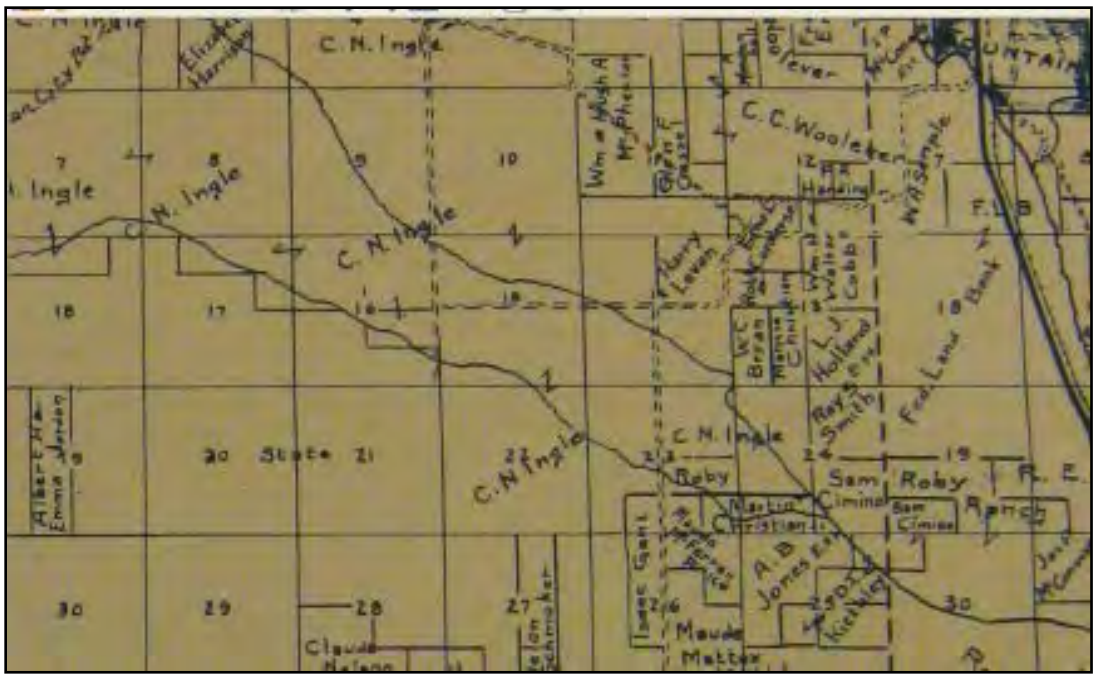


Figure E1-6: El Paso County Landowner map (Cannon 1939).

E1.2.9.1.2 Cheyenne Valley Ranch, and the Ranches of W. D. Corley, John Curr, and Lida Touzalin

The foothills around Cheyenne Mountain were settled by the late 1860s, and planted with wheat and broom corn. In 1867, William Dixon began amassing land for a cattle ranch between Cheyenne Creek and the Broadmoor Lake. He also had a tavern on the toll road at the base of the mountain. It is said that many of his land titles were won in gambling (Conte 1988).

The Cheyenne Valley Ranch was in the northern portion of the Fort Carson in the cantonment area. It eventually encompassed lands originally patented by a number of individuals in the 1870s. The initial ranching concern in the area was a sheep ranch established about 1878 by W. A. Cuthell (Barnes 1993). The land was then owned by numerous parties, including investors and Mayor Curr of Colorado Springs, before being acquired by W. D. Corley in about 1920. The 5,533-ac ranch was reportedly sold by Corley to the U.S. Army in 1941 (Whittemore 1967). The exact extent of the Corley and Cheyenne Valley Ranches is not known.

The Corley House (5EP00157), which stood on Fort Carson until 2010, served as the ranch foreman's residence. The chain of title report for the building (Barnes 1993), which stood in Sec.21, T15S R66W, showed that Lucretia Hall patented the land containing the Corley House in 1875 using a Sale-Cash Entry. This was at a time when much of the property and water sources along Lanahan slough was being bought up (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). She and her husband, Benjamin Hall, appear to have been investing in land. She also purchased four other parcels nearby between 1873 and 1890. Mrs. Hall sold this parcel to John Curr in October 1877 (Barnes 1993). In 1870, Benjamin Hall patented a homestead on Little Fountain Creek, near the present-day Ray Nixon Power Plant, and on that census he owned $6,000 in real estate (Ancestry 2016).

John Curr owned the Corley House property from 1877 to 1887. He came to Colorado Springs in the middle 1870s hoping to improve his health. He was one of the largest property owners in the county in 1879 and was engaged in the wool industry (Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette

[CSWG], 25 October 1879). In 1880, he served as Mayor of Colorado Springs and owned a dry goods store there. Curr acquired 41 parcels of land in the county directly from the U.S. Government between 1881 and 1895 through cash entries or the use of scrip (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Real estate transition notices in the local newspapers show that he also purchased many other parcels from individuals over the years.

Curr sold the portion of his holdings where the Corley House would be built to the Touzalin family in 1887 (Barnes 1993). This family was amassing a large ranch along the lower slopes of Cheyenne Mountain. Curr later sold his 3,352-ac ranch on the Canon City Road to Robert Wilfley (CSG, 31 December 1910:5-4). After several transactions, Farm Products Land and Investment Company of Colorado Springs acquired the Corley House land in 1913 (Barnes 1993).

W. D. Corley, founder of the Cheyenne Valley Ranch, bought the land in 1920 and started raising prize Herefords. In 1931, he sold the property back to Farm Products Land and Investment Company and began the selling of his herd (Barnes 1993). The ranch was bought by the City of Colorado Springs in 1941 as part of the effort to convince the U.S. Army to locate a base in the area. It was deeded to the U.S. Army in 1942. The Corley House, the ranch foreman's home, is all that remained of the ranch by 2010, when it too, was demolished.

E1.2.9.1.3 Cottonwood or Remington Ranch

This ranch, known as the Cottonwood or the Remington Ranch, was owned at one time or another by Frank and Nancy Cotten, Edward James, Templeton & Gowdy, Channing Sweet, and Ted Remington.

A portion of an undated map furnished by Fort Carson's Installation Management Command shows the Remington Ranch buildings in Sec.1, T17S R66W, with leased land extending into adjacent sections (Owens 2010b). The map is undated; however, the included information places it in the 1940s. Mark Owens, Senior Archaeologist with Stell Environmental, relates that the springs at the ranch are the only available water for miles around (Mark Owens, personal communication 2016).

The springs were patented by Frank and Nancy Cotten in 1891 using Sale-Cash Entries (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Frank's father, Oliver Cotten, had come west in 1859, and mined gold in Leadville (Owens 2010b). Oliver returned to Michigan for his wife in 1860, and established a ranch on the Fountain Creek approximately 6 mi east of this spring site. Frank and Nancy each patented 160 ac of adjacent land in the S1/2, Sec.1 and Sec.2. Twice they claimed the parts of the N1/2, Sec.1, once under the Timber Culture Act in 1887 and later in 1889 as a homestead (Zier et al. 1987:E-58). The former was cancelled in 1900 and the latter in 1898. No chain of title to the land is available, but the Cottens appear to have retained their lands to around 1900.

John Mushat made a homestead claim for the NW1/4, Sec.1 in 1902, but his claim was cancelled in 1904 (FamilySearch 2016). Simeon James filed for this same land in 1905 and received his final patent in 1911. Edward James, Simeon's son, made a claim for the NE1/4 in 1905, but he relinquished the claim in 1907, and then refiled immediately for the same lands. He eventually purchased the land through a Sale-Cash Entry in 1914. The James' appear to have moved to El Paso County in the early 1900s. In 1910, father and son were listed as operating People's Grocery and Market at 222 East Pikes Peak Avenue in the Colorado Springs (Ancestry 2016). Mr. Don James (personal communication 2009) related that his relative, Edward James, had acquired land in 1915, and sold it to another rancher sometime around 1925. However, it seems likely that he had sold the land by 1920, when the census shows him as a farmer living in

Monument (Ancestry 2016). Further, an oil field map of the area (Brigham 1920) shows that all the land in Sec.1, except the E1/2 SE1/4, was owned by Templeton & Gowdy. The State of Colorado claimed the E1/2 SE1/4 in 1908 as indemnity land.

Leander Gowdy was the treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church in Colorado Springs, and William Templeton served as the minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Ancestry 2016). The two formed a land investment company that held a number of tracts of land shown on the 1920s oil field map, but they were not involved in ranching operations (CSG, 17 January 1926:6-1). Sometime between 1926 and 1936, the land (Sec.1) became part of the Cottonwood Ranch owned by Channing Sweet (CSG, 17 October 1967). His father, William Sweet, was the Governor of Colorado from 1923 to 1925. In 1936, Channing traded this land for the Remington Ranch in Falcon, which was owned by Ted Remington (CSG, 17 October 1967). A 1939 county landowner map shows the land as owned by M. E. and Matilda Remington (Cannon 1939). In 1942, the U.S. Army began proceedings to acquire the Cottonwood/Remington Ranch.

E1.2.9.1.4 Sinton Dairy and the Banning Lewis Ranch

The Banning Ranch was established by William Banning in 1897, with its headquarters located where the Al Kaly Mule Shrine is today, adjacent to Interstate 25 (Breckenridge 1985:25). The ranch consisted of 400 ac, and some of the land is now part of Fort Carson. The ranch became the property of Ruth Banning after her father's death in 1914. She married Colorado College athlete Raymond Lewis in 1921. They sold this parcel to Sinton Dairy and began amassing land in the eastern part of the county to form the Banning Lewis Ranch, which was composed of over 30,000 ac in 1952 (Breckenridge 1985:25; CSG, 2 February 1923:1–4). The Banning Ranch was one parcel acquired by George and Melvin Sinton, who had moved here from Ithaca, New York in 1880, and opened a dairy, which was in business for over 100 years before being sold to Borden in 2009.

Fort Carson was one of the last U.S. Army posts to maintain mules as service animals. When the mules were decommissioned from the Fifth Infantry Battalion circa 1957, 28 of them were sold to the local Shriners, who purchased the old Banning Ranch buildings and created the Al Kaly Mule Shrine. They are the only mounted mule unit of the Shriners organization. One of the original U.S. Army mules, Hambone, was buried on Fort Carson after his death circa 1972 (CSG, 22 July 2007: Metro 3-1).

E1.2.9.1.5 Turkey Creek Ranches

By 1872, ranches were located along the length of Turkey Creek (CDC, 15 July 1876:4; Whittemore 1967; Zier et al. 1987). Most of the cattlemen on Turkey, Red, and Little Fountain Creeks joined together to form the Turkey Creek Stock Association. They included J. W. Booth, who had one of the largest herds in the area, and the Rule family. The first roundup took five months and was completed in November 1877, with the largest beef sellers being Barnardsdale, Booth, Hamlin, Palmer, Frank Price, Redman, Steel, James Toof, and Ed Van Erdert (CWC, 15 November 1877:2). T. K. Rule and 5 cowhands took a herd of 375 cattle east to Kansas at a profit. Following their lead, a herd of 1,000 cattle belonging to the association was driven to Kansas in 1878. We know little about most of these ranchers or their ranches.

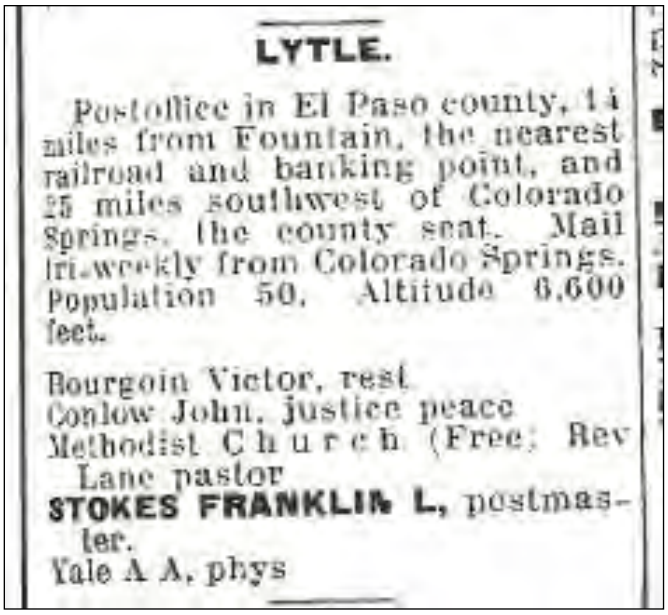
The Hitch Rack Ranch on Little Turkey Creek is located on land patented by Lydia E. Kinney in 1882 as a homestead (DOI, BLM GLO 2016), and by Adam Dingles as a Sale-Cash Entry in 1901. A portion of the ranch was added to Fort Carson during expansion in the 1960s. The GLO Tract Book shows that William Kinney first claimed land as a homestead in August 1880. He died, and

the final certificate was awarded in July 1882, to his widow (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Lydia and William H. Kenney *(sic)* appear on the 1880 census in Colorado Springs, where he owned a restaurant (Ancestry 2016). He had served in the Civil War and died in 1881 (CSWG, 23 April 1881:6-5). No chain of title is available, but the land was owned by Albert and Emma Jordan in 1939 (Cannon 1939). The name Hitch Rack Ranch appears on a 1948 GLO survey map of Mount Big Chief quadrangle (USGS 2016), but its origin is unknown. In 2009, the Hitch Rack Ranch was owned by Rose Mary Allmendinger, a rancher and breeder of quarter horses, and a writer of cowboy poetry.

E1.2.9.2 Lytle, Bardeen, and Turkey Creek

Besides Stone City, which will be discussed later, one of the largest settlements on Fort Carson was Lytle, though calling it a town would be a misnomer. The community was located along upper Turkey Creek, and was reportedly named for an early stock man named John Lytle, whose ranch was purchased by James Conlogue in about 1870 (El Paso County Superintendent of Schools 1975). An early wagon road followed Turkey Creek. When the township boundaries (T17S R67W) were first surveyed in 1872 it was described as "very hilly and broken, considerable good land on Turkey Creek. Four good ranches located there. Good grazing in most parts" (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Postal service to the settlement was approved in 1885 (NARA, U.S. Post Office (PO) Department [NARA PO] 1980), and a rural school was opened in 1888 (El Paso County Superintendent of Schools 1975).

The *Colorado State Business Directory* (Gazetteer Publishing and Printing Company 1920) lists several business operators in Lytle area (Figure E1-7), but there was no commercial center.



LYTLE.

Postoffice in El Paso county, 14 miles from Fountain, the nearest railroad and banking point, and 25 miles southwest of Colorado Springs, the county seat. Mail tri-weekly from Colorado Springs. Population 50. Altitude 6,600 feet.

Bourgoin Victor, rest
Conlow John, justice peace
Methodist Church (Free); Rev Lane pastor
STOKES FRANKLIN L, postmaster.
Yale A A, phys

Figure E1-7: 1920 *Colorado State Business Directory* listing for Lytle

An article written by Stella Conlogue Keeton (circa 1960) notes that "At one time the Lytle Post Office was transferred to Red Creek and named Bardeen by Mrs. Doctor Yale, another early day resident." Dr. Albertine Yale practiced medicine in Wisconsin before coming to Colorado in the 1910s. Her maiden name of Bardeen (American Medical Association 2016) was given to the Red Creek Post Office in 1917. She purchased a homestead from someone in the Lytle/Red Creek

area in the middle 1910s. Service to Lytle Post Office was discontinued circa 1922 when a mail car took over delivery along the SH 115, and service to Bardeen was discontinued in 1924 (NARA PO 1977).

The El Paso County Superintendent of Schools Records (1975) show that a rural school also operated at Bardeen for a few years. The school appears west of SH 115 near Red Creek in 1951 (USGS 2016). The location of the Bardeen Post Office is not known, though it was likely at Doctor Yale's home.

In the 1910s, Colorado Springs entrepreneur and philanthropist Spencer Penrose began amassing land along Turkey Creek near the Canon City Road for a weekend retreat and ranch (Roberts and Schneck 1998). In 1912, he acquired the parcel that had been homesteaded by Horatio Jacobs in 1883, though Jacobs had sold the land shortly after obtaining title to it (Zier et al. 1987:128–133). Penrose purchased the ranches of the late James Conlogue, his brother Hugh, and several other small tracts in 1916 (El Paso County Democrat, 14 January 1916:1). After Penrose's death in 1939, the Turkey Creek Ranch was owned by several individuals before being acquired by the U.S. Army in 1965. Penrose's complex has been designated as the Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District (James E. Hartman to Thomas L. Warren, letter, 4 October 1993, Colorado Historical Society, Colorado).

An interview done with Alice Woods Colgan and Lenora Woods Simon provided more detail on life in the Lytle region during the Depression (oral history interview recording and notes, 3 September 2009, Fort Carson Curation Facility, Fort Carson, Colorado). Their father, Robert Woods, was born in Colorado in 1903. He moved his family from Leadville to El Paso County circa 1937. He ran the filling station along the Canon City Road for a time, and the family of six lived in one room behind the station. They had to carry in water from a nearby spring. Alice described this residence as "very Depression Era." Robert later got a job managing the irrigation system and fields at the Penrose Ranch on Turkey Creek, and the family moved into a three-room house near Lytle School.

The Lytle School had eight grades. Mrs. Woods drove the school bus and transported the children, though her own children walked to school since they lived nearby. The school was the community center of sorts, but church services were not held there. The community would hold dances at the school, and would bring in bands from Colorado Springs a few times a year when they got together enough money. There were few houses between Lytle and Colorado Springs at the time.

E1.2.9.3 Timber Harvest

Harvesting pinyon and juniper wood for fuel and fence posts was one source of income on the Colorado plains. Axe cut marks can still be seen on juniper tree bases on Fort Carson, even though the activity occurred decades ago. As an example, several homesteaders of the Sullivan Park region appear on the 1920 census as employees of the timber industry (Ancestry 2016). Clement Spurlock was recorded in Precinct 1, Pueblo County in 1920 as a wood chopper at a post camp; he patented a homestead in Sec.32, T17S R66W, in 1919 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). His neighbor Lee Crippen worked at a saw mill, and in 1922 patented a homestead in Sec.2, Sec.10 and Sec.11, T18S R67W, in 1926. Harry "Hal" Cox was a woodcutter at a fuel camp and patented land in Sec.20, 29, T18S R67W.

The collection of pinyon and juniper wood was further organized in 1933, when a unique relief cooperative was formed among the ranchers and landowners of the Lytle District (CSGT, 26

February 1933:5). The state land board allowed the residents to harvest firewood and posts from the state lands in their area, and cancelled all other permits. The wood was sold at the Allen Hawkins filling station, situated at the junction of the Canon City and Stone City highways. The proceeds were divided among the participants.

E1.2.10 Irrigation and Reservoirs

Water is vital for life in the semi-arid western states. Because much of the annual rainfall on the Colorado plains comes in late summer deluges, irrigation is needed to successfully raise crops. Water for the ranches and homesteads on Fort Carson came from several sources: springs, wells, cisterns, canals, and reservoirs. The few springs were claimed early on, and it was difficult to drill to water because of deep alluvial deposits along the mountains. There are no streams on the installation that are known to have flow year-round along their entire length and what rain or snow does fall is captured with dams and ponds so that it could be used in the growing season.

Water rights have always been important in Colorado (Church et al. 2007:414; Colorado Division of Water Resources 2016). Having the senior water rights gives the owner the right to take a specified number of feet of water from the stream, etc., before others can take their share. In some dry years, there is not enough flowing water to meet everyone's needs. Water for the cities at the base of Pikes Peak comes from the upper slopes of the mountain. In the late 1800s, there was legal wrangling and dispute over who had senior water rights. Canals were built to tap into the streams higher and higher upstream. Today, Colorado Springs owns several reservoirs on the upper slopes of Pikes Peak and along the Front Range that supply the domestic needs. A massive pipeline, known as the Southern Delivery System, was completed in 2015, and will begin supplying commercial water from the Arkansas River to the Colorado Springs region in 2016 (Southern Delivery System 2016).

Water commissioner, Thomas Pyles (1906) published a report detailing the water rights and priorities of streams in District 10, El Paso County (Figure E1-8). The earliest water right on Fountain Creek in the Fort Carson area was that of Lawyer E. A. Smith and A. Bonnell. Their ditch had a priority of 2-1/2 and was constructed by Henry Clark in 1861. Smith Pond was near the present-day Willow Springs Ponds at the Fountain Valley Regional Park, near Gate 20. The Lincoln Ditch, south of Fountain, was constructed in 1861 and had the fifth priority to water. On the northern end of what is now Fort Carson, several of the streams that flow off of Cheyenne Mountain were dammed in the early years. The Stubbs and Miller Ditch had the sixth priority to water and was constructed in 1861; it was owned by real estate speculator David DeGraff and others. The Owen and Hall Ditch, south of Fountain, was built in 1862 and was owned by Lucretia Hall and Tom Owen. Additional claims were made on Rock Creek and Little Fountain Creek as they crossed the mesa, including C. E. Merriam's Rock Creek Ditch, the A. E. Ames Ditch, Alvin Ames' John's Ditch, T. R. Beckwith's Hugle Ditch, Irving Howbert's Love Ditch, the Womack's Ditch, and the claims of John Bell, Robert Gale, John Ripley, and John Townsend.

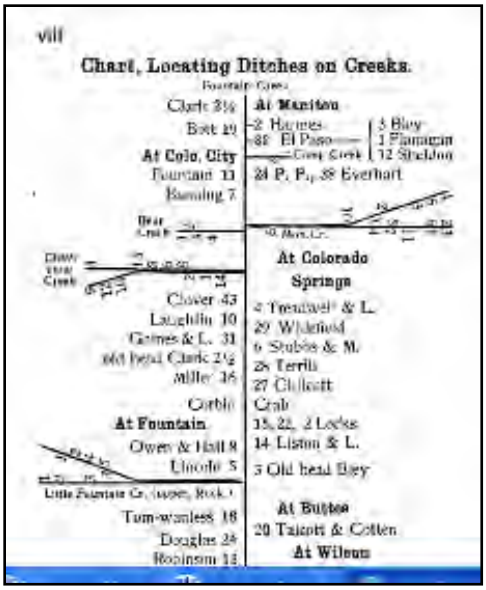


Figure E1-8: Water rights on the Fountain Creek, showing location and priority (Pyles 1906).

The only major reservoir completed, on lands now part of Fort Carson, is Teller. The lands for this reservoir were identified by the USGS for Colorado Reservoir site No. 21 (Powell 1891: II: 76–77), as part of the Federal Government's efforts to spur expansion and settlement in the arid West. The lands for the creation of a reservoir were withdrawn from potential settlement in 1894 (Zier et al. 1987:E95–E106). Zier et al. indicates that Robert K. Potter and his company, The Red Rock Reservoir, Inc., filed on these lands. The history of the development of the reservoir and associated water distribution system, Teller Ditch, is poorly known. Mr. Potter began buying up deeds, developing the area and bringing lands under irrigation; however, he soon sold the water rights to John C. Teller (Stone 1918:532). The 1916 Decree, No. 13693, from State of Colorado District Court in Pueblo, makes it clear that a reservoir, identified as the Potter-Turkey Creek Reservoir, was completed in 1908, and awarded an entitlement to 500 ac feet of water (Essex 1916). A ditch system, built in 1909, and identified as the Teller Canal, is associated with the reservoir, even though its head gate and lines are located approximately a mile downstream.

Around 1910, Mr. Teller embarked on an ambitious program to dramatically increase the size of the dam and reservoir to provide more water for irrigation. A powerful rainstorm in July dumped enough water to breach the dam, then under construction by the Arkansas Valley Construction Co., causing up to $100,000 in damage and leading the residents below the dam to flee their homes in the middle of the night (Denver Post, 13 July 1910:5). Mr. Teller began immediate repairs to the dam, which were largely completed in 1911. However, he apparently decided to make the dam still larger, because the 1916 Decree allocated more water to the reservoir on a conditional basis. The decree allocated The Red Rock Reservoir, Inc., water rights of 4,629 acre-feet, the current capacity of the Reservoir in 1916, and provisionally awarded up to a total 12,876 acre-feet should they complete construction of their proposed facilities. It is likely that the final enlargement of the reservoir lead to it being renamed after Teller, its proponent. According to the land entry records, it seems likely the final construction on the reservoir was completed by 1924, when it filed proof of construction to fulfill the right-of-way it was granted in 1910 (Zier et al. 1987:E106, E110).

Interestingly, the Teller Canal was not the only irrigation system located along Turkey Creek below the reservoir. Site 5PE03280 represents the recorded remains of the Davis Ditch, whose head

gate was in the stream channel immediately below the spillway of reservoir. This ditch was constructed in 1911 by Douglas Davis, who appears to have recently moved to Colorado from Arkansas. Mr. Davis filed a Right-of-Way deed for the ditch on June 12, 1911 (Zier et al. 1987:E106, E110) and completed enough of the system by August 1, 1911, to be allocated water rights for 0.7 cubic feet per second (Essex 1916). It is unclear how long this ditch system was in operation, but the right-of-way was relinquished in 1924 (Zier et al. 1987:E106, E110), suggesting the system was last used at this time.

Dall DeWeese filed a right-of-way for an irrigation canal in Sec.13 and Sec.24, T18S R66W, in 1909 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Also in this township, part of Sec.33 was withdrawn in 1907 for the Phoenix Reservoir; a map was filed for canals in 1909 by DeWeese. These claims, being 5 mi east of the Teller Reservoir, reflect another planned reservoir project, and this was not DeWeese's first irrigation project. In 1896, he and C. R. C. Dye incorporated a ditch and reservoir on Grape Creek, forming Lake DeWeese, which brought the Lincoln Park community south of Canon City under irrigation (DeWeese-Dye Ditch and Reservoir Company 2014). DeWeese's claims in T18S R66W were relinquished in the 1920s and the reservoir was never built.

In the *Official Souvenir Book* of the 18th National Irrigation Congress (Faxon 1910), a booster article by O. C. Holmes detailed the proposed DeWeese project, known as the Colorado-Southern Irrigation Company, which had started construction of a vast system of reservoirs and canals that would irrigate 350,000 ac of land lying between Canon City and Pueblo on both sides of the Arkansas River. The system, when completed, would cost over $12,000,000 and be the largest private irrigation project in the world. This is why DeWeese was claiming land for reservoirs. The article goes on to note that irrigable land under this system could still be bought for $15–$30 an ac, and water would be priced at $76 per ac, and that comparable land from the Pueblo Land & Irrigation Company was being offered for $90–$120 an ac. The article failed to mention that unclaimed public land could still be purchased at $1.25 an ac, which was an alluring price to land speculators.

While heavy rains caused the Teller Dam to fail in 1910, the new dam built in 1911 held during the 1921 flood. However, nearby Schaeffer Dam on Beaver Creek failed on June 5, 1921 (Follansbee and Jones 1922). Beaver Creek originates near Skagway Reservoir and the town of Victor, and descends the south side of Pikes Peak to the Arkansas River. Spencer Penrose, entrepreneur and philanthropist, saw potential in developing the creek (Johns 2010). He organized the Beaver Land and Irrigation Company, and began buying water rights along it. By 1907, construction was begun on the Schaeffer Dam, which would create Lake McNeil. Two other reservoirs were also planned. The company platted a 722-ac town site named Fremont, today named Penrose, which would be alcohol-free. At Fremont, numerous irrigation ditches were dug, fruit orchards planted, and the services of a company horticulturist could be hired. Local farmers grew melons, beets, tomatoes, string beans, spinach, squash, peas, and pumpkins. The Beaver, Penrose and Northern Railroad was constructed to bring in potential buyers, and would also be used to take fresh produce to market. The town had a newspaper, hotel, general stores, lumber mill, post office, and a church. The company steadily lost money, and by 1919, the rail line to Penrose's town was abandoned.

From June 3 to June 4, 1921, intense rainfall, 3–5 in, occurred over much of the Beaver Creek drainage basin (Figure E1-9). Despite having a concrete spillway and outlet gates that could be opened in case of flooding, the reservoir could not be emptied fast enough to deal with surges of water coming down the channel from upstream (Follansbee and Jones 1922). At 9:30 a.m., a surge topped the dam along 75 ft of its length and within 30 minutes washed out the earthen bank that supported the concrete and log façade empting 3,600 acre-feet of water into the channel

downstream. Because the residents along Beaver Creek had heeded warnings, there was no loss of life. The town of Fremont, now Penrose, located over 100 ft above the Beaver River, was unaffected by the flooding from the broken dam.

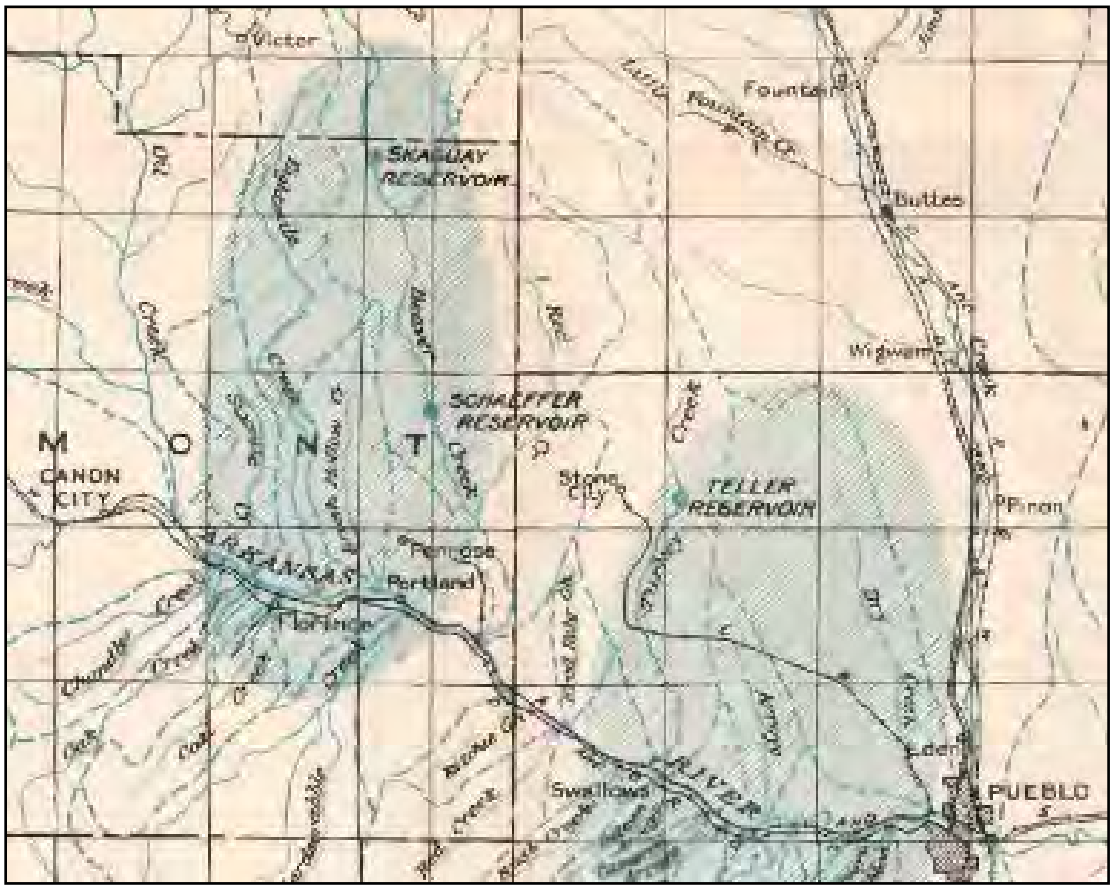


Figure E1-9: Map showing areas of intense rainfall in June 1921 that caused the Schaeffer Dam to fail (Follansbee and Jones 1922).

E1.2.11 Industry

Historically, the primary land uses on Fort Carson were ranching and mining, with land speculators claiming parcels related to reservoir development and oil prospecting. Teller Reservoir did bring land under irrigation, but that land lies off of the installation to the south. The most productive industry was mining.

E1.2.11.1 The Womack Family

Gold was discovered in the central Colorado Mountains in the 1850s, and drew the first wave of settlers to the region. A sample of rich quartz was also found on Pikes Peak by a member of the Hayden expedition in the 1870s (Sprague 1953), though it took decades before Robert Womack was able to locate the El Paso lode at Cripple Creek in 1891, sparking another gold rush. On lands that became Fort Carson, gold-bearing deposits do not exist, but other resources do. Robert's sister, Eliza Womack, patented land along the red sandstone fins in Dead Man's Canyon, today's SH 115 route, and quarries operated in far southern El Paso County at Stone City for decades.

Eliza Womack proved up placer patents in Sec.11 and Sec.14, T16S R67W, for the Surprise and Sun View-Red Rock claims, and sandstone and limestone were excavated for use as building materials (NARA 24 June 1891: Womack LP 071407). Her brother-in-law, Theodore Lowe, a mining engineer, was her advisor. The Womack's sold their Sun View Ranch around 1889 to a group of businessmen who planned to develop it into a large quarry operation. An article in the CSG (9 April 1889:3) notes that the Sunview Stone, Land and Water Company, capitalized at $100,000 by some local well known businessmen, owned several hundred acres. Rock from the quarries had already been used in several residences in Colorado Springs. The Colorado Springs to Canon City wagon road passed through part of these holdings and the company planned to build a railroad spur, linking the site to the railroad line at Fountain. It also planned to sell building sites for summer homes around the 12-ac reservoir that would be created on the Little Fountain Creek by that June. Water Court documents show that Sam, William, and Bob Womack owned the Womack Ditch, which had the senior water right and priority number 1, having been built in 1866 on the Little Fountain Creek (Lunt 1897).

Robert Womack is considered by some as the discoverer of Cripple Creek gold. According to *The Real Pioneers of Colorado* (McGrath 1934[3]:511), his father, Samuel, brought the family from Kentucky to Colorado in 1860, settling in the Colorado Springs area. Samuel is credited with discovering the first silver ore in Colorado at Idaho Springs, where the family lived in 1870. The 1880 census shows Samuel Womack as a widower, living with his children and several laborers on a farm in T16S R67W (Ancestry 2016). This would be his Sun View Ranch. Corrilla Womack had died the previous summer (CSG, 26 June 1879:4).

An article in the CSG (16 January 1892:7) clarifies the discovery of gold at Cripple Creek. While crediting Robert Womack with finding the first rich specimen of ore, H. T. Wood of Hayden's surveying party, which was mapping the region in the early 1870s, found a rich sample of quartz. He returned to the area on his own in 1874, and formed a prospecting outfit to locate the ore's source. The Mount Pisgah Mining District (CSG, 29 August 1874:2) was created, and included the entire Pikes Peak region drained by the Rock, Little Fountain, Turkey, Beaver, Four Mile, and Oil Creeks, and Ute Pass. The prospecting team never found the source of the gold.

Another Gazette article (CSG, 16 February 1908:13) tells that Samuel Womack had taken up a homestead near Fountain in the early 1870s, and engaged in a cattle business, before transferring the livestock to a fertile range on the present site of Cripple Creek. In the early 1880s, the family disposed of their land and cattle in the Cripple Creek area, but Bob (Robert) believed the land had mining potential. One day, Bob found traces of gold in a float rock, and sent a sample to an assayer in Denver, who valued the ore at $250 a ton. Bob built a cabin in Poverty Gulch, Cripple Creek, and in January 1891, discovered the El Paso lode (Figure E1-10).

Patents issued by the GLO reflect slightly different ownership than the family history shows. Regardless, the family did own land and graze cattle at what became the Cripple Creek mines. They also owned land along Rock Creek near the foot of Cheyenne Mountain, on what is now Fort Carson (DOI, BLM GLO 2016).

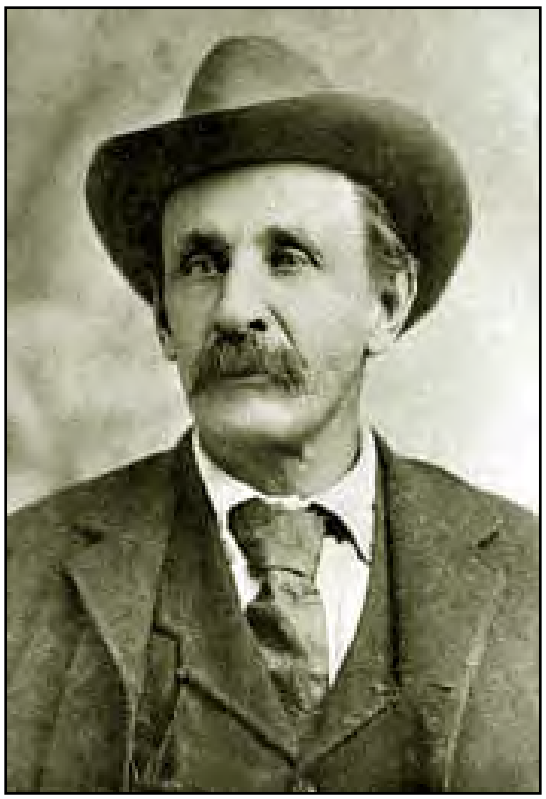


Figure E1-10: Robert Womack, taken in July 1902 in Cripple Creek when he was the guest of honor and Grand Marshall of the Fourth of July parade (Womack 1997).

E1.2.11.2 Stone City

As the population of Colorado grew, a readily available source of building material was needed. Locally-available stone was used in the construction of public buildings, businesses, and homes. Red sandstone from Eliza Womack's placer claim was used for numerous residences in downtown Colorado Springs in the late 1880s (NARA 24 June 1891: Womack LP 071407). Volcanic stone was quarried from Castle Rock in Douglas County for buildings, including a commercial block in Fountain, Colorado (Fountain Valley Ladies 2014). On the south end of Booth Mountain on present-day Fort Carson, sandstone blocks were cut and shipped out by rail in the early 1900s. The quarries on Booth Mountain are known collectively as Stone City. The complex was recorded as site 5PE00793 by Centennial (Carrillo et al. 1989).

One of the first individuals with a commercial interest in quarrying stone from Booth Mountain was Robert K. Potter (Stone 1918). He was the vice president of the Colorado-Kansas Railroad Company. He came to Colorado in 1892 and owned a lumber business in Cripple Creek for a decade before buying a farm on Turkey Creek, where he had an interest in the Teller Reservoir. He was also connected with the Turkey Creek Stone, Clay and Gypsum Company, which furnished stone for buildings in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado, including the Broadmoor Hotel.

The 1908 issue of *Stone* Magazine (Lent 1908) reported that men from Colorado Springs and Pueblo had purchased 5,000 ac of Turkey Creek stone quarries and organized the Turkey Creek Stone, Clay and Gypsum Company, with $500,000 capital to work with. The officers were John McCorkie, and Francis and Horace Pastorius. Architects from Denver were being brought down to view the available material. The company also operated three clay mines. The clay was hauled

to nearby kilns, and processed by the Pueblo Clay Products Company. A total of 25 men were employed at these locations (Carroll 1919).

The Colorado-Kansas Railroad completed a line from Pueblo to Stone City in 1912 (Carrillo et al. 1991:31). This allowed material to be shipped out by rail. Sandstone, limestone, and clay were mined near Booth Mountain and used for the construction of the buildings, including the Pueblo County courthouse, and for making firebrick. A company town developed at Stone City. In 1914, J. W. Heath operated a general store there (CSG, 6 March 1914). The federal census for Pueblo County shows that in 1920 there were 200 residents in Precinct 1, which included Stone City (Ancestry 2016). Employers at Stone City that year included a clay mine, fuel company, stone mill, and stone quarry. William Candow, a Scot, was the superintendent of the rock quarry and his wife ran the hotel. Lena Potter was the agent at the railroad depot, Edward Griggs worked at the garage, and Tom Vitullo, an Italian immigrant, owned the pool hall. There was also a chicken farm, school, and post office in the precinct, and several men worked on truck farms.

The population of Stone City dwindled over the decades, the Post Office was closed in 1957, and the railroad tracks were dismantled in 1958 (Carrillo et al. 1991:37). There were just a few residents in the area when the Army purchased the land at Stone City to expand the installation in 1965.

E1.2.11.3 Oil and Gas Prospecting

At the south end of El Paso County, in T18S R16W, is a region known as Wild Horse Park. Historic newspaper and magazine articles show that in addition to the quarrying of stone and clay at Stone City, prospecting was done for oil and gas there between approximately 1915 and 1925.

Oil shale was mined in the U.S. in the early 1800s, but was replaced as the primary fuel source when liquid petroleum oil was discovered in Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859. The development of automobiles and the internal combustion engine increased demand for oil and spurred renewed interest in oil shale exploration in the 1910s. The SRHA of 1916 created split estate land, which separated surface rights from mineral rights, and stopped the “land grabs” which occurred when speculators claimed homestead land hoping to prospect on it for oil (DOI, BLM 1983).

Oil was noted seeping out of the ground near Florence, Colorado, and had been collected in commercial quantities since 1885. The seepage was thought to be from a large underground pool of oil. Numerous wells were dug in the area over the years to try and locate and tap that lake (CSG, 12 February 1920:5). Newspaper articles cite geologists who had indicated that the particular rock strata in the region had yielded oil deposits elsewhere in the U.S. (Colorado City Iris, 7 May 1915:1).

In 1902, the Fountain Oil Company, resided over by four Colorado Springs businessmen, ordered construction of a derrick on the Charter Oak Ranch (CSG, 15 February 1902:5). The well was to be sunk in Sec.10, T16S R66W (south of Butts Field), about 5 mi west of a well that had recently sunk by W. S. Stratton. Prospecting was done across the county, with many wells drilled, and although some hit small quantities of oil or gas, as evidenced when they dropped lit rags down the holes, none were successful.

The Columbine Oil Company of Wyoming began prospecting for oil in Wild Horse Park in 1917 (CSG, 20 May 1917:5), and planned to drill to at least 2,500 ft. In order to have enough water for drilling, they ran a water line 3-1/2-mi long from Teller Reservoir to their rig. They also installed their own electric light plant and planned to drill continuously.

The Mining American was a weekly magazine published by the Industrial Reporter Company (1912–1918) in Denver. Articles related to prospecting in Wild Horse Park follow:

The Empire Gas and Fuel Company, owned by Cities Service Company, had its Headquarters in Denver. It was shipping a large amount of casing and a standard rig to the fields in Wild Horse Park to begin drilling for oil. Two other companies, the Big Eight and Columbine Oil, had been drilling but have yet to see oil [The Mining American, 7 July 1917:75:18].

To Resume Drilling in Columbine Well. The Equity Oil Company dismantled the rig in Wildhorse Valley and is having it set up over the Columbia well in Wild Horse Park. The company purchased a new cable to replace the old one in place, when the derrick over the Columbia was destroyed by fire. They have drilled down 3,160 ft and plan to drill to granite and the carboniferous level, somewhere between 100 and 300 ft deeper. So far no oil [The Mining American, 12 August 1918:76:14].

An illustration from the 15 July 1918 edition may give some indication of the structures present (Figure E1-11).



Figure E1-11: Drilling equipment. *Mining American*, 15 July 1918.

An article carried by the East St. Louis (Illinois) *Daily National Live Stock Reporter* (11 December 1917:3) reported that while oil was showing in the 2,635-ft-deep Columbine well in Pueblo County, water had filled the hole 2,000 ft high and drowned any gas that might be escaping from the sands.

In 1918, hearings were held before Congress about public land that was being leased for oil, gas, and mineral exploration (U.S. Congress House Committee on Public Lands 1918). The report notes that in 1917, there were 78 oil and gas leases granted by the State of Colorado which generated revenue of $10,481 in fees. In addition, the lessees were required to pay a 10% royalty on all oil and gas produced, though no production had yet occurred. Of the 78 leases, 27 were

in Pueblo County, and the deepest well in the state was the Columbine at 2,725 ft. Mr. C. F. Clay was an attorney in Denver for the Merritt Oil Corporation, operating in Wyoming; however, he also had an interest in the Columbine well in Wild Horse Park and 800 ac adjacent to it.

A partial listing of the companies operating in Colorado mentions that most were drilling on deeded land (U.S. Congress House Committee on Public Lands 1918). The officers of the Wild Horse Valley Oil Company of Pueblo County were Theodore Dunn, W. J. Crowe, J. E. Gustavsen, D. J. Prosser, Earl Robinett, William Prosser, S. E. Thomas, and James Drake. Theodore Dunn was identified on the 1930 census in Pueblo as a steel mill worker (Ancestry 2016). His son, Thomas, lived with him, and had claimed a homestead in Sec.20 and Sec.29, T18S R66W, in 1915 and received the patent in 1919 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Several of the other company officers may appear on the 1920 census in Pueblo: William Prosser as a steel mill machinist and James Drake as a lawyer. It is possible that with the oil prospecting boom in Wild Horse Park, the Dunns and other acquainted businessmen in Pueblo formed their own company and drilled for oil, hoping to strike it rich. The location of their well is unknown.

Lucinda Young proved up her late husband's homestead patent in Sec.23 and Sec.26, T18S R66W, in 1913, and then claimed an additional 320 ac in the same sections in 1916 (DOI, BLM GLO 2016). Her obituary in the Pueblo Chieftain (2 January 1917:12) reads:

Lucinda H. Young, aged 80 years, died at her home in Wild Horse Park yesterday. She came to this state about eight years ago and with her husband, the late William H. Young, and homesteaded the ranch where she has since made her home. With her daughter Dorothy Young, she had acquired a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the present oil exploration. The interment will be in the family lot in Roselawn.

Several oil and gas prospecting leases were issued in T18S R16W, in the 1920s, according to the Tract Books (FamilySearch 2016); but, since this land-use act did not pass until February 1920, it is unknown when and where other prospecting occurred before this.

A Colorado School of Mines (CSM) report (Barb 1946; Figure E1-12) provided details on some of the oil and gas wells that had been drilled in Colorado, with their output and underlying geology. Wells on present-day Fort Carson included those of the Utemoor Syndicate, drilled in the NE1/4 NE1/4, Sec.10, T16S R66W, in 1931, which produced a brief blast of natural gas and a show of oil, and the Red Creek Well No. 1 in the SW1/4 SW1/4, Sec.19, T17S R67W, which hit water, but no gas or oil. In Pueblo County, the Columbine Well in Wild Horse Park (NW1/4 NE1/4, Sec.34, T18S R66W) hit two small pockets of oil sand; two wells drilled between Pierce and Booth gulches in about 1910, and hit artesian water at 745 ft that flooded the drill holes.

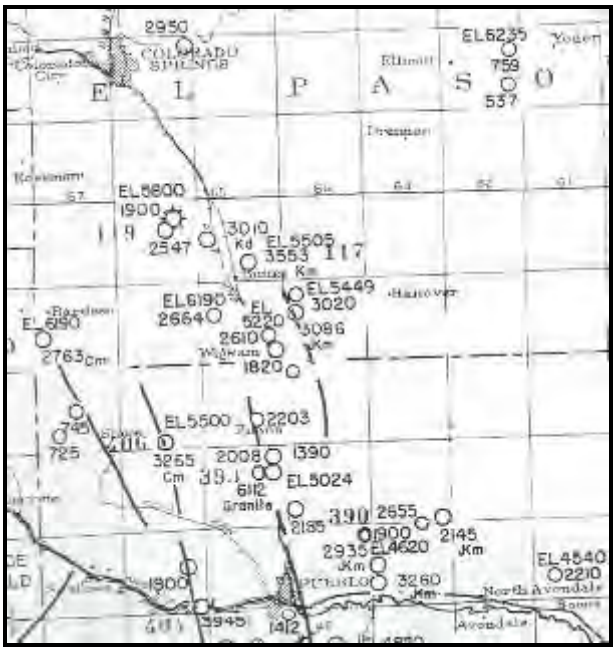


Figure E1-12: Selected Wells of Colorado (Barb 1946).

E1.2.11.4 Mining Education

The CSM acquired several sections of land in the Wild Horse Park area in the 1930s, which they owned until circa 1965 when Fort Carson expanded (U.S. Department of the Army 1965). They established a geologic and petroleum field camp centered on facilities in the NW1/4 SE1/4, Sec.27, T18S R66W. The students did surveying and mapping exercises, and familiarized themselves with drill rig equipment. They originally camped there, but more permanent structures were added later (Figure E1-13). In 1950, 137 students attended the field camp at Wild Horse Park (CSM 1950).

According to Lisa Dunn (personal communication 2013), Head of Reference—Arthur Lakes Library, CSM, the school retains various agreements in its files showing that they leased land, water, and wood from "Dolly" Young for a field camp in 1929, and purchased land from her in about 1932 and in 1941. Though some of this land was acquired by the U.S. Army's eminent domain procedure in the 1960s, the School retained some 1,400 ac in the area into the 1980s.

Louisiana State University (LSU [2007]) also established a geology field camp in the region, though theirs was located off of Fort Carson, along Little Fountain Creek on the homestead of Samuel Keeton (Sec.3, T16S R67W [DOI, BLM GLO 2016]). It was first used in 1928, and was purchased from the Keeton family in 1954 (LSU 2007). The school continues to offer summer programs at the site.

Rock art found on Fort Carson's western perimeter in Dead Man's Canyon bears numerous initials, names, and dates, some which appear to be associated with the nearby LSU geology camp. While some panels bear the initials LSU, another reads "BStanley '38". Ben Stanley was a graduate of LSU in 1938 and went on to become a geologist for Exxon (LSU 2014).

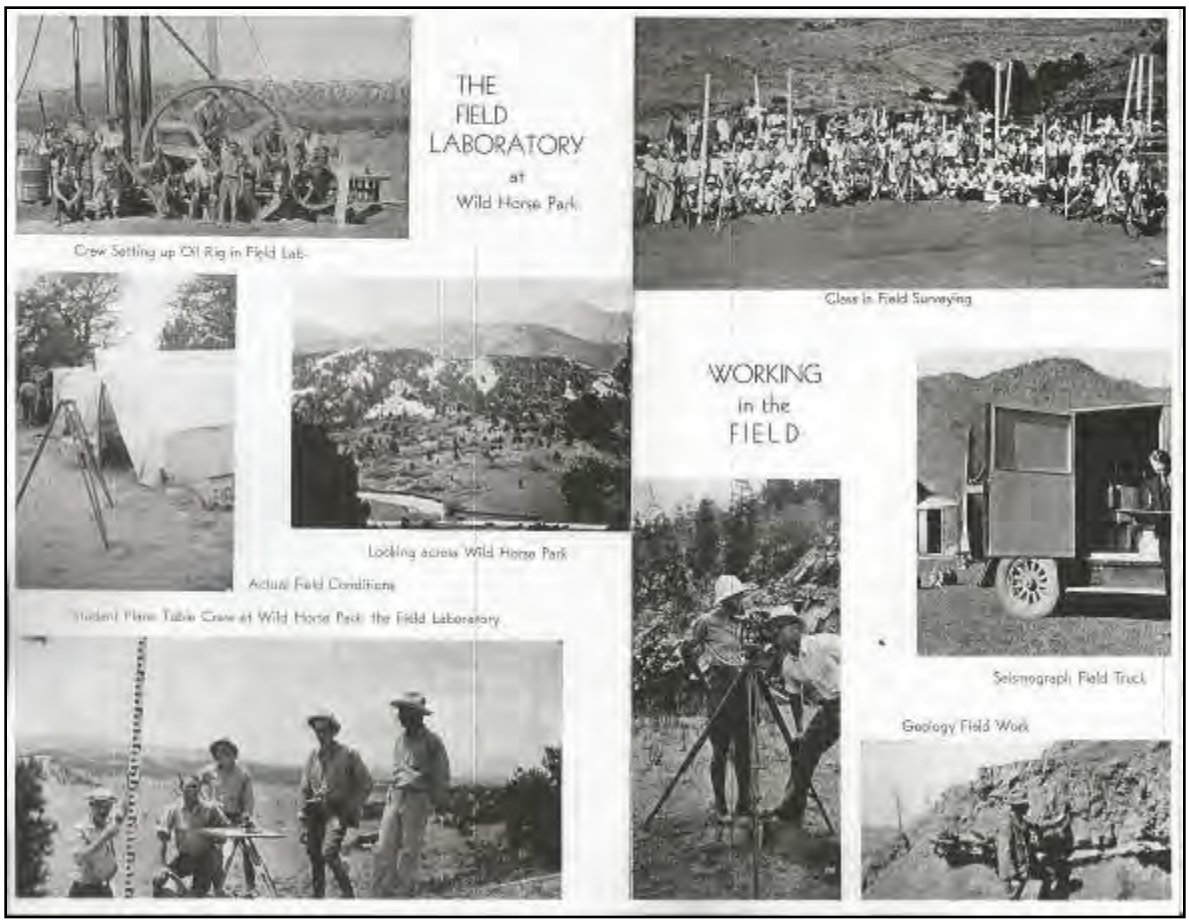


Figure E1-13: Wild Horse Park Field Laboratory (CSM 1936).

E1.2.12 Urban Development

Historically, the primary industries on Fort Carson were ranching, mining, and land speculation related to reservoirs and oil. In the early 1870s, General William Palmer founded the colony towns of Colorado Springs and Manitou, as well as started construction of the D&RG Railroad. He recognized that the climate of the area could be helpful to people with certain conditions, specifically tuberculosis (TB) patients, and that this could be one way to attract people to settle and invest in his new towns (Rothman 1994:142). A booster article published in the local newspaper (CSG, 21 February 1874:4) noted that his clean, new city was alcohol free and many lots were for sale. Besides being ideally located amid grand scenery, and near mountains streaked with gold and silver, the new town was near the famed Manitou springs, renowned for their health benefits. In general, Colorado was noted for its advantageous climate. "The dryness and purity of the atmosphere rendering it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, such—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are almost certain to regain health and strength" (CSG, 21 February 1874:4).

The efforts of Palmer and one of his partners, William Bell, created a new industry in the region, health tourism. Before the discovery of antibiotics, TB was a common and untreatable disease. Those who could afford to travel would seek out drier climates, hoping to regain their health. Advertising drew many patients to Colorado, and by 1900 "one-third of the population were residents of the state because of tuberculosis," according to scholar Cynthia Stout (Denver Post 2007). Colorado Springs was at the forefront of the industry, with the Glockner Sanatorium, the

first in the city, being founded around 1889 (Wolfe and Eldon 1900). By 1920, there were as many as 15 large sanatoriums and many smaller ones in El Paso County (CSG, 17 June 2007:Metro 1-1), many expensive and private, some covered by insurance or fraternal organizations, and a few public. The Star Ranch in the Pines, 3 mi south of Colorado Springs on the slope of Cheyenne Mountain, was a private TB camp, with over 20 cottages for patients. It advertised a resident doctor, electricity, heating, a telephone and telegraph, and indoor plumbing (CSG, 28 April 1923). The dominate industry in Colorado Springs for several decades was the care of TB; no TB camps are known to have existed on present-day Fort Carson land.

Another important sector emerged in Colorado Spring in 1941, in response to the beginning of World War II. Seeking to offer the government a site for a military training camp, a group of businessmen located a tract of ranchland that the city could buy and offer to the U.S. Army.

E1.2.13 Government

On January 6, 1942, less than a month after Pearl Harbor's attack, Colorado Springs was selected as the site of an U.S. Army camp (CSET, 6 January 1942:1). The following is a summary of events that led to the foundation of Camp Carson (Socha and Posner 1972). Four local men had labored for a year to get the camp located here, and it was the attack that caused the government to make a decision. Factors influencing their choice were having enough open land for training and mild year round weather. The city had purchased the 5,533-ac Cheyenne Valley Ranch to offer to the government. City engineers also had to determine how they could provide enough water and utilities for the post in perpetuity.

Camp Carson was originally 60,048 ac, which included the 5,533 ac donated by city, 29,676 ac that the U.S. Army purchased from land owners, 262 ac acquired from the DOI, and 24,577 ac which were leased from the State of Colorado. The camp was declared a permanent base in 1954 and was enlarged in 1964 to twice its original size.

Construction at Camp Carson began with the camp headquarters on January 31, 1942. The temporary structures were to be built by July 13. Over 11,500 workers, many from out of state, worked on the construction. Facilities were provided for over 35,000 enlisted men, and nearly 2,000 officers; but, there were no built structures for families. The base hospital had space for 1,726 beds, and was served by 592 nurses (CSG, 2 May 1943:8). Additional construction later included a prisoner of war (POW) internment camp, and barns to shelter 3,310 mules and horses.

The internment camp opened on January 1, 1943, and was enlarged in 1945, to a capacity of 9,000 prisoners. Prison labor was used to alleviate the manpower shortage in Colorado, and the men were employed on local farms, in factories, and in the logging industry. During World War II, a total of 104,165 soldiers trained at Camp Carson, with a peak of 43,000 soldiers in late 1943.

In the 1950s, as soldiers and their families were stationed at Camp Carson, buildings were adapted and reused. Hospital wards and old military barracks were turned into family and officer housing. Some of the 1941 temporary buildings were later sold to the public and converted into homes

Tragedy befell the post in 1950. A historic fire spread from the foothills of Cheyenne Mountain and across Camp Carson on January 17, 1950, driven by 90-mi-per-hour winds. In addition to city and county workers, military personnel, Colorado College students, and many volunteers fought the fire. During the fight, numerous troops were overtaken by fire and burned. Six men died from their injuries: Private Lawrence H. Elwell of Minnesota, Private Robert Moore, Private

William H. Rau of Oregon, Private Marvin Tevis of Illinois, Warrant Officer William J. Tripp of New York, and Private Joseph A. Weston of Oklahoma. Streets on Fort Carson are named for these men. Ninety-two buildings on the base were destroyed during the fire.

Contemporary history of Fort Carson, the Mountain Post, can be found by contacting the post museum, and by reading back issues of the post newspaper, *Fort Carson Mountaineer,* at the post's Grant Library.

E1.2.13.1 Camp Carson Prisoner of War Camp

During World War II, German and Italian POWs were sent to camps in the central U.S., including one established at Camp Carson (Connor et al. 1999). Newspaper reporters were first allowed to visit this camp in 1943, and David Clark described the conditions (CSG, 29 June 1943:1), though the U.S. Army would not say how many prisoners were being held. Clark visited a camp of Italian enlisted men, most who appeared to be under the age of 40. They were not all from one unit or one area of Italy, and few spoke any English. The Italians were provided with food rations and cooked their own food to suit their taste. For recreation, they have their own theater, some musical instruments, and an athletic field. The Camp chaplain conducted service for them every Sunday. Lacking a chapel, one of the men fashioned a small shrine using cardboard and paper, and was then implored to build altars for the other barracks, which he made out of clay. He also fashioned multi-color Italian crests to hang outside each barracks, fashioned from coal, brick, rocks, and sand.

Each POW was assigned a regular job. Some worked at the camp laundry or supply (CSG, 29 June 1943:1). Others were assigned outside work on farms and were clearing brush. Each received 80 cents a day for outside work, which was paid in scrip for use at the camp canteen. Some men still wore pieces of their Italian uniforms, a few with medals, but most dressed in government issued denim. A photograph in the article shows the men in their mess tent, each with the large letters "P W" painted on the back of their shirts. Presumably, there was also an "O" which is no longer visible on the microfilmed copies.

By the fall of 1944, German POWs from Camp Carson were among those being used to harvest beets, onions, and potatoes in northeast Colorado (CSG, 1 December 1944:8). The Eaton Camp employed about 180 prisoners daily and the Ault Camp about 140. A daily wage of about $4 was paid per man by farmers to the U.S. Government, comparable to what free general laborers would earn. The prisoners were paid 80 cents a day for meeting their quota, or $1.20 a day for exceeding it, thus resulting in a profit to the government. Prison labor was approved in areas where a sufficient labor force was not available due to military service by the residents.

Other farm labor was done by conscientious objectors. President Roosevelt's program (Civilian Public Service Program [Gingerich 1949:57, 338]) allowed men chosen by their local draft board, who objected to the war on religious grounds, to perform a year's public work instead. One such camp was established at the Templeton Gap CCC camp in Colorado Springs, which had been vacated by the forestry department in early 1941. The camp held 125 young men, and was one of 7 in the country (CSG, 4 June 1941:3-2). The men performed soil conservation work, constructing ditches, small reservoirs, stock tanks, terraces and contour furrows, and worked a 40 hour week. The camp was administered by the Mennonite church. Recreation was planned on Saturdays and religious services on Sundays (CSGT, 29 June 1941:2:1). The objector camps were largely funded by pacifist church sects, and housed men up to the age of about 28 (CSGT, 24 August 1941:2:1). Their work was halted for a time because they were not allowed to accept pay for their employment, and the farmers were thus receiving free labor. One resolution was for

the farmers to pay wages, which were then sent to the national service board for post-war relief (CSGT, 25 June 1942:1).

E1.2.13.2 Korean Movie Set

In late August 1951, a Radio-Keith-Orpheum (RKO) film crew arrived at Camp Carson to begin filming a "Korean Movie" which would later be marketed as the war drama *One Minute to Zero*. This was the last movie produced and financed by Howard Hughes. Though the film grossed $1,600,000, it required an estimated $2,181,000 to make, and received lackluster reviews. The movie was filmed at Camp Carson and Peterson Field in El Paso County, and Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada, with scenes also shot in South Korea, New York, and Hollywood. It starred Robert Mitchum and Ann Blyth (Internet Movie Database [IMDb] 2015).

Camp Carson was chosen as a set location because it had similar terrain to Korea (Mountaineer, 7 September 1951; Colorado Springs Free Press, 3 August 1952:24). To enhance this, the base engineers built bridges, roads, and a 4,000 ft-long runway that would accommodate the P-51 planes used in the film. Two villages were built, with straw thatched huts surrounding terraced rice paddies. Filming was completed in late November, and crews then took three weeks to clean up (Mountaineer, 23 November 1951). The main Korean village, rice fields, and airstrip were left intact and turned over to the U.S. Army. A second village and other sets were destroyed during filming of the war scenes. Footage of the movie trailer can be viewed online at Turner Classic Movies (2015) (Figure E1-14). It is unknown if live fire was used in the strafing runs in the movie. The rice-paddy terraces are visible adjacent to an air strip in Sec.29 and Sec.30, T15S R66W, on the 1955 aerial photographs (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1955). The remaining features of the set have been recorded as site 5EP06634 (Swan and Schriever 2016).



Figure E1-14: Scenes from *One Minute to Zero* (IMDB 2015).

E2 CULTURE HISTORY FOR THE PINON CANYON MANEUVER SITE (PCMS)

The following cultural history for the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) is an excerpt from the report, Cultural Resources Survey/Inventory for Fort Carson at Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site in Training Areas 12, 13, and Others *(Owens 2015c).*

This section of the report summarizes available information about both the prehistoric and historic culture history of the middle Purgatoire River region. This summary draws on the temporal and contextual information found within the relevant southeastern Colorado contextual documents (Carrillo et al. 2003; Christman 2011; Church et al. 2007; Stoffle et al. 1984; Zier and Kalasz 1999), the hundreds of valuable grey literature materials housed at the Fort Carson Curation Facility and reported in Gene Stout and Associates (2009), and the master Fort Carson Past Perfect Database.

In 2013, Stell personnel were contracted to input past PCMS and Fort Carson archaeological data into query responsive fields within Fort Carson's PastPerfect Museum Software, Inc. (PastPerfect) data management system. Part of this task was to prepare a user definition document (Stell 2013) to guide both end user and data entry personnel with regards to search-term parameters, definitions, and use, to facilitate rapid extraction of administrative and archaeological site data by both Fort Carson CRMP Personnel and outside researchers. This effort was successfully accomplished and responsive query reports are relatively more reliable and informative. However, some caveats should be discussed.

Despite the best intention of Stell personnel to create a standardized input format utilizing the user definition document, keyword searches have a few fundamental flaws that must be considered prior to mining Fort Carson's PastPerfect dataset for research endeavors. First and foremost, this imperfection relates to the long-term lack of standardization in nomenclature systems not just for this effort, but across the discipline of archaeology through time. As an example, prehistoric archaeological sites in southeastern Colorado dating A.D. 1050–1450 are now classified as being from the Diversification period (Zier and Kalasz 1999). Prior to this archaeologists placed sites of this age into the Middle Ceramic period (Eighmy 1984). The savvy (or antiquated) archaeologist knows that both general temporal terms largely mean the same thing and would accordingly query the Fort Carson PastPerfect system using a search strategy encompassing a net of both terms. However a non-archaeologist or one with little knowledge about the terms used prior to 1999 will only be able to retrieve a portion of the dataset, a partial story of the research needed (without assistance).

The same "experience" factor could very well influence how a keyword is entered into the system long before a data search ever occurs. The lifetime knowledge levels of the archaeologist would color the lens of their interpretation with regards to site data, and therefore keyword entry. For example, a novice archaeologist might know that a certain projectile point falls within Anderson's P58 style parameters and use the appropriate keyword of "P58." The more knowledgeable archaeologist would also know that an Anderson P58 is a Scallorn point that falls within the Developmental to Diversification temporal period (existing within the Late Prehistoric stage), therefore entering "P58" and the additional search terms "Scallorn," "Late Prehistoric stage," "Developmental period," and "Diversification period."

To assist and facilitate an effort to prevent knowledge discrepancy, and given the scope and nature of Stell's effort, an attempt was made to have an experienced Fort Carson team member

perform a quality check and enter additional proper nomenclature key words to PastPerfect data for all pre-2000 sites as necessary. Edits were also conducted within the controlled dataset of search terms to eliminate spelling errors and other non-uniformity, deflecting negative query anomalies. This endeavor increased the reliability of Fort Carson site data query reports produced through PastPerfect.

Additionally, large and multicomponent sites are a bit problematic as they relate to a keyword search. In reviewing 5LA04404's Native American components only, this site was occupied by three groups over a vast period of time—historic Native Americans who left biographic rock art and tipi rings as part of an open architectural site; a group who left Middle Archaic McKean projectiles, abstract rock art, and thermal features that indicate an open camp; and an Apishapa phase group who utilized open and agglutinated contiguous-wall architecture in a rockshelter, and left representational zoomorphic rock art and Washita projectiles indicative of an occupation in the Diversification period.

From the example shown above, a researcher could easily perform a keyword query for specific temporal cultural information ("Native American-Historic," "McKean Complex," or "Apishapa") by functional site type ("Rock Art," "Open Camp," "Sheltered Architectural"). However, it becomes extremely difficult to query an occupation age *and* function without a researcher reviewing the site file narrative in conjunction. Using this example, a person querying "McKean Complex" (in both keyword and the accompanying PastPerfect narrative) could be given the mistaken impression that the McKean Complex occupants left sheltered architectural remains. Sites could have multiple occupational signatures, and therefore multiple search terms, which are unfortunately lumped together in a combined field. In short, a complex query regarding complex sites within the PastPerfect system cannot be taken at face value by a researcher without also viewing the appropriate site forms and reports.

Despite these shortcomings in the system, it is undeniably the case that keyword searches have great utility in recognizing large-scale patterns in Fort Carson's archaeological data and the Stell system can be used to mine site functional and temporal data with the proper considerations in mind when dealing with multicomponent situations. Exactly this was done to supplement the following discussion related to the culture history of the PCMS.

Although modern dictionaries provide several definitions of the terms, for consistency purposes throughout this publication the term Anglo will be used to mean a Caucasian or white-skinned person born in North America, the term Hispanic will refer to a Spanish speaking person born in a country or state in central or South America or the southwestern U.S., and the term African-American will refer to a person with ancestors from Africa who was born in North America (Owens and Baker 2015:4). The term Japanese-American will refer to a person with ancestors from Japan who was born in North America. Individuals born in the country of Mexico, and individuals born in European countries will be so identified.

E2.1 Prehistory

E2.1.1 Paleoindian Stage 11,500–7800 B.P.

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest human occupation in eastern Colorado that is accepted by most North American archaeologists. For the past 20 years however, one of the most interesting debates in American archaeology has been what is termed the pre-Clovis issue. While there are few professionally-accepted sites in the Americas that predate 11,500 B.P., the Cactus Hill site in southeastern Virginia (Adovasio and Page 2002), the Topper site in South Carolina (Goodyear

2002), Meadowcroft rockshelter site in Pennsylvania (Adovasio and Carlisle 1988), and the Debra L. Friedkin site in Texas (Waters et al. 2011) have yielded potential pre-Clovis materials. The most noteworthy and generally widely accepted pre-Clovis site is Monte Verde (Dillehay 1989; Meltzer et al. 1997) in southern Chile. No apparent pre-Clovis remains have been encountered in southeastern Colorado or the PCMS, but the triangular projectile points encountered at Meadowcroft and Cactus Hill may eventually key very early occupations here if found and properly analyzed contextually.

Paleoindians were nomadic hunters and gatherers who arrived in the New World at approximately 11,500 B.P. Most archaeologists believe they descended from groups of people who entered North America from eastern Asia by walking across a land bridge that was exposed between modern day Siberia and Alaska when seas levels were lower at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation. These first groups are thought to have rapidly increased in population, and were comprised of small, highly-mobile people who spread throughout the Americas. In North America, Paleoindian sites often reveal stone, bone, and ivory tools; however, perishable items rarely survive. Locally, little is known about these people beyond the purely technological realm.

Zier and Kalasz (1999) recognize four periods of the Paleoindian stage in southern Colorado: 1) Pre-Clovis (>11,500 B.P.), 2) Clovis (11,500–10,950 B.P.), 3) Folsom (10,950–10,250 B.P.), and 4) Plano (10,250–7800 B.P.). Archaeologists have recorded Paleoindian sites from Alaska to South America, and to date, have encountered possible Paleoindian artifacts at 64 sites and isolated locations on the PCMS (Figure E2-1). These Paleoindian artifacts are rare and those found are commonly isolated tool fragments within mixed temporal surface lithic assemblages.

Paleoindian resource types within the PCMS consist largely of isolated projectiles. However, open lithic scatters, a quarry, a possible rock art location (Loendorf 2008:73–79), and a possible cache represent descriptive site types. Regarding the isolated Paleoindian projectiles, many have been found on the modern ground surface of large and multicomponent prehistoric sites. Without rigorous site evaluative testing measures, however, it remains unknown whether these pieces represent curated items brought to a location by recent inhabitants or if these are truly sites with Paleoindian occupations.

E2.1.1.1 Clovis Period 11,500–10,950 B.P.

The Clovis period has been delineated based on findings of large, fluted lanceolate spear points, prismatic blades, blade cores, and blade tools (Collins and Kay 1999:45–71). Low-power microscopy analysis reveals that the latter were most likely used as knives, scrapers, and core/choppers. These characteristic artifacts have been found in association with the remains of mammoth, horse, and other Pleistocene fauna, suggesting a nomadic, hunting-based existence.

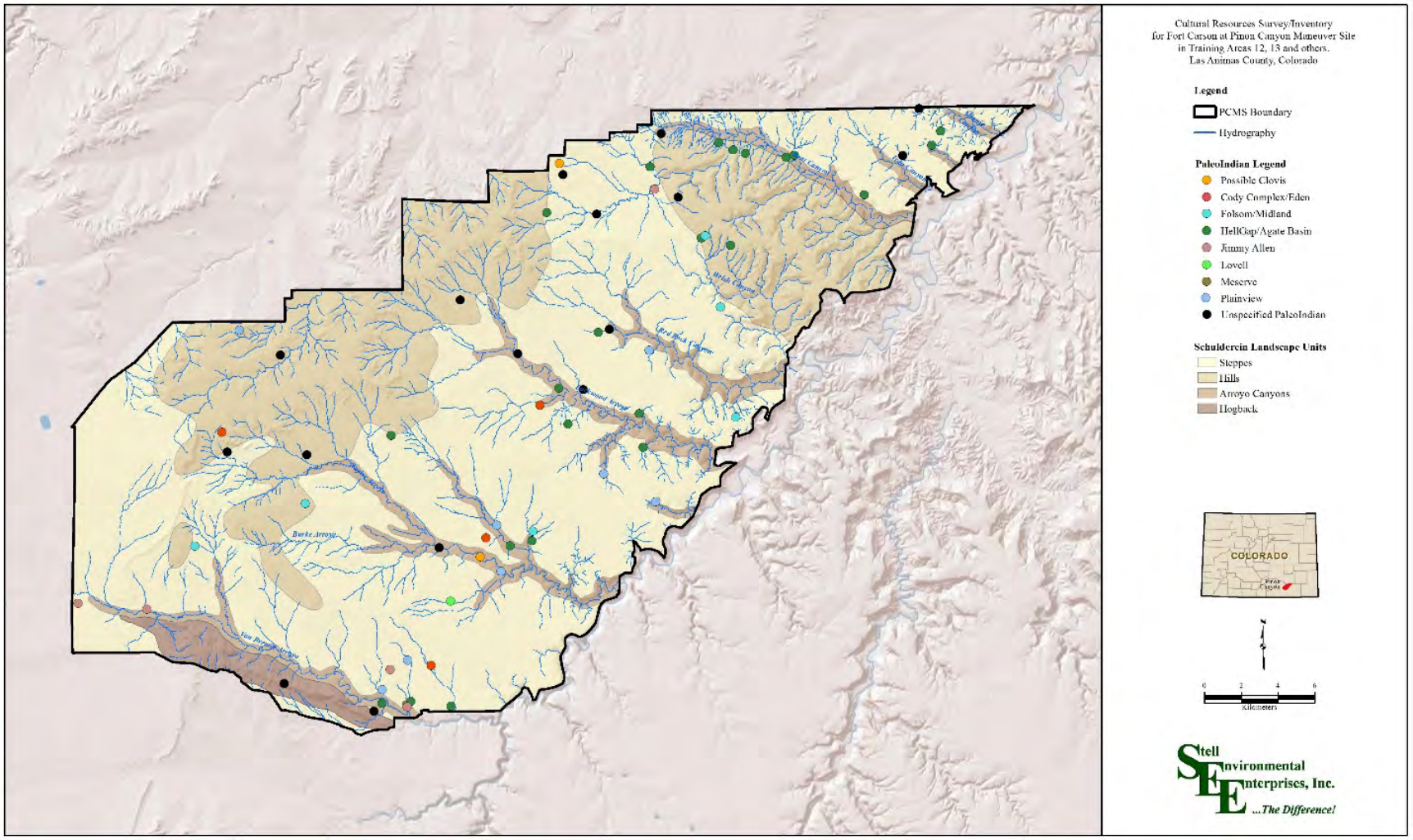


Figure E2-1: Location of Paleoindian materials and Schuldenrein (1985) landscape units within the PCMS

Clovis sites in eastern Colorado include the Dent, Dutton, and Lamb Spring sites. The Drake cache in northeastern Colorado contained 13 large Clovis points and likely represents a human burial (Frison 1991). The Hahn site represents the only reported site of this age in southeastern Colorado (McDonald 1992), though surface Clovis points have been reported near Aguilar (Bair 1975:8). Robert Campbell (1969:360) reports finding a Clovis point in northern Las Animas County and an isolated Clovis projectile was found near the confluence of the Purgatoire River and Welsh Canyon (Michelle Stevens, personal communication, 2011). Clovis technology has been reported in the San Luis Valley at the Zapata Mammoth Site (Jodry 1999).

