



FINAL

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

US Army Garrison - Presidio of Monterey,
Sub-Installations, and Properties

Monterey, California

Fiscal Years 2023–2028

July 2023

FINAL

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

US Army Garrison Presidio of Monterey

The US Army Garrison - Presidio of Monterey,
Sub-Installations, and Properties

Fiscal Years 2023–2028

Prepared for:



Department of Army
US Army Garrison Presidio of Monterey
Monterey, California

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
AR	Army Regulation
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closing Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DLIFLC	Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DPW	Department of Public Works
DPWE	Department of Public Works Environmental Division
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
GC	Garrison Commander
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
LMV	La Mesa Village
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOM	Measure of Merit
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission of California
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OMC	Ord Military Community
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAM	Pamphlet
Presidio	Presidio of Monterey
RCI	Residential Communities Initiative
SATCOM	Satellite Communications Station, Camp Roberts
Sharpe	Sharpe Army Depot
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UPE	US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave

UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USAEC	US Army Environmental Center
USAG	US Army Garrison
USC	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USO	United Services Organization
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

THE US ARMY GARRISON PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, SUB-INSTALLATIONS, AND PROPERTIES

SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 Cultural Resources Management (31 August 2018) and Army Regulation 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement (13 December 2007).

Approving Official:

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Executive Summary

The purpose of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is to provide a five-year planning and guidance document to assist in the integration of mission activities with cultural resources management programs at U.S. Army installations in accordance with Chapter 6 (Cultural Resources) of Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement. The U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Presidio of Monterey (Presidio) has been managing cultural resources under a previously developed ICRMP. This ICRMP is a revision of the 2018 Draft ICRMP and includes the incorporation of new data, verification and update of existing data, and a reorganization for clarity and usability. It includes relevant information regarding installations and properties managed by the USAG-Presidio. It also includes a revision of the regulations chapter, updated information regarding contributing and non-contributing elements within the Presidio of Monterey Historic District and the El Castillo Historic District, updates to the tribal consultation program, and the appendices have been revised containing current lists of cultural resources managed by the USAG-Presidio.

This ICRMP focuses on implementation of the USAG-Presidio mission and the management of cultural resources, including compliance with applicable federal laws and Army regulations. It identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.16 includes guidance on preparation, maintenance, and implementation of installation ICRMPs as the DoD instrument for compliance with statutory requirements. Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 identifies development of an ICRMP as a key planning tool that integrates management and stewardship of cultural resources with ongoing mission activities.

This ICRMP Revision establishes standards and protocols for the management of cultural resources at five discontinuous installations and three properties overseen by the USAG-Presidio. It provides a brief description of each installation and property, an overview of the culture history relevant to each, a summary of known cultural resources at each installation and property, and status information about those resources. The USAG-Presidio managed installations, sub-installations, and properties include:

- Presidio of Monterey (Presidio), located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- Ord Military Community (OMC), located in Seaside, Monterey County, California;
- La Mesa Village (LMV), Military Housing Complex, located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (UPE) located in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California;
- Sharpe Army Depot (Sharpe), located in Lathrop, San Joaquin County, California;
- Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property (leased to the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) located in Monterey, Monterey County, California;
- Joe Lloyd Way Property, located in Seaside, Monterey County, California; and
- Naval Postgraduate School (four privatized housing units), located in Monterey, Monterey County, California.

ICRMPs are revised every five years to incorporate new or changed mission requirements and mission-essential facilities and updated annually to ensure the document remains relevant with accurate information.

President Biden signed a presidential memorandum acknowledging that American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal nations are sovereign governments and that it was a priority of his Administration to make respect for tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of federal Indian policy.

In order to fulfill meaningful consultation laid out in EO 13175, the presidential memorandum ordered the head of each agency to submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a detailed plan of actions the agency will take to implement the policies and directives of EO 13175. The head of each agency will determine this plan based upon consultation with Tribal Nations. Yearly progress reports are required outlining the status of each action included in the agency's plan and any proposed updates to the plan.

At the time of this writing, it is unclear how this Executive Memorandum will affect tribal consultation at the Installation level. As more information becomes available, this will be updated.

Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	ICRMP Purpose	1
2	Regulatory Environment.....	3
2.1	Federal Laws and Regulations.....	7
2.1.1	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended.....	7
2.1.2	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and Antiquities Act of 1906.....	7
2.1.3	National Environmental Policy Act, as amended	8
2.1.4	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.....	9
2.1.5	Department of Defense, Protection of Archaeological Resources.....	12
2.1.6	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	12
2.1.7	Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.....	13
2.2	Executive Orders.....	13
2.2.1	EO 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.....	13
2.2.2	EO 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation’s Central Cities.....	14
2.2.3	EO 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites.....	14
2.2.4	EO 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments	14
2.2.5	EO 13287 – Preserve America	14
2.2.6	EO 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management.....	14
2.3	Presidential Memoranda	15
2.3.1	Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated April 29, 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.....	15
2.3.2	Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated November 5, 2009: Tribal Consultation.....	15
2.3.3	Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated January 26, 2021: Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships.....	15
2.4	Department of Defense Instructions and Guidance	16
2.4.1	DoDI 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes.....	16
2.4.2	DoDI 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management	16
2.5	US Army Regulations and Guidance	16
2.5.1	AR 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement	16
2.6	Program Alternatives, Agreements, and Other Guidance.....	17
2.6.1	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings.....	17
2.6.2	Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)	17
2.6.3	Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946–1974).....	18
2.6.4	Department of Army Program Comment for Inter-War Era Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1919–1940).....	19
2.6.5	Army Directive 2020-10 (Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing), dated August 25, 2020	19

2.6.6	Memorandum of Understanding Between the Commander, 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord and the National Board of the Young Men’s Christian Association	20
2.6.7	Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the ACHP, and the California SHPO Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey	20
2.6.8	Department of the Army, RCI Ground Lease Agreement, Ord Military Community, Presidio of Monterey, The Naval Postgraduate School and La Mesa Village, Monterey, California	20
2.6.9	USAG-Presidio Reburial Agreement.....	20
2.6.10	Office of Army Cemeteries Memorandum: Restriction on Ground Penetrating Radar Use for Detecting Human Remains, dated December 2, 2020	21
2.7	State of California Statutes and Rules	21
2.8	Regulatory Partners	21
3	Cultural Resources Inventory	24
3.1	Presidio of Monterey (Presidio).....	24
3.1.1	Prehistory and History	26
3.1.2	Archaeological Resources	37
3.1.3	Architectural Resources	40
3.1.4	Issues and Concerns.....	46
3.2	Ord Military Community (OMC).....	47
3.2.1	Prehistory and History	49
3.2.2	Archaeological Resources	50
3.2.3	Architectural Resources	50
3.2.4	Issues and Concerns.....	50
3.3	La Mesa Village	51
3.3.1	Prehistory and History	53
3.3.2	Archaeological Resources	54
3.3.3	Architectural Resources	54
3.3.4	Issues and Concerns.....	54
3.4	US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (UPE).....	54
3.4.1	Prehistory and History	56
3.4.2	Archaeological Resources	57
3.4.3	Architectural Resources	57
3.4.4	Issues and Concerns.....	57
3.5	Sharpe Army Depot (Sharpe).....	57
3.5.1	Prehistory and History	60
3.5.2	Archaeological Resources	62
3.5.3	Architectural Resource	62
3.5.4	Issues and Concerns.....	62
3.6	Other Properties	62
3.6.1	Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property.....	62
3.6.2	Joe Lloyd Way Property	66
3.6.3	Naval Postgraduate School.....	66
3.7	USAG-Presidio Historic Housing Overview.....	67

4	Tribal Consultation Program.....	73
4.1	Goals	77
4.2	Record of Past Consultation	79
4.3	Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites	85
5	Implementation Objectives	87
5.1	Roles and Responsibilities	87
5.1.1	Garrison Commander.....	87
5.1.2	Director of Public Works.....	88
5.1.3	Cultural Resources Manager	88
5.2	Cultural Resources Management Program.....	90
5.3	Internal Coordination Procedures	92
6	Goals and Objectives	95
6.1	Planning Objectives.....	95
6.2	5-year Project Planning.....	98
7	Standard Operating Procedures	101
8	References	142

Appendices

Appendix A. Glossary

Appendix B. Agreement Documents and Army Guidance

Appendix C. Presidio of Monterey Cultural Resource Inventories

Appendix D. Ord Military Community Cultural Resources Inventory

Appendix E. La Mesa Village Cultural Resource Inventories

Appendix F. US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (UPE) Cultural Resource Inventories

Appendix G. YMCA Cultural Resources Information

Appendix H. Sub-Installations and Properties Cultural Resource Inventories

Appendix I. Tribal Consultations and NAGPRA Documents

Figures

Figure 1. USAG-Presidio Managed Installations	2
Figure 2. Presidio of Monterey Location and Installation Boundary	25
Figure 3. Eastern defensive wall of Fort Mervine in 1946 aerial photograph.	33
Figure 4. 1852 Map of Monterey depicting Fort Mervine at top left.	34
Figure 5. A view of a cannon within what would become the Presidio of Monterey, ca. 1887. <i>Archived at the Doheny Library at the University of Southern California.</i>	34
Figure 6. 9th Cavalry troopers train their new horses at their camp above China Point, circa 1903 (Courtesy of Monterey Public Library).....	35
Figure 7. 9th Cavalry at the Fallen Monarch, King’s Canyon National Park, 1904 (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Archives, Museum, and Library).....	36
Figure 8. A ca. 1910 view of the Presidio of Monterey taken from the former location of Fort Mervine. Soldier Field is to the right; Building 221 is to the left; and eight barracks buildings, constructed in 1904, appear in the center.....	37
Figure 9. Presidio of Monterey Cemetery.	40
Figure 10. Historic Districts at Presidio of Monterey.....	43
Figure 11. Ord Military Community and Joe Lloyd Way Location and Boundaries.	48
Figure 12. A view of artillery passing in review at Fort Ord, ca. 1940. <i>Archived at the California State University, Monterey Bay Library.</i>	49
Figure 13. La Mesa Village Location and Boundary.	52
Figure 14. U.S. Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave Location and Boundary.....	55
Figure 15. Sharpe Army Depot Installation Location and Boundary.....	59
Figure 16. Site plan of Sharpe Army Depot, May 2, 1946.	61
Figure 17. Monterey Recreation Site (600 El Estero Way) Location and Boundary.....	63
Figure 18. Exposed Eastern Defensive Wall of Spanish Royal Presidio on Army Leased Land.	65
Figure 19. Overview of Historic Housing at U.S. Army Installations.....	68
Figure 20. Period III (1891-1918) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.....	69
Figure 21. Period IV (1919-1940) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.	70
Figure 22. Period VI (1949-1962) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.	71
Figure 23. Period VII (1963-1975) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.	72
Figure 24. California Federally Recognized Tribes with USAG-Presidio Tribes Highlighted.	76
Figure 25. Map of Unratified Treaties from Royce 1896-1897 (USACE 2015).....	77
Figure 26. USAG-Presidio’s first Native American tribal consultation meeting, February 26, 2016.....	81
Figure 27. USAG-Presidio’s second Native American tribal consultation meeting, June 6, 2017.....	82
Figure 28. Reburial ceremony at the Presidio Cemetery on October 22, 2017	83

Tables

Table 1. Installations and properties managed by the USAG-Presidio.	1
Table 2. Federal statutes, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources under USAG-Presidio stewardship.	3
Table 3. Further regulations applicable to cultural resources - not discussed in detail.	5
Table 4. NRHP eligibility status of previously recorded archaeological sites across USAG Presidio installations, sub-installations & properties.	38
Table 5. El Castillo Historic District contributing elements.	44
Table 6. Buildings within the Presidio that will become 50 years old during this ICRMP.	46
Table 7. Native American Tribes Associated with USAG-Presidio Lands.	74
Table 8. Potential impact risks to known cultural resource types at USAG-Presidio Installations & properties.	92
Table 8.1 Specific actions for USAG-Presidio Cultural Resource Management.	96
Table 9. 5-year Project Plans.	99
Table 10. Timing of SOPs.	102

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1 Introduction

1.1 ICRMP Purpose

The purpose of this Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is to provide a five-year planning and guidance document to assist in the integration of mission activities with the cultural resources management program at US Army Garrison (USAG) Presidio of Monterey (Presidio) in accordance with Chapter 6 (Cultural Resources) of Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement. An ICRMP should assist the Cultural Resource Program Manager (CRM) to quickly identify projects that may require compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. Therefore, ICRMPs are an installation’s primary tool for managing cultural resources to ensure the success of the military mission.

This ICRMP is a revision and is developed for the USAG-Presidio for fiscal years 2023–2028. This ICRMP provides updates to the 2014–2019 and 2018 Draft ICRMPs as well as updated information regarding National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and resources that require NRHP evaluations within the life of this ICRMP. It also includes a revision of the regulations chapter (Chapter 2), updated information regarding contributing and non-contributing elements within the Presidio of Monterey Historic District and the El Castillo Historic District (Chapter 3), updates within the tribal consultation program (Chapter 4), and the appendices have been revised and contain current lists of cultural resources managed by the USAG-Presidio. This ICRMP Revision was developed in accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) and Army regulations, including AR 200-1, DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16: Cultural Resources Management, and DoD Measures of Merit (MOMs).

This ICRMP Revision includes the most current, as of 2023, installations, discontinuous “sub-installations” and properties spanning three California counties. Table 1 lists and Figure 1 depicts the locations of the installations, sub-installations, and properties managed by the USAG-Presidio.

Table 1. Installations and properties managed by the USAG-Presidio.

Acronym	Installation/Facility	Location	Acreage	County
Presidio	Presidio of Monterey	Monterey, CA	392	Monterey
OMC	Ord Military Community	Seaside, CA	897	Monterey
LMV	La Mesa Village	Monterey, CA	389	Monterey
UPE	US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (formerly SATCOM)	located within Camp Roberts, a California National Guard post	81	Monterey and San Luis Obispo
Sharpe	Sharpe Army Depot	Lathrop, CA	725	San Joaquin
N/A	Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street	Monterey, CA	0.7	Monterey
N/A	Joe Lloyd Way Property	Seaside, CA	36.14	Monterey
N/A	Naval Postgraduate School	Monterey, CA	n/a- 4 buildings	Monterey

Figure 1. USAG-Presidio Managed Installations.



Data Source: World Street Map

2 Regulatory Environment

Requirements set forth in statutes, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources under USAG-Presidio stewardship define the USAG-Presidio’s compliance responsibilities for cultural resource management. All federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions are accessible online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All ARs, pamphlets, publications, and forms are available online at <http://www.army.mil/usapa/>. Table 2 lists federal statutes and regulations, Executive Orders (EOs), Presidential Memoranda, ARs, and DoDIs pertaining to cultural resources. These are the most commonly used regulations regarding cultural resources at the USAG-Presidio and each is described in further detail, including how it is relevant to activities and resources at USAG-Presidio. Table 3 lists regulations associated with cultural resources that are not discussed in further detail in this ICRMP.

Table 2. Federal statutes, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources under USAG-Presidio stewardship.

Regulations	Code Reference	ICRMP Section
Federal Laws		
American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, as amended	42 United States Code (USC) 1996-1996	Section 2.1.1
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979	16 USC 470aa-47011	Section 2.1.2
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	42 USC 4321-4370c	Section 2.1.3
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended	54 USC 300101 et seq. (formerly codified as 16 USC 470 et seq.)	Section 2.1.4
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990	25 USC 3001-3013	Section 2.1.6
Code of Federal Regulations		
Protection of Historic Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)	36 CFR Part 800	Section 2.1.4
Department of Defense, Protection of Archaeological Resources	32 CFR Part 229	Section 2.1.5
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations	43 CFR Part 10	Section 2.1.6
Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections	36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 79	Section 2.1.7
Executive Orders		
Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment	EO 11593	Section 2.2.1
Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation’s Central Cities	EO 13006	Section 2.2.2
Indian Sacred Sites	EO 13007	Section 2.2.3

Table 2. Federal statutes, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources under USAG-Presidio stewardship.

Regulations	Code Reference	ICRMP Section
Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 2000	EO 13175	Section 2.2.4
Preserve America	EO 13287	Section 2.2.5
Federal Real Property Asset Management	EO 13327	Section 2.2.6
Presidential Memoranda		
Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated April 29, 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments		Section 2.3.1
Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated November 5, 2009: Tribal Consultation		Section 2.3.2
Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated January 26, 2021: Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships		Section 2.3.3
Department of Defense Instructions and Guidance		
DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes	DoDI 4710.02	Section 2.4.1
Cultural Resources Management	DoDI 4715.16	Section 2.4.2
US Army Regulations and Guidance		
Environmental Protection and Enhancement	Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-1	Section 2.5.1
USAG-Presidio Regulations, Guidance, and Agreements		
Program Alternative - 1986 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for WWII Temporary Buildings		Section 2.6.1
Program Alternative - 2002 Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)		Section 2.6.2
Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)		Section 2.6.3
Program Comment on Interwar-Era Army Housing, Associated Buildings, Structures, and Landscape Features (1919-1940)		Section 2.6.4
Army Directive 2020-10 (Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing), dated August 25, 2020		Section 2.6.5
DA Memorandum – Guidance for Implementation of Army Directive 2020-10, signed November 6, 2020		Section 2.6.5
Memorandum of Understanding Between the Commander, 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord and the National Board of the Young Men’s Christian Association		Section 2.6.6
1993 Presidio Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the ACHP, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey		Section 2.6.7
Department of the Army, RCI Ground Lease Agreement, Ord Military Community, Presidio of Monterey, The Naval Postgraduate School and La Mesa Village, Monterey, California		Section 2.6.8

Table 2. Federal statutes, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources under USAG-Presidio stewardship.

Regulations	Code Reference	ICRMP Section
USAG-Presidio Reburial Agreement		Section 2.6.9
DA, Office of Army Cemeteries Memorandum: Restriction on Ground Penetrating Radar Use for Detecting Human Remains, dated December 2, 2020		Section 2.6.10
State of California Statutes and Rules		Section 2.7
Regulatory Partners		Section 2.8

Table 3. Further regulations applicable to cultural resources - not discussed in detail.

Federal Statutes
Archaeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974, 54 USC 312501-312508 (formerly codified as 16 USC 469-469c-1) Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, 43 USC 2101-2106 Historic Sites Act of 1935, 54 USC 320101-320106, 102303, 102304, and 309101 (formerly codified as 16 USC 461-467) Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 42 USC 2000bb
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Regulations Governing National Historic Preservation Programs 36 CFR Part 60 – National Register of Historic Places 36 CFR Part 61 – Procedures for approved state and local government historic preservation programs 36 CFR Part 63 – Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP 36 CFR Part 73 – World Heritage Convention 36 CFR Part 78 – Waiver of federal agency responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA
Regulations Governing National Historic Landmarks 36 CFR Part 65 – National Historic Landmarks Program
Regulations Governing the Federal Archaeology Program (Department of Interior) 43 CFR Part 3 – Preservation of American Antiquities 43 CFR Part 7 – Protection of Archeological Resources 43 CFR Part 10 – NAGPRA
Regulations Governing Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Programs 23 CFR Part 771 – Environmental Impact and Related Procedures (Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration) 30 CFR Part 700 – Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (Department of the Interior) 40 CFR Part 1500 to 1517 – Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality 41 CFR Part 101-17 – Assignment and Utilization of Space (General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service)

Table 3. Further regulations applicable to cultural resources - not discussed in detail.

41 CFR Part 101-20 – Management of Buildings and Grounds (General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service)
Presidential Memoranda
Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated April 29, 1994: Policy Concerning Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes
Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated January 26, 2021: Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships
Department of Defense Instructions and Guidance
DoDI 4715.3 – Natural Resources Conservation Program DoDI 5525.17 – Conservation Law Enforcement Program DoD Memorandum 10/20/1998 – Native American and Alaska Native Policy Guidance Document Implementing AR 200-1
US Army Regulations and Guidance
AR 15-13 – Military Construction, Army Disposal of Structures AR 190-31 – Crime Prevention Program, Department of the Army AR 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement AR 200-2 – Environmental Effects of Army Actions AR 210-20 – Master Planning for Army Installations AR 350-19 – The Army Sustainable Range Program AR 405-10 – Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein AR 405-80 – Granting Use of Real Estate AR 405-90 – Disposal of Real Estate AR 415-15 – Military Construction, Army Program Development AR 415-35 – Minor Construction AR 420-10 – Facilities Engineering: General Provisions, Organizations Functions and Personnel AR 420-17 – Real Property and Resource Management AR 420-22 – Preventative Maintenance and Self-Help AR 870-20 – Historical Properties and Museums
ERDC/CERL Two for the Price of One: Integration of NEPA and NHPA Procedures TR-13-13
ERDC/CERL Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating and Historic Military Landscapes TR-09-6
OACSIM, DAIM-ISE 29 Jan 19, Subject: Draft Environmental Guidance Documents for Review (Historic Property Guidance)

2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

2.1.1 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended

- Referenced as AIRFA, 42 USC 1996-1996a; implemented through regulations in 32 CFR Part 229 (Section 2.1.5)
- AIRFA guarantees American Indians their inherent right of freedom to exercise traditional religions, including but not limited to access to sacred sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites.
- AIRFA promotes access to traditional sites located on federal lands and land managed by the USAG-Presidio. It guarantees American Indians non-interference with religious practices.

USAG-Presidio implementation of AIRFA

- USAG-Presidio complies with AIRFA through consultation with affected tribes and traditional religious leaders. Tribes identify sites deemed traditional and request access to them.
- Traditional religious leaders should be included in consultation with tribes regarding the identification of traditional religious sites on USAG-Presidio managed lands. Tribes and religious leaders are not required to share specifics of location and practices to the USAG-Presidio CRM or Garrison Commander (GC). However, safety and national security should be discussed in order to determine a time and season tribes can access USAG-Presidio managed lands.

2.1.2 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and Antiquities Act of 1906

- Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 U.S.C. 3203) provides general protection for cultural or natural resources, including paleontological deposits and specimens, located on federal lands or under federal control. It authorizes the President of the United States to designate historic landmarks, structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest located on federal lands as national monuments.
- Referenced as ARPA, 16 USC 470aa-47011; implemented through regulations in 32 CFR Part 229 (Section 2.1.5)
- ARPA defines cultural resources as archaeological resources and establishes that those resources on public lands are part of the nation's heritage.
- 32 CFR Part 229 further specifies that protected resources must be at least 100 years of age and of archaeological interest and do not include paleontological resources, rocks, minerals, coins, or bullets.
- ARPA overlaps the Antiquities Act but also supersedes it by penalizing unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, or alteration of archaeological resources that are over 100 years of age and located on federal lands.

- ARPA provides protection of archaeological resources and sites located on public and Indian lands.
- ARPA furthers the policy to require federal agencies to identify and recover archaeological resource information that may be significant for present and future benefit of the American people, and that may be lost or destroyed due to federal construction projects.
- ARPA directs agencies to manage a permit system in order to excavate archaeological sites and/or remove archaeological resources located on federal lands. Permits are meant to foster exchange of information between government agencies, the archaeological community, and private individuals. This law forbids the sale, purchase, exchange, and transport of archaeological resources.
- ARPA enables the preservation of historic sites, buildings, archaeological resources and data, objects, and antiquities of national significance that are located on federal lands.

USAG-Presidio implementation of ARPA

- Issue permits for archaeological investigations in accordance with 32 CFR Part 229 via a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Record of Environmental Consideration or higher level NEPA document, which may include a National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 consultation document. When permits may result in excavation or removal of Native American human remains and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, the permit and NAGPRA Plan of Action will be issued in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5(e) unless a NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement per 43 CFR 10.5(f) is in place for that specific installation, sub-installation or property.
- Issued permits require activities be performed according to applicable professional standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior and that excavated archaeological artifacts and associated records are curated in a facility meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.
- Inadvertent discovery of human remains located on USAG-Presidio managed lands, whether or not suspected to be associated with archaeological resources or historical context, are protected under ARPA. Notification and disposition of Native American human remains and funerary objects is codified in NAGPRA.

2.1.3 National Environmental Policy Act, as amended

- Referenced as NEPA, 42 USC 4321-4370c.
- NEPA was enacted in 1969 and was one of the first laws to establish the broad national framework for protecting the environment.
- NEPA states that all federal agencies must consider potential impacts of a proposed action on the environment prior to a federal undertaking. This drives a decision-making process of considerations about potential impacts to resources, including cultural resources.

- NEPA requires federal agencies to develop EAs and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) to assess the potential impacts on cultural resources in regards to the federal action and to consider alternative actions.
- Development of EAs includes input from tribes, stakeholders, and the public. Input is included in the decision-making process.
- Compliance with NHPA Section 106 is separate process that is included in the NEPA process in that it informs the analysis of impacts to cultural resources which are defined as historic properties by the NHPA, cultural items by NAGPRA, archaeological resources by ARPA, sacred sites by EO 13007 and AIRFA, and collections and associated records as defined in 32 CFR 229.
- PAs and Program Alternatives, as related to cultural resources, are taken into consideration to develop EAs and EISs.
- NEPA documents also include decision-making records. These are developed after final submittal of EAs and EISs and they will include a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or Record of Decision (ROD) respectively. NEPA decisions based on categorical exclusions are documented in a Record of Environmental Consideration.

USAG-Presidio implementation of NEPA

- The USAG-Presidio GC is the signatory of NEPA documents.
- USAG-Presidio ensures the NHPA Section 106 process is initiated in order to take into account the effects of undertakings on cultural resources.
- Consult with Native American tribes, stakeholders, and the public is part of the scoping process in order to gather comments regarding the proposed action and impacts in the EA or EIS.
- USAG-Presidio considers impacts to cultural resources, including but not limited to, historic buildings, historic districts, Native American sacred sites, and archaeological sites, IAW NHPA, NAGPRA, etc, and this documentation is included in NEPA documents.

2.1.4 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

- Referenced as NHPA, 54 USC 300101 et seq.
- This act established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).
- This act established a federal-state and federal-tribal partnership regarding preservation.
- The NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the impact of federal actions on historic properties. A historic property has a specific meaning defined within this act. The process to consider federal actions on historic properties is known as the NHPA Section 106 process.