Other Clovis sites within the Southern Plains include the Domebo site in southwestern Oklahoma (Leonhardy 1966), Jake's Bluff (Bement and Carter 2005) and the JS cache (Graves et al. 2006), Black Mesa State Park in the northwestern Oklahoma panhandle (Saunders 1978), Blackwater Draw site in east-central New Mexico (Boldurian and Cotter 1999), and several locations in western Kansas (Anderson 1990).

As of today, absolute Clovis materials are unknown in PCMS assemblages. Based on minimal technological attribute data only, two assemblages are suggestive of Clovis antiquity—5LA12616 and 5LA12687. The former is a cache of non-local artifacts comprised of blade and blade-like tools and bifaces showing overshot flake technology (Owens 2015c), the latter is a multicomponent open lithic scatter with large patinated blade tools. However, though artifacts at both sites are suggestive of age, none are convincingly temporally or culturally diagnostic. Only additional archaeological analysis at both locations can confirm or refute the true antiquity of the materials.

E2.1.1.2 Folsom Period 10,950–10,250 B.P.

The earliest confirmed Paleoindian artifacts found on the PCMS are of the Folsom period. This culture, characterized by the use and manufacture of a smaller fluted point, is associated with the extinct *Bison antiquus*. In addition to the fluted projectiles, the Folsom toolkit includes knives, ultra-thin bifaces, gravers, spokeshaves, scrapers, cores, drills, burin-like implements, choppers, abrading stones, awls, beads, and needles (Zier and Kalasz 1999:86–87). There is some evidence for the use of hand stones to process vegetal products and for the grinding of pigments (Anderson 1990). Folsom sites include the "type" site in northeastern New Mexico (35 miles [mi] south of the PCMS); Lindenmeier, Fowler-Parrish, Powars, and Johnson sites in north-central Colorado (Zier and Kalasz 1999:85); and the Stewart's Cattle Guard, Zapata, and Linger sites in the San Luis Valley (Dawson and Stanford 1975; Jodry and Stanford 1992).

No Folsom sites have been reported in the Arkansas River drainage, but isolates have been recovered from the Canon City area, Red Top Ranch, Flank Field Storage Area, the Cimarron River basin (Zier and Kalasz 1999:87), near Fowler (Lotrich 1938), and on the Chaquaqua Plateau (Anderson 1975). Four Folsom point fragments have been recovered from PCMS sites. Three are non-local Flattop chalcedony or Alibates dolomite pieces considered to be curated items that were brought onto a site by more recent Late Prehistoric peoples, and then lost or left behind. The Folsom point fragment recovered at 5LA09373 was broken during the fluting process, and is made of a Dakota quartzite that outcrops on the site (Owens and Loendorf 2004:581).

Unfluted Folsom points, termed "Midland" projectiles by archaeologists, have been found at five PCMS locations. All of the projectiles are made of non-local Alibates dolomite or Flattop chalcedony. As is the case with the Folsom points, four are considered curated pieces. The exception is from site 5LA07419, a camp in the Black Hills at the eastern edge of the PCMS. Here, a Midland projectile, a channel flake, a large and somewhat thin biface, and many heavily

patinated artifacts were found among more recent Archaic and Late Prehistoric-age materials (Owens et al. 2012). The large number of potentially old artifacts makes it less likely that they had all been curated, that is collected and amassed on the site by a more recent resident.

There has been limited evidence for Plainview (Goshen) Paleoindian materials at the PCMS. Since the early 1980s, only eight locations have produced projectiles of this type. In each instance, the points were found on large sites occupied many times in the prehistoric past, so there is no way to know whether or not they represent curated pieces. That being said, Plainview peoples most certainly inhabited the PCMS, as six of the points are made from locally available materials: 2 argillite, 1 Dakota quartzite, 2 hornfels/basalt, and 1 unspecified chert. Two Plainview projectiles of non-local origin are made of pieces of Alibates dolomite and Flattop chalcedony. The best candidate for a systemically intact Plainview-age occupation exists at site 5LA04751. Here, an argillite Plainview point was found along with many pieces of patinated argillite debitage and a surface-exposed layer of highly patinated sandstone gravel.

E2.1.1.3 Plano Period 10,250–7800 B.P.

The Plano period includes the Hell Gap/Agate Basin, Alberta, Cody, Frederick, and Lusk complexes (Gunnerson 1987; Wiesend and Frison 1998; Zier and Kalasz 1999:91–92). These complexes are thought to reflect a cultural continuum with adaptive modifications resulting in tool variability. An increasingly complex lifestyle is indicated by the presence of more varied toolkits, including a variety of stone and bone tools (Knell 1999). The presence of ground stone artifacts suggests the exploitation of plant resources. Across the Great Plains, a great variety of kill, processing, and camp sites also occur, some with evidence suggestive of religious practices (Anderson 1990).

Evidence of Plano occupations in southeastern Colorado is plentiful; recorded sites of note include Olsen-Chubbock (Wheat 1972) and Runberg (Black 1986). On Fort Carson, Cody complex projectile points have only rarely been found and often on mixed occupation surface and sheltered sites. On the PCMS, Paleoindian materials from this period are quite common, especially projectiles of the stemmed Hell Gap/Agate Basin varieties.

Looking at the map (Figure E2-1), apparent Hell Gap/Agate Basin projectile point distribution patterns suggest peoples of this lanceolate tradition rarely used environments more than a few hundred meters from canyon/grassland transition locations. A noteworthy pattern, identified by PCMS archaeologists over the past few years (Owens et al. 2012), shows an abundance of Hell Gap/Agate Basin materials around the lower perimeter of the Black Hills at a general elevation of 1,494 m (4,900 ft). Other Hell Gap/Agate Basin locales exist at the hill/grassland transition at the southeastern margin of the Big Arroyo and Bear Springs Hills. Though inferred from surficial data and by the presence of points only, this is likely not a random pattern. It seems that between 10,400 and 9000 B.P. the Paleoindians occupying the northern Purgatoire River area preferred to occupy hill/grassland transition areas.

A consideration of past Hell Gap/Agate Basin behavior suggests subsistence specialization related to the hunting of *Bison antiquus*. Following this line of thought, it seems plausible that a local population was engaged in the same type of procurement behavior on a larger scale as that shown at the site level on the Casper Site (Frison 1974) or the Jones-Miller Site (Stanford 1978). In other words, local peoples of this cultural group used natural topographic features in their day-to-day hunting activities to trap or control animals. This theory is supported by the location of other Hell Gap/Agate Basin materials at canyon/grassland transitions, where animals would have traveled between the Purgatoire River and the grassy upland steppes.

Though resource specialization related to hunting is inferred, an apparent difference between PCMS Hell Gap/Agate Basin data and that from Jones-Miller and Casper sites relates to residential mobility. The PCMS 23 lanceolate projectiles are comprised of 15 Dakota Quartzite, 4 unspecified chert, 2 orthoquartzite, 1 argillite, and 1 Niobrara jasper. As only the last specimen is of a non-local material, it seems that the PCMS Hell Gap/Agate Basin materials were left by members of a local population with a low degree of residential mobility and, perhaps, a broader subsistence routine.

If the latter is the case, the ability to exploit more than one environment should manifest in the spatial patterning of archaeological materials. As shown on the map, specific transitional ecotones were preferred, and this suggests that the PCMS Hell Gap/Agate Basin occupants were species-specific hunters exploiting restrictive terrain situations for opportunistic encounters. In the seventeenth and later centuries, the Southern Plains bison herd was known to have migrated between Palo Duro Canyon in Texas, during fall and winter, and the Purgatoire River within spring and summer (Morgan 1980:145). Given that Plano period climatic conditions ultimately stabilized into approximately those we experience today (Armour et al. 2002), it is not unreasonable to posit that *Bison antiquus* may have also had a similar migratory pattern and that local Hell Gap/Agate Basin peoples plotted situational ambushes from camps hidden in forested areas. Equally as plausible, perhaps, is that these people used more local materials in resource rich areas to conserve their better quality materials.

Isolated Meserve (5LA08023) and Lovell (5LA02313) lanceolate points of Dakota quartzite have been found in the southern portion of the PCMS, but spatial analysis of point locations suggests a larger Allen Complex occupation at the southern PCMS boundary and within the Van Bremer Arroyo drainage basin. Here, four Allen projectiles were found on four surface sites. A fifth Allen projectile was found on a large multicomponent prehistoric site at the mouth of Stage Canyon and has been considered a curated item by archaeologists.

The Allen points are made from non-local material, 1 Jemez Mountain obsidian and locally available materials comprised of 2 argillite and 2 orthoquartzite. As the Hogback argillite quarries are within a few kilometers (km) of the Van Bremer Arroyo, it seems plausible that apparent Allen Complex occupation of the area may relate to tool stone procurement and the refurbishment of a toolkit rather than subsistence activities attributed to the hunting of bison.

The distribution of Cody and Eden projectile points shows a minimal amount of spatial patterning as it relates to the various Schuldenrein (1985) landscape units. Of the five points attributed to these complexes, three were found on large multicomponent prehistoric sites and were likely brought to each location by a later cultural group. The other two locations—5LA10850 and 5LA11282—have late Paleoindian occupations, though unfortunately for archaeologists, not in systemic context. The former is a camp centered on a local area of high terrain in the grassland; the latter is likely a one-time kill/processing location comprised of a projectile and two flakes. Raw material types for the Cody and Eden projectiles are 2 Dakota quartzite, 2 hornfels/basalt, and 1 Jemez Mountain obsidian.

E2.1.2 Archaic Stage 7800–1850 B.P.

The onset of the Altithermal marks the beginning of what archaeologists term the Archaic stage. Drying and warming climatic conditions, coupled with the subsequent decrease in big game populations and loss of substantial water sources, forced humans to move to higher altitudes and change subsistence methods to include the hunting of smaller animals and the gathering of wild plants. Based largely on changes in projectile point morphology, this stage is subdivided into

three periods: 1) Early (7800–5000 B.P.), 2) Middle (5000–3000 B.P.), and 3) Late (3000–1850 B.P.). The oldest accepted rock art identified thus far on the PCMS is of Archaic age (Loendorf 2008:50–57). These elements appear comprised of abstract designs, such as bisected circles, concentric circles, parallel lines, and connected circles or squares, but animal forms have also been identified (Loendorf 1989:354; 2008:50–71).

Archaic sites yield a variety of grinding stones, large stemmed and notched projectile points, other patterned bifacial and unifacial chipped-stone tools, expedient flake tools, and worked bone and shell tools and ornaments. Un-notched and un-stemmed projectile points also occur. In southeastern Colorado, Archaic site types include open campsites, rockshelters, subterranean structures, lithic and ground stone scatters, and quarries (Zier and Kalasz 1999:100–137). Features associated with Archaic sites include hearths, rock art panels, pit features, and burned or fire-cracked rock (FCR) middens. Special function Archaic sites, such as game drives and stone ring sites, have been described some distance away from the PCMS, though not on the facility.

E2.1.2.1 Early Archaic Period 7800–5000 B.P.

The Early Archaic period reflects human adaptations to the hot and dry conditions known as the Altithermal. During this xeric time on the Plains, climate growing conditions for plants, animals, and people were not favorable, and some aboriginal groups are thought to have moved to the cooler and wetter foothill and mountain regions (Benedict 1979; Benedict and Olsen 1978:179–180; Brunswig 1992; Feiler 1994:16).

Early Archaic projectile points in eastern Colorado tend to be large, with either corner notching or shallow side notching (Zier and Kalasz 1999:105). Toolkits have not been thoroughly described, though Cassells (1997:95) postulates that the use of vegetal food grinding tools flourishes at this time.

In southeastern Colorado, Early Archaic projectile points have been reported from Apishapa Highland and John Martin Reservoir sites (Zier and Kalasz 1999:102–104). On Fort Carson, one component of Gooseberry Shelter dates to the Early Archaic (Kalasz et al. 1993). A few Early Archaic projectile points have been found scattered about the PCMS (Figure E2-2). Most are similar in size and form to Anderson's (1989:124–125) Category P10 projectiles, a type with age estimates that span between 5500 and 3000 B.C. (Before Christ). In three of the eight instances where P10 projectiles were found, the parent site is of multicomponent composition and the points do not exist in secure archaeological context. PCMS sites with likely Early Archaic occupations are camp sites 5LA03300, 5LA07303, 5LA08607, 5LA09187, and 5LA09781. Only at 5LA09187 can reliable systemic deposits be found, as the Early Archaic date was obtained from a shallow basin hearth from which three reliable AMS radiocarbon dates were collected (Ahler 2002:97–98).

E2.1.2.2 Middle Archaic Period 5000–3000 B.P.

After the droughts of the Altithermal, the Middle Archaic period is marked by an interval of increasing moisture, and there appears to have been a substantial increase in the number of sites occupied within the PCMS boundary (Figure E2-3). In southeastern Colorado, diagnostic points manufactured during this period are often attributed to members of the McKean Complex and are of the McKean Lanceolate, Duncan-Hanna and Mallory types (Owens et al. 2012). What remains unknown to archaeologists is whether the McKean represents the only Middle Archaic group that occupied the area.

Common Middle Archaic artifacts include manos and metates, bifaces, scrapers, drills, spokeshaves, bone awls, and hammerstones (Anderson 1990). On the Chaquaqua Plateau, Campbell (1976:49) identified Southern Plains diagnostics, including Abasolo, Trinity, Pandale, and Travis types. Points attributed to the Mountain tradition, such as Pinto and Gypsum Cave, have also been found in southeast Colorado (Anderson 1989), and Gunnerson (1987) indicates that Oshara materials of the Picosa culture were also found here.

Middle Archaic sites indicate broad-spectrum adaptations by nomadic hunters and gatherers to plains, basin/valley, foothill, and montane environments (Gunnerson 1987:31–36). Sites display evidence of diverse resource procurement in the form of large and small mammals, birds, reptiles, shellfish, and wild plants (Zier and Kalasz 1999:121). Features include formal hearths and spaced-stone architecture. The residential use of caves and overhangs is common throughout the Arkansas River drainage system. Rood (1990) recorded the only open-air architectural feature of Middle Archaic age in southeastern Colorado; however, the architecture at PCMS site 5LA05264 is likely of the same age (Kalasz 1989:103).

Noteworthy Middle Archaic sites in the upper Arkansas River drainage system are Draper Cave, Recon John Shelter, Gooseberry Shelter, and Two Deer Shelter (Zier and Kalasz 1999:115). Middle Archaic age rock art, in the form of Pecked Curvilinear and Pecked Rectilinear elements, is quite common along the major canyon walls and on the boulder fields of the PCMS Hogback (Loendorf 2008).

Of the 127 PCMS occurrences where Middle Archaic cultural materials were found outside of the Hogback, 43% are open lithic scatters, 23% are open camps, 13% are sheltered camps, 6% are rock art sites, 4% are sheltered lithic situations, and the remaining 11% are comprised of possibly curated projectile points found on large prehistoric multicomponent sites.

McKean materials have been found clustered around good water sources, often at the heads of the major canyons, where substantial springs exist and multiple plant and animal communities can be exploited. An analysis of PCMS McKean Complex lithic assemblages reveals that non-local Black Forest silicified wood is found on one-third of the sites or among the IFs. Exotic materials have been found in much smaller quantities and include Niobrara jasper, Alibates dolomite, and obsidians from the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. Black Forest pieces, and largely the other exotics, occur as biface fragments or flakes discarded as a biface is thinned or maintained. This suggests a direct procurement tactic, and that the McKean peoples who left sites on the PCMS were highly mobile and directly tied to the Palmer Divide region of Colorado, the highlands of New Mexico, and the Texas Panhandle. However, the sheer number of PCMS McKean Complex locations keys the presence of a local manifestation/population as well, or that the Purgatoire River area was an important location regularly used over time by these groups.

E2.1.2.3 Late Archaic Period 3000–1850 B.P.

The Late Archaic period (3000–1850 B.P.) is characterized by the continuation of hunting and gathering by small nomadic groups, though maize agriculture likely spread into the region at this time (Zier and Kalasz 1999:137). Evidence of specialized bison procurement is abundant for this period and suggests the development of complex intergroup cooperation in conjunction with population growth (Piper et al. 2006:3–6). In southeastern Colorado, Late Archaic sites are much more common than Middle Archaic sites, owing to a theorized population increase and better site preservation. The sites are plentiful, especially in and around the canyons (Campbell 1969; Hand and Jepson 1996; Reed and Horn 1995). Prehistoric features continue as hearths and low-stacked rock architectural units within rockshelters or shallow overhangs.

On the PCMS, other Late Archaic features include large burned middens (used for processing cacti), and pits where the seeds of goosefoot and pigweed (cheno-ams) and sunflowers were stored (Loendorf et al. 1996:207–209). At the McEndree Ranch site (5BA30), in northwest Baca County, Colorado, a house structure dating between 2170 and 2350 B.P. has been identified (Shields 1980). However, no open-air houses of Late Archaic age are known from the PCMS.

On Fort Carson, Late Archaic components have been discovered at many locations, including a number with Middle Archaic components, such as Recon John Shelter, Gooseberry Shelter, and Two Deer Shelter (Zier and Kalasz 1999:128–129).

Diagnostic projectile points of the period include basal corner-notched types, such as Ellis, Garza, Marcos, Shumla, Williams, Palmillas, Ensor, Edgewood, and Yarbrough (Anderson 1990). Technologically, the atlatl throwing spear remained the dominant weapon, though the bow and arrow may have developed closer to the Late Prehistoric stage.

Rock art of this period continues as curvilinear and rectilinear abstract figures with the addition of pecked representational quadrupeds (Loendorf 2008:70–71). On the PCMS, there are 33 sites with Late Archaic period components and rock art. Surprisingly, only a few of the locations are on the rock art-rich Hogback. Twenty of the locations are at the heads of the major canyons at the canyon/steppe grassland interface, seven are on isolated rock outcrops in open grassland and three are down along the edge of a canyon floodplain. Of the total Late Archaic site types, 43% are open lithic scatters, 23% are open camps, 13% are sheltered camps, 6% are rock art sites, 4% are sheltered lithic situations, and the remaining 11% are comprised of possibly curated projectile points found on large prehistoric multicomponent sites.

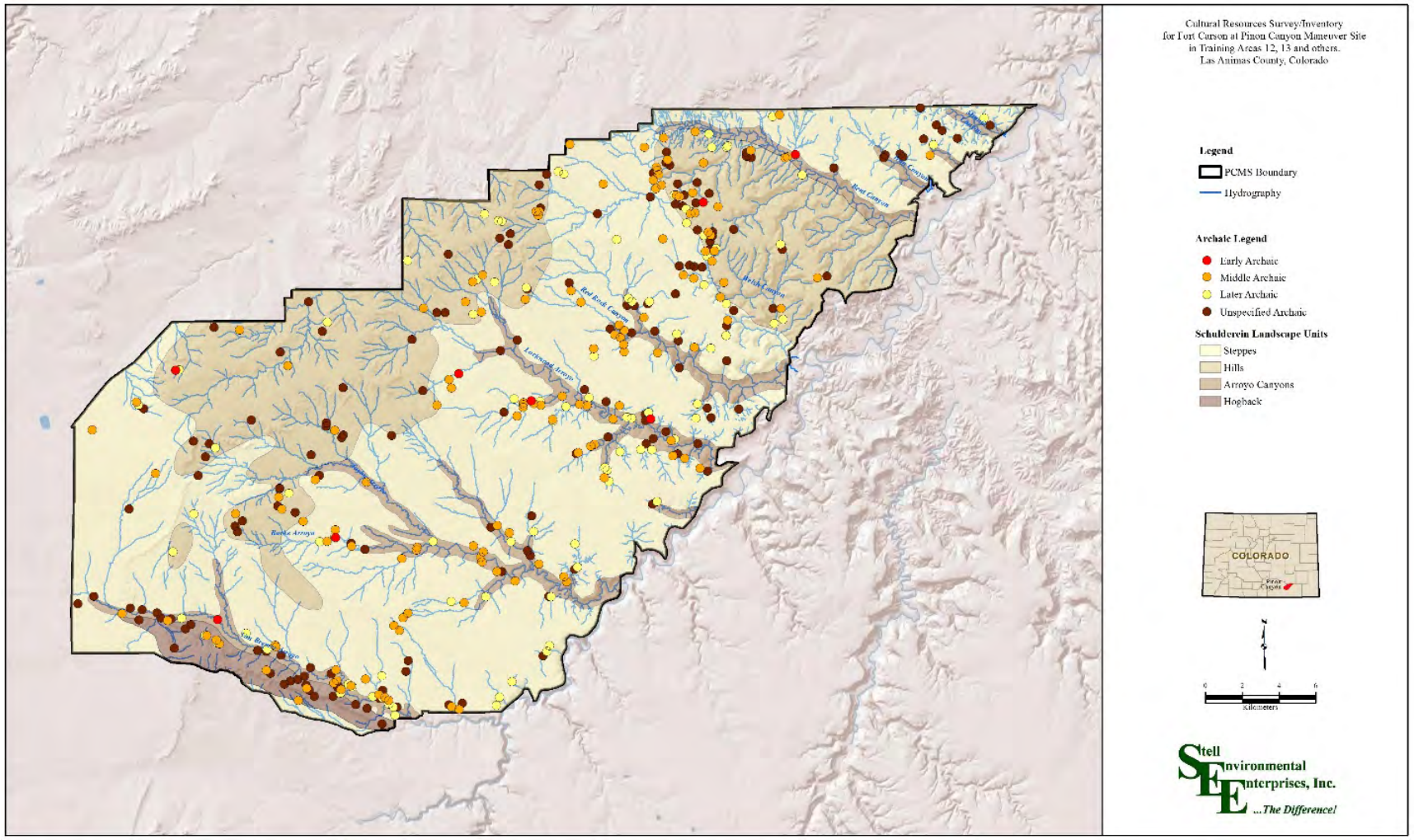


Figure E2-2: Location of Archaic materials and Schuldenrein (1985) landscape units within the PCMS

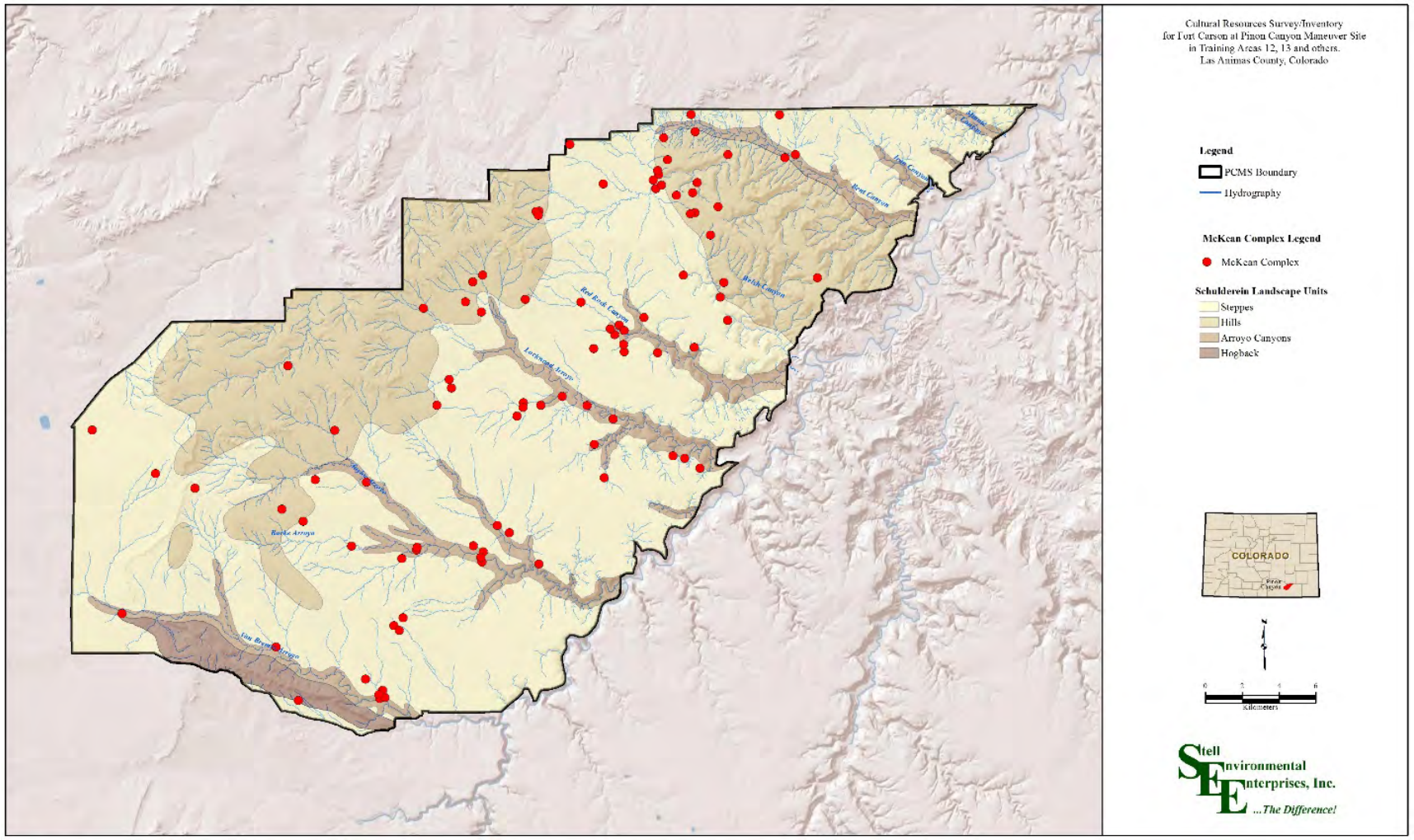


Figure E2-3: Location of Middle Archaic McKean Complex materials and major water sources of the PCMS

E2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Stage 1850–225 B.P.

The transition from the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric stage is characterized by the appearance of ceramics and small arrow points, the emergence of agriculture, and the establishment of large and permanent villages. Despite the development of more permanent architecture and increased sedentism, the primary economic orientation remains focused on a broad spectrum of hunting and gathering. Agriculture, indicated primarily by maize pollen on a small number of sites, is believed to have contributed a small, but significant, addition to the diet. Most prehistoric PCMS sites date to the Late Prehistoric stage, which is divided into three periods: 1) Developmental (1850–900 B.P.), 2) Diversification (A.D. 1050–1450), and 3) Protohistoric (A.D. 1450–1725). Other temporal terms, such as Apishapa phase and Sopris phase, are employed to divide the Diversification period (Campbell 1969; Gunnerson 1987; Zier and Kalasz 1999).

E2.1.3.1 Developmental Period 1850–900 B.P.

The Developmental period corresponds with what has traditionally been referred to by archeologists as the Plains Woodland period (Winter 1988), or the Early Ceramic period (Eighmy 1984). At this time, cordmarked and plain pottery, small corner-notched arrow points (e.g., Scallorn, Reed, Bonham, Alba, Washita, Fresno, and Chaquaqua types), circular slab masonry architecture, and agriculture first appear in the archaeological record.

On archaeological sites from this period, the ratio of ground stone tools to chipped-stone tools is much higher than that seen in Archaic stage assemblages. This suggests that vegetal materials, possibly including maize and other common cultigens originating in the American southwest, constituted larger portions of the human diet (Piper et al. 2006:3–8). Faunal remains from excavated sites and game drive sequences depicted on rock art panels indicate that herbivores, such as deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep, were commonly exploited, as were small mammals, such as cottontail rabbits and prairie dogs (Zier and Kalasz 1999:178). Aquatic species, such as fish, frogs, and freshwater mussels, were common food sources (Calhoun 2011; Saunders 1983; Zier and Kalasz 1999:178).

From a proportional perspective, Developmental period sites are much more numerous on PCMS lands than all those from earlier times (Figure E2-4). Regional archaeologists have suggested that this increase in the number of recorded sites can be attributed to improved site visibility, as extant rock wall architecture is easy for archaeologists to find during survey projects (Zier et al. 1997). In southeastern Colorado, observed site types include circular masonry architecture, rockshelters, brush, and hide shelters with circular rock foundations, and open camps (Loendorf et al. 1996; Zier and Kalasz 1999:174–175). PCMS Developmental period site types are open lithic (28%), open architectural (22%), open camp (18%), sheltered architectural (13%), rock art (10%), sheltered camp (7%), and sheltered lithic (2%). Compared to the Late Archaic, the most noteworthy difference is that most sites exist in open settings versus sheltered or protected canyon situations. From a landform/environmental standpoint, PCMS Developmental period sites are found in open steppe grassland (27%), at the heads of canyons (26%), in hills settings (19%), along a canyon edge (14%), along the bottom of a canyon (8%), or on the Hogback (6%).

Developmental period rock art sites generally appear on the Hogback or on Dakota sandstone rock outcrops in canyon and arroyo settings, often where natural landform features constrict the movement of water. Developmental period rock art is known as Purgatoire Pecked-I and manifests as large groups of quadrupeds and clearly recognizable human figures (Loendorf 2008:103–109). Human figures and quadrupeds are not found together on panels, and the presence of nets with some quadrupeds suggests prehistoric game drive activity. It is therefore

not surprising that many Developmental period games drive sites are found in landform constricted locations, where the use of a net would be beneficial for capturing wildlife. What remains unknown to the archaeologist is whether imagery such as this tells a story about a real-life successful event or if it relates to the concept of "hunting magic" and appears as a group of religious symbols whose purpose is to bring success to a hunt (Heizer and Baumhoff 1962; Whitley 2000).

E2.1.3.2 Diversification Period 900–500 B.P.

The Diversification period, also termed the Middle Ceramic (Eighmy 1984), marks the local variant of the Plains Village tradition in southeastern Colorado. Currently, it is subdivided into the Sopris (900–750 B.P.) and Apishapa phases (900–500 B.P.), with a relatively new addition, the Barnes culture (circa 700 B.P.), having recently been described (Ahler 2002).

The Sopris phase occurs in the area around Trinidad, Colorado, and relates to the Puebloan occupation found farther south in New Mexico. Dental evidence suggests peoples of the Sopris phase may have been Athabaskan (Turner 1980:248–253). What is certain is that the Sopris were semi-sedentary peoples, who constructed multi-room adobe dwellings on the stream terraces of the upper Purgatoire River (Ireland 1971; Wood and Bair 1980). Rock art for the Sopris phase is unknown, but a flute player, snake, and scorpion at the Tres Nietos Petroglyph Site near Trinidad Reservoir are likely candidates (Loendorf et al. 2013). Undisputable sites of the Sopris phase have never been found at the PCMS.

Based on the appearance of massive rock wall "fortified" sites on areas of high terrain, Withers (1954) proposed the concept of the Apishapa focus for peoples of the Panhandle Aspect living along the Apishapa River. More recently, Lintz (1984) proposed the concept of the Upper Canark regional variant for cultures of Plains Village age that occur along the western margin of the southern and central Plains. Within the Upper Canark regional variant, he recognized the Antelope Creek phase of the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles and northeastern New Mexico, and the Apishapa phase of southeastern Colorado. Lintz's dates for the Upper Canark regional variant were approximately 900–500 B.P. (Zier et al. 1997).

There is little doubt that subsistence practices of Plains (or Apishapa) Villagers during the Diversification period were geared more toward horticulture than those of the preceding Developmental period. However, floral and faunal evidence from sites in southeastern Colorado indicates an equal emphasis on hunting and gathering. Perhaps this is the result of xeric conditions hypothesized for the Southern Plains at this time (Baerreis and Bryson 1965:216; Bryson et al. 1970). Significant cultigen remains have been recovered from excavations on Diversification period sites throughout the Purgatoire River watershed. Maize has been recovered from Medina Rockshelter, Pyeatt Rockshelter, Upper Plum Canyon Rockshelter I, Gimme Shelter, and Trinchera Cave (Zier and Kalasz 1999:217). In addition, maize pollen has been recovered from open architectural sites along the major rivers of southeast Colorado (Charles et al. 1996; Scott-Cummings et al. 2004; Gunnerson 1989; Schiavitti 2003).

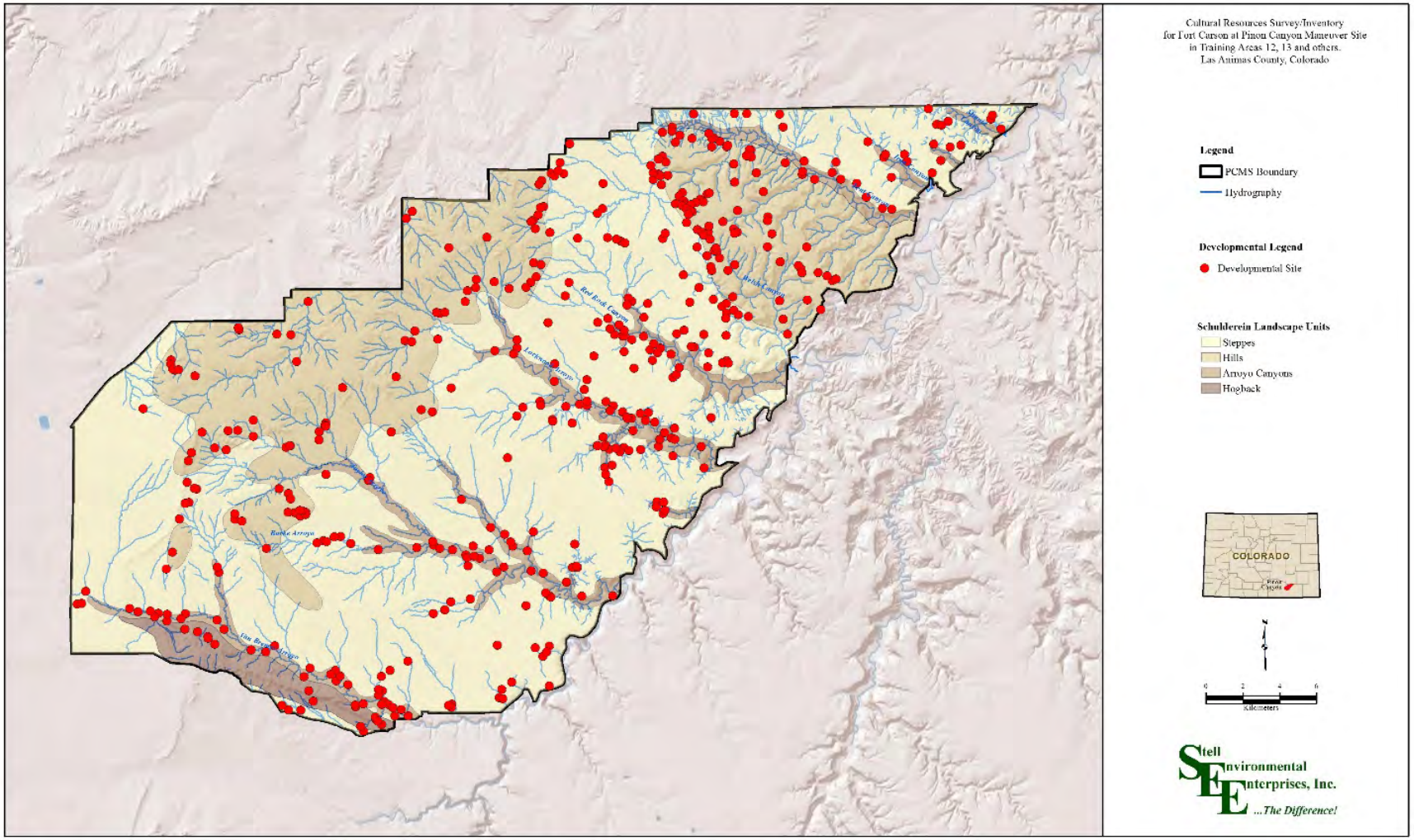


Figure E2-4: Location of Developmental period sites, Schuldenrein (1985) landscape units, and major water sources of the PCMS

At Umbart Cave in the upper Arkansas River drainage basin, Campbell (1969:180) collected beans in subsurface context. All considered, the presence of cultigens indicates with some certainty that horticulture was being practiced by the indigenous peoples living along the southern tributaries of the Arkansas River, or that members of this local population traded with horticulturists from the American Southwest.

Deer and antelope remains are common on Apishapa phase sites, but bison bones are rarely encountered. Communal hunting of ungulates is portrayed in Purgatoire Pecked-II and Purgatoire Painted rock art of this time period with human figures portrayed herding or chasing quadrupeds (Loendorf 2008:110–164). Loendorf associates these styles with the Apishapa culture.

Technologically, the most distinctive lithic characteristic of the period is the small triangular projectile point, either un-notched preform Fresno or side-notched Washita. Ceramics are also varied, but generally consist of cord roughened or polished, globular, or conoidal jars. Bone artifacts are common and include awls, fleshers, wrenches, and beads. Ground stone includes manos, metates, and shaft abraders (Zier et al. 1997).

Many Diversification period sites are found on the U.S. Army owned lands in Colorado. The canyon settings of the Purgatoire River region exhibit apparent defensive sites on nearly every isolated high ridge point surrounded by a steep slope (Owens 2007). At the Sorenson Site (5LA00330—under U.S. Army ownership until the mid-1990s, now part of the Comanche National Grasslands) and Jason's Pillar Site (5LA02606) for example, Apishapa phase villages were found on top of isolated and protected canyon landform features, where occupants could monitor the movement of adversaries during a raid. From a classification standpoint, PCMS Diversification period sites are open lithic (30%), open architectural (26%), open camp (19%), sheltered architectural (14%), rock art (6%), sheltered camp (2%), defensive site (2%), sheltered lithic (<1%), and game drive (<1%).

During the Diversification period, open and canyon settings are both used and percentages of site types appear roughly the same. Functionally, the greatest apparent difference relates to the presence of specialized sites such as game drives and defensive fortifications. The population during the Diversification seems to have flourished, as there are currently 619 sites with Diversification period material culture on the PCMS versus 125 Developmental period sites as documented in Fort Carson's Past Perfect database.

From a geographic perspective, PCMS Diversification period sites are found along the edges of major canyons (36%), in the open grassy steppes, (31%), in or on the edges of the hills landforms (18%), at the head of a canyon (7%), on a canyon bottom (5%), or on the Hogback (3%). The higher proportion of steppe grassland sites can be directly attributed to another PCMS Diversification period cultural entity that has been termed Barnes (Lindsey and Krause 2007; Owens et al. 2012). As of 2014, there are 24 PCMS sites that can be attributed to this cultural entity. From a functional standpoint, the Barnes sites include a kill and game processing site (5LA09187, the "type" site for the Barnes Culture), 9 open lithic scatters, and 14 open camps.

As Figure E2-5 shows, there are clear spatial differences for Apishapa and Barnes sites. While the Apishapa chose to live in the resource-rich areas around the canyons, Barnes people chose to occupy areas of high terrain at the interface of steppe grassland and tree-covered Big Arroyo Hills/Bear Springs Hills interface. Exceptions to this are three sites north of Red Rock Canyon and sites at the heads of the Mary Doyle arm of Welsh Canyon and at Lockwood Canyon. Regarding the latter two locations, significant permanent springs can be found there, as well as restricted canyon access points. The former exception is three substantial camp sites located on

the top of "OPFOR Hill," a high ridge in open grassland where good views are afforded in all directions.

Given Barnes site placement and functional classification type, subsistence appears oriented towards hunting pursuits. Lithic scatters in the grasslands may be hunting/processing locations, and the camps are in the trees and along the hills. From the tree-covered hill locations, members of prehistoric populations would have watched ungulates in the grasslands below. Animals in the grasslands would have not been able to see the humans hidden among the trees.

Barnes artifacts are often found on the same landforms as the material culture left by Paleoindians and McKean Complex peoples. The latter two cultural entities were of non-local origin and highly-mobile hunter-gatherers, who covered vast areas of the Southern Plains. It seems, too, that the Barnes people were non-local to southeastern Colorado, as attested to by their use of a bifacial technology (the exact opposite of the Apishapa expedient technology) and the high proportion of non-local goods on their sites. Exotic stones found on Barnes sites include Alibates dolomite, Black Forest silicified wood, Flattop chalcedony, Hartville Uplift chert, Niobrara jasper, tiger's eye chert, unspecified-type dendritic chert, Trout Creek jasper, and obsidians from Malad, Idaho, the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico, and Obsidian Cliff in Wyoming.

Other exotic items are Barnes ware pottery (Lindsey and Krause 2007:102) and an amazonite pendant and shell beads (Ahler 2002:104–106; Lindsey and Krause 2007:99–100). Barnes peoples are also known to have curated high-quality tools made by earlier peoples to include a Folsom point fragment, blade fragments, and other Paleoindian and Archaic projectile point fragments.

Finally, for the more robust architecture found along the edges of Apishapa Canyon 17 km to the north and west of the PCMS, Gunnerson (1989:125) proposed a local Apishapa phase tradition termed the "Las Animas Tradition." Las Animas Tradition sites have Puebloan trade sherds and very robust architecture with curved walls and multiple rooms. Only two PCMS sites show such architecture, 5LA05554 and 5LA09781, and Puebloan trade sherds have only been found on three sites, 5LA03587, 5LA09211, and 5LA12995. In short, very little material culture has been found within the PCMS that may be related to peoples of the Las Animas Tradition.

The more traditional Apishapa remains in and near the project area are largely architectural villages clustered around springs at the major canyon heads. Isolated architectural units are found on pointed projection and canyon edge locations and are interpreted to be part of an early warning system for the larger villages (Owens 2007). Many quarries, workshops, and short-term use camp sites are found in close proximity to the villages as well.

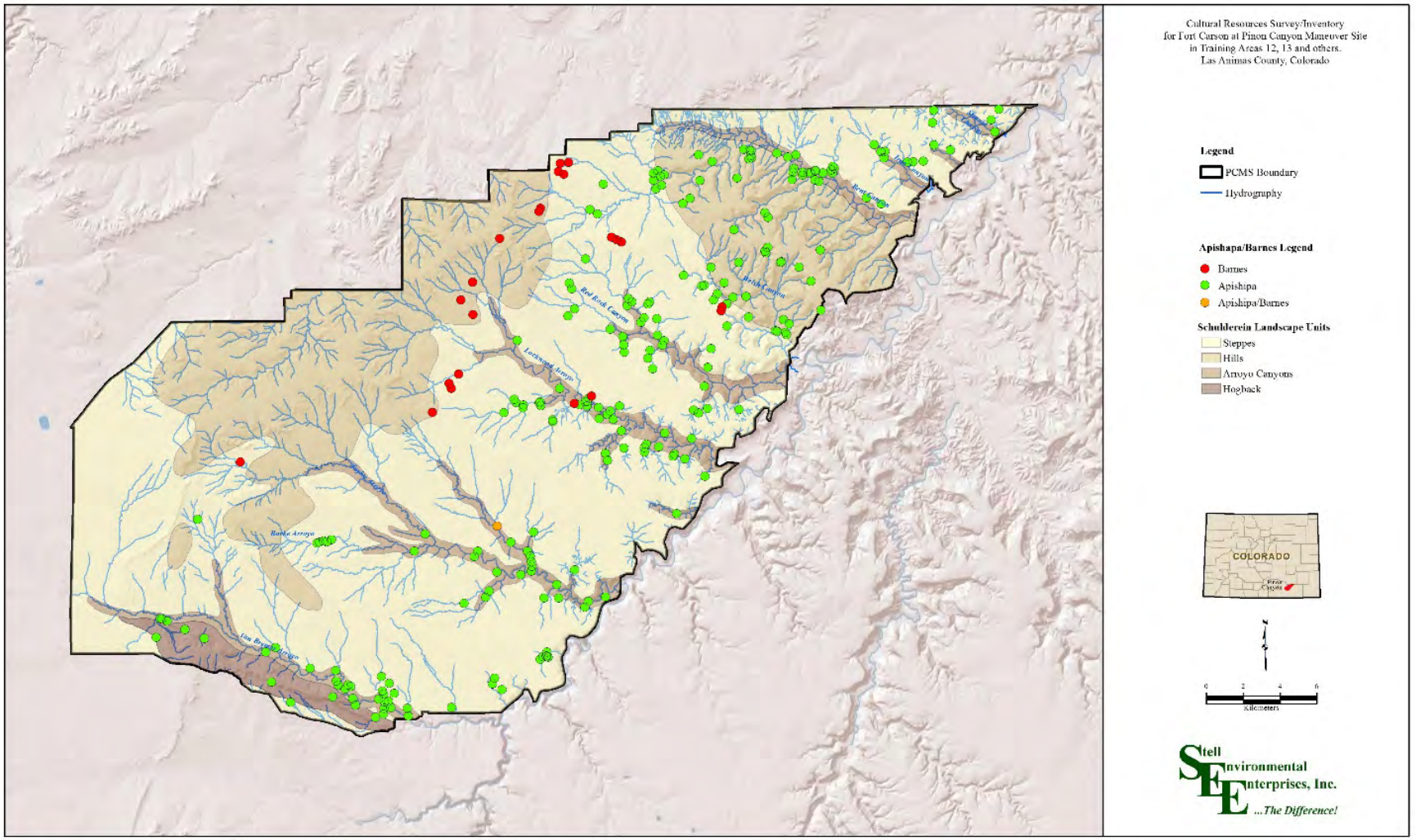


Figure E2-5: Location of Diversification period sites, Schuldenrein (1985) landscape units, and major water sources of the PCMS

From a functional perspective—and based on the presence of Apishapa pottery, triangular side-notched projectile points, and contiguous-wall architecture—the recorded Apishapa sites are open lithic scatters (30%), open architectural sites (26%), open camps (19%), sheltered architectural locations (14%), rock art sites (6%), sheltered camps (2%), defensive sites (2 %), and the remaining 1% are represented by game drive, sheltered lithics, and isolates.

Apishapa sites differ from Barnes, not only in the presence of permanent architecture, but in lithic technology. Whereas non-local materials and a bifacial technology compose most of a Barnes lithic assemblage, local materials and an expedient technology are hallmarks of the Apishapa. The Apishapa occupy the resource rich canyons where they grew corns, beans, and squash.

E2.1.3.3 Protohistoric Period 500–225 B.P.

The seemingly concurrent arrival of the Athapaskan-speakers and the Apishapa abandonment around 500 B.P. marks the beginning of what archaeologists term the Protohistoric period. This period's end is placed at 225 B.P., which coincides with the Apachean abandonment of the area, as well as increased Spanish and Comanche incursions into it. Cultural manifestations (Figure E2-6) in the region that would later become southeastern Colorado reflect highly-mobile hunter-gatherers focused on bison hunting as a means to obtain hide and meat products for trade with Caddoan-speakers to the north and east of the Palmer Divide, and Puebloan peoples of the American Southwest to the south of the Divide. Principal indigenous groups entered southeastern Colorado during this period—the Apache, Comanche, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho. The latter two are "…related tribes with northern plains origins…" (Zier 1997:32). In addition, southeastern Colorado was on the margin of Ute territory.

The Protohistoric period marks the start of the Plains Nomad Tradition (Gunnerson 1969, 1984). Material remains include metal artifacts, micaceous pottery and Puebloan pottery, chipped glass artifacts, and side-notched projectile points. Sites from this period are mostly tipi encampments found along canyon heads, though earthen ovens have also been found (Kingsbury and Nowak 1980:58–59; Winter 1988:77–78). Spanish expeditions onto the Southern Plains reported groups of semi-sedentary bison hunters (Athapaskan-speaking Querechos) that used dogs to their haul tipis and supplemented a buffalo meat diet with corn, deer and antelope, small game, native plant seeds, greens and tubers, and mussels and fish. Semi-sedentary Caddoan-speaking Teyas, Escanjaques, and Quiviras also hunted buffalo, but relied heavily on corn, beans, and squash (Schlesier 1994; Winter 1988:111).

In eastern Colorado, the Dismal River Aspect has been proposed for the cultural materials recovered during the time period between A.D. 1450 and A.D. 1725. The Dismal River Aspect has been associated with Plains Apachean peoples (Anderson 1990; Gunnerson 1969) based on Spanish accounts. However, Gulley (2000:7) has called into question the validity of these accounts and theorized that sites attributed to Dismal River represent a local manifestation of a general Plains lifeway, rather than a definitive Apachean presence.

Tipi ring sites are common throughout the Southern Plains, but only a few of them can be attributed directly to the Protohistoric. These include sites on the Carrizo Ranches near the Colorado/New Mexico border that have tipi rings and diagnostic pottery (Kingsbury and Gabel 1983; Kingsbury and Nowak 1980). Protohistoric ceramics have also been found on the PCMS (Loendorf and Kuehn 1991).

When considering biographic rock art and diagnostic artifacts, few sites that can be securely dated to the Protohistoric period exist within the boundaries of the PCMS. However, since the Plains

Indians of this period were known to have used dogs to transport their tipi poles, this correlates with small-diameter tipi ring sites. Tipi size did not increase in diameter until horses were used to carry longer poles. Small-diameter tipi rings are shown on Figure E2-6, as future archaeological work may reveal these to be associated with pre-contract Querechos, Teyas, Escanjaques, or Quiviras. However, one must be careful about assigning small tipi ring sites to the Protohistoric, as Horse Nomad Apache continued the use of dog transport for moving domiciles between camps during the Historic period (Gunnerson and Gunnerson 1971:9).

Within the boundaries of the PCMS, Protohistoric-age (and possibly historic as the material culture can be hard to differentiate) sites or tipi ring locations (n = 240) are found along the edges of canyons (31%), in open steppe grassland (29%), at the head of a major canyon (18%), in the high hills (8%), along the Hogback (8%), or in a canyon (6%). From a classificatory standpoint, PCMS sites attributed or possibly attributed to this period of time are open architectural sites (73%), open camps (9%), open lithic scatters (7%), rock art sites (6%), sheltered camps (3%), sheltered architectural locations (1%), and sheltered lithic locations (1%).

Within southern Colorado, the initial European contact occurred in the middle sixteenth century. The Late Prehistoric aboriginal way of life probably changed little until the Spanish began settling in the region. Following Zier and Kalasz (1999:250), the transition between the Protohistoric to the Historic began around A.D. 1725.

E2.2 Historic Period

A brief history of exploration and settlement in this region of southern Colorado follows. The themes will then be examined in more detail, highlighting advances in knowledge beyond the existing contexts (Mehls 1984, Christman 2011, Church et al. 2007). Data gaps and unique examples from the project area will be discussed, and where possible, synthesized to produce statements about regional trends.

The historic era in southeastern Colorado began with the first entry by non-native persons, Coronado's expedition of 1540 (Table E2-1). The introduction of horses to North America by Spaniards, and subsequent acquisition of horses by Native tribes either through escape or capture, also greatly changed their lifeway (Ewers 1997:207). Spain's New World Empire was based in Mexico City, but trade goods diffused out from that point, possibly in advance of the explorers. The Spanish did not colonize Colorado, but expeditions crossed it in search of gold, Indian slaves, or trespassing American or French trappers and traders.

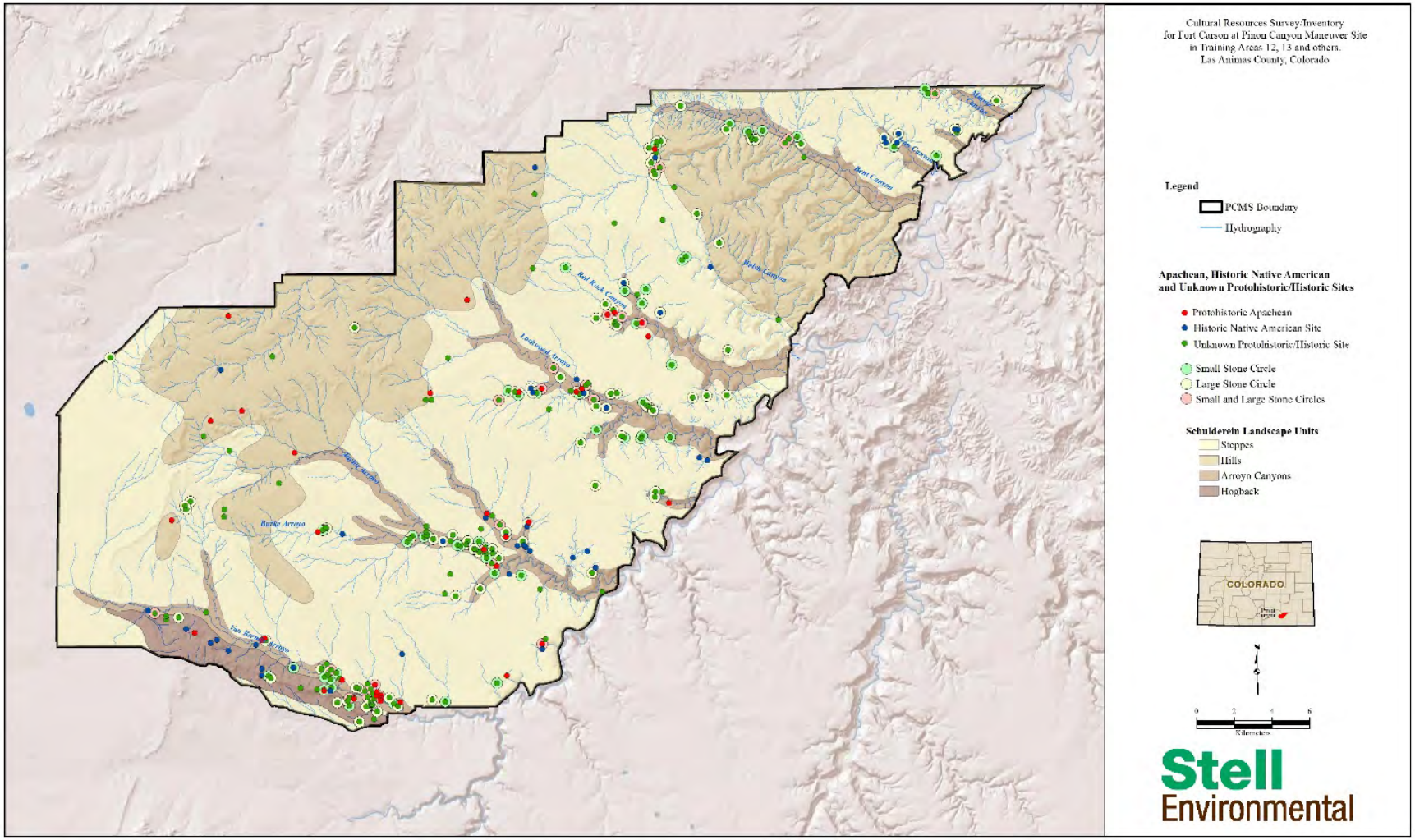


Figure E2-6: Location of Early Apachean sites, Protohistoric sites, Historic Native American sites, Schuldenrein (1985) landscape units, and major water sources of the PCMS

Table E2-1: Significant Events in Spanish Exploration

Date	Event
1540–1541	Francisco Vasquez de Coronado sought Cibola, the Seven Cities of gold, and claimed the Colorado plains for Spain, though he may not have entered the state (Friedman 1985:136).
1594	The deaths of members of the Bonilla Humana Expedition, who died without benefit of last rites, are said to be the source of a Colorado river's name—El Rio de Las Animas Perdidas en Purgatorio (Clark 2011:xv), now known as the Purgatoire River..
1598	Ornate's nephew, Juan de Zaldivar, reached the South Platte River and named it Rio de Chato (Flat Bed) (Smiley 1913:13)
1598–1601	Juan de Onate colonized the Rio Grande pueblos, and traveled up the Canadian and Cimarron Rivers to the Arkansas River in search of Quivira (Friedman 1985:28).
1664	Picuris Pueblo Indians fled Spanish control, and established El Quartelejo in Kansas (Friedman 1985:28).
1664	Juan de Archuleta crossed southeastern Colorado (Friedman 1985:28).
1682	La Salle claimed all land drained by the Mississippi River for King Louis XIV of France, and French traders visited the Plains (Culbertson 1998:54).
1706	Juan de Ulibarri led an expedition to El Quartelejo to retrieve Indians, passed over Emery Pass near Branson, and followed Chacuaco Creek to the Purgatoire (Friedman 1985:28).
1719	Antonio de Valverde Cosio passed through the Purgatoire River valley with 100 Spaniards and about 600 Indians, en route to punish Indian raiders, and warn off French traders (Friedman 1988:8).
1720	Pedro de Villasur crossed southeastern Colorado under orders to patrol the South Platte River (Friedman 1988:7). He was ambushed by Pawnee, and most of his men killed.
1739	The French Mallet brothers led a trading expedition to Santa Fe, traveling west via the Platte River and back east via the Arkansas River (Friedman 1988:8).
1763	Indians obtained supplies of guns and goods from the French until 1763, when France ceded the land west of the Mississippi to the U.S. in the Peace of Paris (Friedman 1985:32).
1779	Juan Bautista de Anza and 600 soldiers, with 200 Utes, Puebloans, and Jicarilla Apaches, pursued Comanches through South Park, down Ute Pass and south to the Wet Mountains, where their leader Cuerno Verde was killed (Friedman 1985:32)
1800	Spain ceded the Louisiana Territory back to France, who sold it to the U.S. in 1803 (Friedman 1985:33).
1805	Pedro Vial and Indians fought near the mouth of the Purgatoire River (Gunnerson and Gunnerson 1988:13).
1819	The Adams Onis Treaty set the U.S. boundary with Spain at the Arkansas River (Friedman 1985:34).
1821	Mexico gained independence from Spain and, in 1822, opened its border to traders. Commerce with Santa Fe expanded (Friedman 1985:141).

In the early 1700s, the Jicarilla Apache lived south of Raton Pass. The Carlana Apache lived north of the Purgatoire River, and the Penxaye Apache frequented the area east of the Purgatoire (Schroeder 1965:57). This is a known period of active trade, and Carrillo (1990:7) indicates that Puebloan traders exchanged corn, pottery, and blankets for Apachean deerskins and buffalo hides, meat, and tallow. In the early eighteenth century, the Ute and Comanche moved onto the Plains, driving the Apache southward. But at the same time, the Comanche and Utes raided the Apaches, which interfered with larger trade systems, and ultimately forced the Apaches to retreat to northern New Mexico (Christman 2011:17).

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and opened its borders to foreign trade (Friedman 1985:40). Merchant wagons plied the Santa Fe Trail, and trading posts, such as Bent's Fort, became established on the route. With the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the portion of Colorado south of the Arkansas River became U.S. territory.

The Colorado gold rush of 1859 brought thousands of people across the prairie to the Rocky Mountains. Those not successful at mining often stayed on as merchants and farmers, but settlement slowed because of conflicts with the Native American tribes, who called the land home. By the late 1870s settlement flourished, as most tribes had been removed from the area into modern day Oklahoma.

The first residents along the middle Purgatoire River, land adjacent to what became the PCMS, arrived in about 1867 (Friedman 1985:73). Hispanic pioneers from northern New Mexico established small communities and led a subsistence lifestyle. After the Civil War, wild herds of longhorn cattle rounded up in Texas were driven to markets, such as the new city of Denver, Colorado, which also supplied the miners. The Goodnight Loving Trail passed near the modern PCMS, and in 1866, about 260,000 head of cattle were moved north along it (Friedman 1985:91). Ranchers soon arrived to exploit the open range.

The construction of transcontinental railroads changed this lifestyle. Cattle could be easily shipped to eastern markets. Settlers on the Plains were no longer isolated from services and society. Stagecoach routes were discontinued. The initial rush of homesteaders was slowed by the drought of the late 1880s and the national depression in the early 1890s. As more people began to arrive, parcels were fenced with barbed wire to keep others' cattle out. The days of the open range were now over.

The Stock-Raising Homestead Act (SRHA) of 1916 allowed a person to claim 640 ac in some arid western states. This encouraged a homesteading boom in southeastern Colorado. Most of the land that makes up the PCMS, including the dry prairie, was claimed and settled (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). New crops and high wheat prices during World War I encouraged some settlers to till any level land, and this breaking of prairie sod and the return of drought in the late 1920s turned much of the Southern Plains into a dust bowl. Of approximately 50 land patents for PCMS property that have been examined by Stell researchers to date, none mention extensive cultivation of property. Drought and effects of the Great Depression caused many homesteaders to leave the Colorado Plains. By purchasing failed homesteads, ranchers were able to expand local ranges, and herd sizes increased (Friedman 1985:101). Cattle raising was the dominant industry when the PCMS was acquired by the U.S. Army in the 1980s.

Industrialization further changed the landscape. The internal combustion engine became commonplace in the 1920s, and public roads were developed. The U.S. Government encouraged oil and natural gas prospecting in order to find sources of these valuable commodities. Helium gas was sought to use in airships, and a source was found on the PCMS's western edge near

Dillingham Ridge. A natural gas pipeline was established in the late 1920s, and a compressor station and company town was erected on the PCMS southeastern border.

E2.2.1 Spanish exploration and French intrusion 1540–1821

In 1535, Spain established the government seat for its colony of New Spain in Mexico City. Military expeditions were sent out against Americans and French intruders on what Spain regarded as their land, and punitive raids were led against Indians. Some expeditions crossed southern Colorado, but the Spanish did not establish settlements this far north.

Although these expeditions passed through southeastern Colorado, no artifacts or features have yet been found that are definitively linked to them. Artifacts dating from this period possibly discarded or lost, such as clothing, weapons, personal items, or horse tack, are sparse and after weathering for centuries did not survive. Campsites utilized by the Spanish have likely been reused by Native Americans and later travelers, whose activities would have erased most early evidence. The two items of material culture from this time period that stand the greatest chance of survival are rock art and metal artifacts.

Regarding the former, site 5LA02629 includes a rock art panel (Figure E2-7) found on a basalt boulder on the Hogback. It is loosely interpreted as a priest's face with a hat. Recorder Lawrence Loendorf noted that the panel lacked patination, but was otherwise undated.

The hat seen on the panel may represent a stylized Spanish-style *bonete,* worn by clergymen, though they do not normally have a cross atop them (Dr. Dieter Philippi, personal communication, 2014). Given the panel's apparent lack of age, based on a lack of patination, it is possible that the image reflects the headdress of a priest from New Mexico in the early 1900s, rather than dating to the time of Spanish exploration.

Regarding metal artifacts, fragments of chain mail and Spanish weapons have been discovered along the Arkansas River in southeastern Colorado. These could have belonged to Spanish explorers, French traders, or may have been items acquired by Native Americans. Wedel's (1975) research in Mexico found that Coronado had carried mail in 1541, and Onate had 10 coats of mail along on his Colorado trip in 1601. In addition, several Comanche Indians in the 1780s were known for a unique item of clothing, an iron shirt.

Wedel states that chain mail has been found at five sites in Kansas, all within 30 mi of Paint Creek, and in situ with artifacts that were dated through cultural deposits to the general time period of the early Spanish explorers. The variations in material suggest it came from more than one garment.



Figure E2-7: Spanish-style rock art on PCMS Hogback, *photograph courtesy of* Pamela R. Owens

In Colorado, chain mail was reportedly found in several locations near La Junta, Colorado, in the 1920s. The Kansas City Star (21 December 1924:17) noted the discovery of a human skeleton at a cave in Vogel Canyon. With it were found an ivory ornament, glass beads and a pipe, and fragments of rusted metal interpreted as portions of a barrel, gun lock and lance. It was posited that these items belonged to members of Coronado's expedition. The Denver Museum supposedly told the finder, Earl Scarlett, to name his price for the artifacts. Recent research by scholars has failed to locate any of these artifacts, so their authenticity, provenience and existence remains in question.

This specific contextual period also saw aboriginal groups on the Southern Plains. The migration of the Utes and Comanches was part of a broader pattern of rapidly shifting tribal territories, a pattern that had begun before the Spaniards reached the region, and continued into the late nineteenth century (Kenner 1969:78–97).

The Uto-Aztecan speaking Utes may have been the first historic tribe to enter Colorado, when they migrated from the Great Basin (Zier et al. 1997:II-53). Following herds of bison, and because of ameliorating climatic conditions, Apaches entered the area from the north by the beginning of the sixteenth century (Jones et al. 1998:59). Other Athabaskans, the Navajos, migrated to extreme southern Colorado and northern New Mexico at this time (Zier et al. 1997:II-54). The Navajos and Apaches conducted both trade and warfare with the older pueblo groups farther to the south. By the 1660s, the Apaches had become a mounted military threat to the Pueblos and Spanish in what Secoy (1953:6) calls the Post-Horse-Pre-Gun pattern. The Utes had horses in the 1700s, and also raided New Mexico villages.

The first documentation of mounted and armor protected Indians occurred around the time of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt (Secoy 1953:20). The revolt had little direct impact north of New Mexico, though Spanish exploration into the area ceased as both soldiers and settlers retreated back into

Mexico (Mehls and Carter 1984:II-1). Within a few years, the Spanish regained control of the Rio Grande area, and exploration into territories to the north resumed.

In the 1700s, French traders operating on the Northern Plains and along the Mississippi River began to trade goods and arms to the various Indian groups, including members of the Pawnee and the Comanche (Secoy 1953:82). These enemies of the Apache pushed back across the Southern Plains, and along with the Ute, also armed at this time, established military dominance. The semi-sedentary Apache were tied to seasonal crops, and their more mobile, and better equipped, adversaries were able to pattern occupational location and dominate cavalry warfare.

In 1704, Comanches began to raid Spanish settlements in New Mexico and used the Purgatoire River area as a staging point for their trips (Stoffle et al. 1984:50). Competition between Comanches and Utes for the upper Arkansas River basin eventually led to general warfare, while the remaining Apaches allied with the Utes (Zier et al. 1997:II-54).

The Spanish military pattern at this time was one of infantry and cavalry expeditions. In an attempt to control the Indians of the Southern Plains, and to assess French influence in the area, Spanish leaders dispatched parties led by Antonio de Valverde Cosio and Pedro de Villasur in the early 1700s (Murray 1979:15; Mehls and Carter 1984:II-1). On the Platte River of Nebraska, Villasur's expedition was nearly annihilated by the Pawnee, and Spanish expeditions ceased across eastern Colorado until 1779.

Meanwhile, Anglo-Americans from the eastern U.S. began making headway into the Purgatoire River region. French Canadian brothers, Paul and Peter Mallet, are credited with the first expedition up the Arkansas and Purgatoire River valleys while traveling to Santa Fe in 1739 to establish a trade route (Taylor 1959:8). On the journey, they apparently found stones bearing Spanish inscriptions on the banks of the Arkansas River (Folmer 1939:163–167). Although their exact route is not known, they may have followed the prehistoric Indian trade route, which would later become known as the Santa Fe Trail (Church and Cowen 2005).

In the 1770s, Comanche and Apache raiding parties terrorized the edges of the Spanish frontier. To combat these attacks, Governor Juan Bautista de Anza led an army of 600 soldiers, militiamen, and Indian allies against the Comanche (Murray 1979:15). This group ambushed a large Comanche camp on the north side of the Wet Mountains in south central Colorado, and then traveled south to near the present town of Rye, where they routed another Comanche force led by Cuerno Verde (Stoffle et al. 1984:52–53). This Spanish victory initiated lasting peace with the Comanche in 1786, and led to the demise of the Apache on the Plains. It also began the Comanchero period (1786–1870s), an era when the Spanish, New Mexicans, and Comanche came together for trading on the Southern Plains (Carrillo et al. 2003:15). At the same time, New Mexican buffalo hunters, known as *ciboleros*, hunted throughout the region.

E2.2.2 American Explorers and the U.S. Army 1800–1877

With the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the U.S. acquired title to all of the land which drained into the Mississippi River, including eastern Colorado to the continental divide (Table E2-2). In conflict with this action, the Great Plains was home to Native American tribes, and Spain still considered the area to be part of their frontier. U.S. military expeditions were sent out to survey and map the new resources.

Table E2-2: Significant Events in American Exploration

Year	Event
1806	Pike followed the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers to the Rocky Mountains, was captured by Spanish troops, then taken to Chihuahua, Mexico (Friedman 1985:33).
1820	Long's Expedition surveyed the border with Spain along the Arkansas River, and made scientific observations. Pikes Peak ascended by naturalist Edwin James (Friedman 1985:34).
1829	Murder and robbery by Indians in the fall of 1828 resulted in the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail between Fort Leavenworth and Chouteau's Island in June 1829 (Young 1952:71).
1840s	United States Army Corps of Topographical Engineers explored and mapped routes across the country. John Fremont sent to find routes through the Rocky Mountains in 1848 (Friedman 1985:60).
1843	Rufus Sage and others from Texas ascended the Purgatoire River, en route to Taos, New Mexico to spy on the Spanish (Friedman 1985:47).
1846	Colonel Stephen Kearny mustered his Army of the West at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and proceeded on Santa Fe Trail, via Bent's Fort, to Santa Fe, New Mexico (Friedman 1985:58).
1867–1879	Ferdinand Hayden was appointed head of the Geological Survey of the Territories, and led annual surveys (Crutchfield et al. 2015:249).

Although no features or artifacts representative of this period have been found on the PCMS, there is potential for discovery of rock art, campsites, and discarded or lost items, including personal items, weapons, and horse or wagon equipment. Though no detailed maps exist from these expeditions, narratives suggest that the Long, Kearny, and Sage groups passed very close to what would later become the PCMS, if not through a portion of it. A rock art panel found on the Hogback, depicting a mountain howitzer (Figure E2-8), could logically date from this exploration period.

E2.2.2.1 Long's Expedition

On his return trip, the expedition of Major Stephen Long split near the junction of the Purgatoire and Arkansas Rivers, with half descending the Arkansas River with Captain Bell, and the others proceeding south in search of the Red River. Captain Bell's journal (Fuller and Hafen 1973:189) notes that on July 25, 1820, the party crossed the junction of two rivers, one of which Pike had called the first fork of the Arkansas. The Spaniards referred to this as *Les ammes du purgatri*, the souls in Purgatory, according to Bell's guide.

Long, and naturalist Edwin James, were part of the southern unit, which sought the headwaters of the Red River. Unfortunately, they found and followed the Canadian River by mistake. James kept a journal of the trip, which also contained comments from Long and others.



Figure E2-8: Historic rock art panel showing a depiction of a cannon or howitzer, *photograph courtesy of Mark Owens*

James wrote that on July 22, the group encamped about 18 mi above the confluence of the Arkansas River and Pike's first fork. From there they proceeded south, and on July 24, saw wild horses at a distance. The group went 27 mi that day and found stagnant water and no wood. The group camped near the head of a dry ravine that communicated towards the southeast with a considerable stream, which they could distinguish at the distance of 8–10 mi by the trees along its course (Fuller thought this to be the Purgatoire River).

On July 25 at midday, they met this river, which was 10 yards (yd) wide and 3 ft deep. Its valley was about 300 yd wide and bounded by cliffs of red sandstone some 200 ft tall. Copious springs were associated with the red sandstone, but water was impregnated with soda and saline. The grey sandstone in the upper part of a side canyon had fewer springs, but better water. The group left the river and ascended a difficult side canyon that ran nearly north-south, traveling nearly 15 mi. Thwaites (1905 Vol 16-3:65–66) interprets their path as ascending the Chacuaco Canyon from the Purgatoire River. Numerous men were in the party, to include Long; James; naturalist artist Titian Ramsay Peale, assistant to Thomas Say, a zoologist; H. Dougherty, a hunter; Zacchariah Wilson, baggage master; engagees Duncan J. Oakley and D. Adams; and Privates John Sweney and Joseph Verplank.

Based on James' journal, Tucker (1963) believes their route led from the modern Rocky Ford, Colorado, area and southward to the Purgatoire River. The group then crossed a northeast flowing stream, which might have been the Timpas and reached a larger river the next day. It is believed the party followed it for a few miles, then turned south and travelled another tributary to the southeast, possibly the Chacuaco (Figure E2-9). Tucker believed that the group then passed the plains west of Mesa de Maya and south into New Mexico, possibly via Tollgate Canyon and Ute Creek, but not by way of Long's Canyon.

In 1835, following the route of the Stephen H. Long expedition, Army Colonel Henry Dodge traveled through the region while on patrol for Indians. Between 1842 and 1852, John C. Fremont also passed through while attempting to establish travel and trade corridors in the American West.

E2.2.2.2 Kearny's Army of the West

At the start of the Mexican-American War, Kearny's Army of the West formed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It proceeded over the Santa Fe Trail to Bent's Fort, and on to Santa Fe, where Colonel Kearny took control, appointing trader Charles Bent as governor.

Kearny's Army consisted of about 1700 men, though accounts vary on exact numbers. Bieber (1974:26) notes 13 companies of mounted dragoons, 2 companies each of artillery and infantry, and 1 unit of cavalry, with each company possessing about 100 men. Strong mules and 200 teamsters were hired for the supply train and to move the 21 mountain howitzers (Moody 1963:40–43). A small group of topographical engineers accompanied them, led by 1st Lieutenant William Emory. The journals of Emory and others survived and were published, providing details of the Army's passage near what later would become the PCMS.

The group left Fort Leavenworth in late June 1846, and arrived at Bent's Fort at the end of July. They then departed the fort in separate groups over several days in early August, proceeding west and up the Timpas Creek (Figure E2-10). The party continued southwest and arrived at the Purgatoire valley, near present-day Trinidad. On August 6 they ascended the Raton Pass. Journal entries show that the Army column divided into groups, and traveled and camped separately, sometimes more than a mile apart. Logistically, the infantry was often in advance of the slower artillery and teamsters.

In his book, Bieber (1974) includes the journals of three soldiers: Misters Johnston, Edwards, and Ferguson. Comments on their passage through southeastern Colorado have been combined below. Note that the mileages traveled were often circuitous, and do not match well with current highway distances.

Aug 2. From Bent's Fort, six miles upriver we watered, preparatory to a march of 15 miles without water. We crossed the ridge and got to camp on the salt water of the Timpas. Horses were giving out. Doniphan's command encamped below us, the infantry in advance. The artillery came into camp at midnight, it being a mile from the road. Traders en route were ordered to go behind the soldiers.

Aug 3. After marching six miles to a junction, Mr. Magoffin advised teams to use the trail on the right and men the left, which was shorter but not good for wagons. After crossing several ridges on a horse trail we came to Cedar Grove bluffs, good water in a deep sandstone canyon. Started for Hole-in-the-Rock, our road leading us over a high ridge. Traveled 28 miles over a dim trail, in advance of others except Cooke, who camped nearby.

Aug 4. Kept up the Timpas. Only water a hole 40 feet in diameter that was soon destroyed by animals and volunteers. After 15 miles encamped at Hole in Rock. Water stagnant. Kearny encamped here but after supper moved 15 miles to Hole-in-the-Prairie, leaving the wagons behind. Ours teams were so far behind that we had to stop.

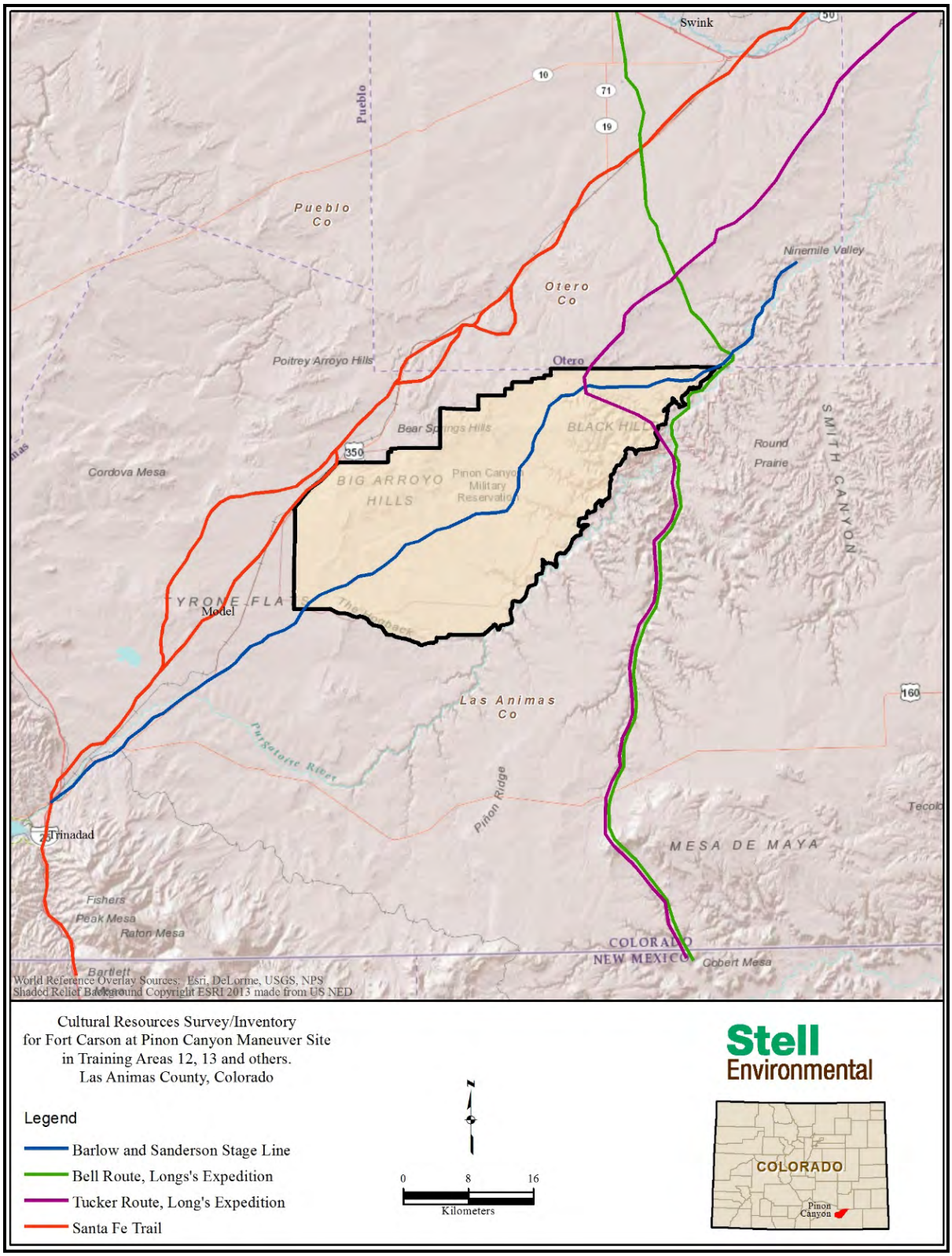


Figure E2-9: Known and theorized trail routes in the area of the PCMS

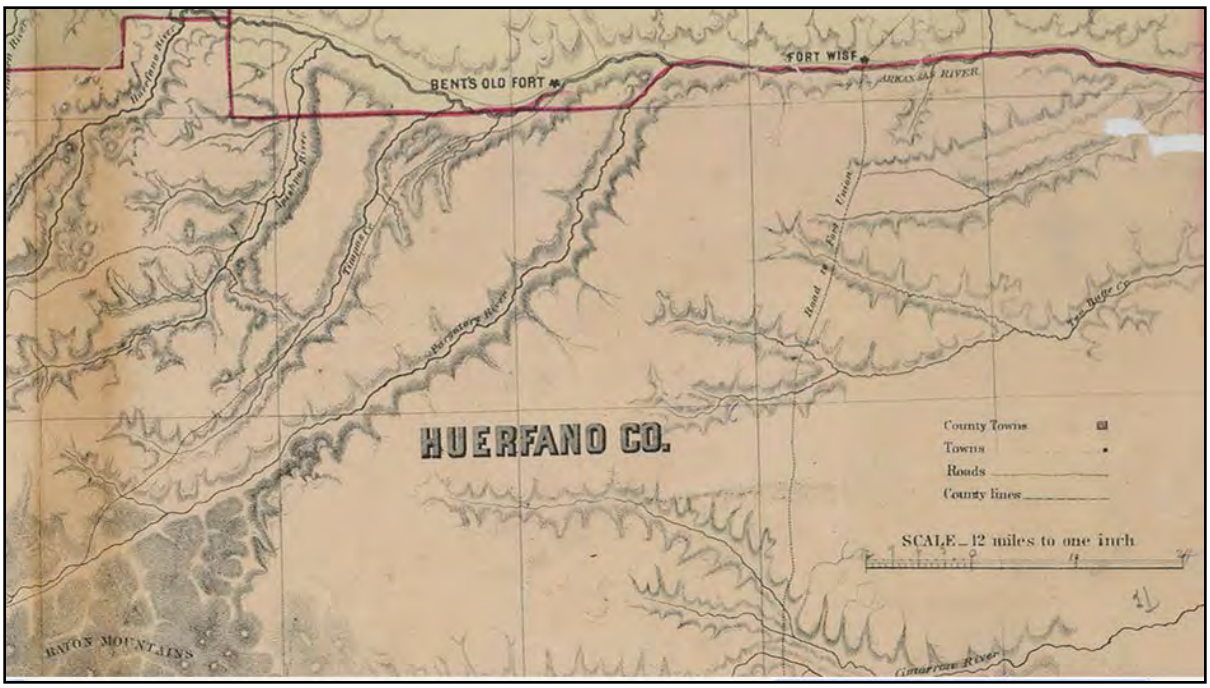


Figure E2-10: National Archives, Colorado Territory embracing the Central Gold Region, 1862, War Department. Office of the Chief of Engineers, W75: 6860677

Aug 5. Marched 14 miles to some pools. Water scarce. 10 miles further to Purgatory valley. Fire a few years earlier, started by Indians to drive wildlife, had killed the cottonwoods and grass was scarce. Doniphan's regiment followed the dragoons, with artillery in rear.

Aug 6. Started up Raton Pass.

Additional relevant information about this trek indicates that "before Raton Pass was reached the men were on one-third rations and in the sweltering heat were dying by the dozen of dysentery and exhaustion" (Moody 1963:214).

The watering holes visited by Kearny's Army were Hole-in-the-Rock, identified as the seep in the Timpas Creek near Thatcher, and Hole-in-the-Prairie near Model, Colorado. Trader James Webb, who made several trips to Santa Fe in the mid-1840s, indicated it to be the custom of small wagon parties to leave the main trail and go 1 or 2 mi away in search of food, browse, and to hide from Indians (Bieber 1995:58). Since Kearny's Army traveled not as a single column, but as groups spread a mile or more apart, it is possible that artifacts, campsites and graves could be found along the north and west edges of the PCMS.

A previously mentioned, illustrated rock art Hogback panel has been interpreted as a howitzer, a large gun mounted on wheels that was capable of shooting six pound shells. The image seems to show the gun shooting, with a stack of shells above it, a man with a vertical post to the left (suggestive of a rifle), another howitzer at right, and a lightly incised flag, upper right. The elements all appear to be of the same age, and the lightly incised elements have begun to repatinate, suggesting some age. Another panel with what appears to be howitzers is on site 5LA10950, less than 100 m away.

Lieutenant Abert of the Topographical Engineers stopped at Bent's Fort to acquire supplies in 1846. Abert learned that Fremont had a howitzer with him on his 1845 expedition, which he

abandoned in the Sierras, and then had acquired another one for the 1846 trip with Kearny's Army (Galvin 1970:5).

Who created the howitzer rock art images? They could have been drawn by Native Americans seeing the gun for the first time, but their placement on the Hogback is not within the viewshed of the Santa Fe Trail. To date, no reports or journals suggest that a howitzer was used in conflict in the region by Kearny's Army or any expedition. The more likely artist, especially given the faintly inscribed letters near the 5LA10950 panel, is a group of soldiers or traders who used the Santa Fe Trail and either observed a howitzer traveling along it or illustrated a gun they had seen or heard about before. Since these panels are not dated or datable using current technology, the panels' creators are not known.

E2.2.3 Traders and Trappers 1800–1858

Beyond the military surveys, the first Euro-Americans to venture into eastern Colorado were fur trappers and traders, who became established in the region by the early nineteenth century (Table E2-3). Along the Purgatoire River, beaver pelts were collected and other fur bearers, such as grizzly bears, were hunted for fur (Stoffle et al. 1984:62). Spanish authorities continued to encourage New Mexico traders to come to Santa Fe, though American traders were not usually welcome (Murray 1979:19; Zier et al 1997). Then, after the Mexican Revolution, the Mexican government established active trade with the Americans (Mehls and Carter 1984:II-3). One of the traders, William Becknell, traveled to Santa Fe on what later became the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail (Figure E2-9) (Taylor 1971:3).

Table E2-3: Significant Dates for Traders in Southeast Colorado

Date	Event
Approximately 1803	Hunting and trapping in the American West commenced after the U.S. acquired title to Louisiana and parts west. Buffalo hides and beaver pelts in demand (Friedman 1985:33).
1821	Jacob Fowler notes a large camp of Kiowa Indians on the Arkansas River (near the present-day Otero County line, Colorado). Joined by Comanche, Arapaho, Cheyenne, and other tribes, to number between 9,000 and 14,000 people (Gunnerson 1988:14).
1821	William Becknell left Missouri to trade with Comanche, learning of new opportunities, proceeded to Santa Fe. The old trade route across the Colorado plains became known as the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail (Taylor 1971:3).
1832	William Bent built a stockade and trading post at the mouth of Fountain Creek on the Arkansas River, and instigated an attack on Gantt to drive him out of business (Friedman 1985:45).
Approximately 1834	On the advice of Cheyenne Indians, Bent built new adobe fort and trading post near present-day La Junta (Friedman 1985:45).
1835	Colonel Dodge met Cheyenne, Arapaho, Gros Ventre, Comanche, Pawnee, Arikara, and Blackfoot Indians at Bent's Fort. He advocated peace and passed out medals (Lavender 1972:170–174).
1846	The Mexican-American war stopped Santa Fe trade.

Date	Event
1849	With trade waning, and Army unwilling to buy his fort, William Bent abandoned old fort and relocated downstream at Big Timbers (Friedman 1985:60), where he built Bent's New Fort in 1852–1853.
1865–1880	Buffalo robes became popular again. Professional hunters exterminate the herds.

Bent's Fort, established as a trading post along the Santa Fe Trail in about 1830 (Taylor 1959:15), identifies the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, Ute, Kiowa, and other Native Americans as active occupants and traders. The fort's establishment led to the increased usage of the Santa Fe Trail and initial American settlement. As trading remained dependent on Mexican Comancheros, additional Hispanic settlements appeared. The first Mexican settlement, known as Fort El Pueblo (or Milk Fort), was established in 1839 (Friedman 1988:19)

E2.2.3.1 Trading Posts on the Mountain Brach of the Santa Fe Trail

The Santa Fe Trail forks in Kansas to become two main routes (Figure E2-9). The Cimarron Cutoff passes through the extreme southeast corner of Colorado, and was the regular route for traders travelling to Santa Fe from 1822 to 1832. Construction of Bent's Fort in about 1834 caused an increase in use of the Mountain Branch of the trail, which followed the Arkansas River into Colorado and passed over the difficult Raton Pass. There were other routes through different passes in Colorado, including the Taos Trail over the Sangre de Cristo Pass and trails farther east through the San Francisco, Manco Burro and Trinchera passes.

John Gantt built a stockade and trading post at the mouth of Purgatoire River in September 1832, being the first to recognize the potential of the region for commerce. Gantt was pushed out of business by William Bent. In 1834, Gantt moved farther up the Arkansas River and established Fort Cass near Pueblo, Colorado. George Bent wrote that Gantt was called "Tall Crane" and fathered a child among the Cheyenne. Gantt, formerly a U.S. Army Captain, guided Dodge's Dragoons through Colorado in 1835, camping near his abandoned trading post in August. Gantt crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean at least eight times on various trapping excursions, and later settled in California due to poor health. He died there in 1849 (Hafen 1965:210–217).

Some trappers and traders settled at the junction of the Purgatoire and Arkansas Rivers, including Thomas Boggs, who had worked for the Bent brothers.

While neither branch of the Santa Fe Trail definitively crosses the PCMS, the Mountain Branch follows U.S. Highway 350 along the PCMS western boundary. This route has little water, and some trappers and traders would have likely ventured closer to the Purgatoire River valley and its tributaries if traveling between Bent's Fort and Raton Pass.

In the summer of 2002, archaeologists from New Mexico State University (NMSU) recorded a multicomponent archaeological site in the juniper tree-covered breaks between the Black Hills and Bent Canyon. Designated Smithsonian trinomial 5LA10101, the site contains prehistoric artifacts and historic materials to include a detailed image of a horse, historic names, historic dates, and an amber bottle fragment.

There is an inscription in a 5LA10101 rockshelter near the Bent Canyon Stage Station and Cold Water Spring. It reads "JG 1832" (Figure E2-11). Some speculate that the panel could have been

carved by trader John Gantt. While the panel bears the correct date for Gantt's presence in the area, it is not possible to be sure when the inscription was made. If excavation revealed artifacts from the early 1800s, these data would help substantiate the authenticity of the panel. If the panel is authentic, it would represent the earliest known Anglo inscription in southeastern Colorado

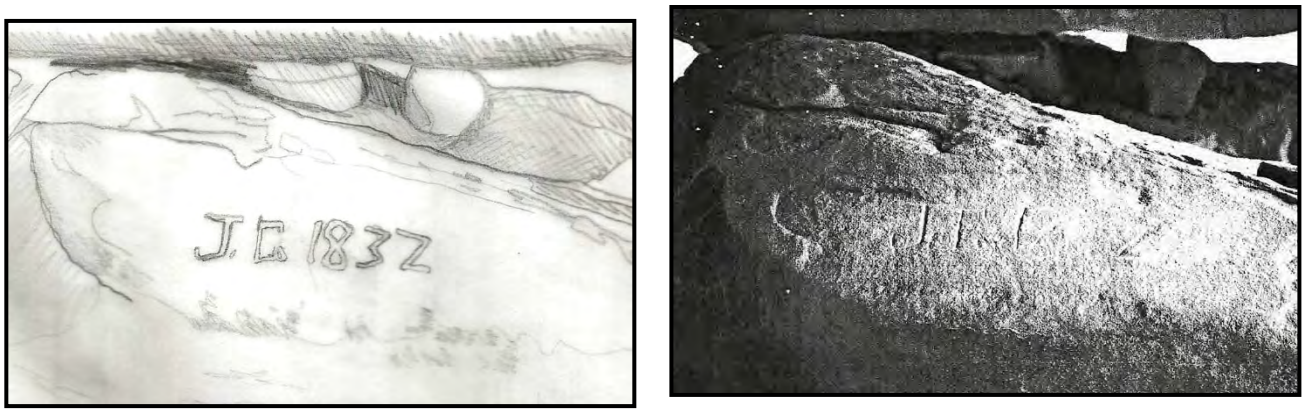


Figure E2-11: Illustration and photograph of historic rock art panel, 5LA10101

E2.2.4 Gold Rush and Territorial Days 1858–1876

Although first observed decades earlier, news of the gold discovered near present-day Denver in 1858 spread east rapidly, and thousands of people arrived with hopes of striking it rich. When gold was later found in the Colorado Mountains, supply centers grew at access points in the mountain passes, near Pueblo, Colorado City, and Denver. As the population expanded, the Colorado Territory was created in 1861 from portions of surrounding territories, including Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah. Colorado became a state in 1876.

Gold was not found on the Colorado plains so there are no known PCMS sites that can be attributed to this specific contextual event. However the golden fields of rangeland in southeastern Colorado did draw settlers and cattlemen. Men who had worked for the Bent brothers settled near the junction of the Purgatoire and Arkansas Rivers. Hispanics from New Mexico founded the town of Trinidad at the base of Raton Pass, and established plazas for much of the length of the Purgatoire River.

A rock art panel (site 5LA02587, Figure E2-12) was found on a boulder located toward the west end of the Hogback, near other boulders with historically dated panels (1909–1915) and the Hogback Stage Station (in operation circa 1871). The panel measures 32 by 36 centimeters (cm) square (^{2}), and while it does seem to show a pecked anthropomorph (or person) holding a rod and a shield, or bow and arrow, its execution is crudely done.

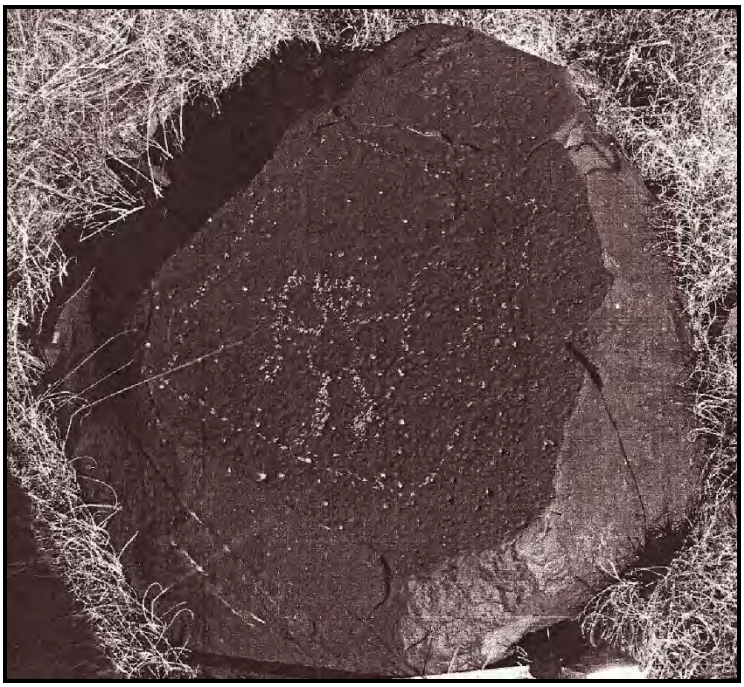


Figure E2-12: Hogback Rock Art, 5LA02587

In addition, lightly incised or scratched letters are to the left of the person. Though no dates can be seen on the panel, letters are "rBlE \sry BEKry Colo T ABELIN." The apparent Colorado Territory reference suggest the inscription dates to before 1876 and to this specific contextual period.

E2.2.5 Native American Conflict and Removal 1820–1880

Today, 13 Native American tribes claim cultural affiliation with the PCMS lands, meaning that their ancestors utilized the area as part of a seasonal range in the past. Many of these Tribes are relatively recent arrivals to Colorado, having come here in the past 500 years as they were displaced from other locations.

The journals of early travelers describe these peoples being present, most commonly at seasonal camps along the Arkansas River. A trading rendezvous was held in August and September. The buffalo passed through Colorado on their annual migration in October, and this was the time to hunt. The Comanche brought buffalo hides, meat, and captives to trade, along with horses and firearms obtained from the French. The Comanche range in the early 1800s included southeastern Colorado, southern Kansas and Oklahoma, and northern Texas and New Mexico (Table E2-4). The Cheyenne and Arapaho occupied territory north of the Arkansas River (Figure E2-13), the Jicarilla Apache lived south of the Raton Ridge, the Ute occupied the upper Purgatoire drainage, and the Kiowa settled where the Purgatoire River canyon cuts down to red sandstone (Taylor 1959:29).

Table E2-4: Significant Dates of the Native American and Colorado Settler Conflict

Date	Event
1820s	The increased Anglo presence of trappers and traders across the state, and influx of caravans along the Santa Fe Trail created conflict (Friedman 1985:45).
1830s	Trading posts were established along emigration routes.
1846	John Hatcher, a Bent and St. Vrain employee, oversees construction of an irrigation ditch and ranch along the Purgatoire River near modern-day Trinidad. Hatcher's group were driven off by Indians in 1847 (Friedman 1985:53).
1848	Indians attack party led by Lucien Maxwell on Manco Burro Pass, killing several men and stampeding many mules and horses (Friedman 1985:61).
1859	Massive immigration into Colorado with the gold rush. Native game was hunted out, and people starving. Strategies to obtain food and supplies included begging, and raiding ranches or wagons (Friedman 1985:198).
1860	A military fort built at Big Timbers, near Bent's New Fort. The 1st U.S. Cavalry and 10th Infantry constructed fort in the Arkansas River bottomland. Named Fort Wise for a Virginia Governor, but renamed Fort Lyon after the outbreak of the Civil War (Friedman 1985:63).
1861	The Treaty of Fort Wise assigned land to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe along the Arkansas River, and restricted hunting to eastern Colorado plains (Fixico 2007:269).
1864	Cheyenne Indians attack and burn the Iron Spring Stage Station. Colonel Chivington leads a murderous attack against a Cheyenne village on Sand Creek, near Fort Lyon and the Arkansas River. The Plains tribes retaliate with more violence (Friedman 1985:71).
1867	The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek calls for the removal of all Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians from Colorado to reservations in Wyoming and Oklahoma. Many died at the Battles of Beecher Island, Washita River, and Summit Springs (Friedman 1985:71).
1868	Ute-Apache Indians attacks settlers along the Purgatoire River, though more interested in livestock and harassment than killing (Lavender 1972:392). Soldiers from Fort Lyon sent to Red Rocks (aka Cordova Plaza on the Purgatoire River) to escort a group of New-Mexicans threatened by Indians (Friedman 1985:71). Indian Agent Fitzpatrick notes that local Indians are starving and without food for half of the year.
1872	Raiding continues as the buffalo herd size on the plains diminishes. A mixed band of Indians visit Higbee and Cordova Plaza, where the patriarch Juan Cordova feeds them a beef. Farther upriver, raiders take 32 horses from George Thompson (Friedman 1985:73).
1874	Comanche Indians attack the Bent and St. Vrain post known as Adobe Walls located in the Texas Panhandle. Military troops ordered to force the remaining free Indians onto reservations. Troops converged on the area (Friedman 1985:73).

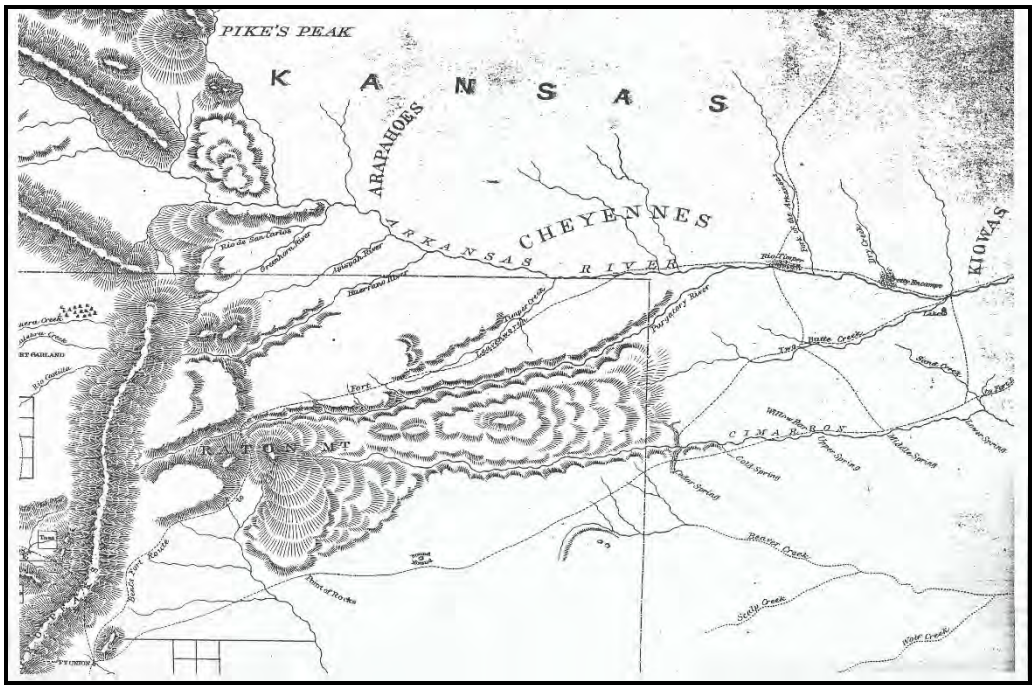


Figure E2-13: Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico, 1859. Surveyor Generals Office, Santa Fe. J. Bien Lithographer, Broadway, New York

Specific PCMS historic Native American cultural manifestations include wickiups, metal points, large spaced-stone circles, and rock art. Regarding the latter, rock art created by Native Americans during this specific contextual period is known as Biographic tradition or Plains Biographic style (Keyser 1987; Loendorf 2008). This rock art tradition may depict commercial goods, such as guns, clothing, name glyphs, action scenes, and notably, horses and tack (Figure E2-14).

E2.2.6 Transportation and Communication 1820–1945

Tens of thousands of new residents, and those hoping to strike it rich in mining or commerce, reached Colorado by wagon or foot in the decades before 1867, when the first railroad was completed into the state (Table E2-5). After this date, settlement, and nearly every industry, progressed rapidly to completely alter the landscape.

E2.2.7 Trails, Stage lines, and Wagon Roads

The Santa Fe Trail in Colorado evolved from a pre-existing network of Indian and animal trails. The Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail in southeastern Colorado followed the Arkansas River to La Junta, and then proceeded southwest towards Trinidad along Timpas Creek, near present-day U.S. Highway 350. This was not a single rut or trail, but a many-braided trail system, sometimes miles wide, which evolved as road, as vegetation growth and weather conditions dictated. Only one small portion of this historically significant trail physically enters the PCMS (5LA05795.2)

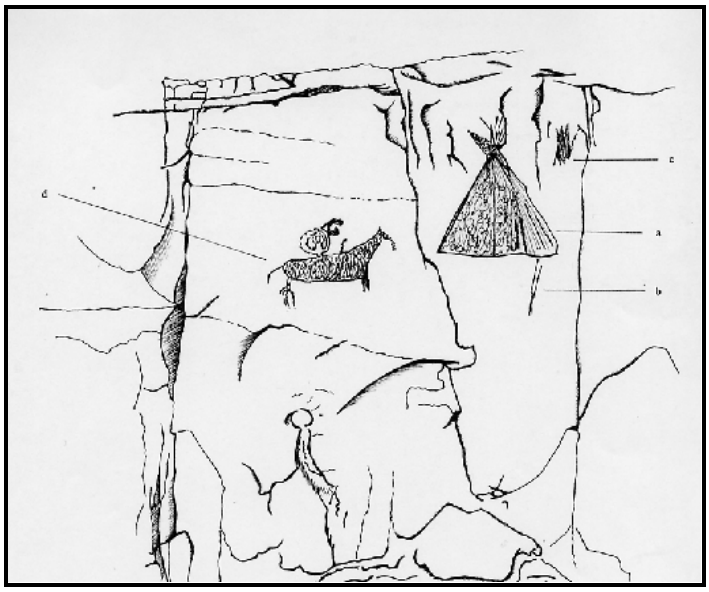


Figure E2-14: Example of Plains Biographic rock art found on the PCMS Black Owl site, 5LA04404

Table E2-5: Significant Dates of the Transportation and Communication Contextual Period

Date	Event
1860	Missouri Stage Company use Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail as the primary mail route. Stage stations built (Friedman 1985:84).
1871	Purgatory Road branch of the Santa Fe Trail developed east of the Mountain Branch to serve settlers of the Purgatoire River valley (Friedman 1985:85).
1878	Railroad line was completed between La Junta and Trinidad, and regular stage service discontinued. Commerce developed along the railroad at sidings, such as Thatcher (Friedman 1985:88).
1879	Telephone service begins in Denver (The Telecommunications History Group, Inc. 2015).
1915	Homesteaders claimed land near Simpson siding, now the PCMS cantonment (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a), and establish Post Office in 1919 (NARA U.S. Post Office Department [PO] 1980).
1916	The Federal Highway Act of 1916 provides funding for public highways (Weingroff 2015).
1920s	The first commercial flights in Colorado offers airmail service, connecting Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Denver (Denver Business Journal, 20 February 2015).
1922	First commercial radio station in Colorado on the air (Mulvey 2012).
1930–1940s	Public work projects built and improved airports in Colorado (Wolfenbarger 2007).

Stage stations were established along the Mountain Branch, as detailed by Friedman (1985:50). In 1860, the Missouri Stage Company was awarded the contract to deliver mail between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and chose to operate on the Mountain Branch rather than the Cimarron Cutoff, which has less water and more Indians. The older abandoned Bent's Fort was renovated as a stage stop, and established the station at Iron Spring

in 1861 (Taylor 1971:78). This station was tended by the Henry Withers family and was nothing more than a high wall enclosing a small house. The next mail station along this route was Gray's Ranch, outside and east of Trinidad. In 1866, Alex Taylor was the driver of the stage from Iron Spring to Gray's Ranch, and he established the Hole-in-the-Prairie station near present-day Model. A station at Hole-in-the-Rock near Thatcher may have been built the same year.

E2.2.7.1 The Purgatoire Road

A lull in railroad construction and an increase in settlers along the Purgatoire River between La Junta and Trinidad spurred the construction of a stage route, known as the Purgatoire Stage Road. It was short lived and only operated between 1871 and about 1876 (Simmons and Jackson 2001:152). This trail crosses through much of the PCMS, but there is no known map of an exact route. In February 1871, Duane Finch and Max Frost of Barlow and Sanderson's Southern Overland Mail and Express Company laid out the stagecoach route (on the PCMS, to include archaeological sites 5LA05039, 5LA05040, 5LA05058), which left the old stage road of the Mountain Branch near Timpas and crossed overland to the head of the Bent Canyon, and then proceeded southwest to Lockwood Canyon (5LA05454, Hardesty et al. 1995), the Hogback, Gray's Ranch, and Trinidad (Taylor 1971:153). A home station, which provided meals and a change of horses, was opened at Steven Conroy's ranch in Bent Canyon in April 1871 (5LA03179, Church and Cowen 2005).

By the mid-1870s, the Purgatoire Road route changed. Stages stopped at springs in the canyon heads much closer to the Purgatoire River. In 1875, this route passed from Boggsville (near the Arkansas River) to Perry's Alkali Station, traveling 20 mi by mule. Horses were used for the section between Nine Mile Bottom along the Purgatoire River to Fagin, to Fagin and Brown's sheep ranch in Vogel Canyon. It was then 15 mi to the Bent Canyon Station, another 12 mi south to Lockwood Station, and 17 mi beyond that to the Hogback Station. There was a stop at Max Frost's station in Hoehne, Colorado, before reaching Trinidad (Taylor 1971:167). This stage service left Las Animas at 9:00 pm and arrived in Trinidad at 3:00 am on the second day.

On the PCMS, the Army's Main Supply Route (MSR) 1, formerly a public road known as Red Rock Road, is believed to sit atop a portion of the Purgatoire Stage Road. The Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG) line, a buried pressurized natural gas pipeline, was installed and modified between 1927 and 1964; it is said to follow the old stage road route southwest from Lockwood Canyon to Brown's Sheep Camp (Friedman 1985:133). Some of the two-track roads still in use may be portions of old stage roads, but it would be difficult to determine if these roads date back to the 1870s. In order for stage roads to be eligible for nomination to the State or NRHP, they must have integrity and show physical evidence of their historic usage—such as wagon wheel ruts. They cannot be bladed down or paved over. By legal definition, historic trails must retain a sense of place.

Site 5LA04967 evaluates fragments of a wagon road that traveled between Iron Spring and Iron Canyon and down to the Rourke Ranch near the Purgatoire River (Figure E2-15). The construction of this route may date to the establishment of the Rourke Ranch in the late 1860s. While occasional swales in the landscape, trash scatters, and cairns help identify portions of the road, historic and modern changes in land use have significantly degraded the cultural landscape. Sections of the road in Iron Canyon are in good physical condition, and appear to have been maintained and used by ranchers up until the Army's acquisition of the PCMS.



Figure E2-15: One PCMS segment of the Purgatoire Road, 5LA04967

The completion of the railroads meant the end of stagecoach travel and mail services. The Las Animas Leader (27 August 1874) proclaimed the day that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF) arrived in town. By the spring of 1876, the ATSF had reached Pueblo and the Denver & Rio Grande was providing service to Trinidad via tracks along the Front Range (Taylor 1971:21). The ATSF railroad between La Junta and Trinidad was completed in September 1878 thus eliminating the need for stage service on the Purgatoire, though the wagon road continued to be used by settlers in the area.

E2.2.7.2 Railroads 1867–1895

The Union Pacific (UP) was the first railroad to come through Colorado, entering near Old Julesburg in the northeast part of the state in 1867. It completed its tracks across the U.S. in 1869, crossing Nebraska and Wyoming. For companies striving to build transcontinental railroads, the mountains were a formidable obstacle and Colorado was avoided. The State of Colorado lobbied intensely for railroad service, however. Governor Evans and private investors, supported by a land grant, founded the Denver Pacific Railroad, and 100 mi of track was laid to join the UP line at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in June 1870 (Henderson 1926:10).

The Kansas Pacific and ATSF railroads crossed Kansas, and both reached La Junta within two weeks of each other circa December 1875. The ATSF continued into Pueblo by March 1876, and built a line south to New Mexico, buying exclusive rights to Dick Wootton's toll road over Raton Pass in 1878. This eliminated the Kansas Pacific railroad as a local competitor, and the ATSF completed lines between La Junta and Trinidad, May to September 1878 (DOI, National Park Service [NPS] 2015b).

By 1900, the network of railways across Colorado led to rapid growth in the coal, steel, agriculture, and ranching industries. People and goods could travel to the California coast or the markets of Chicago, Illinois, within 48 hours. Towns grew along railroad lines, or in the case of a station built outside of town on cheaper land, more than one town moved to meet tracks.

Today, the La Junta to Trinidad section of the ATSF runs along U.S. Highway 350, adjacent to the northwest edge of the PCMS. This portion of track was built in 1878, so evidence of section camps, tools, and construction debris may be found nearby on the PCMS.

E2.2.7.2.1 Union Pacific Railroad Survey

In 1867, an expedition was undertaken by the UP to map a route from Kansas to California. William Bell, an English physician, was hired as the photographer for a group that surveyed parts of Colorado and New Mexico. Few of Bell's prints were ever published. Later, he would partner with the group's leader, William Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, to build the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Portions of Bell's journal (Bell 1869:80–93) describes the expedition's passage through the Purgatoire River region.

The Purgatory River forms in the Raton Mountains, and heads northeast for 30 miles. Then it is enclosed in a canyon for 32 miles, before passing through a succession of valleys, shut in by bluffs, for 55 or 60 miles until it joins the Arkansas River. Our course was parallel to this, partly in the valleys but more often on the dry level plains to the west.

We left Fort Lyon on July 22, 1867 and proceeded eight miles up the Arkansas to the ranch of Mr. Sizer, our guide. After leaving the Arkansas valley on the 24th for the plateau we found rich grama grass. We would camp at the head of some ravine, and usually found a good spring. Once or twice a flock of Mexican sheep were seen.

On the 25th we visited a bear pictograph, facing the Purgatoire River, some 40 miles from its mouth. The Indians revered it and around it are scratched rude lizards, beavers… and some beads were found and grooves made by sharpening iron arrow heads. The painting was probably made by French or Spanish explorers as a sign or to mark treasure, but no treasure has been found and it is difficult to find the location.

On the 26th we made a detour of 26 miles through some valleys of the Purgatoire. We left the river near the lower end of the great canon and passed onto the plateau by means of a side ravine six miles long. Some fine water holes were at the entrance of the ravine and we camped there. The next day we tried to go up the ravine, hauling the photographic equipment on a mule, but huge rocks and brush blocked the passage. We entered the Red Rock Cañon where there was an overgrown Indian trail up the canon, but time ran out.

On the 29th we saw a herd of cattle and finding no one, drove 30 oxen back to a ravine and supped well that night. The next morning I went with a sergeant and two men to Trinidad, stopping a night. We returned to the survey party, which was camped 25 miles distant at the mouth of the canon, and remained three days while General Wright examined some passes.

The general descriptions from Bell's journal match the topography of the Purgatoire River valley near the mouth of Bent Canyon and to the south, which is where the red rock cliffs of the Entrada Sandstone begin to rise. Though no cultural materials from this contextual event have yet been found by PCMS archaeologists, it is possible that rock art, artifacts or structures originating during the UP survey can be found in or around the Bent, Iron, and Minnie Canyons.

E2.2.7.2.2 Railroad Camps and Towns

When the ATSF railroad was being built along what is now U.S. Highway 350 in 1878, a large number of men were employed to level the roadbed, construct bridges, place timbers and lay

rails. In other parts of Colorado, this type of work was done by Hispanic laborers, working under an Anglo section foreman, but employee or employment records have not yet been found documenting the actual construction near the PCMS. A portion of the ATSF road, and the adjacent highway were realigned in about 1935. Construction material, personal items, and temporary camps from this construction event are likely to be found along the western PCMS border, though none have been recorded as of 2014. However, the railroad siding community of Simpson is at the PCMS Cantonment, and several community buildings have been recorded as archaeological sites.

Prior to the conversion to diesel, electric, coal and steam powered locomotive engines required a stop at sidings for water at regular intervals, and to allow other trains to pass. Some sidings grew into small towns, and others disappeared when rail traffic ceased or locomotives were upgraded. According to an article in the *Santa Fe Employes' Magazine* (1910[4]:33–37), these towns and sidings along their southern Colorado route were named thus:

1) Bloom—named for cattleman who founded the location
2) Delhi—unknown
3) West—named for settler Ed West
4) Thatcher—named for Judge Thatcher of Pueblo
5) Simpson—named in memory of George Simpson, mountaineer and trapper
6) Tyrone—Spanish word meaning dried mud bricks
7) Poso—Spanish for hole (Figure E2-16)
8) Earl—unknown
9) Hoehne—named early settler William Hoehne

E2.2.7.2.3 Simpson

The community of Simpson, formerly known as Wormington (Friedman 1985:119), owes its origin to a nearby railroad siding of the same name (Figure E2-17). The siding, a place where trains could pass one another, likely dates to the construction of the railroad in 1878. The region near the Simpson siding was settled in about 1915. A detailed history of the community of Simpson follows.

When the PCMS was created in the early 1980s, through both purchase and condemnation, the ranches of several families in the Simpson area, including Charles Gyurman, Robert Hill, and Margaret Morris, became part of the facility. As part of the regional history study of the area conducted by the U.S. Army, interviews with family members of settlers of the PCMS were recorded, including Margaret Morris and Robert Walling. Loendorf and Clise (1997) conducted further interviews with past residents in 1994.

The community of Simpson could have faded into obscurity, had it not been for one family's efforts to make a living. Like the other regional sidings, Simpson soon had its own general store and Post Office, likely in the same building on the Davidson homestead (5LA04434). There were stores at the nearby communities of Thatcher and Delhi, and stock yards from which to ship cattle at Model, Thatcher, and Timpas (Friedman 1985:122). Delhi had its own newspaper, the *Delhi General News,* in which was published the Davidson homestead intent advertisement in 1923 (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland [NARA] 9 January 1923: Davidson Land Patent [LP] 037802). School was taught in the home of a nearby settler, Fred Selvage (5LA05693), for three months each summer between 1920 and 1924.

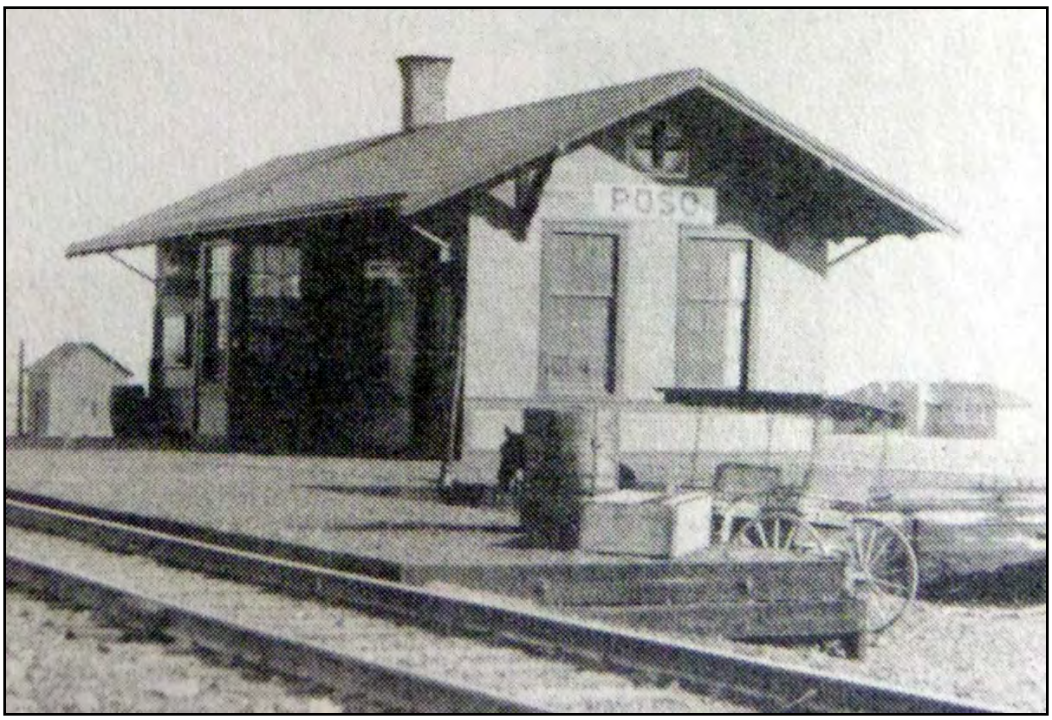


Figure E2-16: ATSF Depot at Poso, before development of the Model town and reservoir system, circa 1905, *From Mariano (1991:86)*

The population of Simpson slowly declined during the Depression and Dust Bowl, but the area was not abandoned. Commercial services ceased, but a few ranches continued to grow as they amassed grazing land by purchasing neighbors' parcels as they left (Friedman 1985:125–126).

Simpson Settler: Davidson – 5LA04434

Charles Davidson was a preacher and an auctioneer (Friedman 1985:308). He moved his family from Missouri to Colorado in about 1918, and settled near the Simpson siding. On his World War I draft registration (NARA 2015c), Charles Centennial Davidson wrote that he was born in Missouri on July 4, 1876. The federal censuses (NARA 2015b) show that he married Dora circa 1899, when she was 17 years old. The Davidsons lived in Newton County, Missouri, on a rented farm. Their oldest child, Marie, was born in Missouri in 1900, and eight other children followed. Daughter Dorothy was born in Colorado in 1920, and according to the 1930 census, the Davidsons lived in the Thatcher Precinct. By 1940, Charles passed away, and Dora and three of her children lived near Thatcher in the same house they had occupied five years earlier.

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Government Land Office (GLO) tract book for T29S R60W, Sec.19, shows that the Davidson homestead land was filed on twice before its acquisition (Figure E2-18) (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). Solomon Landis made a homestead entry for 322 ac in September 1915, which included all of the future Davidson land. His claim was cancelled by the GLO in April 1916, and taken up by Robert Huff in December 1916. Huff relinquished his claim on November 6, 1918, and it was filed upon that same day by Davidson. Although selling a relinquishment was illegal, it was a common transaction at the time, and allowed the first settler to sell any improvements he had made on the land to the next settler, who still had to fulfill the residency requirement. Thus, portions of the Davidson homestead may have been built by Huff. Davidson's final proof for his land was submitted in October 1923, and his patent issued in January 1924. In 1930, Davidson patented an additional 160 ac of land in

Sec.22 to use for stock grazing (T29S R60W). The PCMS Chain of Title Report, a document showing land ownership and title transfers, shows that Dora Davidson sold their homestead to A. C. Morris in 1940 (Trinidad Abstract and Title Company [TATC] 2003)

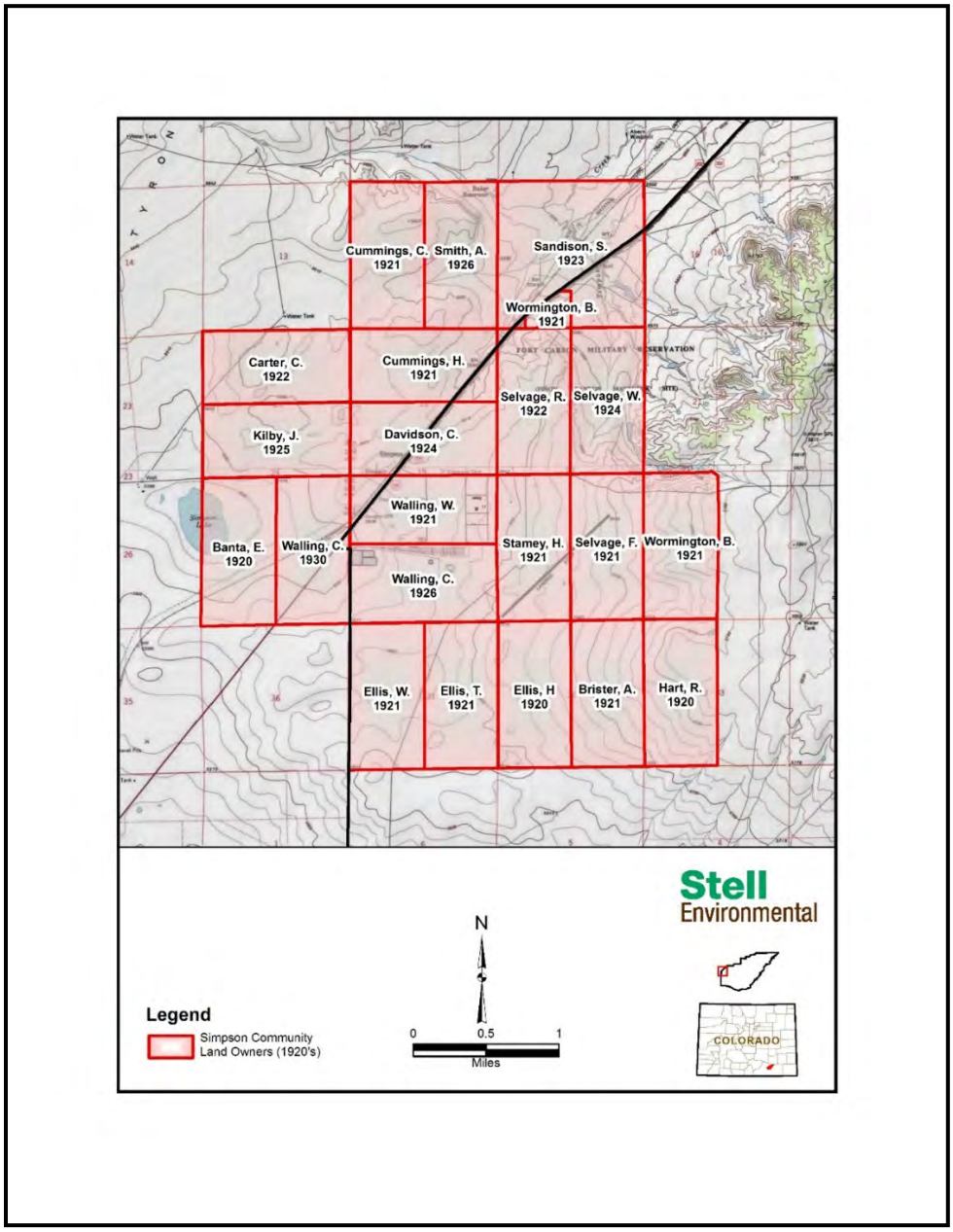


Figure E2-17: Land patent data in and around the historical community of Simpson



Figure E2-18: Davidson claim in Colorado Tract Book Vol 26. (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a)

Davidson's patent shows that the family moved into a house, already on the land, on November 15, 1918. In his final proof, he described improvements as a six room house on the southeast quarter, as well as a chicken house, well, reservoir, corrals, two cisterns, 40 ac in cultivation, and 1-1/2 mi of fence. Davidson planted corn, maize, and cane for fodder, and beans and melons according to his patent testimony. In 1921, Davidson stated that he sold $40 worth of melons, and in 1922 there was no crop on account of drought. Davidson experienced high crop yield and raised 1000 pounds of beans, eight loads of cane and 50 bushels of corn in 1923. By 1919, Davidson contacted the GLO to establish a Post Office and store on his land before he received his patent (NARA 9 January 1923: Davidson LP 037802). A neighbor, name unspecified in his patent, also wanted to build a garage on Davidson's land, since it was along a public road. The GLO ultimately allowed these activities to occur, as long as the land remained cultivated as required and was not being used solely for business gain.

The Simpson Cemetery is a short distance east of U.S. Highway 350 along the PCMS cantonment access road, MSR 1. It is still actively used. Charles Davidson died in 1936 and was buried at the Simpson Cemetery (Figure E2-19). A Davidson infant was buried there in 1925, and Charles Davidson Jr., born 1910, was buried there in 1984.

The map illustrated in Figure E2-20 shows the Davidson store and house near the railroad and highway. This township was resurveyed in 1922, and a new GLO map was completed in 1923. Of interest, the road corridors do not seem to follow the section lines, but fence lines delineate a right-of-way that existed before the resurvey. A school house appears on land patented by Fred Selvage.



Figure E2-19: Charles Davidson headstone, Simpson Cemetery, 2013, *photograph courtesy of Pamela R. Owens*

Simpson Settler: Walling – 5LA05453

In 1915, Wylie Gaines Walling left Texas, where he had been a sharecropper, and followed family members to Colorado. His parents lived near Model, and his brother in Denver. Walling claimed land in the N1/2 of T29S R60W Sec.30 in November 1915, and received a patent in November 1921 (NARA 28 November 1921: Walling LP 023910). The 1920 county tax records show that Wylie paid no tax on the land as he did not have a title, but did pay taxes on $200 in improvements (City of Trinidad 2014). On the 1930 tax rolls, Wylie is credited with owning 322 ac and $460 worth of cattle. His son Claude owned the same, and together raised about 100 head of cattle and 30 sheep (Friedman 1985:284). By 1940, Claude is shown as the owner of 640 ac of land and $420 worth of cattle. The PCMS Chain of Title shows that Claude acquired his father's land in 1947, and sold at least some of his property in 1949 (TATC 2003).

According to information provided in an interview with Robert Walling (Loendorf and Clise 1997), the Claude Walling house in the S1/2 of T29S R60W Sec.30 was likely built just to increase the family's land holdings, because Claude lived with his father (Friedman 1985:285). Robert and Claude were brothers. Robert noted that his family had plowed the required 40 ac of land, and planted a little corn, pinto beans, hay, and sorghum. However, they succeeded in the long term where others failed, as they turned their economic interests to ranching. Mrs. Walling supplemented their income by selling milk, butter and soap.

Robert Walling was raised on the family homestead. Upon finishing school, he found work locally as a cowboy, driving a truck for a road work crew, and unloading pipe for the CIG pipeline when built across southeastern Colorado. After marrying, Robert moved to Pueblo in 1936 to work in the steel mill (Friedman 1985:284–285). In 1947, his parents moved to Pueblo because of Wylie's failing health.

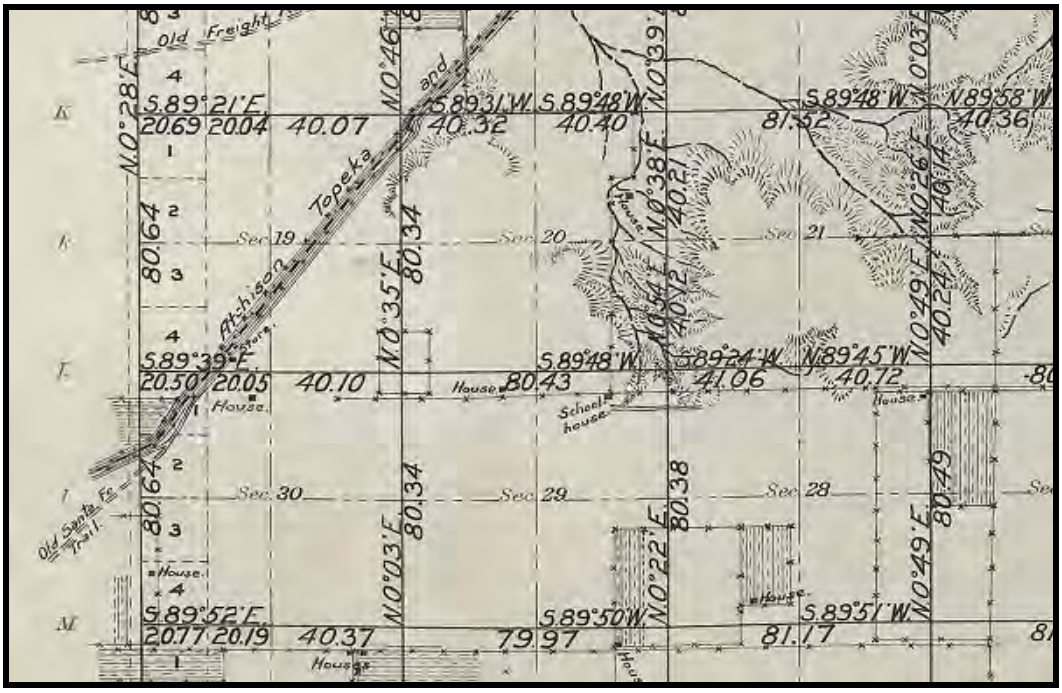


Figure E2-20: Portion of the GLO Dependent Resurvey of T29S and R60W, Las Animas County, Conducted by J. M. Tufts, Corps of Engineers, summer 1923 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015c)

Wylie died in 1947, and is buried at Imperial Memorial Gardens Cemetery in Pueblo, as are other family members (Tipton et al. 2015). Wylie was born in Texas in 1873 and married Della Pearl (1875–1949). Their sons were also born in Texas: Claude (1900–1977) and Robert (1903–1984).

On his 1918 draft registration (NARA 2015c), Claude is shown living in Rocky Ford with his mother at 203 N 3rd Street. He had also moved into Pueblo by 1930 to work in the steel mill, and later married (NARA 2015b).

The Wallings moved to Simpson in 1915, seeking opportunity and the chance to own land. While the parents lived on the homestead until about 1947, the sons moved to Pueblo to obtain secure employment. The family did not expand upon their homestead.

Simpson Settler: Wormington – 5LA04432

Benton Wormington claimed 320 ac of land in the W1/2 of T29S R60W Sec.28 in February 1918. The GLO tract book indicates this to be his second homestead application, the first being about 9 mi southeast along Van Bremer Arroyo (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). He received title to the land, located about 1 mi southeast of the Davidsons, in January 1921. The World War I draft card for Benton Fletcher Wormington shows that in 1918 he was a 35-year-old auto mechanic living in Rocky Ford (NARA 2015c). The census shows that Wormington was born in Missouri, and moved to California by 1930 (NARA 2015b). In 1930, Wormington retained ownership of the land, which a county tax assessor valued for $800 (City of Trinidad 2014). In 1940, Wormington resided in Monett, Missouri. He sold his property to Margaret Morris in 1941 (TATC 2003)

The Post Office at Simpson was named for Wormington (Friedman 1985:119, 121), and oral history documents show that his name was chosen by Post Office officials from a provided list of residents. He lived on the homestead land for less than 12 years, and is not known to have been significant in local history.

Simpson Settler: Morris – 5LA05319

Anthony and Margaret Morris came to Colorado from Missouri in 1920. They proved up homestead land in the Big Arroyo Hills near Brown's Sheep Camp in 1924 (T29S R60W Sec.35). Later, they sold this land to Julius Gunter in 1928, but retained mineral rights, and helium wells were later drilled on this land (Friedman 1985:127). The Morrises plowed 40 ac on the homestead, as required by law at the time, and planted beans (NARA 9 January 1924: Morris LP 043173). Later in time they managed to survive by switching economic interests to ranching.

The Morrises bought the Harvey Stamey homestead at Simpson in about 1926. Stamey had claimed the W1/2 of Sec.21 and Sec.29, T29S R60W in 1915 and received his title in 1921 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). In 1920 Harvey Stamey lived in Pueblo with his wife, Goldie, and his brother-in-law, Theodore Selvage (NARA 2015b).

Margaret Morris relates that the Stamey homestead was a shack when they originally moved in (Friedman 1985:239). They added rooms, built a stock pond, and hauled water in from Trinidad. In 1930, the Morris family owned $70 worth of cattle (about 7 head using Walling price data from the same period). A small orchard with apple and plum trees was planted west of the house, but the trees all died in the 1930s. The Morrises ran cattle and a few sheep. When extra help was required during sheering time, laborers stayed in a bunkhouse. Their ranch grew to include about 2,000 ac as they bought out neighbors in the 1930s and 1940s. The Morris family stayed on the land until 1983, being the longest tenured residents of Simpson.

Anthony Morris was born in Missouri in 1892. At the time of the World War I draft registration, he was a farm laborer in Missouri working for a Mr. Cox, and was married with a wife and children (NARA 2015c). Perhaps the Morrises were drawn west to Colorado by the ability to claim homestead land.

In Friedman (1985), Margaret Morris identified other Simpson settlers: Brister, Ellis, Lee, Lewis, Novey, Robertson, Selvage, and Vineyard. The Morrises acquired the homestead lands of Albert Novey (T29S R60W Sec.21) in 1931, Charles Davidson in 1940, Hattie Turner (T29S R60W Sec.24) in 1941, C. E. Brown (T29S R60W Sec.20) in 1946, and the Cummings heirs (T29S R60W Sec.19) in 1962 (TATC 2003). This document is incomplete, and other property could have been involved. Other settlers that Mrs. Morris named did not occupy the area for long. George Lee's 1923 patent for land in Sec.23 was sold in 1926. Rufus Lewis' 1921 patent in Sec.28 was sold in 1939, and acquired by Robert Hill in 1942. The Vineyard 1924 patent in Sec.27 was sold to a man named Lawson by 1925. The Ellis 1921 patent in Sec.32 was sold in 1929.

Simpson Settler: Selvage – 5LA03158, 5LA05693

Fredrick Selvage claimed the E1/2 of Sec.29, T29S R60W, in October 1915 and patented it in November 1921 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). His brother, Raleigh W. Selvage, claimed the W1/2 of Sec.20, T29S R60W, in October 1915 and received title in March 1922. His father, William Selvage, claimed the E1/2 of Sec.20 in October 1915 and patented it in 1924. All three men claimed the land as homesteads, and their brother-in-law, Harvey Stamey, also claimed land in October 1915.

William Selvage was born in Kentucky in 1866 and married Luvicia Rains in 1882 (FamilySearch 2015). The 1900 census shows the family moved to Marshall County, Kansas, in about 1884, where William rented a farm (NARA 2015b). The 1920 census shows that William owned land in

the Thatcher Precinct next to the Davidsons. His son, Fred, lived at home, and his son, "R. W.," lived next door. William and Fred worked as laborers for the railroad. In 1930, William and Luvicia lived with a daughter in Otero County. William passed away in 1945 and is buried in Pueblo (Tipton et al. 2015).

Raleigh Selvage was born in Kansas in 1894 (FamilySearch 2015). He married Maggie Huff in Colorado in 1915, the sister of Fred's wife, Emma. The girls' father, Robert Huff, had claimed homestead land in T29S R60W Sec.19 in 1916, and sold his improvements to the Davidsons in 1918 (TATC 2003). Raleigh passed away in Rocky Ford in 1922 (Tipton et al. 2015).

Fredrick Garret Selvage was born in January 1895 in Kansas (FamilySearch 2015). Although land records show that he claimed land in the Simpson community in 1915 when he was 20 years old (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a), at the time of the World War I draft in 1917–1918, he was a farmer in Newton, Kansas (NARA 2015c). Fred married Emma Huff in La Junta on January 13, 1921. The 1930 census lists Fred as a farmer in Rocky Ford (NARA 2015b).

Important to the community of Simpson was the school on Fred's land. It was gone by the time the Morrises moved to Simpson in 1926, when the children were sent to school in Model. According to information furnished in Ted Davidson's interview (Loendorf and Clise 1997), the school teacher was a postal employee, and also a rancher, as he proved up grazing land.

Land records show that the Huff-Stamey-Selvage family group claimed land near the Simpson siding at about the same time in 1915 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). The PCMS Chain of Title, though incomplete, shows that Fred Selvage's property in Sec.29 was sold to Ruth Bailey in 1923 (TATC 2003). Raleigh's land in Sec.20 was in the control of a public trustee by 1925, and William's land was noted with a public trustee in 1935. His brother-in-law, Harvey Stamey, sold his land in 1926, and Robert Huff relinquished his by 1918. Although the family claimed several sections of adjacent land near the Simpson siding, and likely worked together to try and make these a success, they did not remain in the area for long.

Simpson Post Office – 5LA04434

At the turn of the century, the community of Simpson was nothing more than a simple switch on the railroad. That was to change in 1919 as Charles Davidson submitted a proposal for a Post Office with the suggested name of Davidson (NARA PO 1980). In 1921 Davidson opened a store in Simpson adjacent to the transportation route that would become U.S. Highway 350. The financial benefit of establishing a rural Post Office in the 1920s would have been to increase traffic into his store.

A perusal of Post Office applications for Colorado (NARA PO 1980) shows the minimum requirement for establishing a new rural Post Office in the 1910s and 1920s was for and entity to provide service for 50 area residents, that would have had to travel farther to reach an existing Post Office. Post Offices were popping up everywhere in rural Colorado at this time, but most closed in the following decade.

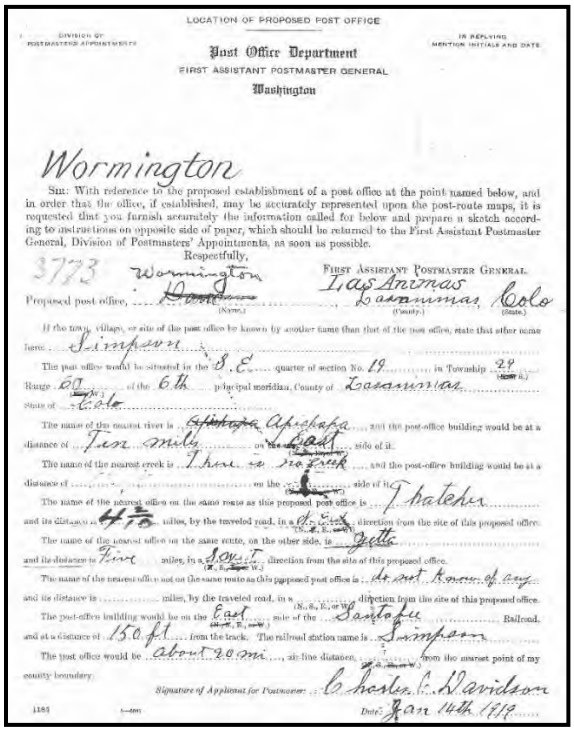
The application shown in Figure E2-21 shows that Davidson's Post Office was to be established near the Simpson siding in T29S R60W, Sec.19 and placed 150 ft east of the Santa Fe Railroad, 4.2 mi south of the Thatcher Post Office, and 5 mi northeast of the Yetta Post Office. In the end, the name Davidson was not accepted, and Wormington was assigned instead (Loendorf and Clise 1997: Volume II, Interview 11). Charles C. Davidson was appointed postmaster in April 1919,

followed by Daisy C. Millage in December 1920 (NARA PO 1973). Archival research has shown other (relevant to this discussion) postmaster records to be incomplete.

On September 21, 1923, Mrs. Davidson submitted a request to move the Wormington Post Office to the SW1/4 of Sec.19 (NARA PO 1980). The new building would be located 300 ft east of the train tracks. Both locations were on land homesteaded by the Davidsons; however, it remains unknown if the structure was moved, or if this application was a result of a GLO resurvey and change of the legal location.

Postal service to Wormington was discontinued on August 23, 1934, and transferred to Thatcher on September 29, 1934. The nearby Yetta Post Office was renamed Tyrone.

The community of Simpson started with the claiming of nearby homestead land in 1915 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). This occurred before the significant land rush, which in the Timpas Creek region happened in the late 1910s and early 1920s, when nearly all other public land was claimed. Although Simpson lacked water resources, its placement near a railroad siding and county road may have influenced its settlement. In 1919, Charles Davidson petitioned to open a rural Post Office, which he ran from a small general store on his land, adjacent to the road, for a few years. A school serving these settlers operated for just 4 years. As public roads and transportation improved through the 1920s, there was no longer a need for a roadside store and services every few miles. Schools were consolidated and children bused elsewhere. The community of Simpson faded and local livelihoods reverted back to ranching.



LOCATION OF PROPOSED POST OFFICE

Post Office Department
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington

Wormington

Sir: With reference to the proposed establishment of a post office at the point named below, and in order that the office, if established, may be accurately represented upon the post-route maps, it is requested that you furnish accurately the information called for below and prepare a sketch according to instructions on opposite side of paper, which should be returned to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

3773 Wormington — First Assistant Postmaster General

Proposed post office, Dawson (Name.) Las Animas (County.) Colo (State.)

If the town, village, or site of the post office be known by another name than that of the post office, state that other name here: Simpson

The post office would be situated in the S.E. quarter of section No. 19, in Township 29 (South), Range 60 (East) of the 6th principal meridian, County of Las Animas, State of Colo.

The name of the nearest river is Apishapa, and the post-office building would be at a distance of Two mile on the East side of it.

The name of the nearest creek is There is no Creek, and the post-office building would be at a distance of ..... on the ..... side of it.

The name of the nearest office on the same route as this proposed post office is Thatcher and its distance is 4 1/2 miles, by the traveled road, in a S. East direction from the site of this proposed office.

The name of the nearest office on the same route, on the other side, is Yetta and its distance is Five miles, in a S.W. by W. direction from the site of this proposed office.

The name of the nearest office not on the same route as this proposed post office is Do not know of any and its distance is ..... miles, by the traveled road, in a ..... direction from the site of this proposed office.

The post-office building would be on the East side of the Santa Fe Railroad, and at a distance of 150 ft from the track. The railroad station name is Simpson.

The post office would be about 20 mi., air-line distance, from the nearest point of my county boundary.

Signature of Applicant for Postmaster: Charles C. Davidson

Date: Jan 14th 1919

1185 5-600

Figure E2-21: Davidson's application for a proposed Post Office, 1919

E2.2.8 The Automobile Age

When Henry Ford began production of the Model T in the early 1900s, affordable cars became available to the general public, and the need for better roads increased. However, funding and construction of state highways took decades to realize.

In 1914, Dr. F. L. Bartlett of Denver presented a talk before the Good Roads Association on the history of road building in Colorado (Colorado Springs Gazette, 16 January 1914:6). His information had been gathered from old area settlers and indicated that the first trail built into Colorado was used to reach the trapping stations along the Arkansas River as far west as Canon City. Later, according to Bartlett, the Santa Fe Trail brought some of the first wheeled vehicles into the state around 1828. An early stage line, the Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express, arrived in Denver on March 27, 1859, and later became a major road. Regarding maintenance and repair, in the late 1880s the State of Colorado began funding to counties for bridge building. Later in 1901, the Colorado Automobile Club was organized and campaigned for good roads. A 1909 bill resulted in the formation of the Highway Commission, but funds were only available to map proposed routes for state highways in Colorado.

Other newspaper articles continued to track the progress of the roads. In 1911, $500,000 was allocated to the Highway Commission to be divided among all the counties, with rich counties required to match $5 for each $1 in funds, and poorer counties given matching money (Colorado Springs Gazette, 29 January 1922:15). No state funds could be spent within corporate limits, and the use of convict labor for road construction was promoted.

In Las Animas County, the scenic highway from Trinidad to Raton, New Mexico, was built by convicts from the state penitentiary with funds from the first appropriation for convict labor (The Denver Post, 26 December 1915:53). By 1919, a 10-mi stretch of road east of Trinidad was scheduled for a macadam covering, to reach all the new dryland farmers (The Pueblo Chieftain, 16 March 1919:24). In 1921, the state highway department allocated $25,000 for work on the highway north from Trinidad, though $55,000 was needed (*El Anunciador de Trinidad* 21 December 1921:30). A state road report in 1922 showed conditions and detours. In Las Animas County, the roads were fairly good, although muddy, except for the road to La Junta, which had a bridge out at Bloom, making necessary a detour via Pueblo (Rocky Mountain News, 3 June 1922:15). In 1923, $90,000 in funding was given to pave the highway from Trinidad to the thriving coal mines at Aguilar (The Denver Post, 24 November 1922:23).

As roads were constructed across Las Animas County, services shifted from the railroad depots to the highways. An increase in vehicles led to changes in many industries, and a town bypassed by the highway could die. New businesses, such as diners, motor courts (motels), gasoline and service stations, campgrounds and picnic areas, sprang up or evolved to cater to new customers. Suburbs spread around cities, and schools consolidated by bussing children to a central location. The U.S. Highway 350, which runs along the northeastern border of the PCMS, was constructed in 1926 (American Highways, Vol VI, No.2, April 1927).

In Colorado, porcelain state license plates were first issued in 1913. Prior to that, cities would issue a number, and a recipient would be required to fashion his own plate. Old vehicle license plates have been found on PCMS sites and have helped to date temporal occupations (Colorado State Publications Library Digital Repository 2002).

In the area that would later become the PCMS, county roads began to be established in the 1920s. Public right-of-ways through people's land were petitioned for, and these condemnations

appear in the PCMS Chain of Title report (TATC 2003). County roads were often placed on pre-existing wagon roads, and simply reflect a legal transfer of ownership and maintenance, rather than the placement of a new road, as settlers needed to be able to leave their homestead, but fence their property to keep livestock in place. It made sense for roads developed by homesteaders to be placed on the section lines, with a thin band of each homestead set aside for common access and use.