- **Section 101** (54 USC 302101, 302106) of the NHPA authorizes The DOI Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, archaeology, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture
- **Section 101** (54 USC 302301-302304) of the NHPA also provides for the designation of a State Historic Preservation Officer appointed by the governor of every state and U.S. Territory.
- **Section 106** (54 USC 306108) of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings, also known as activities and programs, that are either on federally managed lands, federally permitted and/or funded with federal dollars, on a historic property, sacred site, traditional cultural property (TCP), or a property with traditional and cultural significance. **36 CFR 800 – Protection of Historic Properties** provides the implementing regulations for NHPA Section 106 as promulgated by the ACHP.
 - NHPA Section 106 is procedural and provides a legal framework for federal agencies to implement when undertakings may impact historic properties.
 - The lead federal agency must determine the effects of its undertakings in consultation with state historic preservation officers (SHPOs) and tribal historic preservation officers (THPOs), as well as relevant, federally recognized tribes, interested parties, and the public.
 - A NHPA Section 106 consultation considers measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to historic properties that may be impacted, damaged, or destroyed as a result of a federal undertaking.
 - If a federal agency determines a historic property will be adversely affected by an undertaking, it must notify and invite the ACHP to participate in the resolution of adverse effects.
 - Compliance with NHPA Section 106 does not prevent projects from proceeding; rather, it emphasizes consultation among the lead federal agency, the SHPO, Native American tribes, and other interested stakeholders to agree upon ways to protect, minimize effects on, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.
- **Section 110** (54 USC 306101-306114) of the NHPA defines the responsibility of the federal agency to be aware of cultural resources (historic properties, sacred sites, TCPs, etc.) within their jurisdiction.
 - Federal agencies are required to establish a cultural resource program to identify, evaluate, and understand cultural resources (historic properties, sacred sites, TCPs, etc.) within their jurisdiction.
 - Federal agencies should use available historic properties to the maximum extent feasible prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing new buildings.
 - Federal agencies, per Section 110, assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties on lands they acquire or control.

- Section 110 requires documentation of historic properties that will be altered or destroyed as a result of federal agency actions.
- When an NHL may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking, the head of the federal agency must undertake necessary planning to minimize harm to the NHL. Note: Lower Presidio Historic Park and the Monterey Recreation Area are directly adjacent to NHLs.

USAG-Presidio implementation of NHPA, Section 106 and 110 Review

- USAG-Presidio ensures compliance with the NHPA Section 106 process through consultation with appropriate entities as established in the law and implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.
- USAG-Presidio develops PAs or Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), when appropriate, to streamline specific NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 compliance responsibilities.
- USAG-Presidio ensures compliance through adherence to the following Program Alternatives:
 - 1986 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for World War II Temporary Buildings
 - 1993 Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the ACHP, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey
 - 2002 Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)
 - 2006 Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)
 - 2020 Program Comment on Interwar-Era Army Housing, Associated Buildings, Structures, and Landscape Features (1919-1940)
 - 2020 Army Directive 2020-10 – Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing
- Consultation with federally recognized tribes is necessary for NHPA Section 106 compliance to understand potential impacts to historic properties including sites with traditional and religious importance, sacred sites, and TCPs.
- Department of the Army guidance issued 5 October 2020 on *Adverse Effect and Termination of Consultation* is provided in Appendix B.
- Department of the Army guidance issued 12 February 2021 on *Priority and Procedures for Listing Army Historic Properties in the National Register of Historic Places* prioritizes properties for NRHP listing that will be transferred out of federal ownership and is provided in Appendix B.
- Department of the Army guidance issued 4 March 2021 on *Management of Army National Historic Landmarks* defines Army policy and procedures for managing

NHLs. At present, USAG-Presidio does not manage an NHL on any of its installations; however, the Lower Presidio Historic Park and the Monterey Recreation Area are directly adjacent to NHLs.

- Department of the Army guidance issued 30 June 2021 on *National Historic Preservation Act Compliance for Deferred Maintenance on Historic Army Buildings* defines and gives direction for deferred maintenance of historic buildings and is provided in Appendix B.

2.1.5 Department of Defense, Protection of Archaeological Resources

- Referenced as 32 CFR Part 229
- 32 CFR Part 229 is the DoD's implementing regulations for ARPA and AIRFA

2.1.6 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

- Referenced as NAGPRA, 25 USC 3001-3013.
- NAGPRA provides protection for Native American burial sites and provides the means for appropriate disposition of human remains and cultural items located on federal and tribal lands. Cultural items are defined as funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
- NAGPRA is the mechanism for agencies to consult with tribes regarding the repatriation of human ancestral remains and cultural items. It transfers control of remains and cultural items from federal agencies to tribes that meet certain criteria.
- The intentional removal of Native American cultural items from federal or tribal lands during formal archaeological surveys and excavations is permitted under NAGPRA.
- NAGPRA requires organizations that receive federal funding to consult with federally recognized Native American tribes based on their collection inventory in order to determine a cultural affiliation to the human remains and cultural items.
- When an affiliation or a claim is established, repatriation and a right of possession is established.

USAG-Presidio implementation of NAGPRA

- USAG-Presidio immediately notifies army police, the CRM, and the county coroner, if human remains are exposed from erosion, construction, excavation, or project activities.
- The USAG-Presidio GC, with assistance from the CRM/Native American Liaison, initiates consultation with appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes to inform on inadvertent discovery and associated details.
- USAG-Presidio takes inadvertent discovery of suspected funerary objects with precaution for potential association with a burial. Funerary objects, as well as archaeological resources (artifacts), are protected under NAGPRA.

- The USAG-Presidio initiated consultation under NAGPRA Section 5 with federally recognized tribes in 2015 regarding Presidio's collections that included human remains and cultural items from archaeological sites with burials located on the Presidio. Chapter 4 contains more information about the tribal consultation program.
- The CRM consults with the appropriate federally recognized tribes when planned undertakings are scheduled at the Presidio and its surrounding discontinuous installations, subinstallations and properties.
- Consultation with tribes is formally initiated by the USAG-Presidio GC.

2.1.7 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

- Referenced as 36 CFR 79.
- Federal agencies must follow procedures and guidelines to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains and associated records recovered per the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Reservoir Salvage Act, section 110 of the NHPA, and ARPA.
- This regulation establishes standards for curation services as well as guidelines to provide access to collections.
- Under NAGPRA, when an affiliation or a claim by a federally recognized tribe regarding collections is established, repatriation and a right of possession is established.

USAG-Presidio implementation of Archaeological Collections

- The USAG-Presidio is responsible for archeological collections and associated documents, maps, and photographs associated with its installations.
- Collections should be made available to the public for research.
- USAG-Presidio manages curation agreements with archives and museums to handle, process, and store archeological collections and records using best practices for long-term preservation.
- Contracted and in-house compliance activities on the Presidio have resulted in the recovery of a number of human remains and archaeological collections. Table C-3, Appendix C, includes a table of information regarding the Presidio collections and the repositories.

2.2 Executive Orders

2.2.1 EO 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

EO 11593 required federal agencies to identify, evaluate, and nominate all historic properties to the NRHP by 1973. Although Section 110 of the NHPA codified the same provisions of the EO, it did not

include a due date. The lasting impact this EO provides is that historic properties can be recommended as “eligible for inclusion,” rather than providing a formal nomination to be listed in the NRHP. For management purposes, the EO is considered as a shortcut and allows historic properties to be recommended for listing to the NRHP and managed accordingly (FPI 2011).

2.2.2 EO 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation’s Central Cities

EO 13006 was written in 1996 and was aimed toward the built environment in historic preservation. It directs federal agencies to utilize and maintain, as much as possible and economically viable, historic properties and districts. This EO is geared especially toward resources located in central business areas in order to revitalize cities and metropolitan areas.

2.2.3 EO 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites

EO 13007 provides guidance regarding the NHPA Section 106 process (36 CFR 800, “Protection of Historic Properties”) and the protection of Indian Sacred Sites. The EO requires federal agencies to accommodate access to sacred sites for religious purposes for Indian religious practitioners. According to this EO, USAG-Presidio should consult with native traditional religious leaders and Indian religious practitioners regarding their use of cultural sites or sacred sites at USAG-Presidio installations and properties. Sacred sites are to be considered during NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process.

2.2.4 EO 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Signed in 2000, EO 13175 applies to rules, policies, and guidance with tribal implications. The EO acknowledges the unique relationship between the United States and Indian tribal governments as established within treaties, statutes, EOs, and court decisions. EO 13175 requires agencies to “respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.” The EO also mandates early consultation within the process of developing proposed regulations with tribal implications. Federal agencies are tasked to provide to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a summary of concerns, the extent of how the agency addressed concerns, and written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials.

2.2.5 EO 13287 – Preserve America

EO 13287 was signed in 2003 and builds upon the NHPA and NEPA. Federal agencies are directed to protect, enhance, and use federal historic properties for contemporary purposes. Federal agencies are encouraged to promote partnerships for preservation in order to use historic properties, which is a benefit to heritage tourism.

2.2.6 EO 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management

EO 13327 was signed in 2004 and instructs that US policies promote the efficient and economical use of federal properties. It requires federal agencies to keep record of their real property resources and manage them with clear goals and objectives. Federal agencies, including the DoD (31 USC

901 (b)(1)), are directed to establish a Senior Real Property Officer, whose responsibilities include incorporation of planning and management requirements for historic property under EO 13287.

2.3 Presidential Memoranda

2.3.1 Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated April 29, 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

This memorandum was signed in 1994 and directs each federal agency head to ensure that the rights of sovereign tribal governments are fully respected. The USAG-Presidio GC is responsible for ensuring that the USAG-Presidio operates within a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribal governments. This pertains to initiating consultation with tribes in an open and candid manner. Federal agency heads are also responsible to submit to the Director of the OMB a detailed plan of action that will be taken to implement the policies and directives of EO 13175, as well as progress reports on the status of each action and any proposed plan updates.

2.3.2 Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated November 5, 2009: Tribal Consultation

This Memorandum was signed in 2009 and directs federal agencies heads to submit to the Director of the OMB, within 90 days after the date of the memorandum, a detailed plan of actions the agency will take to implement the policies and directives of EO 13175. This plan is to be developed after consultation by the agency with Indian tribes and tribal officials as defined in EO 13175. Each agency head is also directed to submit to the Director of the OMB, within 270 days after the date of the memorandum, and annually thereafter, a progress report on the status of each action included in its plan together with any proposed updates to its plan.

2.3.3 Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated January 26, 2021: Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships

This Memorandum was signed in 2021 and reaffirmed the 2009 Memorandum, directing federal agencies heads to submit to the Director of the OMB, within 90 days after the date of the memorandum, a detailed plan of actions the agency will take to implement the policies and directives of EO 13175. This plan is to be developed after consultation by the agency with Indian tribes and tribal officials as defined in EO 13175. Each agency head is also directed to submit to the Director of the OMB, within 270 days after the date of the memorandum, and annually thereafter, a progress report on the status of each action included in its plan together with any proposed updates to its plan.

2.4 Department of Defense Instructions and Guidance

2.4.1 DoDI 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes

This instruction implements the DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for agency interactions with federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. The principles are based on tribal input, federal policies, treaties, and federal statutes. It also states that consultation shall apply to proposed actions that have the potential to significantly affect tribes and/or tribal assets, including but not limited to: ground-disturbing activities, construction, training, overflights, management of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, protection of sacred sites from vandalism and other damage, access to sacred sites, access to treaty-reserved resources, disposition of cultural items, and land-use decisions. Tribes also should be consulted regarding the development of an ICRMP.

2.4.2 DoDI 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management

This instruction establishes DoD cultural resources policy and assigns responsibilities under the authority of DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.01 and in accordance with DoDD 4715.1E to comply with applicable federal statutory and regulatory requirements, EOs, and Presidential memorandums for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands. The instruction directs each of the DoD components to manage and maintain cultural resources under their control in a sustainable manner through a comprehensive program that 1) considers the preservation of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values; 2) is mission supporting; 3) results in sound and responsible stewardship.

2.5 US Army Regulations and Guidance

2.5.1 AR 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement

Chapter 6 of AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, provides policy to ensure installations make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under their control in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management. Based on AR 200-1, the USAG-Presidio is directed to:

- Appoint a CRM.
- Develop an ICRMP for use as a management and planning tool.
- Develop appropriate and as needed PAs, MOAs, Army Alternate Procedures, NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements and Plans of Action, Cooperative Agreements, and other compliance documents as needed.
- Establish a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribes. Initial consultation shall occur only between the USAG-Presidio GC and the heads of tribal governments.
- Incorporate early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, tenants, proponents of projects and actions, tribes, and other affected stakeholders to allow

for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.

2.6 Program Alternatives, Agreements, and Other Guidance

36 CFR 800.14 provides for the development of program alternatives through which federal agencies can tailor a more flexible approach for complying with NHPA Section 106. USAG-Presidio has also entered into various agreements to manage various properties and the cultural resources contained on those properties. The following documents are relevant to the USAG-Presidio installations and management of cultural resources.

2.6.1 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings

This Programmatic MOA is a program alternative applicable to some buildings located within the Presidio and its historic districts. This MOA was signed in 1986 by the DoD, ACHP, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The MOA concerns World War II (1939–1946) temporary buildings (i.e., buildings not constructed as permanent facilities). The DoD acknowledges these buildings may meet criteria for listing in the NRHP and the demolition of them might have an adverse effect on their qualities of significance under NHPA Section 106 of the NHPA. The MOA includes a list of stipulations for programmatic treatment of these facilities across US military installations. It also required the DoD to develop a historic context with a full Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Survey (HABS/HAER) documentation of one example of each major WWII temporary building type. The fulfillment of the stipulations negates the necessity to conduct case-by-case NHPA Section 106 reviews for individual WWII era (1939–1946) temporary buildings. The Programmatic MOA was amended in 1991 to allow the DoD more time to fulfill the stipulations of the agreement.

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

This program alternative allows a federal agency to request the ACHP to comment on a category of undertakings rather than commenting on a case-by-case basis. This is applicable to a majority of buildings (45 years old or older) located within the OMC.

In 2002, the ACHP issued a Program Comment for all Capehart and Wherry era (1949–1962) housing, associated structures, and landscape features following consultation with the US Army. It is a one-time, US Army-wide NHPA compliance action for all Capehart and Wherry era housing, and includes detached garages, carports, storage buildings, landscaping. It also includes community design, road patterns, open space, etc. The US Army considers its inventory of Capehart and Wherry era properties to be eligible for the NRHP for the purpose of NHPA Section 106 compliance.

The Program Comment includes management actions regarding facilities that meet the requirements as Capehart and Wherry era. Actions such as maintenance, repair and rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; and transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership are

discussed within the Program Comment. The Program Comment also allows housing privatization under the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) to proceed for the entire class of properties. Further, it allowed the US Army to proceed with the demolition or renovation of Capehart and Wherry Era housing without the need to conduct case-by-case NHPA Section 106 reviews for individual buildings or structures that met the criteria of this type of housing.

The US Army agreed to “treatment” measures that included the development of a historic context of its Capehart and Wherry properties. The 2001 context is titled, “For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing.” The context identified potential properties of particular importance, which were then used as the focus of the video documentation. The historic context and Neighborhood Design Guidelines were completed in 2003. Distribution of both was limited to US government agencies. The video was completed in 2004 and is used by the US Army for educational purposes. The Program Comment does not cover other buildings (45 years old or older) or archeological sites affected by undertakings to Capehart and Wherry Era buildings.

2.6.3 Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946–1974)

In 2006, the ACHP issued this Program Comment that provides the DoD and military departments with an alternative way to comply with their NHPA Section 106 responsibilities as they relate to the management of Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACHP 2006). The Program Comment addressed management actions associated with this housing for all UPH buildings and structures designed and built between 1946 and 1974, regardless of how they may have been used.

In 2003, the US Army completed a historic context study of Cold War Era UPH as a mitigation treatment. The context is an extensive archival research and architectural analysis of over 700 UPH buildings. The context documents UPH design, materials, construction, and modifications. As a result of the mitigation treatment/historic context, the ACHP Program Comment found that no additional documentation for Cold War Era UPH would be required from the US Army to mitigate the potential effects of the management actions associated with this housing such as “ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.”

Per the Program Comment, the DoD and the military have met their responsibilities for compliance under NHPA Section 106 regarding the effect of management actions on Cold War Era UPH that may be listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. DoD installations, including the USAG-Presidio, are no longer required to follow a case-by-case NHPA Section 106 review process for actions affecting individual Cold War Era UPH buildings or structures.

The Program Comment does not apply to archaeological properties, properties of traditional religious or cultural significance to federally recognized Native American tribes, or Cold War era UPH in listed or eligible NRHP districts where the UPH is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect the district.

2.6.4 Department of Army Program Comment for Inter-War Era Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1919–1940)

In 2020, the ACHP issued the Program Comment that provides the Department of the Army with an alternative way to comply with NHPA Section 106 responsibilities regarding the Army's inventory of housing, associated buildings, structures, and landscape features constructed on Army installations during the Interwar period from 1919–1940. Per the terms of the Presidio's 2003 ground lease with RCI, the Presidio manages NHPA compliance for three (3) interwar era cottages and one (1) associated garage that function as privatized housing and are located on the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) campus. These four buildings contribute to the NPS's NRHP listed historic district. The NPS was not involved in including these buildings in the Army's Program Comment; however, NPS has been notified that RCI will be providing annual reports to Army G9 regarding maintenance activities at these buildings.

The Department of the Army pursued a programmatic solution to address a crisis regarding housing for thousands of military families who live in historic housing. The historic housing of the Interwar period was frequently part of large undertakings to address maintenance, repair, renovation, abatement, mothballing, demolition, etc. These undertakings have the potential for adverse effects on historic properties. In addition, Interwar-era housing is the largest remaining single category of historic housing that has not been already addressed by a nationwide NRHP programmatic comment.

The Army consulted with SHPOs, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and others to develop the Program Comment. The Program Comment establishes procedures for the Army to manage more than 3,200 housing units from this era.

The goal of the Program Comment is to manage the historic housing so it can be safely occupied. Interwar-era housing involved with undertakings will continue to be reviewed through the NHPA Section 106 process; however, procedures for decision-making will be on a case-by-case review and will take into consideration an integration of methods per the Program Comment. Two companion documents are included with the Program Comment to help with the process.

2.6.5 Army Directive 2020-10 (Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing), dated August 25, 2020

Issued in August 2020, AD 2020-10 establishes policy for the use of imitative substitute building materials in Army-owned and privatized historic housing, and for imitative substitute building materials to be included in NHPA Section 106 memorandums of agreement (MOAs) and programmatic agreements (PAs). The directive requires that provisions for the use of imitative substitute materials be included in MOAs and PAs executed after the directive date and that privatized housing partners holding title to historic Army housing are invited signatories to such agreement documents. The Army issued implementing guidance for AD 2020-10 in November 2020. The implementing guidance provides a building materials selection criteria, a building materials catalog, and a step-by-step procedure for selection of appropriate building materials in historic housing.

2.6.6 Memorandum of Understanding Between the Commander, 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord and the National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association

In 1985, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Commander, 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord and the National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) was executed to designate responsibilities of each party for the completion of exterior repairs to the leased building and premises located at 600 El Estero Street in the City of Monterey (MOU 1985). Specifically, the MOU designates the YMCA to submit all project plans, specifications, and costs for review and approval at least 60 days prior to the initiation of any project (see Appendix B).

2.6.7 Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the ACHP, and the California SHPO Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey

This PA was signed in 1993 and was executed to address common building and grounds maintenance activities within the USAG Presidio of Monterey (Presidio). Under the PA, a number of routine maintenance and repair activities were determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties and were identified as exempt from further NHPA Section 106 procedures or SHPO consultation; however, the PA stipulates that all activities carried out under the terms of the PA must be documented in an annual report to the ACHP and CA SHPO. Those routine maintenance and repair activities are outlined in the PA located in Appendix B.

2.6.8 Department of the Army, RCI Ground Lease Agreement, Ord Military Community, Presidio of Monterey, The Naval Postgraduate School and La Mesa Village, Monterey, California

In 2003, the Department of the Army entered into a ground lease and housing privatization agreement under the terms of the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) and the 2002 Program Comment for Capehart Wherry Housing (see Section 2.6.2). The agreements set forth the terms of the lease and management of privatized military housing at Presidio, OMC, LMV, and Army-managed housing on NPS. Specific to cultural resources management, the lease includes clauses for environmental protection and historic preservation. The agreement stipulates that all work done on historic properties shall be in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and applicable National Park Service *Preservation Briefs*.

2.6.9 USAG-Presidio Reburial Agreement

In October of 2017, the USAG-Presidio GC, four federally recognized tribal chairpersons, and a non-federally recognized Indian group signed a Reburial Agreement. This agreement between the USAG-Presidio and tribes lists three agreements: 1) transfer of control of Native American remains (17 individuals) and 310 associated funerary objects to tribes (pursuant to NAGPRA terms and 43 CFR 10.11[d]); 2) a process for reburial within the Presidio Cemetery; and 3) a framework for access to, and use of, the cemetery following reburial. Appendix B includes the Reburial Agreement.

2.6.10 Office of Army Cemeteries Memorandum: Restriction on Ground Penetrating Radar Use for Detecting Human Remains, dated December 2, 2020

This memorandum updates Army policy on the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) for the purpose of detecting human remains or cemetery purposes and outlines the procedure for an exception request to the policy. Previously, a 2012 memorandum had placed a moratorium on the use of GPR in Army cemeteries. The current policy is the GPR will not be used to detect presence of human remains below ground on Army property due to unreliable results and subjective analysis in a cemetery context. Certain circumstances may warrant the use of GPR in cemeteries, and Commanders responsible for cemeteries may request an exception to the policy (ETP) following the procedure in the memorandum. In 2017, the Presidio CRM received an ETP in order to determine the exact location of the cremated remains of a Japanese POW buried in Presidio Cemetery. This ETP was granted because the Japanese government asked that their soldier's remains be repatriated to Japan and Japanese government officials wanted to be present during the disinterment process. Results from the GPR assisted the CRM in locating the cremated remains in this specific case.

2.7 California Office of Historic Preservation

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) administers federally and state mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of California's historic resources. The OHP publishes the *California State Law and Historic Preservation*, which is a compilation of the state statutes and regulations that manage the identification, designation, and protection of the state's significant cultural resources. The OHP reviews determinations of NRHP eligibility and effects on historic properties made by federal agencies for their undertakings under NHPA Section 106 of the NHPA.

The California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is appointed by the Governor of California and is responsible for management of the OHP and statewide long-range preservation planning. The SHPO serves as the executive secretary to the State Historical Resources Commission. As required under 36 CFR Part 800, the SHPO is the primary consulting entity with federal agencies regarding potential effects on and appropriate treatment of historic properties that may be affected by agency undertakings.

The OHP maintains the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) which is the statewide database of cultural resources. The OHP manages and maintains the records for local governments, agencies, and individuals who comply with mandated responsibilities under NEPA, NHPA, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Completed archaeological site records and survey reports are submitted to Northwest Regional Information Center (NWIC) for California trinomials and report numbers. Archaeological site records are completed on DPR 523 forms, which are available electronically at [California DPR 523 Forms](#).

2.8 Regulatory Partners

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – is an independent federal agency tasked with promoting the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of the nation's diverse historic

resources, and advising the President and the Congress on national historic preservation policies. The ACHP manages several programs including Preserve America, Program Alternatives, and is the rule-making authority for the NHPA Section 106 process. Their website is www.achp.gov.

National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior – has set forth various standards and guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation under the authority of the NHPA for federal and state agencies to follow. The standards and guidelines are managed by the National Park Service (NPS). Standards and guidelines have been established for the following:

- Preservation planning;
- Identification;
- Evaluation;
- Registration;
- Documentation and Treatment of Historic Properties;
- Historical Documentation;
- Architectural and Engineering Documentation;
- Archaeological Documentation;
- Historic Preservation Project;
- Qualification Standards;
- Preservation Terminology.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) – established in 1976 by the California State Legislature. Its mission is to provide protection to Native American burials, provide a procedure for the notification of most likely descendants regarding the discovery of Native American human remains and associated grave goods, and to bring legal action to prevent damage to ceremonial and sacred sites on public property. The NAHC also maintains an inventory of Native American sacred places (or a Sacred Lands File) as well as a point of contact list comprised of tribal representatives and stakeholders who may have knowledge of Native American cultural resources within given locales. NAHC's list of tribal POC's include many tribes that are not federally recognized.

Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, NPS – has a role in NAGPRA in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.

Keeper of the National Register – responsible for maintaining records associated with the NRHP, resolves disputes between the installation and SHPO regarding the eligibility of historic properties, and has the authority to list or de-list historic properties in the NRHP.

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes – Section 101 of the NHPA (54 USC 302706) requires the USAG-Presidio Garrison Commander to consult with any Native American tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to NRHP-eligible properties that may be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation will be conducted on a government-to-government basis and will occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer – a THPO, appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA, is the official representative of a Native American tribe under the NHPA, if the tribe has assumed all or part of the functions of a SHPO with respect to tribal lands. If a tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for NHPA Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101 of the

NHPA (54 USC 302702), the USAG-Presidio will consult with the tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

City Historians and/or Historical Societies – the City of Monterey has a Museums, Cultural Arts, and Archives Manager tasked with overseeing stewardship of City of Monterey historical collections and research; the City of Monterey handles historic preservation through its Planning Office and has developed a Historic Master Plan and a Historic Ordinance. The Monterey County Historical Society, the History Center of San Luis Obispo County, and the Alliance of Monterey Area Preservationists also serve as keepers of historical information for the areas encompassing the installations and facilities treated in this management plan and they may be able to provide pertinent documentary, photographic, or records information.

Other Consulting Parties – certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in an undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties. The views of the public are essential to informed federal decision making under the NHPA Section 106 process and under NEPA. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties.

Installation Tenants or Lease Holders – should be made aware of the effects that their activities may have on historic properties and should be informed of cultural resource laws and regulations that may impact their use of properties leased to them by the USAG-Presidio.

Interested Parties and the Public – Interested parties may participate in the NHPA Section 106 process as either “consulting parties” (36 CFR Part 800.2[c][5]) or as members of “the public” (36 CFR Part 800.2[d]) depending on the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected property, or concern with the undertaking's effect on historic properties. Native American tribes that are not federally recognized can be consulted as interested parties.

3 Cultural Resources Inventory

Cultural resources are historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other purposes. They include archaeological resources, historic architectural or engineering resources, and traditional resources. Resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance can include archaeological sites, sacred sites, structures, districts, prominent topographic features, habitat, plants, animals, or minerals considered essential for the preservation of traditional culture (NPS 1997).

Archaeological resources comprise areas where human activity has measurably altered the earth or where deposits of physical remains are found (e.g., shell middens and bottles). Typically, archaeological resources do not include extant structures.

Architectural resources include standing buildings, structures (such as retaining walls, flagpoles, or roads), landscapes, and districts composed of one or more of those resource types. Generally, architectural resources must be more than 50 years old to warrant consideration for the NRHP. Resources less than 50 years old may meet the criteria for designation if they are of exceptional importance or have the potential to gain significance in the future.