E2.2.9 Communication and Aircraft

The early 1900s brought sweeping changes to industry. Communication and transportation was no longer closely tied to the railroad. Telegraph messages were replaced by telephone calls, with service beginning in Denver in 1879. The first commercial broadcasting station in Colorado went on-air in Denver in 1922, and was soon followed by others. In the 1920s, people purchased radios, which helped end the isolation felt by some settlers. Electricity was available in many towns, as the Rural Electrification Act of 1935 provided federal loans for the creation of electrical systems serving rural areas (Roosevelt 1935).

Oral history interviews (Loendorf and Clise 1997) suggest that some local Purgatoire area ranches had electricity by 1940s or 1950s. There may have been power at Big Canyon Ranch when Louise Compton moved there in the 1940s, as during a 1946 storm they had a small radio for listening to the weather report. When Sam Kitch owned Red Rocks Ranch, he is said to have run a phone line to La Junta so that he could talk to his wife. Kitch did not feel that the ranch was an appropriate place for a woman, as she would be a distraction to men working there. An interesting side note, the Davidsons used a car battery to power a radio in the late 1930s.

Historic ranches on the PCMS should be evaluated for the presence of electrical systems, including power, lighting, and telephone. Information on these systems and their dates of use would help illuminate how technology and service spread in more rural areas of Colorado.

Another development that made the world smaller is the aircraft. The first commercial flights in Colorado offered airmail service, connecting Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver. Many residents of southeastern Colorado probably had their first exposure to aircraft through barnstormers, one-man traveling shows. This fad died out in the 1930s. Public works projects helped build and improve airports in Colorado, including the La Junta and Pueblo Army Air Bases, which trained bomber crews.

The La Junta Army Air Base was constructed about 5 mi north of the city, and at its height, was used by about 100 aircraft. The Pueblo Air-to-Ground Gunnery Range, about 25 mi southwest of La Junta near the Otero County line, was used by bomber crews to practice air-to-ground gunnery using 50 caliber machine guns between 1942 and about 1945 (Pike 2015). This range also appears to be mentioned in a Pueblo Star-Journal & Chieftain edition (8 May 1945) which said that the bombing range was constructed in November 1942 about 10 mi south of Timpas on 6 sections of prairie that were set aside for training.

Local to the PCMS, Tract Books show that all of T28S R56W was granted to the War Department for use as part of the Trinidad Aerial Gunnery Range between 1943 and 1946 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). This is a 6 by 6 mi area. One report mentions that residents were restricted in their use of the land and grazed cattle at their own risk, though no source was given. Since the Trinidad range has not been referenced in newspapers or military history documents located online, this may be the same as the La Junta Gunnery Range. Their locations are approximately the same—the county line between Otero and Las Animas near the north PCMS boundary.

As the U.S. suddenly found itself involved in World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, there was a pressing need for both bombers and pilots. The B-25 Mitchell first flew in January 1942, and the B-25D version was manufactured in Kansas City, Kansas. No test versions were built, and any needed modifications were made during production or in the field (National Museum of the U.S. Air Force [USAF] 2015).

During World War II, the USAF trained its new pilots over the continental U.S. Alarmingly, almost 14,000 aircraft were lost over the country during the war, with casualties of pilots, crewmembers, and ground personnel (The World War II Foundation 2014).

On November 22, 1943, a B-25D Mitchell medium bomber was making a night navigation training flight from Albuquerque back to La Junta Army Air Field, under the command of Aviation Cadet Thomas L. Kinney. The flight was reported to be overdue. Wreckage was found the following day, about 26 mi south of La Junta on the high rocky landform that locals call the Black Hills. Archaeologists again found this wreckage in 1997, and it has been recorded as site 5LA07507 (Owens et al. 2000:376).

The Report of Aircraft Accident Form (Butler 1943) states that the weather conditions at the time of the crash were clear. The plane had radioed near Trinidad that it was on course for home. Then, for some unknown reason, it crashed and exploded, striking the ground at an angle of approximately 50 degrees. The nose wheel door was found about a mile east of the crash, and as the plane was headed west at the time of impact, the door was determined to be loose prior to the crash. The investigators speculated that the pilot may have encountered engine failure, and while flying with the remaining engine, became confused and lost control. Remedial action identified in the form was to train for single engine flight, and to order wheel door locks.

An online search for B-25 nose wheel doors reveals several books and memoirs. One book, *Airman: The Life of Richard F. B. Gimmi* (Gimmi 2009), details how a nose wheel door blew off during flight and was sucked into an engine, causing it to fail. The pilot was able to land the damaged plane using the remaining engine.

The pilot of the B-25D that crashed in the PCMS's Black Hills, was Thomas L. Kinney. Thomas was born in Ohio in 1919, and lived in Portsmouth in 1940 with his wife, Jewell, and infant son (NARA 2015b). He attended 4 years of high school and was a semi-skilled mechanic when he enlisted in September 1942 (NARA 2015a). Kinney had received 39 hours of flight time in the previous 3 months, including about 8 hours at night, prior to the crash (Butler 1943).

Due to the demands of the war, cadets were given only 60 hours of flight time during 9 weeks of primary flight school (National Museum of the USAF 2015). Pilots then attended secondary flying school for 9 weeks, logging 70 hours of flight time, while learning how to fly at night, in formation, or cross-country. Advanced flight school taught men to fly in combat and practiced aerial gunnery.

Thomas Kinney's co-pilot, Leroy D. Leshovsky, of Breckenridge, Minnesota, also died in the crash. Leroy was 22 years old and single when he enlisted at Fort Snelling in October 1942 (NARA 2015a). He is buried at Riverside Cemetery in Breckenridge, beside his parents (Tipton et al. 2015).

Several other aircraft crashes occurred in the PCMS vicinity, and numerous others occurred across southeastern Colorado during World War II. On August 21, 1944, two B-24 Liberator bombers collided in mid-air. One bomber broke apart and fell across U.S. Highway 350, just north of the town of Model (DOI, NPS 2015a). The second fell less than a mile to the northeast.

Eighteen men aboard these planes died, but one man, Lieutenant Robert Clark, was able to parachute to safety.

Cultural materials found on the PCMS, which date to World War II and demonstrate region's use as a gunnery range, include .50 caliber cartridges and bandoliers. These have been found across the entire facility, though the heaviest concentrations have been on the north side of the PCMS near the former gunnery range at the county line (Mark Owens, personal communication, 2014). It has been speculated that the intact bandoliers, or belts of bullets, that have been found by PCMS archaeologists during nearly every survey were jettisoned from aircraft that were required to expend a quota of bullets during a flight.

E2.2.10 Agriculture and Settlement

Settlement in southern Colorado proceeded sporadically (Table E2-6). It was initially stimulated by Mexican land grants issued in the 1830s, though when land was acquired by the U.S., and the grants largely revoked, the uncertainty of land titles caused a decline in settlement for over a decade. The earliest settlers arrived in the Purgatoire River region in the late 1860s. They practiced subsistence farming and either cattle or sheep ranching, and claimed land with access to water. At the same time, several large cattle ranches took advantage of the open range. As more settlers arrived, available water sources grew scarce. Homesteads were fenced to keep others' cattle out, and hundreds of miles of illegal fencing were ordered removed by the government. The settlement rush continued. By 1922, nearly all of the public land around the Purgatoire River had been claimed by dryland farmers (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b), many who sought to have land designated for grazing. In other areas, the prairie sod was busted to plant wheat. Drought, depression, and changes in agricultural management all took their toll before the land finally reverted back to what it was best suited for—grazing. Settlers moved away seeking other opportunities and the ability to support themselves.

Table E2-6: Significant Dates during the Agriculture and Settlement Contextual Period

Date	Event
1832–1843	Mexican grants issued for land in present-day Colorado.
1840s–1850s	Settlement attempts along the Purgatoire River averted by Native Americans.
1860s	Settlement takes hold along the Purgatoire River. Large herds of Texas longhorn cattle moved across southeastern Colorado to markets (Friedman 1985:64).
1862	Homestead Act of 1862 allows settlers (aged at least 21) to claim between 40 and 160 ac; and with the satisfaction of 5 years residency, proper payment, and improvement specifications, title would be received.
1870s	Anglos establish large cattle ranches in southeastern Colorado, taking advantage of the open range. Cattle and sheep operations founded on the PCMS (Friedman 1985:74).
1876	Colorado becomes a state.
1885	Secretary of the Interior orders fences on public land removed (New York Times 18 August 1885:7).
1902	National Reclamation Act encourages construction of reservoirs and irrigation systems (Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette 14 January 1904:2).
1909	Enlarged Homestead Act 1909 (EHA 1909), an amendment to the Homestead Act of 1862, allows settlers to claim 320 ac of land (Muhn et al. 1988:33).

Date	Event
1912	Land act (a modification of the Homestead Act of 1862) reduces required residency on homestead land to 3 years (Muhn et al. 1988:35).
1916	Stock-Raising Homestead Act (amendment to the Homestead Act of 1862) allows settlers to claim 640 ac to be used for grazing, rather than agriculture (Muhn et al. 1988:282).
1929	Stock market crashes.
1934	Taylor Grazing Act withholds remaining public land from homestead filing (Muhn et al. 1988:283).
1935	Worst dust storms of the Dust Bowl occur in southeastern Colorado (Greeley Daily Tribune 16 March 1936:1).
1950s	Most ranchers on the PCMS switch to raising cattle, due to high labor expenses for sheep (Friedman 1985:3).

E2.2.10.1 Land Grants

Land grants in the San Luis Valley and south of the Arkansas River were issued between 1832 and 1843 by the Governors of New Mexico (a Mexican territory) to promote settlement of border lands by its citizens, and provide for defense from intruders. The Tierra Amarilla and Conejos Grants were settled briefly in the 1830s, but residents were soon driven away by Ute Indians. Following acquisition of the Colorado land by the U.S. in 1848 with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, settlement resumed. San Luis, the oldest town in Colorado, was established in about 1853.

The Vigil and St. Vrain (Las Animas County) Grant of 1843 covered 4 million ac, including what would later become the PCMS (Figure E2-22). After the Colorado region was acquired by the U.S., the size of the grant was contested. In 1860, Congress approved the grant for a mere 97,651 ac (DOI, BLM GLO 1872:46).

Although intended for settlement by Mexican citizens, some of the Vigil and St. Vrain Grant was sold to Anglos, such as William Bent, Ceran St. Vrain's business partner. One of their employees, John Hatcher, established a company ranch in the bottomland of the Purgatoire in 1846. Hatcher had come from Taos, New Mexico, with a dozen men, wagons and oxen, and constructed a 1-1/2 mile-long ditch that would irrigate about 100 ac of land adjacent to the river (Friedman 1985:53).

In 1847, the Taos Indians in New Mexico rose in revolt. Soldiers from the Army supply depot at the Bent Company's Ponil ranch in northern New Mexico fled with more than 50 wagon loads of government rations to Bent's Purgatoire ranch and dug in for a fight (Garrard 1955:136). However, they were not pursued. Hatcher was later driven out by the Ute Indians in 1847, and his ditch was unused until it was incorporated into the Lewelling-McCormick Consolidated Ditch in 1865.

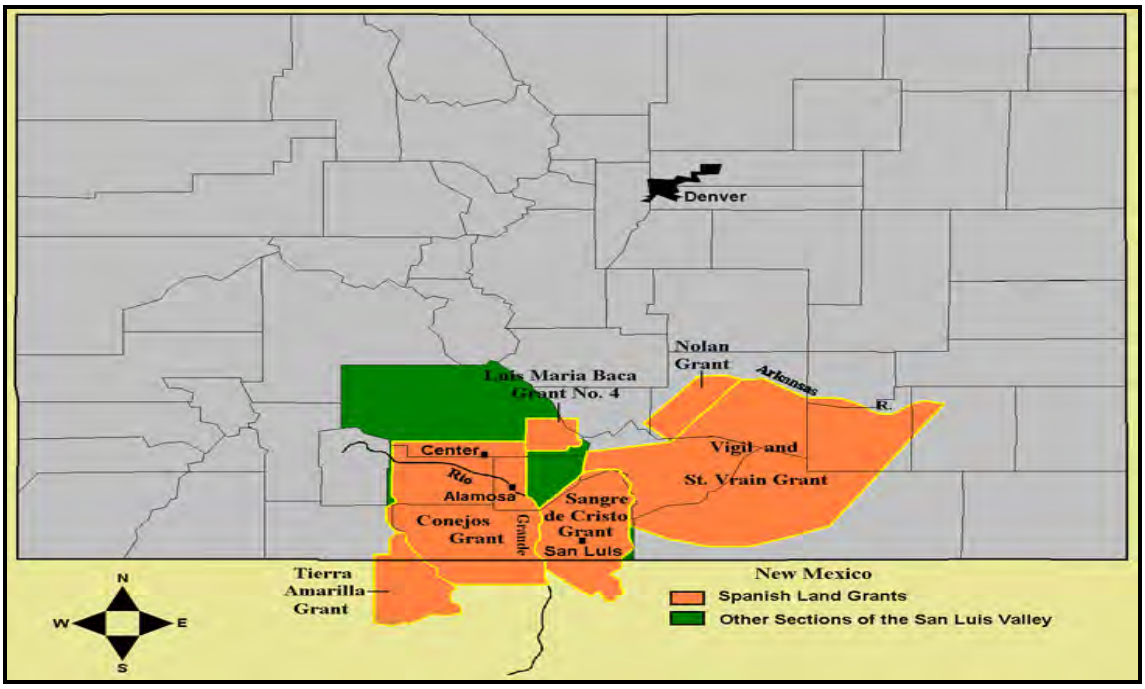


Figure E2-22: New Mexican land grants in Colorado, (Baumann 2001, *used with permission*)

At the north end of the Vigil and St. Vrain Grant, at the mouth of the Purgatoire River, Thomas Boggs settled in 1866 (Friedman 1985:67). He had worked at Bent's Fort as a trader and stock foreman in the early 1840s. He married the step-daughter of Charles Bent, Rumalda, who inherited 2,000 ac of the Vigil and St. Vrain grant (Noel 2006:261). By the mid-1860s, Boggs had diverted water from the river and brought 1,000 ac under irrigation. The harvest was sold to Fort Lyon, at stage stations, and to many a traveler.

Because of the sparse regional rainfall, the earliest settlements in Colorado were established near rivers and other permanent water sources. According to Friedman (1985:61–62), Dick Wootten claimed to have established a house and stockade at the mouth of the Huerfano River on the Arkansas River in 1853, with Charles Autobees and Joseph Doyle settling farther upstream. Though all left following an Indian uprising in 1856, Doyle returned in 1859 and purchased 2 mi of the Huerfano River bottom from St. Vrain to establish a ranch.

E2.2.10.2 Subsistence Irrigation

In the 1860s, Hispanics migrating north from New Mexico settled along the Purgatoire River both above and below Trinidad. Numerous ditches were constructed from the river to irrigate the land. Dozens of small plazas, or clusters of houses, were established along the man-made waterways. One of these, Red Rocks or *Piedras Coloradas*, named for the nearby landscape, was near the Purgatoire River's junction with Chacuaco Canyon, just east of what would later become the PCMS boundary (Clark 2011:21). Juan B. Córdova settled the location in 1867 with members of his extended family, and it is clear from his patent (NARA 30 July 1874: Córdova LP 978) that he was the *patrón* of the community, the ruling elder or boss (Figure E2-23). His patent lists 8 tenement houses, with 100 ac under cultivation. Some of the less affluent members of his community may have worked in his fields or raised sheep on a sharecropping basis. His settlement became known as Cordova Plaza. In 1870, the census shows Córdova owned $3,000 in land and $6,000 in personal property (NARA 2015b). In 1878, the county assessed him for 4 horses, 3 asses, 180 cattle, and 4000 sheep. Totaling $11,267 in value, this made him the richest

man in the region (Friedman 1985:73). While other members of his community led a subsistence lifestyle, raising their own food, Córdova had commercial interests.



Figure E2-23: Portrait of the Córdova family. Magdalena Córdova (left), Juan Bautista Córdova (center), and his wife, María Quirina Sánches (right), circa 1895 Colorado Society of Hispanic Genealogy: 2010; *used with permission*

Juan Bautista Córdova was born in New Mexico in 1830. As a young man, he worked as a freighter for the U.S. Army, making annual trips from St. Louis, Missouri, to Fort Garland, Colorado, which was situated at the north end of the San Luis Valley (Colorado Society of Hispanic Genealogy 2010; Reed and Horn 1995). By 1880, the census suggests that he and his family had left the isolation of the Purgatoire Canyon for Hoehne (NARA 2015b). The plaza was abandoned by 1910.

Another early Hispanic community in this region was established near the confluence of Minnie Canyon and the Purgatoire River. Lorenzo Abeyta, son-in-law of Trinidad founder Felipe Baca, arrived here in 1869 and was followed by Damacio Lopez and 11 other families, who settled just to his north in 1871 (Reed and Horn 1995). Oral history interviews (Friedman 1985:173) conducted with Lopez's son, Elfido, indicate that these settlers worked communally to clear fields and construct irrigation ditches, rather than for a *patrón.* The Dolores Mission Church was built by Damacio Lopez on his land to serve his community, and he helped to finance the construction of a school house nearby (Taylor 1964:48). Franklin Smith filed on land adjacent to Loretta Lopez, the widow of Damacio, in 1913 and testified on his homestead patent that he farmed in the vicinity for others and worked on the ditch. This suggests its continual use as a community resource (NARA 16 July 1913: Smith LP 03968).

In the 1860s, several Anglos also settled in the Purgatoire River region, including Uriel Higbee and James Gray. In 1865, the fertile valley 30 mi up the Purgatoire from Boggsville was settled by Higbee, and that settlement bears his name to this day. This Colorado town became the headquarters of the JJ Ranch, owned by the Jones Brothers. A ditch from the Purgatoire River

at Higbee irrigated the Nine Mile Bottom. In 1870, Mr. Higbee appears on the census as a 37-year-old farmer and grazier, born in Ohio, and married to a woman born in New Mexico. He owned $1,000 in land and $1,800 in personal property (NARA 2015b). James Gray's ranch, near Trinidad, was the site of the first Post Office in the region and Daniel Taylor ran the store there in 1863 (NARA PO 1980).

Since the PCMS boundary does not extend east to the Purgatoire River, the earliest claims in this region are not on the facility, but adjacent to the Comanche National Grasslands or on private property (Clark 2011). However, several pre-1900 patents exist in and along the tributary canyons of the Purgatoire Drainage system on the PCMS (Figure E2-24). Based on about 50 land patents that have been ordered from NARA to date, all Hispanic settlers yet studied in the region raised livestock and crops as part of their subsistence lifestyle. Among the Anglo homestead patents studied, people appear less likely to raise all of their food, but ditches and catchments were used, as water was collected for livestock. The difference in water utilization could result from farming practices learned by the Hispanics in New Mexico, an equally arid climate, which helped them succeed. Many Anglos thought the land too dry to farm (Church 2002), as noted in their land patent files. Another noteworthy difference, Hispanic households were also more likely to be comprised of family units than those Anglo. The latter contained more single men, thus the Hispanics had extra hands available to tend crops (Friedman 1985:79).

The Historical Census Data Browser (University of Virginia Library [UVL] 2007) shows that 79% of Las Animas County's population in 1870 was born in New Mexico and 12% in Colorado. Other residents reported that they were born in Illinois, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Scotland, Mexico, and England. This database does not furnish details below the county level. In 1860, Colorado was part of the sparsely reported Kansas Territory.

E2.2.10.3 Ranching

Cattle and oxen probably first arrived in Colorado with the wagon trains in the 1820s. Those too weak to continue west, were sold to the clerk at Bent's Fort, or someone similar, who fattened the animals for resale. After the Civil War, wild longhorn cattle which had populated Texas, were rounded up and driven to eastern markets or to the new western cities, such as Denver or Cheyenne. In this day of open rangeland, spring and fall roundups were held to sort livestock for sale and to brand calves.

In 1867, the Colorado Stockgrowers Association, later the Colorado Cattleman's Association, was organized and began to record brands (Colorado Cattlemen's Association 2015). One of the earliest large Anglo cattle operations in southeastern Colorado was that of James, Stephen, and Peyton Jones (Figure E2-24). The brothers were born in Tennessee, and moved to Texas with their parents before 1860. In 1869, they moved to the settlement later called Higbee, and by 1879, had amassed 16,000 head of cattle on open range that stretched 30 by 50 mi (Peake 1937:65). However, they only owned about 18,000 of the nearly 1,000,000 ac. In 1882, the Prairie Cattle Company purchased the Jones' JJ Ranch for $625,000, its foreign investors lured by the promise of a 20% annual return (Friedman 1985:92). The Prairie Cattle Company then controlled over 5,000,000 ac in Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas in the early 1880s, and had strung 350 mi of telegraph line in order to coordinate daily activities. They also fenced large portions of public domain. In the area that would later become the PCMS, the Las Animas county assessment roll of 1884 (City of Trinidad 2014) shows that they owned only 120 ac of land.

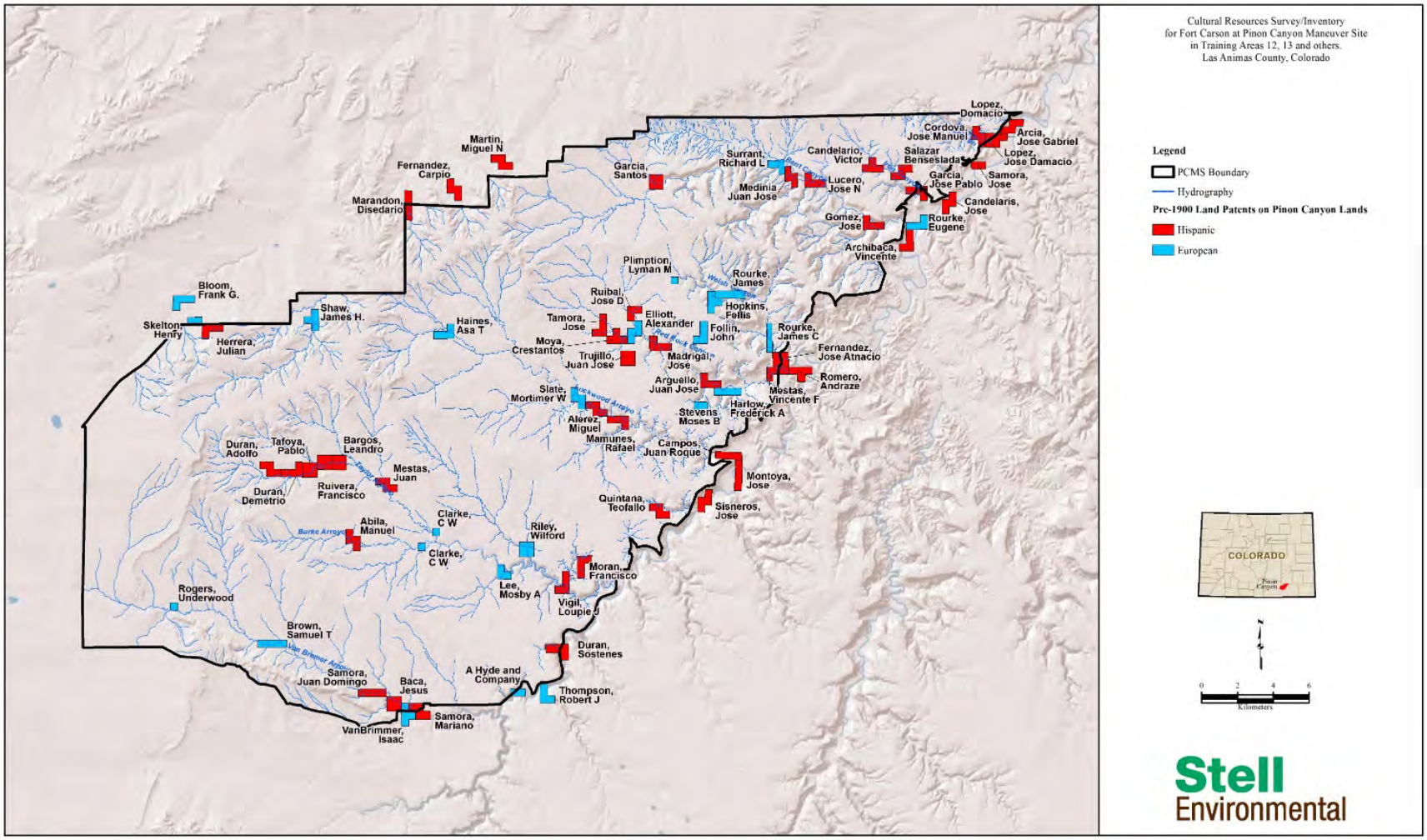


Figure E2-24: Pre-1900 land patents in and around the PCMS

In the New Mexico brand book of 1885, the Prairie Cattle Company was shown with 17 brands, including the old JJ brands, JJ and an inverted JJ, plus other brands such as LIT, 77, TXT, J, JL, XT, TF connected, H bar connected, AT connected, HL bar connected, III, Cross L, 14 and J bar (Chrisman 1998:77).

By the 1880s, Texas longhorn beef did not meet the national standard, and other breeds were introduced. In 1885, the Secretary of Interior ordered ranchers to remove fences that they had illegally strung across public land. The Prairie Cattle Company was known to be one of the worst offenders (Friedman 1985:92).

When the overall history of historic land use along the north side of the Purgatoire River is examined, all roads lead to ranching. Although some individuals did prove up and operate small subsistence homesteads successfully, it is the larger ranches, which gained control of thousands of acres of land that ultimately endured for decades. As archaeologists and historians evaluate historic ranch buildings, it is important to know if buildings, structures, and features later became part of larger ranching operations, and if they were utilized as field camps or remained independent interests.

While researching the historic ranches of the PCMS for popular and compliance publication purposes (Stell 2014; Owens and Baker 2015), historian Pamela R. Owens identified five historic patterns for amassing range land. The first dates from the 1870s to 1880s, when strong-arm control of the springs translated to control of the rangeland. The Prairie Cattle Company, with their miles of illegal fencing, are but one example of this.

As homestead laws became better enforced and the days of the open range ended, some ranches grew by buying or forcing out the homesteaders, who had patented sites near springs, or had high-quality grazing land. The Rourke Ranch grew to over 74,000 ac by the 1970s using this somewhat gentler tactic.

The third way to amass land was for a large family unit to claim adjoining homestead and stock land parcels, often with the requisite households being clustered together on a section line. The Clark and Moore families' interest in and around Lockwood Canyon blended this tactic with that of obtaining control of water sources.

As an example of the fourth type of land acquisition, ranch managers were known to assist an employee with claiming homestead land so that they could gain independence. More commonly, coerce the employee to do so, and then transfer the land to their own ranch when the patent was issued. Ozias T. Clark's employee, Alexander Elliott, filed on a homestead and appears to have become an independent rancher.

Conversely, there is evidence that Stephen Conroy used coercion to obtain one of his employee's land claims; this an example of the fifth pattern. However, several of the larger ranches in the area of the modern day PCMS appear to have employed these practices together as a means to obtain large land holdings. Besides the ranch buildings and fences which remain for PCMS archaeologists and historians to evaluate, windmills and stock tanks dot the landscape, and modern rock art, sometimes dismissed as mere graffiti, may document cowboys' initials or ranch brands. This type of material culture has been recorded all over the PCMS, especially along the Hogback where good views allowed those tending livestock to watch herds at a distance (Figure E2-25).

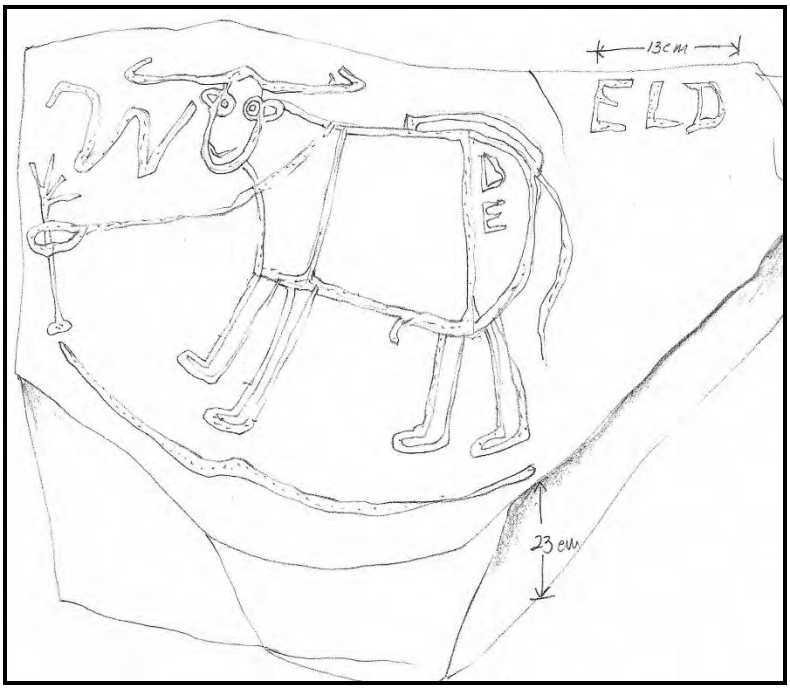


Figure E2-25: Rock Art Panel on PCMS Site, 5LA02626

The following editorial most certainly reflects how some of the PCMS area ranches grew in size:

Small Ranch Owners. A small ranch and cattle owner writing from Dorsey, NM, presents the following for consideration: It is not generally known how many millions of acres of land are owned and controlled by foreign and other capitalists, spreading over the country from Kansas and Texas to the Rocky Mountains. These companies, when they cannot obtain immense tracts through titles due to fraudulent representations as Mexican grants, which they have done in many cases, proceed to gain possession by buying here and there a "settlers cabin", thus getting the only water for miles around, they control the range. They buy peaceably what they can, and those who do not wish to sell they starve or crowd out. Settlers that have invested their all in a flock of sheep, or a small bunch of cattle, and taken up their land and established homes, usually object. So the land and cattle companies will encircle the small stockman, and crush the vitality out of him. Suppose you own sheep. Where there are 6 or 8 mi of government land between your ranch and that of your neighbor, you are entitled to use half of that range. But your neighbor the cattle company will warn you not to go that far. Should you not heed the warning, and take your herds upon the forbidden ground the second time, your rivals will be very sure to shoot into the flock. He will soon crowd you out and compel you to sell. Suppose you own cattle, and they have wandered off your range. You apply to join the cattle company in the general round-up that scours the country for 150 miles. But no. The company will buy your cattle on the range and your ranch if you wish to sell (Rocky Mountain News, 20 August 1884).

Conroy Ranch – 5LA03179, 5LA04412

Several ranches owned by non-Hispanics were established near the Purgatoire River between Trinidad and Higbee before 1900 (Figure E2-24). North of Cordova Plaza, Stephen Conroy, formerly a stage driver on the Santa Fe Trail, established a ranch near Cold Water Spring in Bent Canyon in 1867 that later served as a stagecoach station (Church and Cowen 2005; Friedman 1985:255–256). In 1878, the Las Animas County property assessor noted that Conroy owned 223 horses and 298 head of cattle. In 1886, records show he moved his ranch to lower Welsh

Canyon, shown on some early maps as Conroy Canyon, where he owned 1,600 ac. Conroy did not patent homestead land in Colorado, but purchased the homesteads of three Hispanics who lived in the river bottom, likely to secure access to water: Vicente Mestas, Miguel Cordova, and Jesus Cordova (Friedman 1985:209, 214). Site 5LA04412 is just outside the PCMS eastern border on the Comanche National Grasslands and is thought by historians and archaeologists to be the remains of Conroy's ranch.

Conroy was born in Ireland in about 1832. He served in the Civil War with the 2nd Colorado Cavalry, which patrolled the Overland Stage Route from Denver to Julesburg (Tipton et al. 2015). Censuses show that Conroy immigrated to the U.S. in 1854, lived in Hoehne in 1870, and moved into Trinidad by 1900 (NARA 2015b). He married Catherine Cosgrove in Denver on December 26, 1878 (Department of Health [DOH] 2015). Conroy remained in the cattle business, employing cowboys to manage his herds. He died in 1913 and is buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Trinidad (Tipton et al. 2015).

Conroy employed several means of amassing land. Though he did not file on homestead land in Colorado, he bought out earlier homesteads, as did his wife (Friedman 1985:255). The Bent Canyon Stage Station parcel (T28S R56W Sec.7) was claimed by Christopher Murray in 1885, relinquished, claimed by Richard Survant in 1888, and patented in 1891. Survant was delinquent on paying taxes, and his property was sold in 1896 to "Kate" Conroy (TATC 2003). Thus, it seems that Conroy obtained legal title to the site in Bent Canyon where he had established a ranch in the 1860s.

Conroy may have also coerced an employee into claiming land for him. On March 29, 1889, John Follin made this statement before the county clerk as he submitted the final proof to earn his homestead near Welsh Canyon (NARA 25 June 1891: Follin LP 5839). It reads in part: "I brought the money with me from Texas and the amount expended on my ranche in improvements represents a portion of my earnings for past 12 years. Steven Conroy is not to have any interest in my claim after making final proof."

In April 1889, the Lombard Investment Company seems to imply that there is a lien on Follin's property, and a mortgage was placed on it by Stephen and Kate Conroy for $2,500. Unfortunately, the PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003) does not contain records for most of T29S R57W, including Follin's land, so it is not known how long Follin owned it or who he might have sold it to.

Rourke Ranch – 5LA03179, 5LA04406

Eugene Rourke was born in Ireland in 1848 and immigrated to the U.S., along with his brother James and sister Mary. His grandson, Bud Sabin, related that Eugene was an orphan and grew up in Illinois (Loendorf and Clise 1997). Eugene came west in the 1860s to Central City, Colorado, and tried mining, but had no luck (Friedman 1985:22, 76). He must have been impressed by other opportunities available in Colorado, as he returned to Illinois to marry, then travelled back with his wife a short time later. The Rourkes lived at the Bent Canyon Stage Station (5LA03179) in 1869, while their ranch was being built at the mouth of Bent Canyon. Bent Canyon became the name of the diffuse community centered on Rourke's cattle ranch in the Purgatoire River bottom, complete with a Post Office and general store. In 1876, the residents received mail delivery six days of the week.

The Rourke family continually expanded their domain by filing on homestead land parcels, as changes in land law allowed, and by buying out their neighbors (Figure E2-26) (Friedman 1985:97). Frances Rourke, Eugene's daughter, replaced her brother Harry as the manager of

the family ranch in the 1920s, after he died from an infection contracted while skinning a cow that had died from anthrax (Friedman 1985:248). Frances lent money to some homesteaders in the area, and when they failed to repay, she took over their property. The Rourke family land holdings jumped from 5,384 ac in 1920 to 25,855 ac in 1930 (Friedman 1985:126).

The Rourke Ranch also utilized the surrounding open range, as is shown in the testimony of homesteader Thomas Carter, who claimed land in Bent Canyon in 1919 and patented it in 1924 (5LA04406) (NARA 27 August 1926: Carter LP 036530). On his homestead final proof, Carter noted that Harry Rourke ran 400 to 500 head of cattle across his land in 1919, without a lease. This damaged the grass badly, so in 1920, Carter and his neighbors fenced in their property and had to let the grass grow for a year. Carter held his land until 1944, when it was shown in the Colorado Tract Books as condemned by the War Department for use as part of the Trinidad Aerial Gunnery range (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). Rourke Ranch obtained his property in 1945, after the war.

While the Rourke Ranch headquarters was located in the river bottom, off the PCMS, much of the grazing land that they acquired is on the facility. At the time the Rourke Ranch was sold to the Stineman family in 1974, it covered over 74,000 ac, making it the longest continually operated ranch on the PCMS and one of the largest.

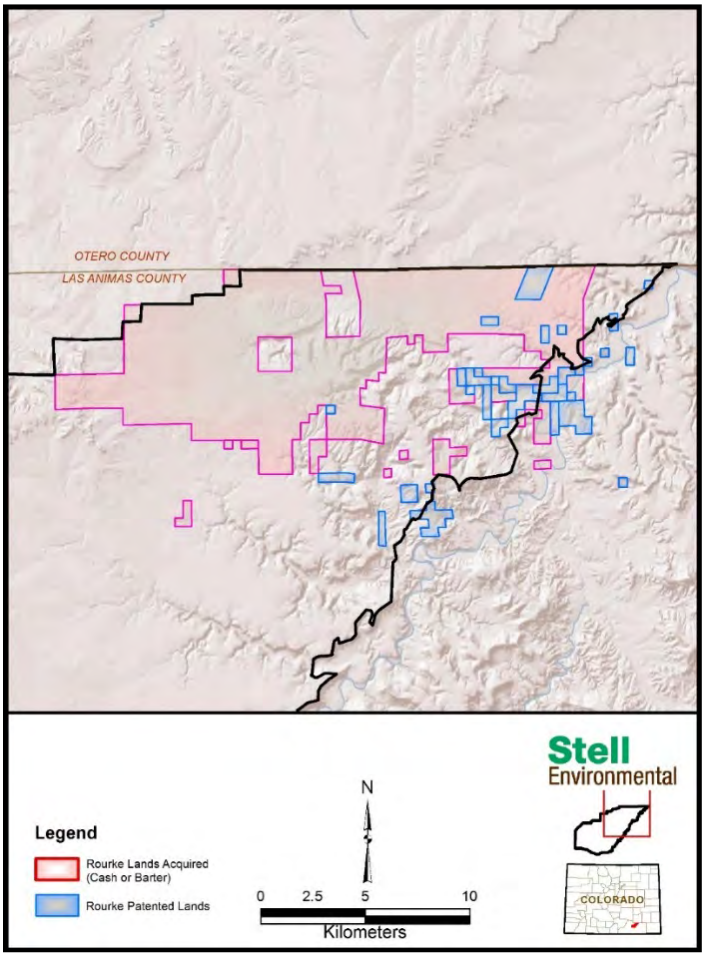


Figure E2-26: Extent of Rourke land holdings in relation to the PCMS

Circle Diamond and the Bloom Land and Cattle Company

The Circle Diamond Ranch, owned by the Bloom Land and Cattle Company (BLCC), was based at Thatcher, Colorado, just north of the northwest corner of the PCMS (Friedman 1985:94). The ranch was owned by Frank Bloom and other partners, including the Thatcher brothers, Worley T. "Bud" Moore, and Ozias Taylor Clark. The BLCC had become a large Colorado cattle and sheep operation by the turn of the century, and also owned ranches in Montana and New Mexico.

Frank Bloom was born in Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843 (Friedman 1985:93). Bloom came west, and in 1867, worked in stores opened by the Thatcher brothers in Trinidad and Canon City. Bloom returned to Pennsylvania in 1869 to marry the Thatcher's sister, Sara. When the brothers opened the First National Bank of Trinidad in 1875, Bloom was named Vice President.

Bloom and the Thatchers were so successful that towns along the ATSF route were named for them. The "Hole-in-the-Rock" ranch (at Thatcher) was acquired by the Thatchers in 1871, and renamed the Circle Diamond Ranch, the headquarters of the BLCC, in 1884 (Friedman 1985:94). Frank Bloom served as Secretary of the Las Animas County Stock Growers Association in 1884, at which time O. T. Clark was the President. In 1890, county tax records (City of Trinidad 2014) show that Frank Bloom was assessed on over $18,000 in land and personal property in the county, second only to Bud Monroe, the Circle Diamond Ranch foreman. The exact extent of these ranges is not known. In 1905, "Bloom & Clark" were assessed on 280 ac valued at $420, and the "Bloom Cattle Company" owned over 1,400 ac. In 1910, the county tax records show that the BLCC had land and 1,920 head of cattle valued at $32,295, making them the largest ranching operation in the local area at the time.

On land that would later become the PCMS, the BLCC purchased two spring locations in the 1880s, which had originally been homesteaded by Hispanics. One is near the Bent Stage Station and the other, "Cowboy Springs," also called "Soft Water Spring" (Friedman 1985:125) in upper Red Rock Canyon (Figure E2-27) (TATC 2003). Thus, by controlling water sources, they controlled the rangeland, at least until homesteaders and fences arrived (Friedman 1985:94). The former spring site was sold to Rourke Ranch in 1921 and the latter to Sam Kitch in 1927. Since these land transactions are in the names of various company officers, including Thatcher, Bloom, Clark and Moore, the company's local land use practices are not fully known. John S. Cross, Tom Hughes, and Adam Arnett all started as Bloom cowboys, and each acquired a homestead on land that would later become the PCMS.

Clark Moore Range

Ozias T. Clark and Worley T. Moore were affiliates of the BLCC and also brothers-in-law. Through the purchase of a few early Hispanic homesteads at springs, and the practice of family members claiming adjacent land parcels, they controlled about 3,000 ac of rangeland along Lockwood Canyon between the early 1880s and the late 1920s (Figure E2-28). Their actual range could have been greater, as controlled water access allowed for control of all the land around it. Besides serving as an officer on the county Stock Grower's Association and for Bloom Ranch, Clark was the Sheriff of Las Animas County for 7 years, and cast an electoral vote for the State of Colorado in 1912 (The Denver Post, 10 December 1912). He was a powerful man.



Figure E2-27: Historic rock art at the Cowboy Springs rock art site, 5LA04940, *photograph courtesy of Pamela R. Owens*

Worley Moore was born in east Tennessee and traveled to Colorado at the age of 17. He resided in Colorado for some 50 years, and died in 1922 (The Chronicle-News, 16 November 1922:1). His obituary indicates him to have taken ill at his ranch in Lockwood Canon with acute appendicitis. He was brought to the hospital in Trinidad, where he died.

A biography of Ozias Taylor Clark appears in a Trinidad local newspaper (The Chronicle-News, 29 September 1929). As a youth, Clark served briefly with a cavalry unit in the Confederate Army in Arkansas. His parents' home was constantly raided by Confederate and Union soldiers, and rather than starve to death, the family moved to Texas in about 1863.

In 1870, Clark hired out as a trail hand, working on a cattle drive over the Chisholm Trail, and wintered on the Apishapa River, west of the Purgatoire River. During the following spring, the herd was driven north, leaving Clark and John Morgan with some stock to raise on shares. In 1876, Clark returned to Lockwood Canyon and divided up the cattle with Morgan. The article suggests that Clark exercised some control over water resources in Lockwood Canyon in the early 1870s.

Colorado Tract Books show that the Clark Ranch in Lockwood Canyon was first settled by Rafael MaMunes in February 1875, who made a preemption claim (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). His patent shows that MaMunes built a log house, corrals, and an irrigation ditch, and had 12 ac of fields producing corn, wheat, and vegetables (NARA 1 June 1882: MaMunes LP 918). County tax records show his land was obtained by Clark and Moore before 1886 (Friedman 1985:240).

Ozias Clark Jr. filed on land north of the MaMunes parcel in 1903, moving into a house already on the land (NARA 26 November 1909: Clark LP 01328). In his final 1908 proof, Clark Jr. indicates that he lived on the land for 6 or 7 years, though had been away for some time working at the stockyards in St. Louis. Improvements on his claim included a small orchard, a garden, two houses, a stable, nine corrals and fencing. Although Worley Moore had a homestead on adjoining land, the presence of so many corrals and ranch outbuildings on the Clark land indicate

that it must have been the ranch headquarters. The property was acquired by Vernon Sharp in the 1970s, and is referred to in some reports as Sharp's Ranch, a name used by PCMS personnel today.

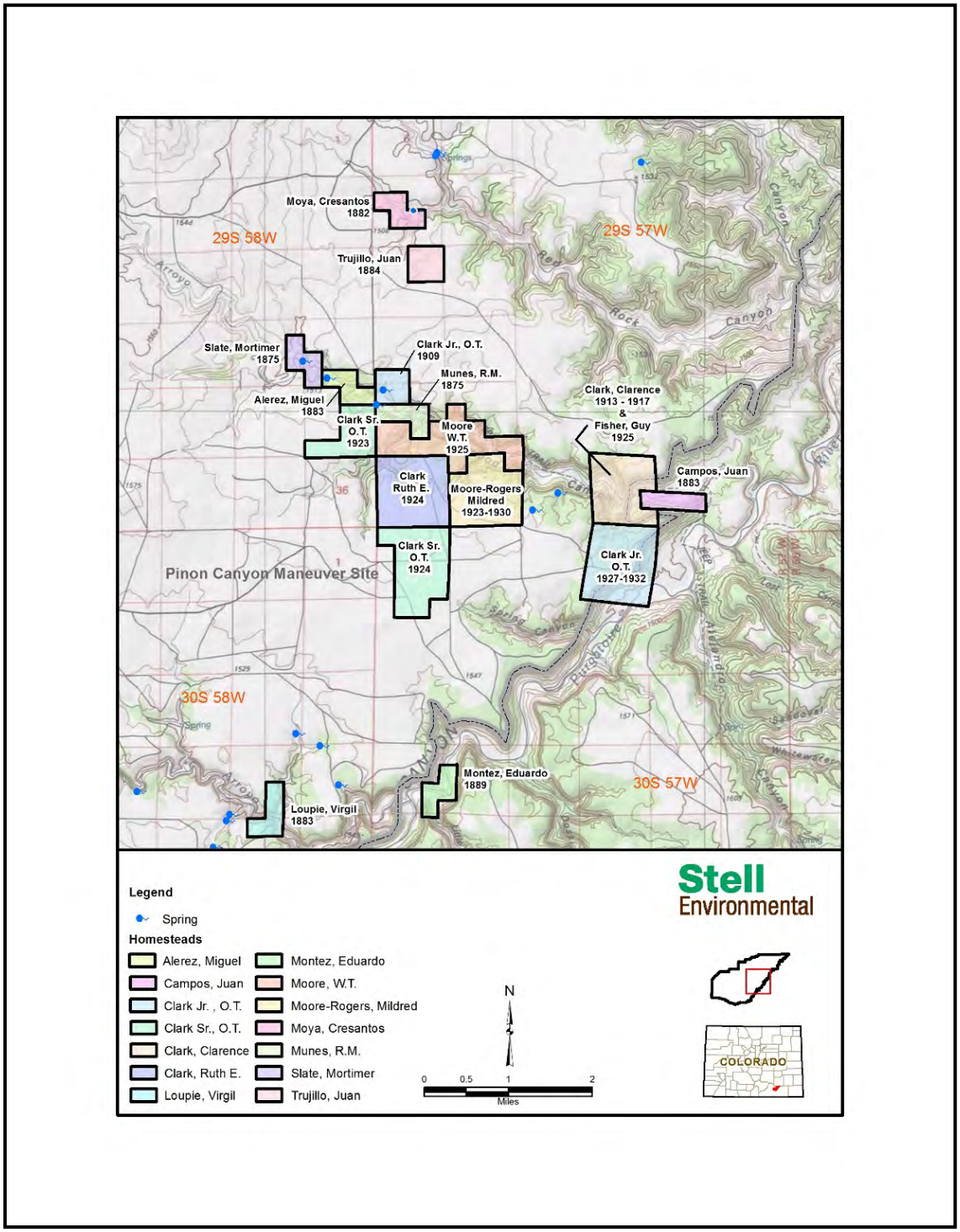


Figure E2-28: Homestead claims for members of the Clark, Moore, and Fisher families, and other land parcels they required, spring locations are blue dots

Elliott Homestead/ Red Rocks Ranch

Census data indicates that Alexander Elliott was born in Illinois (NARA 2015b). According to family member Aileen Brewer of Arizona (Brewer 1997), "Zan" left Missouri after the Civil War to drive cattle to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was then involved in mining, cattle, and gambling in Trinidad. Patent records (NARA 23 January 1891: Elliott LP 2279) show that he filed on homestead land near Denver in 1864, which he later relinquished. He then worked as a cowboy for Ozias Clark in Lockwood Canyon in the 1870s. After several years, he filed upon homestead land in upper Red Rock Canyon in 1883, and established his own cattle ranch. The PCMS Chain of Title does not address most of T29S R57W, so it is not known if Elliott purchased other land (TATC 2003). Sometime in the 1910s, with his eyesight failing, Elliott sold his ranch and moved to Trinchera, Colorado. He died in about July 1924, according to Brewer.

Elliott's ranch headquarters, known by PCMS personnel today as Red Rocks Ranch, was acquired by Sam Kitch of Rocky Ford, who amassed land in the north Purgatoire River drainage basin. By 1930, Kitch had also purchased the Bar VI Ranch from the Cross Family, and was paying departing homesteaders $1,000 a section (Friedman 1985:124). In 1942, Robert Hill sold his 5,000-ac Big Arroyo ranch to Kitch (Friedman 1985:132); eventually Kitch owned a 50,000-ac spread.

Based on all existing archival information, Elliott's ranch is a unique example of a successful ranch owned by an individual, rather than a family conglomerate or company. Alexander remained a single man, and may have employed cowboys as needed or worked with other bachelor ranchers in the area, such as Moses Stevens (Friedman 1985:257). Elliott owned the ranch for over 30 years, and the property was later held by the Kitch family for about 50 years.

Sheep Ranches on the PCMS

Along Van Bremer Arroyo (at the south end of the PCMS), sheep ranching appears to have been more common than cattle ranching in the early 1900s. Ben Gutierrez, who managed and then acquired the Brown's Sheep Camp on the Hogback, noted raising sheep to be more profitable than cattle, as shearing provided an annual cash flow, while cattle had to be three years old to be sold (Friedman 1985:238). Over time, hiring shepherds became too expensive, and most ranches transitioned to raising cattle.

Brown's Sheep Camp is one example of a successful large-scale sheep ranching operation in southeastern Colorado. As sheep require constant tending, shepherds established temporary campsites away from the primary ranch facilities or used field stations, such as Burson Camp (site 5LA05820) (Friedman 1985:228). Physical evidence of field camps include low rock walls in the canyons, which could be used to corral herds, and small rock enclosures or modifications in rockshelters used as pens. Rock art associated with the sheep industry is common on the PCMS Hogback, and includes names, dates, and imagery (Pittman 2013). Basque herders were imported by Elisha Bell, and some of the elaborate drawings may be associated with that culture (Friedman 1985:443).

One of the earliest commercial sheep operations on the plains west of the Purgatoire River was operated by the Elwell Brothers. According to a newspaper article (Denver Daily Tribune 11 August 1877), the brothers sold a wool clip that year for $6,000, and three ranches in August for a profit of $18,000. One of their ranches was at the head of Red Rock Canyon, but it is unclear if this land was sold in the transition. In 1877, the Elwells had not patented any homestead land on the land that would later become the PCMS; but few land transactions that occurred prior to

statehood are known to researchers today. Marcus Null later settled in upper Red Rock Canyon in the early 1900s (NARA 1 February 1909: Null LP 0255), and low stone walls on his land could be the remains of older sheep enclosures (Figure E2-29).



Figure E2-29: Null Homestead in Red Rock Canyon, *photograph courtesy of Max Canestrop, July 2002*

As stated earlier, the largest sheep operation in the Model and Thatcher area, and the longest continually operated ranch on the modern day PCMS, was Brown's Sheep Camp. It was established near the Hogback Stage Station and an adjacent well. The stage station was built circa 1871 for use by the Barlow and Sanderson Company, but burned in 1875. The abandoned building and land were filed upon by Underwood Rogers in July 1882 as a preemption claim, then paid for in December 1882, with the patent finally recorded in 1887 (NARA 19 March 1887: Rogers LP 2563). Rogers' patent shows him to be single with 8 ac of corn, beans, and pumpkins. He operated a stock ranch and constructed a barn and corral as improvements.

County land records (Bringelson 2005) show that Samuel Taylor Brown purchased the Hogback Station parcel from Rogers within days of his purchase, long before the patent was approved and issued. Patent testimony (NARA 19 March 1887: Rogers LP 2563), Brown indicates an association with Rogers for 3 years. Both men originated in Kentucky, but it is unknown if they were related or had a former business connection. The tactics described earlier in this chapter, used to amass land for cattle ranches, were likely employed by Brown as well.

Brown's Sheep Camp was the headquarters of Brown's operation, but he also grazed sheep the length of Van Bremer and Taylor Arroyos in the late 1800s, though he owned little of the land. In 1900, Brown & Company were assessed on 2,800 ac of land and 6,000 sheep (Friedman 1985:90). Brown's son-in-law, Julius Gunter, Governor of Colorado during World War I, acquired the sheep camp in 1917. The Gutierrez family, who worked for Gunter, acquired the ranch after his death in 1940, and in 1950 owned about 4,500 ac of land and ran 5,000 sheep before selling to Tom Dillingham. The land was part of the Big Canyon Grazing Association for cattle ranching at the time of Army acquisition (TATC 2003).

Burson Camp is a field camp associated with Brown's Sheep Camp. It is on land settled by Marcos Salaz in 1919, and proven up in 1922 (NARA 24 July 1922: Salaz LP 023971). Patents were issued for land nearby in T29S R59W to others with the surname Salaz: Dominga, Filiberto, and Robert. The censuses show that Marcos was the father of the other three. In 1910, the family worked as sheep herders and lived in Wagon Mound, New Mexico, and by 1930 they lived in El Moro, Colorado, near Trinidad (NARA 2015b). Members of the Salaz family were not found on the 1920 census.

The Salaz homestead group could be viewed as a unique example of Hispanics attempting to establish their own independent ranch, decades after most Hispanics had settled in the area. However, the PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003) suggests otherwise. Within about 6 weeks of obtaining title to his land, Marcos sold it to Julius Gunter, with Filiberto and Roberto selling within a month of obtaining patents. Dominga sold her land to Joe Doherty 3 days after the title was recorded. While it is possible that the family fell on hard times and had to sell, it seems more likely that they were pressured or paid to do so.

Land patent testimony shows that Marcos Salaz claimed his land in 1919. His homestead patent was initially denied due to a lack of cultivation, but the GLO agent sent to investigate noted that this land would not support crops, due to shale outcroppings. He wrote that the house, barn, reservoir, stock sheds and corrals on the property were "…much better than the average improvements found on a Mexican's homestead" (NARA 24 July 1922: Salaz LP 023971). Salaz was born in New Mexico in 1860 and had built a one-room, 14-ft^2 home on the homestead. It must have been cramped, as he was married with five children. Salaz and his children were living in Trinidad in 1921, further supporting the theory that they did not intend to remain on their PCMS parcels (R. L. Polk & Company [Polk] 1914 [2014]).

Another family ranch was developed near the confluence of the Purgatoire River and Henry George Canyon by Adam Arnet. Arnet worked as a cook for the Circle Diamond Ranch and Brown's Sheep Camp operations (Friedman 1985:94). He and his family made numerous homestead land claims, and also acquired the land of fellow homesteaders to expand their empire (TATC 2003). His daughter Margaret once stated that Adam had several ranch hands claim land, then bought them out (Friedman 1985:229). In 1930, Arnet was assessed on 24,423 ac of land in Las Animas County. He transferred some of his land to his children in the 1930s, to protect it from foreclosure, but by 1933 the family was forced to sell the remainder to the Doherty Investment Company. The Arnet homestead was acquired by Margaret, and she and her husband, Jack Crowder, continued to live there. The Crowder/Arnet ranch remained in the family for over 80 years and has been recorded as 5LA05510.

Another noteworthy local sheep rancher was Elisha Bell. Bell worked as a butcher in Trinidad, but also ranched as an occupation. He acquired the Lockwood Stage Station and its spring in 1884 (Friedman 1985:297). His greatest contribution to local history is that he brought the first Basque herders to the area. When he sold off his land in the 1930s, some was purchased by the Basque (Friedman 1985:443). John B. Yhitcaga worked for Bell and later settled in the Bear Springs Hills. By 1940, he owned 9,160 ac of land in Las Animas County with $710 in cattle and $4,550 in sheep (Friedman 1985:129). He was born in France in about 1886 and immigrated to the U.S. before 1922.

Grazing Associations and Ranching Summary

By the 1950s, most of the ranchers in the area that would later become the PCMS had switched from raising sheep to cattle. Tom Dillingham of Enid, Oklahoma, acquired land that became the

Big Canyon Grazing Association. This included part of Brown's Sheep Camp, the Doherty land, and the Arnet place. Colorful local resident, and later PCMS employee, Robert Hill managed the association for 14 years, until 1978. The property was in two sections of about 35,000 ac each—Big Canyon and Brown's Sheep Camp (Loendorf and Clise 1997).

The rangeland within the PCMS boundaries has been used for grazing livestock for nearly 150 years, well before most of it was claimed by homesteaders and fenced. Changes to the land laws in 1916 allowed a homesteader to claim up to 640 ac of land and use it for grazing, but even this was inadequate to raise many animals, especially if it did not rain. Settlers arrived in droves in the late 1910s and early 1920s, and many soon left. The remaining ranchers were able to amass larger land holdings by buying out failed homesteads. While the local rangeland can support both cattle and sheep, economic factors caused the landowners to switch to cattle ranching, which is how the land was being utilized in the early 1980s when acquired by the U.S. Army.

E2.2.10.4 Settlement: Homesteading

Beatrice Hill came to southeastern Colorado as a child with her parents, and married an area rancher. She knew the land well and stated many of the homesteaders really tried, but were unsuccessful. There was inadequate rain for farming, and one could not raise a crop every year as this is ranching land. Mrs. Hill felt the settlers had been deceived by advertising, which showed pictures of irrigated land in Hoehne and closer to the mountains. "They built good homes, spent every penny they had, and couldn't make it" (Friedman 1985:125).

Homestead land claims began in southeastern Colorado during the late 1870s (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). After the available water sources were spoken for, additional claims were made infrequently for several decades. Then, between the late 1910s and the late 1920s, there was a land rush. By 1930, nearly every section of public land on what would later become the PCMS had been patented. Some sections had been filed on and relinquished numerous times before an occupant was successful in securing a patent.

Many successful homestead parcels originally had structures on them, but not all were residential. Improvements could have included livestock protection structures, water features, and fencing. As some residents left, the land holdings of others grew. Buildings were repurposed for other uses or scavenged for useful building construction materials to be used in construction elsewhere. Understanding the architectural remains found on the PCMS today requires knowledge of not just the settler on a particular section, but of the regional land-use trends and land laws.

E2.2.10.4.1 Public Land Laws: A Synopsis

For researchers studying the historic material culture and land records of the U.S. related to the following described laws, Plat Maps and Tract Books are an invaluable resource as they record all initial entries for public land (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). The tract books are divided by state, then range (as in the example, most of R57 is in one volume), and then by Township and Section. For each section or portion thereof, a record will show when the first claim was made and any cancellations and relinquishments until a claimant made a successful patent and the land passed from public domain. The enabling act for each entry is often noted, such as "HD Designation Act Dec 29, 1916" or "Oil and Gas Permit Feb 25 1920." Thus, a section will list several claimants, and will even show relinquishments executed on the same day as a new claim, apparently in violation of the laws against this.

The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed any person who had not taken up arms against the U.S. during the Civil War to claim 160 ac of public land. A claimant was required to be 21 years of age or older, or the head of family; other requirements were to build a house, reside on the land continually, and cultivate it for 5 years. Single women, former slaves, and even foreigners, who had declared their intent to become citizens, were eligible.

Numerous later land acts and amendments followed and affected how public land could be obtained. The requirements of each act are often greatly oversimplified in literature. In the early 1900s, the GLO published annual volumes of land law that ran into the hundreds of pages each. Legal decisions and interpretations of each act resulted in these voluminous works. Some settlers attempted to find legal loopholes to make land acquisition easier; in other cases, bars to settlement by local courts were overturned by higher authorities. Amendments were made respective to military service, the death of a claimant, widow and deserted women's rights, heirs, grasshopper infestation, drought, wildfires, and many other variables.

The general procedure to acquire homestead land:

1) Learn from GLO clerk or other landowners which parcels are vacant and available;
2) Examine the land;
3) Proclaim an entry at the GLO for the desired parcel, and pay fees. This declaratory statement is shown as "D. S." in tract books;
4) Establish permanent residence, habitable four seasons of the year;
5) Till and cultivate a portion of the land;
6) Publish intent (after 5 years residence) to "make final proof" in a local newspaper;
7) Appear in the GLO, with two witnesses named in the published intent, and testify; and,
8) Pay additional fees (for 160 ac of land in Colorado the total fees were approximately $26). Military bounty or agricultural scrip could be redeemed for land.

Acknowledging the complexity of land laws, these are the general requirements for some of the land acts that affected settlement in Colorado, as set out when the act was originally created; subsequent legislations that amended each act are not given.

Homestead Land

In addition to the elements stated above, a claimant could not already own more than 160 ac in the U.S. He or she had 3 months to file an entry at the GLO after settling on the land, or someone else could claim the parcel and any improvements. A house had to be built on the land within 6 months of filing the entry, if one did not already exist. Settlers on unsurveyed land had 3 months to file an entry after the approved original survey map was received by the GLO. (The last township survey in Las Animas County was completed in 1889.) A 5-year period of residency started with the settlement date. Structural improvements and fencing, with a value of at least $1.25 per acre of land claimed, were required. Final proof had to be made within 7 years of settlement, or a claim was canceled. A homesteader could seek a leave of absence of up to a year for hardship, to include crop failure, sickness, or poverty if the claimant had to leave to earn money to survive.

Additional stipulations in the land law were that homestead lands could not be liable as collateral for debt contracted prior to the issue of patent. The law allowed only one homestead claim per person. Those who relinquished or abandoned a claim could not make another. If a claimant neglected to examine the character of the land prior to entry and it proved to be infertile, he had

to suffer the consequences of his own neglect. Subsequent legislation, the Act of June 5, 1900, allowed for a second claim, if the first was lost or relinquished (DOI 1907:302).

Homestead settlers were permitted to cut and remove timber on land in order to clear fields, or for use in buildings, fences, etc. It was not permissible to denude the land and sell all the timber before title was granted. Squatters on public land had no right to cut any timber.

Sale-Cash Entry 1820

The GLO Tract Books sometimes show that a settler made a Sale-Cash Entry for land, abbreviated C. E. But a brief explanation is in order. Prior to 1820, individuals could purchase public domain land from the government via an installment system. The standard tract was 160 ac and a minimum price was $2 per acre for lands on the frontier, which at the time was Ohio, Missouri, and the old Northwest territory around Lake Michigan. Claimants would pay off the $320 debt over 4 years; many homesteaders had trouble making these payments. As a result, congress enacted the Land Act of 1820, reducing the tract size to 80 ac and the cost to $1.25 per acre minimum. The parcel price of $160 was due at the time of purchase as a lump sum.

After the Homestead Act of 1862 was created, a settler could opt to pay cash for a homestead and receive title without fulfilling the 5-year residency requirement. In order to “commute” the homestead, they were still required to reside on and cultivate the land for at least 6 months. Sale-Cash Entries are also known as commuted homesteads.

If a person claimed 160 ac of homestead land, but decided to purchase only 40 ac, he would forfeit his right to claim the additional acreage, until subsequent legislation allowed.

Preemption Act of 1841

Up to 160 ac of public land could be claimed under the Preemption Act, and purchased from the government at a minimum price of $1.25 per acre. This claim type was not available to those who previously owned 320 ac, or had abandoned a claim on public land. Only one preemption claim could be made per person. Preempted land could not be used for business or trade and this act was repealed in 1891.

For lands that had been surveyed and offered for sale by the government, preemptors could claim land they had been living on, and a party had 1 year from date of settlement to make full payment. Preemptions on "unoffered" or unsurveyed land had 30 months to pay, after the survey map was created, and then received by the GLO, and after they had made their entry. A person who had filed a preemption claim could change the filing into a homestead, reside there for 5 years, and simply pay fees (about $26 verses $200 on a 160 ac parcel). Time the settler had resided on his preemption could be credited toward the 5-year homestead residency. Settlement on unsurveyed land in Sec.16 or Sec.36 for preemption was honored, or a preemptor who learned that he was on “school land” could be given the option to trade for another parcel. Sections 16 and 36 are known as school sections because they were awarded to state governments, which could then sell or lease the land to fund their public schools and universities.

Timber Culture Act of 1873

This act was created to encourage the planting of trees on the Great Plains. It allowed a claimant to file an entry on 160 ac of land adjoining his property on which to raise timber. A party was required to plant 40 ac in timber and keep a majority of the trees healthy for 10 years to gain the

title to the land, though residency on the parcel was not required. The act was repealed in 1891, except where claims were in progress. It is said to have been the land act most abused through fraudulent claims (Lincoln Nebraska State Journal, 29 March 1878:3).

Desert Land Act of 1877

This act provided for the use of desert lands in certain states and territories, all west of the Mississippi. Land that required irrigation to produce a crop could be designated as desert. Land that would produce a crop of hay in usual seasons if left ungrazed, or land that produced a natural growth of trees was not considered desert. A claimant could file on up to 640 ac of contiguous land, and had to submit yearly reports showing improvements of $1 per acre each year for 3 years. The claimant had to establish water on the land permanently. He was also required to present a map showing an irrigation and reclamation plan and cultivate an eighth of the land. The act was later amended to 320 ac of desert land per claimant.

Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909

This act recognized that 160 ac of marginal dryland prairie was not enough to support a family. Since the land could not usually be irrigated, this act increased the homestead size to 320 ac in some western states.

Three-Year Homestead Act of 1912

This act reduced the required residency for a homesteader from 5 years to 3 years.

Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 (SRHA)

This act allowed the Secretary of the Interior to designate land better suited to grazing than to cultivation as stock-raising land. A homesteader could claim additional acreage, in addition to his homestead, but could own no more than 640 ac. Instead of cultivation, the claimant had to make permanent improvements on the land to increase its value for stock raising of not less than $1.25 per ac within 3 years of the date of entry. The increased acreage was to be adjoining his or her homestead, but later legislation allowed it to be within 20 mi; the logic being that a separate pasture should be within two days travel.

A claimant could receive credit for residency of 3 years on another public land parcel, or if this happened to be an initial homestead land claim, one would have to build and maintain a residence for 3 years and make the stock-raising improvements. Commutation of stock-raising parcels was not permitted. Land claimed under this act was classified as split estate, and the patent applied only to the land surface. The government reserved rights to all subsurface mineral, gas and oil deposits.

Homestead Cancellations and Relinquishments

Public land claims could be cancelled for many reasons, with the primary occurring when a claimant did not complete requirements within 7 years. There could also be a legal challenge if a person owned other land, did not reside on a homestead, or failed to make the required improvements.

Claimants could also relinquish a homestead, preemption, and timber culture land. These relinquishments then reverted back to the government, who could offer parcels again. Though it

was illegal to speculate on public lands, there were many opportunities for abuse. Numerous individuals claimed public land then sold the improvements, such as a well and/or house, to a new settler. Then both parties would go to the GLO together, the claim would be relinquished and filed on immediately by the other party. The laws against speculation on public lands were almost impossible to enforce.

The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920

This act was enabled to promote the exploration for and mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, natural gas, helium, and sodium on the public domain. For oil and gas, a claimant was encouraged to prospect on leased public land, and hopefully locate a commercial grade deposit. Then the government would collect a royalty from the profits, and allow the claimant to continue a lease.

The first oil well in the Rocky Mountains was drilled near Cañon City in 1862, where surface oil seeps emerged from Pierre shale deposits. Production continued and a newspaper article mentions that an unspecified Colorado oil field was producing 2,000 barrels per day in 1893 (Titusville Herald, 1 January 1894). Prospecting for natural gas was common in Colorado, especially in the mid-1880s when boosters were promoting the state's geologic history. Historically, rarely did wells have enough pressure or quantity to be commercially profitable.

Oil and Gas Permits

The SRHA carried a clause that a patent was issued for the land surface only. All subsurface mineral rights were reserved to the U.S. Government. The Mineral Leasing Act brought with it a rush of prospecting claims. Some of the requirements for an oil and gas permit, condensed from the over 50 page circular issued by the GLO in 1920 (DOI, BLM GLO 1920) include:

If the application for a permit is for land owned by another, an applicant must give the landowner personal notice of his intent. The surface owner has a preference right, and then had 30 days to apply for a prospecting permit, if he chose.

To establish preferential right to the land, a leaser must erect a monument not less than 4 ft high on a conspicuous place on the parcel, made of iron, stone, or wood, not less than a diameter of 4 in, and firmly embedded in the ground. This person should post on or near the monument a notice that the permit application will be made and specify which lands are claimed. Each of the corners of the claim must be marked within 90 days of making the claim with substantial monuments so that the boundaries can be readily traced.

The permittee shall pay $2 for each 160-ac parcel, but not less than $10 to compensate the register and recorder. This grants the right to prospect for oil or gas on the specified parcels for a period of 2 years to a citizen, group of citizens, corporation, or municipality. The amount of land filed on could not be more than 2,560 ac and could not be within any known geologic structure, nor in a National Park, National Forest, military reservation, or on Indian lands.

Within 6 months of the claim, the permittee must install on some portion of the land a substantial drilling outfit and commence drilling. Within 1 year, he must drill one or more wells, not less than 6 in in diameter, to a depth of at least 500 ft, unless deposits are discovered sooner. Within 2 years, he must drill one or more wells to a depth of at least 2000 ft, unless deposits are found sooner. Do not drill within 200 ft of any of the outer boundaries covered by the permit unless the adjoining lands have been patented or the title thereto otherwise vested in private owners.

If a parcel has been claimed or proven up as a homestead, the permittee shall reimburse the entryman or patentee for all damage to crops and improvements caused by drilling or other prospecting operations. The permit does not exempt the land from homestead entry, nor from separate claims to other buried mineral rights.

Upon establishing that valuable deposits of oil or gas have been discovered on a claim, the permittee is entitled to: 1) a lease of a quarter of the land in the permit on a royalty of 5% (due back to U.S.) or at least 160 ac; 2) preference to a lease on the remainder of the claim with a royalty due of not less than 12.5%. In the absence of discovery within the period of the permit, the land will revert back to its original status.

If the U.S. Geologic Survey shall conclude that the land is without prospective oil or gas value, all applications for such land will be rejected.

E2.2.10.4.2 Settlement Patterns

Based on an analysis of the public land claims on the land that would later become the PCMS, some general statements can be made about historic settlement trends. As shown in Figure E2-30 (listed claim types by ethnicity correspond with the rows of dots in the chart, reading from front to back), there is a clear multimodal distribution through time that coincides directly with events related to the laws described above. Four major modes are apparent:

1) Hispanic homesteads settled in the 1870s
2) Hispanic 320 ac homesteads and stock-raising patents in the 1920s
3) Anglo Sale-Cash Entries between 1887 and 1892
4) Anglo 320 ac homesteads and stock-raising patents in the 1920s

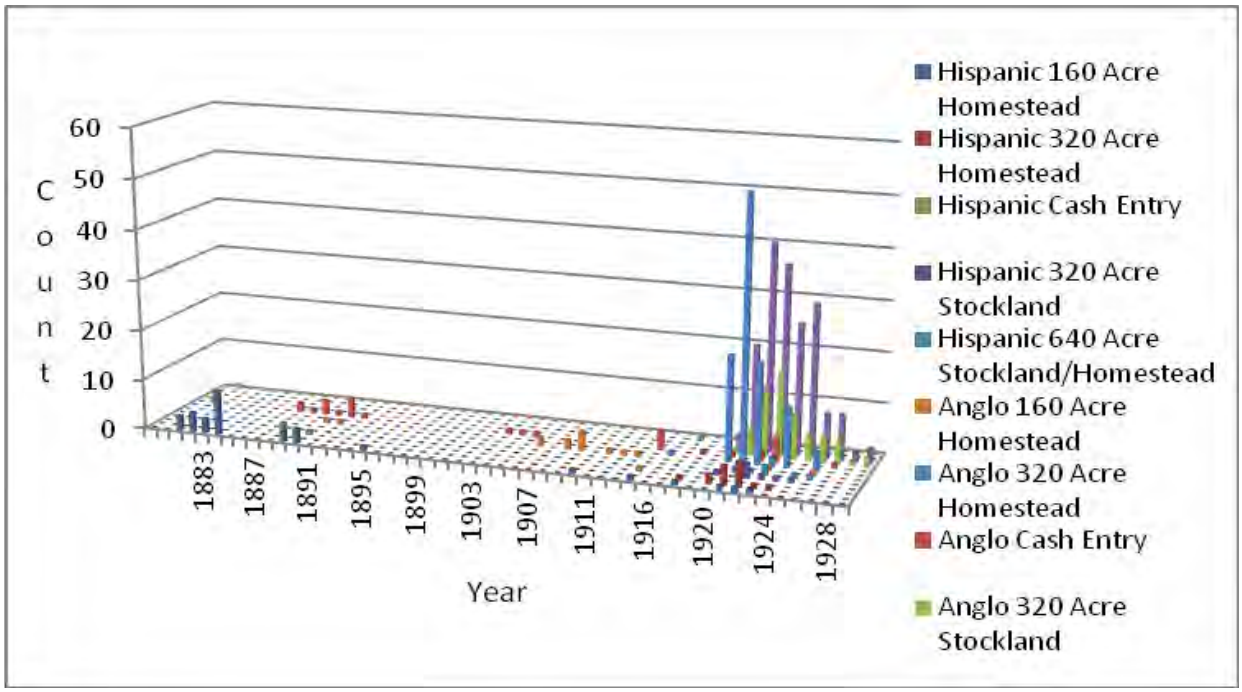


Figure E2-30: Public land claims through 1929 for lands within the PCMS boundary

Hispanic Settlement

There was an initial claim of homestead parcels by Hispanics that settled in the mid-to-late 1870s, and proven up in the early 1880s. In some cases, claims were proven up on the same date, showing the cooperation of neighbors. A second wave of 160 ac homesteads were proven up between the mid-1910s and mid-1920s, even though changes in the land laws allowed residents to claim up to 320 ac beginning in 1909 (thus, a patent date of 1914). Sale-Cash Entries are quite sparse.

Filing for a designation of grazing land allowed a settler to claim up to 640 ac under the SRHA. There were patents issued under this act beginning in 1920, but these were still outnumbered by patents for 160 ac and 320 ac homesteads. One reason for this may have been cost. Homestead land claims, including grazing land, cost considerably less than buying the land, but still required improvements of $1.25 per acre. Other reasons to claim less land than allowed may be related to land use, grazing sheep rather than cattle, or the selection of canyon sites over prairie.

Anglo Settlement

In this settlement analysis, white individuals born both in the U.S. and Europe are included under the term Anglo. Initial land claims in 1875 included a Sale-Cash Entry and the use of military scrip. These men—Wilford Riley and Mortimer Slate—settled in the region in 1872 and 1873, but did not remain. The first wave of patents occurred as Sale-Cash Entries, issued between 1887 and 1892, and these were largely tied to existing ranches. Other Sale-Cash Entries followed in the 1910s and 1920s. Although a few 160 ac homestead parcels were proven up in 1890, this land law was not well utilized until the first decade of the 1900s. The ability to claim a 320 ac homestead was not used until the late 1910s. The one land law, which seems to have dramatically affected Anglo settlement in the area, is the SRHA, under which 63% of all patents were issued. In some cases a settler claimed a 320 ac homestead, and then filed on another 320 ac parcel for stock raising a year or so later, possibly to spread his costs over more years. But an equal number of settlers claimed a 640 ac section, which would have contained the homestead and grazing land.

Contrary to the data presented in other regional works (Christman 2011:34, 49), which have drawn upon much smaller population sample sizes, the northern Purgatoire River area did not experience a homestead rush in the 1910s in response to either the EHA 1909, the Reduced Residency Act, or rainfall; at least not on the lands that would later compose the PCMS.

Additionally, by examining all patent data for the PCMS, a decline in settlement between about 1890 and 1903 also becomes apparent. The records of patents proven up by settlers and ranchers, both Anglo and Hispanic, show a dramatic absence of new patents in this period (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b). The causes of this decline are not fully understood, and it is not a trend unique to the northern Purgatoire River region. An inspection of land records across the southeastern Plains shows a lack of patents for this specific period of time.

In his analysis of PCMS regional settlement, county tax records were examined by Friedman (1985:155, 157), who found that the number of landowners fluctuated greatly, rising to 66 in 1884, falling to 17 in 1888, down to 12 in 1910, and back up to 197 landowners in 1920, when dryland farmers and stock raisers claimed nearly all the remaining public land. The acreage of the PCMS region covered in his study was not defined. Friedman attributed the decline in landowners to various affects, including the hard winter of 1886–1887 and massive cattle die-offs, the silver crash and national depression of 1893, the drought of the 1890s, early claims taking up the

available water sources, and the flooding of the Purgatoire River in 1904, which washed out many early homesteads in the river bottom. Additionally, some early settlers may have sold their claims to neighboring ranchers, who were amassing larger holdings.

While Friedman offers valid reasons for depopulation, it is unclear if these explain why so few new settlers established claims. An in-depth analysis of other communities in Colorado may show if this is a state or regional trend, or a local anomaly. The population of Las Animas County grew slower than the state average between 1880 and 1920. These data were taken from the Historical Census Browser (UVL 2007). Given the number of workers recruited to the coal fields and the growth of the town of Trinidad, this slow growth suggests other factors at work. Otero County, founded from a portion of Bent in 1889, grew in response to the influx cannery workers, and Pueblo County attracted men to its furnace and steel mills. The population of Las Animas County peaked at 38,975 on the 1920 census (NARA 2015b), and continued to decline, reaching 19,983 in 1960. A similar trend of depopulation occurred in Baca, Bent, Chafee, Elbert, and Lincoln Counties, Colorado.

To understand settlement in and around the current project area, a comparison was made between data for the PCMS region and two other areas local to the larger Purgatoire River region (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b). An analysis of 83 patents for land in T32S R53W, which centers on Kim, Colorado, shows that 10 patents were issued to Hispanics between 1881 and 1916 for 160 ac homesteads. No claims were made by Hispanics for 320 ac homesteads or stock land, and no land rush is seen in response to the EHA 1909. Seventy of the patents (84%) were issued to Anglos after 1919. The earliest of these to Due Goodwin and John Goodwin in February 1920, who settled in the area March 1916. The majority of the patents were issued for 320 ac homesteads in 1920 and 1921, just as on the PCMS. There are no Sale-Cash Entries made within this township, and no patents issued between 1883 and 1908.

For T26S R57W, which includes the community of Timpas, an analysis of the 106 patents shows that prior to 1900, there were patents issued for 9 Hispanic homesteads, 2 Anglo homesteads, and 3 Anglo Sale-Cash Entries (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b). Between 1900 and 1919, there were 13 homestead, 13 Sale-Cash Entries, and 1 desert land entry patent issued, all to Anglos. There were 65 patents (61%) issued to Anglos after 1919. The earliest 320 ac homestead claim was issued in 1918, 9 years after the EHA 1909 was approved. Timpas' proximity to the railroad and highway may have caused the differences in settlement patterns when compared to the Kim data set. A lack of patents issued between 1891 and 1903 is also seen in the Timpas data set.

For comparison, rural townships on the eastern Plains of Colorado were examined as well. In El Paso County, T16S R61W showed no patents issued between 1889 and 1903, T20S R61W in Pueblo County had no patents between 1882 and 1904, and T1S R61W in Adams County had no patents issued between 1890 and 1910. A precursory search of the data for mountain and West Slope townships did not show a gap in patents in the 1890s, however. Although more research is needed, this lull in settlement east of the Continental Divide may be a reflection of the poor land selection available at the time or a lack of economic opportunities.

The WRCC, which partners with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has extant weather records online, but only a few stations in Colorado have kept records back to 1893 (WRCC 2015). Those operating in southeastern Colorado, at La Junta, Lamar, and Rocky Ford, offer only incomplete records. Mehls' (1984:64) Colorado Plains Historic Context echoes Friedman's (1985:146) statement that drought in the 1890s adversely affected settlement. It is difficult to assess this statement given an overall lack of data, but given that the stations at La

Junta and Rocky Ford reported precipitation within 16% of the annual norm (Table E2-7). Even with partial data, the drought does not appear to have been as extreme as during the 1930s.

Table E2-7: 1890s Regional Precipitation Trends (WRCC 2015)

Town	Average Precipitation	1893–1899 annual average	Annual Range	Percent of Normal
Las Animas (1893–2014)	12.72 in	~10.7 in	3.78–21.19 in	84%
Lamar (1893–2012)	15.21 in	~11.0 in	7.35–26.20 in	72%
Rocky Ford (1893–2014)	11.98 in	~10.8 in	3.52–22.37 in	90%
~ Data Gaps in Records				

Local Colorado newspapers mention drought in the mid-1890s, but they do not show numerical data as supporting evidence. However, it is noted that an extended drought in western Kansas had been broken by snowfall (Colorado Springs Gazette, 31 October 1895:1).

An analysis of four local stations (WRCC 2015) also shows important and consistent regional trends in the 1910s and 1920s that disagree with other published regional contextual and archaeological reports. Southeastern Colorado experienced near normal rainfall at 12–15 in per year (Table E2-8), in contrast to the 331 in for the decade (Christman 2011:49). This relative lack of moisture is corroborated by Plato Ballou, a witness for Franklin Smith for his homestead patent in Minnie Canyon, who said (NARA 16 July 1913: Smith LP 03968) "…in 1911 there was no grass growing on the prairie any place, and he had to take his stock out."

Table E2-8: 10-Year Precipitation Weather Data for Four Colorado Communities, 1890–1959

Year Range	Weather Station			
	Las Animas, Colorado	Springfield, Colorado	Holly, Colorado	Rocky Ford, Colorado
1890–1899	~10.7	N/A	N/A	18.6
1900–1909	13.6	N/A	13.4	11.9
1910–1919	12.2	N/A	12.8	12.1
1920–1929	~10.5	17.3	15.4	11.2
1930–1939	9.4	13.7	12.2	N/A
1940–1949	14.5	17.8	18.0	N/A
1950–1959	11.1	12.6	13.0	N/A
Mean Precipitation	12.6	15.3	15.5	12.1
~ Data Gaps in Records Rocky Ford Data Collected for County Extension Agent by Local Residents (Summers 1926:4)				

African-American Settlement

On the 1910 census, there were 11,453 African-Americans in the state (UVL 2007). Most resided in Denver, or El Paso or Pueblo Counties; however, Las Animas County showed a substantial population of 379 individuals. Based on their occupations (NARA 2015b), some came west to work in the coal mines after 1900.

An examination of the homestead patentees in the area south of the PCMS boundary (Table E2-9) shows that several dozen African-Americans settled within a compact area (DOI, BLM GLO 2015c). As a precautionary note, the number of individuals may be higher, as not all of the homesteaders in the area would be identified on any given census. Four patentees were traced to Tabasco, Colorado, and other Colorado coal mines on the 1920 census (NARA 2015b). The Tract Books (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a) show these settlers filed on homestead land in about 1915, seemingly before the mining opportunities opened. Polk Directories for Trinidad and Las Animas County (Polk 2014) list many of these individuals between 1915 and 1931. A few remained landowners, and others appeared to have moved into Trinidad or Raton and found jobs to support themselves, as cooks, janitors, and miners (NARA 2015b). At the time, these were the few jobs open to African-Americans.

Table E2-9: African-American Homesteaders in Las Animas County, South of and on Current Day PCMS Lands (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b, 2015c; NARA 2015b)

Name	Birthplace	Year	Settlement Date	Legal Location/Year	Residency and Occupation Notes
Matilda Allen McCoy	Missouri	1876	June 1915	T32S R60W, Sec.18, 1922	1910 Raton, Husband John is a Railroad Laborer; 1920 Raton, as Laundry Worker; 1922 Raton, Widow; 1940 Community of Alfalfa
Elizabeth Andrews Brown	Illinois	1868	December 1915	T32S R60W, Sec.7, 1922	1920 Alfalfa, Widow
Homer H. Andrews	Oklahoma	1893	May 1916	T32S R61W, Sec.4, 1920	1920 Community of Alfalfa; 1930 Chandler, Oklahoma
Charles A. Atkins	Tennessee	1870	July 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.24, 1922	1920 Tabasco, as a Miner; 1929 Trinidad as a Miner; 1931 Berwind Coal Camp, Colorado
Voila Boyd Stevenson	Missouri	1894	December 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.5, 1924	1921–1940 Trinidad; 1931 Model
Bonnie Theodore Bryant	Tennessee	1890	April 1916	T32S R61W, Sec.13, 1921	1931 Tabasco; 1940 Pueblo, as Shop Cleaner
Linzy Burrell	Virginia	1883	July 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.23, 1921	
Burt Herron	Tennessee	1870	August 1912	T32S R61W, Sec.2, 1918	1915–1921 Trinidad
W. M. Hue	Kansas	1887	October 1917 (as Hill)	T32S R60W, Sec.20, 1922	1920 Alfalfa, as Farmer

Name	Birthplace	Year	Settlement Date	Legal Location/Year	Residency and Occupation Notes
Clarence C. Hunn	Kansas	1885	October 1915	T32S R60W, Sec.19, 1922	1920 Tabasco, as Miner; 1922–1924 Nebraska; 1929 Trinidad, as a Miner
James Vernon Hunn	Kansas	1922	May 1922	T32S R60W, Sec.6, 1926	1918 Earl; 1920 Kansas; 1929 Trinidad, as a Mechanic; 1931 Model
James Waldo Hunn (Father)	Missouri	1863	July 1915	T32S R60W, Sec.6, 1921	1900–1910 Kansas, as a Cook; 1920 Model, as a Farmer; 1930–1940 in Community of Alfalfa
Lester Burney Hunn	Kansas	1888	June 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.13, 1920	
Silas Hunn	Missouri	1893	December 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.1, 1920	
Mary B. Jordan	Tennessee	1873	June 1912	T31S R61W, Sec.33, 1922	
William A. Jordan	Tennessee	1872	January 1913	T31S R61W, Sec.33, 1927	1910–1912 Trinidad, as Candy Store Employee
Annie and William (son) Martin	Texas	1858	March 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.11, 1920	1910 Trinidad, William is a Cook; 1921 Earl, Annie Owns 320 ac; 1929 Trinidad, William remains a Cook
John B. McClendon	North Carolina	1882	July 1917	T32S R61W, Sec.12, 1921	1910–1920 Kansas City
Isaac P. Murray	Alabama	1860	April 1916	T29S R60W, Sec.4, 1921	1910 Hoehne, as a Cook; 1920 Thatcher
Arthur Johnson Seymour	Kentucky	1869	March 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.10, 1922	1900 Trinidad, as a Porter; 1910 Trinidad, working in Laundry; 1915 Trinidad, as a Driver; 1920 Forbes, Colorado, as a Miner; 1929 Trinidad, as a Janitor; 1931 Trinidad
Katie F. Stevenson	Mississippi	1868	November 1921	T32S R61W, Sec.4, 1926	1910 Union, Oklahoma; 1920 Trinidad, working in Laundry; 1931 Model
William M. Thornton	Kentucky	1873	June 1915	T31S R61W, Sec.34, 1918	1910–1915 in Trinidad; 1920 Alfalfa; 1921 Earl, Owns 320 ac; 1931 Trinidad, as a Janitor.
Eudora Washington	Ohio	1871	November 1917	T30S R60W, Sec.15, 1924	1910 Elkader, Kansas; 1930–1940 Eastonville
Jessie Washington	Kansas	1894	October 1918	T30S R60W, Sec.14, 1924	
Milton Washington	Kansas	1896	October 1918	T30S R60W, Sec.11, 1924	

Name	Birthplace	Year	Settlement Date	Legal Location/Year	Residency and Occupation Notes
Wills H. West	Michigan	1862	June 1915	T34S R60W, Sec.31, 1920	1900 Vernon, Oklahoma; 1912 Trinidad, as a Laborer; 1920 Trinchera; 1921 Trinchera, Owns 80 ac
Neomia Wilkins	Missouri	1887	November 1914	T34S R60W, Sec.31, 1920	1921 Earl, Owned 320 ac; 1931 Model
Chester A. Woodard	Texas	1888	June 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.2, 1920	1918 Raton; 1920 Raton, as a Barber; 1940 Chicago as a Janitor
Peter L. Woody	Virginia	1868	December 1915	T32S R61W, Sec.24, 1920	1900 Virginia, as a Miner; 1910 Pictou, Colorado, as a Miner; 1920 Tabasco, as a Miner; 1921 Earl, Owns 320 ac; 1931 Ludlow, Colorado; 1940 Pueblo

Given how few African-American historic sites have been recorded in Colorado, further research on these settlers and their homesteads could add considerably to the knowledge of this ethnic group. Twenty-four patentees settled within a compact area of 5 by 7 mi, located southeast of Model and Luning Arroyo, and north of the Purgatoire River (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b). The landscape is dry and hilly. Some of the homesteaders appear in the Polk directories as residents of Earl, Colorado, or Alfalfa, Colorado, depending on the year, though those towns were several miles away (Polk 2014).

Of the African-American homesteaders that can be positively identified from census records, the following statements can be made (NARA 2015b). Three founding families claimed adjacent land in 1912 (Herron, Jordan, and Thornton), and the bulk of the settlement occurred in 1915. There is as yet no apparent tie between the homesteaders, who were born 1863–1895 in various southern, Midwest, and Plains states. In addition, many of these individuals appear on at least one census as mulatto, and several homesteaders were widowed older women. While some of the African-American settlers disappear from the census and local records, others remained here for the rest of their lives, in the mixing pot of cultures and ethnicities that is Trinidad. Five of the 22 settlers in the Earl area, including Charles Atkins, William Thornton, and several members of the Hunn family are buried at the Masonic Cemetery in Trinidad (Tipton et al. 2015).

In November 1917, Eudora Loretta Washington of Weskan, Wallace County, Kansas, filed on a full section of land near what PCMS locals have termed the “Dillingham Ridge.” She was born in Ohio circa 1870. In her patent affidavit (NARA 29 February 1924: Washington LP 035029), Washington stated that she had been abandoned by her husband about five years prior, and that she was the sole supporter of five children. The census shows that her husband, Solomon, was the son of Minister Schuyler Washington of Quindaro, Kansas (NARA 2015b).

Eudora settled on her claim in October 1918, and submitted final proof in November 1923. Two adult children, Jessie and Milton, claimed adjoining sections. Eudora’s patent states that their land had some scrub cedars, but was generally arid and rolling, and crossed by dry ravines. Native grass had been grazed over the past 30 years by other ranchers. In this area, wells had to be drilled at least 250 ft deep to reach water for domestic and agricultural use. Five ac on her claim were tilled and planted in maize and cane each year, hoping to raise forage for the 50 head of cattle and horses that they owned.

In 1924, two of the Washington girls attempted to return home from school in a blizzard. They followed a fence line, hoping to not get lost, but froze to death before they could reach home (Friedman 1985:123). Audry N. Washington, age 13, was accompanied by her older sister Leona, who was 22. They are buried at the Earl Cemetery (Tipton et al. 2015). After the tragedy, the Washington family moved to the burgeoning historic community of Eastonville, near present-day Peyton, Colorado. The PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003) does not address who purchased the Washington land. In the end, it is not known why the Washington family chose to settle in the area, but perhaps Mrs. Washington heard about other African-American women, who were claiming homestead land in Colorado, or she had a relative or acquaintance among those who settled there.

Oral history interviews of Loendorf and Clise (1997) provide details of an African-American man who lived on PCMS land in the early 1900s. Ted Davidson, son of homesteader Charles Davidson, said that a man they called Bootlegger John lived in the Taylor Hills, on what is now called Dillingham Ridge, and died in a house fire in 1929. John lived 7 or 8 mi away from Simpson at the old Mobley place. Ted's father had taken John into town to get food from the Red Cross, and John died that night in the fire. Ted said that John was born during slavery and did not have family in the community.

E2.2.10.4.3 Homestead Abandonment

After the homestead land rush of the 1920s (Figure E2-30), when the land in what later became the PCMS was settled and fenced into sections and half sections, the land-use pendulum began to swing back toward open range as people abandoned the area. Other southeastern Colorado researchers (Christman 2011:37; Friedman 1985:101) posit the causes of this exodus as drought, depression, and the Dust Bowl; but there are other factors to consider. Because the PCMS Chain of (TATC 2003) is incomplete, it is not possible to calculate the length of tenure for every individual homestead claim; however, the data for some townships are relatively complete. Access to census records (NARA 2015b), which were not available when Friedman (1985) wrote his excellent history for the PCMS, also makes it possible to look at smaller, locally relevant communities and formulate somewhat differing conclusions regarding abandonment.

Using the PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003) to examine patents issued after 1919 in T28S R57W, which covers portions of Bent Canyon and Welsh Canyon and the adjacent prairie, a trend is apparent. Of the 39 patentees, 26 sold land the same year the title was received, if not earlier (67%). Another 6 of the landowners sold within 5 years. Rourke Ranch acquired 26 of the 39 patentees' land, 18 of them the same year a patent was issued. There were a few families who held onto their land for more than 10 years, the Brownewells, Eudys, Moberlys, and Hohnbaums; but they also eventually sold to the larger Rourke Ranch conglomerate (Figure E2-26). For those who did not initially sell to the Rourkes, land often passed through several owners and became theirs eventually. At the east end of what later would become the PCMS, between 1920 and about 1970, the range was controlled by the Rourkes. In 1921, another player began to acquire land in the south part of this township, Arlyn "Sam" Kitch, who eventually owned 50,000 ac between Welsh Canyon and Lockwood Canyon.

The PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003) shows similar results in T30S R58W, which includes prairie and canyon heads along Van Bremer Arroyo. Most of the homesteaders who obtained title to their land in the 1920s left the same decade, selling out to the few large ranches that evolved, those of the Arnet family, Julius Gunter of Brown's Sheep Camp, and Glen "Bull" Watkins.

Case Study – Community of Simpson

The community of Simpson grew near the railroad siding of that name in T29S R60W. It was on the land that comprises the west edge of the PCMS Cantonment. Tract Books (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a), which show the date when each parcel was claimed, as well as the date when final proof was submitted to the GLO, reveal that the earliest claim in the Simpson area was made in February 1915, and most claims made prior to December 1916, when the new SRHA allowed for 640 ac claims. Local residents claimed 320 ac homesteads, as shown earlier in this report in Figure E2-30. The average date of patent issuance is 1922. Although the land law at the time allowed a homesteader to prove up a claim after 3 years residency, it took these settlers 4 years and 9 months to complete the process on average, given the Tract Book records. There were 3 claims at Simpson, which were proven up in less than 3 years—those of Benton Wormington, Ray Hart, and Ira Tomlinson. The patents for these homesteads could illuminate the reason for this. Among other PCMS patents examined, individuals who proved up their land in less than 3 years did so because they received credit for military service, or had taken up an earlier claim and relinquished it, but were still given credit for the earlier residency.

Some Simpson residents did claim an additional 320 ac of stocking raising land at a later date, but it was not adjacent to their homestead, because land in Simpson had previously been claimed and remained occupied. This phenomenon likely occurred as Simpson residents had different economic opportunities than settlers found farther away from the main transportation corridors. This begs the question, would the residents of Simpson have fared better than other homesteaders when facing drought, depression, and dust?

Was Simpson abandoned after the stock market crash of 1929, and the subsequent drought? Censuses (NARA 2015b) appear to show a relatively stable population. Looking at the 1940 census data, and centering on the census page with the Davidsons, and the pages immediately before and after, the residents listed as landowners who lived near the Simpson siding were:

Lloyd Hall, a single 21-year-old stock ranch manager. Hall likely worked for Frances Rourke, manager of the Rourke Ranch, who is listed on the same page. Hall lived in the same area in 1935, while Frances lived in the same house.

Two James Monroes are listed: one, an 85 year old and retired, the other a 58-year-old ranch laborer working for someone else. Both resided in the same houses as in 1935.

Frank Hils and William Rowe owned stock farms, but lived in a different house in the same area in 1935.

Dora Davidson, William Duggan, Clarence Ford, Paul Henderson, Naro Jones, Henry Martin, Elvin Mason, Guy McDaniel, Joel McNames, Anthony Morris, Fred Munger, Charles Shaffer, Wylie Walling, Thomas Watkins, and John Yhiticaga were listed as farmers of stock farms or ranches on their own accord, and lived in their same house as in 1935. Similarly, Robert Hill was a stockman on a stock ranch on his own account, living in the same house.

Floyd Smith was a truck driver for an oil pipeline, and had lived in his house in 1935.

Paul Johnson and Willie Smith appear as the only landowners who did not live in the immediate area in 1935, but instead had lived in rural Douglas and Otero Counties, Colorado. Both worked their own stock farm in 1940. Paul and his son were from Colorado. Willie and his wife were born in Kentucky and were in their early 60s.

A comparison was made to landowners on the 1930 census, on the 3 pages bracketing the Davidson household. There were renters among residences in 1930 and 1940 that were not evaluated. The results from the 1930 census (NARA 2015b) appear below (Table E2-10) and include the township, range, and section of land owned (a rare find on a census). In some cases the landowners' prior residence can be determined based on the children's birth information.

Table E2-10: 1930 Census Data Showing Some Residents near Simpson/Thatcher

Name	Birthplace	Year	Legal Location	Prior Residence	Simpson Resident
Frank Borne	Wisconsin	1860	T27S R60W, Sec.25	Kansas	No
Fred Chavez	Colorado	1902	T29S R62W, Sec.24	Colorado	No
Charles Davidson	Missouri	1873	T29S R60W, Sec.19	Missouri, 1918	Yes
William Duggan	Nebraska	1877	T29S R61W, Sec.11	Nebraska, 1920	Yes
Clarence Ford	Illinois	1886	T27S R60W, Sec.35	Colorado, 1910	Yes
Simon Gaumer	Illinois	1883	T28S R59W, Sec.30	Colorado, 1917	No
Charles Hall	Colorado	1892	T27S R60W, Sec.24	Colorado	No
Doll and Hils	Germany	1880s	T27S R60W, Sec.28	Germany	Yes
Earl Keith	Nebraska	1898	Thatcher	Nebraska, 1921	No
David McCullum	Missouri	1894	T27S R60W, Sec.15	Oklahoma, 1921	No
Henry Martin	Iowa	1879	T27S R60W, Sec.33	South Dakota, 1910	Yes
James Monroe	Colorado	1882	Thatcher	New Mexico, 1922	Yes
Anthony Morris	Missouri	1893	T27S R60W, Sec.29	Missouri, 1922	Yes
Milton Munger	Illinois	1855	Thatcher	Illinois	Yes
Frank Raymond	Nebraska	1909	T28S R61W, Sec.23	Nebraska	No
Daniel Robertson	Missouri	1874	Thatcher	Missouri	No
Roy Spangler	Missouri	1890	T28S R61W, Sec.31	Missouri	No
Andrew Tyler	Illinois	1859	T27S R61W, Sec.13	Colorado, 1910	No
M. Van Matre	Indiana	1872	T29S R60W, Sec.35	Oklahoma, 1917	No
Wylie Walling	Texas	1873	T29S R60W, Sec.35	Texas, 1910	Yes
Opel Wood	Missouri	1897	Thatcher	Missouri, 1918	No

At least 11 of the 25 landowners who lived near Simpson at the time of the 1940 census had lived there in 1930. Another eight were identified on the 1930 census in either Las Animas or Otero counties, showing little migration during the period.

Looking at the original Simpson patentees, (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b) and the census records of who lived there in 1940 (NARA 2015b), it is apparent that most of the original homesteaders left the area in the 1920s. Only the Davidsons and Wallings held onto their original homesteads. The PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003) and Tract Book records (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a) show that about half of the land on the PCMS portion of Simpson reverted to the County Treasurer or was returned to the government as marginal land, and then later resold. However, those who bought up land from the homesteaders appear to have remained in the area for quite some time. By 1930, the population of Simpson seems to have been relatively stable.

Although this is a small population sample for land tenure consideration, an analysis of these data supports the regional homesteading records, which show that settlement on the Colorado plains was significant in the 1920s, with many new settlers arriving to claim land (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b). However, many of these same homesteaders sold out in the 1920s as well. There were no new landowners settling in the immediate area after 1930, as by this time virtually all of the land had been claimed. Based on census data for Simpson (NARA 2015b), there was not a wholesale abandonment of property after 1930, following the depression and droughts of the Dust Bowl era. The residents of the Simpson/Thatcher area, adjacent to the main transportation routes between Trinidad and the Arkansas River valley, seem to have had sufficient economic opportunities to weather these adverse events. Or conversely, they lacked the resources to move elsewhere and speculated that the community would prosper in the future.

A sampling of land records from three townships in the PCMS Chain of Title (TATC 2003), which represents about a quarter of the total land area on the installation, showed that of patents issued after 1919, over 80% of the landowners left within the decade of the 1920s. While a more detailed analysis is needed, it appears that their land was being acquired by the continually expanding larger ranches. Oral histories relate that some claimants were paid by an employer to patent land for them, notably Adam Arnet (Friedman 1985:229), and others may have been bullied into leaving. When Sam Kitch was offering to purchase a section for $1,000 (Friedman 1985:124), some settlers may have seen this as a financial opportunity.

Egan (2006) details how agricultural practices and drought combined to create the Dust Bowl that affected the Great Plains and southeastern Colorado. One primary driving factor was wheat prices, which rose from 80¢ a bushel in 1910 to a government ensured price of $2 a bushel during World War I. In northern Colorado, $4.15 a bushel was offered in 1917. The new agricultural philosophy of the day was summed up by land speculator Charles Dana Wilber's statement (Greeley Daily Tribune, 26 April 1917:5), "Rain follows the plow." The magical latitude, which received 20 in of rain a year, was moving 18 mi farther west each year, according to the Santa Fe Railroad (Egan 2006:24), as the advance of the railroads and steam engines caused the skies to weep. The Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 created a farmland bank in many small towns which offered 40-year loans at 6% interest. In prior years, banks would not loan to farmers of the dry western plains. The Federal Bureau of Soils proclaimed that, "The soil is the one indestructible, immutable asset that the nation possesses" (Egan 2006:51). Native grasslands were plowed under, and wheat was planted over millions of acres of land.

Settlers moved to the western Great Plains, hoping to become rich on grain harvests. Sadly, removing the sod covering allowed the Central Plains to become a Dust Bowl. Although centered on Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, the Colorado Plains were also adversely affected. By 1930, the war-time embargo had ended, and Russia began to export wheat again, causing prices in the U.S. to plummet (Charleston Daily Mail, 24 November 1930:6). Farms that had been mortgaged to buy new tractors and silos were sold off by the banks.

Plowing the prairie does not appear to have historically occurred on PCMS lands. Of the approximately 50 land patents ordered and analyzed by Stell researchers to date, wheat has not been mentioned as the primary crop planted by homesteaders. Early Hispanic settlers who lived in the Purgatoire River bottom in the 1870s, planted a few acres of corn, oats, wheat, barley, vegetables, and melons (Beshoar 1882). Later settlers planted corn, maize, and milo to use as forage for their animals, as well as some wheat and vegetable crops. Prior to 1916, homesteaders were required to plow and plant 40 ac of their land and attempt to raise crops. The SRHA, approved in December 1916, allowed settlers of some arid western states to claim 640 ac of land and raise livestock rather than crops. Colorado was not initially among these grants, and each homesteader had to petition the GLO for a grazing designation. One look by the agent was likely enough to show him that the magical 20-in rain line had not reached Las Animas County. As homesteader William Bosley (5LA04674) of the Bent Canyon region said in his patent application (NARA 22 April 1922: Bosley LP 16612), "The rainfall is very light during the growing season and the temperatures very hot. Take a lot of bare rocks and they hold the heat, and don't even cool off at night. For this reason, no one in this locality has ever raised a successful crop." By 1919, Bosley had planted only 4 ac in corn, beans, and cane. When asked by the GLO agent why he had not plowed the requisite acreage, Bosley replied "This is purely a grazing country, and the best crop that will ever grow is the native grass. I ask to be excused from plowing any, that I may turn that which I have already plowed back to native grass, if it will ever grow again."

While only far southeastern Colorado was federally designated as part of the Dust Bowl, the conditions affected the rest of the Colorado plains. Roosevelt's Agricultural Adjustment Administration set production quotas for farmers, paying them not to over-plant. Federal farm mortgages were available to some, but marginal lands were bought back by the government and set aside for soil conservation or rangeland. Some of these marginal lands were used to create the Pawnee National Grasslands in northeastern Colorado, and the Comanche National Grasslands, which adjoin the PCMS (Mehls 1984).

E2.2.10.5 Irrigation: From Ditches To Reservoirs

Local settlers focused on the stock-raising industry, recognizing the local soil, terrain, and climate were not conducive to crops. Elsewhere in Colorado, irrigation in the river valleys was used to promote cultivation. In 1874, the Rocky Ford irrigation ditch was built, drawing water from the Arkansas River to irrigate grain, hay, and other forage crops for the cattle. The network of irrigation canals from the river grew, and eventually demand outstripped supply. State water districts were created in 1879 and commissioners divided the available water by seniority. G. W. Swink and Asa Russell had founded the community of Rocky Ford in 1871, and Swink is credited with introducing melon cultivation to the Colorado portion of the Arkansas River valley, and starting the annual Watermelon Day tradition (Smith Farms 2015).

Another locally relevant commercial crop was sugar beets. Studies at the state agricultural college in Fort Collins were conducted between 1870 and 1900, but since the market for beets was out of the state at the time, there was little interest. Then, in 1900, a sugar beet factory was built at Rocky Ford, which fueled beet mania and the construction of factories on the Platte and Arkansas Rivers, and in Grand Junction. By 1910, there were about 100,000 ac of beets planted in the state (Mehls 1984).

The establishment of the sugar beet industry brought an influx of new settlers to southeast Colorado. It also altered the way water was managed. The factories recruited Germans, German-Russians, Russians, and Danes, and members of other ethnic groups willing to do menial work for low wages.

In his discussion of ethnic laborers in Otero County, Summers (1926:6) wrote that the Mexicans were the least accepted group and lived segregated from others. They were usually single men or those who had left families in Mexico and sent wages home. By 1909, an estimated 3,000 Japanese-Americans worked in the fields in Colorado. Though their population remained about the same through 1940, the start of World War II brought Japanese-Americans who voluntarily left the West Coast, welcomed by Colorado Governor Ralph Carr (Maeda 2008). By 1945, their population in the state may have peaked at 11,700 people, before declining when free Japanese-Americans returned home to the West Coast after the War.

Regarding the need for irrigation, the Colorado Plains received much of their rainfall during brief, intense summer thunderstorms. As in other western states, the farmers found a need to store runoff from snowmelt and storms for use during the drier months. Residents of western states pressured Congress for irrigation assistance, and in 1902, the Reclamation Act was passed. This act required that water users repay the government for the construction costs of any projects that benefitted them. The Bureau of Reclamation conducted a study in southeast Colorado in 1936, but construction of the Pueblo Dam and the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project did not begin until 1964, diverting water from the western slope of the state to the plains. In the meantime, the State of Colorado proposed the Caddoa Reservoir Project, later renamed the John Martin Reservoir (Eddy et al. 1982:2), to solve flood and allocation problems on the Arkansas River, with construction of a dam in 1943.

Private funds were also sought to build dams and reservoirs. The Model Land and Irrigation Company was the brainchild of the Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce (circa 1920), which sold shares to 110 stockholders, many of them Trinidad and Denver capitalists, to raise the $700,000 needed to complete a reservoir and ditches. In early 1909, work began on the reservoir (Figure E2-31), which is pictured in a promotional brochure by the company. The town of Model was officially platted in 1913, and improvements included two stores, two churches, a pool hall, ice cream parlor, hotel, telephone office, blacksmith, school, beet dump, grain elevator, and garage. In 1920 the town's population was 100.

Although much of the public land that would be irrigated by the reservoir was claimed in 320-ac parcels under the Desert Land Act (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a), promoters also tried to sell irrigated farm lots (Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce circa 1920). Unfortunately, the reservoir silted in within a few years, and the town of Model was largely abandoned. Several land parcels on the south side of the Hogback on the southwest edge of the PCMS were irrigated by the Model reservoir.

Other irrigation projects were undertaken near what would become the PCMS. The community of Timpas was platted in 1908. The Timpas Creek Reservoir Ditch and Land Company built two reservoirs and nearly 30 mi of ditch between 1908 and 1911, hoping to irrigate 10,000 ac of land (Christman 2011:80–81). In 1920, the town claimed 200 residents, who were served by hotels, garages, a gas station, bank, school, church, café, and pool hall. The Timpas drainage runs from one extreme to the other, either flooding or dry. One reservoir washed out in 1921 and the other in 1936. A similar project was attempted on the Apishapa River. In 1919, 80 residents of White Rock mortgaged their land to the Supreme Camp of American Woodmen (AWSC), an insurance company, in order to raise money for a dam. All went as planned, and in 1922 a successful wheat, corn, and alfalfa harvest occurred. Then, in 1923, hard rains caused the dam to fail and the AWSC foreclosed on 9,925 ac.



Figure E2-31: Las Animas County - Its development and possibilities (Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce, circa 1920, Ephemera, Denver Public Library, Western History Collection)

In the 1910s, irrigated western land was advertised nationally. Abundant and nearly-free government land remained, but the cost of anything with surface water was closer to $40 per ac. Several dams were proposed for the Purgatoire River canyon by private companies who sought to store and sell as a commodity. In order to promote irrigation and industry, the government allowed drainages to be claimed and developed. Homesteaders already present on the land had to be bought out by the large companies to facilitate the transport and movement of the stored water.

In about 1915, civil engineer Adelbert Weiland was hired by the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet and Irrigated Land Company to survey the Purgatoire River and recommend sites for dams to be constructed to supply the Amity Canal at Holly (Weiland 1915). Weiland considered plans for the Mammoth Reservoir at Alfalfa, the Chaquaqua Reservoir at Chaquaqua Canyon, and the Bent & Prowers Reservoir at Higbee. Most of the land at the proposed site of the Mammoth dam and reservoir was privately owned and already irrigated, and would cost the developer a fancy price—$950,000. A survey of this site for a massive dam had been previously commissioned in 1908, and a stream study concluded that the proposed Lake Lucerne would never fill. Figure E2-32 shows the proposed dam site.

The Chaquaqua Dam would create a reservoir 56 ft deep and cost an estimated $855,000. Nearly all of the land near the mouth of the Chaquaqua Canyon had been set aside by the government for a reservoir in September 1903, stopping any further homestead claims (DOI, BLM GLO 2015a). The previously deeded land to be bought out was a mere irrigated 280 ac valued at $5,000. The land had been filed on by the Purgatoire Development Company in 1909, but after they failed to furnish the data required by the U.S. Geological Survey for a reservoir easement,

their application was rejected in 1912. This reservoir could have brought 50,000 ac under irrigation, at the cost of $15 per ac.

The third location for a dam was proposed for the Higbee Basin. This reservoir would cover nearly 5,000 ac of already irrigated land, all of which was privately owned, much by the Prairie Cattle Company. This land would cost at least $40 per ac to purchase, and the cost of the project was estimated at $1,100,000. In addition, because of the broad valley, the reservoir would only be 22 ft deep and much water would be lost to evaporation.

Along the Purgatoire River drainage basin, individuals and ranchers built ditches and reservoirs to collect and direct water. Many early Hispanic homestead patents mention the construction of irrigation ditches on their land. The early settlers in the Hispanic community in Minnie Canyon worked together on a communal ditch in the bottom land of the Purgatoire River. PCMS homesteader Franklin Smith, who patented land in Minnie Canyon in 1913, testified that he farmed in the vicinity of his home for others and worked on the ditch, implying that it still functioned after the great flood of 1904. The Purgatoire River was also used to irrigate land near Higbee, where an earthen dam had been built in the 1860s to force water into a ditch and across the land, which became known as Nine Mile Bottom (Christman 2011:82).

Two of the larger projects that used water collected from the upper Van Bremer drainage basin were the Brown Reservoir and ditch system, and the water supply for the Booster Station, a CIG town. Samuel Brown made a claim for water for Brown Reservoir #1 on the Van Bremer Arroyo in November 1909. Two claimed reservoirs subsequently later washed out (Meeker 1924). As shown in Figure E2-33, Brown hoped to bring rangeland near his sheep camp under irrigation.

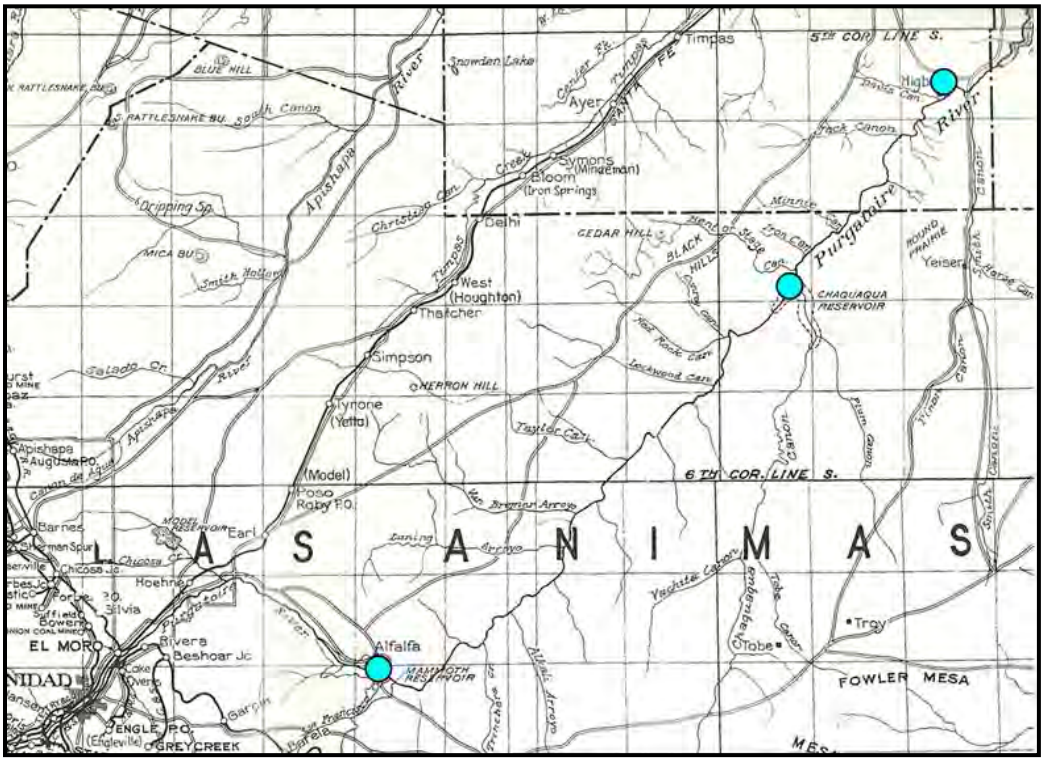


Figure E2-32: Proposed reservoirs on the Purgatoire River included the Mammoth at Alfalfa, the Chaquaqua at Chaquaqua Canyon, and the Bent & Prowers at Higbee, *Adapted from Weiland 1915*



Figure E2-33: GLO Plat Map of T30S R60W, showing Brown Reservoir and Ditches

The Calvin Godman homestead near Van Bremer Arroyo was patented in the early 1920s (NARA 1 August 1922: Godman LP 29490), and then acquired by Adam Arnet in the late 1920s (TATC 2003). The structures present during a recent archaeological survey of site 5LA05823 consisted of at least 10 windmill pads and water supply features with partially buried pipes running towards the Booster Station. The Booster Station community initially pumped its water from the Purgatoire River, and then in 1937, arranged to pump water from this parcel on the Arnet ranch. The water system appears on a 1943 resurvey of the township (DOI, BLM GLO 2015c) (Figure E2-34).

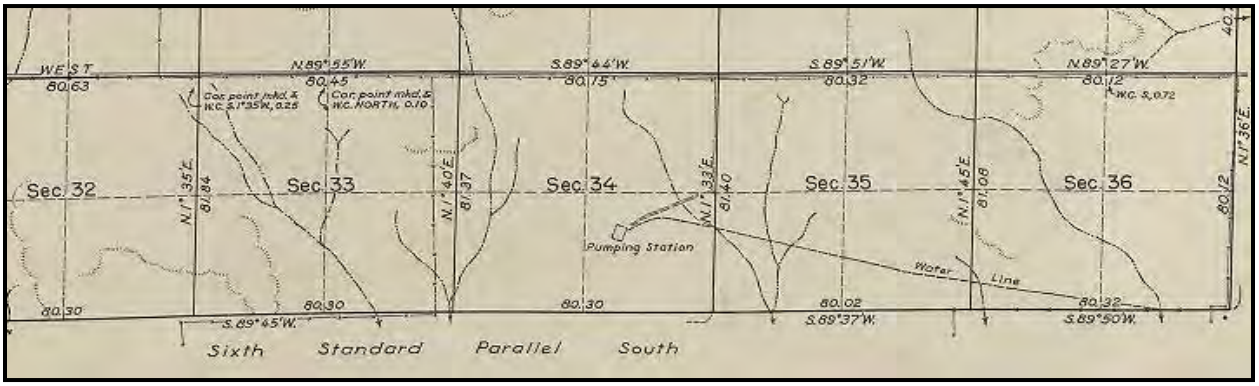


Figure E2-34: 1943 GLO Resurvey of T30S, R59W

E2.2.11 Industry

From a historical perspective, the principal industry on PCMS land has always been ranching, though farming, timber harvest, coal and oil prospecting, helium production, transportation, tourism, and entertainment have all occurred on various scales (Stell 2014). Gold and silver drew many early settlers to the state in the late 1850s, but no precious metals exist in the lower

Purgatoire River region as it generally lacks hard-rock geology. Those unsuccessful at mining often turned to ranching, farming, or commerce, and sometimes, opened a supply store in a mining town.

E2.2.11.1 Commerce

Agricultural pursuits in and around the Purgatoire River region have included home gardens and the larger-scale raising of forage for livestock on individual homesteads. Interestingly, from the substantial body of PCMS cultural resources investigations, there is good archival and archaeological evidence for the local production of moonshine (Loendorf and Clise 1997: Charlie Shehorn and Robert Hill Interviews) during Colorado prohibition, which lasted from 1916 to 1933.

Early historic buildings in southeastern Colorado are largely constructed of adobe, sod, and stone (Carrillo 1990; Friedman 1985:78; Haynes and Bastian 1987), the most readily available materials, with roof beams constructed of timbers, which became scarcer as the largest trees were harvested. With the arrival of the railroad and businesses in Trinidad and La Junta, settlers were able to obtain milled wood to use in construction. Some sought to replace earlier residences with wooden buildings, as this material signified success. As of 2015, there are no known archaeological sites within the PCMS boundary that can be directly attributed to the use of a commercial saw mill, though the modern occupants of site 5LA05827 had a commercial operation (Friedman 1985:175). However, timber cutting sites for the purpose of fence-post procurement are common manifestations and are often attributed to the BLCC workers and a variety of former PCMS residents through time (Friedman 1985:175; Mueller et al. 2012:19). In 1918–1920 within T33S R67W, timber rights on state school land could be purchased for $2.50 per 1,000 ft of timber.

E2.2.11.2 Coal, Steel, And Rock Mining

Given the lack of trees on the plains, a reliable fuel source was needed. While early settlers would have used dried buffalo or cow manure, coal was observed in the sedimentary beds of the Raton Basin. By 1861, Fort Union, New Mexico, obtained coal from the mines in southern Colorado. New markets opened as the railroads became established, and the two industries evolved together. The expansion of the coal mines in southeast Colorado occurred when the steel mills opened in Pueblo, with Colorado Coal and Iron opening a furnace there in 1881. The company merged with Colorado Fuel and Iron (CF&I) in 1892.

Several small-scale coal mining operations have been recorded at the heads of major Purgatoire River canyons during past PCMS archaeological projects. In the area of Welsh Canyon, sites with shafts, adits, and mining artifacts include the Wild Plum Site (5LA06101) (Carrillo et al. 1996; Clark 2003; Corbett 2003) and unnamed cultural resources, 5LA06102 and 5LA06103 (Carrillo et al. 1996). Large vertical shafts dug to provide air to underground features on these sites are 5LA09323 (Owens and Loendorf 2004:534) and 5LA13518.

A coal mine at the head of Minnie Canyon was found on the relinquished homestead of Royden G. Girling (5LA04674). Like the small mines mentioned above, the Girling mine worked thin low-grade coal seams found in the upper transitional beds of the Dakota formation. Thin coal deposits also exist within the lower Greenhorn formation at the western edge of the PCMS. Though more shale-like in composition, the occupants of site 5LA09939 apparently mined this loose and unconsolidated material and stored it in a large pile on site (Owens and Loendorf 2007:32–35).

The reason for the local coal mines remains unknown to archaeologists and historians. Considering those along the Purgatoire River in the PCMS, perhaps there was a ready local

market in the historic community of Bent Canyon or Higbee, as it would not have been feasible to transport the low-grade coal to the larger markets in Trinidad or Walsenburg.

Evidence for limestone and sandstone building block quarrying activities has only been recorded at PCMS sites 5LA02761, 5LA04633, 5LA04635, and 5LA06129, and a historic gravel quarry exists at site 5LA07115.

E2.2.11.3 Oil, Gas, Helium

The 1916 SRHA changed the way land was used and filed upon, creating two estates—the surface resources and the mineral resources underground. Individuals were encouraged to file for oil and gas rights on land and sink exploratory wells, hopefully finding oil, gas, or other valuable resources. Friedman (1985:127) indicates that Pamena Park was the first oil well drilled in the Purgatoire River region. It produced some oil; but when Phillips Petroleum attempted to enlarge the hole with dynamite, production ceased. Phillips attempted to drill for oil in the Black Hills (Rourke Ranch) in 1956, but only encountered water (Friedman 1985:133). No oil production-related archaeological sites have been recorded on the PCMS, though most of the Black Hills region has been surveyed for cultural resources (Owens et al. 2000).

Helium became important during World War I for its use in airships. The buoyant gas occurs naturally, but not in significant quantities. This is because when extracted with other natural gases, it makes up only a small proportion of the volume of the mixture. Economically, the key to obtaining commercial quantities of helium is learning how to concentrate and contain it. Prior to World War I, helium sold for $1,700 per cubic ft, as there was so little available. In response, the U.S. Government sought researchers to design a helium production facility, and in 1918 the Linde Company, with a product of 92.5% pure helium, was contracted to build a plant in Fort Worth, Texas, which produced over 46,000,000 cubic ft of helium before it declined (Nuttall et al. 2012). In 1928, a new plant in Amarillo, Texas, was built to process gas from the Cliffside Field deposits. As of today, helium production is still done through liquefaction, by super-cooling natural gas until most of the other components turn to liquid, leaving the helium behind in gaseous form.

In March 1927, a helium source was discovered locally in Colorado within what is termed the Model Dome (Friedman 1985:128). In past oral history interviews, Beatrice Hill stated that the helium company took over the old BLCC headquarters at Thatcher, and Robert Walling stated that the plant pumped from five wells on the PCMS (Loendorf and Clise 1997). One of the wells is located on the former Milton Washington homestead (5LA05582) and shown on a 1943 dependent resurvey map of T30S R60W (DOI, BLM GLO 2015c). Other helium wells can be found on archaeological sites, 5LA05680 and 5LA05688.

Girdler Corporation, a private company from Louisville, Kentucky, established helium extraction and concentration plants in Dexter, Kansas, and Thatcher in 1927. The low pressure gas collected and processed at Thatcher was said to contain 7% helium, 81% nitrogen, and 14% carbon dioxide. The Girdler plants produced 10,000,000 cubic ft of helium before being acquired by the government in February 1938 (DOI, BLM GLO 2015b). Due to the success of the Amarillo Plant in Texas, wells were capped, and plants were closed and dismantled in the early 1940s.

Another factor that reduced the government's need for helium was the cancellation of the airship program. Numerous accidents on U.S. Navy dirigibles in the 1930s, notably the crash of the U.S.S. Akron in 1933 that took 73 lives, brought the program to an end (Nuttall et al. 2012).

The primary historic employer for natural resource development and procurement in southeast Colorado, CF&I founded 62 company towns and the associated infrastructure. Company towns were either closed, with workers expected to use only the company store, or open, if other towns or large populations of people were close by. Company towns had both good and bad aspects, the worst of which were the labor wars and the Ludlow massacre (Larkin et al. 2003; Walker 2003).

Finding it difficult to hire miners for the dangerous work, and although there were some American-born workers, including African-Americans, CF&I recruited many men from Europe and Mexico. In 1923, there were 258 Italians, 199 Americans, 48 Austrians, 20 Welsh men, 18 Mexicans, and 1 Chinese man employed at CF&I mines in Fremont County (Comden et al. 2013). At the Las Animas County mining town of Ludlow in 1913, 19 different languages were in common use.

PCMS Company Town – Colorado Interstate Gas (CIG) Booster Station

The remnants of one company town currently exist within the boundary of the PCMS. Canyon Station was built by the CIG in 1928 to serve as a booster station for a low pressure natural gas pipeline that stretched from Amarillo to Pueblo (Cummins 2008). The remains of the facility, recorded as archaeological site 5LA04438, are located on the prairie immediately north of the Purgatoire River Canyon between Van Bremer and Taylor Arroyos. The land was initially patented by Charley Jones in 1923 and George Otis in 1924, but each sold to Mary Arnet within a year of receiving the title.

In 1927, the Prairie Oil and Gas Company extracted natural gas from the Texas panhandle and wanted it delivered to the nearest large market, Denver. They partnered with Standard Oil of Colorado (who formed CIG) and other companies to construct a 500 mi-long pipeline with four booster stations located near Bivins, Texas, Clayton, New Mexico, Purgatoire Canyon, Colorado; and Pueblo, Colorado. The Canyon Compressor Station consisted of 16 5-room houses, a recreation hall, a school, a compressor, and other associated buildings. The bunkhouse for single men had a dining hall, which was run by a Mrs. Eden and cost $1.20 a day for room and board.

Tom Cummins started his 42-year-long career with CIG in 1947 and became a resident of Canyon Station with his wife and three children in 1951. They lived there until 1958. In 2003, Tom recalled that the houses at Canyon Station were large and comfortable. The company maintained them well and deducted $22 per month from his paycheck for his house and utilities. There were not enough houses for all of the employees, so they were distributed according to seniority. For entertainment, the residents would meet at one of the houses and play music, but they also had television sets and liked to compare each other's picture quality by the various manufacturers. Activities for the children included birthday parties and Easter egg hunts at Crowder Ranch. Tom also remembered that a school was located at the north entrance to the plant property. It had 8 grades, while he resided at Canyon Station (Tom Cummins to Randy Korgel, letter, 8 November 2003, Canyon Station [5LA04438], Pueblo, Colorado).

Tom was not the only former resident who remembers the school at Canyon Station. In a 1994 interview with Dianna Clise (Loendorf and Clise 1997), Kathy Grimsley Hill said that she lived until the age of 8 or 9 in Big Canyon, and later moved to Booster Station with her parents in the early and mid-1950s. She attended its two-room school, as did Jim and Jack Crowder, Elaine Harris, Wayne and Russell Hawkins, the Kozarts, and Steve Kitz. Mary Ann Arnett Mincic told Ms. Clise that she first went to school in a building on Crowder Ranch, but later attended the Booster Station school, called the Plainview School (Figure E2-35), until she was in the fourth grade. The community school was built by the county and eventually employed two teachers. Through the

school district, the residents of the Booster Station could rent movies and show them for entertainment.



Figure E2-35: Photograph showing children in the CIG pipeline community, main road and Plainview School in background, *photograph courtesy of Tom Cummins*

After her marriage to Charles Mincic in 1948, Mary Ann also lived at Canyon Station from 1949 to 1960 (Loendorf and Clise 1997). She recalled that about 20 families lived in the station. There was a company commissary, which sold groceries and offered delivery; weekly a truck driver could go into town and do shopping for the residents (Friedman 1985:312).

The keeping of livestock is another interesting aspect of Canyon Station as it relates to community sustainability. According to a map of the community Cummins drew for the Army in 2003, cow barns were located in the northwest corner of the station. Cummins recalled that one of the plant superintendents kept milk cows, but sold them when he moved away from the station (Tom Cummins to Randy Korgel, letter, 8 November 2003, Canyon Station [5LA04438], Pueblo, Colorado).

Canyon Station was remembered fondly as a place to live by some of its former residents, but it was also a place to work. The plant was staffed by approximately 23 employees. It was run by a plant superintendent with a senior plant operator, a clerk, a truck driver, a machinist, several maintenance men, and 16 men performing shift work. They worked 3 8-hour shifts per day. Many of the workers came from West Virginia with experience in pipeline construction and stayed to operate the booster stations. Tom Cummins said, "Many had only an 8th grade education or less but were well schooled by experience. Many were foremen, superintendents and managers of the pipeline until they retired." Tom himself retired as a plant superintendent in Laramie, Wyoming (Tom Cummins to Randy Korgel, letter, 8 November 2003, Canyon Station [5LA04438], Pueblo, Colorado).

Today only foundations of company houses and the plant remain (Figure E2-36). Photographs taken in 2007 show only one small standing structure and its associated water tower sitting amid the surrounding foundations (Moody and Owens 2007). The original gas line was closed in 1957,

as it was badly corroded and could not handle the high pressures needed to transport gas. CIG constructed a new gas line across the PCMS in 1964. According to Friedman (1985:136), Canyon Station was dismantled in 1964, and the buildings sold. Charles Mincic, a CIG employee, bought six buildings to place on his wife's (Mary Ann Arnet Mincic) family ranch. In 1963, Tom Dillingham opened negotiations to purchase the 50 ac the town had occupied, but the purchase was not completed until 1965 (Friedman 1985:313).

E2.2.11.4 Urban Development

Company towns, colonies, and planned agricultural communities were established in Colorado over the years for a number of reasons, including the promotion of religious or ethnic freedom as morally pure settlements, and to recruit and house company employees. Perhaps the earliest organized group of settlers was comprised of 250 Germans from Chicago, who established the Colfax colony in the Wet Mountains in 1870 (Turk 1975). They were unprepared for the early frosts, short growing season, and other hardships. Mormons established several settlements in the San Luis Valley in the 1870s and 1880s. The city's website notes that Manassa, a planned community with wide streets and a business district, was founded in 1879. Colorado Springs was founded as a dry town and was advertised abroad as a tourist destination comparable to the Swiss Alps. The Salvation Army set up the model community of Amity east of Lamar in 1898, and 30 poverty stricken families from Iowa and Chicago were recruited (Harpers Weekly, 7 September 1901). It was hoped that the families would find success and happiness as farmers, but the residents lacked experience. Amity also operated an orphanage and hospital.

Another group in search of better opportunities was the African-Americans, who came west after the Civil War. The town of Nicodemus, Kansas, was established in north central Kansas in 1877 and is today a National Historical Site. A group of their descendants purchased land about 6 mi south of Manzanola, Colorado, in 1915 and filed on homesteads. By 1920, the census showed at least 12 African-American families in Otero County (NARA 2015b). This community, known as The Dry (Church et al. 2007:195), has been recorded as a state historic site. These settlers attempted farming, but during the drought of the 1930s, most of the families moved away.

Dearfield, Colorado, was founded in 1910 by Oliver T. Jackson, an African-American Boulder businessman who had filed on homestead land in Weld County. He sought to create an agricultural colony, and 60 families from Chicago and other eastern cities heeded his call. The population of Dearfield reached 700 in 1921, but as crop prices fell after the war, most of these families couldn't make ends meet and left the area. Dearfield has been added to the NRHP, as of August 4, 1995.

In the recent past, the counter-culture artist community of Drop City was formed near Trinidad (Rabbit 1971). Known as the first rural hippie commune, it was founded by college students to create a living example of Drop Art.

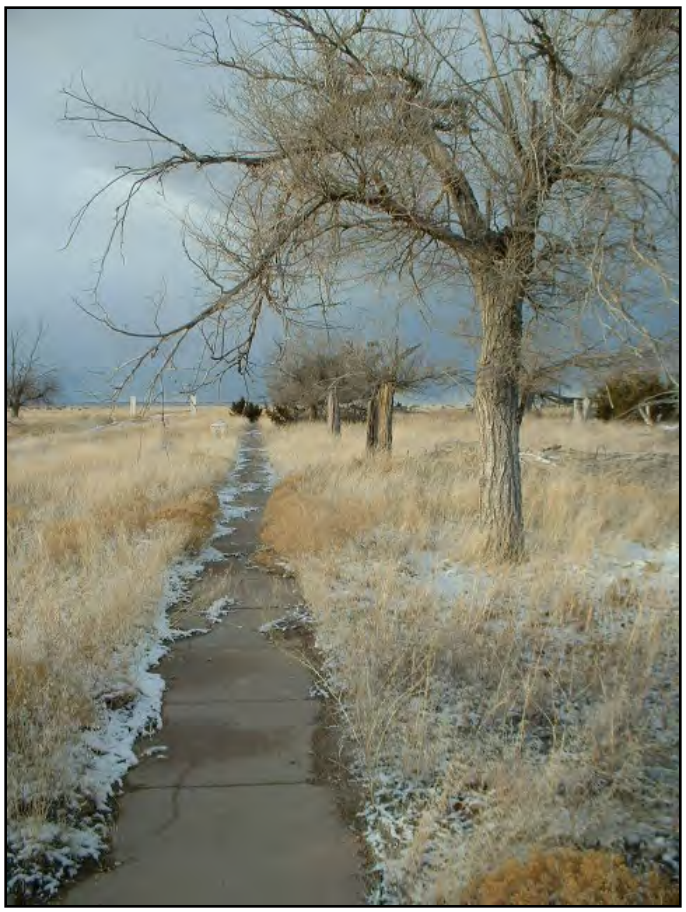


Figure E2-36: CIG pipeline community with view towards school location, *photograph courtesy of Pamela R. Owens*

E2.2.11.5 Tourism

Tourism is a historically lesser known industry that developed in Colorado. It may have commenced with the beginning of commerce on the Santa Fe Trail, when early travel writers submitted stories of the Wild West for publication in eastern newspapers and journals (Stell 2014). A few of these writers passed through the area of the PCMS on stagecoaches, which operated commercially into the 1870s, before railroads became the standard mode of transport. Besides being a vacation destination, the dry air of Colorado and other western states was often promoted for its health benefits for tuberculosis patients. In addition to the larger sanatoriums, landowners might advertise rooms and tents for rent, such as the cottage camp at Tyrone Junction listed in the 1931 Las Animas County directory (Polk 2014). Sites related to this historic contextual event have not yet been recorded at the PCMS.

E2.2.12 Military/Government

The U.S. Government has had a presence in southeast Colorado for nearly 200 years, beginning with the explorations and surveys of General Zebulon Pike and Major Stephen Long in the early 1800s. Hostilities with Native Americans in the fall of 1828 resulted in the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail between Fort Leavenworth and Chouteau's Island in June 1829 (Young 1952:71). In 1846 General Kearny's Army of the West followed the Santa Fe Trail across

Colorado. Forts were established along the main trails being used by merchants and travelers in response to continued conflicts with the Native Americans.

In 1860, Fort Wise, named for a Virginia Governor, was constructed near Bent's New Fort at Big Timbers (Taylor 1971:18). It was renamed Fort Lyon after the start of the Civil War (Taylor 1971:91). The Fort flooded in June 1867 and was relocated about 20 mi upriver to a site near Las Animas. Various cavalry and infantry units were stationed at the new fort and charged with patrolling the trail, escorting stage and mail coaches, and protecting settlers from Indian depredations (Taylor 1971:133). An Army presence in Colorado continued in the 1940s with the establishment of training facilities and prisoner of war camps during World War II, and continues to the present day.

The Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Hewett et al. 1994–2001) provides details of troop movements near or through the area of the PCMS during the Civil War. In August 1862, the 1st Colorado Cavalry and 2nd Colorado Volunteer Infantry stationed at Fort Lyon were assigned duty at Pleasant Valley Camp, midway between Fort Lyon and Fort Union, under orders to protect mail and wagon trains on the Santa Fe Trail. This post, later referred to as Gray's Ranch, responded to reports of Indian attacks at the Purgatoire River in January 1864. They were moved to the Iron Spring Stage Station between July and September in 1864 because of further attacks. On June 3, 1867, three men of Company G 37th Infantry were killed at what was called Pleasant Encampment (Baskin 1881:843). Santa Fe Trail historian Margaret Long, who interviewed area residents, believed there was a fort at the Hole in the Rock Stage Station at Thatcher that was used for protection or by military escorts patrolling the area (Simmons and Jackson 2001:154).

Troops remained stationed at Fort Lyon through the 1870s, and post returns detail unit movements (NARA Adjutant General's Office [AGO] 2002). In September 1872, a mixed band of Indians visited the settlements of Higbee and Cordova Plaza on the Purgatoire River. Juan Cordova "killed a beef for their appeasement," then the Indians continued upriver and raided 32 horses from the George Thompson ranch (Friedman 1985:72). In 1873, companies of the 6th Cavalry were sent to Nine Mile Bottom and Red Rocks to intercept Indians in those areas (NARA AGO 2002). In May 1874, Company H of the 6th Cavalry established a camp on the Purgatoire River midway between Fort Lyon and the Raton Mountains. This camp's exact location is not known. Troubles between the Native Americans and new settlers escalated in the summer of 1874. In July, herders were attacked in Bent Canyon, and cavalry were dispatched in pursuit (Taylor 1971:164). Two 19th Infantry companies were assigned to escort cavalry horses to Trinidad (NARA AGO 2002), and in doing so stopped at the Bent Canyon Stage Station (5LA03179) near the head of Bent Canyon.

Rock art was recorded near the Bent Canyon Stage Station on site 5LA10100 that has been directly tied to the 19th infantry. One panel reads, "Dunne D Co. 19th INF JUL 31, 1874" (Figure E2-37). Company records show that John Dunne was one of 21 soldiers on this escort detail, which was transporting Army horses to Trinidad (Owens 2004). The horses were needed for a campaign in Texas, which became known as the Red River War. This campaign was launched to force the tribes from the Southern Plains onto reservations.

After having traveled about 50 mi from Fort Lyon, with stagnant ponds and no forage en route, the spring at Bent Canyon would have been a welcome relief to the soldiers and their livestock. A few of the soldiers sought out the comfort of the rockshelters and trees along the arroyo, and left their names upon the stones. Besides Dunne's inscription, W. E. Derby and the initials HH were recorded (Owens 2004). These appear to be fellow soldiers.

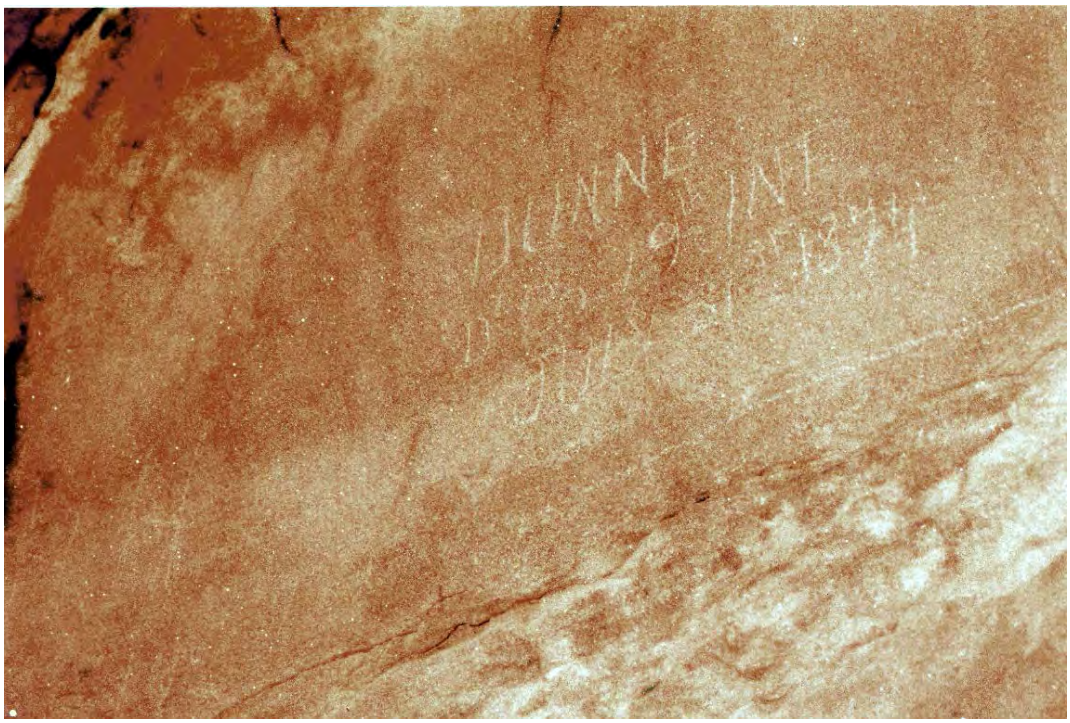


Figure E2-37: Photograph of the Dunne rock art panel at site 5LA10100, *photograph courtesy of Mark Owens*

When the U.S. became involved in World War II, more military facilities were constructed in the state. Over 22,000 ac were leased east of Pueblo to establish the Pueblo Ordnance Depot, which included storage and the infrastructure for a town of 3,000 people. A flight training school was established at La Junta, and portions of the prairie to its south, including part of the PCMS, were used as an aerial gunnery range. The city of Colorado Springs purchased land and donated it to the War Department in 1942, to induce the construction of Camp Carson in El Paso County. It was designated Fort Carson in 1954 (Bennett 1972), and expanded in the 1960s. The PCMS, located 150 mi south of Fort Carson, was added as a training area in the 1980s.

During World War II, internment camps were established across the U.S. to house prisoners of war, mostly Germans and a few Italians, who had been captured in Europe and sent to the U.S., Canada or Australia for holding. There were many smaller branch camps and three large camps in Colorado. Greeley, Trinidad, and Camp Carson housed nearly 9,000 prisoners. The prisoners were employed in many communities doing field work. A relocation camp, known as Camp Amache (Granada War Relocation Center), was built near Granada in far southeastern Colorado (Carrillo et al. 2004). It held Japanese-Americans from the Los Angeles area, who were incarcerated primarily because of their ethnicity.

Military installations in Colorado include: Arapahoe County, Buckley Air Force Base (AFB) in Aurora; Pueblo County, the Pueblo Chemical Depot; and in El Paso County, Fort Carson, Ent AFB, Peterson AFB, Cheyenne Mountain AFB and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), Schriever AFB, and the U.S. Air Force Academy. The city of Colorado Springs reported (Skinner and Peters 2013:234) that over 23% of county employment was with the military.

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APPENDIX F:
LIST OF ALL KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES ON USAG FORT CARSON-MANAGED LANDS (CURRENT AS OF MAY 2019)

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Appendix F: List of All Known Cultural Resources on USAG Fort Carson-Managed Lands

The following tables list all known cultural resources that have been documented on USAG Fort Carson-managed lands. The information contained herein is current as of May 2019. The resources are divided into archaeological resources, historical architectural resources, and paleontological resources for both Fort Carson and the PCMS.

Tables include:

- ⇒ Table F-1: Archaeological Resources Documented on Fort Carson (pp. F-5 to F-91)
- ⇒ Table F-2: Historical Architectural Resources Documented on Fort Carson (pp. F-93 to F-104)
- ⇒ Table F-3: Historic Districts Documented on Fort Carson (pp. F105)
- ⇒ Table F-4: Paleontological Resources Documented on Fort Carson (pp. F-107)
- ⇒ Table F-5: Archaeological Resources Documented on the PCMS (pp. F-109 to F-374)
- ⇒ Table F-6: Historical Architectural Resources Document on the PCMS (pp. F-375 to F-376)
- ⇒ Table F-7: Paleontological resources documented on the PCMS (pp. F-377)

Acronyms used include:

- ⇒ H-S = Historic Archaeological Site
- ⇒ H-I = Historic Isolated Find
- ⇒ M-S = Multicomponent Archaeological Site
- ⇒ M-I = Multicomponent Isolated Find
- ⇒ P-DIS = Prehistoric District
- ⇒ P-S = Prehistoric Archaeological Site
- ⇒ P-I = Prehistoric Isolated Find
- ⇒ U-S = Archaeological Site of Unknown Affiliation
- ⇒ U-I = Isolated Find of Unknown Affiliation

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Table F-1. Archaeological Resources Documented on Fort Carson (current as of May 2019).