The NHPA defines historic properties as buildings, structures, sites, districts, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Historic properties are 50 years of age or older (unless deemed exceptionally important), historically significant, and retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic significance. Resources recommended as “potentially eligible” or “not evaluated” are managed as eligible historic properties until a SHPO-concurred eligibility status is established.

This chapter presents a summary of the known cultural resources within each installation/facility and the discontinuous sub-installations / properties. Detailed lists of the literature reviews and known cultural resources are included in Appendices C through H.

Note on Building Leases: The USAG-Presidio leases a number of buildings to Monterey Bay Military Housing, LLC through the Residential Communities Initiative (RCI). These buildings are located on the Presidio, OMC, Naval Postgraduate School, and La Mesa Village (LMV). The lease is considered confidential information. The list of buildings, structures, and objects within the Residential Communities Initiative are in the installation appendices.

3.1 Presidio of Monterey (Presidio)

The Presidio is a 392-acre installation located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California. The City of Monterey is on a headland of Monterey Bay (Figure 2), on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is approximately 113 miles south of San Francisco. The Presidio’s primary tenant is the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center (DLIFLC), which is the largest foreign language training program in the western hemisphere. The DLIFLC provides active military students foreign language and culture instruction. It is an accredited institution with over 66 years of teaching foreign languages. The Presidio accommodates a large student population, language instructors, support staff, and civilian employees.

Figure 2. Presidio of Monterey Location and Installation Boundary



Data Source: World Imagery, World Street Map

The Presidio's cultural resources include 139 historic NRHP evaluated and unevaluated buildings, 7 structures, 6 monuments/objects, 16 archaeological sites, a cemetery, and Native American burial sites. Two historic districts are within the Presidio's boundary as well. Multiple cultural resource investigations and sacred land reviews have been completed at the Presidio.

Over 50 cultural resource related studies and investigations have been completed within the boundaries of the Presidio. These studies include archaeological site investigations that span from 1948 to 2020 and architectural studies through 2021 (Pfertsh 2021). Studies also include architectural studies, historical overviews, EAs, NHPA documentation, and NRHP evaluations.

The Lower Presidio Historic Park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which means it has been designated as significant to our nation's history and is worthy of preservation. The army has worked closely with the City of Monterey, Native American tribes, members of the public and the non-profit entity Old Monterey Foundation to enhance the Historic Park as a valuable recreational resource for Monterey County, with ADA accessible trails and interpretive panels that tell the varied history of the area. Walking along the trails, one can learn about the Indigenous Peoples that once lived there (>10,000 years ago), Spanish exploration and governance (c.1600s), Argentinian Privateers (1818), Mexican rule (1820s), America's capture of Monterey (c. 1846), California Statehood (c.1849), the 9th Cavalry Regiment, Buffalo Soldiers (c.1904) and more. The interpretive panels are in English and Spanish and can also be accessed in nine (9) languages with a cell phone. The Historic Park is a state listed Native American Sacred Site and comprises the easternmost portion of the larger Presidio of Monterey Historic District, which has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP with a period of significant from 1902-1939, when the Army installation operated as a cavalry-infantry-artillery cantonment. The Historic Park and the Presidio Historic District are subject to compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act, among other relevant laws and executive orders.

The Presidio of Monterey Historic District represents the 1902-1939 American period Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery cantonment and is comprised of 76 buildings, 20 structures, 3 monuments, roads, rock walls, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes (Figures 10 and C1). The historic district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is managed in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey*.

The following sections provide a summary of the Presidio's resources. Appendix C, Presidio Cultural Resources Inventories, includes maps, literature review, and detailed lists of buildings/structures and previously recorded archaeological sites.

3.1.1 Prehistory and History

The prehistory summary that follows is also applicable generally to all the USAG-Presidio managed installations and facilities in the Monterey Bay area.

Monterey Bay Prehistory

Since the 1970s, spurred largely by federal and state environmental laws and expanding development, hundreds of cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Monterey Bay region. More than 60 archaeological sites have been excavated and over 200 radiocarbon dates

have been derived for contexts from Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, making it one of the most intensively studied areas in the central coast of California. These efforts have helped to increase the understanding of the Native American occupation of the Monterey Bay region, which has spanned roughly the last 10,000 years (Jones 1991; Moratto 1984).

Within the last three decades, numerous models have been constructed that have attempted to synthesize Native American occupation of the Monterey Bay region. These models, or the data used to inform them, have been featured in contributions by Breschini and Haversat (1980, 1992); Dietz and Jackson (1981); Breschini (1983); Breschini et al. (1983); Dietz, Hildebrandt, and Jones (1988); Jones and Hylkema (1988); Jones and Jones (1992); Jones (1993); Cartier (1993); Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993); and Jones et al. (2007). Two contributions that have become foundational to the study of the Monterey Bay region were developed by Breschini and Haversat (1980, 1992) and by Dietz and Jackson (1981).

Breschini and Haversat proposed a model that outlined two broad archaeological manifestations or patterns within the Monterey Bay region: the Sur Pattern, which was present by roughly 3000 BC or earlier, and the Monterey Pattern, which became widely established after 500 BC (Breschini and Haversat 1980, 1992; Breschini 1983). Breschini and Haversat hypothesized that the Sur Pattern corresponded with Hokan speakers, ancestors of the Esselen, and that the Monterey Pattern corresponded with Penutian speakers, ancestors of the Ohlone or Costanoan. Breschini and Haversat posited that the Sur Pattern represented a generalized economy, likely based on foraging, and that archaeological sites associated with the Sur Pattern would exhibit a broad range of activities with little evidence of specialization (Breschini and Haversat 1980:14). They argued that, in contrast, the Monterey Pattern was characterized by economic specialization in which sites were used in more specific ways for gathering and processing activities (Breschini and Haversat 1980:14-19). Although Breschini and Haversat's model established a dichotomy between early "foragers" and later "collectors," it did not include a specific cultural chronology or an assemblage definition for either pattern (Dietz et al. 1988; Jones 1993).

Like Breschini and Haversat, Dietz and Jackson (1981) developed a model for the Native American occupation of the Monterey Bay region that was based on two broad archaeological populations. Their model, which was predicated on investigations conducted at 19 sites along the northern shore of the Monterey Peninsula, was similar to that constructed by Breschini and Haversat (1980, 1992) in that it included an early forager population and a later collector population. Dietz and Jackson argued that members of the first population inhabited the region by roughly 4,000 years BP. This population likely consisted of Hokan speakers who used a number of sites as residential bases. Their subsistence strategy included:

seasonal residential moves among a series of resource patches, gathering of foods daily on an 'encounter' basis with return to a residential base near the end of each day, no use of storage, a limited foraging radius around residential bases, considerable variability in the size of foraging groups and the number of residential moves made in a year, considerable variability in the redundancy of land use from year to year, and the possible occasional occurrence of extended resource procurement trips from residential bases (Dietz and Jackson 1981:700-701).

The second population described by Dietz and Jackson (1981) were collectors, presumably early Ohlone or Costanoans, who entered the region about 2,000 years ago and eventually absorbed or

displaced the earlier population. These collectors relied on the “storage of food during part of the year, logistically organized... labor groups, and the use of residential bases (permanent and seasonal), camps, locations, stations, and caches... the collectors exploited various marine and littoral resources, as well as resources found on the area’s marine terraces (grass, seeds, game, etc.) and in the nearby pine forests (pine nuts)” (Dietz and Jackson 1981:701). Based on their findings, Dietz and Jackson posited that if forager residential bases were confined to the coast they should have a high degree of archaeological visibility, a variety of features, and diverse assemblages. Collector residential bases, they argued, would be characterized by a variety of features, activity areas, and artifacts and would be well represented in inland areas, while temporary sites along the outer coast would exhibit more specialized features and assemblages. The Dietz and Jackson (1981) study was particularly significant because it established a local cultural chronology based on 20 radiocarbon dates and lent credence to the dual population model by examining subsistence and settlement practices through site stratigraphy, seriation of artifact assemblages, and detailed faunal analyses.

In constructing their models, Breschini and Haversat (1980, 1992) and Dietz and Jackson (1981) focused heavily on issues of subsistence, settlement, and ecology, relying on a limited number of radiocarbon dates for temporal control. Other researchers built on those efforts by further developing cultural chronological sequences for the region. For instance, Dietz, Hildebrandt, and Jones (1988) proposed a series of five cultural periods for the Monterey Bay region spanning the last 10,000 years, and they described some of the artifact forms that appeared to correlate with those periods. Recently, their sequence was revised for the wider Central Coast region by Jones, Stevens, Jones, Fitzgerald, and Hylkema (Jones et al. 2007). In their revision of the cultural chronological sequence, the authors (Jones et al. 2007:134) suggested the use of a schema incorporating six periods spanning the Early, Middle, and Late Holocene. The periods they identified included the Paleo-Indian (pre-8,000 cal BC), Millingstone or Early Archaic (8,000 to 3,500 cal BC), Early (3,500 to 600 cal BC), Middle (600 cal BC to cal AD 1000), Middle /Late Transition (cal AD 1000 to 1250), and Late (cal AD to 1250-1769) periods. These they refined with locally derived temporal “phases” and regionally defined “cultures,” similar to Fredrickson’s “patterns” (Fredrickson 1974). Phases they identified as specific to the Monterey Bay region included the poorly represented Paleo-Indian and Millingstone periods (typified at site CA-MNT-831); the Saunders (CA-MNT-391 and CA-MNT-108) and Vierra (CA-MNT-229 and CA-MNT-234) phases within the Early and Middle periods; and the Rancho San Carlos Phase, representing the Middle/Late Transition and Late periods (Jones et al. 2007:137).

When discussing the cultural chronological sequence developed for the Monterey Bay region and the broader Central Coast region, Jones et al. (2007:145) noted that themes of economic diversity and change would likely continue to dominate archaeological research just as they have since Breschini and Haversat (1980, 1992) and Dietz and Jackson (1981) first proposed their forager and collector models. They argued that the difficulties in distinguishing population changes from local adaptive responses—and the intermittent occupation of the coast on both seasonal and long term scales—have complicated archaeological interpretation of early Native American occupation of the region. They further argued that future research within the region should focus on patterns of intermittent occupation and multi-scalar site abandonment that have been shown to characterize the Monterey Bay and the broader Central Coast region (Jones et al. 2007:146).

Ethnographic Context

At the time of European contact, the Monterey Bay region was inhabited by the Ohlone, who were known ethnographically as the Costanoan. The Ohlone once occupied the territory that encompasses all of present-day Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties as well as portions of Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, and Stanislaus counties. Their territory extended from the San Francisco Peninsula south to Big Sur, and inland from the Carquinez Strait to Soledad (Levy 1978:485). The term “Ohlone” was derived from the name of a tribelet located in San Mateo County that was used by Beechey in 1826 and applied as a gloss to tribes between San Francisco and Monterey (Levy 1978:494); it remains the term most widely used today by Native American Central Coast tribes and by archaeologists. The term “Costanoan” is a linguistic one; it was derived from the Spanish word *Constaños*, meaning “coast people.” The Costanoan language family belongs to the Penutian stock (Golla 2007) and comprises eight separate but related languages: Karkin; Chochenyo (East Bay Costanoan); Tamien (Santa Clara Costanoan); Ramaytush (San Francisco Costanoan); Awaswas (Santa Cruz Costanoan); Mutsun; and Rumsen (Pitkin and Shipley 1958, Shipley 1978). The Monterey Bay region was inhabited by Rumsen speakers who dominated the areas between the Pajaro River and Point Sur and inhabited the areas surrounding the modern-day cities of Salinas, Monterey, and Carmel.

Ethnographic information about the Ohlone has been collected from the records of early Spanish explorers, missionaries, ethnographers, linguists, and Native American descendant communities. Key sources of ethnographic information have been presented in Kroeber (1907), Merriam (1968), and Harrington (1921, 1933, 1942). Galvan (1968) and Williams (1890) have provided Native American accounts of Ohlone history, and further treatments have been provided by Milliken (1987, 1991), Hylkema (2007), Levy (1978), and Kroeber (1925).

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who occupied semi-permanent camps and villages as they traveled and accessed disparate resources on a seasonal basis. Ohlone tribelets were independent groups of socially and politically linked villages within a recognized territory, and typically comprised between 50 and 500 people (Milliken 1987). Males inherited the position of chief through patrilineal descent, though females assumed the office as necessary. The role of the chief was primarily ceremonial, although obedience was complete during times of war. Tribelets also typically included a council of elders as well as a shaman.

Like most hunter-gatherer groups in the Central Coast region of California, Ohlone speakers moved between inland winter villages and coastal summer camps to better access seasonally available plant and animal resources. Ohlone permanent settlements tended to be located away from the ocean on high ground (Broadbent 1972). Their dwellings were typically domed structures with pole frameworks, thatched roofs, rectangular doorways, and central hearths; the Rumsen also constructed conical structures of split redwood or redwood bark. In addition to family dwellings, which were typically located around the periphery of the village, the Ohlone also fabricated other structures such as acorn granaries, sweathouses, and dance plazas or assembly houses. Sweathouses were most often located along a stream bank near the village and constructed to accommodate six to eight persons; dance plazas or assembly houses were typically situated within the village center (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone relied upon acorns as their primary vegetal food, though other gathered foods such as seeds (dock, tarweed, and chia), nuts (including buckeye, laurel, and hazelnuts), berries, grasses,

corms, roots, and insects were also important. They hunted and consumed a wide variety of large mammals, including black-tailed deer, elk, antelope, grizzly bear, mountain lion, sea lion, harbor seal, and whale. As cited by Levy (1978), smaller mammals such as sea otter, rabbit, dog, wildcat, skunk, raccoon, tree squirrel, ground squirrel, woodrat, mouse, and mole were eaten as well. Waterfowl were an important part of the Ohlone diet, and varieties of geese, widgeon, mallard, teal, shoveler, and coot were captured with nets and decoys. Fish species such as steelhead, salmon, sturgeon, and lampreys were netted, stoned, hooked, or drugged. Abalone, mussel, and clam were the most important mollusks consumed. Spanish explorer Sebastián Vizcaíno observed that the Ohlone within the Monterey Bay region most frequently ate fish, crustaceans, and acorns (Bolton 1925), though other accounts indicated that the Ohlone fished only when hunting prospects were poor (Constansó 1910). Frogs, toads, owls, buzzards, ravens, and eagles were not consumed by the Ohlone (Broadbent 1972; Levy 1978). Although the Ohlone were hunter-gatherers, they did use controlled burning for land management purposes, specifically to preserve grazing areas and to promote the growth of seed-bearing plants (Levy 1978).

Ohlone material culture included various types of baskets; flaked stone artifacts made from locally available chert or obsidian obtained through trade; and groundstone milling implements such as bedrock mortars, portable mortars, hopper mortars, pestles, milling stones, stone bowls, pipe bowls, sinkers, and shaft straighteners. Bone artifacts included awls and wedges. Wooden artifacts consisted of arrow shafts, hafted handles, mortars, pestles, food-stirrers, and combs. Rafts of tule reed were reported to have been used by the Ohlone until dugout canoes were introduced during the historic period (Hester 1978a). Some Ohlone wore ornaments made of steatite and serpentine, *Olivella* shell beads, and abalone and decorated themselves with feathers, grass, flowers, and bone. Some Ohlone also adorned themselves with pigments and tattoos (Hester 1978a, 1978b; Levy 1978).

The Ohlone had considerable contact with neighboring groups through trade and warfare and, after the arrival of the Spanish, through missionization. Trade competition played a large role in the relationships between the Ohlone and Salinan-speakers to the south, as both groups traded with inland Yokuts tribes, supplying them with mussels, dried abalone, and salt. The Ohlone also traded with Plains and Sierra Miwok to the north, supplying them with *Olivella* shells. War between Ohlone tribelets, and also between the Ohlone and the Salinan, Esselen, and Northern Valley Yokuts, has been well documented (Broadbent 1972; Fages 1937; Mason 1912; von Langsdorff 1968). Conflicts frequently arose over territorial disputes and infringements. Ohlone lifeways were altered radically with European contact, as many traditional Ohlone lands were taken over by Spanish settlement and their traditional practices were transformed through changes imposed by the mission system.

Presidio of Monterey History

Spanish exploration of the Monterey Bay region began in the early seventeenth century when the Sebastián Vizcaíno expedition arrived to conduct a coastal survey of the area. It was not until over a century later, however, that the Spanish government began to take an active interest in colonizing what was then known as Alta California. Spanish interest in Alta California began to grow in the 1760s with rumors that Russia was planning to expand its colonial sphere of interest southward from Alaska. In response, the Spanish government sent Father Junípero Serra, along with 300 priests, soldiers, sailors, laborers, and retainers to begin establishing a system of missions northward from Mexico. In 1769, Mission San Diego and the first presidio were founded. This was quickly followed by the creation of a tripartite system of civil settlements, military presidios, and Franciscan missions

that were established northward from San Diego, ending with Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma County in 1823 (Hoover et al. 1990).

The first major overland expedition into the Monterey Bay region was led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá in 1769 (Hoover et al. 1990). Portolá was sent to Monterey with the objective of establishing Spain's first military base in Alta California. He reached Monterey on May 24, 1770 and was followed by a support vessel carrying Father Junípero Serra and Captain Juan Pérez. On May 31, 1770, Serra, Pérez, and their party landed at the foot of present-day Artillery Street near where Sebastián Vizcaíno had landed in 1602.

The Spanish Royal Presidio (CA-MNT-271H) was established in the vicinity of what would become Figueroa and Church Streets (Edwards et al. 1991), and encompasses the parcel that today comprises 600 El Estero Street, which is leased by the U.S. Army to the YMCA. It was at the Spanish Royal Presidio that Father Junípero Serra founded the chapel of Mission San Carlos Borroméo in 1770, though the mission was moved to Carmel less than one year later in 1771. The site of the relocated mission was dedicated in 1797 and also named Mission San Carlos Borroméo; it lay at the mouth of the Carmel River and became the home of Father Serra in his later years. In Monterey, the presidio and the surrounding area became the focal point for military and commercial life in the Monterey Bay region. By 1796, a battery consisting of fortifications known as "El Castillo" also had been constructed on a hillside overlooking the Monterey Bay (Jackson Research Projects with Far Western Anthropological Research Group 1985). The site was equipped with several cannons and provided a defense for the bay, the settlement of Monterey, and the presidio. The El Castillo fortification (CA-MNT-101/H) lies fully within the Lower Presidio Historic Park and is listed in the NRHP (California Office of Historic Preservation 2012a). Though relatively little can be seen today of the original Spanish Royal Presidio (CA-MNT-271H), an exposed portion of the original eastern defensive wall exists on Army property leased to the YMCA. The site also includes the Royal Presidio Chapel (or Cathedral of San Carlos Borroméo), which persists as an active place of worship to this day. The chapel is listed in the NRHP, as a U.S. National Historic Landmark, and as a California Historical Landmark (No. 105).

In 1821, Mexico gained its independence from Spain and, in the following year, California was declared a territory of the Mexican Republic. Apart from sending in new governors and a small numbers of soldiers, Mexican intervention in California remained minimal over the next several years. Monterey, which served as the capital of Alta California under the Spanish, was retained as the capital under the Mexican Government, and it continued to play an important role in politics and commerce. In 1834, the Mexican government secularized the missions, freeing the Native Americans from the control of the missionaries. Returning to their former way of life was difficult, however, since land holdings were given to Mexican settlers rather than reverting to Native ownership. A few Native Americans were granted land, but records show that many of these individuals quickly lost ownership through land claim disputes and sales. Native people became increasingly marginalized as a result of declining population numbers, the stresses of mission life, and the erosion of traditional knowledge. The population of Alta California by 1846 has been estimated to include 10,000 Native Americans and 8,000 non-Natives (Breschini and Haversat 1988). This represented a drastic decline in the Native population from an estimated total of 133,500 in 1770.

During the Mexican Period, several hundred Americans settled in Alta California. Some became Mexican citizens, marrying into Mexican families and receiving land grants. A total of 76 land grants were made to Mexican settlers in Monterey County, more than in any other (Beck and Haase 1974). Some grantees used their land to establish ranches with enormous free-ranging herds of horses and cattle. It was cattle that powered the California economy. Cattle hides and tallow were the medium of exchange in business transactions among the *Californios* (Mexican inhabitants of Alta California) and the many trading ships that came from the American East Coast. Monterey was one of the major shipping points on the West Coast, and it continued to grow throughout the Mexican Period. As the town of Monterey expanded, commercial and residential buildings were erected around present-day Calle Principal, Alvarado, Munras, Pacific, and Van Buren streets, as well as along the wharf. A number of Mexican Period adobes are still present in the City of Monterey and are a part of the Old Monterey National Historic Landmark District, directly adjacent to the Lower Presidio Historic Park.

In the 1840s, relations between Mexico and the U.S. became strained as the U.S. expanded its sphere of influence westward to the Pacific Ocean. On October 19, 1842, acting on a rumor that war with Mexico was imminent, Commodore Thomas Catesby Jones sailed into Monterey and demanded that Monterey surrender to American control. On October 20, a detachment of 150 sailors and marines took control of the port and raised the American flag. Realizing that Mexico was not at war with the U.S., Jones ordered the landing party to return to their ships on October 21 and Mexican control of Monterey was restored. Tensions culminated with the Mexican-American War, which lasted between 1846 and 1848. In July 1846, a U.S. Navy flotilla under the command of Commodore John D. Sloat landed at Monterey and took possession of Alta California's capital. Shortly thereafter, American forces began construction of a battery, Fort Mervine, upslope of the Spanish El Castillo fortifications and above the town to consolidate their control (Gerbic 2006, Section 7; Raugh 2004:7). Fort Mervine was located on the Presidio in the general vicinity of the Sloat monument and a portion of the intact earthen redoubt is still visible today in the Lower Presidio Historic Park (Figure 3). At the close of the Mexican-American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, and Alta California became part of the U.S. (Hoover et al. 1990).

Figure 3. Eastern defensive wall of Fort Mervine in 1946 aerial photograph.



The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought Alta California under the control of the U.S. Government. News of the Gold Rush during that same year sparked one of the largest migrations in human history, as an estimated 100,000 miners from across the nation and around the world poured into California. Due to its population growth and the wealth of gold that California brought to the U.S., California bypassed the territorial stage and became a state in 1850. During the American Period, Monterey retained its regional importance. It hosted the 1849 state constitutional convention, was incorporated as a city in 1850, and remained a vital seaport (Hoover et al. 1990:226). The first American Federal Courthouse in Monterey was in the Gabriel de la Torre Adobe at 599 Polk Street (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011a). Fort Mervine continued to be garrisoned intermittently before and after the Civil War until 1866, when the fortifications were abandoned, and the surrounding property was reserved for future military use (Horne 1970:39-40; Raugh 2004:7).

Figure 4. 1852 Map of Monterey depicting Fort Mervine at top left.



Due to the rapid influx of settlers into California, legal determination of ownership of lands awarded by Spanish or Mexican authorities was often disputed. The new American government passed the Land Act of 1851, which placed the burden of proof-of-ownership on the grantees. The few Native Americans who previously had received grants lost their titles, as did many Hispanic landowners. By congressional action, grant claims were heard by a board of Land Commissioners and then appealed in Federal Courts. By 1885, 97% of the claims had been decided.

Figure 5. A view of a cannon within what would become the Presidio of Monterey, ca. 1887. Archived at the Doheny Library at the University of Southern California.



Land use in the Monterey Bay area during the American Period was dominated by three types of pursuits: cattle and sheep ranching; grain farming; and irrigation agriculture. Cattle and sheep ranching were dominant until the 1880s. During that time, free-ranging, comparatively wild Spanish cattle were replaced by American breeds of livestock and dairy cows. Fencing with wooden posts and barbed wire became a prominent feature across the landscape. During the 1880s, Monterey County was California's third-ranking producer of livestock (Lantis et al. 1963). The development of railroads, including the Southern Pacific and regional lines such as the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railroad and the Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad, allowed for distribution and improved marketing for the Central Coast region. By 1901, the coast route was open and running between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Agriculture became even more intensive as farming shifted to wheat and barley cultivation and other early crops such as sugar beets and alfalfa.

After several periods of inactivity, the U.S. Army established a new military post in 1902 near the site of the abandoned Fort Mervine. As the Spanish-American War had recently ended, the 15th Infantry Regiment was transferred from duty in the Philippines to Monterey to assist with construction of the new post, arriving in September 1902. In November 1902, the 15th Regiment was joined by the 1st Squadron of the 9th Cavalry, or Buffalo Soldiers, who had also transferred from duty in the Philippines. The 425 cavalry troopers were commanded by Capt. G. W. Read, and formed a bivouac near the Chinese fishing village at Point Cabrillo. The 9th Cavalry Regiment was one of four regiments composed after the Civil War entirely of African-American soldiers. Prior to the Spanish-American War, the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments were stationed at various posts in the West and fought in numerous campaigns until the Indian Wars ended in 1891. During the Spanish-American War, the 9th Cavalry fought in Cuba with Teddy Roosevelt's volunteer Rough Riders and then in the Philippines against an insurgency campaign. The 9th Cavalry was rotated to California after its overseas campaign completed, the 2nd and 3rd Squadrons were posted to Walla Walla, Washington and the Presidio of San Francisco respectively. The parcel of the new military reservation contained El Castillo and Fort Mervine. The new cantonment was originally called the Monterey Military Reserve.

Figure 6. 9th Cavalry troopers train their new horses at their camp above China Point, circa 1903 (Courtesy of Monterey Public Library).



During the first year in Monterey, the 15th Infantry and the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry worked together on construction projects, in addition to training new recruits, breaking in remounts, and general training. Newspaper articles from September 1903 note an upcoming field day for the 9th Cavalry at Ord Barracks, the name of the new post during 1903, and another article on the completion of the cavalry barracks being performed by local civilians as the cavalymen were too few and too inexperienced in carpentry (*The Monterey New Era* 1903a, 1903b). By 1904, however, the post had taken its current name, the Presidio of Monterey (Gerbic 2006, Section 7:5). In the Spring of 1904, the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry was posted to patrol duty in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, a responsibility of the U.S. Army before the founding of the National Park Service. The 9th Cavalry returned to Monterey in the Autumn before being transferred to Fort Riley in Kansas (Naughton 1991:12-13, 20).

Numerous U.S. Army artillery and cavalry units were housed at the Presidio until it was closed in 1944 (Naval Postgraduate School 2006). In 1946, the Presidio was reopened to house the U.S. Army Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center (DLIFLC), which is run by the U.S. Army Defense Language School (Gerbic 2006, Section 8:1). It continues to operate to the present-day.

Figure 7. 9th Cavalry at the Fallen Monarch, King's Canyon National Park, 1904 (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Archives, Museum, and Library).



Figure 8. A ca. 1910 view of the Presidio of Monterey taken from the former location of Fort Mervine. Soldier Field is to the right; Building 221 is to the left; and eight barracks buildings, constructed in 1904, appear in the center.



3.1.2 Archaeological Resources

A total of 18 previously recorded archaeological sites are located across USAG Presidio installations, sub-installations and properties. At the Presidio installation, 14 of the previously recorded resources include seven multi-component pre-historic and historic sites (CA-MNT-15; CA-MNT-101/H; CA-MNT-697; CA-MNT-931; CA-MNT-932; CA-MNT-967; PL-GIB-11-02), one prehistoric site (CA-MNT-298), and six historic sites (CA-MNT-929-H; CA-MNT-930; CA-MNT-1888/H; PL-GIB-11-01; two (2) quarries in Huckleberry Hill)(Table 4). Sites CA-MNT-101/H and CA-MNT-15/H (representing subsurface elements of the El Castillo Site and Fort Mervine Site respectively) along with CA-MNT-298 and CA-MNT-929/H, are all contributing elements to the NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District. That said, site CA-MNT-929/H may in fact be associated with the modern Presidio installation and not actually a Spanish-period adobe wall as it was originally recorded. The historic landfill site CA-MNT-1888H has been recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The two quarries on Huckleberry Hill have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP and therefore do not have trinomials (Reese & Holson 2011). PL-GIB-11-01 and PL-GIB-11-02 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP and therefore were never given trinomials.

Archaeological sites at the Presidio installation date to the pre-contact period as well as the post-contact period. There are also archaeological sites related to nineteenth and early twentieth century activities including Spanish settlement. A predictive archaeological model that can assist with planning in the Presidio has not been developed. The Presidio is within an urban and developed area, but the potential for archaeological sites to be exposed or buried exists. Future cultural resource inventories will continue as needed for NHPA and NAGPRA compliance.

The four (4) other previously recorded archaeological sites are not located on the Presidio installation, but are noted here in order to present a complete picture of all USAG Presidio managed archaeological resources. At the Monterey Recreation Site (900 El Estero leased to YMCA), a small portion of the Royal Spanish Presidio, site CA-MNT-1270/H, is on army land. It is a multicomponent site determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and is directly associated with the NHL the Royal Presidio Chapel, also referred to as the San Carlos Cathedral. On the OMC, Site CA-MNT-280 is a prehistoric site that appears to have been destroyed during construction of the highway circa 1940. The two (2) other previously recorded resources are historic archaeological sites located on UPE which have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP (CA-SLO-2587; NSR-CR-1). Appendix C lists the archaeological sites and report references. Table C-3 of Appendix C lists the record of collected and archived collections.

Table 4. NRHP eligibility status of previously recorded archaeological sites across USAG Presidio installations, sub-installations & properties.

NRHP Eligibility Status	Site Types			Total # of Sites
	Multi-Component	Prehistoric	Historic	
NRHP Listed	2 (CA-MNT-15; CA-MNT-101/H)	1 (CA-MNT-298)	1 (CA-MNT-929/H)	4
Determined Eligible	1 (*CA-MNT-1270/H)			1
Potentially Eligible	4 (CA-MNT-697; CA-MNT-931; CA-MNT-932; CA-MNT-976)	1 (*CA-MNT-280)	2 (CA-MNT-930; CA-MNT-1888/H)	7
Not Eligible	1 (PL-GIB-11-02)	0	3 (**CA-SLO-2587; PL-GIB-11-01; **NSR-CR-1)	4
Not Evaluated	0	0	2 (Huckleberry Hill Quarries)	2
Total	8	2	8	18

** = Sites not located on the Presidio installation

Burials

Buried human remains are known to exist at USAG-Presidio and have been discovered during excavations throughout the twentieth century. In 1910, human remains were purportedly collected in the vicinity of El Castillo (CA-MNT-101). A.R. Pilling donated the remains to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley in 1947. In 1947 and 1953, A.R. Pilling found human remains stored with faunal collections from CA-MNT-101 in the Hearst Museum of Anthropology collection. In 1960, human remains were purportedly collected from the vicinity of CA-MNT-101 and donated to the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History by Donald Howard. In 1967, Native American human remains and 122 associated funerary objects were excavated from CA-MNT-101 during archaeological investigations for a proposed state park or monument at El Castillo.

In 1985, human remains and 188 associated funerary objects were excavated from CA-MNT-101 during archaeological investigations for a proposed easement along Lighthouse Avenue. In 1984, human remains were excavated from CA-MNT-932 during archaeological investigations to evaluate the site's eligibility for NRHP listing. In 2017, the 17 Native American burial remains and 310 associated funerary objects were repatriated to tribes in accordance with NAGPRA Section 5, and were reburied in the Presidio Cemetery; this ceremony is discussed further in section 4.2.

Presidio of Monterey Cemetery

The Presidio Cemetery was founded in 1904 with the first interment of Private George S. Johnson, a Buffalo Soldier who died while assigned to the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry. Many of the interments in the cemetery date between 1904 and 1939, which is the period of significance for the Presidio of Monterey Historic District as represented by the installation's original infantry, cavalry, and artillery cantonment. The cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a contributing element to the historic district under Criterion A related to military history. The cemetery is located ~0.21 miles (~1,120 feet) west of the historic district, along the installation's northern boundary, surrounded by the modern Presidio to the south, east, and west, and a residential area of the City of Monterey to the north.

The cemetery has been expanded at least three times over the years. In 2009, all headstones (388) were realigned, stabilized with concrete collars, cleaned, and a new irrigation system and sod installed. The entry gate and masonry walls were repaired, walkways were improved, and the flagpole was re-painted. On May 14, 2019, HQDA Office of Army Cemeteries issued an Exception to Policy regarding the non-conforming height and alignment of the headstones because they are encased in concrete collars. The CRM is the garrison appointed Cemetery Responsible Official and is the single point of contact for all issues related to the cemetery.

The cemetery continues to be visited by family members of those buried there. Of the 429 interments, 186 are U.S. military personnel, 224 are civilians (family members of soldiers, including women and children), two (2) are of unknown affiliation, and 17 are the remains of repatriated Native Americans, which were found on the installation between 1910-1985. One Japanese prisoner-of-war (POW) had been buried in the cemetery; however, this soldier's remains were repatriated to the government of Japan on March 14, 2017. In October 2017, the Executive Director, HQDA Office of Army Cemeteries visited the cemetery and ordered the Japanese POW headstone to be removed in accordance with AR 290-5; hence, there appears to be an open plot in the cemetery. However, the cemetery has been closed to new interments since 2011.

On October 22, 2017, the Presidio set a new Army precedent by reburying the repatriated remains of 17 Native Americans and 310 funerary objects within an Army Post cemetery (see Chapter 4 for further information). The Presidio repatriated these remains and funerary objects to five federally recognized aboriginal land tribes, and the remains were reburied in the cemetery in accordance with a Reburial Agreement signed between the Presidio's garrison commander and tribal leaders. Because the cemetery had been closed to new interments since 2011, HQDA Office of Army Cemeteries issued an Exception to Policy to allow the reburial to occur. This new process for army participation in the reburial of repatriated Native American remains has been codified in the 2020 update to Army Regulation 290-5.

Lastly, it should be noted that there was a cemetery associated with the United States' first military fortification in Monterey, Fort Mervine (c. 1848-1902), which was located within the current Presidio

historic district boundary. This cemetery was purportedly located in the vicinity of Presidio's original headquarters, now Building 277 (personal communication, Mr. Cameron Binkley, DLIFLC Command Historian, January 2022). In 1902, soldiers moved the cemetery remains to the Presidio of San Francisco in order to build the Presidio of Monterey cantonment.

Figure 9. Presidio of Monterey Cemetery.



Sacred Lands Surveys

A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for Monterey County installations is included in Chapter 4. The file search results were positive and identified the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as having sacred lands of interest in Monterey County; however, these tribes are not federally recognized. Additionally, five federally recognized Aboriginal Land Tribes associated with the Presidio consider the Native American occupation and burial site in the Lower Presidio Historic Park to be a sacred site. These five tribes include the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria (i.e. Tachi Yokuts), Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria.

3.1.3 Architectural Resources

Within the Presidio installation boundary are two historic districts, three structures (and numerous stone walls), five objects, and 139 buildings that are 45 years old or older. The structures include

Soldier Field, a road system, a tennis court (323), and stone retaining walls throughout the post. All seven structures are contributing elements to the Presidio Historic District. Examples of the stone retaining walls are near Buildings 228, 261, and 267; Soldier Field; and the intersection of Kit Carson Road and Private Bolio Road. The five objects, also within the boundaries of both historic districts, include three monuments (102, 109, 152), a flagpole (133), and an entrance gate (301). The Presidio's buildings, structures, objects, and road system are included in the list of contributing and non-contributing elements located in Table C-4 of Appendix C.

The following is a summary of the Presidio's buildings and structures:

- 139 buildings and structures are within two historic districts (the El Castillo and Presidio Historic Districts);
- 4 buildings are within the NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District and are non-contributing elements (105, 112, 113, 121). 4 archaeological sites and 3 monuments/objects (102, 109, 152) are contributing elements;
- 21 buildings within the Presidio Historic District and are non-contributing elements (105, 109, 112, 113, 121, 204, 205, 206, 207, 228, 230, 233, 280, 324, 325, 339, 340, 343, 344, 436, 454);
- The Presidio Historic District includes 138 elements of which 115 are contributing and 23 are non-contributing elements.
- 6 buildings fall under the ACHP Program Comment for Cold War era UPH (1946–1974) – 367, 368, 622, 627, 629, 630;
- 15 buildings fall under the DoD Nationwide PA for Demolition of WWII (1939-1946) Temporary Buildings – 204, 205, 206, 207, 230, 233, 271, 305, 324, 325, 339, 340, 343, 353, 454;
- 2 buildings are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (Buildings B620, B624);
- 5 buildings (418, 618, 619, 621, 623) have recently been evaluated (Pfertsh 2020) with SHPO concurrence pending on determinations.

Historic Districts

The Presidio manages resources within the boundaries of two historic districts: the NRHP-listed El Castillo Historic District and the NRHP-eligible Presidio Historic District. The historic district boundaries partially overlap and the El Castillo Historic District boundary extends beyond the Presidio installation boundary. Each district boundary and associated cultural resources are briefly summarized below. The historic districts include contributing elements of archaeological sites, buildings, and objects (monuments). These are managed as historic properties under the Presidio's jurisdiction. Appendix C includes a map and detailed list of contributing and non-contributing elements within each historic district.

The El Castillo Historic District

The El Castillo Historic District (P-27-003035) is listed in the NRHP as of 1971 for its association with prehistory and military history, and spans the Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American periods. It is associated with the location of a Native American village (possibly Achasta)

and burial site as well as the original Spanish El Castillo fortification (California Office of Historic Preservation 2012a). The periods of significance span from 5,000 years ago to 1499.

The historic district boundary extends beyond the Presidio's jurisdiction to the north, east, and south and onto private lands and lands managed by the City of Monterey. Historic resources outside of the Presidio's boundary are not described within this ICRMP. The boundary overlaps the Presidio Historic District boundary to the west. It encompasses the boundaries of the Lower Presidio Historic Park, which is within the Presidio boundary and leased to the City of Monterey.

The Sloat Monument (Building 152 and recorded as the historic component of archaeological site CA-MNT-15/H), the Father Junipero Serra Monument (Building 109), and the Serra Monument (Building 102) were originally recommended as contributing elements to both historic districts, the Presidio Historic District and the El Castillo Historic District. However, an NRHP reevaluation in 2018 (Ivie) updated the contributing and non-contributing elements and concluded that the three objects/monuments are not contributing elements to the Presidio Historic District (Ivie 2018). Ivie recommended the objects/monuments as contributing elements only to the eligible El Castillo Historic District. In addition, Ivie (2018) recommended each object/monument be evaluated individually under Criterion Consideration F for Commemorative Properties (Ivie 2018).

The historic district includes previously recorded buildings, archaeological sites, and objects that have been evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the historic district. The non-contributing elements include seven buildings over 45 years old (105, 112, 113, 118 (demolished), 119 (demolished), 121, 141). Non-contributing elements also include archaeological sites and one object/monument. Table 5 presents the contributing elements; four archaeological sites (CA-MNT-101/H; CA-MNT-15/H; CA-MNT-298; CA-MNT-929/H), and three objects/commemorative monuments; the Sloat Monument (Building 152 and recorded as the historic component of archaeological site CA-MNT-15/H), the Father Junipero Serra Monument (Building 109; owned by the City of Monterey), and the Serra Monument (Building 102 and the Vizcaíno–Serra landing site).

Figure 10. Historic Districts at Presidio of Monterey.



Table 5. El Castillo Historic District contributing elements.

CHRIS Designation /Property Number	Modern Building /Structure Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
CA-MNT-101/H	N/A	Multi-component archaeological site; Prehistoric component includes a Native American occupation and burial site (possibly the village of Achasta); Historic component is the subsurface El Castillo and Father Junipero Serra Monument at the surface.	Eligible, contributing element to the NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District (Gerbic 2006)
CA-MNT-298	N/A	Prehistoric Native American occupation and burial site located adjacent to CA-MNT-101/H (possibly the village of Achasta)	Eligible, contributing element to the NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District
CA-MNT-929/H	N/A	Historic subsurface “adobe” wall within CA-MNT-101/H and suspected to be associated with the El Castillo, although subsequent research postulates it is associated with the development of the Presidio installation.	Eligible, contributing element to the NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District
N/A	‡102	Father Junipero Serra Monument constructed in 1920 and Vizcaíno-Serra landing site	Contributing element to NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District (Gerbic 2006) Non-Contributing element to NRHP eligible Presidio of Monterey Historic District (Ivie 2018)
101287	109	Serra Monument constructed in 1891	Contributing element to NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District (Gerbic 2006) Non-Contributing element to NRHP eligible Presidio of Monterey Historic District (Ivie 2018)

Table 5. El Castillo Historic District contributing elements.

CHRIS Designation /Property Number	Modern Building /Structure Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
CA-MNT-15/H	152	Multi-component archaeological site; Prehistoric component includes a boulder with cupules, shell midden and Native American burials. Historic component is the Sloat Monument, constructed in 1910	<p>Historic component (Sloat Monument) is a contributing element to the NRHP listed El Castillo Historic District 1984a (JR Projects) 1985a (JR Projects) 2006 (Gerbic).</p> <p>Non-Contributing element to NRHP eligible Presidio of Monterey Historic District (Ivie 2018)</p>

Presidio Historic District

The Presidio Historic District (P-27-001752) has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The primary period of significance is 1902–1910 when the post was first planned and constructed and includes a period of significance between 1902–1940 when it operated as a cavalry-infantry-artillery cantonment. The Presidio Historic District includes 138 elements of which 115 are contributing and 23 are non-contributing elements (Ivie 2018). Appendix C, table C-4 presents the 138 elements and their NRHP contributing status.

The elements, periods of significance, and boundary of the Presidio Historic District have been evaluated for NRHP significance three times. In 1985, Jackson Research Project first evaluated the Presidio Historic District. The 1985 study included a full documentation of the district’s buildings, structures, and objects associated with the period of significance between 1902 to 1939. The study resulted in completed historic resource forms, a delineated historic district boundary, and a draft NRHP nomination form. The California SHPO concurred on the results. A second study resulted in an amendment to the 1985 NRHP nomination form. The results of the second amendment expanded the district boundary and expanded the years of significance to 1940. The district amendment was prepared by Dan Napoli of OHP in 1989. In 2018, Melissa Ivie of the US Army Corps of Engineers, completed the third study. The study updated the Presidio Historic District evaluation and included an amendment to the original NRHP nomination form and updated DPR forms for each building evaluated. The 2018 update included an expansion of the historic district boundary, consideration of contributing elements, evaluation of a historic cemetery, and determination of the cemetery as a contributing element to the district (Ivie 2018). The 2018 study has not been submitted to SHPO for review and its findings and recommendations remain preliminary.

This ICRMP and associated tables (see Appendix C) that summarize the Presidio Historic District and the El Castillo Historic District (contributing and noncontributing elements) include the data from DPR forms per Ivie’s (2018) study, NRHP evaluations, and updates since 2018. As a result of the 2018 study, Ivie (2018) recommended one building (228) and 3 objects / monuments (Buildings 102,

109, and 152) as non-contributing elements to the Presidio Historic District (Ivie 2018). The status of these buildings and objects should be updated in USAG-Presidio’s GIS database, the historic property data file, and all documents and databases relating to the status of buildings over 45 years in age and historic properties. Table C-4 in Appendix C includes a list of recommended updates identified during the ICRMP revision.

In 1993, the Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey was executed to address building and grounds maintenance activities within the Presidio. Under the PA, stipulated maintenance and repair activities were determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties and identified as exempt from NHPA Section 106 procedures or SHPO consultation. This PA is included in Appendix B, Agreements.

3.1.4 Issues and Concerns

Four buildings (268, 269, 270, and 271) within the Presidio Historic District have been identified by Ivie (2018) as potential issues regarding maintaining the integrity of their contributing element status. Ivie included a “note of caution” within the DPR forms for the buildings. Ivie (2018) states,

Note of caution exists in the potential for future modifications of buildings (268, 269, 270, 271) within this portion of the Presidio Historic District. Several of the buildings are under lease or use by those outside of the US Army and this has resulted in efforts such as construction of fencing or other barriers that detract from the historic integrity of the setting and feeling of the Presidio Historic District overall, and these buildings’ ability to contribute to it may be compromised if similar changes keep occurring.

Table 6 lists five buildings within the Presidio that would reach 50 years of age within the life of this ICRMP. As of 2023, all buildings listed in Table 6 have been the subject of evaluation under Section 110 of the NHPA except for Building 618. Building 418 has been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP with SHPO concurrence. Buildings 619, 621 and 623 (three “wings” of a connected building) have been evaluated as not eligible for listing; however, this determination has not been submitted for SHPO concurrence. In addition, discrepancies, clarifications, and/or updates regarding buildings over 45 years old and contributing and non-contributing elements within the Presidio’s historic districts need to be addressed and updated within the Presidio’s Historic Properties Data File and in the USAG-Presidio’s GIS records.

Table 6. Buildings within the Presidio that will become 50 years old during this ICRMP.

Building Number	Building Name	Date of Construction	Era
618	General Instruction Building (Munzer Hall)	1975	Cold War
619	SMA-MS (Nakamura Hall)	1975	Cold War
621	SMA SCH (Hachiya Hall)	1975	Cold War
623	SMA (Mitzuhari Hall)	1975	Cold War
B418		1971	Cold War

3.2 Ord Military Community (OMC)

The OMC, located in the city of Seaside, California, is 4.6 miles northeast of the Presidio (Figure 11). It consists of 897 acres, which includes six community parks, family housing units, and services to military personnel. The OMC is within the former boundaries of Fort Ord, a US Army post that was established in 1917. The OMC makes up a relatively small portion of the former US Army post.

The OMC's cultural resources managed by the USAG-Presidio include historic and modern buildings that serve as housing for military personnel. There are no cemeteries, burials, or historic districts. Appendix D includes a literature review and a list of OMC buildings and structures managed by the USAG-Presidio.

Numerous cultural resource investigations have been completed within the OMC. The investigations include seven archaeological studies, a predictive archaeological model, NAGPRA compliance survey of Fort Ord collections, and surveys supporting three EAs.

Figure 11. Ord Military Community and Joe Lloyd Way Location and Boundaries.



Data Source: World Imagery, World Street Map

3.2.1 Prehistory and History

The prehistory of the OMC area is similar to that of the Monterey Bay area described in Section 3.1.1.

In 1917, the U.S. Army established Camp Gigling as a military training base for infantry troops. In 1933 a Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established at the base named Camp Ord. The facility was designated Camp Ord in 1939, and became Fort Ord in 1940. Founded on agricultural lands, the base acquired further agricultural and beach-front property for the development of the Main Garrison in the late 1930s. The Main Garrison was constructed between 1940 and the 1960s, starting in the northwest corner of the base extending southeastward. Between 1947 and 1975, the installation served as a basic training center and in 1975 it became the base for the 7th Light Infantry Division (California State Military Department 2021a).

Figure 12. A view of artillery passing in review at Fort Ord, ca. 1940. Archived at the California State University, Monterey Bay Library.



The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 authorized the DoD to reorganize its base structure for efficiency and to better support US armed forces, increase operational readiness, and implement new programs. As a result, the Base Realignment and Closing Commission (BRAC) process reduced many nationwide military installations, including Fort Ord. Fort Ord was officially closed in 1994. By the time of its closure, Fort Ord had grown to encompass roughly 28,000 acres. Much of the land that made up the former U.S. Army post was returned to the State of California. Acres within Fort Ord were transferred to various entities like California State University at Monterey Bay and the University of California, Santa Cruz for the establishment of the Monterey Bay Education, Science, and Technology Center. In 2009, the Fort Ord Dunes State Park was established within the former base along a 4-mile stretch of coastline. In 2012, the majority of the former Fort Ord acreage became a part of the Fort Ord National Monument, which is managed by the US Bureau of Land Management as a part of the National Landscape Conservation System. Today, the U.S. Army retains the 897-acre OMC to provide housing and services to students and

personnel stationed at the Presidio and at the nearby Naval Postgraduate School, though management of military housing facilities has been outsourced to private firms.

3.2.2 Archaeological Resources

As part of the Fort Ord Base BRAC, an archaeological survey was conducted in 1993 of 783 hectares (1935 acres) at Fort Ord (Waite 1995). Previous surveys had identified two sites at Fort Ord, CA-MNT-416 and CA-MNT-3. CA-MNT-416 was originally recorded in 1974, was redocumented as part of the 1995 survey, and recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Site CA-MNT-3 was previously recorded as extending onto the south boundary of Fort Ord, but testing and evaluation in 1989 reestablished the site boundary outside of the boundary and the 1995 survey confirmed that. A third site was identified in the 1995 survey, CA-MNT-1731h, an adobe manufacturing site that was recommended not eligible. A fourth site, CA-MNT-280 (P-27-000385), was recorded in 1950 by A.R. Piling as a Native American occupation site located within the current OMC boundary in the Lower Stilwell; however, Piling did not provide a map of the site. Piling reported that the site had been destroyed by prior construction activities in the area. Section 3.2.4 provides further information on this site.

3.2.3 Architectural Resources

The cultural resources at OMC include 662 buildings over 45 years and older, and one structure. Of the 662 buildings at OMC, 646 are housing that fall under the ACHP Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962). In 2019, six OMC buildings (4220, 4250, 4260, 4280, 4380, and 4390) were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in consultation with the CA SHPO (SHPO tracking number USA_2019_0517_002). In 2022, six buildings (4230, 4235, 4275, 4455, 4463, 4468) were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in consultation with CA SHPO (SHPO tracking number USA_2022_0602_001). In June 2023, USACE Sacramento recommended Building 4385, a former Army hospital, is not NRHP eligible; however, consultation with CA SHPO has not yet been conducted.

Sacred Lands Survey

A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California NAHC in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for Monterey County installations is included in Chapter 4. The file search results were positive and identified the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as having sacred lands of interest in Monterey County; however, these tribes are not federally recognized.

3.2.4 Issues and Concerns

Site CA-MNT-280 was first recorded in 1950 by A.R. Piling as a Native American occupation site that had been destroyed by bulldozing in ca. 1940. No map was provided for the site. While the actual location is undetermined, the approximate location is in the southern portion of Lower Stilwell area at OMC (USAG-Presidio 2019). The Lower Stilwell area is currently under construction (2020-2021) wherein all buildings are being demolished, the land graded and re-formed, and new homes are being built. Archaeologists and Native American consultants have been monitoring ground disturbing activities associated with this project and have not reported any evidence of CA-MNT-280;

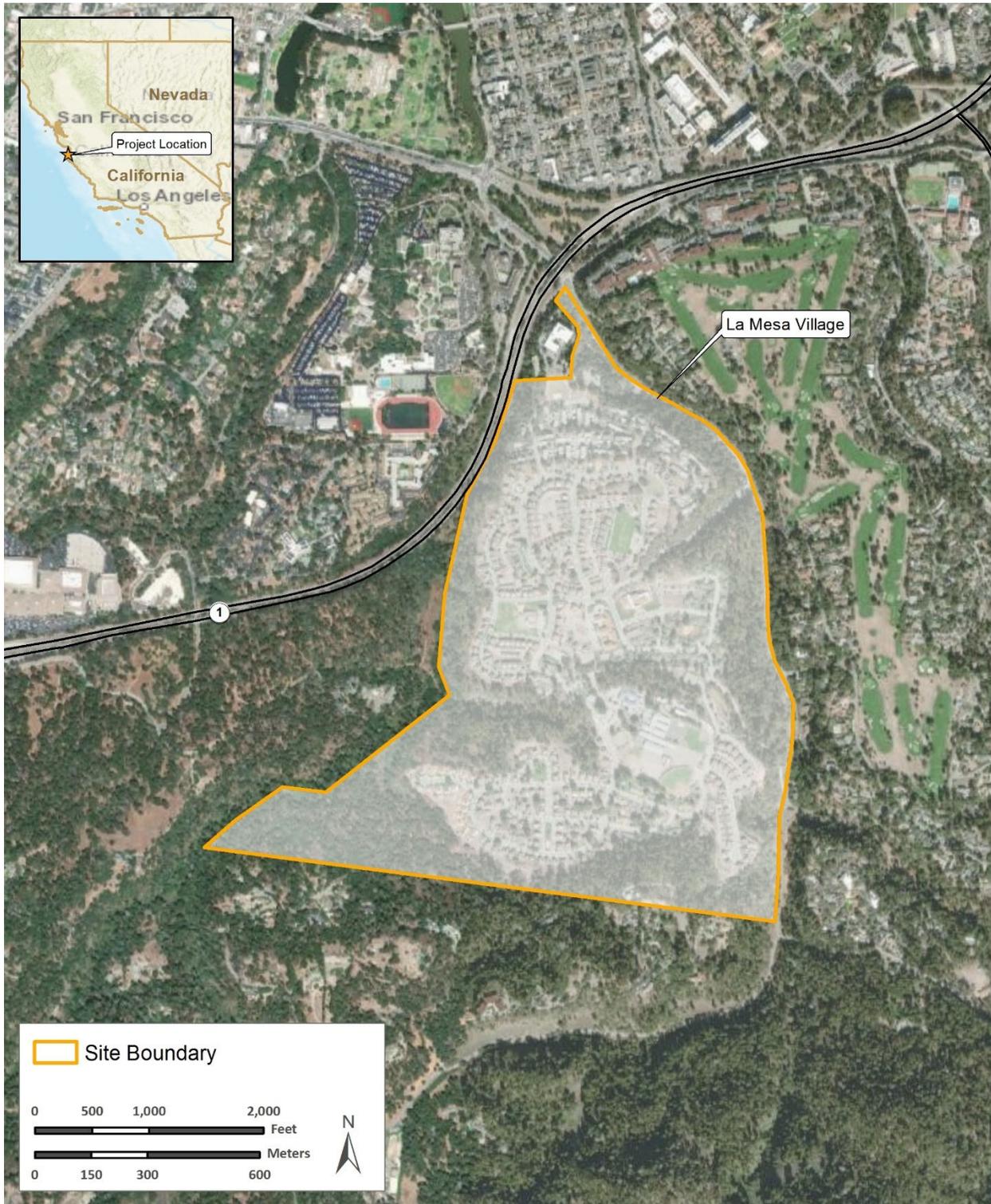
therefore, it appears CA-MNT-280 has been completely destroyed which is in accord with Pilings 1950 record.