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP00007	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP00045	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		32	
5EP00046	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Skeeter Shelter	21	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5EP00047	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		21	
5EP00048	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		23	
5EP00049	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		21	
5EP00050	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		18	Seibert Markers
5EP00051	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rock Art, Prehistoric		18	
5EP00052	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Open Camp	Grasshopper Terrace	18	
5EP00053	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp	The Saddle Site	18	
5EP00054	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00055	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00056	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		18	Seibert Markers; Fence
5EP00057	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00058	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00059	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00060	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00061	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP00062	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		32	
5EP00063	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP00064	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP00065	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP00066	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP00067	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP00068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP00069	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP00070	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		18	
5EP00071	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP00072	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		18	
5EP00073	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Orlando M. Earley Homestead	27	
5EP00074	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP00076	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00084	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		23	
5EP00135	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		4	
5EP00136	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		5	
5EP00137	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		3	
5EP00138	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		3	
5EP00139	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5EP00140	H-S	Not Eligible	Military; Trash Scatter		11	
5EP00141	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		8	
5EP00142	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		18	Seibert Markers
5EP00143	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic		18	Seibert Markers
5EP00144	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Sheltered Lithic; Rock Art, Historic		18	Seibert Markers
5EP00145	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rock Art, Historic		18	Seibert Markers
5EP00146	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP00147	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00148	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5EP00149	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5EP00150	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		24	
5EP00151	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP00152	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		24	
5EP00153	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		25	
5EP00154	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP00156	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP00157	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		Main Post	
5EP00158	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		28	
5EP00159	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP00160	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP00161	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		20	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP00162	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		21	
5EP00163	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		21	
5EP00164	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		21	
5EP00165	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Camp		21	
5EP00335	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		32	
5EP00588	H-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Historic	Henry Harkens Grave	16	Seibert Markers; Fence
5EP00773	P-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Prehistoric	East Fork Red Creek Burial	28	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP00797	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		29	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP00798	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		17	
5EP00799	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		41	
5EP00800	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		41	
5EP00811	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Main Post	
5EP00812	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Main Post	
5EP00813	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00814	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00815	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00816	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP00818	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5EP00882	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		26	
5EP00883	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		22	
5EP00949	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass		Main Post	
5EP01051	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5EP01052	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01053	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		38	
5EP01054	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass		33	
5EP01055	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01056	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		38	
5EP01064	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Camp Red Devil	
5EP01065	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01066	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01067	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01069	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01070	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01071	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01072	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01073	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01074	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		5	
5EP01075	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		5	
5EP01076	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		5	
5EP01077	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP01078	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP01079	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP01080	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Burial, Prehistoric	The Winterfat Site	13	Seibert Markers
5EP01081	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5EP01082	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage/Biface/Metate		29	
5EP01083	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point/Utilized Flake/Debitage		29	
5EP01084	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		29	
5EP01085	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP01086	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01087	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		29	
5EP01088	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		Bird Farm Recreation Area	
5EP01089	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Bird Farm Recreation Area	
5EP01090	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Bird Farm Recreation Area	
5EP01091	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		20	
5EP01092	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP01093	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01094	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP01095	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5EP01096	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5EP01121	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01122	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01123	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flake		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01177	P-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Prehistoric	East Fork Burial	25	Seibert Markers
5EP01192	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	The Windy Ridge Site	Butts Air Field	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5EP01199	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		6	
5EP01200	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5EP01201	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5EP01202	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01203	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5EP01204	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5EP01205	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Water Control		Main Post	
5EP01206	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		B	
5EP01207	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		33	
5EP01208	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		33	
5EP01209	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		33	
5EP01210	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP01211	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP01212	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP01213	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Isolated Find		33	
5EP01214	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP01215	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP01216	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP01217	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP01218	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP01219	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic	McGlaughlin Homestead	27	
5EP01220	H-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Historic	McGlothlin Grave	27	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP01221	H-S	Not Eligible	Military	World War II POW Camp	Main Post	
5EP01223	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		6	
5EP01224	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5EP01225	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Butts Air Field	
5EP01226	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Butts Air Field	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01227	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Small Impact Area	
5EP01228	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01229	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01230	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flakes		B	
5EP01231	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		B	
5EP01232	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01233	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		33	
5EP01234	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Medicine Bottle		33	
5EP01235	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone Tool		33	
5EP01236	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		33	
5EP01237	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Impact Buffer Zone	
5EP01238	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		Impact Buffer Zone	
5EP01239	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface & Debitage		19	
5EP01240	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		19	
5EP01241	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01242	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01243	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		27	
5EP01339	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		33	
5EP01340	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP01341	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		18	
5EP01342	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP01343	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Feature		18	
5EP01344	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		18	
5EP01345	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		18	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01347	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP01348	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		27	
5EP01349	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP01350	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		18	
5EP01352	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01353	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		18	
5EP01354	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01380	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP01381	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP01669	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01670	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01671	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5EP01672	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		10	
5EP01673	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5EP01674	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01675	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01676	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01677	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01678	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01679	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01680	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01681	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01682	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01683	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01684	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01685	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01686	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		28	
5EP01687	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01688	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01689	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01690	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01691	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01692	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01693	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01694	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP01695	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01696	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		28	
5EP01697	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01698	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		29	
5EP01699	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01700	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		9	
5EP01701	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		9	
5EP01702	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5EP01703	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5EP01704	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5EP01705	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01706	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01707	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		10	
5EP01708	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01709	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		9	
5EP01710	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate & Debitage		9	
5EP01711	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01712	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01713	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01714	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01715	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		28	
5EP01716	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01717	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		28	
5EP01718	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01719	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01720	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		28	
5EP01721	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01722	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bifacial Core Tool		28	
5EP01723	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		28	
5EP01724	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01725	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate & Retouched/Utilized Flake		28	
5EP01726	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01727	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01728	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01729	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate & Debitage		29	
5EP01737	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture	Red Creek Ranch	29	
5EP01817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		4	
5EP01818	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5EP01819	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01820	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		3	
5EP01821	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5EP01822	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5EP01823	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Ammo Supply Point	
5EP01825	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01827	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5EP01828	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		19	
5EP01829	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5EP01830	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5EP01831	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5EP01832	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5EP01833	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5EP01834	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5EP01835	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5EP01836	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5EP01837	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Haymes Reservoir	
5EP01838	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01839	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Historic Trash		11	
5EP01840	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01841	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		11	
5EP01842	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01843	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01844	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01845	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01846	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01847	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01848	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01849	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5EP01851	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5EP01852	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		24	
5EP01853	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		24	
5EP01854	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		17	
5EP01855	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Scraper		15	
5EP01856	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		15	
5EP01857	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		15	
5EP01858	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		15	
5EP01862	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01864	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Biface		25	
5EP01865	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01866	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		24	
5EP01867	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Haymes Reservoir	
5EP01868	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		25	
5EP01869	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		25	
5EP01870	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP01871	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP01872	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP01873	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP01874	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		29	
5EP01875	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		29	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01876	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP01877	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01878	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01879	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01880	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		B	
5EP01881	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01882	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		B	
5EP01883	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		B	
5EP01886	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5EP01887	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hammerstone		41	
5EP01888	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5EP01889	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5EP01890	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		28	
5EP01891	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01892	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01893	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01894	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		25	
5EP01895	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01896	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01897	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		25	
5EP01898	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01899	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01900	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		25	
5EP01901	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		25	
5EP01902	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01903	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01904	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		25	
5EP01905	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01906	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		28	
5EP01907	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01908	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01909	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01910	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01911	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		30	
5EP01912	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated End Scraper		28	
5EP01913	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		20	
5EP01914	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		24	
5EP01915	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		24	
5EP01916	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP01917	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		20	
5EP01918	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		20	
5EP01919	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		20	
5EP01921	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP01922	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP01923	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP01924	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		21	
5EP01925	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01926	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01927	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01928	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01929	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		23	
5EP01930	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface, Uniface & Debitage		18	
5EP01932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01934	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01936	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		18	
5EP01937	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		18	
5EP01938	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01939	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01940	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01941	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Barbed-wire		18	
5EP01942	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		29	
5EP01943	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		30	
5EP01944	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01945	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01946	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		33	
5EP01947	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01948	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01949	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		32	
5EP01950	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP01951	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP01952	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP01953	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01954	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01955	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01956	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01957	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP01958	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01959	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		27	
5EP01960	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01961	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01962	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		33	
5EP01963	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		33	
5EP01964	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01965	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01966	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		33	
5EP01967	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01968	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01969	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01970	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP01971	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01972	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01974	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		26	
5EP01975	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		26	
5EP01976	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		26	
5EP01977	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		26	
5EP01978	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP01979	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01980	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01981	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	
5EP01982	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		27	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP01983	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01984	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01985	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01986	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01987	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01988	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Large Impact Nondudded Area	
5EP01989	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		22	
5EP01990	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5EP02150	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		26	
5EP02520	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		23	
5EP02521	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		23	
5EP02522	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		9	Seibert Markers; Fence
5EP02523	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5EP02524	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Architectural		9	Seibert Markers; Fence
5EP02525	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		9	
5EP02526	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		23	
5EP02527	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		23	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP02528	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		Impact Buffer Zone	Administrative
5EP02529	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		9	
5EP02530	H-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Rock Alignment / Wall		9	Administrative
5EP02531	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		23	
5EP02532	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		23	
5EP02533	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		23	
5EP02534	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		23	
5EP02535	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		23	
5EP02536	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		22	
5EP02537	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core Tool		23	
5EP02538	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core Tool		Impact Buffer Zone	
5EP02539	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Impact Buffer Zone	
5EP02542	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Rock Alignment / Wall		9	Administrative
5EP02543	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture; Mining/Quarry		9	
5EP02544	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5EP02545	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5EP02546	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		9	
5EP02547	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5EP02548	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		9	
5EP02549	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		9	
5EP02550	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		9	
5EP02551	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		9	
5EP02598	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		37	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP02599	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		37	
5EP02724	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		25	
5EP02726	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		28	
5EP02904	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5EP02905	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		32	
5EP02906	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		32	
5EP02907	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP02908	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP02909	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP02910	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		33	
5EP02911	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Foxtrot Shelter	33	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP02912	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP02913	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP02914	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP02915	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		18	
5EP02916	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02917	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02918	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02919	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02920	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02921	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		Turkey Creek Complex	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP02922	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP02923	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP02924	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		33	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP02925	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP02926	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		33	
5EP02927	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5EP02928	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02929	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02930	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02931	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP02932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP02933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP02934	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP02936	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP02937	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02938	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5EP02939	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02940	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02941	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02942	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP02943	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02944	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP02945	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02946	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02947	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02948	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02949	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02950	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02951	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP02952	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP02953	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP02954	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5EP02955	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		33	
5EP03324	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5EP03325	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5EP03326	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5EP03327	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5EP03328	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5EP03329	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		35	
5EP03518	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		36	
5EP03519	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP03520	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		24	
5EP03521	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		24	
5EP03522	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		18	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP03523	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		18	
5EP03524	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		18	
5EP03531	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		28	
5EP03532	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		20	
5EP03533	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		21	
5EP03534	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		34	
5EP03535	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		34	
5EP03536	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		34	
5EP03543	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		Main Post	
5EP03730	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		23	
5EP03731	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		22	
5EP03732	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP03733	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP03734	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP03735	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		27	
5EP03736	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP03737	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP03738	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		27	
5EP03739	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture; Open Architectural		27	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP03740	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP03741	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		34	
5EP03742	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		35	
5EP03743	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		23	
5EP03744	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		23	
5EP03745	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		23	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP03746	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		27	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP03747	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		27	
5EP03748	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		27	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP03749	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		19	
5EP03945	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		27	
5EP03950	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5EP04480	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		22	
5EP04481	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP04482	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP04483	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP04484	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		27	
5EP04485	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP04486	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP04487	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		22	
5EP04488	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		23	
5EP04489	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		32	
5EP04490	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP04491	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP04492	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		32	
5EP04685	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP04686	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP04687	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP04989	P-S	Not Eligible	Kill Site	The Morgan Site	Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP04990	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP04991	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP04992	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		24	
5EP04993	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5EP04994	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5EP04995	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		5	
5EP04996	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP04997	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		17	
5EP04998	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		16	
5EP04999	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		17	
5EP05000	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		17	
5EP05001	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05002	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05003	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05004	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05005	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		24	
5EP05006	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05007	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Rock Art, Historic; Rock Art, Prehistoric		16	Administrative
5EP05008	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Haymes Reservoir	
5EP05009	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated End Scraper		Haymes Reservoir	
5EP05010	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5EP05011	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP05012	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP05013	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP05014	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP05015	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		25	
5EP05016	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		21	
5EP05017	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		30	
5EP05018	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP05019	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rock Art, Historic		30	
5EP05020	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP05021	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		31	
5EP05022	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP05023	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP05024	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05025	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05026	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05027	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05028	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		36	
5EP05836	H-S	Eligible	Rural Agriculture		Turkey Creek Complex	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP05837	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05838	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05839	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5EP05840	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		Camp Falcon	
5EP05841	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		32	
5EP05842	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		32	
5EP05843	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		32	
5EP05844	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		32	
5EP05845	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		32	
5EP05846	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		32	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP05847	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP05848	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP05898	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP05899	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		18	
5EP05900	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Project Point		19	
5EP05901	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP05902	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP05903	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		25	
5EP05904	M-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP05905	M-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP05906	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP05907	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		18	
5EP05908	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		18	
5EP05909	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05910	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		25	
5EP05911	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05912	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05913	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP05914	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		25	
5EP05915	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		28	
5EP05932	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		18	
5EP05933	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP05934	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP05935	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		17	
5EP05936	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP05937	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP05938	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP05940	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP05941	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		25	
5EP05942	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		Turkey Creek Complex	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP05943	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP05944	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		18	Seibert Markers
5EP05945	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP05946	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		16	
5EP05947	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		17	
5EP05948	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		17	
5EP05949	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		17	
5EP05950	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle		17	
5EP05953	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		17	
5EP05954	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		19	
5EP05955	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP05956	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP05957	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP05958	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		17	
5EP05959	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP05960	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP05973	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		17	
5EP05974	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	The Circle Site	17	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP05975	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		24	
5EP05976	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated End Scraper		24	
5EP05977	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		18	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5EP05978	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		24	
5EP05979	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP05980	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP05981	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		25	
5EP05982	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		20	
5EP05983	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Non-bipolar Core		18	
5EP05984	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		20	
5EP05985	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		20	
5EP05986	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		24	
5EP05987	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		18	
5EP05988	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		20	
5EP05989	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Non-bipolar Core		18	
5EP05990	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		18	
5EP05994	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hafted Bifacial Knife		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP05995	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		18	
5EP05996	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP05998	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP05999	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP06000	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated End / Side Scraper		17	
5EP06001	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP06002	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06003	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		18	Seibert Markers
5EP06005	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP06007	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		18	Seibert Markers
5EP06008	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		18	
5EP06009	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP06010	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06011	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06012	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Non-bipolar Core		18	
5EP06013	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP06014	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		20	
5EP06015	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		20	
5EP06016	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		18	Seibert Markers
5EP06018	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06019	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP06020	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06021	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP06022	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP06023	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP06024	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5EP06025	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5EP06026	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		18	
5EP06027	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06028	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06029	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP06030	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		19	
5EP06037	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Finish		17	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06038	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		17	
5EP06048	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP06049	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		20	
5EP06050	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP06051	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		24	
5EP06052	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		36	
5EP06053	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06054	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		18	
5EP06055	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP06056	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		18	
5EP06057	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06058	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06059	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		18	
5EP06060	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		18	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP06061	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		18	
5EP06062	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06063	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06064	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		18	
5EP06065	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06066	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06067	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		18	
5EP06068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP06069	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		18	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06070	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06071	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Isolated Find		18	
5EP06072	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		18	
5EP06130	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		18	
5EP06131	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		18	
5EP06132	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		18	
5EP06133	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06134	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06135	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06136	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06137	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06138	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06139	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		18	
5EP06140	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP06141	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06142	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Feature - Bedrock Metate		18	
5EP06143	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06144	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06145	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP06146	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		18	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06147	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06148	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		18	
5EP06149	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06150	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		18	
5EP06151	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		18	
5EP06152	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06153	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP06154	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06161	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06162	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06163	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06164	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06165	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06166	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06167	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06168	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP06169	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06170	H-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Historic		Turkey Creek Complex	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06172	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chert Knife		17	
5EP06173	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06174	M-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter; Isolated Find		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06175	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06176	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06177	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		Turkey Creek Complex	
5EP06178	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5EP06179	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		7	
5EP06180	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		Impact Buffer Zone	Administrative
5EP06181	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5EP06182	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5EP06183	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		20	
5EP06184	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5EP06185	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5EP06186	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		24	
5EP06187	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP06188	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP06189	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		31	
5EP06190	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		21	
5EP06191	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5EP06192	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		25	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06193	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Small Impact Area	
5EP06194	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP06195	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP06196	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		25	
5EP06197	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		21	
5EP06198	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		21	
5EP06201	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5EP06202	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		20	
5EP06203	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		20	
5EP06209	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		24	
5EP06587	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		20	
5EP06594	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wooden Box		20	
5EP06616	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		20	
5EP06618	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		13	Seibert Markers
5EP06620	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		28	
5EP06621	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP06622	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP06623	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		28	
5EP06627	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		9	
5EP06628	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		9	
5EP06629	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		16	
5EP06630	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Tested Cobble		16	
5EP06631	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5EP06632	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		16	
5EP06635	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		9	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP06636	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP06637	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		29	
5EP06638	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		29	
5EP06639	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		28	
5EP06642	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		30	
5EP06643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		30	
5EP06644	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		30	
5EP06645	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP07582	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP07583	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		9	
5EP07584	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		9	
5EP07585	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP07586	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP07587	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		28	
5EP07588	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP07589	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		9	Seibert Markers
5EP07590	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		9	
5EP07591	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		9	
5EP07595	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		31	
5EP07596	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		31	
5EP07597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5EP07600	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP07601	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5EP07602	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		28	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5EP07603	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		30	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5EP07604	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		32	
5EP07605	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		31	
5EP07606	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		30	
5EP07652	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP07653	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		30	
5EP07654	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		28	
5EP07655	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		30	
5EP07656	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		41	
5EP07657	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5EP07659	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5EP07660	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5EP07661	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		9	
5EP07666	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5EP07667	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		9	
5EP07668	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		9	
5FN00086	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		41	
5FN00087	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric		41	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5FN00179	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		56	
5FN00180	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		56	
5FN00181	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture; Rock Art, Prehistoric		56	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN00290	M-S	Eligible	Rural Agriculture; Open Camp		56	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN00291	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		56	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN00292	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		56	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN00294	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		42	
5FN00295	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		42	
5FN00496	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		42	
5FN00497	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN00498	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN00499	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN00500	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN00501	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN00502	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN00503	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN00504	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		41	
5FN00505	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		41	Seibert Markers
5FN00728	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		42	
5FN00729	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN00730	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN00731	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		42	
5FN00732	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragments		42	
5FN00733	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00734	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00735	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00736	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00737	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		42	
5FN00929	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		42	
5FN00930	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN00931	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN00932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		42	
5FN00933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00934	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		42	
5FN00935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00936	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Historic Trash		42	
5FN00937	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN00983	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		42	
5FN01069	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5FN01070	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		28	
5FN01132	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		56	
5FN01138	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN01139	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN01140	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN01141	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN01144	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN01145	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01146	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		42	
5FN01147	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01148	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01149	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Insulator Fragment		42	
5FN01150	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		42	
5FN01151	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01152	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01153	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01154	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		41	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN01155	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01156	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		41	
5FN01157	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		41	
5FN01158	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01159	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01160	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01161	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01162	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01163	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01164	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01165	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01167	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01168	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01547	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		42	
5FN01578	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN01579	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		41	
5FN01580	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN01581	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01582	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN01583	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01584	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01585	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN01586	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN01588	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN01589	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01590	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		42	
5FN01591	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01592	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Transportation	Gilligan's Island	41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN01593	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		41	
5FN01594	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		41	
5FN01595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01596	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01598	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01599	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		41	
5FN01600	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		41	
5FN01601	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01602	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01604	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		41	
5FN01605	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01606	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle		41	
5FN01607	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01608	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		41	
5FN01609	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01610	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01611	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5FN01612	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		42	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN01613	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		42	
5FN01614	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		41	
5FN01615	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		41	
5FN01824	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		56	
5FN01872	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		56	
5FN01873	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		56	
5FN01874	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		41	
5FN01875	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		56	
5FN01876	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Sheltered Camp		41	
5FN01887	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5FN01888	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage & Historic Trash		41	
5FN01889	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		41	
5FN01890	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		41	
5FN01891	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN01892	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01893	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01894	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		41	
5FN01895	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		41	
5FN01896	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN01897	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN01898	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		56	
5FN01899	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		42	
5FN01900	H-S	Not Eligible	Transportation; Rural Agriculture		42	
5FN01901	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		42	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN01902	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		42	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5FN01903	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN01904	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		41	
5FN01905	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02867	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN02868	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02869	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		41	
5FN02870	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		41	
5FN02871	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02872	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN02873	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02874	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		41	
5FN02875	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02876	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02877	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5FN02878	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02879	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		41	
5FN02881	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		41	
5FN02882	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Drop		41	
5FN02883	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN02884	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		41	
5FN02885	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5FN02886	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		41	
5FN02887	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		41	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5FN02888	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5FN02889	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		41	
5FN02891	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		41	
5PE00008	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Don't Destroy Deer Shelter	RNG143	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00052	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		38	
5PE00054	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		38	
5PE00056	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural	Avery Ranch Site; Wand Site	38	
5PE00057	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		38	
5PE00058	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Circle Site	45	Seibert Markers
5PE00060	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric		RNG143	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00062	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Sheltered Lithic	Renaud's Shelter	45	Seibert Markers
5PE00063	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		52	Seibert Markers; Protection Fence
5PE00064	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Camp	Andrews Homestead	RNG143	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5PE00092	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00093	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture	The Map Site	38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5PE00094	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	
5PE00095	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rock Art, Prehistoric	Dockum Homestead	45	
5PE00308	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		RNG143	
5PE00309	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		RNG143	
5PE00310	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		RNG143	
5PE00311	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		RNG143	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00312	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE00313	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE00314	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		50	
5PE00315	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		50	
5PE00316	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		52	
5PE00317	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		52	
5PE00318	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		52	
5PE00319	M-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry; Open Lithic	Colorado Clay Company Mine	45	
5PE00321	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	Seibert Markers; Protection Fence; Terrain
5PE00322	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Water Control		54	
5PE00323	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		55	
5PE00324	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE00325	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		55	
5PE00326	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Isolated Find	Site of Many Loci	55	Seibert Markers
5PE00327	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		55	
5PE00328	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		55	
5PE00329	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE00331	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		RNG143	
5PE00332	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		45	
5PE00333	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE00334	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00336	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	
5PE00337	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00338	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Open Architectural		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00339	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	
5PE00340	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE00341	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Open Camp; Sheltered Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00342	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		45	
5PE00343	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		54	
5PE00344	H-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Historic; Homestead	Wilber Rowe Diede Burial	53	Seibert Markers
5PE00345	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		55	
5PE00346	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE00347	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE00348	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE00352	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE00353	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		55	
5PE00354	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		44	
5PE00355	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		44	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00356	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		43	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00357	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		43	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00359	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rock Art, Historic		43	
5PE00361	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		43	
5PE00362	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		45	
5PE00363	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00364	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00365	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE00366	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00367	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		45	
5PE00368	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00369	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		32	
5PE00370	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		41	
5PE00371	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00461	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers; Fence
5PE00462	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE00619	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		41	
5PE00620	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		42	
5PE00621	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		42	
5PE00622	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		42	
5PE00623	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	The Buried Site	41	
5PE00624	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		41	
5PE00625	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE00626	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		43	
5PE00627	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		43	
5PE00628	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE00629	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE00630	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE00631	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		41	
5PE00632	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		42	
5PE00633	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragment		42	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00638	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		RNG143	
5PE00639	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00640	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00641	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00642	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00643	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		RNG143	
5PE00644	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		RNG143	
5PE00645	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		RNG143	
5PE00646	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		RNG143	
5PE00648	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Recon John	38	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00649	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Marys Fort	RNG143	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5PE00650	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		RNG143	
5PE00651	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		RNG143	
5PE00653	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		RNG143	
5PE00655	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00656	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00657	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		RNG143	
5PE00658	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00659	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00660	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		RNG143	
5PE00661	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		RNG143	
5PE00662	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00663	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00664	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00665	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Sheltered Camp		38	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00666	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	Administrative
5PE00667	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	Administrative
5PE00668	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00669	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		RNG143	
5PE00670	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		RNG143	
5PE00671	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Obsidian Blade		RNG143	
5PE00672	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		RNG143	
5PE00673	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00674	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		RNG143	
5PE00675	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE00738	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5PE00739	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		45	
5PE00740	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Unclassified Site		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00741	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		45	
5PE00742	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		45	
5PE00743	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00744	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00745	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00746	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		45	
5PE00747	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00750	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00751	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE00752	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		45	
5PE00753	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00754	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00755	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		45	
5PE00756	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00757	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00758	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00759	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE00760	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00763	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		46	
5PE00764	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		46	
5PE00765	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		46	
5PE00793	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Mining/Quarry; Transportation	Stone City	45	Administrative
5PE00796	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00811	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		46	
5PE00832	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00833	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		45	
5PE00834	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	
5PE00835	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00836	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00837	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00838	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00839	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5PE00840	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00841	M-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter; Isolated Find		45	
5PE00842	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Lithic		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00843	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00844	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		52	
5PE00845	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		RNG143	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00846	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		45	
5PE00847	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00848	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00849	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00850	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Homestead; Open Camp; Rock Art, Historic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5PE00851	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00852	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00853	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00854	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE00855	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE00856	M-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		45	
5PE00857	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00858	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Camp		38	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00859	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00860	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00861	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE00862	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00863	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		45	
5PE00864	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00866	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Unclassified Site		38	
5PE00867	M-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture; Isolated Find		38	
5PE00868	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Ocean Vista	38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5PE00869	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE00870	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE00871	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00872	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00873	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		38	
5PE00874	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00875	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00876	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00877	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		38	
5PE00878	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00879	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00880	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00881	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00882	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00883	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00884	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Camp		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00886	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	McConnel House	38	
5PE00887	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Isolated Find		38	
5PE00888	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Architectural		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00889	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Sullivan Butte	38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00890	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	The Saddle Site	38	
5PE00892	H-S	No Official Concurrence	Mining/Quarry		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00893	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Lithic		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00894	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		38	Seibert Markers
5PE00895	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Sullivan Shelter	38	
5PE00896	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Water Control		38	
5PE00897	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5PE00898	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5PE00899	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	
5PE00900	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		38	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00901	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00902	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00903	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rock Art, Historic		38	
5PE00904	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Woodbine Shelter	38	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE00905	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00906	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00907	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Homestead; Water Control; Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00909	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		38	
5PE00910	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic	Gooseberry Shelter	38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00911	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00912	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00913	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		38	
5PE00914	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00915	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00916	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00917	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00918	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		38	
5PE00919	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00920	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00921	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00922	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00925	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE00926	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Susie's Place West	45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE00927	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture; Transportation		RNG143	
5PE00928	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00929	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00930	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00931	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		45	
5PE00933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00934	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		45	
5PE00936	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00937	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00938	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragment		52	
5PE00939	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate		45	
5PE00940	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle		45	
5PE00941	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		RNG143	
5PE00942	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		45	
5PE00943	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00944	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00945	H-S	Needs Data	Trash Scatter		45	Administrative
5PE00946	H-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Rock Alignment / Wall		45	Administrative
5PE00947	H-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Rock Alignment / Wall		45	Administrative
5PE00948	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE00949	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface, Debitage, Mano		45	
5PE00950	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00951	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE00952	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		45	Administrative

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00953	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00954	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00955	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		39	
5PE00956	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		45	
5PE00957	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE00958	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE00959	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00960	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		38	Administrative
5PE00961	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		RNG143	
5PE00962	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		RNG143	
5PE00963	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		RNG143	
5PE00964	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00965	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Historic & Prehistoric Ceramics		38	
5PE00966	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00967	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Tin Cans		38	
5PE00968	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		38	
5PE00969	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00970	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00971	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00972	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		38	
5PE00973	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00975	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00976	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00977	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00978	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE00979	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		38	
5PE00980	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00981	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00982	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00983	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00984	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00985	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00988	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		38	
5PE00989	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00990	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		38	
5PE00991	H-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		38	Administrative
5PE00992	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Prospect Quarry Pit		38	
5PE00993	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		38	
5PE00994	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE00996	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Bedrock Metate		45	Administrative
5PE00997	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE00998	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Bedrock Metate, Retouched/Utilized Flake, Debitage		45	Administrative
5PE00999	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01000	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01001	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Bedrock Metate		45	Administrative
5PE01002	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01003	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Wall & Corn Cob Fragment		38	Administrative
5PE01007	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01008	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01009	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01010	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		38	
5PE01011	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		38	
5PE01012	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		38	
5PE01013	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		38	
5PE01014	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		38	
5PE01015	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flakes		38	
5PE01016	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01017	M-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Historic Rock Art & Prehistoric Debitage		38	Administrative
5PE01018	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01019	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01026	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01027	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01028	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		45	
5PE01029	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	
5PE01030	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01031	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01032	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	
5PE01033	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01034	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01035	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	
5PE01036	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01037	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		45	
5PE01038	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01039	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE01040	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter; Water Control		41	
5PE01041	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE01042	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		41	
5PE01043	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		41	
5PE01044	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		40	
5PE01045	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE01046	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural	Roadrunner Site	40	
5PE01047	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp	The Snipe Site	41	
5PE01048	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		41	
5PE01049	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		41	
5PE01050	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		41	
5PE01051	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		40	
5PE01053	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE01054	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Camp Red Devil	
5PE01055	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE01056	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01057	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01058	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Isolated Find		45	
5PE01059	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01060	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01061	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01062	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE01063	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		45	
5PE01064	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01065	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01066	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01067	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01069	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper & Debitage		41	
5PE01070	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01071	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01072	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake & Debitage		41	
5PE01073	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01074	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Juniper & Barbed Wire Fence		41	
5PE01075	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake, Slab Metate, Biface & Debitage		41	
5PE01076	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01077	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake & Core		41	
5PE01078	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		41	
5PE01079	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE01080	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		40	
5PE01081	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Juniper & Barbed Wire Fence		40	
5PE01082	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter(s) with Tool Grooves		40	
5PE01083	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate & Retouched / Utilized Flake		40	
5PE01084	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Insulator Fragments		40	
5PE01085	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Tool Grooves		40	
5PE01086	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Juniper, Rock & Barbed Wire Fence		40	
5PE01087	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		41	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01088	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		41	
5PE01089	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Tool Grooves		41	
5PE01090	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate & Slab Metate		41	
5PE01091	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface, Two Retouched / Utilized Flakes, & 1 Flake		41	
5PE01092	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Two Retouched / Utilized Flakes & Debitage		41	
5PE01093	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Tool Grooves		41	
5PE01094	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01095	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01096	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01097	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		40	
5PE01098	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano & Debitage		Camp Red Devil	
5PE01099	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		48	
5PE01100	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		45	
5PE01101	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		45	
5PE01102	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		45	
5PE01103	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01104	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		45	
5PE01105	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01106	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01107	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01108	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE01109	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01110	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01111	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01112	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		44	
5PE01114	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01115	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01116	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01117	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		45	
5PE01118	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Stove Part & Aqua Glass Fragments		45	
5PE01119	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	Administrative
5PE01120	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Butler Site	45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE01126	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Transportation		45	
5PE01327	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE01328	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE01329	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		51	
5PE01330	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Eden Point Base		48	
5PE01331	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		50	
5PE01332	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		49	
5PE01333	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		49	
5PE01334	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		49	
5PE01335	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		49	
5PE01336	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		52	
5PE01337	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		52	
5PE01338	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Neck		52	
5PE01339	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01340	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01341	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Neck		RNG123	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01343	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper & Debitage		45	
5PE01344	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		45	
5PE01345	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		54	
5PE01346	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		40	
5PE01347	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		56	
5PE01348	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		50	
5PE01349	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lithic Scatter		55	
5PE01350	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		55	
5PE01351	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		45	
5PE01353	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Shotgun Shell		55	
5PE01354	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		52	
5PE01355	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Elephant Toy		55	
5PE01356	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Shotgun Shell		55	
5PE01357	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		45	
5PE01358	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated .44 Caliber Cartridge		RNG143	
5PE01359	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cow Bell		RNG143	
5PE01363	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE01364	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		RNG143	
5PE01365	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01366	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01367	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		45	
5PE01368	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Eden Projectile Point		54	
5PE01369	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flake		53 Off Limits	
5PE01370	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		53 Off Limits	
5PE01371	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		53 Off Limits	
5PE01372	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Neck		55	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01373	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		55	
5PE01374	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Insulator		55	
5PE01375	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		55	
5PE01376	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		55	
5PE01377	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Manos & Debitage		45	
5PE01378	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		55	
5PE01379	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		45	
5PE01380	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		55	
5PE01381	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		55	
5PE01382	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		44	
5PE01383	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		44	
5PE01384	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		44	
5PE01385	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		44	
5PE01386	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		43	
5PE01387	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		43	Administrative
5PE01388	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		43	Administrative
5PE01389	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		43	Administrative
5PE01390	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		43	
5PE01391	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE01392	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Automobile Body		43	
5PE01393	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE01394	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Pendant		43	
5PE01395	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		43	
5PE01396	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Corn Cob		45	
5PE01397	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01398	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01399	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01400	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01401	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01402	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01403	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01404	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01405	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01406	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flakes		45	
5PE01407	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		45	
5PE01408	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01409	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Quarrying Tools		45	
5PE01410	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01411	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flake		40	
5PE01412	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01413	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		45	Administrative
5PE01415	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01416	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01417	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bifaces, Core, & Debitage		45	
5PE01418	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01419	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01420	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01421	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE01422	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		31	
5PE01423	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01424	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Harness Buckle		38	
5PE01425	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01426	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01427	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE01428	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01429	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flake		41	
5PE01430	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE01431	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & Flake		41	
5PE01432	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Kulbeth Site	48	
5PE01433	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		48	
5PE01434	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		48	
5PE01435	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cores & Debitage		48	
5PE01436	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		48	
5PE01437	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Barbed Wire		54	
5PE01438	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		55	
5PE01439	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Solder Dot Cans & Bottles		RNG143	
5PE01440	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment		RNG143	
5PE01441	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Bottle Base		RNG143	
5PE01442	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Bottle Fragment		RNG143	
5PE01443	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass, Ceramic Plate, Metal Scraps		RNG143	
5PE01444	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Bottles, Ceramic Toy, Solder Dot Can, Metal Scraps		RNG143	
5PE01445	H-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Corral		RNG143	Administrative
5PE01446	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Bottle Fragments		RNG143	
5PE01447	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Medicine Bottle		RNG143	
5PE01448	H-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Corral		RNG143	Administrative

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01467	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE01567	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		RNG145	
5PE01568	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		RNG145	
5PE01569	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		47	
5PE01570	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01571	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		52	
5PE01572	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rock Art, Historic; Prehistoric Isolated Find		52	
5PE01574	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		52	
5PE01575	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		52	
5PE01576	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		39	
5PE01577	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		39	
5PE01578	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		39	
5PE01579	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01580	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01581	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01582	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01583	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01584	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		45	
5PE01585	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01586	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01587	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01588	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Fence
5PE01589	H-S	Not Eligible	Recreational	Colorado School of Mines Summer Camp	RNG145	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01590	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture; Water Control		RNG145	
5PE01591	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		46	
5PE01592	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		46	
5PE01593	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		46	
5PE01594	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		46	
5PE01595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		RNG145	
5PE01596	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01598	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		45	
5PE01599	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01600	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		45	
5PE01601	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01602	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01603	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE01604	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		39	
5PE01605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01606	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		39	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE01607	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		39	Seibert Markers
5PE01608	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01609	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01610	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE01611	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE01612	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass Fragments		RNG145	
5PE01613	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		47	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01614	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		RNG145	
5PE01615	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass Neck		RNG145	
5PE01616	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		50	
5PE01617	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		50	
5PE01618	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		52	
5PE01619	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass Fragments		52	
5PE01620	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		52	
5PE01621	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		52	
5PE01622	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		52	
5PE01623	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		52	
5PE01624	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		51	
5PE01625	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01626	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		45	
5PE01627	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01628	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01629	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01630	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01631	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01632	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		45	
5PE01633	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01634	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		45	
5PE01635	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01636	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01637	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01638	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01639	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragments		RNG145	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01640	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		RNG145	
5PE01641	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated 1917 Dime		45	
5PE01642	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		45	
5PE01643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01644	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Crockery Sherds		45	
5PE01645	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01646	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01647	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass Fragments		RNG145	
5PE01648	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass Fragment		46	
5PE01649	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		46	
5PE01650	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01651	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		39	
5PE01652	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01653	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01654	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01655	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01656	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		39	
5PE01657	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01658	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01765	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE01766	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		48	
5PE01784	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		39	
5PE01785	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		39	
5PE01786	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE01787	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE01788	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		39	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01789	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01791	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE01792	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		45	
5PE01793	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01794	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01795	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Mining/Quarry		39	
5PE01796	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture; Transportation		39	
5PE01797	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01798	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		39	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE01799	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		39	
5PE01800	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01801	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01802	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01803	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01804	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01805	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01806	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		39	
5PE01807	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		39	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE01809	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01810	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		45	
5PE01811	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01812	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		39	
5PE01813	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE01814	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01815	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01816	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		45	
5PE01817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		45	
5PE01819	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		39	
5PE01820	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Inkwell		39	
5PE01821	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01822	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		45	
5PE01823	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01824	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		45	
5PE01825	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		45	
5PE01826	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01828	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01829	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		45	
5PE01830	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		39	
5PE01831	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Purple Glass Fragments		39	
5PE01832	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Handaxe		39	
5PE01833	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01834	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelters		39	
5PE01835	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01836	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01837	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01838	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter with One Flake		45	
5PE01839	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter with Juniper Logs		39	
5PE01840	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		39	
5PE01841	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		39	
5PE01842	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01843	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01844	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		39	
5PE01845	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface & 1 Flake		39	
5PE01846	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lithic Scatter		39	
5PE01847	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01848	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01849	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01850	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point Base		45	
5PE01851	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01852	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE01853	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Jug		45	
5PE01854	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE01855	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		39	
5PE01856	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Crockery Sherd		39	
5PE01857	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		39	
5PE01858	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01859	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01860	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01861	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface & Debitage		39	
5PE01862	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fencepost & Cairn		39	
5PE01863	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Bottle		39	
5PE01864	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		39	
5PE01865	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lithic Scatter		39	
5PE01866	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		39	
5PE01867	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		39	
5PE01868	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01869	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Crockery Sherds		45	
5PE01870	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		45	
5PE01871	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		45	
5PE01872	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01873	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelters		45	
5PE01874	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01875	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		45	
5PE01876	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01877	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		39	
5PE01878	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		39	
5PE01879	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01880	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01881	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		39	
5PE01882	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter with Wall		39	
5PE01883	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelters		39	
5PE01884	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		39	
5PE01885	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lithic Scatter		45	
5PE01886	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		45	
5PE01887	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lithic Scatter		45	
5PE01888	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE01889	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		45	
5PE01890	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Retouched / Utilized Flake		39	
5PE01891	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flakes & Debitage		39	
5PE01892	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rockshelter		39	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE01893	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		39	
5PE01894	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01895	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE01896	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		39	
5PE01897	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper, Uniface & Debitage		45	
5PE02161	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		35	
5PE02162	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		46	
5PE02163	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		RNG145	
5PE02164	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		35	
5PE02165	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		35	
5PE02166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE02167	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass Fragments		RNG143	
5PE02168	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Whiteware Fragments		RNG143	
5PE02169	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		46	
5PE02170	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG145	
5PE02171	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		RNG145	
5PE02172	H-S	Needs Data	Trash Scatter		RNG145	Administrative
5PE02173	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		RNG145	
5PE02174	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG145	
5PE02175	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone Fragment & Debitage		35	
5PE02208	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE02209	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric	The Yeaton Site	45	Terrain
5PE02210	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		38	Seibert Markers; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE02211	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE02940	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		38	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE02941	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		55	Seibert Markers
5PE02942	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE02943	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE02944	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		43	
5PE02945	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE02946	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE02947	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE02948	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	
5PE02949	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE02950	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		43	
5PE02951	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		43	
5PE02952	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		40	
5PE02953	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE02954	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE02955	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE02956	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Transportation		39	
5PE02957	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE02958	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		39	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE02959	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		39	
5PE02960	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02961	H-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Historic	John H. Lawrence Grave	41	Seibert Markers; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE02962	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE02963	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Sheltered Camp		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE02964	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		45	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE02965	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE02966	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE02967	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric		41	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE02968	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE02969	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		41	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE02970	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02971	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02972	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02973	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02974	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02975	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02976	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		55	
5PE02977	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02978	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	The Grotto	41	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE02979	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		45	
5PE02980	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		45	
5PE02981	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		45	
5PE02982	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		39	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE02983	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		41	
5PE02984	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		45	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5PE02985	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE02986	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE02987	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		38	
5PE02988	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		38	
5PE02989	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		44	
5PE02990	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE02991	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE02992	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE02993	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE02994	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE02995	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE02996	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE02997	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE02998	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE02999	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE03000	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		41	
5PE03001	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE03002	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate Fragment		45	
5PE03003	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		45	
5PE03004	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		45	
5PE03005	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		41	
5PE03006	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03007	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Maul		55	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE03008	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE03009	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE03010	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		43	
5PE03011	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		43	
5PE03012	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		39	
5PE03013	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE03014	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03015	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE03016	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE03017	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE03018	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		41	
5PE03019	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Unfinished Biface		39	
5PE03020	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		45	
5PE03021	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		39	
5PE03022	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE03023	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE03024	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Slab Metate		55	
5PE03025	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		44	
5PE03027	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		36	
5PE03028	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	The Goss Site	48	
5PE03030	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		56	
5PE03031	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		56	
5PE03032	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		43	
5PE03033	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		56	
5PE03087	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Oxen Shoe		43	
5PE03119	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE03120	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE03121	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE03122	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03123	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03124	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03125	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03126	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03127	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03128	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		38	
5PE03129	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		48	
5PE03130	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		47	
5PE03131	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		50	
5PE03132	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		51	
5PE03133	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage & Bottle		50	
5PE03134	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		47	
5PE03135	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment		50	
5PE03136	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		47	
5PE03137	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		37	
5PE03138	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5PE03275	H-S	Eligible	Rural Agriculture	The Miller House	48	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE03276	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		36	
5PE03277	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		RNG143	
5PE03278	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		RNG143	
5PE03279	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cores & Debitage		39	
5PE03281	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		46	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE03282	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		Camp Red Devil	
5PE03283	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		Camp Red Devil	
5PE03284	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		40	
5PE03285	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		40	
5PE03286	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		40	
5PE03287	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE03288	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Non-bipolar Core		31	
5PE03289	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Horseshoe		31	
5PE03290	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Park Homested	52	
5PE03291	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		52	
5PE03292	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE03293	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		52	
5PE03294	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		45	
5PE03295	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		31	
5PE03296	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Unfinished Biface		36	
5PE03297	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		RNG143	
5PE03298	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		37	
5PE03299	H-S	Eligible	Homestead; Burial, Historic; Rock Art, Historic	Davis Homestead	52	Seibert Markers
5PE03300	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Railroad rails		56	
5PE03301	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		45	
5PE03303	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		39	
5PE03304	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5PE03305	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5PE03306	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Unfinished Biface		51	
5PE03307	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		51	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE03308	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		51	Seibert Markers
5PE03309	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		48	
5PE03310	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		48	
5PE03311	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE03312	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		48	
5PE03313	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		48	
5PE03314	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE03315	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE03316	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE03317	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		55	
5PE03318	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Unfinished Biface		56	
5PE03319	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE03320	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE03321	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE03322	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE03323	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03324	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		44	
5PE03756	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5PE03757	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		47	
5PE03758	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5PE03759	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5PE03760	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		36	
5PE03765	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		36	
5PE03766	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5PE03767	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5PE03768	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE03769	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5PE03770	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		36	
5PE03771	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		36	
5PE03772	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		35	
5PE03773	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		47	
5PE03774	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		47	
5PE03775	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		47	
5PE03776	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE03777	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE03778	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE03779	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		47	
5PE03782	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03783	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03784	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03785	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03786	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03787	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03788	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03789	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		RNG143	
5PE03790	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		37	
5PE03796	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		44	
5PE03797	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE03798	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		39	
5PE03799	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE03800	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		38	
5PE03801	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle & Can		43	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE04121	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE04122	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5PE04123	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		35	
5PE04124	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Ulysses Collins Homestead	35	
5PE04125	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE04126	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE04127	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE04128	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		35	
5PE04129	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake		35	
5PE04153	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		55	
5PE04154	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		55	
5PE04155	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE04157	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		35	
5PE04158	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched / Utilized Flake & Debitage		35	
5PE04187	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		46	
5PE07926	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		41	
5PE08046	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Bowl		43	
5PE08047	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle & Can		43	
5PE08048	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle & Ceramic		43	
5PE08049	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	
5PE08050	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		48	
5PE08051	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	
5PE08052	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	
5PE08053	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE08054	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		43	
5PE08055	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Brick, Can & Tack		48	
5PE08056	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		48	
5PE08057	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		40	
5PE08058	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Camp		45	Seibert Markers
5PE08059	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		56	
5PE08060	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		56	
5PE08061	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bucket		48	
5PE08062	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		48	
5PE08063	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle		48	
5PE08064	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Tax Token		48	
5PE08065	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		39	Seibert Markers
5PE08066	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE08067	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle & Can		48	
5PE08068	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottles, Can & Opener		48	
5PE08069	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		48	
5PE08070	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		48	
5PE08071	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		48	
5PE08072	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE08073	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		55	
5PE08074	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		48	
5PE08075	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottles		43	
5PE08083	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		48	
5PE08084	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE08089	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE08090	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		43	
5PE08091	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		43	
5PE08092	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		43	
5PE08093	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	
5PE08094	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		43	
5PE08095	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		48	
5PE08096	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		48	
5PE08097	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		55	
5PE08098	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		56	Seibert Markers
5PE08099	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		43	Seibert Markers
5PE08100	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE08101	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE08102	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		55	Seibert Markers
5PE08103	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		39	
5PE08104	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		39	
5PE08105	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		55	
5PE08106	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		41	
5PE08107	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		55	
5PE08135	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		55	
5PE08136	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE08141	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		55	
5PE08142	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		55	
5PE08143	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		31	
5PE08146	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		48	
5PE08147	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		48	
5PE08148	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		48	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5PE08149	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		48	
5PE08150	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		48	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE08151	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		48	
5PE08152	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		48	
5PE08153	H-S	No Official Concurrence	Water Control		50	Administrative
5PE08154	M-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		48	
5PE08155	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		48	
5PE08156	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		39	
5PE08157	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		56	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5PE08158	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		38	Administrative

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Table F-2. Historical Architectural Resources Documented on Fort Carson (current as of May 2019).

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP00836 - BLDG 10000	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10000 Turkey Creek Ranch Main Residence	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10001	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10001 Turkey Creek Ranch 3-Stall Garage	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10002	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10002 Turkey Creek Ranch Log Cabin	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10005	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10005 Turkey Creek Ranch Picnic / Recreational Shelter	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10006	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10006 Turkey Creek Ranch Latrine	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10009	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10009 Turkey Creek Ranch Storage General Purpose INST	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10010	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10010 Turkey Creek Ranch Pump Station	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10012	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10012 Turkey Creek Ranch Penrose Garage (original use); Fire Station (current use)	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10013	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10013 Turkey Creek Ranch Milk House (original use) / Mercantile Building (current use)	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10014	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10014 Turkey Creek Ranch Dairy Barn (original use) / Mounted Color Guard Barn (current use)	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP00836 - BLDG 10015	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10015 Turkey Creek Ranch Dude String Barn	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10017	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10017 Turkey Creek Ranch Riding Stable / Barn	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10018	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10018 Turkey Creek Ranch Latrine	In Service
5EP00836 - BLDG 10030	Not Eligible - Non-Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 10030 Turkey Creek Ranch Central Loafing Shed (Feature J)	In Service
5EP01050	Not Eligible	Lytle Road Bridge / Tunnel	Abandoned
5EP01778	Not Eligible	Old Hospital Complex	Abandoned
5EP02187	Eligible	Gale Ditch Irrigation Ditch	In Service
5EP02188	Not Eligible	Ames Ditch Irrigation Ditch	Unknown
5EP02189	Not Eligible	Pritchard Ditch Irrigation Ditch	Abandoned
5EP02190	Not Eligible	Royce Ditch Irrigation Ditch	Unknown
5EP02441	Not Eligible	BLDG 1843 Iron Horse Gym / Forrest Physical Fitness Center	In Service
5EP02444	Not Eligible	BLDG 6049 Convalescent Remedial Gym	Demolished
5EP02445	Not Eligible	BLDG 6120 Theater / Defense Printing Plan	Demolished
5EP02446 - BLDG 3850	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 3850 Incinerator; Incinerator Complex Historic District (5EP2446)	In Service
5EP02446 - BLDG 3851	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 3851 Incinerator; Incinerator Complex Historic District (5EP2446)	In Service
5EP02446 - BLDG 3852	Eligible - Contributing Element to a Historic District	BLDG 3852 Incinerator; Incinerator Complex Historic District (5EP2446)	In Service
5EP02447	Not Eligible	The Waste Water Treatment Complex (5EP02447)	In Service
5EP02511	Not Eligible	Landfill No 5	Abandoned
5EP02512	Not Eligible	Fort Carson-Kelker Junction Rail Spur	In Service
5EP03490	Not Eligible	BLDG 1919 The Corley House / Cheyenne Valley Ranch Foreman's Quarters	Demolished

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP03726	Not Eligible	BLDG T109 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary, 800 SERIES	Demolished
5EP03727	Not Eligible	BLDG T110 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03728	Not Eligible	BLDG T111 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03729	Not Eligible	BLDG T112 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03752	Not Eligible	BLDG T228 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03753	Not Eligible	BLDG T229 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03754	Not Eligible	BLDG T230 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03755	Not Eligible	BLDG T231 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03756	Not Eligible	BLDG T232 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03757	Not Eligible	BLDG T233, T234, T235, T236, T237 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03758	Not Eligible	BLDG T312 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03759	Not Eligible	BLDG T313 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03760	Not Eligible	BLDG T314 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03761	Not Eligible	BLDG T315 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03762	Not Eligible	BLDG T316 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03763	Not Eligible	BLDG T402 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03764	Not Eligible	BLDG T403 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03765	Not Eligible	BLDG T404 & T405 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03766	Not Eligible	BLDG P1446 & P2205 Indoor Swimming Pool	In Service
5EP03767	Not Eligible	BLDG T113 WWII Pinup Shack; Railroad Shanty / Rail Operations & Maintenance Building; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03768	Not Eligible	BLDG T213 & T214 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP03769	Not Eligible	BLDG T107 Bakery / Radar Maintenance / General Purpose Warehouse; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03770	Not Eligible	BLDG T203 General Purpose Warehouse Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03771	Not Eligible	BLDG T207 Facility Engineers Maintenance Shop; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03772	Not Eligible	BLDG T210 Facility Engineers Facility; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03773	Not Eligible	BLDG T220 ENG/HSG MAINT Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary, 800 SERIES	In Service
5EP03774	Not Eligible	BLDG T221 ENG/HSG Maintenance Shop Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary, 800 SERIES	In Service
5EP03775	Not Eligible	BLDG T211 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	Demolished
5EP03776	Not Eligible	BLDG T300/T301 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03777	Not Eligible	BLDG T304/T305 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03778	Not Eligible	BLDG T308 General Purpose Warehouse; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03779	Not Eligible	BLDG T309 General Purpose Warehouse; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03780	Not Eligible	BLDG T310 General Purpose Warehouse; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03781	Not Eligible	BLDG T311 Dry Cleaning/General Purpose Warehouse; Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary	In Service
5EP03853	Not Eligible	Warehouse District	In Service
5EP03914	Not Eligible	BLDG 2401, 2402, 2404, 2405 Signal Hill	In Service
5EP05849	Not Eligible	BLDG 626 ENG/HSG Maintenance Shop	Demolished
5EP05850	Not Eligible	BLDG 628 ENG/HSG Maintenance Shop	Demolished
5EP05851	Not Eligible	BLDG 627 & 631 Vehicle Storage Building	Demolished
5EP05852	Not Eligible	BLDG 1510 Exchange Main Retail Store	In Service
5EP05853	Not Eligible	BLDG 1515 Exchange Auto Service Station	In Service
5EP05854	Not Eligible	BLDG 1399 Sewage / Waste Treatment Building	In Service
5EP05855	Not Eligible	BLDG 6289 Flammable Material Storage	Demolished

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP05892	Not Eligible	BLDG 814 Administration Building	Demolished
5EP05893	Not Eligible	BLDG 1014 Company Headquarters (ADP BLDG) 1975; 13131 Information Processing Center (POSSIBLY MID-1970S); 55010 Medical Clinic (1998); 14185 Company Headquarters (2004); 13120 Communications Center (2005)	In Service
5EP05894	Not Eligible	BLDG 318 Warehouse / Storage Building	In Service
5EP05895	Not Eligible	BLDG R029B Small Arms Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP05896	Not Eligible	BLDG R043B Small Arms Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP05897	Not Eligible	BLDG 1430 Former Garrison Headquarters	Demolished
5EP05931	Eligible	Strobel Ditch Irrigation Ditch	Abandoned
5EP05939	Not Eligible	BLDG T307 Warehouse / Retail Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary, 800 SERIES	In Service
5EP05991	Not Eligible	BLDG 1230 Recreation & Training Facility	In Service
5EP05992	Not Eligible	BLDG 1231 Recreational Facility	In Service
5EP05993	Not Eligible	BLDG 5510 Formerly Beacon / Freedom's Trail Elementary School	In Service
5EP06004	Not Eligible	Property Line Stone Fence / Wall	Abandoned
5EP06017	Not Eligible	Old Colorado Springs to Cañon City Road segment	Abandoned
5EP06031	Not Eligible	BLDG 633 Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Demolished
5EP06032	Not Eligible	BLDG 634 Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Demolished
5EP06033	Not Eligible	BLDG 635 Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Demolished
5EP06034	Not Eligible	BLDG 636 Vehicle Maintenance Shop	In Service
5EP06035	Not Eligible	BLDGS 5505, 5509, 5511-5524, 5526-5534, 5540-5547, 5549, 5551, 5553, 5555, 5557, 5559, 5561, 5563, 5565, 5567, 5569 Cherokee Village Military Family Housing	In Service
5EP06036	Not Eligible	Townsend Reservoir	In Service
5EP06039	Not Eligible	BLDG R045B Small Arms Range Operations Building	Unknown
5EP06040	Not Eligible	BLDG T302 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWII Temporary (previously included with T211 & T222 as 5EP3775)	In Service
5EP06041	Not Eligible	BLDG R065A Small Arms Range Target Storage Facility	Unknown
5EP06042	Not Eligible	BLDG R069B Small Arms Range Operations Building	Unknown
5EP06043	Not Eligible	BLDG R05BA Small Arms Range Operations Building	Unknown

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06044	Not Eligible	BLDG R007A Target Storage Building	Unknown
5EP06045	Not Eligible	BLDG R043D Small Arms Range Operations Building	Unknown
5EP06046	Not Eligible	BLDG 8001 Flammable Material Storage	In Service
5EP06047	Not Eligible	BLDG 8002 Water Storage Building	In Service
5EP06171	No Official Concurrence	Lytle Ditch	In Service
5EP06199	Eligible	Northside Reservoir & Ditch	In Service
5EP06200	Not Eligible	BLDGS 7280, 7281, 7282, 7283, 7284, 7285, 7286, 7288 Iwo Jima Village Military Family Housing	In Service
5EP06204	Not Eligible	BLDG R139B Range Observation Tower	In Service
5EP06205	Not Eligible	BLDG R141B Range Observation Tower	Unknown
5EP06206	Not Eligible	BLDG R131AB Covered Training Area Platform	Unknown
5EP06207	Not Eligible	BLDG R131AC Range Operations Building	Unknown
5EP06208	Not Eligible	BLDG R131BA Range Observation Tower	Unknown
5EP06250	Not Eligible	BLDG 815 AM General Purpose	In Service
5EP06395	Not Eligible	BLDG 100 Water Distribution Pot	In Service
5EP06396	Not Eligible	BLDG 209 ENG/HSG Maintenance Shop	In Service
5EP06397	Not Eligible	BLDG 600 Abrams Elementary School	In Service
5EP06398	Not Eligible	BLDG 980 Trailer Rental Facility	In Service
5EP06399	Not Eligible	BLDG 1030 Battalion Headquarters Building / ORG Classroom	In Service
5EP06400	Not Eligible	BLDG 1045 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06401	Not Eligible	BLDG 1048 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06402	Not Eligible	BLDG 1049 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06403	Not Eligible	BLDG 1130 Administration	In Service
5EP06404	Not Eligible	BLDG 1140 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06405	Not Eligible	BLDG 1150 Health Clinic	In Service
5EP06406	Not Eligible	BLDG 1160 McKibben Fitness Center	In Service
5EP06407	Not Eligible	BLDG 1161 Headquarters Building, WIT	In Service
5EP06408	Not Eligible	BLDG 1225 Brigade Headquarters, Administration General Purpose	In Service
5EP06409	Not Eligible	BLDG 1227 Dental Clinic	In Service
5EP06410	Not Eligible	BLDG 1345 Pershing Field	In Service
5EP06411	Not Eligible	BLDG 1350 Provider Chapel; Ironhorse Chapel	In Service
5EP06412	Not Eligible	BLDG 1351 Brigade Headquarters / ORG Classroom	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06413	Not Eligible	BLDG 1352 Battalion Headquarters Building / ORG Classroom	In Service
5EP06414	Not Eligible	BLDG 1354 ACS Family Connection	In Service
5EP06415	Not Eligible	BLDG 1360 Company Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06416	Not Eligible	BLDG 1362 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06417	Not Eligible	BLDG 1368 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06418	Not Eligible	BLDG 1370 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06419	Not Eligible	BLDG 1450 Foundary	In Service
5EP06420	Not Eligible	BLDG 1500 Main Post Soldier's Chapel	In Service
5EP06421	Not Eligible	BLDG 1511 Thunder Alley Strike Zone / Bowling Alley	In Service
5EP06422	Not Eligible	BLDG 1512 Bank	In Service
5EP06423	Not Eligible	BLDG 1513 Bank	In Service
5EP06424	Not Eligible	BLDG 1517 MCMAHON AUDITORIUM	In Service
5EP06425	Not Eligible	BLDG 1519 Administration General Purpose	In Service
5EP06426	Not Eligible	BLDG 1525 Commissary	In Service
5EP06427	Not Eligible	BLDG 1526 ACS Administration General Purpose	In Service
5EP06428	Not Eligible	BLDG 1528 Library	In Service
5EP06429	Not Eligible	BLDG 1532 The Hub / The Foxhole / Extremes	In Service
5EP06430	Not Eligible	BLDG 1650 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06431	Not Eligible	BLDG 1660 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06432	Not Eligible	BLDG 1662 WCAP	In Service
5EP06433	Not Eligible	BLDG 1668 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06434	Not Eligible	BLDG 1670 Company Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06435	Not Eligible	BLDG 1698 Simulation Center	In Service
5EP06436	Not Eligible	BLDG 1850 Prussman Blvd Chapel	In Service
5EP06437	Not Eligible	BLDG 1851 Exchange Office	In Service
5EP06438	Not Eligible	BLDG 1852 Headquarters Building	Demolished
5EP06439	Not Eligible	BLDG 1853 29TH FA 3RD Special Troops Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06440	Not Eligible	BLDG 1854 Administration General Purpose	Demolished
5EP06441	Not Eligible	BLDG 1855 Smith Dental Clinic	In Service
5EP06442	Not Eligible	BLDG 1856 Garcia Physical Fitness Center	In Service
5EP06443	Not Eligible	BLDG 1860 Central Heat Plant	In Service
5EP06444	Not Eligible	BLDG 1955 Battalion Headquarters Building	Demolished
5EP06445	Not Eligible	BLDG 1956 Detached Day Room	Demolished

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06446	Not Eligible	BLDG 1957 Administration & Supply	In Service
5EP06447	Not Eligible	BLDG 1958 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06448	Not Eligible	BLDG 2055 Battalion Classroom	In Service
5EP06449	Not Eligible	BLDG 2056 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06450	Not Eligible	BLDG 2057 Administration & Supply	In Service
5EP06451	Not Eligible	BLDG 2058 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06452	Not Eligible	BLDG 2060 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06453	Not Eligible	BLDG 2070 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06454	Not Eligible	BLDG 2071 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06455	Not Eligible	BLDG 2072 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06456	Not Eligible	BLDG 2073 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06457	Not Eligible	BLDG 2074 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06458	Not Eligible	BLDG 2075 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06459	Not Eligible	BLDG 2076 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06460	Not Eligible	BLDG 2077 Administration & Supply	In Service
5EP06461	Not Eligible	BLDG 2078 Administration & Supply	In Service
5EP06462	Not Eligible	BLDG 2140 Administration HQ	In Service
5EP06463	Not Eligible	BLDG 2150 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06464	Not Eligible	BLDG 2151 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06465	Not Eligible	BLDG 2152 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06466	Not Eligible	BLDG 2153 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06467	Not Eligible	BLDG 2154 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06468	Not Eligible	BLDG 2155 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06469	Not Eligible	BLDG 2156 Battalion Aid Station	In Service
5EP06470	Not Eligible	BLDG 2157 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06471	Not Eligible	BLDG 2158 Company Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06472	Not Eligible	BLDG 2160 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06473	Not Eligible	BLDG 2161 Patton Dining Facility	In Service
5EP06474	Not Eligible	BLDG 2250 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06475	Not Eligible	BLDG 2251 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06476	Not Eligible	BLDG 2252 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06477	Not Eligible	BLDG 2253 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06478	Not Eligible	BLDG 2254 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06479	Not Eligible	BLDG 2255 Battalion Headquarters Classroom	In Service
5EP06480	Not Eligible	BLDG 2256 Administration Battalion Headquarters Aid Station	In Service
5EP06481	Not Eligible	BLDG 2257 Administration & Supply Building	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06482	Not Eligible	BLDG 2258 Administration & Supply Building	In Service
5EP06483	Not Eligible	BLDG 2350 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06484	Not Eligible	BLDG 2351 BDE Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06485	Not Eligible	BLDG 2352 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06486	Not Eligible	BLDG 2354 Administration General Purpose	In Service
5EP06487	Not Eligible	BLDG 2355 Exchange Branch	In Service
5EP06488	Not Eligible	BLDG 2357 Waller Physical Fitness Center	In Service
5EP06489	Not Eligible	BLDG 2359 Veterans Chapel	In Service
5EP06490	Not Eligible	BLDG 2450 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06491	Not Eligible	BLDG 2451 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06492	Not Eligible	BLDG 2452 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06493	Not Eligible	BLDG 2453 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06494	Not Eligible	BLDG 2454 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06495	Not Eligible	BLDG 2455 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06496	Not Eligible	BLDG 2456 Detached Day Room	In Service
5EP06497	Not Eligible	BLDG 2457 Administration & Supply	In Service
5EP06498	Not Eligible	BLDG 2458 Company Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06499	Not Eligible	BLDG 2460 Battalion Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06500	Not Eligible	BLDG 2461 Warhorse Dining Facility	In Service
5EP06501	Not Eligible	BLDG 2550 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06502	Not Eligible	BLDG 2551 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06503	Not Eligible	BLDG 2552 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06504	Not Eligible	BLDG 2554 Benham / Blair Barracks	In Service
5EP06505	Not Eligible	BLDG 2555 Battalion Headquarters Aid Station	In Service
5EP06506	Not Eligible	BLDG 2556 Detached Day Room	In Service
5EP06507	Not Eligible	BLDG 2557 Company Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06508	Not Eligible	BLDG 2558 Company Headquarters Building	In Service
5EP06509	Not Eligible	BLDG 3661 Administration General Purpose Building	Demolished
5EP06510	Not Eligible	BLDG 5940 Exchange Branch	In Service
5EP06511	Not Eligible	BLDG 7300 Elkhorn Conference Center	In Service
5EP06512	Not Eligible	BLDG 7802 Golf Course Pump House	In Service
5EP06513	Not Eligible	BLDG 7803 Golf Course Maintenance	In Service
5EP06514	Not Eligible	BLDG 8000 Maintenance General Purpose Vehicle	In Service
5EP06515	Not Eligible	BLDG 8010 Colorado Army National Guard Headquarters	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06516	Not Eligible	BLDG 8110 Colorado Army National Guard Building	In Service
5EP06517	Not Eligible	BLDG 9301 Previously Bldg 12010 General's Cabin at Camp Red Devil, moved to Fish & Wildlife in 1997	In Service
5EP06518	Not Eligible	BLDG 9302 Pump House	In Service
5EP06519	Not Eligible	BLDG 9370 Administration General Purpose	In Service
5EP06520	Not Eligible	BLDG 9394 Igloo Storage INS at Ammunition Holding Area	In Service
5EP06521	Not Eligible	BLDG 9395 Igloo Storage INS at Ammunition Holding Area	In Service
5EP06522	Not Eligible	BLDG 9740 Ammunition Hut at Ammunition Supply south of Butts Army Airfield	In Service
5EP06523	Not Eligible	BLDG 9747 Ammunition Hut at Ammunition Supply south of Butts Army Airfield	In Service
5EP06524	Not Eligible	BLDG 10030 Storage General Instruction	In Service
5EP06527	Not Eligible	Manhart Field; Parade Ground	In Service
5EP06529	Not Eligible	BLDG 1380 Motor Pool	Demolished
5EP06530	Not Eligible	BLDG 1381 Oil Storage Facility	Demolished
5EP06531	Not Eligible	BLDG 1382 Wash Platform	Demolished
5EP06533	Not Eligible	BLDG 1386 Wash Platform	Demolished
5EP06534	Not Eligible	BLDG 1387 Motor Pool	Demolished
5EP06535	Not Eligible	BLDG 1390 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06536	Not Eligible	BLDG 1391 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06537	Not Eligible	BLDG 1392 & Wash Platform 1396	In Service
5EP06539	Not Eligible	BLDG 1397 General Storehouse	In Service
5EP06540	Not Eligible	BLDG 1680 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06541	Not Eligible	BLDG 1681 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06542	Not Eligible	BLDG 1682 & Wash Platform 1686	In Service
5EP06544	Not Eligible	BLDG 1687 Maintenance Storage DOL	In Service
5EP06545	Not Eligible	BLDG 1690 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06546	Not Eligible	BLDG 1691 Oil Storage Shed	In Service
5EP06547	Not Eligible	BLDG 1692 & Wash Platform 1696	In Service
5EP06549	Not Eligible	BLDG 1697 ORG Storage Building	In Service
5EP06550	Not Eligible	BLDG 2390 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06551	Not Eligible	BLDG 2391 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06552	Not Eligible	BLDG 2392 & Wash Platform 2396	In Service
5EP06554	Not Eligible	BLDG 2490 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06555	Not Eligible	BLDG 2491 Oil Storage Building	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06556	Not Eligible	BLDG 2492 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06558	Not Eligible	BLDG 2690 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06559	Not Eligible	BLDG 2691 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06560	Not Eligible	BLDG 2692 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06562	Not Eligible	BLDG 2790 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06563	Not Eligible	BLDG 2791 POL Storage Building	In Service
5EP06564	Not Eligible	BLDG 2792 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06566	Not Eligible	BLDG 2990 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06567	Not Eligible	BLDG 2991 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06568	Not Eligible	BLDG 2992 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06570	Not Eligible	BLDG 3090 Dispatch Office	In Service
5EP06571	Not Eligible	BLDG 3091 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06572	Not Eligible	BLDG 3092 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06574	Not Eligible	BLDG 3190 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06575	Not Eligible	BLDG 3191 Oil Storage Building	In Service
5EP06576	Not Eligible	BLDG 3192 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06578	Not Eligible	BLDG 3290 Access Control Facility	In Service
5EP06579	Not Eligible	BLDG 3292 Vehicle Maintenance Shop ORG	In Service
5EP06581	Not Eligible	BLDG 9600 Butts Army Airfield Station Three	In Service
5EP06582	Not Eligible	BLDG 9601 Butts Army Airfield AFLD Operations Building	In Service
5EP06583	Not Eligible	BLDG 9604 Butts Army Airfield Maintenance Hanger COMB	In Service
5EP06584	Not Eligible	BLDG 9611 Butts Army Airfield Pilot Training	In Service
5EP06585	Not Eligible	BLDG 9620 Butts Army Airfield AC Maintenance Hanger	In Service
5EP06586	Not Eligible	BLDG 9609 Heat Plant, Butts Army Airfield	In Service
5EP06588	Not Eligible	BLDG R051B Small Arms Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP06589	Not Eligible	BLDG RG072 NBC Chamber	In Service
5EP06590	Not Eligible	BLDG R109B Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP06591	Not Eligible	BLDG R115A Covered Training Area Platform	In Service
5EP06592	Not Eligible	BLDG R115B Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP06593	Not Eligible	BLDG R115C Range Observation Tower	In Service
5EP06595	Not Eligible	BLDG R119B Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP06596	Not Eligible	BLDG R133B Range Operations Building	Demolished
5EP06597	Not Eligible	BLDG R133C Covered Training Area Platform	In Service
5EP06598	Not Eligible	BLDG R133D Range Observation Tower	In Service

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5EP06599	Not Eligible	BLDG R135B Range Operations Building	Demolished
5EP06600	Not Eligible	BLDG R135C Covered Training Area Platform	Demolished
5EP06601	Not Eligible	BLDG R135D Range Observation Tower	Demolished
5EP06602	Not Eligible	BLDG R137B Range Operations Building	In Service
5EP06603	Not Eligible	BLDG R137D Covered Training Area Platform	In Service
5EP06604	Not Eligible	BLDG R137E Range Observation Tower	In Service
5EP06624	Not Eligible	Bridge No S86031	In Service
5EP06625	Not Eligible	Bridge No S86030	In Service
5EP06626	Not Eligible	Bridge No S86032	In Service
5EP06633	Not Eligible	Haymes Reservoir & associated ditch lateral	In Service
5EP06634	Not Eligible	Constructed Movie Set for One Minute to Zero	Abandoned
5EP06641	No Official Concurrence	Potential Culvert along Lytle Ditch	Abandoned
5EP06680	Not Eligible	BLDG T222 Former Warehouse Railhead District; WWI Temporary	In Service
5EP07658	Not Eligible	Merriam's Rock Creek Ditch	In Service
5EP07672	Not Eligible	Golf Course Irrigation Ditch & Ponds	Abandoned
5EP07919	Not Eligible	Charter Oak Ranch Road segment	In Service
5FN01587	Not Eligible	Unnamed Road Segment	Abandoned
5PE00320	Not Eligible	Colorado-Kansas Railroad Bed segment (from Stone City to Pueblo)	Abandoned
5PE00358	Not Eligible	Unnamed Road Segment	Abandoned
5PE00360	Not Eligible	Unnamed Earthen Dam	Abandoned
5PE00908	No Official Concurrence	Dockum Dam & Irrigation Ditch	Abandoned
5PE00923	Not Eligible	Unnamed Irrigation Ditch / Canal	Abandoned
5PE00924	Not Eligible	Unnamed Irrigation Ditch / Canal	Abandoned
5PE01790	Not Eligible	Unnamed Road Segment	Abandoned
5PE01808	Not Eligible	Unnamed Road Segment	Abandoned
5PE01827	Not Eligible	Unnamed Road / Trail Segment	Abandoned
5PE03280	Not Eligible	Teller Reservoir & Davis Ditch Irrigation System	Abandoned
5PE03791	Not Eligible	BLDG MPRC-J Range Operations Building	In Service
5PE03792	Not Eligible	BLDG MPRC-K Range Operations Building	In Service
5PE03793	Not Eligible	BLDG R145B Range Operations Building	In Service
5PE03794	Not Eligible	BLDG R145E Range Operations Building	In Service
5PE03795	Not Eligible	BLDG R145G Range Observation Tower	In Service

Table F-3. Historic Districts Documented on Fort Carson (current as of May 2019)

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Name / Description
5EP00836	Eligible	Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District; ranching complex owned and operated by Spencer Penrose, a locally renowned mining magnate, tourism developer, and philanthropist, from 1912 until his death in 1939.
5EP02446	Eligible	The Incinerator Complex; consists of three WWII incinerator buildings.
5PE00014	Listed on the National Register	Turkey Creek Rock Art District; generally represented by prehistoric rock art panels

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Table F-4. Paleontological Resources Documented on Fort Carson (current as of May 2019)*.

Smithsonian Trinomial	Sensitivity / Research Potential	Resource Name / Description	Training Area
5EP01816	Unknown / Local	Bison vertebrate, ribs, and clavicle	4
5EP01824	Unknown / Local	Potential bison faunal remains	11
5EP01826	Unknown / Local	Potential bison faunal remains	10
5EP01863	Unknown / Local	Bison or cow faunal remains with charcoal	25
5EP06619	Significant / Local	Bison or cow faunal remains	13
5PE00654	Unknown / Local	Probable mammoth faunal remains	RNG143

*Table only includes recorded paleontological resources that have been provided a Smithsonian trinomial.

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Table F-5. Archaeological Resources Documented on the PCMS (current as of May 2019).