The report for the 1993 survey at OMC by GeoMarine noted shovel testing was conducted at site CA-MNT-416 and one abalone shell was found. Four surface artifacts were also noted in the report, however no statement was provided in the report on whether these were collected or on the disposition or curation of these items (Waite 1995:53).

3.3 La Mesa Village

La Mesa Village (LMV) is a 589-unit housing complex for military members attending the Naval Postgraduate School or studying at the Presidio DLIFLC. The property includes 309 acres with 589 housing units; administrative structures; community centers; recreational structures including playgrounds, tennis and basketball courts, and a baseball field; and an elementary school (Figure 13). As part of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, the Navy, the Army, and a private property management company established the Clark Pinnacle Family Communities, LLC. This public/private venture manages LMV with oversight from the US Army. The agreement between all parties establishes the Navy as the owner of the property but Clark Pinnacle as the housing complex manager (Blackwell and Plimpton 2013).

Figure 13. La Mesa Village Location and Boundary.



Data Source: World Imagery, World Street Map

3.3.1 Prehistory and History

The following is an excerpt from Blackwell and Plimpton (2013) regarding the history of development at LMV:

The Cold War expansion at the [Naval Postgraduate School] created a housing shortage and La Mesa Village was developed to respond to this housing need. Construction at La Mesa Village began in 1951 with the first phase of housing completed in 1952. Along with the 1952 Wherry Public Quarters, community buildings and utilities infrastructure were also constructed, including a community center, housing administration office, water tanks, and public works facilities. In 1959, Donald Beach Kirby and Associates of San Francisco were hired to design and renovate 176 units, including converting many one-bedroom apartment units to single-family units. The second wave of housing was constructed in 1961 for enlisted men and senior officers. In 1965, multi-family housing blocks were constructed at the north end of La Mesa Village along with additional water storage tanks and a pumping station to supply the increased population. In 1970, an additional 23 housing units were constructed at the southeast corner of La Mesa Village. In 2003, the US Navy and US Army entered into a housing privatization agreement with Clark Pinnacle Family Communities for housing at La Mesa Village, Presidio of Monterey, Naval Postgraduate School, and Ord Military Community in Seaside. With this partnership, the redevelopment of La Mesa Village began with demolition of the oldest housing units in the center of the community and replacement with new housing, which was primarily single or duplex family housing.

Many of the earliest housing units were part of the Capehart-Wherry initiatives and are therefore covered under a DoD nationwide program comment approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in 2004. The majority have been demolished. The only extant Capehart-Wherry housing units at La Mesa Village are 1952 Wherry single and duplex units east of the Navy Lodge and 1961 Capehart duplex units south of the school complex. Community centers, housing administration, and garages were also built during the 1950s. Many of these have since been modified or converted to meet Monterey's changing defense housing needs. A second round of construction occurred in 1965 and again in 1970. The 1965 housing are multi-family townhome blocks of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 units. The 1970 housing units were recently demolished to make way for newer homes. La Mesa Village is currently managed by private developers and is still undergoing change with new homes and added services constructed since 2003.

The only extant resources from the earliest construction period (1952 or earlier) are community-related resources (community center, housing administration office) near the intersection of Leahy and Sylvan Roads and the original water tank at the southern boundary of the complex. The majority of buildings and structures at La Mesa Village were constructed after 2003 in the central portion of La Mesa Village and replaced the vast majority of the 1952 housing units. The Wherry housing units east of the Navy Lodge and the Capehart housing units south of the school complex are the only extant housing units that predate 1965. The 1965 housing units at the north end of La Mesa Village are multi-family units with a variation in the number of units per block, but of a cohesive design. The remaining housing at La Mesa Village has been constructed after 1989 and makes up a large majority of the residences there. New community buildings have also been constructed.

There are no relevant Cold War themes listed in the California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory for La Mesa Village (JRP 2000). As a military housing area built during the Cold War, La Mesa Village falls into a general support facility category. While generally recognized as not meeting the exceptional significance criteria for Cold War associations, these types of properties may have historical associations upon reaching 50 years of age.

3.3.2 Archaeological Resources

No known archaeological sites, burial grounds, or cemeteries are within the boundaries of LMV.

3.3.3 Architectural Resources

No NRHP-eligible buildings, structures, objects, or districts are within the LMV boundary. Sixty-two (62) buildings at LMV were constructed between 1952 and 1962 and are covered under the Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Navy and Air Force Family Housing. The Wherry Era quarters constructed in 1952 and 1962 at LMV include both single-family housing and duplex housing. In 2013, Naval Support Activity Monterey conducted a survey of 41 buildings and structures constructed in 1989 or earlier at LMV (Blackwell and Plimpton 2013). Twenty-six (26) of the surveyed buildings were multi-family housing blocks along Bergin Drive and Ricketts Road (containing a total of 158 units) constructed in 1965 and evaluated as not eligible for NRHP listing. The SHPO concurred with the determinations of not eligible for the Pineview Apartments in correspondence dated April 23, 2019 related to NHPA Section 106 consultation for the 2019-2023 Outyear Development Plan (USAG-Presidio 2019).

Tables of LMV buildings and structures that have been determined not eligible and those covered under the Capehart-Wherry Program Comment are located in Appendix E.

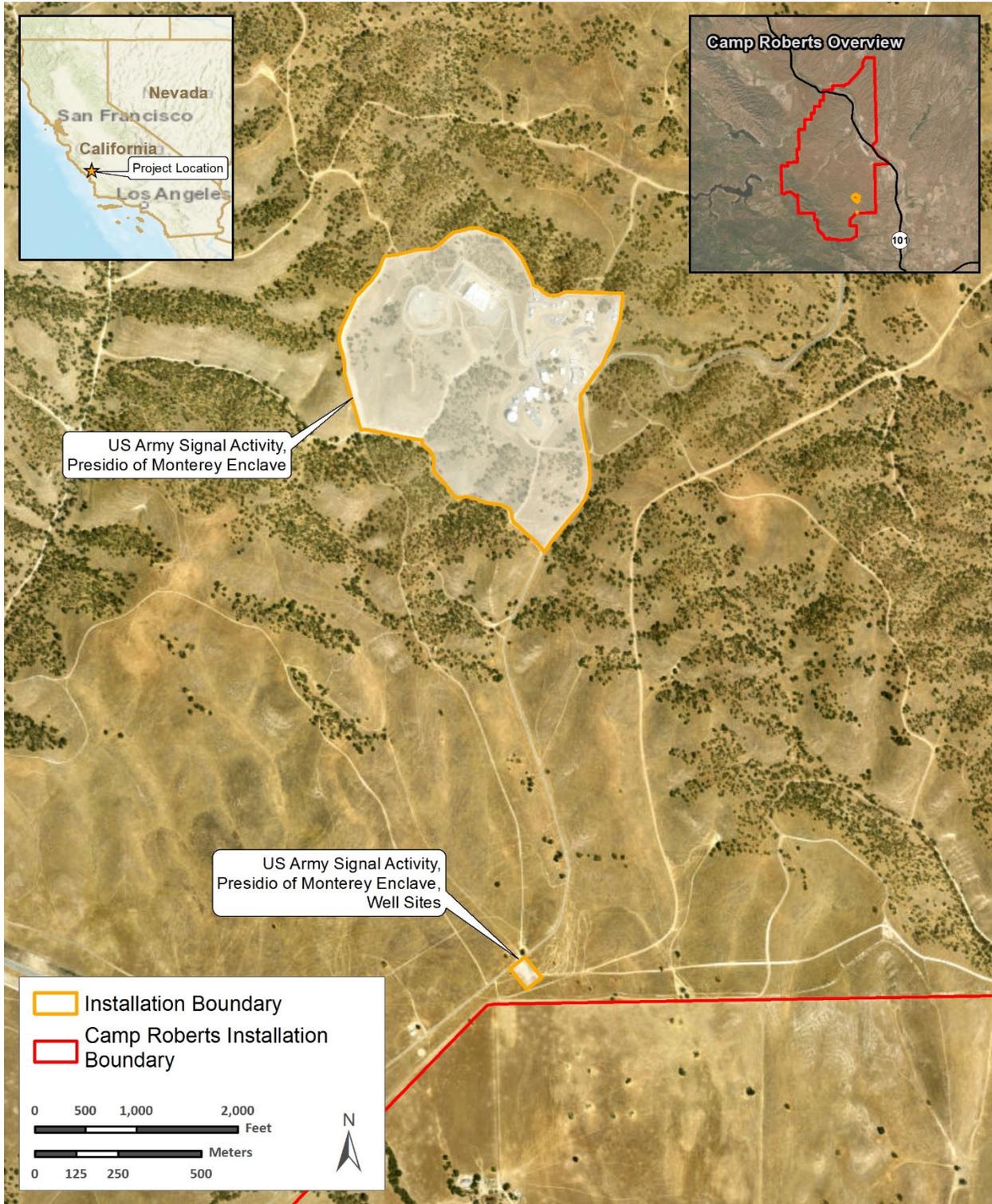
3.3.4 Issues and Concerns

There are no cultural resources issues or concerns at LMV; however, there is a substantial Native American village site with burials located in close proximity to the north. There are no known archaeological sites and the mid-century development of the site involved substantial clearing, filling, and grading. All buildings and structures constructed in 1989 or earlier have either been evaluated not eligible for NRHP listing or are covered under the Air Force and Navy Capehart-Wherry Family Housing Program Comment. A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California NAHC in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for Monterey County installations is included in Chapter 4. The file search results were positive and identified the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as having sacred lands of interest in Monterey County. These tribes are not federally recognized.

3.4 US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (UPE)

The UPE, formerly known as SATCOM Camp Roberts, consists of a 116.5-acre area within the southern end of Camp Roberts Maneuver Training Center (Camp Roberts) in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. Camp Roberts is a 42,784-acre military installation in west-central California midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles; 25 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and 85 miles southeast of the Presidio. The UPE mission is to receive, process, and send satellite

Figure 14. U.S. Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave Location and Boundary.



Data Source: World Imagery, World Street Map

communications data. UPE is the main U.S. Army communications facility on the west coast and provides worldwide communications between the U.S. National Command Authority and deployed military units.

The UPE includes 17 buildings and structures total, of which three buildings were constructed in 1976 or earlier. The Army determined the UPE facility was not eligible for NRHP listing and the SHPO concurred with that determination in 2010. There are no known burial grounds or cemeteries within the boundaries of UPE. The acreage within Camp Roberts has been surveyed for archaeological resources over the last 20 years. The literature review and a list of buildings and archaeological sites are located in Appendix F.

3.4.1 Prehistory and History

The central coast of California was first home to the Chumash and Salinan peoples. The Chumash territory extended from Malibu north to Paso Robles and from the San Joaquin Valley to the Pacific Coast. The Chumash were hunters and fishers, using large wood plank canoes to traverse coastal areas. Natural resources gathered from land and sea combined with trading provided a relatively prosperous lifestyle for the Chumash people. Prior to European contact, estimates suggest as many as 22,000 Chumash lived in villages scattered throughout their territory (Santa Ynez Band 2013). The Salinan people lived in the Salinas and San Antonio Valleys, with an estimate population around 3,000 before European contact. The Salinan people were sub-divided into three linguistic groups—the Playaño lived in coastal areas, the Antoniaño lived in the Salinas Basin, and the Migueliño lived along the upper Salinas River. Salinan peoples were hunter-gatherers with trade amongst villages and with other coastal tribes (Taylor 2014).

Camp Roberts was established as the Nacimiento Replacement Center, north of Paso Robles on lands formerly associated with the Spanish Colonial-era Mission San Miguel Arcángel and the Nacimiento Ranch during the early American period. The Army camp was established as part of the rush to build new facilities and training areas after the reinstatement of the draft in 1940. Construction at Camp Roberts began in November 1940 and consisted primarily of wood or modular metal frame buildings that could be constructed quickly with little regard for longevity. The camp was completed in seven months with labor from over 8,000 civilians and used some funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The camp was renamed Camp Roberts in 1941 and by the end of World War II, approximately 436,000 troops had attended infantry or artillery training there.

Camp Roberts was inactivated in 1946 and placed in caretaker status after it was used for postwar out-processing of soldiers. It was recommissioned by the U.S. Army in 1950 to become a major training site for the Korean War. In addition to infantry and artillery training centers, new facilities were added for an armor training center, allowing training of all three Army combat arms to train at the same camp. Over 300,000 troops received training at Camp Roberts during the Korean War. In 1954, the camp was again inactivated and placed under the jurisdiction of the Fort Ord commanding general.

During the Vietnam era, Camp Roberts became the site of a Satellite Communication Station (SATCOMSTA), the first of its kind within the U.S. Army's worldwide strategic communication network (California Center for Military History 2005). In the same period the Army's Combat Development Experimentation Command used the training areas for weapons testing and the Navy used it for gunner training (California State Military Museum 2021b).

Camp Roberts was officially closed by the Army in March 1970, and the California Army National Guard leased the camp beginning in 1971. An airfield was constructed in 1986 by the Army Corps of Engineers and has been used since 1998 by the Naval Postgraduate School as a field laboratory for unmanned aerial vehicles. Today, Camp Roberts is under the administration of the CA ARNG, and the Army continues to use the SATCOMSTA and conducts various training at the camp.

3.4.2 Archaeological Resources

There are no known archaeological sites within UPE. There were two historic archaeological sites associated with military training that were determined not eligible for NRHP listing: one in the expansion area (no trinomial provided only field note: NSR-CR-1) and another at the discontinuous well site (CA-SLO-2587).

3.4.3 Architectural Resources

The architectural resources at UPE include 17 buildings and of them, 3 are 45 years old or older. The U.S. Army determined the UPE complex, formerly SATCOM Camp Roberts, which dates to 1963 was not eligible for NRHP listing in 2010 and the SHPO concurred.

3.4.4 Issues and Concerns

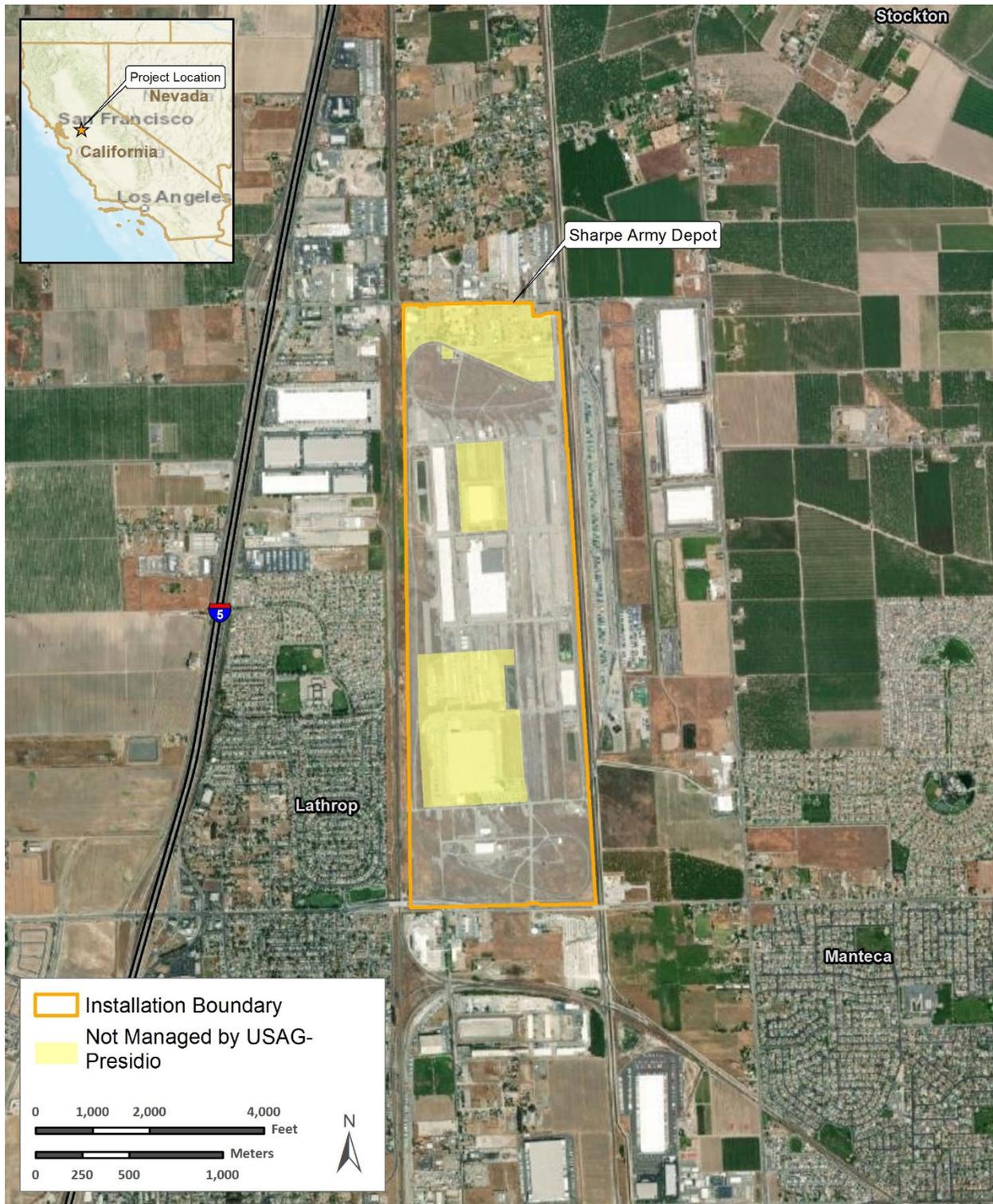
There are no cultural resource issues involving the built environment at UPE; however, the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians believe the high points in the landscape are sacred. The overall UPE facility has been determined not eligible for NRHP listing with SHPO concurrence. Although there are no NRHP eligible archaeological sites or buildings on UPE, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians believe this site is sacred. The Chumash believe the high points in the topography were used by their ancestors to send signals across far distances, which incidentally, is how these same high points are being used by the Army today. The Chumash have requested that an archaeological monitor be present when the 1960's era water tank, located on the highest point, is demolished as they believe archaeological evidence of their ancestors may be found under the tank. A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California NAHC in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for Monterey and San Luis Obispo County installations are included in Chapter 4. The file search results were positive and identified the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as having sacred lands of interest in Monterey County; however, these tribes are not federally recognized.

3.5 Sharpe Army Depot (Sharpe)

The USAG-Presidio manages the 725-acre Sharpe Site located in Lathrop, California, 138 miles northeast of the Presidio. Formerly part of Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) facility, it is now under the management of Presidio pending disposition from federal ownership. In 2015, this property was slated to be excessed and is undergoing the General Services Administration (GSA) disposal process. Some property has already been deeded to other military operations. Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) took ownership of a 105-acre parcel and is scheduled to take an additional 30-acre parcel. The CAARNG took over a 64-acre parcel and runs a school on the location. Both of these properties are fenced from the remaining property. There remains approximately 526 acres to be disposed of by GSA.

Several land parcels at Sharpe have been transferred to other DoD entities such as the AAFES, Army Reserve, and the CA ARNG. Such entities are considered “utility tenants” through a MOA. In this MOA, USAG-Presidio (Depot Land Owner/Caretaker) agreed to provide onsite utilities, including maintenance and operation of associated systems. The Army does not currently have any long-range development plans, except to transfer the property. GSA plans on beginning the transfer process during Fiscal Year 2021. No site changes or new developments are planned in the near future, except for projects associated with utility independence under AAFES and CA ARNG. Currently, there are two full-time support Army civilian staff at Sharpe, as well as staff working for the Base Operations contract.

Figure 15. Sharpe Army Depot Installation Location and Boundary.



Data Source: World Imagery, World Street Map

3.5.1 Prehistory and History

The following includes excerpts from an Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation for the Sharpe Army Depot (Green and McAroy 1984) and the California Military Museum website's history of the Sharpe Depot and Lathrop Prisoner of War Branch Camp.

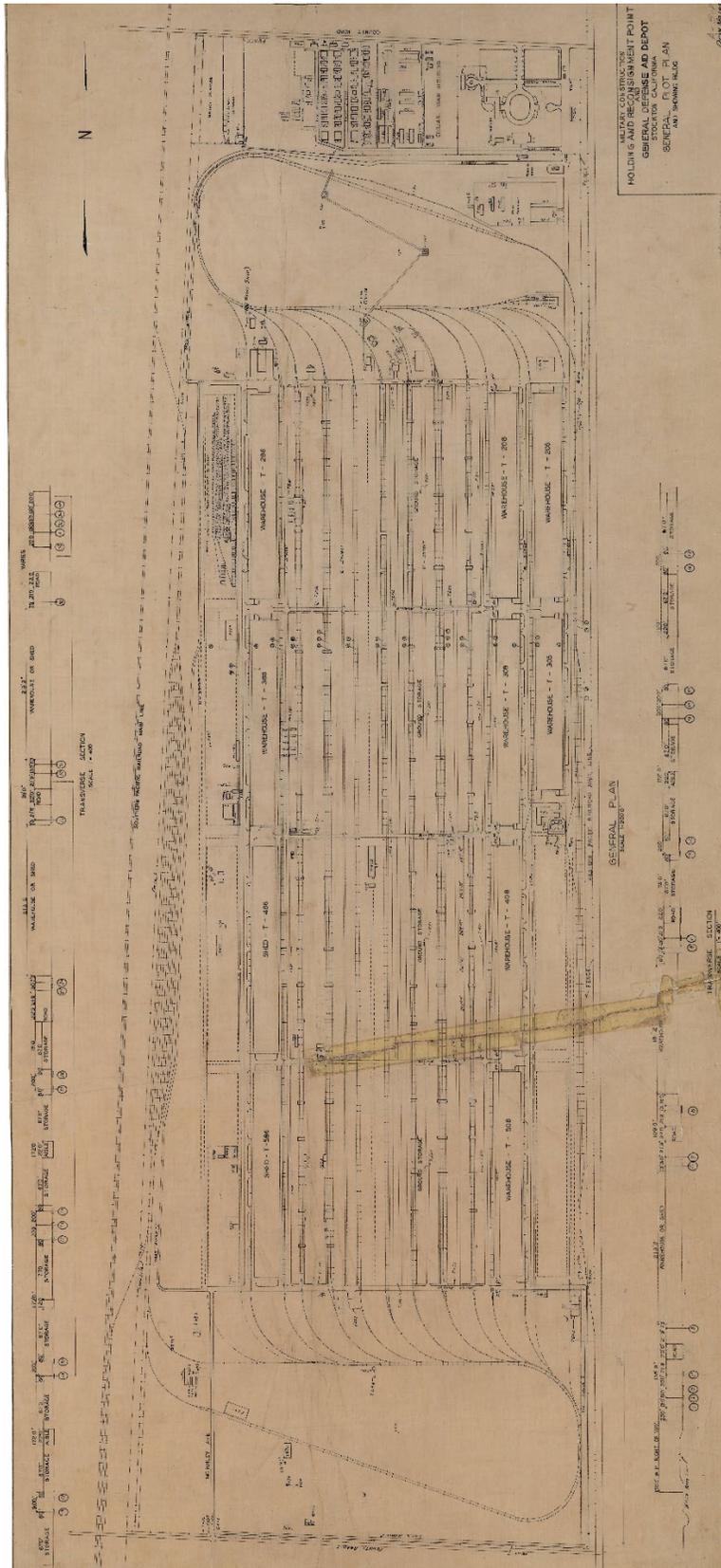
Prior to establishment of the depot, the site was part of the Rudolph Meyer ranch and homestead. The Meyer house was razed during construction of the depot and was located along the west boundary in the southern portion of the depot site. The Army constructed the depot in 1942 as the Lathrop Holding and Reconsignment Point and the Lathrop Engineer Depot to store supplies that could not be accommodated in the overcrowded Port of Stockton, a nearby deep water port on the San Joaquin River. During the war years, 74 of the installation's current 182 buildings were erected. Between 1944 and 1946, the site hosted a branch of the Stockton Ordnance Depot Prisoner of War Camp. At war's end, the Army transferred the holding and reconsignment point to the Transportation Corps. In 1946, the entire installation was transferred first to the Quartermaster General and shortly thereafter to the Corps of Engineers. During the postwar period, the function of the depot shifted from storage to the repair of construction equipment returned from overseas combat. In 1946, the installation's name was changed to the Stockton General Depot, and in 1948 it was renamed Sharpe General Depot, in honor of Henry Sharpe, a former Quartermaster General. The Korean and Vietnam Wars resulted in an increased work load at Sharpe. The Army upgraded many of the installation's World War II buildings and constructed new maintenance, housing, and storage facilities.

Housing and community facilities expanded at the depot in the 1960s and 1970s. After the close of the installation's Stockton Field Annex, which had provided housing for the depot, residences were built at the north end of the site in 1964. They include a single family, wood-frame house for the depot commander (Building 26) and eight two-story, wood-frame, multi-unit buildings (Buildings 27-34). Four wood-frame stuccoed buildings, originally constructed at Stockton Field Annex in 1940, were moved to Sharpe's administration area in 1974 and now house the chapel (Building 11), post exchange (Building 10), clothing sales store (Building 14), and recreation building (Building 12).

Redesignated the Sharpe Army Depot in 1962, the installation continues to be a major supply depot for the Army and serves as a home for Army Reserve and National Guard units. The latter are housed in a large Army Reserve center (Building 75) built in 1978, which forms the nucleus of a 7-acre reserve unit complex. The State Department also maintains an office at the depot that is involved in the distribution of excess government property to foreign governments.

The Sharpe Depot served as Headquarters of Defense Distribution Region West (DDRW) until 1997, when it became DDJC, and one of 22 Defense Distribution Center depots.

Figure 16. Site plan of Sharpe Army Depot, May 2, 1946.



3.5.2 Archaeological Resources

No known archaeological sites, burial grounds, or cemeteries are within the boundaries of the Sharpe. In 1996, Janet P. Eidsness of Pacific Legacy and Jones & Stokes Associates reviewed historic maps, cultural resource reports, and two archaeological sensitivity studies from the surrounding area. Eidsness also completed a sample archaeological survey within the Sharpe Site that indicated a “low potential” for the discovery of intact prehistoric sites because a majority of the Sharpe Site had been previously disturbed (Eidsness 1996). The area containing the World War II POW camp has since been transferred to the National Guard Bureau.

3.5.3 Architectural Resource

There are no NRHP-eligible architectural resources on property managed by the Army at Sharpe.

3.5.4 Issues and Concerns

There are no cultural issues or concerns at Sharpe. A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California NAHC in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for San Joaquin County installations is included in Chapter 4.

3.6 Other Properties

The USAG-Presidio also manages cultural resources at three discontinuous properties—the Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street property and housing at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey—and the Joe Lloyd Way Property east of the OMC near Marina.

3.6.1 Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property

The Monterey Recreation Site, also known as the 600 El Estero Street Property, is located on approximately 0.7 acre. The property includes an historic building currently leased to the YMCA (Building 950) and a flagpole (Building 951). It also contains remnants of an exposed portion of the eastern defensive wall of the Royal Spanish Presidio. It is situated approximately 0.5 mile east of the Presidio’s eastern boundary within the City of Monterey.

Figure 17. Monterey Recreation Site (600 El Estero Way) Location and Boundary.



Data Source: World Imagery, World Street Map

History Overview

The land of the Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property is associated with the settlement history of the Presidio of Monterey and the construction of the Spanish Royal Chapel built in approximately 1791. Included on this parcel is the exposed portion of the Presidio's eastern defensive wall. Behind the exposed defensive wall is the Royal Presidio Chapel/San Carlos Cathedral, a designated National Historic Landmark (NHL), and also a part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and California's Monterey Historic Park.

The Presidio of Monterey was the second of four presidios established by the Spanish in that region of California. The Royal Presidio Chapel was established in 1770 by Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of California, and Father Junipero Serra. It was constructed with logs, plastered in mud, with a roof of twigs and served as housing and a mission for Catholics to worship. The original building was replaced by a more permanent chapel in 1795 that featured a bell tower and ornate, carved sandstone façade. Since 1795, the chapel has been altered, and enlarged. Its façade today represents the Gothic-style stained windows, bell tower, flat roof, and also a later, peaked pyramidal roof. Despite the changes through time, the main walls and areas within the interior are intact since the 1790s. It remains open to visitors today as a church. In 1961, it was listed as an NHL, one of the earliest landmarks in the nation. It is the only remaining Spanish Presidio chapel in its original location in the United States and is the oldest stone building in California (NPS 2021).

In the later nineteenth century, William Robinson owned most of the land surrounding the property, which was later acquired by the Catholic Diocese of Monterey in 1910 from Robinson's heirs. In 1943, the property was deeded by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey-Fresno to the United States. The building that stands at 600 El Estero Street today was built by the Quartermaster Corps and was one of the first to be constructed under the authority of the Lanham Act and other Federal Works Administration laws. It was turned over to the Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities and was operated as a United Services Organization (USO) facility for soldiers serving during World War II.

Cultural Resources Overview

The Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property (0.7 acre) has resources associated with the Spanish settlement period and the World War II era. Building 950, the YMCA, was determined eligible for NRHP listing in 1993 through consensus with the California SHPO. The YMCA building was formerly the USO building. The building is significant under Criterion A for its role as one of the first United Service Organization (USO) sites constructed on the West Coast. An archaeological site for the Spanish Royal Presidio (CA-MNT-271H) has also been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and extends into the boundary of the YMCA/Army leased property. An exposed portion of the eastern defensive wall of the presidio is at the southwest corner of the parcel. The Spanish Royal Presidio site also includes one building, the Royal Presidio Chapel (or Cathedral of San Carlos Borroméo), which is listed in the NRHP, is a designated NHL, and a California Historical Landmark (No. 105); however, this Cathedral is still owned and operated by the Catholic Church. The Cathedral can be seen in close proximity to Army property in Figure 18 behind the exposed portion of the original presidio's eastern defensive wall located on Army property.

Figure 18. Exposed Eastern Defensive Wall of Spanish Royal Presidio on Army Leased Land.



The Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property has been included in multiple cultural resource studies (See Appendix H). Human remains were found at the property near the exposed eastern defensive wall in 2014, and the Army was not notified initially of the discovery. The discovery was responded to by City of Monterey Police on April 12 and the County Coroner advised reburial of the remains near the wall on April 17. The City of Monterey Historian was notified about the discovery and determined the land was U.S. Army property and notified the Army on April 28. The Monterey Police prepared an incident report (case number YG1401918 per detective Mike Bruno). The property has been subject to a Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC and no known sacred sites and/or TCPs that may be part of a larger cultural landscape are present.

Issues and Concerns

An MOU applies to Building 950, the YMCA (1985 Memorandum of Understanding Between the Commander, 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord and the National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association). In 1947, the US Army gained possession, but not accountability, for the site through a custody agreement with the Bureau of Community Facilities. Fort Ord accepted accountability for the facility in 1954. In 1976, the USO, Inc. assigned the lease to the Monterey Peninsula USO Council, which became the Armed Services YMCA. The lease was renewed in 1977 for five years with the National Board of YMCA named as the grantee, and it was further renewed in 1982 for another 55 years to expire in 2037(2014-2019 ICRMP).

The MOU established procedures to designate responsibilities of each party for the completion of exterior repairs to the leased building and premises located at 600 El Estero Street in the City of Monterey. Specifically, the MOU designates the YMCA to submit all project plans, specifications,

and costs for review and approval at least 60 days prior to the initiation of any project (MOU 1985, see appendix B).

A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California NAHC in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for Monterey County installations is included in Chapter 4. The file search results were positive and identified the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as having sacred lands of interest in Monterey County; however, these tribes are not federally recognized.

3.6.2 Joe Lloyd Way Property

The Joe Lloyd Way Property is located 0.53 miles northeast of the OMC (Figure 11). The property is within the former boundaries of Fort Ord. The Joe Lloyd Way Property is located in the City of Seaside and is a discontinuous sub-installation or facility managed by the USAG-Presidio within Monterey County (see Appendix H, Table H-3). The property is currently used for motor vehicle storage.

Cultural Resources Overview

The Joe Lloyd Way sub-installation is located 0.53 miles northeast of the northern boundary of the OMC in the city of Seaside, CA. The architectural resources within the property are mainly modern buildings that date to the 1970s and 1980s. One archaeological study has been completed and no known sites were identified (Doane and Breschini 2010). No known burials or cemeteries are within the property. A Sacred Lands File Search by the NAHC has been completed and no known sacred sites or TCPs were identified within the property.

Issues and Concerns

A Sacred Lands File search and Tribal points of contact request was submitted to the California NAHC in July 2021. The Tribal points of contact for Monterey County installations is included in Chapter 4. The file search results were positive and identified the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as having sacred lands of interest in Monterey County; however, these tribes are not federally recognized.

The Joe Lloyd Way sub-installation is within an area identified as subject to a munitions response remedy selected for the Parker Flats Munitions Response Area (MRA) at OMC. According to a 2010 memorandum, subsurface removal of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) was not conducted in paved portions of the Joe Lloyd Way industrial site. The 2010 memorandum includes land use controls for excavation and ground disturbance at the Joe Lloyd Way site and is provided in Appendix H.

3.6.3 Naval Postgraduate School

The Naval Postgraduate School is on the grounds of the former Hotel Del Monte in Monterey. The Hotel Del Monte was established in 1880 and was one of America's finest luxury resort hotels prior to World War II. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1887 and again in 1924, and after the second fire was rebuilt in 1926 in the Spanish Mediterranean Revival architectural style. The main hotel block was surrounded by landscaped grounds with vacation cottages spread throughout the property. With the hotel's popularity waning and the onset of World War II, the U.S. Navy leased the property as a

pre-flight school. The Navy purchased the property in 1947 and in 1951 the Naval Postgraduate School relocated from Annapolis, Maryland to the former hotel grounds. Additional construction began immediately to meet the school's needs and Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill Architects was hired to design classroom and laboratory buildings in the International modern architectural style. Walter Netsch of SOM designed three buildings fronting a quadrangle and the buildings were constructed from 1951 to 1954. A fourth was added in 1968.

Cultural Resources Overview

The Naval Postgraduate School contains two NRHP-eligible historic districts, the Hotel Del Monte Historic District and the Naval Postgraduate Engineering School District. The Presidio manages four buildings under the RCI housing privatization agreement that contribute to the Hotel Del Monte Historic District, while the U.S. Navy retains ownership. The Presidio does not manage any land at the Naval Postgraduate School that contains any known archaeological sites. A summary of the four buildings is provided in Appendix H. The 2020 Program Comment for Inter-War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1919-1940) is applicable to these four buildings.

Issues and Concerns

Under the terms of the RCI housing privatization agreement, these buildings are to be maintained in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. The three housing units (Buildings 265, 267, and 269) managed by Presidio at the Naval Postgraduate School are listed in Exhibit J-2 of the agreement, but the garage is not listed. The 2020 Program Comment supersedes the RCI housing privatization agreement and these properties may be managed in accordance with the 2020 Program Comment.

3.7 USAG-Presidio Historic Housing Overview

USAG-Presidio manages the eighth largest inventory of historic housing units among Army installations. USAG-Presidio manages historic housing from four of the seven periods of Army housing between 1777 and 1975. These housing properties are managed through public private ventures where a private company constructs, renovates, and maintains the housing while the government retains ownership. From a cultural resource perspective, these historic housing properties are managed through various program alternatives to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA.

Figure 19. Overview of Historic Housing at U.S. Army Installations.

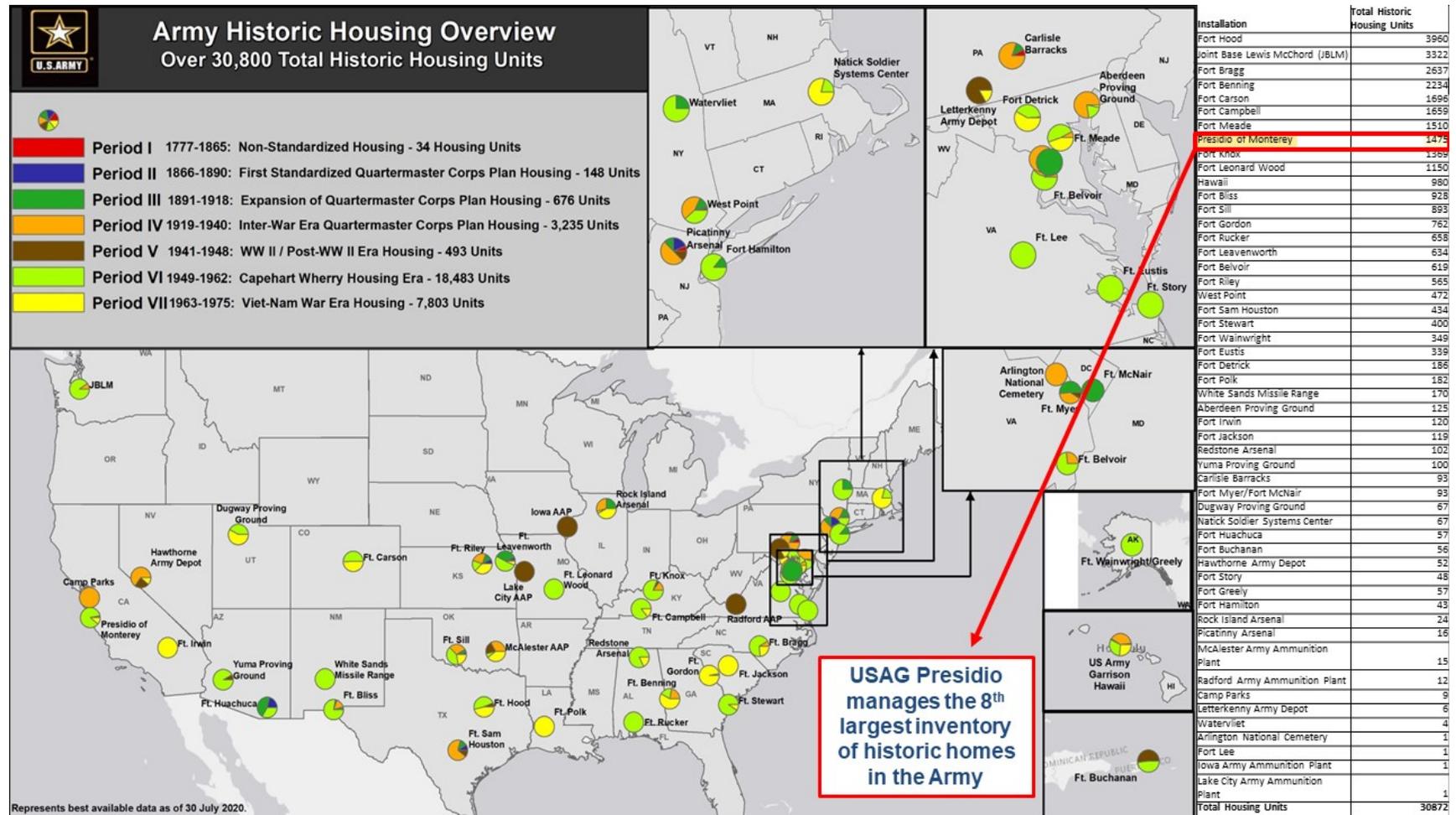


Figure 20. Period III (1891-1918) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.

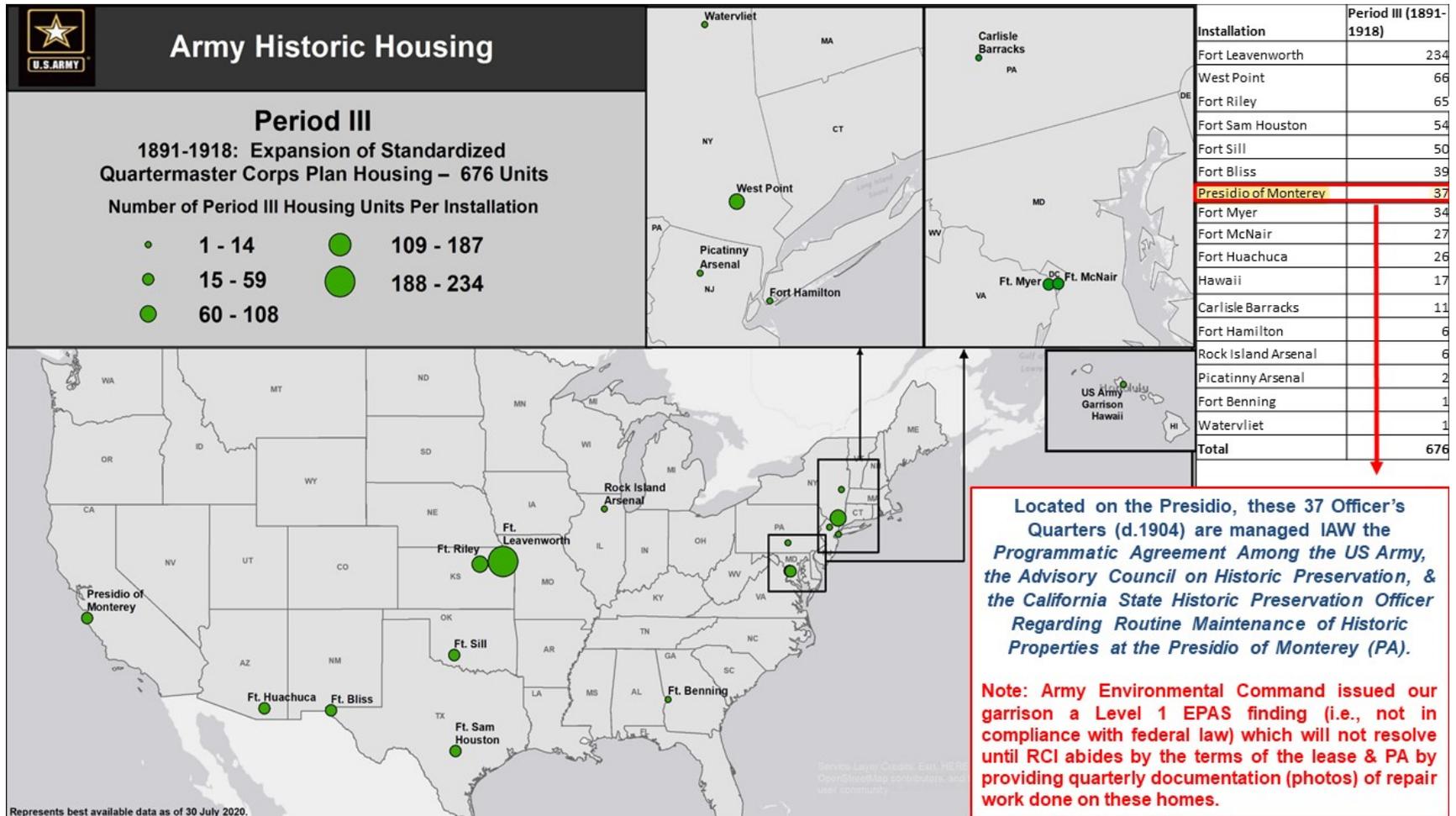


Figure 21. Period IV (1919-1940) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.

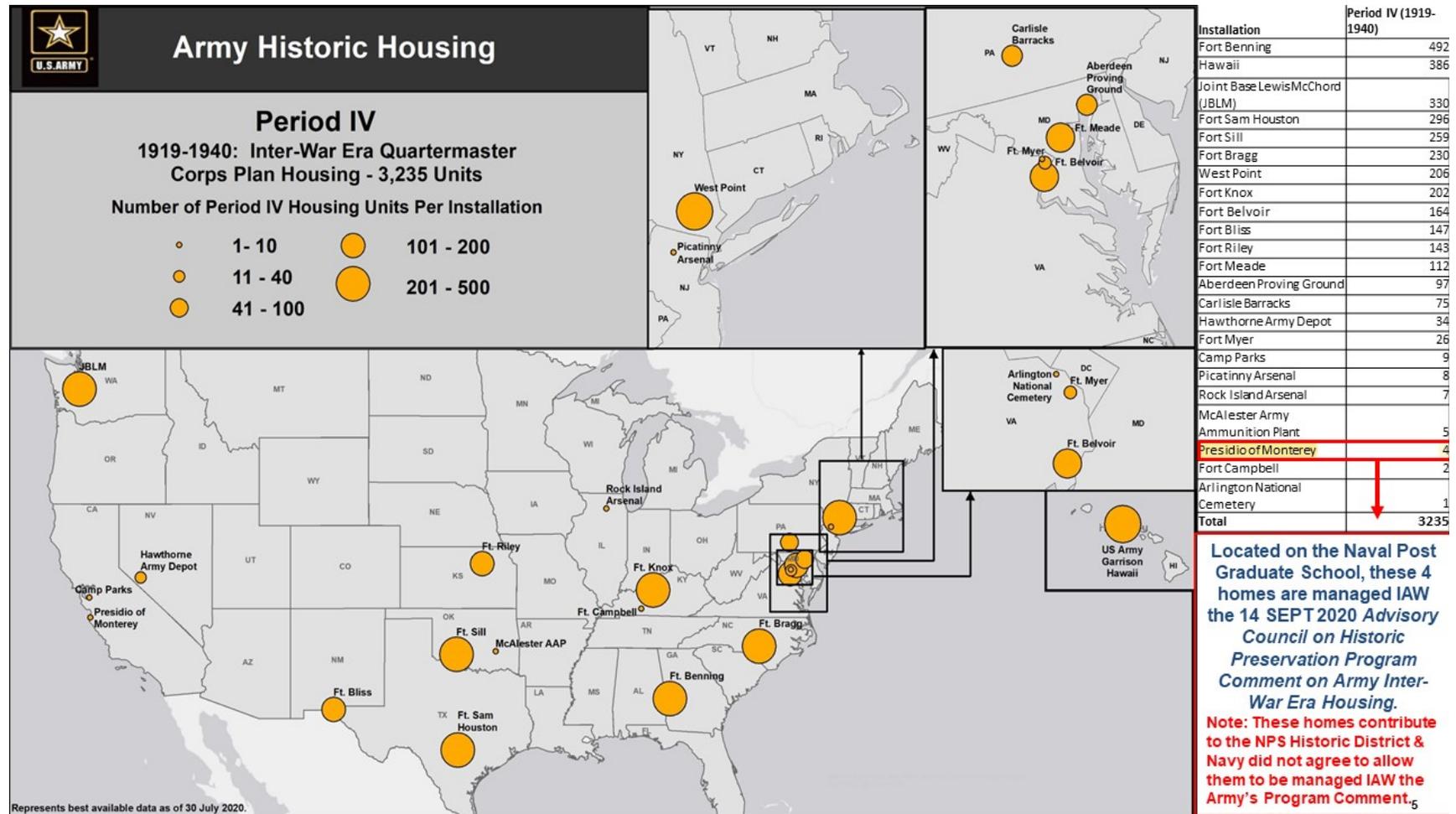


Figure 22. Period VI (1949-1962) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.

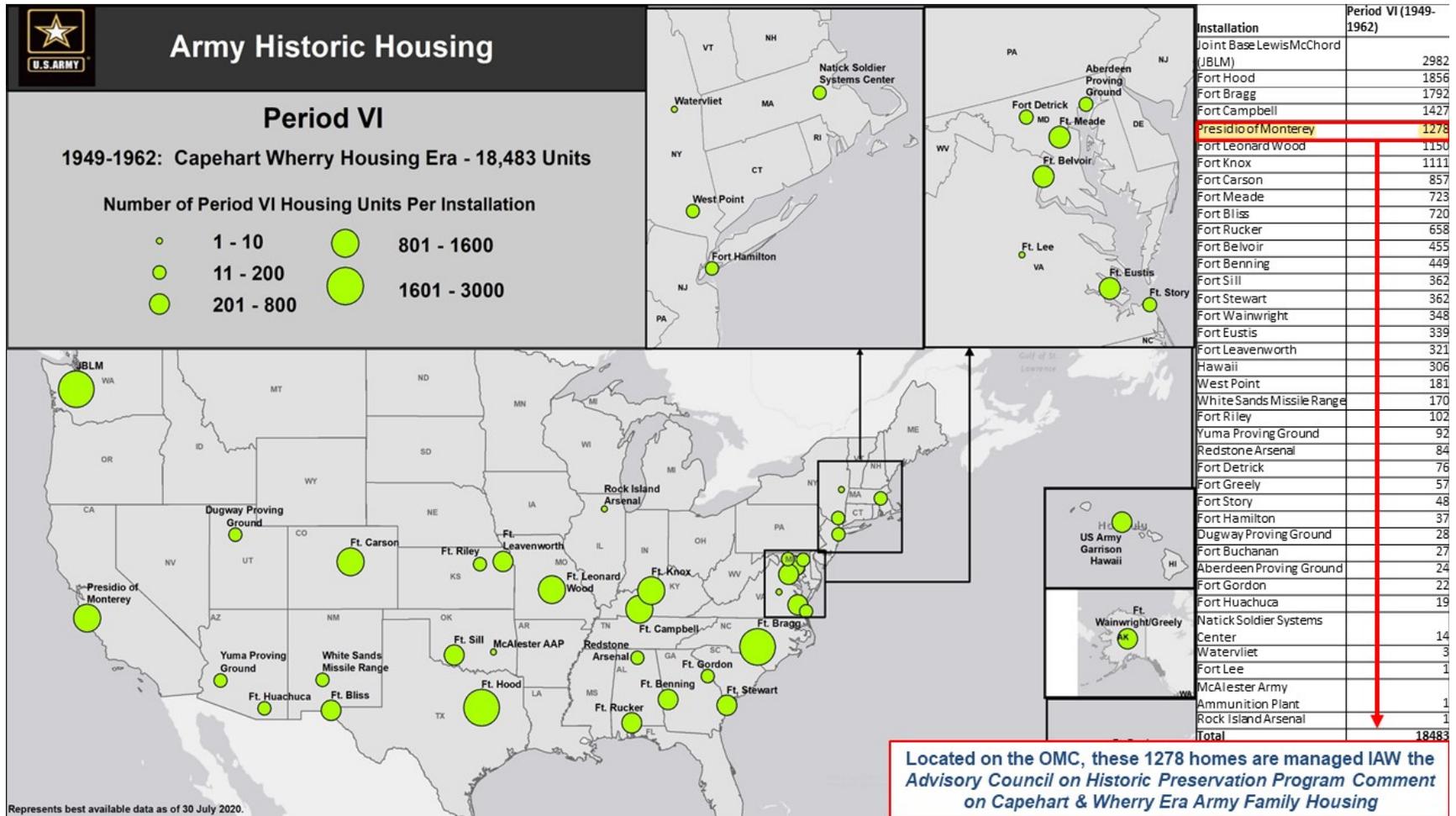
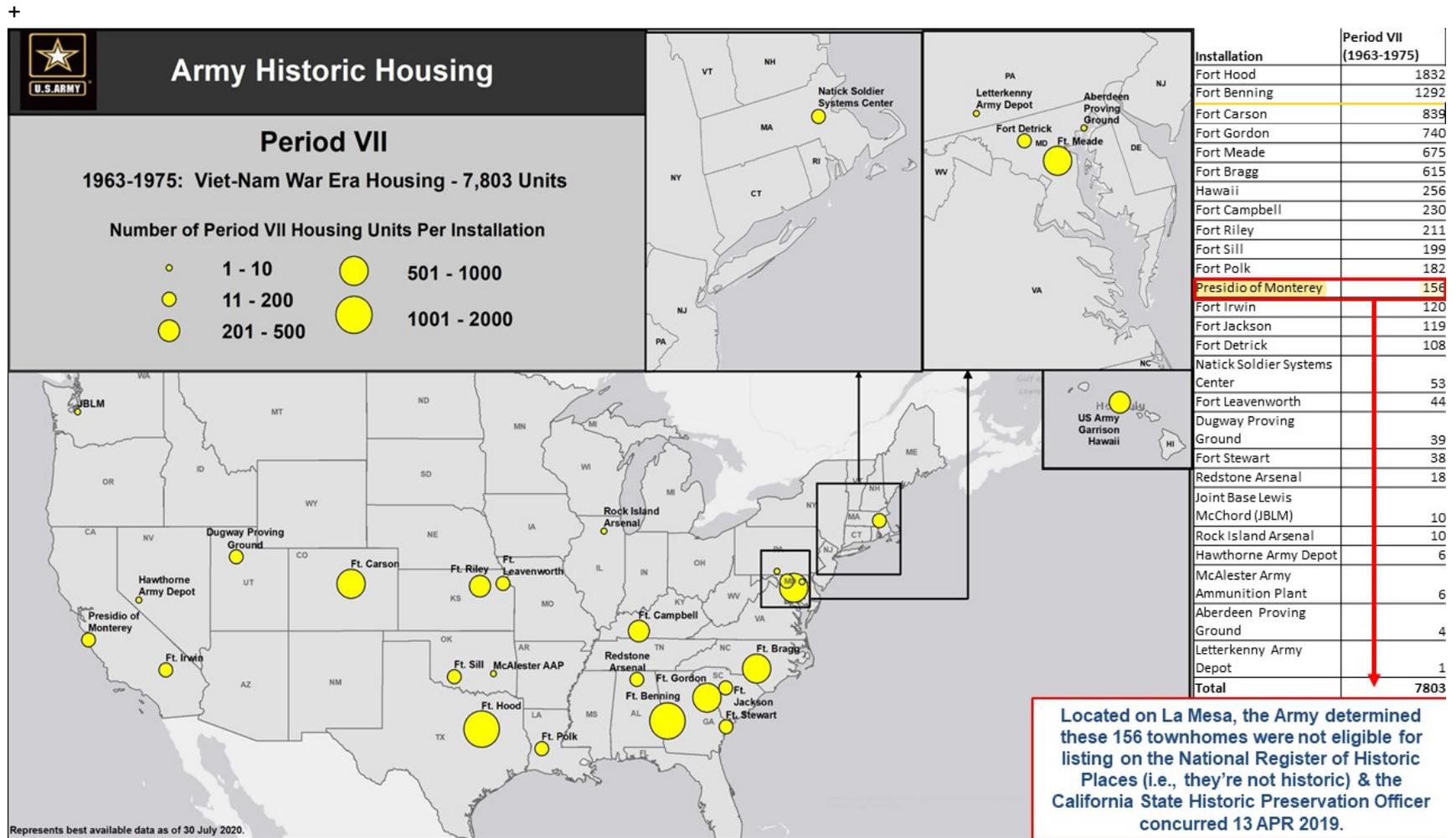


Figure 23. Period VII (1963-1975) Housing at U.S. Army Installations.