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02233	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead	Andrew Phelps Homestead	Interior Fence 1	
5LA02234	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Timber Harvesting		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02235	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA02236	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA02237	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		10	Terrain
5LA02238	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA02239	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02240	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Transportation		E	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA02241	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA02242	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02243	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Charles Shehorn Homestead	7	Seibert Markers
5LA02244	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	
5LA02245	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA02246	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02247	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA02248	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02249	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA02250	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02251	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA02252	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02253	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02254	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02255	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02256	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02258	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02259	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		A	
5LA02260	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA02261	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02262	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Worley T. and Alice Moore Homestead	E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02263	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA02264	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02265	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02266	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02267	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA02268	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA02269	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02270	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02271	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02272	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02273	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA02274	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02275	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02276	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02277	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02278	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02279	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic		E	
5LA02280	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02281	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02282	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02283	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02284	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02285	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA02286	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA02288	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA02289	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02291	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02292	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02293	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA02294	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		E	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers
5LA02295	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02296	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02297	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02298	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02299	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02300	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA02301	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA02302	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA02303	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02304	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA02305	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA02306	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA02307	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA02308	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA02309	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		10	Seibert Markers
5LA02310	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		3	
5LA02311	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA02312	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02313	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Water Control		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA02314	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02316	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic	Rattlesnake Ranch; Asher Homestead	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA02317	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02318	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02319	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02320	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Gagliardi Homestead	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02321	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA02322	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		6	
5LA02323	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02324	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02325	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02326	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02327	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA02328	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA02329	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA02330	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02331	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02332	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02333	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA02334	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02335	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02336	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02337	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA02338	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02339	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02340	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02341	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02342	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02343	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02344	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		7	
5LA02345	M-S	Not Eligible	Game Drive Site; Trash Scatter		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02346	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02347	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02348	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA02349	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Red Tipi	7	
5LA02351	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02352	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02353	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02354	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02355	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02356	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02357	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02358	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02359	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02360	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02361	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02362	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02363	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02364	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02365	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02366	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02367	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02368	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers
5LA02369	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02370	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02371	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02372	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02373	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA02374	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA02375	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02376	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA02377	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02378	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		E	
5LA02379	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA02380	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02381	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02382	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02383	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Automotive Parts		Cantonment	
5LA02384	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		1	
5LA02385	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA02386	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA02387	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		1	
5LA02388	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA02389	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02390	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA02391	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA02392	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		E	
5LA02393	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02395	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02396	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02397	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02398	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02399	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02401	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02402	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02403	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA02404	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA02405	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02406	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA02407	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02409	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02410	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core Tool & Chopper		7	
5LA02411	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02412	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02413	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		D	
5LA02414	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA02415	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02416	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02417	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02418	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02419	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02420	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02421	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02422	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		6	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02423	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA02424	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02425	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		9	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02426	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		D	
5LA02427	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA02428	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02429	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA02430	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02431	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02432	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02433	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02434	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02435	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA02436	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02437	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02438	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02439	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02440	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02441	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02442	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02443	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02444	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn & Debitage		A	
5LA02445	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		A	
5LA02446	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02447	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02448	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02449	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02450	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02451	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02452	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02453	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02454	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02455	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		10	
5LA02456	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02457	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02458	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02459	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02460	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02461	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02462	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02463	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02464	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA02465	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02466	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02467	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		9	
5LA02468	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02469	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		9	
5LA02470	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA02471	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		9	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02472	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA02473	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		9	
5LA02474	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02475	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02476	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02477	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02478	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02479	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02480	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		9	
5LA02481	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02482	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02483	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA02484	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02485	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02486	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		6	
5LA02487	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rock Art		6	
5LA02488	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		6	
5LA02489	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		6	
5LA02490	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		9	
5LA02491	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5LA02492	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA02493	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		A	
5LA02494	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		7	
5LA02495	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA02496	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02497	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA02498	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02499	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		10	
5LA02500	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		10	
5LA02501	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02502	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02503	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02504	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA02505	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA02506	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02507	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		D	
5LA02508	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		D	
5LA02509	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA02510	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		D	
5LA02511	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated License Plate		D	
5LA02512	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		9	
5LA02513	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		D	
5LA02514	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02515	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02516	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA02517	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		9	
5LA02518	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02519	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02520	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02521	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02522	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02523	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02524	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02525	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA02526	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02527	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02528	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02529	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02530	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02531	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02532	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02533	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02534	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02536	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5LA02538	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02540	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02541	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02542	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02543	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02544	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA02545	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA02546	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02547	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02548	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		D	
5LA02549	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02550	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02551	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02552	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02553	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02554	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		D	
5LA02555	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02556	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02557	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Alignment		10	
5LA02558	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02559	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA02560	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02561	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wagon Parts		10	
5LA02562	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA02563	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02564	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02565	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02566	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA02567	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 2	
5LA02568	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA02569	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		6	
5LA02570	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02571	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn & Debitage		6	
5LA02572	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		6	
5LA02573	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02574	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02575	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02577	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		6	
5LA02578	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02579	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		6	
5LA02580	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02581	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02582	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA02583	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	Terrain
5LA02584	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02585	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Hammerstone		A	
5LA02586	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02587	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02588	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02589	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02590	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02591	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		5	
5LA02592	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02593	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02594	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02595	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02596	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02597	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02598	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02599	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02600	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02601	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02602	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02603	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02604	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02605	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02606	P-S	Eligible	Defensive Site	The Island Site, Jason's Pillar	D	Terrain
5LA02607	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02608	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA02609	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA02610	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA02611	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA02612	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		6	
5LA02614	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA02615	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		6	
5LA02618	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02619	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02620	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		D	
5LA02621	P-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02622	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02623	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02624	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02625	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02626	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA02627	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02628	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02629	H-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA02630	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02631	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02632	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	
5LA02633	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA02634	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02635	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02636	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA02638	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02639	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02640	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02641	M-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02642	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02643	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02644	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02645	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		A	
5LA02646	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02647	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02648	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02649	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		A	
5LA02650	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02651	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02652	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02653	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02654	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02655	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02656	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	
5LA02657	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA02658	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02659	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA02660	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02661	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02662	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02663	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02664	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02665	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02666	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wagon Parts		A	
5LA02667	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02668	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02669	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02670	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02671	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02672	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02673	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02674	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02675	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02676	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA02677	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02678	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		6	
5LA02679	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02680	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02681	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		6	
5LA02682	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02683	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		6	
5LA02684	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02685	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Structure		A	
5LA02686	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02687	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02688	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA02689	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02690	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02691	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02692	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02693	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		A	
5LA02694	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02695	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		A	
5LA02696	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02697	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02698	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02699	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02700	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02701	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02702	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02703	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA02704	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA02705	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02706	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02707	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02708	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02709	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		E	
5LA02710	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA02711	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		E	
5LA02712	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02713	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02714	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA02715	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02716	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wagon Parts		7	
5LA02717	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA02718	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA02719	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA02720	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA02721	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA02722	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02723	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA02724	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA02725	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02726	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		2	
5LA02727	M-S	Eligible	Wickiup; Timber Harvesting		2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA02728	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		2	
5LA02730	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		2	
5LA02731	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA02732	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		2	
5LA02733	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02734	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		2	
5LA02735	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Structure		6	
5LA02736	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		6	
5LA02737	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02738	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		2	
5LA02739	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA02740	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA02741	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		2	
5LA02742	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		E	
5LA02743	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		E	
5LA02744	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		E	
5LA02745	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02746	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02747	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02748	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02749	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		7	
5LA02750	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02751	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02752	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA02753	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hammerstone		7	
5LA02754	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02755	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02756	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		10	
5LA02757	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02758	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		10	
5LA02759	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA02760	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		10	
5LA02761	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		3	
5LA02762	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		3	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02763	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02764	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02765	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA02766	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		10	
5LA02767	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		3	
5LA02768	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA02769	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		3	
5LA02770	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ballpeen Hammer		7	
5LA02771	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wagon Parts		7	
5LA02772	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02773	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02774	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02776	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA02777	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02778	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		A	
5LA02779	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		6	
5LA02780	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		F	
5LA02781	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02783	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		D	
5LA02784	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA02785	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Bottle Glass & Spaced-Stone Circle		D	
5LA02787	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02788	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02789	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02790	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		D	
5LA02791	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Projectile Point		D	
5LA02792	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rock Art		D	
5LA02793	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02794	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02795	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		D	
5LA02796	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02797	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02798	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Utilized/Retouched Flake		10	
5LA02799	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02800	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		D	
5LA02801	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02802	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		D	
5LA02804	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		D	
5LA02805	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02806	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02807	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02808	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		9	
5LA02809	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02810	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA02811	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		9	
5LA02812	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02813	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		D	
5LA02814	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02816	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02818	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02819	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02820	M-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02821	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02822	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02823	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02824	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02825	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02826	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02827	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02828	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02829	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02830	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02831	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02832	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02833	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02834	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02835	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02836	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02837	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02838	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02839	P-I	Needs Data	Isolated Core		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02840	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02841	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02842	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02843	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02844	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02845	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02846	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		D	
5LA02847	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		D	
5LA02848	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02849	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02850	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02851	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA02852	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02853	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02854	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02855	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02856	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		6	
5LA02857	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02858	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02859	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02860	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02861	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02862	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02863	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02864	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02865	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02866	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02867	U-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02868	U-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02869	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA02870	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA02871	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02872	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA02873	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02874	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		A	
5LA02875	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA02876	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02877	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		10	
5LA02878	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02879	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA02880	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02881	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02882	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02883	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02884	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA02885	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		10	
5LA02886	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02887	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02888	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass & Button		7	
5LA02889	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02890	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02891	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		A	
5LA02892	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		E	
5LA02893	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		E	
5LA02894	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02895	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Terrain
5LA02896	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02897	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		E	
5LA02898	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02899	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		E	
5LA02900	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA02901	M-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02902	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA02903	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA02904	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		E	
5LA02906	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA02907	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02908	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02909	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02910	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02911	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA02912	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02913	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02914	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02915	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02916	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02917	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02918	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02919	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02920	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02921	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02922	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02923	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02924	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02925	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02926	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02927	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02928	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		Interior Fence 1	
5LA02929	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02930	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02931	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA02933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02934	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		7	
5LA02936	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02937	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02939	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02940	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02941	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02942	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02943	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA02944	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02945	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02946	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02947	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02948	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		7	
5LA02949	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		6	
5LA02950	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		8	
5LA02951	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA02952	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA02953	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA02954	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA02955	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		D	
5LA02956	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		10	
5LA02957	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA02958	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA02959	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA02962	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA02963	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		A	
5LA02964	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA02965	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		4	
5LA02966	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA02967	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA02968	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA02969	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02970	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA02971	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA02979	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA02995	U-I	Needs Data	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA02996	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02997	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02998	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA02999	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03000	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03001	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03002	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03003	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03004	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03005	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03008	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA03009	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03010	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		Interior Fence 1	
5LA03011	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03012	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA03013	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		Interior Fence 1	
5LA03014	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03015	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA03016	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03017	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA03018	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03019	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA03020	P-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03021	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		D	
5LA03022	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		E	
5LA03024	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA03025	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03026	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03027	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03028	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03029	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03030	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03031	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03032	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03033	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03034	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03035	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03036	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03037	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03038	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03039	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03040	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03041	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03042	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA03043	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA03044	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		7	
5LA03045	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03047	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead		7	
5LA03048	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03050	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA03051	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03052	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03054	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03055	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fire Pit		7	
5LA03056	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03057	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03058	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		7	
5LA03059	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		7	
5LA03060	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		7	
5LA03061	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA03062	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03063	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03064	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03065	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03066	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		10	
5LA03067	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03068	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03069	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03070	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03071	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03072	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03073	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03074	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03075	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		D	
5LA03076	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03077	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03078	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03079	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03080	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03081	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA03082	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03083	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA03084	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03085	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03086	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03087	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03088	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03089	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03090	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03091	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		1	
5LA03092	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03093	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03094	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA03095	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		1	
5LA03096	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		1	
5LA03097	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA03098	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		3	
5LA03099	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA03100	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03101	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Baby Bird Site	7	
5LA03102	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA03103	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03104	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp	Corral Site	7	
5LA03105	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03106	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03107	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03108	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03109	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03110	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03111	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03112	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03113	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		4	
5LA03114	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		4	
5LA03115	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03116	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		4	
5LA03117	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		4	
5LA03118	H-S	Eligible	Rural Agriculture		3	Seibert Markers
5LA03119	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA03120	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead	Laura Michael Homestead	10	Seibert Markers
5LA03122	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA03123	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		3	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03124	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03125	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03126	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead; Rock Art, Historic		7	Protection Fence
5LA03127	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		3	Seibert Markers
5LA03128	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		7	
5LA03129	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03130	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03131	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03132	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03133	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03134	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03135	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03136	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03137	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03138	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03139	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03140	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03141	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03142	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA03143	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03144	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03146	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03147	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03148	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	Protection Fence
5LA03149	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03150	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA03151	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03152	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		3	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03153	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		3	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03154	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA03155	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		1	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03156	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03157	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03158	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		1	
5LA03159	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting; Mining/Quarry		1	
5LA03160	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	The Mano Site	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03161	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Small Cairn Site	7	
5LA03162	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Shark Teeth Site	7	
5LA03163	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Pit and Seed Site	7	
5LA03164	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03165	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03166	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture	The Coyote Site; Carl W. Long Claim	7	
5LA03167	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Petrified Tree Site	7	
5LA03168	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		3	
5LA03169	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03170	P-S	Eligible	Defensive Site	The Fortification	D	Terrain
5LA03171	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03172	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03173	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03174	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03175	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03176	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03177	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03178	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03179	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic	Bent Canyon Stage Station	H	Protection Fence
5LA03180	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		7	
5LA03181	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Renee's Shelter	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03182	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03183	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA03184	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03185	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA03186	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03188	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03189	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Burial, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture	Burke's Bend	7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA03190	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03191	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA03192	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03193	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03194	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03195	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03196	P-S	Not Eligible	Cache Site		7	
5LA03197	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03198	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03199	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03200	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		1	
5LA03201	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03202	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		1	
5LA03203	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03204	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting		2	
5LA03205	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA03206	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		2	
5LA03207	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA03208	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		2	
5LA03209	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03210	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03211	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture	Boulder Rock Art Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA03212	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Boulder Rock Art Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA03213	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03214	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Protection Fence
5LA03215	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03216	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Unclassified Site		7	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03217	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03218	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03219	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03220	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03221	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03223	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03224	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03225	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA03226	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03227	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03228	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA03229	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03230	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03231	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03232	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03233	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03234	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	The Twisted Iron Site	7	
5LA03235	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03236	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03237	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03238	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03239	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03240	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03241	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03242	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03244	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03245	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03246	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03247	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03248	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03249	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03250	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		1	
5LA03253	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA03254	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA03255	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Settlement		10	
5LA03256	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA03257	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA03258	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		7	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA03259	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA03260	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03261	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03262	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		1	
5LA03263	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03264	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA03265	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03266	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		1	
5LA03267	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03268	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03269	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting		1	
5LA03270	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03271	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03272	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03273	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03274	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03275	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03276	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA03277	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03278	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03279	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA03280	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03281	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03282	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03284	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03285	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03286	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03287	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03288	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03289	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03290	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03291	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03292	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03293	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03294	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03295	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03296	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03297	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03298	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03299	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03300	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting		1	
5LA03301	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		1	
5LA03302	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		1	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03303	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03304	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		1	
5LA03305	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03306	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03307	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03308	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03309	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03310	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03311	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03312	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03313	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03314	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03315	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03316	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03317	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03318	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03319	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03320	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03321	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03322	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers
5LA03323	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA03324	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03325	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03326	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03327	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03328	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03329	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03330	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03331	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03332	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03333	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA03334	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		10	
5LA03335	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA03336	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03337	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03338	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03339	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03340	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03341	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03342	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03343	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03344	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03345	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03346	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03347	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		D	
5LA03348	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03349	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03350	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03351	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03352	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA03353	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03354	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03355	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Dan Grieg Site	10	
5LA03356	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03357	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	The Island	10	
5LA03358	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03359	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03360	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03361	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03362	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03363	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA03364	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03365	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03366	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03367	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03368	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03369	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA03370	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA03371	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03372	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03373	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA03374	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03375	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03376	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03377	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03378	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03379	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA03380	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA03381	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA03382	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	
5LA03383	P-S	Eligible	Defensive Site		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA03384	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03386	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03387	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA03388	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA03389	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03390	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03391	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03392	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03393	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03394	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03395	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03396	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		E	
5LA03397	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03400	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03401	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03402	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03403	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03404	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03405	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03406	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03407	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03408	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03409	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03410	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03411	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03412	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03413	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03414	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA03415	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03416	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA03417	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		9	Seibert Markers
5LA03418	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03420	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03421	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead	Henry Leplatt Homestead	10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03422	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03423	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03424	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03425	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA03426	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		6	
5LA03427	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03428	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03429	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03430	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03431	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		14	
5LA03432	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		14	
5LA03433	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03434	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		14	
5LA03435	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03437	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03438	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03439	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03440	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03441	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA03442	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03443	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03444	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		E	
5LA03445	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03446	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03447	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03448	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03449	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03450	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		14	
5LA03451	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		14	
5LA03452	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03453	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03454	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		E	
5LA03455	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA03456	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03457	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		6	
5LA03458	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03459	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		5	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03460	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03461	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03462	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA03463	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03464	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03465	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03466	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03467	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03468	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		6	
5LA03469	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03470	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03471	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		10	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA03472	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA03473	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA03474	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03475	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Night Hawk Site	10	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA03476	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA03477	M-S	Eligible	Game Drive Site; Trash Scatter	Cross Ranch Game Drive Site	10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03478	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03479	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture	The Beach Site	10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03480	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03481	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03482	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		E	
5LA03483	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03484	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03485	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03486	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03487	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03488	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03489	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA03490	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03491	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	Forgotten Site	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03492	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03493	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03494	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03495	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03496	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03497	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03498	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter	The Sand Dune Site	7	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA03499	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03500	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA03501	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03502	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA03503	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03504	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA03505	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		A	
5LA03506	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03507	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03508	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA03509	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03511	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03512	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03513	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03514	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03515	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03516	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03517	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03518	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03519	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03520	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03521	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		6	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03522	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03523	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03524	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03525	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03526	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA03527	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Kissing Giant's Shelter	D	Terrain
5LA03530	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03532	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA03533	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA03534	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03535	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03537	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA03538	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03539	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Mosquito Site	7	Protection Fence
5LA03540	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA03541	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA03542	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA03543	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA03544	H-S	Not Eligible	Recreational	Dead Platform Tree	7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03545	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead	Reid Homestead Reid Homestead Reid Homestead	Interior Fence 1	
5LA03546	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Claude Sater Homestead	10	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03547	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic	Hogback Stage Station	A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA03550	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03551	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA03552	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03553	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03554	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03555	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03556	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03557	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter	Revolution Mesa	7	
5LA03558	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA03559	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03560	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA03562	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	
5LA03563	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03564	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03565	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03566	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03567	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA03568	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03569	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03570	P-S	Eligible	Game Drive Site	The Confluence	E	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA03571	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA03572	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03573	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03574	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA03575	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03576	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03580	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA03581	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA03582	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA03583	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03584	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter	Ben's Site	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA03585	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA03586	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		D	
5LA03587	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural	The Painted Pottery Site	D	
5LA03590	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03591	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA03592	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA03593	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA03594	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA03595	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA03596	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA03600	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03601	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03602	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03603	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03604	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA03610	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03611	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		7	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA03800	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		3	
5LA03801	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		3	
5LA03802	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA03803	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA03804	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03805	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		3	
5LA03806	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		Cantonment	
5LA03807	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		10	
5LA03808	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03809	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03810	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lumber		10	
5LA03811	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03812	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03813	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Alignment		10	
5LA03814	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lumber		10	
5LA03815	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03816	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		10	
5LA03817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03818	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA03819	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA03820	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03821	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03822	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA03823	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mason Jar		7	
5LA03824	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03825	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA03826	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03827	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		7	
5LA03828	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		7	
5LA03829	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA03830	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03831	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03832	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03834	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03835	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA03836	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03837	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03838	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03839	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03840	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03841	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA03842	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA03843	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA03844	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		A	
5LA03845	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA03846	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA03847	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03848	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		10	
5LA03849	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		10	
5LA03850	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA03851	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate & Debitage		10	
5LA03852	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA03853	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03854	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03855	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA03856	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA04000	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA04001	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA04002	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA04003	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		4	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04004	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		4	
5LA04005	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04006	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		7	
5LA04007	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bell		7	
5LA04008	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA04009	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA04010	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04011	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04012	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hammerstone		7	
5LA04013	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04014	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04015	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA04016	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04017	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cartridge Case		7	
5LA04018	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04019	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04020	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA04021	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lumber & Nails		7	
5LA04022	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04023	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04024	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04025	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wall		7	
5LA04026	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04027	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04028	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04029	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04030	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA04031	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA04032	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04033	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04035	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04036	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04037	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04038	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04039	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		1	
5LA04040	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		1	
5LA04041	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		1	
5LA04042	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04043	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04044	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA04045	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04046	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA04047	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04048	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04049	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA04050	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA04051	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA04052	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA04053	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04054	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04055	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		7	
5LA04056	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated License Plate		2	
5LA04057	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hammerstone		2	
5LA04058	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA04059	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04060	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		7	
5LA04061	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04062	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04063	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04064	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04065	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		7	
5LA04066	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA04067	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Fragments		7	
5LA04068	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04069	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04070	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass & Belt Buckle		7	
5LA04071	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04072	H-I	Needs Data	Isolated Rock Art		A	
5LA04073	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04074	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04075	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		7	
5LA04076	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04077	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04078	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04079	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04080	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04081	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04082	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04083	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		E	
5LA04084	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04085	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04086	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04087	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04088	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04089	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA04090	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04091	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04092	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04093	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA04094	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA04095	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04096	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated License Plate		10	
5LA04097	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04098	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04099	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04100	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04101	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04102	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04103	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04104	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04105	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		1	
5LA04106	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		1	
5LA04107	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA04108	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04109	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04110	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA04111	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04112	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04113	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04114	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04115	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		D	
5LA04116	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		10	
5LA04117	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA04118	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04119	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA04120	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04121	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA04122	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA04123	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04124	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04125	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04126	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04127	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		10	
5LA04128	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04129	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04130	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		10	
5LA04131	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fire Pit & Debitage		10	
5LA04132	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Drill		10	
5LA04133	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Rock Art		10	
5LA04134	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		A	
5LA04135	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04136	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04137	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04138	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA04139	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA04140	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04141	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04142	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		10	
5LA04143	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04144	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04145	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04146	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		13	
5LA04147	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04148	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04149	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA04150	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA04151	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04152	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cartridge Case		10	
5LA04153	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA04154	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		6	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04155	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA04156	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04157	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wall		E	
5LA04158	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fire Pit		6	
5LA04159	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		6	
5LA04160	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		6	
5LA04161	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		6	
5LA04162	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04163	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04164	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04165	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA04166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA04167	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bison Horn Sheath		13	
5LA04168	M-I	Needs Data	Isolated Sheepherder's Shelter & Debitage		6	
5LA04169	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04170	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04171	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Pot Handle		7	
5LA04172	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04173	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		7	
5LA04174	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04175	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA04176	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04177	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04178	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04179	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		10	
5LA04180	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA04181	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA04182	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04183	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA04184	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04185	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04186	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04187	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04188	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04189	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04190	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04191	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA04192	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04193	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA04194	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA04195	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04196	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Corral		7	
5LA04197	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		A	
5LA04198	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA04199	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA04200	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA04201	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA04202	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fire-Cracked Rock Concentration		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04203	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA04204	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04205	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA04206	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		2	
5LA04208	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		A	
5LA04209	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		A	
5LA04210	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA04211	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA04212	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		A	
5LA04213	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		A	
5LA04214	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04215	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04216	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04217	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		A	
5LA04219	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04220	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04221	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA04222	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04223	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wall		7	
5LA04224	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		9	
5LA04225	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	
5LA04226	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		E	
5LA04227	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		E	
5LA04228	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		2	
5LA04229	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04230	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		9	
5LA04231	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		1	
5LA04232	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		D	
5LA04233	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		D	
5LA04234	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04235	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04236	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04237	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04238	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Corral		7	
5LA04239	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cairn		7	
5LA04240	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA04241	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		7	
5LA04242	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		Interior Fence 1	
5LA04243	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		A	
5LA04244	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA04355	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA04356	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA04357	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04358	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04359	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04360	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04361	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA04362	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA04363	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		1	
5LA04364	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04365	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		1	
5LA04366	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04367	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Mining/Quarry		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04368	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture	Red Apache Site	13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04369	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04370	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04371	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04372	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04373	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA04375	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		12	
5LA04376	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04377	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04378	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04379	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		H	
5LA04380	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		H	
5LA04381	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04382	P-S	Eligible	Defensive Site		H	Terrain
5LA04383	P-S	Eligible	Defensive Site		H	Terrain
5LA04385	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04387	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Null Homestead	F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04388	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Jose Rubial Homestead	F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04389	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		H	
5LA04390	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		H	
5LA04391	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		H	
5LA04392	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		H	
5LA04393	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA04394	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA04395	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		H	
5LA04396	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA04397	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA04398	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04399	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		11	
5LA04400	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Homestead	Snake Grotto; Hopkins Homestead	G	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04401	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04402	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04403	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA04404	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Black Owl	13	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04405	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04406	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Thomas Carter Homestead	13	
5LA04407	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	John Meyer Homestead	13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04408	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead		Interior Fence 2	Protection Fence; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04409	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		11	
5LA04411	H-S	No Official Concurrence	Homestead		13	
5LA04413	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	School Land (West) Homestead	F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04414	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04415	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04416	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04417	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA04418	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04419	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04420	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04421	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04422	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04423	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04424	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04425	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04426	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04427	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	School Land (East) Homestead	F	Terrain
5LA04428	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04429	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		16	
5LA04430	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Clyde Hawkins Homestead	2	
5LA04431	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Allen Brister Homestead	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04432	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Benton Wormington Homestead	7	Seibert Markers
5LA04433	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Thomas Ellis Homestead	Cantonment	
5LA04434	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Charles Davidson Homestead	1	
5LA04435	M-S	Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric; Homestead	Rice Ranch	11	
5LA04436	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Charles Schenck Homestead	4	
5LA04437	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead	Charles Conkle Homestead	4	
5LA04438	H-S	Not Eligible	Industrial	Canyon Booster Station	7	
5LA04439	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04440	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04441	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04442	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		Interior Fence 2	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04443	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04444	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04445	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04446	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04447	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04448	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04449	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04450	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04451	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04452	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04453	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04454	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04455	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04456	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04457	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04458	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04459	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04460	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04461	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04462	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04463	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04464	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA04465	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		13	
5LA04466	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04467	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04468	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04469	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04470	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04471	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead	Red Rocks Gate	F	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04472	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		F	
5LA04473	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04474	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04475	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04476	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04477	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04478	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04479	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04480	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04481	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04482	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04483	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04484	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04485	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04486	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04487	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04488	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter & Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04489	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04490	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04491	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04492	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04493	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04494	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04495	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		13	
5LA04496	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04497	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		13	
5LA04498	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04499	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04500	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04501	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04502	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04503	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04504	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04505	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04506	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04507	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04508	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04509	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04511	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04512	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04513	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04514	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04515	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04516	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04517	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04518	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04519	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04520	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04521	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04522	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04523	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04524	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04525	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04526	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04527	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04528	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04529	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04530	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04531	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04532	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04533	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04534	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04535	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04536	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04537	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04538	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04539	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04540	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04541	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		H	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04542	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		H	
5LA04543	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		H	
5LA04544	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04545	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04546	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04547	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA04548	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		13	
5LA04549	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04550	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04551	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04552	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04553	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04554	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04555	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04556	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04557	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04558	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA04559	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04560	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04561	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04562	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		F	
5LA04563	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04564	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04565	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate		13	
5LA04566	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04567	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04568	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04569	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA04570	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04571	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04572	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04573	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead	Baldwin Site Complex	13	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04574	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04575	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04576	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04577	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		13	
5LA04578	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04579	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04580	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04581	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04582	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04583	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04584	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA04585	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04586	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04587	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04588	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04589	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA04590	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA04591	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA04592	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04593	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04594	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04596	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04598	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04599	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04600	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		13	
5LA04602	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04603	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04604	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04606	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04607	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04608	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04609	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04610	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04611	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04612	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04613	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04614	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04615	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04616	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04617	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04618	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04619	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04620	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04621	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04622	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04623	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		G	
5LA04624	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04625	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04626	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04627	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04628	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04629	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04630	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04631	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04632	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		13	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04633	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Charles Quackenbush	10	
5LA04634	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	James Brannum Homestead	10	Seibert Markers
5LA04635	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	John Matthews Homestead	7	
5LA04637	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04638	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		11	
5LA04639	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04640	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04641	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04642	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		H	Terrain
5LA04643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04645	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04646	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		F	
5LA04647	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		F	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04648	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04649	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Camp		F	
5LA04650	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA04651	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA04652	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA04653	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		F	
5LA04654	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04655	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04656	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04657	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04658	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04659	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04660	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04661	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04662	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04663	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04664	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04665	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04666	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04667	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04668	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04669	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04670	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		F	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04671	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04672	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04673	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04674	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic	Royden G. Girling Homestead	13	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA04675	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04676	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04677	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA04678	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04679	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04680	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04681	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04682	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04683	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04684	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04685	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04686	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04687	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04688	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04689	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04690	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04691	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04692	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04693	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04694	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04695	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04696	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04698	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		F	
5LA04699	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04700	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04701	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		F	
5LA04702	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04703	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		H	
5LA04704	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		H	
5LA04705	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04706	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		H	
5LA04707	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		H	Terrain
5LA04708	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04709	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04710	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		H	
5LA04711	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Susie's Place	H	Terrain
5LA04712	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04713	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Lone Structure Site	H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04714	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04715	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04716	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA04717	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead	Brownewell Homestead	10	
5LA04718	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		H	Terrain
5LA04719	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		H	
5LA04720	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04721	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04722	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04723	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04724	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		H	
5LA04725	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04726	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		H	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04727	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA04728	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04729	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04730	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04731	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04732	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04733	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04734	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04735	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04736	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04737	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04738	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04739	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04740	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04741	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04742	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04743	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04744	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		13	
5LA04746	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04747	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04748	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04749	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04750	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04751	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		F	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04752	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04753	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04754	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04755	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04756	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04757	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		10	
5LA04758	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04759	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04760	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04761	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04762	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04763	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		F	
5LA04764	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA04765	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04766	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04767	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA04768	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04769	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04770	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04771	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04772	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04773	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04774	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04775	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04776	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		13	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04777	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04778	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04779	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04780	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04781	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA04782	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04783	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		H	
5LA04784	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04785	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04786	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04787	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04788	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04789	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04790	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04791	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		13	
5LA04792	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA04793	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04794	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA04795	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Seth Bennett Homestead	13	Protection Fence; Seibert Stake Corner; Terrain
5LA04796	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04797	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04798	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04799	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04800	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04801	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04802	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA04803	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04804	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04805	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04806	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04807	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04808	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04809	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04810	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04811	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04812	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		13	
5LA04813	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04814	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04815	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04816	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04818	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04819	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04820	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04821	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04822	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04823	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA04824	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04825	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04826	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04827	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04828	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04829	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA04830	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		H	
5LA04831	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04832	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04833	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		H	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04834	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		13	
5LA04835	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04836	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04837	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA04838	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04839	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04840	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04841	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04842	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		Interior Fence 2	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA04843	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04845	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04846	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04847	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04848	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04849	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04850	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04851	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04852	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA04853	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA04854	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA04855	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04856	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04857	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04858	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04859	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04860	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		13	
5LA04861	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04862	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04863	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA04864	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04865	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA04866	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		13	
5LA04867	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04868	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA04869	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04871	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04872	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		11	
5LA04873	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04874	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04875	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04876	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04877	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04878	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04879	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04880	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04881	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04882	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		F	
5LA04883	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04884	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04885	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04886	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04887	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04888	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04889	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		G	
5LA04890	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04891	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04892	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04893	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04894	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA04895	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04896	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04897	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04898	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04899	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04900	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04901	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04902	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		F	
5LA04903	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04904	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04905	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04906	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04907	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA04908	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04909	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04910	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04911	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04912	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04913	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04914	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04915	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		13	
5LA04916	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04917	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		11	
5LA04918	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04919	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04920	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA04921	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s) & Bottle Glass		13	
5LA04922	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA04924	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04926	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04927	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04928	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04929	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04930	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04932	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04933	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04934	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		G	
5LA04935	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04936	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04937	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04938	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04939	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04940	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead	Cowboy Springs	F	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers
5LA04941	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		F	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA04942	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers
5LA04943	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04944	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04945	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04946	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA04947	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA04948	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04949	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		F	
5LA04950	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		H	
5LA04951	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		10	Seibert Markers
5LA04952	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		12	
5LA04953	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		12	
5LA04954	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		12	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04955	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04956	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic		11	
5LA04957	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA04958	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA04959	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA04960	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04961	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA04962	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		11	
5LA04963	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04964	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04966	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04969	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04970	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04971	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA04972	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA04973	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04974	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04975	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA04976	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04977	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04978	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04979	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA04980	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04981	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04982	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA04983	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04984	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA04985	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04986	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA04987	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA04988	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Protection Fence
5LA04989	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04990	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04991	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA04992	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04993	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA04994	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04995	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04996	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA04997	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA04998	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA04999	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05000	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA05001	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05002	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05003	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05004	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA05005	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05006	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05007	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		F	
5LA05008	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05009	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05010	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05011	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05012	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05013	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05014	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05015	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA05016	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA05017	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05018	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05019	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA05020	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05021	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	
5LA05022	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05023	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05024	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		F	
5LA05025	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		F	
5LA05026	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05027	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05028	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05029	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Fragments		10	
5LA05030	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05031	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05032	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA05033	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA05034	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		10	
5LA05035	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		10	
5LA05036	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA05037	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA05038	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA05041	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA05042	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA05043	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05044	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA05045	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA05046	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05047	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		G	
5LA05048	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA05049	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05050	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05051	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fire-Cracked Rock Concentration		10	
5LA05052	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Scraper		Interior Fence 2	
5LA05053	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05054	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		F	
5LA05055	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05056	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA05057	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA05061	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		10	
5LA05233	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Cantonment	
5LA05234	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic		D	Terrain
5LA05235	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture	Rock Crossing	7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05236	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05237	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05238	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05239	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05241	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05242	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		Cantonment	
5LA05243	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05249	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05250	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Cantonment	
5LA05252	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05253	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		6	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05254	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05255	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic	The Sue Site	A	Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05256	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site: Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05257	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05258	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05259	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05260	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05261	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05262	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		A	Terrain
5LA05263	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05264	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05265	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05266	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		A	
5LA05267	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05268	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		A	
5LA05269	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05270	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05271	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05272	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05273	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05274	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05275	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		A	
5LA05276	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05277	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05278	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05279	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05280	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05281	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05282	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05283	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		D	Seibert Markers
5LA05284	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05285	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05286	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05287	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05288	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05289	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05290	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA05291	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05292	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05293	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05294	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		9	
5LA05296	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05297	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Homestead		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05298	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05299	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05300	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	Seibert Markers
5LA05301	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05302	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05303	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05304	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05305	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05306	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05307	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05308	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05310	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Riley Homestead	D	
5LA05311	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05312	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05313	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05314	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05316	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05317	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA05318	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05319	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		Cantonment	
5LA05320	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Gimme Shelter	D	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05321	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05322	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05323	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		9	
5LA05324	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural	Solstice Shelter	D	
5LA05325	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA05326	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead		Interior Fence 1	Terrain
5LA05327	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05328	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		6	
5LA05329	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		6	
5LA05330	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05331	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05332	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		Cantonment	
5LA05333	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Cantonment	
5LA05336	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05337	M-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05338	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		A	
5LA05340	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA05341	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05342	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		A	
5LA05343	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		A	
5LA05344	U-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA05345	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		A	
5LA05348	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		D	
5LA05349	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05350	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA05352	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA05354	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05355	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05356	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05357	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05358	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05359	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		9	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05360	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		D	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05361	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05362	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05363	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		D	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05365	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05366	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05367	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05368	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05369	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05370	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05371	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05372	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	6	
5LA05373	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		6	
5LA05374	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		6	
5LA05375	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	Protection Fence
5LA05376	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05377	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA05378	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05379	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05380	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05381	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05382	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05383	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05384	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05385	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA05386	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05387	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05388	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		A	
5LA05389	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		A	
5LA05390	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05391	M-S	Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA05392	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05393	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05394	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05395	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05396	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05397	H-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05398	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA05399	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		A	
5LA05400	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05401	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		A	
5LA05402	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		A	
5LA05403	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05404	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		A	
5LA05405	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Trash Scatter		A	
5LA05406	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic; Trash Scatter		A	
5LA05407	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05408	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05409	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05410	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05411	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05412	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA05413	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05414	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05415	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05416	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05417	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05418	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05419	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05420	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05421	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA05422	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05423	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05424	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05425	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05426	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05427	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	Terrain
5LA05428	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05429	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA05430	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05431	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05432	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05433	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05434	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05435	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA05436	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05437	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05438	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05439	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05440	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05442	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05443	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05444	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05445	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Terrain
5LA05446	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA05447	U-S	Needs Data	Unclassified Site		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05448	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05449	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		9	
5LA05450	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		D	
5LA05451	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05452	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05453	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		Cantonment	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05454	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Lockwood Stage Station	E	Seibert Markers; Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05455	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead	LeRoy Gregory Claim	D	Terrain
5LA05456	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		D	
5LA05457	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05458	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05459	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05460	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05461	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05462	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Homestead	Edwin Colley Homestead	Interior Fence 1	
5LA05463	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05464	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05465	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05466	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05467	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05468	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05469	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		D	
5LA05470	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05471	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05472	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05473	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05474	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05475	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Trash Scatter		Interior Fence 1	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05476	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05477	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05480	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05481	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	Terrain
5LA05484	M-S	Eligible	Game Drive Site; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	The Shield Site; Van Bremer Game Drive Site	A	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05485	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05486	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05488	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		A	
5LA05489	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		7	
5LA05490	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05491	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture		6	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05492	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA05493	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		6	
5LA05494	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA05496	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter	Deer Petroglyph Site	6	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05497	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		6	Terrain
5LA05498	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA05499	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		6	
5LA05500	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		6	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05501	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA05502	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05503	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		7	Seibert Markers
5LA05504	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05505	M-S	Needs Data	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		7	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05506	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		7	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05507	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05508	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		A	Terrain
5LA05509	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA05510	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead	Big Canyon Ranch; Arnet Homestead	Interior Fence 1	Protection Fence
5LA05512	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05516	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05517	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead		Interior Fence 1	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA05518	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05519	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05521	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA05522	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural	Bobby Hill Shelter	Interior Fence 1	
5LA05523	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05524	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05526	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05527	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05528	U-I	Needs Data	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05529	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		A	
5LA05530	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05531	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA05532	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA05533	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA05534	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05535	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05536	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05537	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05538	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05539	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05540	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05541	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05542	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05543	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05544	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05545	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05546	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05547	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05548	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05549	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05550	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05551	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05552	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Historic; Trash Scatter	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05553	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05554	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05555	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05556	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05557	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 1	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05558	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05559	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05560	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05561	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05562	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA05563	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture	Red Tipi	Interior Fence 1	Terrain
5LA05564	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA05565	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05566	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05567	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05568	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Associated Sitting Bear Cave Site	D	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05569	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Sitting Bear Cave	D	Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05570	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05571	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		D	
5LA05572	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Homestead		D	
5LA05573	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA05575	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		6	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05576	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		6	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05577	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA05578	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic	West Hogback; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05579	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05580	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA05581	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05582	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Washington Homestead	7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05583	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA05584	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05585	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05586	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05587	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA05588	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05589	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05590	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05591	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA05592	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05593	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05594	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05595	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA05596	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA05597	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA05598	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Boulder Rock Art Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA05599	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Open Lithic	Boulder Rock Art Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA05600	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	Protection Fence
5LA05601	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	Protection Fence
5LA05602	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Boulder Rock Art Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence
5LA05603	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA05604	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers
5LA05605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05606	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05607	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05608	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05609	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05610	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05611	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05612	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic; Trash Scatter		10	Seibert Markers
5LA05613	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		10	Seibert Markers
5LA05614	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05615	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05616	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA05617	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05618	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05619	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05620	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05621	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA05622	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Transportation		E	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05623	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05624	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05625	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		E	
5LA05626	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05629	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA05630	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05631	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA05632	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05633	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05634	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA05635	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		A	
5LA05636	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wall / Alignment		A	
5LA05637	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Camp		A	
5LA05638	U-I	Not Eligible	Non-Cultural Rockshelter		A	
5LA05639	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		E	
5LA05640	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA05641	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05642	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05643	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA05644	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA05645	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		E	
5LA05646	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05647	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05648	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05649	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA05650	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA05651	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05652	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05653	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05654	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05655	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05657	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA05659	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		1	
5LA05660	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA05661	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA05662	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA05663	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA05664	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA05665	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		2	
5LA05666	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05667	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05669	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA05670	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05671	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA05672	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05673	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA05674	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA05675	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA05676	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		7	Seibert Markers
5LA05677	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA05678	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA05679	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05680	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Industrial		7	
5LA05681	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05682	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA05683	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05684	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA05685	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA05686	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05687	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05688	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Morris Homestead	7	
5LA05689	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA05690	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05691	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA05692	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05693	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Simpson School	Cantonment	
5LA05695	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA05696	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		1	
5LA05698	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		1	
5LA05699	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting		1	
5LA05700	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA05701	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA05702	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA05703	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05704	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05705	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA05706	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05707	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA05708	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		E	
5LA05709	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05710	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA05711	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05712	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05713	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA05714	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05715	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA05716	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		E	
5LA05717	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA05718	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05719	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA05720	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA05721	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA05722	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05723	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA05724	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05725	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA05726	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA05727	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05728	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead		9	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers
5LA05729	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA05730	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA05731	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		D	
5LA05732	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		6	
5LA05811	P-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Prehistoric	Taylor Ridge Burial	7	Seibert Markers
5LA05813	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Biernacki Ranch	D	
5LA05814	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Big Arroyo Ranch; J. Shaw Homestead	2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05815	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Matthews/Whitcomb Ranch	7	
5LA05816	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Red Rocks Ranch	F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA05817	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Robert Hill Ranch	1	
5LA05818	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Joel McNames Homestead	10	
5LA05819	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Mincic Ranch	10	
5LA05820	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Burson's Camp	7	
5LA05821	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead	Taylor Arroyo A	10	
5LA05823	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Animal Farm; Calvin Godman Homestead	7	Seibert Markers
5LA05824	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Brown's Sheep Ranch	3	Protection Fence
5LA05825	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Sharps Ranch; Ozias T. Clark Ranch	E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA05827	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Felipe Leyva Homestead; Baldwin Ranch	11	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05828	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Homestead	Henry Halsey Homestead	13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05829	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Bar VI Ranch; Asa T. Haynes Homestead	10	Protection Fence
5LA05830	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead; Rock Art, Prehistoric	Cross Ranch	10	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA05831	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead	Moses B. Stevens Homestead	F	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA05832	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead	Mary Doyle Homestead	G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA05861	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	
5LA05863	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA05864	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA05865	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA05866	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA05867	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Interior Fence 2	
5LA06001	P-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Prehistoric	Stage Canyon Burial	10	
5LA06027	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		Interior Fence 2	Terrain
5LA06101	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Mining/Quarry	Wild Plum Site	G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06102	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		G	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06103	H-S	Eligible	Mining/Quarry		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06104	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead	La Placita	F	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA06105	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Homestead		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06106	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		11	
5LA06107	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture	Sugarloaf Spring	11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06108	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead	Henry Alfred Barnes Homestead	11	
5LA06109	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		13	
5LA06110	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		Interior Fence 2	
5LA06111	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead; Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA06112	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA06113	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA06114	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06116	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA06117	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA06118	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic; Homestead		13	
5LA06120	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		Interior Fence 2	Terrain; Interior Fence
5LA06121	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		13	Terrain
5LA06122	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA06123	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06124	H-S	Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA06126	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06127	H-S	Eligible	Rural Agriculture		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06128	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06129	M-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric; Homestead		G	
5LA06131	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06132	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06133	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06135	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA06136	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA06137	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA06138	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA06139	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06140	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Homestead	Rourke Ranch	H	
5LA06141	M-S	Eligible	Homestead; Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA06142	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		13	
5LA06144	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA06145	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		F	
5LA06147	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06148	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06149	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Franklin Smith Homestead	13	
5LA06150	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Homestead; Rock Art, Prehistoric	Peter Glaub Homestead	F	
5LA06303	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		7	
5LA06304	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		4	
5LA06305	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		4	
5LA06306	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter & Debitage		4	
5LA06307	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		10	
5LA06498	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	Terrain
5LA06552	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06553	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA06554	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA06555	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA06568	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06569	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	
5LA06570	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06571	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		11	
5LA06572	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06573	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06574	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06575	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		G	Seibert Markers; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06576	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06577	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06578	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		11	
5LA06579	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06580	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06581	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06582	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		G	
5LA06583	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06584	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06585	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06586	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		G	
5LA06587	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06588	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA06589	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Homestead; Rock Art, Prehistoric		G	Terrain
5LA06590	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06591	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA06592	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06593	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06594	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06595	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06596	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06598	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06599	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06600	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		G	Terrain
5LA06601	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		G	
5LA06602	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Water Control		G	
5LA06603	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	Terrain
5LA06604	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06606	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		G	
5LA06607	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		G	
5LA06608	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06609	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06610	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	Terrain
5LA06611	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06612	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06613	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		G	Terrain
5LA06614	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06615	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06616	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06617	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06618	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06619	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06620	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06621	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		G	
5LA06622	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06623	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06624	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA06625	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06626	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		G	
5LA06627	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06628	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06629	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06630	P-S	Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	Terrain
5LA06631	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA06632	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		11	
5LA06633	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		G	
5LA06634	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		G	
5LA06635	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA06636	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Building Materials & Windmill Fragments		G	
5LA06637	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		11	
5LA06638	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA06639	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA06640	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA06641	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		G	
5LA06642	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA06643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06644	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA06645	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Wall		G	
5LA06646	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA06647	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Alignment		G	
5LA06648	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Utilized/Retouched Flake		10	
5LA06649	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Shaft Straightener		G	
5LA06650	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA06651	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA06652	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Utilized/Retouched Flake		G	
5LA06655	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA06656	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA06657	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA06740	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06741	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06742	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06743	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06744	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06745	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06746	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06747	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06748	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06749	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06750	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06751	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06752	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06753	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06754	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06755	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06756	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		G	Terrain
5LA06757	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06758	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06759	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06760	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06761	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06762	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06763	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06764	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06765	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06766	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06767	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		G	
5LA06768	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06769	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06770	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06772	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06773	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06774	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06775	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06776	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06777	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06778	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06779	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06780	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06781	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06782	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06783	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		G	
5LA06784	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06785	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		G	Terrain
5LA06786	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06787	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06788	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06789	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06790	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06791	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		G	
5LA06792	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06793	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06794	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA06795	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06796	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06797	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06798	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06799	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		G	Terrain
5LA06800	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06801	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06802	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA06803	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06804	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA06805	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA06806	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06807	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06808	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06809	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA06810	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06811	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06812	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06813	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06814	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06815	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06816	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA06817	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA06818	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		G	
5LA06819	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06820	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06821	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06822	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06823	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06824	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06825	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06826	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06827	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06828	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06829	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06830	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		G	Terrain
5LA06831	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06832	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		G	
5LA06833	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06834	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06835	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06836	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06837	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06838	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		G	
5LA06839	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06840	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06841	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06842	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		G	
5LA06843	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06844	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06845	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06846	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06847	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06848	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06849	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06850	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06851	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06852	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06853	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06854	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06855	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		F	
5LA06856	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA06857	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06858	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA06859	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		11	Terrain
5LA06860	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06861	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA06862	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06863	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06864	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06865	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		G	
5LA06866	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA06867	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06868	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06869	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		11	Terrain
5LA06870	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06871	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06872	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06873	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06874	M-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture		G	
5LA06875	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		11	Terrain
5LA06877	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06878	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06879	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06880	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06881	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06882	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06883	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06884	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06885	P-S	Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA06886	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06887	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06888	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06889	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA06934	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06935	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06936	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA06937	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06938	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Terrain
5LA06939	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA06940	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06941	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06942	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06943	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06944	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		G	Terrain
5LA06945	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06946	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06947	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA06948	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA06949	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06950	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06951	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06952	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA06953	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA07113	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		5	
5LA07114	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		5	
5LA07115	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		5	
5LA07116	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		5	
5LA07117	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		A	
5LA07118	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA07119	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07145	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Quarry, Prehistoric		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07155	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		G	
5LA07156	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Uniface		G	
5LA07157	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		G	
5LA07158	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Retouched/Utilized Flake		G	
5LA07159	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07160	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		G	
5LA07161	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		G	
5LA07162	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage & Core(s)		G	
5LA07163	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lithic Scatter		G	
5LA07164	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		G	
5LA07165	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		G	
5LA07166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Utilized/Retouched Flake		G	
5LA07167	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		G	
5LA07168	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07169	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		G	
5LA07170	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07171	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07172	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		F	
5LA07173	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate		G	
5LA07174	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		G	
5LA07175	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		G	
5LA07176	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07177	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07178	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fire Pit		G	
5LA07230	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07231	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07232	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07233	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Fragments		5	
5LA07234	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07235	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07236	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Harmonica		5	
5LA07237	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		5	
5LA07238	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		5	
5LA07239	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5LA07240	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5LA07241	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07242	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07243	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07244	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07245	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Fragments		5	
5LA07246	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07247	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		5	
5LA07248	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07249	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07250	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07251	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		4	
5LA07252	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Shovel Blade		5	
5LA07253	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07254	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07255	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		5	
5LA07256	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		5	
5LA07257	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		4	
5LA07258	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		4	
5LA07259	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		3	
5LA07260	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics, Glass Fragments & Leather Shoe		3	
5LA07262	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		3	
5LA07263	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		7	
5LA07264	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA07265	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07266	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07267	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07268	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07269	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07270	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07271	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07272	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07273	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07274	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07275	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07276	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07277	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		11	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07278	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07279	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07280	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07281	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07282	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07283	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		11	
5LA07284	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07285	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		11	
5LA07286	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07287	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07288	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07289	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07290	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07291	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07292	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07293	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07294	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07295	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07296	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07297	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07298	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		11	
5LA07299	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07300	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07301	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07302	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07303	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		11	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07304	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		11	
5LA07305	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07306	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		11	
5LA07307	P-S	Eligible	Defensive Site		11	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA07308	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	
5LA07309	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Trash Scatter		11	
5LA07310	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		11	
5LA07311	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07312	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		11	
5LA07313	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07314	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07315	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07316	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07317	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07318	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07319	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07320	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07321	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07322	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07323	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07324	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07325	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07326	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07327	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07328	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07329	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07330	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07331	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07332	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07333	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA07334	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07335	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07336	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07337	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07338	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07339	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07340	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07341	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		11	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA07342	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07343	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07344	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07345	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07346	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07347	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07348	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07349	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07350	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07351	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07352	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07353	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07354	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07355	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07356	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07357	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07358	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07359	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07360	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07361	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07362	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07363	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07364	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07365	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		11	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA07381	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07382	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07383	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA07384	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07385	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07386	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07387	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07388	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Trash Scatter		11	
5LA07389	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07390	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07391	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07392	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07393	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07394	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07395	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07396	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07397	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07398	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		H	
5LA07399	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07400	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		11	
5LA07401	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07402	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07403	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07404	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07405	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07406	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07407	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07408	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07409	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07410	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07411	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07412	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07413	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07414	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07415	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07416	M-S	Needs Data	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA07417	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		11	
5LA07418	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07419	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07420	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07421	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07422	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07423	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	
5LA07424	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	
5LA07425	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07426	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07427	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07428	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07429	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07430	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07431	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07432	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA07433	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07434	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07435	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07436	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07437	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07438	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07439	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07440	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07441	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07442	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07443	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	
5LA07444	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07445	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07446	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07447	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07448	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		11	Terrain
5LA07449	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07450	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07451	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07452	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		G	Terrain
5LA07453	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07454	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07455	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07456	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07457	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07458	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07459	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07460	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07461	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07462	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07463	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA07464	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07465	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07466	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07467	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07468	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07469	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07470	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA07471	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07472	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07473	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07474	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07475	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07476	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	
5LA07477	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07478	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07479	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07480	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07487	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07488	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07489	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07490	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07491	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		G	
5LA07492	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07493	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		G	
5LA07494	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA07495	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07496	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07497	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07498	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07499	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07500	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07501	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07502	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07503	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07504	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07505	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07506	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07507	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07508	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		H	
5LA07509	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07511	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07512	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07513	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07514	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07515	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		H	
5LA07516	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07517	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07518	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		11	
5LA07519	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07520	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07521	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07522	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07523	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	
5LA07524	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA07525	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		G	
5LA07526	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07527	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07528	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA07529	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07530	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07531	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07532	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07533	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07534	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07535	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07536	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07537	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07538	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07539	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07540	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07541	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07542	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07543	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07544	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07545	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07546	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07547	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07548	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA07549	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07550	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07551	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		11	
5LA07552	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07553	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		11	
5LA07554	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07555	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07556	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		H	
5LA07557	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07558	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA07559	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07560	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07561	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07562	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07563	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07564	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07565	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07566	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07567	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07568	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07569	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07570	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07571	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07572	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07573	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07574	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA07575	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07576	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07577	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07578	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07579	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07580	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07581	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07582	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07583	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07584	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07585	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07586	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07587	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07588	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07589	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07590	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07591	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07592	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07593	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07594	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07596	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07598	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07599	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07600	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Terrain
5LA07601	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07602	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07603	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07604	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Terrain
5LA07605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07738	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA07739	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07740	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA07741	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07742	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA07743	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07744	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cartridge Case & Debitage		11	
5LA07745	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		11	
5LA07746	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA07747	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07748	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07749	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07750	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07751	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07752	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07753	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07754	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07755	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07756	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07757	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07758	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07759	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07760	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07761	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07762	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07763	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07764	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07765	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07766	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07767	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07768	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07769	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07770	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07772	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		11	
5LA07773	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07774	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		11	
5LA07775	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07776	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07777	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07778	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07779	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07780	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07781	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07782	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07783	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07784	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07785	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07786	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		11	
5LA07787	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		11	
5LA07788	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07789	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		11	
5LA07790	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07791	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07792	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		11	
5LA07793	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07794	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07795	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07796	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07797	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07798	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07799	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07800	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07801	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07802	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07803	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07804	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		11	
5LA07805	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		11	
5LA07806	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07807	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07808	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		11	
5LA07809	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		11	
5LA07810	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07811	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07812	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07813	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07814	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07815	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07816	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07818	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA07819	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07820	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07821	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07822	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07823	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07824	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07825	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07826	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07827	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07828	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07829	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07830	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07831	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07832	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07833	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07834	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07835	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07836	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07837	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07838	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07840	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07841	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		11	
5LA07842	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07843	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		G	
5LA07844	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07845	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07849	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07850	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07851	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07852	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07853	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07854	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07855	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		11	
5LA07856	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07857	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07858	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07859	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07860	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07861	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07862	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07863	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07864	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		11	
5LA07865	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		11	
5LA07866	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		11	
5LA07867	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07868	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07869	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07870	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07871	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07872	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07873	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07874	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07875	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		G	
5LA07876	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07877	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07878	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics, Can(s) & Glass Fragments		11	
5LA07879	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07880	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07881	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07882	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		G	
5LA07883	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		H	
5LA07884	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07885	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07886	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07887	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07888	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07889	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA07890	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA07891	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA07892	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA07893	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07894	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07900	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07901	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07902	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07903	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07904	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07905	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		11	
5LA07906	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07907	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07908	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07909	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07910	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07912	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07913	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07914	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07915	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07916	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07917	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07918	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07919	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07920	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07921	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07922	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07923	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07924	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA07925	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA07926	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07927	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07928	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07929	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07930	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07931	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07934	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		11	
5LA07936	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07937	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA07938	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07939	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07940	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07941	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		G	
5LA07942	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA07943	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07944	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07945	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07946	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07947	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07948	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07949	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		Interior Fence 2	
5LA07950	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08011	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08012	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08013	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA08014	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08015	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08016	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08017	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA08018	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08019	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08020	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08021	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08022	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08023	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA08024	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers
5LA08025	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08026	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08027	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08028	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Protection Fence; Seibert Stake Corner
5LA08029	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08030	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08032	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08033	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08034	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08035	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	
5LA08036	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08037	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		7	Seibert Markers
5LA08038	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA08039	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08040	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08041	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08042	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08043	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08044	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08045	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08046	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08047	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08048	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08049	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08050	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08051	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA08052	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA08053	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA08054	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08055	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08056	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08057	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08059	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08060	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08061	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08062	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers
5LA08063	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08064	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA08065	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08066	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08067	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08069	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08070	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08071	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08072	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08073	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08074	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08075	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08076	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08077	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08078	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08079	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08080	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08081	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08082	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08083	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08084	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08085	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08086	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08087	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08088	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA08089	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08090	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08091	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08092	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		7	Seibert Markers
5LA08093	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08094	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		7	Seibert Markers
5LA08095	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08096	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA08097	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08098	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08099	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08100	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08101	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08102	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08103	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08104	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA08105	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08106	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08107	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08108	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08109	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08110	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08112	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		7	
5LA08113	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08114	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08115	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08116	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08117	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08118	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA08119	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08120	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08121	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08122	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08123	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08124	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08125	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08126	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08127	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08128	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08129	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08130	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08131	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08132	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08133	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA08134	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08135	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08136	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08137	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08138	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08139	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08140	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08141	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08142	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08143	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08144	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08145	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08146	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08147	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		7	
5LA08148	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08149	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08150	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08151	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08152	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08153	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08154	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08155	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08156	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08157	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08158	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08159	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08160	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA08161	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08162	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08163	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08164	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08165	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08167	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08168	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08169	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08170	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08171	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08172	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08173	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08174	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08175	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08176	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08177	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08178	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA08179	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08180	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08192	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08193	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08194	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08195	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08196	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08197	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08198	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08199	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08200	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08201	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core Tool		7	
5LA08202	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08203	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08204	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08205	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08206	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08213	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08214	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08215	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08216	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08217	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08218	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08219	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08220	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08221	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08222	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers
5LA08223	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08224	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08225	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08226	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08227	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08228	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08229	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA08230	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08231	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08232	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08233	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08234	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08235	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08236	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08237	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08238	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08239	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08240	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08241	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08242	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08243	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08244	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08245	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08246	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08247	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08248	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08249	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08250	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Homestead		7	
5LA08251	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08252	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08253	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08254	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08255	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08256	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08257	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08258	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08259	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08260	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08261	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08262	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08263	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08264	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08265	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08266	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08267	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08268	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08269	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08270	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08271	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		7	
5LA08272	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08273	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08274	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08275	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08276	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08277	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08278	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08279	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08280	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA08281	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA08282	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA08283	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08284	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA08285	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA08286	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA08287	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA08288	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08289	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		E	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA08290	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08291	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		E	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA08292	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08293	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08294	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08295	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08296	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08297	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08298	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08299	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08300	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08301	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08302	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08303	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08304	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08305	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08306	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA08307	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08308	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08309	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08310	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA08311	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA08312	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA08313	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08314	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08315	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08316	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08317	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08318	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08319	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08320	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08321	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08322	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08323	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08324	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08325	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08326	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA08327	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08328	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Edge Ground Cobble		7	
5LA08329	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08341	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA08342	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		7	
5LA08343	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano & Debitage		7	
5LA08344	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08345	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08346	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA08347	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA08348	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core & Debitage		7	
5LA08349	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08350	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08351	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA08352	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08356	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		7	
5LA08456	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Rock Art, Prehistoric		Interior Fence 2	Terrain
5LA08457	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Rock Art, Prehistoric		Interior Fence 2	Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08596	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08598	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08599	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08600	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08601	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08602	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08603	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA08604	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08606	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08607	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08608	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08609	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08610	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		F	
5LA08611	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08612	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08614	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA08615	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		F	Seibert Markers
5LA08616	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers
5LA08617	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08618	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08619	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA08620	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers
5LA08621	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08622	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08623	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA08624	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA08625	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08626	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08627	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA08628	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08629	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08630	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08631	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08632	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA08633	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA08634	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08635	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		D	
5LA08636	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		D	
5LA08637	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		D	
5LA08638	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		D	
5LA08639	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hoe		D	
5LA08640	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA08641	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08642	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA08644	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		D	
5LA08645	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA08646	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08647	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08649	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA08650	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08651	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA08652	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		12	
5LA08653	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA08654	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA08655	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA08656	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA08657	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA08658	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA08659	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA08660	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA08661	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08662	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA08663	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA08664	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA08665	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA08666	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08667	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA08668	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA08670	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA08671	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08672	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08673	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08674	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08675	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA08676	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08677	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		E	
5LA08678	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08679	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		E	
5LA08680	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA08681	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA08682	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		12	
5LA08683	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		12	
5LA08684	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		12	
5LA08685	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA08686	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA08687	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		F	
5LA08688	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA08689	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08690	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA08691	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA08692	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA08693	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Trash Scatter		10	Seibert Markers
5LA08694	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09019	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate		10	
5LA09020	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09021	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA09022	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09023	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09024	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09025	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09026	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09027	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09028	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09029	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09030	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09031	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09032	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA09034	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09035	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09036	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09037	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA09038	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA09039	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA09040	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA09041	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09042	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09043	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09044	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09172	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA09173	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09174	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09175	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		10	
5LA09176	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	
5LA09177	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09178	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09179	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09180	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09181	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09182	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09183	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09184	H-S	Not Eligible	Military		10	
5LA09185	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09186	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09187	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	Barnes Site	10	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09188	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09189	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09190	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA09191	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09192	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09193	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09194	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA09195	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09196	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09197	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09198	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09199	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09200	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09201	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09202	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09203	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09204	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09205	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09206	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09207	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA09208	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09209	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09210	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09211	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09212	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09213	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09214	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09215	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09216	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09217	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA09218	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09219	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09220	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09221	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09222	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09223	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09224	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09225	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09226	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09227	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09228	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09229	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		16	
5LA09230	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09231	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09232	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09233	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA09234	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09235	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09236	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA09238	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09239	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Edge Ground Cobble		10	
5LA09240	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA09241	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA09242	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09243	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA09244	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		G	
5LA09245	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		F	
5LA09246	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bedrock Metate		F	
5LA09247	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		F	
5LA09248	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		F	
5LA09249	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		F	
5LA09250	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA09251	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA09252	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA09258	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09259	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09260	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09261	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		F	
5LA09262	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09263	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09264	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09265	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09266	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA09267	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09274	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09275	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09276	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09277	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09278	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09279	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09280	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09281	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09282	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09283	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		G	
5LA09284	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09285	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA09286	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09287	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09288	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09289	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09290	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09291	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09292	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09293	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09294	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09295	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09296	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA09297	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09298	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09299	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09300	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09301	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09302	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09303	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09304	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09305	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09306	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09307	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09308	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	
5LA09309	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09310	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09311	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09312	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09313	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09314	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09315	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09316	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09317	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09318	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09319	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		D	Seibert Markers
5LA09320	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA09321	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09322	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA09323	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		10	
5LA09324	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09325	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09326	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09327	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09328	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA09329	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09330	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09331	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09332	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09333	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		G	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09334	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		G	
5LA09335	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09336	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09337	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09338	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA09339	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09340	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09341	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09342	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09343	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09344	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09345	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09346	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09347	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09348	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09349	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09350	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09351	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09352	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09353	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09354	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09355	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09356	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09357	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09358	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09359	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09360	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09361	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09362	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09363	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09364	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA09365	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09366	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09367	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09368	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	
5LA09369	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA09370	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09371	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Jewelry Site	F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09372	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09373	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09433	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09434	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09435	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09436	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09437	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09438	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09439	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09440	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09441	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09442	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09443	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09444	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09445	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09446	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA09447	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09448	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09449	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09450	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers
5LA09451	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09452	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09453	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09454	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09455	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09456	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09457	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09458	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09459	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09460	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09461	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA09462	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		13	Seibert Markers
5LA09463	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		9	
5LA09464	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA09465	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09466	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09467	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09468	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		13	
5LA09469	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cowbell		F	
5LA09471	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		11	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners; Terrain
5LA09472	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		11	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA09473	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09474	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09475	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA09476	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09477	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		F	
5LA09478	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09479	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09480	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA09481	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09482	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		F	
5LA09605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA09606	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA09607	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA09608	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA09609	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		9	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09610	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		9	
5LA09611	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		D	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA09612	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA09613	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09614	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09615	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		13	
5LA09616	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09617	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09618	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		8	
5LA09619	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		D	
5LA09620	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		8	
5LA09621	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA09622	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		13	
5LA09623	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09624	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		13	
5LA09625	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09626	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09627	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09628	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09629	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09630	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09631	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09632	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09633	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09634	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09635	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		13	
5LA09636	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09637	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09638	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 2	
5LA09639	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09640	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09641	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09642	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09644	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA09645	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09646	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09647	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09648	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	
5LA09649	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA09650	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		13	
5LA09651	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09653	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09654	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA09655	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09656	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09657	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09658	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09659	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09660	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09661	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		11	
5LA09662	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09663	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09664	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09665	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA09666	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09667	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09668	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA09669	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	
5LA09670	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA09671	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09672	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point & Debitage		G	
5LA09673	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09674	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		11	
5LA09675	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09676	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA09677	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA09678	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA09679	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA09680	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Terrain
5LA09681	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09682	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09683	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09684	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09685	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09686	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA09687	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09688	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09689	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09690	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		13	
5LA09691	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09692	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09693	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09694	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	
5LA09695	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09696	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA09697	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		13	
5LA09698	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Terrain
5LA09699	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09700	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09701	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09702	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09703	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09704	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09714	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA09715	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		13	
5LA09716	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09717	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA09718	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09719	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09720	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Terrain
5LA09721	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09722	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		13	Terrain
5LA09723	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09724	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		13	
5LA09725	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA09726	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09727	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09728	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09729	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA09730	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09731	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09732	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09733	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09734	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Patterned Flake Tool		13	
5LA09735	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09736	M-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural; Homestead		13	
5LA09737	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA09738	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09739	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09740	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09741	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA09742	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09743	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09744	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09745	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09746	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	
5LA09747	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09748	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09749	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09750	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09751	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09752	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09753	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09754	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09755	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09756	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09757	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09758	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09759	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA09760	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09761	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09763	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		8	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09764	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA09765	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		13	
5LA09766	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09767	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09768	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09769	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		13	
5LA09770	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09771	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09772	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09773	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09774	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09775	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09776	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09777	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09778	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09779	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09780	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09781	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		H	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09782	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA09783	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09784	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA09785	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09786	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09787	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA09788	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09789	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09790	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09791	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09792	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Patterned Flake Tool		H	
5LA09793	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA09794	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA09795	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09796	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09797	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Barbed-Wire		H	
5LA09798	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09799	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09800	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09801	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09802	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09803	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09805	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09806	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09807	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		13	
5LA09808	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		13	
5LA09809	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Patterned Flake Tool		H	
5LA09810	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09811	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Metate Valley Sites	H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09812	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Metate Valley Sites	H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09813	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Metate Valley Sites	H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA09931	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA09932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		1	
5LA09933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		1	
5LA09934	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA09935	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		1	
5LA09937	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		1	
5LA09938	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA09939	H-S	Eligible	Mining/Quarry		2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09940	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA09941	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		2	
5LA09942	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA09943	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		3	
5LA09944	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09945	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA09946	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		1	
5LA09947	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA09948	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09949	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09950	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09951	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09952	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09953	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		13	
5LA09954	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		H	
5LA09955	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09956	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		13	Terrain
5LA09957	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09958	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09959	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA09960	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09961	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09962	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA09963	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		6	
5LA09964	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Open Lithic	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA09965	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	6	
5LA09966	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA09967	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA09968	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA09969	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA09970	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		5	
5LA09971	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA09972	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09973	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09974	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA09975	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA09976	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA09977	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09978	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09979	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09980	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09981	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09982	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA09983	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09984	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA09985	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		5	
5LA09986	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5LA09987	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5LA09988	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5LA09989	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		13	
5LA09990	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		3	
5LA09991	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09992	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09993	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09994	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		4	
5LA09995	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA09996	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		4	
5LA09997	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA09998	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA09999	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA10000	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Nuclear Quadraped Site	13	Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA10001	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		5	
5LA10002	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10003	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cobble Tool		6	
5LA10004	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		5	
5LA10005	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		5	
5LA10006	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		5	
5LA10007	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA10008	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA10009	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10010	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA10011	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA10012	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA10013	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10014	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10015	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		6	
5LA10016	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		6	
5LA10017	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10018	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA10019	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA10020	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10021	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		5	
5LA10022	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10023	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		5	
5LA10024	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10025	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA10026	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA10027	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA10028	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		2	
5LA10029	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10030	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10031	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		2	
5LA10057	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10058	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10059	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Homestead	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA10060	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA10061	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA10062	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10063	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA10064	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10065	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10066	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		4	
5LA10067	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10070	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10071	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		G	
5LA10073	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10074	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10075	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10076	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10077	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10078	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10079	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10080	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		6	
5LA10081	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA10082	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10083	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10084	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10085	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		2	
5LA10086	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		2	
5LA10087	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10088	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	
5LA10089	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		11	
5LA10090	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA10091	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10092	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		G	
5LA10093	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10094	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	
5LA10095	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10096	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		11	
5LA10097	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		11	
5LA10098	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA10099	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10100	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Protection Fence; Terrain
5LA10101	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Metate Valley Sites	H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA10102	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10103	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Metate Valley Sites	H	Terrain
5LA10104	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10105	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10108	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA10109	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Edge Ground Cobble		H	
5LA10110	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA10111	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		H	
5LA10112	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		H	
5LA10113	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	
5LA10114	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		11	
5LA10115	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10116	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		11	
5LA10117	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA10118	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		11	Terrain
5LA10119	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10121	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA10122	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		11	
5LA10123	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		11	
5LA10124	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10125	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA10126	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA10127	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA10128	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		11	
5LA10129	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		11	
5LA10130	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		11	
5LA10131	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA10132	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		13	
5LA10133	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA10134	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10135	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		H	Terrain
5LA10136	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		H	
5LA10137	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		H	
5LA10138	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA10139	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA10140	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Hammerstone		H	
5LA10141	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		H	
5LA10142	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		H	
5LA10143	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		11	
5LA10160	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		16	
5LA10161	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10162	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10163	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10164	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA10165	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA10167	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		16	
5LA10168	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10169	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10170	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		16	
5LA10171	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10172	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10173	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10174	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10209	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10210	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10211	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10212	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10213	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10214	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10215	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		2	
5LA10216	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		16	Seibert Markers
5LA10217	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10218	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10219	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10220	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA10221	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10222	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		16	
5LA10223	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA10224	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10225	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10226	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA10276	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA10277	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fence		7	
5LA10278	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA10279	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA10280	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA10281	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Barbed-Wire		7	
5LA10282	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fence		1	
5LA10283	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	
5LA10285	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Gans Dancers	A	
5LA10286	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Hogback Traditional Site; Hogback Sacred Site	A	Terrain
5LA10287	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA10288	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10290	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA10291	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA10292	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Clay Pipe		F	
5LA10344	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA10345	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA10346	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA10347	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10348	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA10349	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA10350	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA10351	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA10352	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA10353	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA10370	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp	Hill Roasting Pit	E	
5LA10371	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10372	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA10377	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10378	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10379	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10380	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10381	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10382	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10383	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10384	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10385	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10386	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10387	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10388	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		2	
5LA10389	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA10390	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10391	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		2	
5LA10392	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10393	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		2	
5LA10394	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		2	
5LA10395	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10396	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		2	
5LA10397	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA10398	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10399	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10400	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10401	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10402	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10403	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10404	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10405	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA10406	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10407	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		A	Terrain
5LA10408	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		A	Terrain
5LA10409	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Open Lithic	Big Hands Hunter	A	Terrain
5LA10410	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Open Camp		A	Terrain
5LA10411	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10412	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated License Plate		2	
5LA10413	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		2	
5LA10414	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10415	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10416	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10417	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		2	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA10418	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10419	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10420	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10421	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10422	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10423	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		2	
5LA10424	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		2	
5LA10425	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10426	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10427	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10428	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10429	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		2	
5LA10430	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		2	
5LA10431	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10432	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		2	
5LA10433	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		2	
5LA10434	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10435	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10436	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10437	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10438	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10439	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10440	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10441	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		2	
5LA10442	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10443	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10444	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10445	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10446	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA10447	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10448	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10449	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10450	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10451	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10452	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10453	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10454	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10455	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10456	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10457	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10458	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10459	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10460	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA10461	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		16	
5LA10462	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10463	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10464	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10465	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10466	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA10467	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10468	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		2	
5LA10469	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10470	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10471	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA10472	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10473	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		16	Seibert Markers
5LA10474	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Stove Parts		16	
5LA10475	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA10476	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		16	
5LA10477	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA10478	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10479	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10481	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10482	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10483	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10484	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10485	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		16	
5LA10486	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA10487	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10488	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10489	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10490	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10491	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10492	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10493	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10494	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10495	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10496	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10497	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10498	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10499	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10500	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		16	
5LA10501	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10502	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10503	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA10504	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10505	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10506	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10507	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10508	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		2	
5LA10509	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10511	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10512	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10513	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10514	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10515	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10516	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10517	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10518	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10519	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10520	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10521	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10522	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		2	
5LA10523	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA10524	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		2	
5LA10525	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10526	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Projectile Point		10	
5LA10527	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA10528	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		2	
5LA10529	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA10530	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		2	
5LA10531	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		2	
5LA10532	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA10533	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		10	
5LA10534	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA10535	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA10536	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA10537	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10538	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10539	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA10540	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10541	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10542	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10543	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10544	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10545	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		F	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA10546	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA10547	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10548	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10549	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		16	
5LA10550	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10551	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10552	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10553	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10554	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10555	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10556	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10557	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10558	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10559	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10560	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10561	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10562	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10563	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA10564	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10565	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10566	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10567	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA10568	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA10569	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA10570	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10571	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10572	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10573	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10574	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10575	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10576	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10577	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA10578	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Net Site	A	Terrain
5LA10588	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10589	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10590	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10592	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10593	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10594	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA10596	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		16	
5LA10597	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		16	
5LA10598	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA10599	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10600	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10601	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA10602	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10603	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10604	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA10605	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10606	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA10607	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10608	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10609	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10610	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA10611	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10612	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10613	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10614	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10616	P-S	Needs Data	Quarry, Prehistoric		Interior Fence 2	
5LA10617	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		Interior Fence 2	
5LA10620	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	
5LA10621	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		4	
5LA10622	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10623	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10624	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA10625	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10626	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Edge Ground Cobble		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10627	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10628	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		12	
5LA10629	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		F	
5LA10630	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10631	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10632	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10633	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10634	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10635	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10636	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10637	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10638	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10639	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10640	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10641	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10642	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA10644	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10645	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA10646	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10647	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10648	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10649	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA10650	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA10651	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10652	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA10653	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10654	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10655	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10656	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		4	
5LA10657	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		4	
5LA10658	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		4	
5LA10660	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA10829	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10830	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10831	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA10832	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10833	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10834	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10835	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10836	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10837	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10838	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10839	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA10840	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA10841	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		10	Terrain
5LA10842	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA10843	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10844	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10845	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA10846	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA10847	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10848	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10849	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA10850	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA10852	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA10853	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10854	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10855	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10856	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10857	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10858	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting		2	
5LA10889	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10890	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10891	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10892	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA10893	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA10894	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		3	
5LA10895	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		4	
5LA10896	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		4	
5LA10897	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA10898	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10899	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10900	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10901	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA10902	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA10903	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA10904	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10905	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10906	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA10907	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA10908	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA10909	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA10910	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		H	
5LA10911	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lawnmower Wheel		10	
5LA10912	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA10913	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10914	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10915	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10916	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10917	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA10918	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA10919	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10920	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA10921	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10922	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA10923	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA10924	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA10925	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA10926	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA10927	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA10928	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA10929	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA10930	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Game Drive Site; Open Architectural	Hogback Traditional Site	A	
5LA10932	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Sheltered Camp; Rock Art, Historic	Rock Crossing TCP	7	Protection Fence; Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA10933	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA10934	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter	Big Boy Metate	7	Seibert Markers
5LA10935	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA10936	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA10937	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		7	
5LA10938	H-S	Not Eligible	Industrial		7	
5LA10942	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10943	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA10944	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10945	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10947	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10948	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10949	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA10950	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11036	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA11037	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA11038	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA11039	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA11040	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture	Bear Dance	A	Seibert Markers; Terrain
5LA11041	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		10	
5LA11042	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA11043	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA11044	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		10	
5LA11045	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		10	
5LA11047	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Water Control		Interior Fence 1	Terrain
5LA11048	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11049	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic	Ancient Hogback	A	Terrain
5LA11050	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic	Carol's Site	A	
5LA11051	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic	Terry's Site	A	
5LA11052	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric	Under the Tree Site	A	Terrain
5LA11053	M-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA11054	M-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA11063	H-S	Not Eligible	Water Control		7	
5LA11064	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA11065	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA11066	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11068	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11069	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA11070	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA11071	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA11072	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA11073	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		7	
5LA11074	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA11075	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA11076	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		13	
5LA11077	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA11078	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA11079	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA11081	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		2	
5LA11082	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Terrain
5LA11225	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA11226	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	Terrain
5LA11227	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	Terrain
5LA11228	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	Terrain
5LA11274	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11275	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11276	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA11277	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11278	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11279	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11280	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		6	
5LA11281	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers
5LA11282	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11283	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11284	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11285	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA11286	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11287	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA11288	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA11289	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA11290	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA11291	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11292	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11293	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11365	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11366	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11367	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11368	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11369	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11370	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11371	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11372	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11373	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11374	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11375	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11376	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		7	
5LA11377	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11378	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11379	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA11380	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11381	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		3	
5LA11382	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA11383	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA11384	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		3	
5LA11385	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11386	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11387	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11388	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11389	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11390	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11391	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		A	
5LA11392	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11393	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA11394	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA11395	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11396	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA11397	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA11398	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA11399	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11400	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11401	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA11402	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		7	
5LA11403	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11404	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11405	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		7	
5LA11406	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11407	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11408	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11409	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		A	
5LA11410	P-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		A	
5LA11411	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		A	Terrain
5LA11412	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		A	
5LA11413	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA11414	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11415	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA11416	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		9	
5LA11417	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA11418	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA11419	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA11420	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		9	
5LA11421	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11422	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA11423	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11424	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11425	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA11426	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA11427	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA11428	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA11429	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rock Art, Historic		7	Protection Fence
5LA11430	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA11431	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11432	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11433	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11434	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11435	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		7	
5LA11436	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		7	
5LA11437	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11438	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Water Control		7	
5LA11439	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		7	
5LA11441	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11442	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA11443	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11444	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11473	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		Cantonment	
5LA11474	P-S	Not Eligible	Defensive Site		H	
5LA11475	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		5	
5LA11476	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA11477	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11478	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA11479	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		4	
5LA11480	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		5	
5LA11481	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11482	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA11483	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA11484	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11485	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11486	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11487	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11488	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA11489	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		8	
5LA11490	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA11491	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11492	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11493	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		9	Seibert Markers
5LA11494	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA11495	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA11496	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11497	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11498	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11499	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11500	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 2	
5LA11501	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA11502	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA11503	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		9	
5LA11504	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11505	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11506	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11507	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11508	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11509	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture		G	
5LA11510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA11511	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA11512	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11513	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		A	
5LA11514	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11515	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA11516	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA11517	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11518	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA11519	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA11520	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA11521	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA11522	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA12163	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA12164	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA12165	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		8	
5LA12166	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		9	
5LA12167	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12168	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA12169	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12170	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12171	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12172	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA12173	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12174	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA12175	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12176	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12177	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12178	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12179	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12180	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12181	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA12182	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		7	
5LA12183	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12184	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12185	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12186	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA12187	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		7	
5LA12188	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12189	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12190	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12191	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12192	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12219	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12220	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12221	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		3	
5LA12222	P-S	Not Eligible	Game Drive Site	Ace and Four Deuces	3	
5LA12223	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12224	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12225	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA12226	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		10	
5LA12227	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12228	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA12229	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12230	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		10	
5LA12231	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12232	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12233	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12234	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12235	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12236	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12237	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA12238	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12239	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA12240	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		3	
5LA12241	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12242	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12243	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA12244	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		3	
5LA12245	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12246	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12247	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		10	
5LA12248	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12249	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12250	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12251	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12252	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12253	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12254	H-S	Needs Data	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA12255	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12256	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12257	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12258	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12475	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		8	
5LA12476	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA12477	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		A	
5LA12478	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12479	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12480	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12481	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12482	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA12483	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12484	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12485	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA12486	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA12487	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA12488	M-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture		6	
5LA12489	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		Cantonment	
5LA12490	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Cantonment	
5LA12491	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		Cantonment	
5LA12492	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		4	
5LA12493	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		4	
5LA12494	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		6	
5LA12495	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12496	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		A	
5LA12497	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12498	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12499	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12500	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12501	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12502	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12503	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		10	
5LA12504	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		E	
5LA12505	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12506	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA12507	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12508	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12509	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12511	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12512	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12513	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12514	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12515	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12516	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA12517	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12518	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA12519	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12520	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12521	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12522	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12523	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		10	Seibert Markers
5LA12524	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		10	Seibert Markers
5LA12549	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12550	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12551	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA12552	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12553	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12554	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12555	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12556	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12557	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12558	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12559	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12560	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA12561	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA12562	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12563	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12564	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12565	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12566	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12567	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12568	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12569	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12570	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12571	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		7	
5LA12572	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12573	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12574	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		7	
5LA12575	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12576	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		7	
5LA12577	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12578	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12579	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		7	
5LA12580	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		7	
5LA12581	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		7	Seibert Markers