4 Tribal Consultation Program

Federally recognized American Indian tribes are sovereign nations with legal status established in the US Constitution, treaties, court decisions, and other legal instruments. Tribal consultation is triggered by trust responsibilities, treaty reserved rights, federal laws, DoD policies, and EOs. Consultation between federal agencies and tribes is a means to initiate and maintain government-to-government relationships. It is both necessary and appropriate that the GC or his designated representative be involved directly in tribal consultation. The GC is assisted by his/her designated Native American Liaison, resource staff, and the CRM. The GC is responsible for and is the appropriate person to consult with American Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis.

Organizationally, tribal consultation is a component of an installation's environmental program. At USAG-Presidio, it is one of the program duties of the CRM, who is the designated Native American Liaison. The CRM provides a resource/liaison function, ensuring that a tribal consultation program is integrated within the overall program functions and appropriately carried out.

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, the White House Memorandum of 04/29/1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments; the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy of 10/27/1999; AIRFA; NAGPRA; and DoDI 4710.02: Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized Native American tribes. In summary, the policies:

- Emphasize the importance of consulting regularly with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis;
- Require consultation to assess the effect of proposed actions that may significantly affect protected American Indian tribal resources, rights, and lands before decisions are made by the services;
- Enhance working relationships with Native American tribes, THPOs, and other potential stakeholders to identify cultural resources that are known to exist or may exist at USAG-Presidio managed installations and discontinuous properties.

The goal of consultation is to contact federally recognized tribes, as early as possible, regarding an army action, procedure, or activity (or proponent action requiring army approval) so that consultation meetings will be part of the early scoping period rather than a reaction to a particular action. Consultation should gather input regarding cultural resource management, identify concerns, and develop strategies to address concerns. This is achieved through an interactive dialogue with Native American tribal representatives. Positive results of tribal consultation include a relationship with tribal governments that support the DoD mission as well as best management practices for cultural and natural resources.

Establishing trust relationships will lead to a successful tribal consultation program. It leads to better understanding of each party's interests and concerns. This will streamline future project-based consultations and inadvertent discovery processes, simplifying the consultation process.

Table 7 lists federally recognized tribes associated with USAG-Presidio installations. Table 7 also includes tribes that are not federally recognized but identified by the California Native American

Heritage Commission (CA NAHC) as associated with USAG-Presidio installations and properties based on a 2021 Sacred Lands File search. The CA NAHC list of tribes changes often and should be updated annually.

It's important for the USAG-Presidio CRM to maintain awareness of the CA NAHC list of tribes because, as of July 2023, all other federally agencies and universities on the central California coast consult with CA NAHC listed tribes for the purpose of complying with the NHPA and NAGPRA. USAG-Presidio set a new precedent on the central California coast by consulting with federally recognized "aboriginal land tribes" identified in accordance with 43 CFR 10.11 under Section 5 of NAGPRA. Refer to Section 4.2 of this ICRMP for further information.

Table 7. Federally Recognized Tribes and Other Tribes Associated with USAG-Presidio According to the California Native American Heritage Commission

Tribes	USAG-Presidio Installations/Properties
<p>FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES: Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria (Tachi Yokut) Table Mountain Rancheria Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria</p> <p>CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION LISTED TRIBES: Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe Costanoan-Rumsen Carmel Tribe Esselen Tribe of Monterey County Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (<u>CRM Consults this tribe in accordance with the 2020 & 2023 NAGPRA POAs and the 2017 Reburial Agreement</u>) Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band Xolon-Salinan Tribe Kakoon Ta Ruk Band of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians of the Big Sur Rancheria Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone</p>	<p>-Presidio of Monterey</p> <p>-Monterey Recreation Site/ 600 El Estero Street Property</p> <p>-OMC</p> <p>-Joe Lloyd Way Property</p> <p>-La Mesa Village</p> <p>-Naval Postgraduate School</p>
<p>FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians</p> <hr/> <p>CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION LISTED TRIBES: Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties Xolon-Salinan Tribe yak tityu tityu ya tilhini - Northern Chumash Tribe</p>	<p>-UPE Camp Roberts</p>
<p>continued on next page</p>	

Table 7 continued.	
Tribe	USAG-Presidio Installations/Properties
<p>FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES: Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians California Valley Miwok Tribe Lone Band of Miwok Indians Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation Wilton Rancheria</p> <p>CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION LISTED TRIBES: Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area North Valley Yokuts Tribe Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band The Confederated Villages of Lisjan</p>	<p>-Sharpe Army Depot</p>

Figure 24. Federally Recognized Tribes Identified as Aboriginal Land Tribes (highlighted yellow) Associated with the Presidio Installation (not UPE or Sharpe)

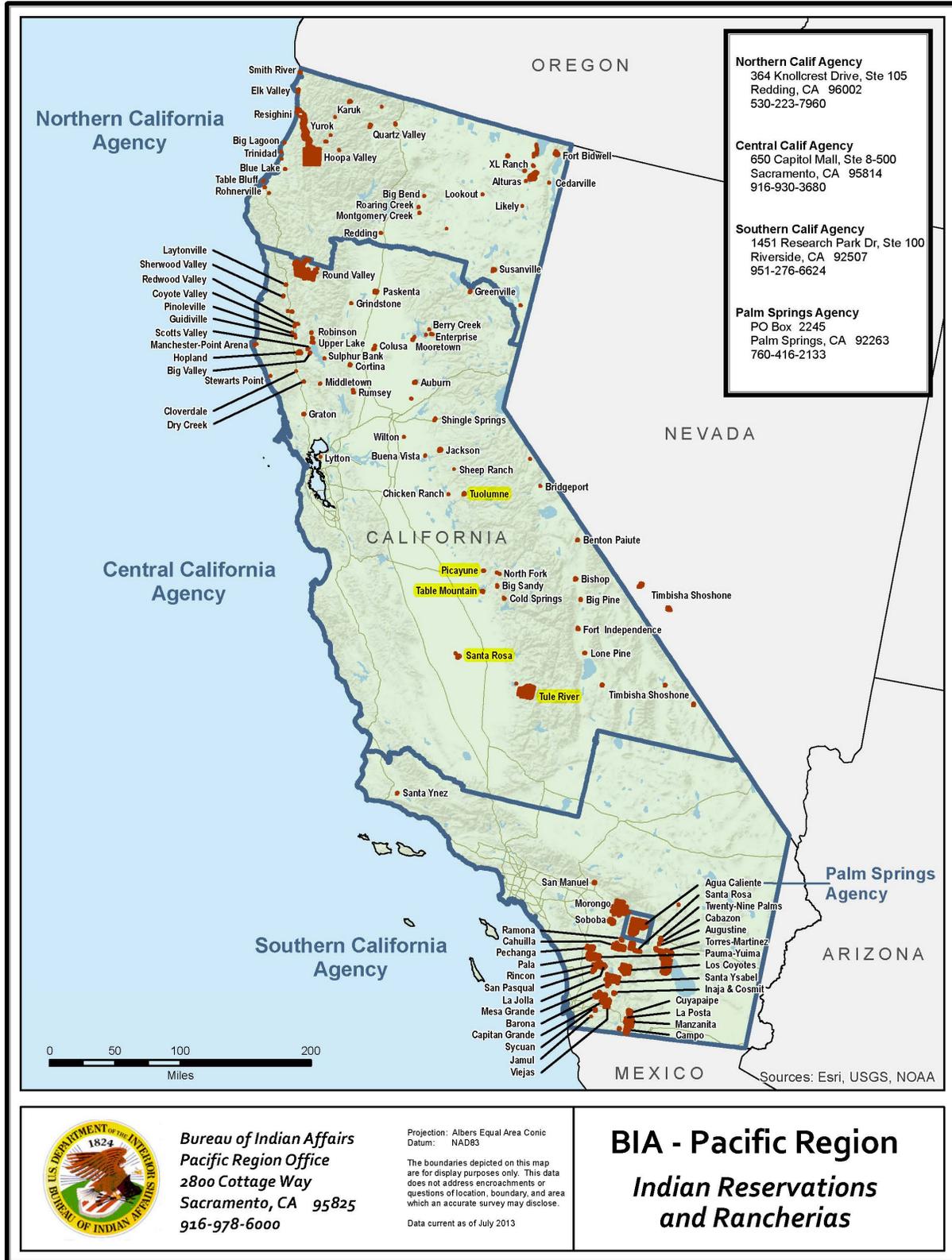


Figure 25. Map of Unratified Treaties from Royce 1896-1897 (USACE 2015).



4.1 Goals

The USAG-Presidio must consult with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis as required by law in order to understand tribal interest in cultural and natural resources, and potential issues and concerns regarding proposed activities. Non-federally recognized tribal organizations are consulted as interested parties when applicable because they also have cultural

and traditional ties to lands managed by the USAG-Presidio per NEPA, AIRFA, NHPA 36 CFR 800, and NAGPRA (NAGPRA at Monterey County installations/properties when applicable).

Immediate goals for tribal consultation are as follows:

- Inform tribes of proposed projects that may affect USAG-Presidio lands and ask if they wish to consult regarding said projects.
- Consult with tribes about the level and type of interest they may have in USAG-Presidio and its resources such as sacred sites, TCPs, properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes, or any human remains or cultural items as defined by NAGPRA.
- Determine the nature of issues about which the tribe wishes to consult. These issues could include specific types of projects that they wish to review, access to certain resources, the need to visit sensitive resources or have future access to them.

Consultation with tribes is a component of compliance with the NHPA, including Sections 10 and 110. Section 106 of the NHPA is concerned with federal undertakings. AR 200-1 requires each Army installation to incorporate tribal consultation into the cultural resources program. Long-term goals for the tribal consultation program are as follows:

- All tribal concerns need to be heard and respectfully considered, with the understanding that interests of individual tribes will not all be the same.
- Given that concerns of different tribes may conflict with one another, it will be important to address those conflicts to the extent possible.
- USAG-Presidio should seek to be as proactive as possible in its consultation program. Consultation will identify potential issues well in advance of project planning, such that projects would have minimal impact to resources of concern to the tribes.
- Access to various locations may be requested by tribal members. USAG-Presidio should coordinate schedules between USAG-Presidio personnel and tribes to establish accessibility. Reasons to visit locations vary and may include plant gathering, to perform a ceremony, or other cultural and traditional rites.
- USAG-Presidio shall determine if a tribal consultation agreement is needed or would be beneficial. To date, the USAG-Presidio has a Reburial Agreement with federally recognized tribes and one non-federally recognized tribe (signed in October 2017). A comprehensive agreement is not a requirement for NAGPRA compliance but would be beneficial because it explicates a process for tribal consultation when American Indian human remains or cultural items are discovered. A comprehensive agreement (or a consultation protocol) may include or address additional issues.
- DoDI 4710.02 requires tribal consultation for the development of ICRMPs and Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs).
- Consultation with tribes is a component of compliance with the NHPA, including Sections 106 and 110. Section 106 of the NHPA is concerned with federal undertakings.

USAG-Presidio's long-term tribal consultation goals should elaborate on the following issues based on the results of the initial tribal consultation in June 2016 and October of 2017:

- Communicate regarding inadvertent discoveries.
- Ensure effective tribal consultation in resource management program and plans including finalization of the ICRMP, INRMP, and draft standard operating procedures (SOPs), and updates to them.
- Ensure effective tribal consultation in USAG-Presidio's managed lands and associated plans and actions, including NEPA and NHPA Section 106 compliance.
- Ensure periodic government-to-government consultation with American Indian tribes by the installation GC.
- If applicable, ensure an annual review of the tribal consultation plan by the installation GC.
- Identify resources/locations of interest or concern to involve Indian tribes and how those interests or concerns can be addressed.
- Build on the developed implemented process for inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, human remains, cultural items, or determine the adequacy of SOPs 2 and 4, and the ICRMP.
- Establish and maintain a relationship among the USAG-Presidio Commander, program personnel, CRM/Native American Liaison, and tribal officials and representatives. Such a relationship will be both beneficial in ensuring proactive and effective legal compliance and culturally rewarding.

4.2 Record of Past Consultation

NAGPRA

In 2013, a study was completed by the Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, St. Louis District Army Corps of Engineers, to assist the USAG-Presidio and other army installations in managing "Culturally Unidentifiable" Native American human remains in accordance with NAGPRA Section 3, Section 5, and the relatively new regulation 43 CFR 10.11 (USACE 2015). According to the study, the Presidio is the only installation managed by the USAG-Presidio with archaeological sites known to contain sensitive cultural materials, to include Native American human remains and funerary objects. It also states that no NAGPRA holdings are associated with the OMC, UPE, Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property, or Joe Lloyd Way Property.

The MCX study noted that no federally recognized tribe had been found to be culturally affiliated with the Presidio's NAGPRA collections; however, in accordance with 43 CFR 10.11 (published in 2010) regarding "Culturally Unidentifiable" NAGPRA holdings, five federally recognized tribes were determined to be Aboriginal Land Tribes associated with the Presidio based on an unratified treaty from May 1851 (Figure 25). These five tribes include: the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians of California (Yokut), Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (Yokut), Table Mountain Rancheria of California (Yokut), Toulumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of

California (Me-Wuk) and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California (Yokut) (Figure 24). This army determination utilizing an unratified treaty to establish Aboriginal Land Tribe status was formally approved in 2017 by HQDA G9, HQIMCOM and OAC OGC, who worked with Department of Interior attorneys and their National NAGPRA Program Manager for six months to ensure this determination was in accordance with the “Culturally Unidentifiable” process outlined in 43 CFR 10.11.

By letters dated June 3, 2015, the USAG-Presidio Garrison Commander Colonel Fellingner initiated formal NAGPRA consultation with tribes. The following tribes were invited to consult:

- Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California;
- Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California;
- Table Mountain Rancheria of California;
- Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California;
- Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California;
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (not identified as an aboriginal land tribe based on the 1851 unratified treaty);
- Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (not a federally recognized tribe).

By letter dated December 17, 2015, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians responded with a request to consult with the army. By letter dated January 21, 2016, the four Yokut tribes filed a joint repatriation claim and recommended that the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (a non-federally recognized tribe) is “culturally affiliated” with the Presidio. The Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians declined to participate in the repatriation process because they felt the Yokut tribes could care for the ancestral remains; however, they reserved the right to return to consultation if they believe that the remains are not being properly handled.

The USAG-Presidio’s first formal government-to-government tribal consultation meeting occurred February 26, 2016 (Figure 26). This meeting was hosted by the Presidio at the Weckerling Center, where the USAG-Presidio’s commander Colonel Paul Fellingner presided. Representatives from the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, Santa Rosa Indian Community, Table Mountain Rancheria and Tule River Rancheria attended, as well as the entire Elders Council of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and their attorney. The non-federally recognized Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation Chair and Board of Directors were invited to attend by the Tribes. Army’s G9 Deputy Federal Preservation Officer and Arlington National Cemetery’s Office of General Council (OGC) were also present, along with the Presidio DGC, SJA and DPW Director. This meeting was organized and facilitated by the CRM.

Figure 26. USAG-Presidio's first formal government-to-government Native American consultation held at the Weckerling Center on February 26, 2016.



In response to the consultation at USAG-Presidio, the Yokut Tribes (Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria; Table Mountain Rancheria; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation), by letter dated April 4, 2016, filed a joint repatriation claim with Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians for the transfer of control of ancestral remains and objects in accordance with NAGPRA Section 5. On April 20, 2016, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians also filed a joint repatriation claim with the four federally recognized Yokut Tribes and requested that the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation be included in the reburial ceremony. These letters are included in Appendix I, Figures I-1 and I-2.

The second formal government-to-government consultation meeting took place June 6, 2017 and was hosted by Table Mountain Rancheria (Figure 27). All tribes attending the first consultation were present except the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. The USAG-Presidio commander Colonel Lawrence Brown represented the army, along with HQDA Office of Army Cemeteries (OAC) Chief, OAC's OGC attorney and the Presidio CRM.

Figure 27. USAG-Presidio’s second formal government-to-government Native American consultation held at Table Mountain Rancheria on June 6, 2017.



As a result of these consultations, relationships were established and a Reburial Agreement was signed. In October of 2017, the USAG-Presidio GC, representatives of the four federally recognized Yokuts—the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, Table Mountain Rancheria, the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation--- and the non-federally recognized Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation signed the Reburial Agreement. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians chose not to sign the document. This agreement between the USAG-Presidio and tribes lists three agreements: 1) transfer of control of Native American remains (17 individuals) and 310 associated funerary objects to tribes (pursuant to NAGPRA terms and 43 CFR 10.11[d]); 2) a process for reburial within the Presidio Cemetery; and 3) a framework for access to, and use of the cemetery following reburial. Appendix B includes the Reburial Agreement. Table C-3, Appendix C includes an inventory of NAGPRA Section 5 collections recovered from archaeological sites within the Presidio.

On October 22, 2017, the collected remains of 17 Native Americans and 310 associated funerary items exhumed from lands managed by the Presidio between the years of 1910–1985 were reburied within the Presidio Cemetery. The reburial ceremony was organized by the USAG-Presidio CRM per the terms of the Reburial Agreement, which allowed for the non-federally recognized Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation to take the lead role in ceremonial procedures, including ritual preparation of the remains and cemetery grave site, procession to the cemetery, Native American Color Guard, prayer, songs and offerings. Tribal members from each of the five tribes attended and participated in the ceremony (Figure 28), including the Chairman of the Santa Rosa Indian Community (Ruben Barrios), the Spiritual Leader and Council Member of the Tule River Indian Tribe (Joseph Garfield) and the Chairwoman of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (Ms. Louise Miranda Ramirez).

Since this was the first time that HQDA OAC authorized the reburial of repatriated Native American remains in an army post cemetery, the OAC Executive Director was in attendance, accompanied by the OAC Chief, civilian staff and OGC attorney, along with Arlington National Cemetery soldiers in dress uniform. In addition to the Presidio GC, DGC, SJA and CRM, local political representatives included Monterey County Supervisors from District 1 (Luis Alejo), District 5 (Mary Adams), and the Mayor of Sand City (Mary Ann Carbone).

Due to the success of the army's repatriation and reburial process, the Cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove have also reserved burial plots in their City cemeteries for the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation to rebury Native American human remains inadvertently discovered during City undertakings.

Figure 28. Reburial ceremony at the Presidio Cemetery on October 22, 2017



The USAG-Presidio received a letter in September 2019 from the Central California Yokuts NAGPRA Coalition (Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and the Tejon Indian Tribe) in response to NAGPRA Section 3 notifications from the USAG-Presidio CRM regarding inadvertent discoveries of ancestral human remains and associated funerary objects (see letter in Appendix I, Figure I-3). The discoveries were made during the collection of sediment that had eroded onto a public sidewalk on Lighthouse Avenue. The tribes acknowledged the inadvertent discoveries under NAGPRA. They filed a joint repatriation claim and deferred to the non-federally recognized Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation for the planned treatment, care, and handling of human remains,

funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony associated with lands managed by the PUSAG-Presidio in Monterey County.

In addition to this letter, the Central California Yokuts NAGPRA Coalition requested that the Tejon Indian Tribe be included in consultation and acknowledged as an aboriginal land tribe. The letter also acknowledges the non-federally recognized Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation as the original occupants of the USAG-Presidio lands. Finally, the letter thanked the USAG-Presidio and dedicated staff for the respectful treatment of ancestral remains and for supporting the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation to ensure ancestors are reburied on Presidio grounds.

ICRMP Preparation

On January 24, 2022, the following federally recognized tribes were invited to review and comment on a draft version of this ICRMP: Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation and the Tuolumne Band of Me Wuk Indians. On January 25, 2022, the Cultural Resources Director of the Santa Rosa Indian Community submitted comments. On February 24, 2022, the Cultural Resources Director of the Table Mountain Rancheria asked that the Yokuts NAGPRA Coalition be invited to review and comment on the draft; thus the draft was submitted to the Coalition on the same day. On April 20, 2022, the CRM sent a follow up request for final comments on the draft ICRMP and on May 27, 2022, the Cultural Resources Director of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians submitted a response. All comments received from the Tribes have been incorporated into this ICRMP.

For the Record: 2013 CA NAHC Sacred Land File Searches for USAG-Presidio

In April and May 2013, requests were submitted to the CA NAHC for a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Presidio installation. Responses were received in May and July 2013 stating that no known Native American Sacred Lands had been identified within the Presidio boundary; however, the CA NAHC provided a list of Native American tribal representatives and potential stakeholders who may have knowledge of unreported resources or areas of concern within USAG-Presidio. This 2013 list includes individuals, families and tribal organizations, which differs from the 2021 CA NAHC list (Table 7) due to changes in CA state law. The 2013 list is included for CRM awareness.

The 2013 NAHC list for the Presidio, OMC, Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property, and Joe Lloyd Way Property included representatives from the non-federally recognized Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, the Costanoan-Rumsen Carmel Tribe, the Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan Indians, and the Ohlone/Costanoan - Esselen Nation. Two individuals, Jakki Kehl and Linda Yamane, and one family group, the Trina Marine Ruano Family, were also listed.

The 2013 NAHC list for UPE includes representatives from the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and the Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council. The list also includes the following non-federally recognized tribes: Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, the Northern Chumash Tribe, the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, the Salinan-Chumash Nation, the Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association, the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, the Salinan-Chumash Nation, and the Xolon Salinan Tribe. Seven individuals—Frank Arredondo, Randy Guzman-Folkes, Matthew Darian Goldman, Peggy Odom, Judith Bomar Grindstaff, Lei Lynn Odom, and Beverly Salazar Folkes—were also listed.

4.3 Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites

Nearly every community or group of people attribute value to a certain place or location. The significance of a place might be based on religious beliefs, an important event, or a defining tradition or activity. A location that invokes a collective feeling of emotional significance for a group of people might be termed a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). It's important to note that TCP's and sacred sites are afforded different protections under federal law. The terms can be confusing because certain resources encompass both a TCP and sacred site.

Patricia Parker and Thomas King introduced the term TCP in 1990 by with the publication of National Register Bulletin 38 to refer to places of traditional religious and cultural importance that are eligible for listing on the NRHP (Bulletin 38 was revised in 1992 and 1998). Archaeological sites are generally recommended for eligibility under Criterion D for their scientific information potential. TCPs generally qualify for eligibility under one of the other criteria, but are most frequently evaluated in terms of NRHP Criterion A, which applies to sites that express an “association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” In this usage, “history” may include traditional oral history as well as recorded history. Criterion A often applies to ethnohistorical events and associated cultural practices. (Parker and King 1998:12–15).

According to National Register Bulletin 38, the term “traditional” refers to “those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice” (Parker and King 1998:1). “Culture” refers to “the traditions, beliefs, practices, life ways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the people of the nation as a whole,” (Parker and King 1998:1).

The word, “property” suggests the importance of a place or object. According to Parker and King (1998), a site, building, district, structure, or object can constitute a property. Some cultural traditions relate to intangibles, such as real or mythological events or abstract beliefs that are important to a sense of cultural identity. Such intangible cultural elements may be associated with a property or capable of expression regardless of specific location. The NRHP does not recognize an intangible cultural element in and of itself as a resource but requires its manifestation in relation to a property with traditional cultural significance. The property's significance may be based entirely or in part on the intangible cultural element with which it is connected. These properties may be recorded as TCPs owing to the presence of the intangible component (Parker and King 1998).

A sacred site falls within the definition of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance. Per EO 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, a “sacred site” means any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location, on federal land, that is identified as such by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual. The individual is someone who is an appropriate authoritative representative of an Indian religion. Federal agencies have certain responsibilities, per EO 13007, to permit access to the sacred site, to the possible extent, and to avoid adversely affecting the sacred site. The NHPA specifies that certain kinds of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance (Native American sacred sites) can be eligible for the NRHP, and that federal agencies have to consult with Native American groups that may value such sites [54 USC 302706)].

According to the Draft 2018 USAG-Presidio ICRMP, a formal study of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance on USAG-Presidio managed lands has not been made. Archaeological sites on USAG-Presidio lands may or may not meet the criteria for properties of

traditional religious and cultural importance but have the potential. Known archaeological sites on Presidio, UPE, and Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property may or may not meet the criteria for properties of traditional religious and cultural importance but have the potential. Per the current Chair of the non-federally recognized Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation, Ms. Louise Miranda Ramirez, the Lower Presidio Historic Park is a Sacred Site, especially since there is a known concentration of Native American burials and funerary objects in the area.

5 Implementation Objectives

This chapter identifies the roles and responsibilities to implement the ICRMP. The effectiveness of an ICRMP as a management tool depends on the ability of staff to implement the ICRMP at the program level. Coordination and communication among the GC, Directorate of Public Works staff, and the CRM are key to ensure the ICRMP is implemented at each installation and property.