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12582	M-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		10	
5LA12583	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA12584	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA12585	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12586	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA12587	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA12588	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		11	
5LA12590	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA12591	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA12592	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12593	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		10	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12594	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12595	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12596	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		10	Seibert Markers; Seibert Markers - Extension Corners
5LA12597	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12598	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	Terrain
5LA12603	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12604	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12605	H-S	Eligible	Homestead	Godman Homestead	7	Seibert Markers
5LA12606	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12607	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12608	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12609	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		10	Seibert Markers
5LA12610	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Polishing Stone		10	
5LA12611	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA12612	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	Seibert Markers
5LA12613	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12614	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12615	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		12	
5LA12616	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Rock Art, Prehistoric; Rural Agriculture		D	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12617	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		F	
5LA12618	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		F	
5LA12619	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12620	P-S	Needs Data	Open Architectural		F	
5LA12621	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12622	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12623	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12624	H-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12625	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12626	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12627	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12628	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA12629	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12630	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		10	
5LA12631	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12632	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12633	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cobble Tool		10	
5LA12634	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12635	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12636	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12637	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12638	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12639	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12640	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12641	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12642	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		10	
5LA12643	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		10	
5LA12644	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12645	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA12646	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA12647	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA12648	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12649	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12650	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12651	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12652	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		G	
5LA12675	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12676	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12677	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12678	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12679	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		A	
5LA12680	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		2	
5LA12681	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA12682	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA12683	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		12	
5LA12684	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		12	
5LA12685	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		10	
5LA12686	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA12687	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		12	Seibert Markers
5LA12688	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		12	
5LA12689	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12690	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12691	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		16	
5LA12692	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Homestead		10	
5LA12693	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12694	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12695	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone		10	
5LA12696	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12697	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		10	
5LA12698	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12699	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12700	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Groundstone & Debitage		16	
5LA12701	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12702	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12703	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12704	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12705	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		10	
5LA12706	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12707	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12708	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12709	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA12710	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		10	
5LA12711	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12712	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12713	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12714	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		E	
5LA12715	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12716	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Rural Agriculture		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12717	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12718	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA12719	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		E	Terrain
5LA12720	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12721	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA12722	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA12723	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		E	Terrain
5LA12724	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		D	
5LA12725	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12726	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12727	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA12728	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12729	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		E	Terrain
5LA12730	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Terrain
5LA12731	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12732	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA12733	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA12734	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12735	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12736	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12737	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12738	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12739	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12740	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12741	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12742	P-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		E	Terrain
5LA12744	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12745	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12746	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA12747	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA12748	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		E	
5LA12749	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		E	
5LA12750	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12751	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12752	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA12753	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12754	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA12755	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA12756	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA12757	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA12758	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12759	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lumber		E	
5LA12760	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		E	
5LA12761	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12762	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA12763	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12764	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		E	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA12766	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12767	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		E	
5LA12768	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA12769	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12770	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	
5LA12771	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		E	
5LA12772	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA12773	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12774	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		E	
5LA12808	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12809	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12810	M-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic; Trash Scatter		E	
5LA12811	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12812	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		E	
5LA12813	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		E	
5LA12814	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12815	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Fragments		E	
5LA12816	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		E	
5LA12817	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		E	
5LA12818	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12819	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12820	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA12821	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		E	
5LA12822	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Lumber & Nails		E	
5LA12823	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Trash Scatter		E	Terrain
5LA12824	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12825	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Trash Scatter		E	Terrain
5LA12827	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		E	
5LA12828	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12829	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12830	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12831	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cartridge Case		E	
5LA12832	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		E	
5LA12833	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12834	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12835	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12836	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12838	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		E	
5LA12839	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA12840	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Terrain
5LA12841	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cartridge Case		E	
5LA12842	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		E	Terrain
5LA12843	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		E	
5LA12844	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12846	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12847	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Automotive Parts		E	
5LA12848	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12849	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		E	
5LA12850	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		E	Terrain
5LA12851	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		16	
5LA12852	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12853	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12854	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12855	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12856	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		16	
5LA12857	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12876	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		16	
5LA12877	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12878	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12879	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		E	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12880	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12881	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12882	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		E	
5LA12883	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		E	
5LA12884	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12885	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12886	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12887	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12888	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12889	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12890	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12891	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12892	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12893	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12894	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12895	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12896	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12897	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12898	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12899	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12900	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12901	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12902	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12903	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12904	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12905	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12906	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12907	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12908	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12909	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12910	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12911	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12912	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12913	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12914	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12915	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12916	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12917	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12918	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12919	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12920	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12921	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12922	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12923	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12924	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		16	
5LA12925	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12926	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12927	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12928	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12929	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12930	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12931	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12932	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12933	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12934	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12935	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12936	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12937	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		Interior Fence 2	
5LA12938	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		Interior Fence 1	
5LA12939	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		10	
5LA12941	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12942	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12943	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12944	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12945	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12946	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12947	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12948	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12949	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA12950	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12986	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12987	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12988	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12989	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12990	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA12991	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12992	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12993	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12994	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12995	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		16	Seibert Markers
5LA12996	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12997	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12998	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA12999	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13000	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13001	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13002	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13003	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13004	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13005	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13006	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13007	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13008	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13009	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13010	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13011	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13012	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13013	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13014	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		16	Seibert Markers
5LA13015	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13016	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13017	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		16	
5LA13018	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13019	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13020	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13021	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13022	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13023	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13024	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13025	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13026	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13027	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13028	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13029	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13030	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13031	M-S	Eligible	Open Lithic		16	Seibert Markers
5LA13032	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13033	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13034	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13035	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13036	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13037	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13038	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13039	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13040	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13041	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13042	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13043	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13044	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		16	
5LA13045	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13046	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13047	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13048	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13049	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13050	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13051	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13052	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13053	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13054	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics		16	
5LA13055	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13056	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13057	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		16	
5LA13058	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13059	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Projectile Point		16	
5LA13060	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13061	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13062	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics & Can(s)		16	
5LA13063	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13064	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13065	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13066	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13067	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13068	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		16	
5LA13069	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13070	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s) & Metate		16	
5LA13071	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13072	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13073	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13074	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13075	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13076	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13077	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		16	
5LA13078	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Chopper		16	
5LA13079	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13080	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13081	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13082	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13083	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13084	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13085	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13086	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13087	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13088	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13089	U-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Alignment		16	
5LA13090	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13091	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		16	
5LA13092	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13093	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13094	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13095	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13096	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13097	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13098	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13099	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13100	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13101	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13102	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13103	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13104	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13105	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13106	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13107	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		16	
5LA13108	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13109	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13110	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13111	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13112	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13113	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		16	
5LA13114	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13115	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13116	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13117	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		16	
5LA13118	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13119	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		16	
5LA13120	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		16	
5LA13121	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13122	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13123	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13124	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13125	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13126	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Ceramics & Can(s)		16	
5LA13127	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13128	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13129	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13130	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13131	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13132	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13133	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		16	
5LA13134	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		16	
5LA13135	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13150	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		16	
5LA13151	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13152	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13153	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13154	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13155	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		16	
5LA13156	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		16	
5LA13157	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13158	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13159	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass & Can(s)		16	
5LA13160	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13162	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13163	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		16	
5LA13164	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13165	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13166	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13167	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13168	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13169	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13170	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13171	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13172	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13173	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13174	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13175	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13176	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13177	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass & Can(s)		16	
5LA13178	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13179	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13180	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13181	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13182	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13183	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		16	
5LA13184	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13185	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13186	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13187	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13188	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Comb & Can(s)		16	
5LA13189	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13190	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13191	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13192	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13193	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13194	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		16	
5LA13195	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13196	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13197	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13198	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13199	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13200	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		16	
5LA13201	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	
5LA13202	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13203	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13204	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13205	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Mano		16	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13206	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13207	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		16	
5LA13213	P-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Prehistoric	Stage Canyon Reburial	10	Seibert Markers
5LA13214	P-S	Not Eligible	Burial, Prehistoric	Taylor Ridge Reburial	7	Seibert Markers
5LA13242	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Timber Harvesting		13	
5LA13243	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA13244	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA13245	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA13246	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13247	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13248	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA13249	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13250	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Utilized Flake		13	
5LA13251	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metal Projectile Point		13	
5LA13299	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		13	
5LA13300	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA13301	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		1	
5LA13302	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Utilized Flake		13	
5LA13303	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13304	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		13	
5LA13305	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13306	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA13307	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		13	
5LA13308	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13309	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13310	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13311	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13312	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13313	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		1	
5LA13314	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		1	
5LA13315	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13316	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		1	
5LA13317	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13318	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13319	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		13	
5LA13320	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13321	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13322	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13323	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA13324	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13325	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13326	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13327	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Horseshoe		13	
5LA13328	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13329	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13330	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13331	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13332	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13333	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13334	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13335	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13336	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13337	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Timber Harvesting		13	
5LA13338	H-S	Not Eligible	Unclassified Site		1	
5LA13339	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13340	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13341	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13342	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13343	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13344	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13345	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13346	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA13347	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13348	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13362	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13363	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		13	
5LA13364	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		13	
5LA13365	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13366	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13367	M-S	Eligible	Open Camp; Rural Agriculture		11	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13368	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		11	
5LA13369	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13370	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		H	Seibert Markers - Corners Only

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13371	M-S	Needs Data	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13372	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13373	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13374	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13375	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA13376	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13377	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		13	
5LA13378	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic; Homestead		13	
5LA13379	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13380	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA13381	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13382	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		13	
5LA13383	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp		13	
5LA13384	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13385	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13387	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13388	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA13389	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA13390	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA13391	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13392	H-S	Needs Data	Rural Agriculture; Rock Art, Historic		13	
5LA13393	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13394	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	
5LA13395	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13396	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		1	
5LA13397	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA13398	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA13399	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13400	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Architectural		13	
5LA13401	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13402	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13403	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13404	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13405	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13406	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13407	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13408	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13409	P-S	Needs Data	Open Camp		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13410	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13411	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13412	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA13413	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13414	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA13415	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13416	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13417	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Core		13	
5LA13418	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		13	
5LA13419	P-S	Eligible	Rock Art, Prehistoric		13	Terrain

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13420	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13421	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13423	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13424	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13425	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Terrain
5LA13426	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13427	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13428	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Can(s)		13	
5LA13429	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13430	P-S	Eligible	Open Camp		13	
5LA13431	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13432	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		13	
5LA13433	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		13	
5LA13434	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13435	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		13	
5LA13436	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp; Trash Scatter		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13437	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA13438	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		13	Terrain
5LA13439	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13440	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA13441	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		1	
5LA13442	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		2	
5LA13443	H-S	Eligible	Homestead		1	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13444	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13445	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		13	Terrain
5LA13446	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13447	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13448	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA13449	P-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13450	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		Interior Fence 1	
5LA13451	M-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage, Isolated Glass Fragment(s)		13	
5LA13452	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA13453	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Debitage		13	
5LA13454	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		13	
5LA13455	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA13456	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13457	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13458	P-S	Eligible	Open Architectural		13	Seibert Markers - Corners Only
5LA13459	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA13460	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Cast Iron Fragment		Cantonment	
5LA13461	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Core		1	
5LA13464	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13465	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13466	M-S	Eligible	Open Architectural; Trash Scatter		13	Seibert Markers
5LA13467	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Bottle Glass		2	
5LA13468	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Metate		2	
5LA13469	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA13470	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13471	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13472	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13473	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13474	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		1	
5LA13475	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated GLO Survey Monument		1	
5LA13476	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		13	
5LA13477	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13478	M-S	Needs Data	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13479	H-S	Not Eligible	Homestead		13	
5LA13480	H-S	Not Eligible	Transportation; Rock Art, Historic		13	
5LA13481	H-S	Not Eligible	Rock Art, Historic		13	
5LA13484	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		H	
5LA13485	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		H	Terrain
5LA13486	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Scraper		2	
5LA13487	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Roller Skate		2	
5LA13488	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		1	
5LA13489	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13490	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Camp; Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13491	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13492	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13494	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13495	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13496	P-S	Not Eligible	Quarry, Prehistoric		13	
5LA13497	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		11	Terrain
5LA13498	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		11	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13499	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		1	
5LA13500	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		2	
5LA13501	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		2	
5LA13502	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural		13	Terrain
5LA13503	P-S	Not Eligible	Sheltered Lithic		11	
5LA13506	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13507	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA13508	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA13509	H-S	Not Eligible	Rural Agriculture		13	
5LA13510	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13511	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		13	
5LA13512	H-S	Not Eligible	Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13513	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		13	
5LA13514	M-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic; Trash Scatter		13	
5LA13515	H-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Fence Cache		13	
5LA13516	P-S	Eligible	Sheltered Camp		H	Terrain
5LA13517	P-S	Needs Data	Rock Art, Prehistoric		11	
5LA13518	H-S	Not Eligible	Mining/Quarry		G	
5LA13519	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Architectural		H	
5LA13520	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		7	
5LA13521	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Retouched/Utilized Flake		E	
5LA13522	P-I	No Official Concurrence	Isolated Scraper		E	
5LA13523	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		G	

Smithsonian Trinomial	Resource Type	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Theme	Resource Name	Training Area	Current Physical Protection Measures
5LA13524	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Open Lithic		6	
5LA13525	P-S	No Official Concurrence	Rock Art, Prehistoric		G	
5LA13526	P-I	Not Eligible	Isolated Biface		8	
5LA13527	M-S	Eligible	Sheltered Architectural; Rural Agriculture		H	Terrain
5LA13528	M-S	No Official Concurrence	Sheltered Lithic; Rural Agriculture		11	
5LA13529	P-S	Needs Data	Sheltered Camp		F	Seibert Markers - Corners Only; Terrain
5LA13530	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA13531	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	
5LA13532	P-S	Not Eligible	Open Lithic		F	

Table F-6. Historical Architectural Resources Documented on the PCMS (current as of May 2019).

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5LA02350	Needs Data	Historical Dry-laid Masonry Sandstone Wall System for Rural Agricultural Practices	Abandoned
5LA02408	Not Eligible	Linear Rock Alignment & Historical Road Segment	Abandoned
5LA02905	Not Eligible	Lockwood Arroyo Historical Road Segment	Abandoned
5LA02960	Not Eligible	Potential Lockwood Stage Route Segment & Associated Dry-Laid Masonry Sandstone Wall	Abandoned
5LA03251	Not Eligible	Dillingham Road	Abandoned
5LA03252	Not Eligible	Big Arroyo Road	Abandoned
5LA04384	Not Eligible	Barlow & Sanderson Stage Route Segment (Archival Site #85)	Abandoned
5LA04697	Needs Data	Red Rocks Canyon Historic Ranching Fence / Corral System	Abandoned
5LA04967	Not Eligible	Iron Springs Road / Stage Route	Abandoned
5LA05039	Not Eligible	Barlow & Sanderson Stage Road	Abandoned
5LA05040	Not Eligible	Lockwood Stage Station to Hogback Stage Station Road; Barlow & Sanderson Stage Road (Archival Site #80)	Abandoned
5LA05058	Not Eligible	Lonely Trail; Barlow & Sanderson Stage Road (Archival Site #79)	Abandoned
5LA05059	Needs Data	Lockwood Stage Station to Red Rock Canyon to Purgatoire River Stage Route (Archival Site #81)	Abandoned
5LA05060	Not Eligible	Wagon Road; Hole-in-the-Rock Stage Station to Lockwood Arroyo Stage Route (Archival Site #41)	Abandoned
5LA05795	Eligible	Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail Segment	Abandoned
5LA06115	Not Eligible	Unnamed Bridge	Abandoned
5LA06119	Needs Data	Unnamed Water Diversion Gate & Canan	Abandoned
5LA06125	Needs Data	Unnamed Historical Stone Fence / Corral / Alignment	Abandoned
5LA06130	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Stone Fence / Corral / Alignment	Abandoned
5LA06143	Not Eligible	Unnamed Stone Fence / Wall Segment	Abandoned
5LA06146	Not Eligible	Unnamed Road / Firebreak Segment	Abandoned
5LA07120	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Road Segment	Abandoned
5LA07144	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Ranching Rock & Brush Fence System	Abandoned
5LA11440	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Irrigation Ditch & Associated Check Dams	Abandoned
5LA12589	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Stone Wall / Fence System	Abandoned
5LA12743	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Stone Wall / Fence System	Abandoned
5LA12765	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Road	Abandoned

Smithsonian Trinomial	Determination of Eligibility	Resource Description	Operational Status
5LA12826	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Stone Wall / Fence System	Abandoned
5LA12837	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Stone Wall / Fence System	Abandoned
5LA12845	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Stone Wall / Fence / Corral System	Abandoned
5LA13386	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Road	Abandoned
5LA13422	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Road & Associated Dry-Laid Sandstone Masonry Wall and Juniper Post Gate	Abandoned
5LA13493	Not Eligible	Unnamed Historical Road & Associated Rock Cairns	Abandoned

Table F-6. Paleontological Resources Documented on the PCMS (current as of May 2019).*

Smithsonian Trinomial	Sensitivity / Research Potential	Resource Name / Description	Training Area
5LA02803	Unknown / Unknown	Possible bison long bones	D
5LA10373	Significant / Regional	Red Rock Wood Locality; silicified wood in multicolored sandstone	Interior Fence 2
5LA10374	Important / Local	Lower Taylor Arroyo Mollusk; snail and clam shells in brown muds	Interior Fence 1
5LA10375	Significant / Local	Bill Hughes' Sauropod Bed; sauropod remains eroding out of tan conglomeratic sandstone	G
5LA10376	Important / Local	Horse Canyon Bone Bed ; faunal remains occurring at base of brown sandstone ledge	H
5LA10860	Important Local	Sugarloaf Canyon Plant Locality; micritic limestones in the upper part of the middle Morrison algal laminae are graded with white calcite and grading into medium gray micrite.	F
5LA10861	Significant / Regional	Sandy Swift's Bone Bed; bone-producing bed is rusty gray sandy conglomerate near the base of the upper Morrison just below purplish smectitic mudstones.	Interior Fence 2
5LA10862	Important / Local	Bravo 7 & 8; bones weathering out of red mudstone above a light tan sandstone	H
5LA10863	Significant / Regional	Kauffman's Greenhorn Location #22; stream cut exposing alternating micritic limestones and block calcareous shales with abundant fossils	16
5LA10864	Important / Local	Sugarloaf Canyon Dinosaur Locality; bones occur in light pinkish gray sandstone.	H
5LA10865	Important /Local	Red Rocks Ranch Tracks; tracks occur on top of medium bedded sandstone ledges near the top rim of canyon.	F
5LA10866	Insignificant / Local	Taylor Arroyo Jurassic Plant Locality; fossil stems are in the lower micritic limestone of the middle Morrison.	Interior Fence 1
5LA10867	Important / Local	Bill's Serendipity; faunal remains scattered on slope, possibly from conglomeratic sandstone	G
5LA10868	Significant / Local	Lost Korgel Forest; silicified wood occurring in multicolored breccia sandstone composed of fragments of Entrada Sandstone	G
5LA_PAL	Unknown / Unknown	Resource has not been documented	Interior Fence 2

*Table only includes recorded paleontological resources that have been provided a Smithsonian trinomial.

APPENDIX G:
ICRMP ANNUAL REVIEWS

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Annual Review of the Implementation of the FY2017-2021 Fort Carson Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

May 15, 2018

The U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson implemented the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2021 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) on 1 May 2017. This annual review covers the period from 1 May 2017 to 1 May 2018. It describes the status of activities during the reporting period, proposed activities for the next reporting period, and changes made to the ICRMP. The five-year review and update of the ICRMP is scheduled to occur no later than 1 November 2021.

I. Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period (1 May 2017 to 1 May 2018)

A. Section 5.5.2.1 Section 106 Compliance

1. All undertakings have been reviewed by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Section 106 consultation was completed for all proposed undertakings with the potential to effect historic properties that were not considered an exempted undertaking under one or more of Fort Carson's Programmatic Agreements (PAs). All reviewed undertakings from 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017 were included in FY2017 PA Annual Reports, which were submitted to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American Tribes, and consulting and interested parties on 1 November 2017. A Consulting Parties meeting to discuss the FY2017 Annual Reports and the implementation of the PAs was held on 5 December 2017 at Fort Carson. The following parties were represented: SHPO; Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists; Colorado Preservation, Inc.; and Otero Board of County Commissioners. The Annual Tribal Consultation meeting was held 6-8 February 2018 at the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS), and is discussed in more detail below.

2. The first amendment to the Fort Carson Built Environment PA was executed on 23 March 2018. This amendment extends the termination date of the PA from 23 March 2018 to 31 December 2019 in order to provide sufficient time for consultation on the revised Fort Carson Built Environment PA.

3. The first amendment to the Fort Carson Downrange PA was executed on 2 May 2018. This amendment standardizes the language of the PA with the PCMS PA; updates Stipulation IV to better describe activities of the site inspection and monitoring program; clarifies certain stipulations; and updates Appendix 2 of the PA with current determinations of eligibility, protection status, and inspection and monitoring frequencies.

4. The first amendment to the PCMS PA was executed on 24 April 2018. This amendment standardizes the language of the PA with the Fort Carson Downrange PA; updates Stipulation IV to better describe activities of the site inspection and monitoring program; clarifies certain stipulations; and updates Appendix 2 of the PA with current

determinations of eligibility, protection status, and inspection and monitoring frequencies.

5. A revision to the Fort Carson Built Environment PA has been drafted and reviewed by the G4 at Installation Management Command (IMCOM). Per a memorandum received 4 May 2018, the IMCOM G4 had no technical comments on the revised PA.

6. Past Brigade Exercises at the PCMS (CF2017-007): Section 106 consultation is ongoing regarding effects to historic properties as a result of past brigade exercises (2010, 2013, 2015, and 2017) at the PCMS. As of 1 May 2018, the USAG Fort Carson has received concurrence on determinations of effect for all but 24 sites.

7. Dixie Wildland Fire (CF2018-002): The Dixie Wildland Fire was ignited in Training Area F due to an emergency landing of an Osprey during military training. The fire consumed 29 acres. In response to this training-related wildland fire, the fire footprint and surrounding areas, totaling approximately 40 acres, was inventoried for cultural resources. Four sites were recorded during the survey.

8. Proposed PCMS Historic Ranches PA: Other than discussing this project at the Consulting Parties meeting on 5 December 2017, there has been no action.

B. Section 5.5.2.2 Tribal Consultation

1. A consultation meeting was held at Fort Carson on 16-18 August 2017 to discuss the proposed re-definition of the Turkey Creek Rock Art District. Representatives of the following Tribes were in attendance: Jicarilla Apache Nation, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Southern Ute Tribe, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Also in attendance were representatives of the SHPO.

2. The Annual Tribal Consultation meeting was held at PCMS on 6-8 February 2018 to discuss Fort Carson's management of cultural resources, specifically those of interest to the Tribes. Representatives of the following Tribes were in attendance: Comanche Nation, Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Nation, Southern Ute Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and Ute Indian Tribe (Northern Ute). During the meeting, revising and updating the Comprehensive Agreements under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and developing a Memorandum for Understanding for Tribal Consultation was discusses, and draft documents were provided for review.

C. Section 5.5.2.3 Inventory and Evaluation – Archaeological Resources

1. Cultural Resources Inventory of 4,320 Acres at Fort Carson (CF2015-003): In accordance with Stipulation I.B of the Fort Carson Downrange PA, a cultural resources inventory of 4,320 acres at Fort Carson was completed. One hundred sixteen sites and 68 isolated finds were recorded. Via correspondence dated 3 May 2017, the report of investigations and associated site documentation was submitted to the SHPO. The

SHPO concurred with the determinations of eligibility via correspondence dated 28 June 2017 and 10 July 2017.

2. Turkey Creek Rock Art District Re-Evaluation Project (CF2015-004): The final report of investigations and site documentation for 34 sites evaluated within the Turkey Rock Art District at Fort Carson were submitted to the SHPO via correspondence dated 2 November 2017. Due to the short staffing issues at the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (OAHP), and since this project was completed under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is unknown when the OAHP staff will have an opportunity to review the report and site documentation, and provide concurrence with the determinations of eligibility (Mark Tobias, personal communication, 16 January 2018).

3. Evaluation of 16 Sites at Fort Carson (CF2016-005): The final report and site documentation for 5PE3281 were submitted to the SHPO via correspondence dated 10 May 2017. Concurrence with the determination of eligibility was received via correspondence dated 6 July 2017. The final report of investigations and site documentation for the remaining15 sites evaluated at Fort Carson were submitted to the SHPO via correspondence dated 26 October 2017. Via correspondence dated 26 February 2018 (and updated 7 March 2018), the SHPO concurred with the determinations of eligibility for the following sites: 5EP142, 5EP144, 5EP5842, 5EP5960, 5EP6017, 5EP6065, 5EP6066, 5EP6067, 5EP6068, 5EP6069, 5EP6170, 5PE847, and 5PE3308. The SHPO did not concur with determinations of eligibility for 5EP6171 and 5EP6641.1.

4. Evaluation of 76 Sites at PCMS (CF2016-003): Although only 76 sites were contracted to be evaluated, the total number of sites evaluated during this project is 89 due to several site mergers. Via correspondence dated 10 May 2017, the final report of investigations and site documentation for 5LA10536 was submitted to the SHPO. The SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility via correspondence dated 22 May 2017. The report of investigations and site documentation for the remaining 88 sites evaluated at the PCMS was submitted to the SHPO via correspondence dated 21 November 2017. The SHPO concurred with the determinations of eligibility for 12 sites via correspondence dated 1 March 2018 regarding Section 106 consultation for past brigade training exercises at the PCMS (CF2017-007); in the same letter, the SHPO did not concur with determinations of eligibility for sites 5LA6125 and 5LA13528. Due to the short staffing issues at the OAHP, and since this project was completed under Section 110 of the NHPA, it is unknown when the OAHP staff will have an opportunity to complete their review and provide concurrence with the determinations of eligibility for the remaining 74 sites (Mark Tobias, personal communication, 16 January 2018).

5. Evaluation of 18 Sites at PCMS (CF2017-004): Although only 18 sites were contracted to be evaluated, the total number of sites evaluated during this project is 19 due to a site merger. The final report of investigations and site documentation for 5LA10858 was submitted to the SHPO via correspondence dated 20 March 2018. The SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility via correspondence dated 9 April 2018. Via correspondence dated 28 March 2018, the final report of investigations and

site documentation were submitted for the remaining 18 sites evaluated at the PCMS. The SHPO concurred with the all determinations of eligibility in correspondence dated 25 April 2018, although there is a question regarding site 5LA1840's status as a potential traditional cultural property.

6. Survey of the Dixie Wildland Fire Footprint and Surrounding Areas (CF2018-002): A cultural resources inventory of the Dixie Wildland Fire footprint and surrounding areas, equaling approximately 40 acres, in Training Area F was completed in November 2017. Four sites were recorded during the survey. The final report of investigations and associated site documentation were submitted to the SHPO via correspondence dated 20 March 2018. The SHPO concurred with the determinations of eligibility in a letter dated 16 April 2018.

7. Research Designs for "Needs Data" Sites at the PCMS: Funding was received to develop research designs for 71 "needs data" sites at the PCMS, and is awaiting contract award.

8. Mitigation Plans for NRHP-Eligible Sites at the PCMS: Funding was received to develop mitigation plans for 24 NRHP-eligible sites at the PCMS that have been affected by past military training activities. This project is awaiting contract award.

D. Section 5.5.2.4 Inventory and Evaluation – Architectural Resources

1. The inventory and evaluation of the 1970s-era family housing at Fort Carson has been funded for FY2018, and is awaiting contract award. This effort focuses on Apache Village, Sioux Village, and Shoshone Village.

E. Section 5.5.2.5 Inventory and Evaluation – Linear Features

1. The development of a historic context for the transportation networks and associated resources at Fort Carson has been funded for FY2018, and is awaiting contract award.

2. The development of a historic context for the reservoir and irrigation ditch systems on Fort Carson has been identified as an optional task to be awarded subject available funds for FY2018.

3. The development of a historic context for the transportation networks and associated resources at PCMS has been identified as an optional task to be awarded subject available funds for FY2018.

F. Section 5.5.2.6 Archaeological Site Monitoring Efforts

1. Baseline monitoring has been completed at all eligible sites at Fort Carson and the PCMS. Based on the results of these monitoring efforts, the inspection and monitoring

frequencies listed in Appendix 2 of the Fort Carson Downrange PA and the PCMS PA have been updated.

2. On February 23, 2018, a meeting was held with the Fort Carson Conservation Law Enforcement Program (CLEP) to discuss the inspection of protected resources. For several years, the CLEP has inspected selected sites at Fort Carson and the PCMS on a quarterly to semi-annual basis. At the meeting, it was discussed how both inspection programs can be aligned. Action Item: Provide updated inspection list and site information to CLEP, and establish shared drive for real-time information exchange.

G. Section 5.5.2.7 Site Protection Efforts

1. In collaboration with the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), boulders have been placed in the following locations: Burke's Bend (encompasses three protected resources); Cowboy Springs (encompasses six protected resources); Cross Ranch (encompasses two protected resources); and Hogback Access Gate (prevents travel around the gate).

2. Meetings are held monthly with DPTMS and Directorate of Public Works (DPW) staff to discuss site protection efforts and priorities, as well as site evaluation and mitigation project status. These meetings have resulted in the development of criteria for the prioritization for marking of protected resources with Seibert markers and/or boulders.

3. The CRP has been collaborating with DPTMS staff to award a contract for the marking of 177 protected resources with Seibert markers.

H. Section 5.5.2.8 Collections Management.

There has been no action due to lack of funding.

I. Section 5.5.2.9 Mitigation Projects

1. Archaeological Context "Data Gaps" Mitigation Project: The draft Annotated Bibliography was forwarded to the Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee on 21 September 2017. No comments were received. Draft Appendices A and C of the Overview and Synthesis were sent to the committee for review on 23 February 2018. No comments were received. The Contractor has been providing sections of the Overview and Synthesis to the CRP for review. The final deliverables are due in August 2018.

2. Native American Ethnographic Mitigation Project: Through consultation with Fort Carson's culturally affiliated, federally recognized Native American Tribes, it has been agreed to document the Hogback Traditional Site / Sacred Site (5LA10903) at the PCMS. This holistic study would utilize professional archaeologists, rock art specialists, biologists, ethnobotanist, Tribal cultural specialists, etc., to document and evaluate the

Hogback Traditional Site / Sacred Site using modern-day standards and current technologies available, as well as to complete a cultural landscape and ethnographic study to identify the resources that contribute, or are associated with, this traditional cultural property and sacred site. A project has been submitted for FY2019 funding to initiate the project.

3. Santa Fe Trails Community Outreach Mitigation Project: The Santa Fe Trail representative and the Cultural Resources Manager have discussed the project, but there has been no action on this project. The Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee is awaiting a project proposal from the Santa Fe Trail representative.

J. Section 5.5.2.10 Information Management.

The spatial data for Fort Carson and the PCMS has been combined into one file geodatabase and updated to meet the U.S. Army's Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE). The inspection and monitoring frequencies for protected resources have been updated. The geodatabase and archival database are updated as new data become available.

K. Section 5.5.2.11 Outreach Activities

1. Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) Course: The cultural resources brief for the EPO course was updated in August 2017. The CRP provides the brief during the monthly EPO course.

2. In May 2017, the CRP assisted and escorted geologists from the Denver Museum of Nature & Science to access areas downrange at Fort Carson to investigate reported locations of the exposed Lykins Formation.

3. The CRP assisted and escorted Ms. Sue Garrison, a descendent of Jesus Duran, during a visit to her grandfather's homestead and the Bar VI Ranch in August 2017.

4. In August 2017, the CRP assisted and escorted Frank Earley and Dr. Thomas Huffman to various prehistoric sites within or near the Turkey Creek Rock Art District in support of their research. The following day, Frank Earley and his family visited their homestead on Fort Carson escorted by Conservation Branch staff.

5. The CRP hosted a rock art tour at the PCMS for the Colorado Rock Art Association on 9 September 2017.

6. On 21 October 2017, the CRP hosted a tour of the Davidson Homestead and Brown's Sheep Camp at the PCMS for the Bent's Fort Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association as part of a larger Santa Fe Trail tour the group was conducting. Students from Pike's Peak College also participated on the PCMS-portion of the tour.

7. From January to May 2018, the CRP hosted a graduate student from Adams State University. The student volunteered to assist with cultural resources management activities to fulfill the requirements for an internship course.

II. Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period (1 May 2018 to 1 May 2019)

A. Section 5.5.2.1 Section 106 Compliance

1. Fort Carson Built Environment PA Revision: Consultation on the revised Fort Carson Built Environment PA will be initiated with the SHPO, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), Native American Tribes, and other consulting and interested parties. It is anticipated to have this new PA executed prior to 31 December 2019.

2. PCMS Historic Ranches PA: Based on the discussion at the Consulting Parties meeting on 5 December 2017, the following tasks will be initiated and/or completed during the next reporting period: 1) a list of historic properties with standing architectural resources will be created no later than early FY2019; and 2) proposed language for the PA will be drafted for internal and IMCOM review no later than mid-FY2019. Formal consultation cannot be initiated until after IMCOM review.

B. Section 5.5.2.2 Tribal Consultation

1. Turkey Creek Rock Art District Consultation: It is proposed to host another consultation meeting regarding the re-definition of the Turkey Creek Rock Art District during Iron Horse Week in August 2018.

2. 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team (3ABCT) Training Exercise at the PCMS: The 3ABCT has scheduled a brigade training exercise at the PCMS in September 2018. It is proposed to invite the Native American Tribes to participate in a ride-along during the exercise.

3. Annual Tribal Consultation: The Annual Tribal Consultation meeting will be held in late January to early February 2019.

4. NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement: It is proposed to continue consultation with the Tribes to execute a revised NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement.

5. Memorandum of Understanding: During the reporting period, it is proposed to continue consultation with the Tribes to execute a Memorandum of Understanding that provides guidance on Tribal consultation and site access.

C. Section 5.5.2.3 Inventory and Evaluation – Archaeological Resources

1. Develop Research Designs: It is proposed to develop research designs for 57 "needs data" sites at Fort Carson. These designs will inform the CRMP as to the level of effort necessary to evaluate these resources.

2. Site Evaluation: Using the previously developed research designs, it is proposed to evaluate 20 "needs data" sites on the PCMS for their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

3. Site Mitigation at the PCMS: Using the previously developed mitigation plans, it is proposed to initiate consultation to mitigate sites that have been affected by past military training activities at the PCMS. It is proposed to mitigate five sites per year.

D. Section 5.5.2.4 Inventory and Evaluation – Architectural Resources

1. Inventory and Evaluation: The next architectural inventory and evaluation is scheduled for FY2030 for Fort Carson and FY2025 for the PCMS.

2. Maintenance and Treatment Plans: It is proposed to update the Maintenance and Treatment Plan for Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District in FY2019. Maintenance and Treatment Plans will be developed for the Incinerator Complex, Brown's Sheep Camp, Big Canyon / Crowder Ranch, Sharp's Ranch, Red Rocks Ranch, and Biernacki's Ranch in the following years.

E. Section 5.5.2.5 Inventory and Evaluation – Linear Features.

No new projects are proposed for the next reporting period, unless the optional tasks for the historic context for the reservoir and irrigation ditch systems on Fort Carson and/or the historic context for the transportation networks and associated resources at PCMS are not awarded in FY2018.

F. Section 5.5.2.6 Archaeological Site Monitoring Efforts.

Inspection and site monitoring efforts will continue in accordance with frequencies set forth in Appendix 2 of the Fort Carson Downrange and PCMS PA.

G. Section 5.5.2.7 Site Protection Efforts.

Site protection efforts will continue during the next reporting period.

H. Section 5.5.2.8 Collections Management.

Starting in FY2019, it is proposed to rehabilitate, at a minimum, 100 cubic feet of archaeological collections each year until all collections meet the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.

I. Section 5.5.2.9 Mitigation Projects

1. Archaeological Context “Data Gaps” Mitigation Project: The Overview and Synthesis and prioritized list will be provided to the Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee for review no later than July 2018. The committee will choose up to four projects that will be completed for Phase II of the project.

2. Native American Ethnographic Mitigation Project: The project has been submitted for FY2019 funding to initiate the project.

3. Santa Fe Trails Community Outreach Mitigation Project: The Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee will decide on an appropriate project to fulfill this requirement.

J. Section 5.5.2.10 Information Management.

The file geodatabase and archival database will continue to be updated as new data become available.

K. Section 5.5.2.11 Outreach Activities.

The CRP will continue to participate in outreach activities, as appropriate.

III. Updates to the FY2017-2021 ICRMP

The following edits have been made within the body of the ICRMP:

- Throughout the document, the Universal Record Locator (URL) for the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) webpage has been updated.

- Sections 2.5.2 through 2.5.4 have been updated to include information regarding the execution of the PA amendments for the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, Fort Carson Downrange PA, and PCMS PA.

- Section 4.3 has been updated to reflect the change in number of acres surveyed and number of recorded archaeological sites.

- Table 4-1 has been updated to reflect current archaeological resource data.

- Tables 4-2 and 4-3 have been updated to include current project data.

- Figures 4-1 and 4-3 have been updated to depict current survey coverage.

- Section 4.4 has been updated to reflect the change in the number of recorded historical architectural resources.

- In Section 5.5.2.12, the following statement has been added: “These annual reviews will be included in Appendix G.”

- Section 6.5.1.1 has been updated to reflect the language in the executed amendments for the Fort Carson Downrange PA and PCMS PA.

- In Chapter 7, the point-of-contact information has been updated for all Standard Operating Procedures.

- Chapter 8 has been updated to include new bibliographic references.

- Point-of-contact information for consulting and interested parties has been updated in Appendix B of the ICMRP.

- Appendix D now includes the amendments to the Fort Carson Built Environment PA, Fort Carson Downrange PA, and PCMS PA.

- Appendix F has been updated to reflect the current known and recorded cultural resources on Fort Carson and the PCMS.

- Appendix G now includes the ICRMP Annual Reviews, while the Fort Carson Archaeological Site Monitoring Form is now Appendix H. References within the ICRMP have been updated accordingly.

Annual Review complied by:

Jennifer R. Kolise
Cultural Resources Manager

Approved by:

Wayne Thomas
Chief, NEPA and Cultural Management Branch

11 JUN 2018
Date

Roger Peyton
Acting Chief, Environmental Division

11 June 2018
Date

Hal K. Alguire
Director of Public Works

14 JUN 2018
Date

Dan Benford
Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security

15 JUNE 2018
Date

COL Ronald P. Fitch, Jr.
Garrison Commander

27 JUN 18
Date

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Annual Review of the Implementation of the FY2017-2021 Fort Carson Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

May 17, 2019

The U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Carson implemented the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2021 Integrated Management Plan (ICRMP) on 1 May 2017. This annual review covers the period from 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019. It describes the status of activities during the reporting period, proposed activities for the next reporting period, and changes made to the ICRMP. The five-year review and update of the ICRMP is scheduled to begin no later than 1 November 2020.

I. Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period (1 May 2018 to 1 May 2019)

A. Section 5.5.2.1 Section 106 Compliance

1. All known undertakings have been reviewed by the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Section 106 consultation was initiated and/or completed for all proposed undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties that are not considered exempted under one or more of USAG Fort Carson's Programmatic Agreements (PAs).

All reviewed undertakings from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018 were included in the FY2018 PA Annual Reports. The annual reports were submitted to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American Tribes, and consulting and interested parties on 8 November 2018.

The Annual Consulting Parties Meeting to discuss the FY2018 Annual Reports and the implementation of the PAs was held on 16 January 2019 at Fort Carson. The following parties were represented: SHPO; Colorado Preservation, Inc.; Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists; Las Animas County Commissioners; and Otero County Commissioners.

The Annual Tribal Consultation meeting was held 29-31 January 2019 at the Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS), and is discussed in more detail in Section I.B2.

2. Through consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and SHPO, it has been decided to merge the Fort Carson Built Environment PA and Fort Carson Downrange into one Fort Carson PA. Several teleconferences have been held with the ACHP and SHPO to draft the revised PA language.

3. Past Brigade Exercises at the PCMS (CF2017-007): Section 106 consultation is ongoing regarding effects to historic properties as a result of past brigade exercises (2010, 2013, 2015, and 2017) at the PCMS. As of 14 September 2018, the USAG Fort Carson has received concurrence on findings of effect for all but 16 sites.

4. 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team (3ABCT) "Iron Strike" Training Exercise, PCMS (2018-314): The exercise was held in August-September 2018. In accordance with Stipulation IV.B of the PCMS Programmatic Agreement (PA), an after action inspection of protected cultural resources within the area of potential effects was conducted. A total of 355 sites were inspected. Follow-up visits were completed at 73 protected resources noted as potentially entered or as a close call. Fifty-five sites were entered, with adverse effects to historic properties occurring at 10 sites.

The After Action Report was submitted to the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting and interested parties on 15 January 2019. The SHPO did not concur with the USAG Fort Carson's findings of effect for 56 of the 73 sites via correspondence dated 6 February 2019 (HC #75463). Not 1 More Acre! (N1MA!) also responded via correspondence dated 20 February 2019. Responses to the SHPO and N1MA! have not been submitted. Section 106 consultation is ongoing.

5. Orchard Canyon Wildland Fire (CF2018-042): In March 2018, the Orchard Canyon Wildland Fire covered approximately 1,528 acres in Training Area 38 of Fort Carson. The fire was caused by military live-fire training. An after action inspection of 10 protected resources within the fire footprint was conducted between 31 May and 1 June 2018. No adverse effects to historic properties were noted.

The After Action Report was submitted to the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting and interested parties on 14 February 2019. The SHPO concurred with the USAG Fort Carson's findings of effect for five sites via correspondence dated 26 February 2019 (HC #75606). An email was sent to SHPO staff on 11 March 2019 as a follow-up to a telephone conversation. As there has been no response, another email was sent on 17 May 2019.

The Southern Ute Tribe concurred with the findings of effect via correspondence dated 15 March 2019.

6. Access Road to Tomahawk Mine (2019-291): Site 5PE319, Colorado Clay Company Mine, was re-evaluated as part of the ongoing Section 106 consultation for this project.

7. Proposed PCMS Historic Ranches PA: The proposed PA was discussed during the Annual Consulting Parties Meeting on 16 January 2019. Providing a list of resources with architecture to the interested parties will be pushed from early FY2019 to mid-FY2019; while the drafting of the PA will be initiated in late FY2019 to early FY2020. Fort Carson, specifically the PCMS, was chosen to be included in Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Project to develop a historic ranch context study for DoD properties. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers' Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACE CERL)is the lead on the project. This will assist USAG Fort Carson in the development of the programmatic agreement.

B. Section 5.5.2.2 Tribal Consultation

1. A consultation meeting was held at Fort Carson on 18-19 August 2018 to discuss the proposed re-definition of the Turkey Creek Rock Art District. Representatives of the following Tribes were in attendance: Cheyenne River Sioux, Comanche Nation, Eastern Shoshone Tribe, and Northern Arapaho Tribe.

2. The Annual Tribal Consultation meeting was held at PCMS on 29-31 January 2019 to discuss USAG Fort Carson's management of cultural resources, specifically those of interest to the Tribes. Representatives of the following Tribes were in attendance: Cheyenne River Sioux, Comanche Nation, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Southern Ute Tribe, and Standing Rock Sioux.

3. The Wichita and Affiliated Tribes no longer wish to be considered a consulting party, since Fort Carson lies outside their area of interest

4. The following Tribes were added to the consulting party list during the reporting period, since Fort Carson lies within their area of interest: Cheyenne River Sioux, Crow Creek Sioux, Pawnee Nation, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, and Standing Rock Sioux.

C. Section 5.5.2.3 Inventory and Evaluation – Archaeological Resources

1. Turkey Creek Rock Art District Re-Evaluation (CF2015-004): The SHPO responded via correspondence dated 20 August 2018 (HC #72565). Concurrence with determinations of eligibility was received for seven sites. The SHPO refrained from concurring with the remaining determinations of eligibility until a decision has been made on how the district will be defined and managed.

2. Evaluation of 76 Sites at PCMS (CF2016-003): Via correspondence dated 14 June 2018 (HC #73224), the SHPO concurred with all but eight determinations of eligibility. The SHPO did not concur with the determinations of eligibility for the following sites: 5LA4411, 5LA4649, 5LA5367, 5LA5565, 5LA5626, 5LA6125, 5LA13523, and 5LA13528.

3. Research Designs for 71 "Needs Data" Sites at the PCMS (CF2019-001): The project was awarded via a Cooperative Agreement through the Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Units (CESU) mechanism to the Center for Environmental Management on Military Lands (CEMML), Colorado State University, on 26 July 2018 (CESU W9128F-18-2-0011). The project is ongoing.

4. Mitigation Plans for 24 NRHP-Eligible Sites at the PCMS (CF2019-002): The project was awarded via a Cooperative Agreement through the CESU mechanism to CEMML, Colorado State University, on 26 July 2018 (CESU W9128F-18-2-0011). The project is ongoing.

5. Research Designs for 32 Unevaluated Sites at Fort Carson: The development of research designs for 32 unevaluated sites at Fort Carson has been funded for FY2019, and is awaiting contract award.

6. Mitigation Plans for 12 NRHP-Eligible Sites at the PCMS: The development of mitigation plans for 12 NRHP-eligible sites at the PCMS has been funded for FY2019, and is awaiting contract award.

7. Documentation of 11 Isolated Finds on Fort Carson: The documentation of 11 isolated finds on Fort Carson has been funded for FY2019, and is awaiting contract award.

8. Data Recovery at 5EP6618 and 5EP6619 (CF2016-007): Consultation on the data recovery plan for 5EP6618 and 5EP6619 and associated memorandum of agreement is ongoing. Conducting the data recovery in-house is not feasible; therefore data recovery at 5EP6618 and 5EP6619 is expected to be funded for FY2019, and is awaiting contract award.

D. Section 5.5.2.4 Inventory and Evaluation – Architectural Resources

1. Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-era Family Housing, Fort Carson (CF2019-003): The contract was awarded to Tehama, LLC, on 20 September 2018 (W9128F-18-C0008). Tehama, LLC, subcontracted this project to HDR. The project is ongoing.

2. Maintenance and Treatment Plan, Incinerator Complex, Fort Carson: The project has not been funded for FY2019.

3. Maintenance and Treatment Plan, Turkey Creek Ranch Historic District, Fort Carson: The project has not been funded for FY2019.

E. Section 5.5.2.5 Inventory and Evaluation – Linear Features

1. Irrigation Network Historic Context Study, Fort Carson (CF2019-004): The contract was awarded to Tehama, LLC, on 20 September 2018 (W9128F-18-C0008). Tehama, LLC, subcontracted this project to HDR. The project is ongoing.

2. Transportation Network Historic Context Study, Fort Carson and PCMS: Since the project was not funded in FY2019 as planned, funds were received in FY2019 to complete the study. The USACE CERL will be conducting the study.

F. Section 5.5.2.6 Archaeological Site Monitoring Efforts

1. Routine inspections and long-term monitoring is continuing in accordance with the Fort Carson Downrange and PCMS PAs.

2. 3ABCT "Iron Strike" Training Exercise (2019-314): After action inspections were conducted at 355 protected resources within the training exercise's area of potential effects. Detailed information is provided in Section I.A4.

3. Orchard Canyon Wildland Fire (CF2018-042): After action inspections were conducted at 10 protected sites within the wildland fire's footprint. Detailed information is provided in Section I.A5.

G. Section 5.5.2.7 Site Protection Efforts

1. The Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program awarded a contract to mark NRHP-eligible sites at PCMS. The project, completed in April 2019, updated the physical protection boundary at 10 sites and installed physical protection measures at 20 unmarked sites.

2. The ITAM Program is currently drafting a contract to complete additional site marking of historic properties at PCMS.

H. Section 5.5.2.8 Collections Management

The project has been funded for FY2019, and is awaiting contract award.

I. Section 5.5.2.9 Mitigation Projects

1. Archaeological Context "Data Gaps" Mitigation Project: The Draft Overview & Synthesis was forwarded to the Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee for review on 18 June 2018. Comments were received from the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists on 20 July 2018. These comments and responses to the comments were forwarded to the committee on 30 July 2018.

The draft prioritized list of data gaps was forwarded to the committee for review on 9 July 2018. No comments were received.

A Mitigation Projects Advisory Committee meeting was held on 31 July 2018.

Final deliverables for Phase I were received on 11 August 2018, and forwarded to the committee on 24 October 2018.

2. Native American Ethnographic Mitigation Project: The Hogback Traditional Use Study has been funded for FY2019, and is awaiting contract award. A draft Performance Work Statement (PWS) was provided at the 2019 Annual Tribal Consultation meeting for review. The PWS was sent via mail and email to Tribes with the follow-up letter from the Annual Tribal Consultation meeting on 9 April 2019. Telephone calls were made to all Tribes on 1 May 2019. For those unreached by telephone, a follow-up email was sent. Comments were received on the PWS from the Jicarilla Apache Nation, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, and Southern Ute Tribe.

3. Santa Fe Trails Community Outreach Mitigation Project: There has been no action on this project during the reporting period.

J. Section 5.5.2.10 Information Management

The archival and geospatial databases are updated as new data become available. The SDSFIE-compliant geospatial database was converted to SDSFIE 4.0. The Cultural Resources Program (CRP) is working with the Directorate of Public Works – Geographic Information Systems (DPW-GIS) for maintenance and upgrading of the geospatial database.

K. Section 5.5.2.11 Outreach Activities

1. Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) Course: The CRP provides the brief during the monthly EPO course.

2. The CRP participated in the Earth Day activities at the Fort Carson Post Exchange on 21 April 2019.

3. The CRP participated in the Trinidad Water Festival on 16 May 2019.

II. Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period (1 May 2019 to 1 May 2020)

A. Section 5.5.2.1 Section 106 Compliance

1. Fort Carson PA Revision: Consultation with the SHPO and ACHP will continue. Once a preliminary draft is completed, consultation with Native American Tribes and other consulting and interested parties will be initiated after review by U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) and Army Environmental Command (AEC).

2. Fort Carson Built Environment PA: An amendment may be needed to extend the PA until 31 December 2020 to allow for completion of the revised Fort Carson PA.

3. Proposed PCMS Historic Ranches PA: Based on the discussion at the Consulting Parties meeting on 16 January 2019, the following tasks will be initiated and/or completed during the next reporting period: 1) a list of historic properties with standing architectural resources will be created mid-FY2019; and 2) proposed language for the PA will be drafted for internal and IMCOM review no later than early FY2020. Formal consultation cannot be initiated until after IMCOM review.

4. Resolution of Adverse Effects to Historic Properties from Military Training: Consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, Native American Tribes, and consulting and other interested parties will continue. A memorandum of agreement will be drafted after the completion of the project to develop mitigation plans for 24 NRHP-eligible sites at PCMS (CF2019-002).

B. Section 5.5.2.2 Tribal Consultation

1. Turkey Creek Rock Art District Consultation: It is proposed to host another consultation meeting regarding the re-definition of the Turkey Creek Rock Art District in October 2019.

2. Annual Tribal Consultation Meeting: The annual meeting will be held in late January to early February 2020.

3. NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement: It is proposed to continue consultation with the Tribes to execute a revised NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement.

4. Memorandum of Understanding: It is proposed to continue consultation with the Tribes to execute a memorandum of understanding that provides guidance on Tribal consultation and site access.

C. Section 5.5.2.3 Inventory and Evaluation – Archaeological Resources

1. Site Evaluation: Using the previously developed research designs, it is proposed to evaluate “needs data” sites at Fort Carson and/or PCMS as funding allows.

2. Site Mitigation: Using the previously developed mitigation plans, it is proposed to initiate consultation to mitigate sites that have been adversely affected by past military training activities at the PCMS.

D. Section 5.5.2.4 Inventory and Evaluation – Architectural Resources

1. Inventory and Evaluation: The next architectural inventory and evaluation is scheduled for FY2030 for Fort Carson and FY2025 for the PCMS.

E. Section 5.5.2.5 Inventory and Evaluation – Linear Features

No new projects are proposed for the next reporting period.

F. Section 5.5.2.6 Archaeological Site Monitoring Efforts

Inspection and site monitoring efforts will continue in accordance with frequencies set forth in Appendix 2 of the Fort Carson Downrange and PCMS PAs.

G. Section 5.5.2.7 Site Protection Efforts

Site protection efforts will continue during the next reporting period.

H. Section 5.5.2.8 Collections Management

The CRP will continue to rehabilitate the archaeological collections to meet the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79 as funding allows.

I. Section 5.5.2.9 Mitigation Projects

1. Archaeological Context “Data Gaps” Mitigation Project: The Mitigation Project Advisory Committee will choose up to four projects that will be completed for Phase II of the project.

2. Native American Ethnographic Mitigation Project: The project will be initiated once the contract has been awarded.

3. Santa Fe Trails Community Outreach Mitigation Project: The Mitigation Project Advisory Committee will continue discussions about an appropriate project to fulfill this requirement.

J. Section 5.5.2.10 Information Management

The archival and geospatial databases will continue to be updated as new data become available.

K. Section 5.5.2.11 Outreach Activities

The CRP will continue to participate in outreach activities, as appropriate.

III. Updates to the FY2017-2021 ICRMP

The following edits have been made within the body of the ICRMP:

- Section 2.3.11: The following statements have been added: “This Program Comment was terminated on its own accord on November 1, 2018. There are no plans to extend it.”

- Chapter 4, specifically Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3, has been updated to reflect current cultural resources data.

- The list of culturally affiliated, federally recognized Tribes has been updated in Section 6.3.

- Chapter 8 has been updated to include new bibliographic references.

- Point-of-contact information for consulting and interested parties has been updated in Appendix B of the ICRMP.

- Appendix F has been updated to reflect the current known and recorded cultural resources on Fort Carson and the PCMS.

Annual Reviewed complied by:

Jennifer R. Kolise
Cultural Resources Manager / Tribal Liaison

Approved by:

George W. Thomas
Acting Chief, Environmental Division

14 AUG 2019
Date

Hal K. Alguire
Director of Public Works

15 Aug 2019
Date

Dan Benford
Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security

16 AUG 2019
Date

COL Brian K. Wortinger
Garrison Commander

19 AUG 19
Date

APPENDIX H:
FORT CARSON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MONITORING FORM

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FORT CARSON CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUCCESSIVE SITE MONITORING FORM

Monitor(s): Date & Time of Monitoring:

Time Spent: Weather Conditions:

General Site Information			
Site No:		Site Name (if any):	
NRHP Status:			*Options: Ineligible, Needs Data, Eligible, Listed*
Site Type			
Options: Lithic Scatter, Open Camp, Open Architecture, Sheltered Architecture, Rock Art, Game drive, Burial, Homestead, Trash scatter, Road/trail, Structure/foundation/alignment, Cairn, Other			
Has site type changed from previous recording?			
If yes, please explain:			
Time Period:			*Options: Prehistoric, Historic, Multi, Unknown*
Any changes in temporal component from previous recording?			No
If yes, please explain?			
Primary Physiographic Setting:			
Options: Terrace/bench, Arroyo, Ridge, Slope, Cliff Face, Outcrop, Floodplain, Rock shelter, Cave, Other			
Reported UTM Coordinates (WGS84):			
Updated UTM Coordinates (WGS84):			
Reported Site Dimensions:		**Reported Area (m^2):**	
Updated Site Dimensions:		**Updated Area (m^2)**	
Date of Last Monitoring Visit:		Status of Relocation:	
Date of Last Site Record:		Verification Method:	

Current Conditions Assessment

Current and Adjacent Land Use	
Estimate	
Options: Dismounted only training area, Heavy maneuver / mechanized training area, Small arms impact area, Large arms impact area, Recreational area, Drop/landing zone, Other.	
Nature of Change	
Options: Current use change, Adjacent use change, No change.	
Notes	

Type of Vegetation Surrounding Place or Area	
Estimate	
Options: Predominately grassland, Piñon/juniper forest, Other forested area, No vegetation, Other.	
Nature of Change	
Options: Past invasive species noted, Change of invasive extent, Change in canopy/ understory, No change.	
Notes	

Extent of Vegetation Cover	
Estimate	
Options: Vegetation absent or very uncommon (<10%), Vegetation over 10-20% of site area, Vegetation over 20-50% of site area, Abundant vegetation (>50% of site area).	
Nature of Change	
Options: Change noted since last monitoring, Same as previous monitoring	
Notes	

Protection Measures	
Estimate	
Options: Secure, intact fencing with signage around site, Most of site fenced or secure site fence poorly maintained, Site is surrounded by Seibert stakes, but no fencing, Site has signage, but no fencing or Seibert stakes, Site is naturally protected by terrain, No protection measures in place.	
Nature of Change	
Options: Changes in condition to Seibert stake/ fencing noted, Only Seibert stake corners established, No changes observed.	
Notes	

Extent of loss	
Estimate	
Options: Site area has increased, Site area the same size as previous visit, 20% or less of site area lost since previous visit, 20% or more of site area lost since previous visit, Site area completely destroyed or not located.	
Nature of Change	
Options: Increase since last monitoring, Decrease since last monitoring, No change.	
Notes	

Speed of Deterioration	
Estimate	
Options: No deterioration visible since previous visit, Slow, ongoing deterioration visible, Rapid ongoing deterioration visible, Severe periodic / one-off deterioration visible.	
Nature of Change	
Options: Change in speed of deterioration since last monitoring, Potential change, No change.	
Notes	

Integrity of Site	
Estimate	
Options: Not modified or slightly modified (<20%), Partially modified (20-50%), Heavily modified (50-80%), Almost completely destroyed or removed (>80%).	
Nature of Change	
Options: Increase since last monitoring, Decrease since last monitoring, Potential future risk, No change.	
Notes	

Effects of erosion or other geological processes	
Estimate	
Options: No signs of erosion or other geological processes, Occasional signs of erosion or other geological processes (<20% of site area), Common signs of erosion or other geological processes (20-50% of site area), Abundant signs of erosion or other geological processes (>50% of site area)	
Nature of Change	
Options: Increase since last monitoring, Decrease since last monitoring, Potential future risk, No change.	
Notes	

Effects of animals	
Estimate	
Options: No signs of animal damage, Occasional signs of animal damage (<20% of site area), Common signs of animal damage (20-50% of site area), Abundant or extensive sign of animal damage (>50% of site area).	
Nature of Change	
Options: Animal damage noted in last monitoring visit, Expansion of past damage noted, New animal damage, No change.	
Notes	

Effects of natural disasters	
Estimate	
Options: No sign of any disaster, Sign of an adjacent disaster since last visit to site, but site not damaged, Limited or localized damage to site as a result of a disaster since last visit, Severe or widespread damage to site from a disaster since last visit.	
Nature of Change	
Options: Previous Natural Disaster (ND) documented, Landform Stabilized Since Last ND, Still Unstable, New ND	
Notes	

Effects of development	
Estimate	
Options: No signs of construction, utilities, roads or other development activities, Occasional, localized signs of construction, utilities, roads or other development activities, Common signs of construction, utilities, roads or other development activities, but limited to certain areas, Widespread signs of construction, roads or other development activities throughout the area	
Nature of Change	
Options: Construction identified in previous monitoring, Expansion of previous construction, New construction.	
Notes	

Effects of military training	
Estimate	
Options: No signs of military impacts, Occasional, localized signs of military impacts (<20% of the site area), Common signs of military impacts (20-50% of the site area), Abundant signs of military impacts (>50% of the site area)	
Nature of Change	
Options: Military impacts identified from previous monitoring, Expansion of previous impacts, New impacts, No change.	
Notes	

Other human impacts (non-military related)	
Estimate	
Options: No signs of human impact, Occasional, localized signs of trampling, vehicular damage, refuse or other human impact (<20% of the site area), Common signs of trampling, vehicular damage, refuse or other human impact (20-50% of the site area), Abundant signs of trampling, vehicular damage, refuse or other human impact (>50% of site area)	
Nature of Change	
Options: Human impacts identified in previous monitoring, Expansion of previous impacts due to erosion, New human impacts, No change.	
Notes	

Overall assessment of condition	
Estimate	
Options: None or very few signs of disturbance to site, Small areas of disturbance to site, Large areas of disturbance to site, Site almost completely or completely disturbed	
Nature of Change	
Options: Previous disturbances have expanded, New disturbances, No change.	
Notes	

Management Recommendations	
Monitor Schedule:	
Options: Every year, Every five (5) years, Every ten (10) years	
Should monitoring be discontinued or should the monitoring schedule be modified?	0
If yes, please explain:	
Baseline Monitoring Date:	
Proposed Date of Next Monitoring Visit:	
Proposed Future Action	
Options: Sign placement, Seibert stakes, Fence, Control Access, Re-evaluate NRHP status, Test Excavation, Data Recovery, Other.	
Please Explain:	

Additional Comments

Information Entered in Database: Date Entered:

By Whom:

Guide to Archaeological Site Monitoring Form	
Monitor(s):	Name of person(s) undertaking the monitoring. The first and last name of monitor(s) should be supplied. Please do not use initials.
Date & time of monitoring:	Date and time when monitoring was undertaken. Format for date should be dd-MMM-yyyy and time should be 0000 hours.
Time spent:	Total time spent at site during the monitoring visit.
Weather conditions:	The weather conditions at the time of the site visit, e.g. sunny, overcast, etc.
Site no:	State assigned site number.
Site name:	Name given to site. If more than one name, list them all. If site has not been named, then state "N/A."
NRHP status:	Note the current NRHP status of the site. If the NRHP status needs to be re-evaluated, then mark that option in the "Management Recommendations" section under "Proposed Future Actions" and explain.
Site type:	Note the site type. Mark all that apply. Note if the site type has changed from the most recent recording of the site. If it has, then explain why.
Time period:	Note if the site is prehistoric, historic, multi-component or unknown. Note if there are any changes to the temporal component (general or specific) from the most recent recording of the site. If it has, then explain why.
Primary physiographic setting:	Note the primary physiographic setting of the site.
Reported UTM coordinates:	Provide the previously recorded UTM coordinates for the site. All coordinates should be recorded in WGS84.
Updated UTM coordinates:	Current/updated coordinates for the site. All coordinates should be recorded in WGS84. Any changes should be explained in the "Additional Comments" section. If coordinates have not changed since previous visit, then state "N/A."
Reported site dimensions / reported area (m^2):	Size and area previously reported for the site.
Updated site dimensions / updated area (m^2):	Current site size and area. Changes in site dimensions and area should be explained in the "Additional Comments" section. If site dimensions have not changed since previous visit, then state "N/A."
Date of last monitoring visit:	Enter the date that the site was last monitored. Format should be dd-MMM-yyyy. If this is the first site monitoring visit, then state "N/A."
Date of last site record:	Enter the date of the most current site recording. Format should be dd-MMM-yyyy.
Status of relocation:	Was the site relocated? If no, please explain why the site could not be relocated.
Verification method:	How did you determine that you were in the proper location? Select all that apply and explain.
Current land use:	Note the type of activity for which the area is predominantly used.

Adjacent land use:	Note the type of activity for which the area adjacent to the site is predominantly used. Note particularly if the land use is different from above.
Type of vegetation cover:	See options. Also note if species present are indigenous (native) or invasive (introduced) species.
Extent of vegetation cover:	Estimate the extent vegetation covers the site.
Protection measures:	Specify the type and extent of protection measures (i.e. Seibert stakes, signs, fencing) around the site. Also note the purpose of the protection measures and any effects.
Overall condition:	The amount or level of disturbance to the site. Also note areas and types of disturbances.
Extent of loss:	Estimate the percentage difference in size of the site between this visit and the previous visit. State whether the percentage refers to a loss or gain in size. Judging the amount of loss to a site is difficult and requires a considerable estimation. Refer to any sketches, maps, photos, and other site documentation from the previous visit. Describe your method of judgment in the notes to ensure consistency between monitoring visits.
Speed of deterioration:	Sites begin to deteriorate from the moment of construction at a variable rate that is dependent on many factors. This gives an indication of the health of the site.
Integrity of the site:	Has the site been modified or altered since the last visit? This includes both positive and negative alterations.
Erosion or other geological processes:	Continual process through natural forces, such as wind and water. Specify type of process (e.g. arroyo downcutting, gullying, eolian deposition, flooding, surficial sheet wash, wind deflation, slumping, etc.)
Animals:	Note the type of animal impacts (e.g. trampling, rooting, burrowing, bedding areas, etc.).
Disasters:	Single event natural hazard that may have caused damage (e.g. wildland fires, landslides, flooding, tornadoes, etc.).
Development impacts:	Note any modern structures, services, utilities or roads that exist on or near the site.
Military training impacts:	Note any signs of military training (tank tracks, foxholes, vehicle ruts, bivouacking, impact craters, rotor wash, etc) that exist on or near the site.
Other human impacts (non-military):	Note any signs of human impacts not directly associated with military training, such as rock art defacement, graffiti, looting, rearranging of rock features, target shooting, trash/debris, evidence of campfires, vehicle tracks/ATV trails, protection measures removed/damaged, etc. Includes people visiting the site for recreational, scientific or archaeological interests, management activities, etc.
Other impacts:	Note any other impacts (e.g. roof/floor/wall collapse, feature deterioration, rock fall, etc.) not covered by above.
Monitor schedule:	Note how often the site should be monitored based on the schedule outlined in the programmatic agreements and the site monitoring SOP. The site monitoring schedule varies between Fort Carson and PCMS so ensure that you are marking the correct box. If monitoring should be discontinued or the schedule changed, explain why.

Proposed date of next monitoring visit:	The date for which the next monitoring visit should take place, based upon recommended timeframe provided in the site monitoring plan or any re-estimation of the recommended timeframe based on information gathered from this site visit. Format should be MMM-yyyy.
Proposed future actions:	Note any future management actions that are necessary. Mark all that apply. Explain in detail reasons for proposed management actions.
Additional comments:	Provide any additional comments, including any changes to site description, site size, site location, etc.
Information entered and processed:	Mark “yes” once the information has been entered into the database and PastPerfect.
Date information entered/processed:	Provide the date the information was entered into the database and PastPerfect. Date should be provided in the following format: dd-MMM-yyyy.
By whom:	Provide the name of the person(s) who entered the information into the database and PastPerfect. The first and last name should be provided. Please do not use initials.