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The following personnel are responsible to implement the ICRMP in support of the USAG-Presidio mission.

5.1.1 Garrison Commander

The USAG-Presidio Garrison Commander (GC) is ultimately responsible for cultural resources management and implementation of the ICRMP. General program management responsibilities per AR 200-1 are as follows:

- Approve ICRMPs, INRMPs, records of decision (ROD) and findings of no significant impact (FONSI) for NEPA actions and environmental compliance documents.
- Ensure development and approval of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Programmatic Agreements (PAs) and Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), Army Alternate Procedures (AAP), HPC plans, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) and Plans of Action (POA), Cooperative Agreements, and other compliance documents as needed.
- Appoint a qualified government (that is, federal or state Army National Guard (ARNG)) employee as the installation cultural resources program manager (CRM).
- Serves as the:
 - Federal “Agency Official” in government-to-government consultations and meetings to establish relationships with federally recognized tribes per the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), NHPA, NAGPRA, Executive Orders 13007 and 13175, and the current Presidential Memorandum regarding government-to-government relations and tribal consultations (dated January 26, 2021). Initial formal government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes will occur only between the GC and the heads of tribal governments. The CRM and/or Native American Liaison is also involved and will take a lead role in communication and follow up procedures, as necessary.
 - “Agency Official,” as defined in 36 CFR Part 800 with responsibility for installation compliance with NHPA.
 - “Federal Land Manager,” as defined in 32 CFR Part 229 with responsibility for installation compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).
 - “Federal Agency Official,” as defined in 36 CFR Part 79 with management authority over archaeological collections and associated records.

- Establish a process to communicate and coordinate between the CRM, staff, tenants, project proponents, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource compliance.

5.1.2 Director of Public Works

The Director of Public Works (DPW) manages the Environmental Division (DPWE) at USAG-Presidio installations and is responsible for the infrastructure and environment including roads, buildings, landscape, environment (hazardous wastes, air/water quality), energy, and natural and cultural resources. The DPW is responsible for implementing the ICRMP and the INRMP across the garrison, including proponent actions other than DPW and/or the army.

The **Natural Resources Program** conserves and manages natural resources by implementing the USAG-Presidio Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). The plan addresses soils, waterways and wetlands, vegetation communities, threatened and endangered species, rare plants, migratory birds, and game and non-game species.

The **Cultural Resources Management Program** manages prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, Native American sacred sites and burial grounds, and architectural resources and historic districts in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, relevant Army Regulations and DOD Instructions. The cultural resources program maintains government-to-government relationships with at least 10 federally recognized tribes who have traditional and cultural ties to lands managed by the USAG-Presidio. In Monterey County, the program maintains relationships with the Alliance of Monterey Area Preservationists, the Old Monterey Foundation, the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation, and other interested parties. Through the ICRMP, the program manages cultural resources under its purview through good stewardship practices, and maintains compliance with federal preservation laws for anticipated activities within a five-year period.

5.1.3 Cultural Resources Manager

Implementation of the ICRMP is coordinated by the Cultural Resources Program Manager (CRM). The CRM should meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61 in either Archaeology, Architecture, Architectural History, Historic Architecture, and/or History. These qualifications are cited directly from the regulation as follows:

Archaeology

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

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management;
2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and
3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have

at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

Architecture

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

Architectural History

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

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

Historic Architecture

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

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

History

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

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

An effective CRM should:

- Support the military mission by managing cultural resources in accordance with federal law thru review and documentation of all garrison or other proponent actions that are either federally funded, federally authorized, and/or federally permitted.
- Be familiar with and implement the regulatory environment, see Sections under 2.1 of this ICRMP:
 - Review proposed programs and projects to determine required compliance actions.
 - Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements, as necessary.
- Identify activities that could impact cultural resources.
- Maintain and update as necessary the inventory/database of archaeological and architectural resources at each installation and discontinuous sub-installations.
- Serves as the Native American Liaison and assists the GC with communication with tribes.
- Coordinates with USAG-Presidio personnel and distribute ICRMPs or necessary information per their roles and responsibilities.
- Coordinates and consults with outside entities including the SHPO, federally and non-federally recognized tribes, stakeholders, and local interest groups.
- Maintain records of conversations and/or correspondence with tribes and stakeholders.
- Campaign for cultural resource management up the chain-of-command.
- Be aware of the activities of other installation directorates and address potential impacts on cultural resources as a result of such activities.
- Coordinates management and preservation of archaeological collections under USAG-Presidio ownership in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

5.2 Cultural Resources Management Program

Integration of cultural resources compliance applies to management of all USAG-Presidio installations and properties. This can be a challenge due to the discontinuous nature or separated locations of USAG-Presidio's managed lands on top of a mix of mission-essential programs and projects at each installation and property. Most USAG-Presidio land use decisions are coordinated through the DPWE. Coordination with the cultural resources program is an important process in order to track federal undertakings, maintenance, and other daily operations at each USAG-Presidio installation and property. The CRM is responsible to review all land use decisions and to plan with the DPWE, internal USAG-Presidio personnel, regional stakeholders, federally recognized Native American governments, interested parties and the public.

Confidentiality

The CRM is required to ensure certain elements of information remains confidential. All hard copy and electronic records containing information regarding the location or content of archaeological resources on USAG-Presidio managed lands shall not be released to unqualified individuals or the general public and shall be marked as Controlled Unclassified Information. Information regarding location of archaeological sites may lead to vandalism, theft, or destruction to resources or to the

area where the resources are located. The GC, with assistance from the CRM, must ensure that all hard copy and electronic documents, reports, and maps that are prepared pursuant to this ICRMP do not contain locational or other sensitive data if they are to be released to the public.

Objectives

The primary program management objective of this ICRMP Update is to integrate the legal requirements for historic preservation compliance with the planning, construction, and other activities essential to the mission of each installation and property. This ICRMP also provides guidance for real property and land use decisions. Additional objectives include:

- To establish procedures for compliance with all federal laws and regulations governing the protection and preservation of cultural resources;
- To evaluate the significance and integrity of architectural and archaeological sites on USAG-Presidio managed lands, and to protect all sites that meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP;
- To give priority to the evaluation of archaeological sites and to develop site protective strategies that do not impede ongoing or projected mission-related activities;
- To implement program comments and alternatives to effectively manage historic properties;
- To conserve funds through the use of more efficient management techniques and mission-sensitive evaluation procedures for archaeological sites and other historic properties;
- To enforce federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archaeological sites and historic properties, including the casual collection of artifacts that may become exposed from erosion or mission related activities;
- To meet the curation standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.

Guidelines

The CRM will manage known cultural resources through identification, education, protection, and consultation at each installation and property. The following management activities should be implemented within the program:

- All federal undertakings must be coordinated with the USAG-Presidio CRM;
- At each installation and property, evaluate buildings and structures as they approach the 50 years old threshold;
- Continue to incorporate cultural resources management issues into annual awareness training sessions;
- Continue to maintain the character-defining features of contributing elements within historic districts as well as character-defining features of architecture and archaeological sites recommended or determined eligible for the NRHP;
- Buildings and structures (50 years or older) and archaeological sites that are unevaluated should be treated as NRHP-eligible resource until a determination is made;
- Efforts will be taken to avoid or minimize adverse effects on historic properties as specified under the NHPA and the ARPA.

- Program Comments and PAs applicable to buildings and structures at the Presidio and the OMC will be implemented;
- Consult with the SHPO, Native American tribes, and interested parties regarding undertakings that may affect cultural resources;
- Inadvertent disturbance of archaeological sites or inadvertent discoveries are reported to the CRM immediately;
- Review the ICRMP update information annually and revise every five years to ensure it contains accurate information for continued compliance with federal laws and regulations for cultural resources on USAG-Presidio's managed lands and resources.

5.3 Internal Coordination Procedures

The effectiveness of the ICRMP as a management tool largely depends on how procedures and policies are integrated into daily installation operations as well as long-term plans across all USAG-Presidio managed installations and properties. This ICRMP should be integrated with other plans, including the INRMP, installation Master Plans, and Facilities Operations and Maintenance Plans.

The installation Master Plan must reference the ICRMP for legal requirements for cultural resource compliance. It should provide sufficient legal and management background for awareness and to facilitate timely compliance with necessary regulatory requirements. Integration of the ICRMP into all USAG-Presidio's installations and properties regarding land and building management programs is essential to meet obligations set forth by federal laws and regulations to protect cultural resources located within USAG-Presidio installations.

Tracking and planning for future land use decisions, planned construction and activities, and daily operations and maintenance is necessary so that the environmental compliance process may be initiated on time to minimize possible disruption of mission essential activities. The intent of NHPA Section 106 review is to require federal agencies to take into account the potential effects of its actions on historic properties. Various construction activities, building maintenance, ground disturbance, landscaping, and road system improvements are just some of the activities that have the potential for adverse effects on historic properties. In addition, disposing of or acquiring property also has the potential for adverse effects on historic properties. Coordination of the NHPA Section 106 process with the NEPA review process ensures that USAG-Presidio construction activities meet compliance criteria associated with all undertakings as defined at 36 CFR Part 800.

Each installation and discontinuous property have unique staffing and procedures for activities, and a variety of routine maintenance and mission-related activities occur. The following list includes activities that may have impacts to cultural resources either through cumulative or repetitive impacts. Table 5-1 lists generic impact risks associated with impacts.

- Digging;
- Demolition;
- Pests and Rodents control;
- Landscaping;

- Modifications and Maintenance can damage historic buildings and structures, including renovations, additions, and repairs that are not consistent with the historic character;
- Deterioration can cause irreparable damage to historic building materials;
- Natural Disasters and Accidents;
- Land Transfers, Leases, and Easements of land to federal or non-federal agencies, or the granting of land use permits, leases, licenses, or right-of-way easements are a threat to cultural resources unless legal documents contain covenants providing protection;
- Loss of Historic Documents pertaining to historic properties can occur through deterioration or be lost unless inventoried and stored to prevent deterioration or permanent loss;
- Short Range Planning of programs and priorities and can lead to project proposals that adversely affect historic properties; and
- Downsizing/Inventory Reductions can create pressure to demolish historic properties.

Table 8. Potential impact risks to known cultural resource types at USAG-Presidio Installations and properties.

Installation / Property	Cultural Resource Types	Impact Risk
Presidio of Monterey	Eligible and Listed Historic Districts (Buildings, structures, Archaeological sites, objects)	High Impact Risk: most buildings and archaeological sites are contributing elements within two historic districts: Presidio of Monterey Historic District and El Castillo Historic District).
	Eligible and non-eligible Buildings	High Impact Risk; may or may not be contributing elements to historic districts or buildings.
	Eligible and unevaluated Archaeological Sites	High Impact Risk: eligible archaeological sites contained burials and funerary objects; unanticipated archaeological sites is probable.
	Contributing and non-contributing Objects (flagpoles, gates)	Moderate Impact Risk: objects may or may not be contributing elements to historic districts or buildings.
	Native American human remains and funerary objects	High Impact Risk: area of known burials with potential for inadvertent discovery.
Ord Military Community	Capehart-Wherry Era historic housing and structures	Low Impact Risk: Program Alternatives for applicable buildings.
La Mesa Village	Not Eligible buildings and structures, unevaluated buildings and structures, Capehart-Wherry Era housing and structures	Low Impact Risk: most buildings have been evaluated and applicable buildings fall under a Program Alternative.
UPE	Not Eligible Archaeological Sites	Low Impact Risk: site has been surveyed entirely and no eligible archaeological sites.
	Not Eligible buildings and structures 50 years or older	Low Impact Risk: all buildings on property evaluated as Not Eligible.
Sharpe	Buildings and structures 50 years or older	Low Impact Risk: some buildings are not evaluated for NRHP.

Installation / Property	Cultural Resource Types	Impact Risk
Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property	Historic Property (Bldg 950) and acreage is within the archaeological site boundary of an eligible property.	High Impact Risk: eligible historic building and archaeological site; potential for unanticipated archaeological discovery is high.
	Native American human remains and funerary objects	High Impact Risk: area of known burials with potential for inadvertent discovery.
Joe Lloyd Way Property	No eligible buildings and structures over 50 years of age	Low Impact Risk; some buildings will reach 50 years of age in 2027.
Naval Postgraduate School	Buildings contributing to an Eligible District	Low Impact Risk; housing managed under 2020 Program Comment for Interwar Era Housing

6 Goals and Objectives

A primary goal of the CRM is to implement the ICRMP, per DODI 4715.16. The ICRMP is a management tool to enable integration of the legal requirements for historic preservation compliance with the planning, construction, daily operations, and other activities essential to the mission at each USAG-Presidio installation and property. Cultural Resource Program goals:

- To establish procedures for compliance with all federal laws and regulations governing the protection and preservation of cultural resources.
- To evaluate the significance and integrity of architectural and archaeological sites on USAG-Presidio managed lands, and to protect all sites that meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP.
- To implement program comments and alternatives to effectively manage historic properties.
- To conserve funds through the use of more efficient management techniques and mission-sensitive evaluation procedures for archaeological sites and other historic properties.
- To enforce federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archaeological sites and historic properties, including the casual collection of artifacts that may become exposed from erosion or mission related activities.
- To meet the curation standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.

6.1 Planning Objectives

The CRM will manage cultural resources through regulatory compliance, education, protection, and consultation at each installation and property. General management activities that should be implemented within the program:

- All federal undertakings must be coordinated with the USAG-Presidio CRM;
- At each installation and property, evaluate buildings and structures as they become 45 to 50 years old;
- Buildings and structures (45 years or older), and archaeological sites that are unevaluated should be treated as an eligible resource until a NRHP determination is made;
- Update as necessary the Installation-wide GIS and historic property database. Accurate records should indicate if buildings and structures (45 years old or older) have or have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP, and if so, the eligibility determination. This information is updated in the NRHP Historic Status code in GFEBS and RPLANS;
- Continue to incorporate cultural resources management issues into annual awareness training sessions;
- Continue to maintain the character-defining features of contributing elements within historic districts as well as character-defining features of architecture and archaeological sites recommended or determined eligible for the NRHP;
- Efforts will be taken to avoid adverse effects on all historic properties as specified under the NHPA and the ARPA;

- Program Comments and PAs are applicable to many eligible historic buildings and structures at the Presidio and the OMC;
- Proactively consult with the SHPO and with Native American tribes regarding undertakings that may affect cultural resources;
- Inadvertent disturbance of archaeological sites or inadvertent discoveries are reported to the CRM immediately;
- Review the ICRMP and revise as necessary every five years to update information on installations and properties to ensure continued compliance with federal laws and regulations for cultural resources on USAG-Presidio’s managed lands and resources.

Table 8.1 includes more specific actions required for the CRM to effectively manage USAG-Presidio’s cultural resources.

Table 8.1 Current actions for USAG-Presidio Cultural Resource Management

Installation/ Property	Action	Building or Location	Regulatory Require- ment	Status
Presidio of Monterey	Update Presidio’s GIS and Historic Properties Data File (GFEBS) regarding Updates to the Presidio Historic District contributing and noncontributing elements	102, 109, 152, 228, 271, 305, 313, 315, 318, 321, 328, 334, 350, 352 620, 622, 624, 627, 629, 630, 631-637	NHPA	In 2021, CRM provided correct historic status codes to Master Planning (MP) for input into GFEBS (see appendices for codes). JAN 12, 2023, CRM re-submitted GFEBS historic status codes to MP and Business Operations & Integration and provided review comments to correct maps of historic buildings.
	Verify buildings to be removed from historic district (per DoD Safe Note); or if demolished	105, 118/119 (demolished), 121, 141, 204, 205, 206, 207, 230, 233, 279, 281, 282, 283, 304, 305, 313, 337, 436, 324, 325, 339, 340, 343, 454, 517, 518	NHPA	As of July 18, 2023, CRM is not sure what this DoD Safe Note is referring to, so leaving this note in the table for further investigation.
Ord Military Community (OMC)		4385	NHPA	As of July 18, 2023, USACE determined this building was not eligible for listing; however, the report has not been finalized. Once complete, CRM will submit to CA SHPO under NHPA 110.
				Note: Historic Status Code ELPA for the 646 remaining “homes” that fall under the <i>Advisory Council on Historic Preservations (ACHP)</i>

Installation/ Property	Action	Building or Location	Regulatory Require- ment	Status
				<i>Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)</i>
La Mesa Village (LMV)	Demolition of 156 townhomes	La Mesa	NHPA Section 106	<p>LA MESA: 258 Total Homes</p> <p>1) Historic Status Code DNE for the 156 Townhomes [c. 1965] that were evaluated under NHPA Section 106 in support of the “RCI Outyear Development Plan” and were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP with SHPO concurrence. Per ASA IE&E FPO Dr. Guldenzopf, these townhomes will not be included in the ASA IE&E Vietnam War Era data calls.</p> <p>1) Historic Status Code ELPA for the remaining 102 “homes” that fall under the <i>ACHP Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)</i></p>
US Army Signal Activity, Presidio of Monterey Enclave (UPE)	Multiple Construction Projects	NSR-CR-1 (potentially eligible military training site)	NHPA Section 106	CA SHPO concurred that NSR-CR-1 (military training area) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Sharpe Army Depot				As of July 2023, there are no historic properties; however, some buildings will reach 50-years of age in the coming years.

Installation/ Property	Action	Building or Location	Regulatory Require- ment	Status
Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property	Suggest protecting the archaeological site from vandalism and/or disturbance from homeless encampments	Behind the building		As of July 18, 2023, the site remains vegetated and the temporary roof installed in the 1970's by volunteers remains in place. The CRM had been clearing the vegetation on the site with volunteers; however, this practice unintentionally created an attractive shelter for the homeless. Suggest possibly covering the site with fill material to protect it from disturbance.
Joe Lloyd Way Property	None - cultural resources within the property are mainly modern buildings that date to the 1970s and 1980s.	n/a	n/a	Some buildings will reach 50- years of age in the coming years.
Naval Postgraduate School				Note: Historic Status Code ELPA for the 4 RCI privatized facilities [3 homes; 1 garage] that fall under the <i>ACHP Program Comment for Army Inter-War Era Historic Housing (1919-1940)</i>
Presidio Installation Curation	Develop Curation Agreements with California DPR Statewide Museum Collections Center	n/a	CFR Curation	As of July 18, 2023, CRM is continuing coordination with the museum to develop an MOA or "loan" arrangement (if applicable) as per State Parks processes. Note: Army has never paid a curation fee for these materials which have been curated by state parks since 1967.
	Annual Inspections of San Diego Archaeological Center Collection		AR 200-1	As of July 18, 2023, CRM is continuing coordination with the center to develop an MOA or contract w/MOA language depending on Government Purchase Card rules, since curation fees are paid via GPC.

6.2 5-year Project Planning

Table 9. 5-year Project Plans

Installation/ Property	Proposed Project & Time Frame	Building or Location	Compliance
Presidio	*Renovate 620, 624 & gardens (unknown) *LPHP Slope Stabilization (FY25) *Renovate 619, 621, 623 (unknown) *ACP/Gate Enhancement (unknown) *Road Widening (unknown) *Expand B344 by 5000 sq ft (unknown) *Renovate B228 for MI fitness (in process) *Renovate Privatized Lodging (unknown) *Demo Russian Village (unknown)	*620, 624, cultural gardens *CA-MNT-101/H *B619, 621, 623 *All Gates *Presidio Historic District *Presidio Historic District *B228 *B366, 367 *B631-637	NHPA, NAGPRA, NEPA
OMC	*Demo Capehart-Wherry Homes (current) *OMC Outfall Repair (FY23-25?) *Construct RV Park (unknown)	*Demo, new construction, utilities, infrastructure *OMC & State Parks *Commissary Parking Lot	NHPA, NEPA
LMV	*Area Development Plan (in process)	*Demo 156 Vietnam Era Townhomes	NHPA, NEPA
UPE	*Naval Research Lab Expansion (in process)	* Install 3 antennae, bldgs., utilities, roads, infrastructure	NHPA, NEPA
Sharpe	*Transfer out of federal ownership (in process)	*Entire parcel	NHPA, NEPA, CERCLA
Monterey Recreation Site / 600 El Estero Street Property	*Repair gymnasium floors (unknown)	*Gym	NHPA, NEPA
Joe Lloyd Way Property	*Lease a building to RCI (in process)	*???	NHPA, NEPA
Naval Postgraduate School	n/a	n/a	n/a



7 Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are designed to guide USAG-Presidio personnel in addressing common situations and actions involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist the USAG-Presidio in complying with applicable federal and state laws, army regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management.

The CRM is responsible for the oversight of activities that affect cultural resources on USAG-Presidio lands, as well as USAG-Presidio or proponent activities that have the potential to affect cultural resources. Contact information for the USAG-Presidio CRM is as follows:

Cultural Resources Program Manager
United States Army Garrison, Presidio of Monterey
Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division
4463 Gigling Road, Seaside, CA 93955
(831) 242-7926 office; (831) 242-7019 fax

Regular cultural resources awareness training for non-environmental personnel is a requirement of the CRM. Such training is critical to ensure (1) successful cultural resources management at USAG-Presidio managed installations and facilities, (2) compliance with environmental laws and policies, and (3) the protection of cultural resources. Training may include a review of SOPs, an introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identifying prehistoric and historic period cultural resources.

The following SOPs are in this chapter:

- SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings, Structures, or Objects
- SOP No. 2: Ground Disturbing Activities *NOT* Associated with a Building, Structure, or Object
- SOP No. 3: Archaeological Monitoring During Ground Disturbing Activities
- SOP No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials or Paleontological Resources
- SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains
- SOP No. 6: Closure, Replacement, Demolition, Transfer, or Lease of a Property
- SOP No. 7: Emergency Operations
- SOP No. 8: Cemetery Maintenance

Table 10. Timing of SOPs.

SOP	Time Requirements
SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings, Structures, or Objects	*For exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of two weeks and maximum of one month. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of four months.
SOP No. 2: Ground Disturbing Activities <i>NOT</i> Associated with a Building, Structure, or Object	*For exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of two weeks and maximum of one month. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of four months.
SOP No. 3: Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Disturbing Activities	Concurrent with and for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.
SOP No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials or Paleontological Resources	Notify the CRM immediately if cultural materials or paleontological resources are uncovered or exposed. Minimum 30-day work stop in vicinity of inadvertently discovered Native American burial items.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	Notify law enforcement, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command, and the CRM immediately if human remains are uncovered or exposed. Minimum 30-day work stop in vicinity of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains.
SOP No. 5: Closure, Replacement, Demolition, Transfer, or Lease of a Property	Anticipate a minimum of 6 months for historic resources.
SOP No. 6: Emergency Operations	A minimum of 7 days.
SOP No. 7: Cemetery Maintenance	*For exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of two weeks and maximum of one month. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of four months.
*Under a Programmatic Agreement (PA 1993) for the USAG Presidio of Monterey, a number of routine maintenance and repair activities were determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties and were identified as exempt from further NHPA Section 106 procedures or SHPO consultation; however, there is a requirement to document & photograph actions taken in accordance with the PA which are submitted in an annual report to the ACHP and SHPO. Those exemptions are outlined in Appendix B of the PA, which is included in Appendix B of this document.	

Standard Operating Procedure No. 1: Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings, Structures, or Objects

For buildings, structures, or objects, including those located within the Presidio of Monterey Historic District and/or the El Castillo Historic District (see the terms of the Programmatic Agreement [PA 1993] located in Appendix B).

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken regarding the maintenance and care of buildings, structures, or objects on USAG-Presidio installations and properties. For work **not** associated with a building, structure, or object, refer to SOP No. 2.

APPLICABLE PERSONNEL INCLUDE:

- Garrison Commander
- Director of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Engineering Division
 - Master Planning Division
 - Community Planner
 - Real Property Specialist
 - Engineering Technician (CADD/GIS)
 - Operations and Maintenance Division
 - Service Orders – Work Requests
 - Maintenance and Repair Branch
- Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC)
 - Contract Management Division
- Facility Managers
- Tenants under lease agreements with the USAG-Presidio
- Non-military personnel or contractors (including City of Monterey personnel or contractors) conducting maintenance or repairs to historic buildings or structures

All are referred to below as “manager.”

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) or archaeological resources take place.

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- National Park Service (NPS) Preservation Briefs
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)
- 1993 Presidio Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the ACHP, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- 2002 Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)
- 2006 Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)
- 2020 Program Comment on Interwar-Era Army Housing, Associated Buildings, Structures, and Landscape Features (1919-1940)
- Army Directive 2020-10 (Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing), dated August 25, 2020
- Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management
- Army Regulation Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)
- American Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions that trigger this SOP:

- Building maintenance and repair;
- Building or facility additions or modifications;
- Landscape and grounds replacement;
- Clearing and grubbing near foundations;
- Investigation, excavation, or removal of contaminated soils;
- Utility repair and replacement; and/or
- Other ground disturbing activities.

Specific actions that trigger this SOP:

- Window, roof, and siding repair or replacement;
- Exterior renovations (e.g., anti-terrorism modifications, access ramps, etc.);
- Interior modifications and/or renovations;
- Clearing and vegetation replacement;
- Road, trail, and curb clearing, repair, or replacement.

PROCEDURES:

The manager will do the following at the earliest possible point in planning any of the above proposed actions and prior to implementing proposed actions:

1. Consult the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed activity is either a historic property or has not been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Await the CRM's approval before proceeding with the proposed action.
2. The CRM will determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to impact cultural resources; if so, it is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106 process outlined in the PA and/or coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other stakeholders.
3. The CRM will advise the manager of any project modifications of treatment plans that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO and other stakeholders.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities, proponents must:

1. Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources;
2. The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM;
3. Refer to SOP No. 4 and 5 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

Standard Operating Procedure No. 2: Ground Disturbing Activities *NOT* Associated with a Building, Structure, or Object

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to surface or subsurface ground disturbing activities (e.g., utilities installation or repair, contaminated soils cleanup, landscape or vegetation alterations, etc.) **not** associated with a building, structure, or object. If the proposed action **is** related to a building, structure, or object, refer to SOP No. 1.

APPLICABLE PERSONNEL INCLUDE:

- Garrison Commander
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Engineering Division
 - Master Planning Division
 - Operations and Maintenance Division
- Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC)
 - Contract Management Division
- Facility Managers
- Tenants under lease agreements with the USAG-Presidio
- Non-military personnel or contractors (including City of Monterey personnel or contractors) conducting maintenance or repair activities

All are referred to below as “manager.”

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- Programmatic Agreement (PA 1993) (see Appendix B).
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and implementing regulations (32 CFR Part 229)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPA) and implementing regulations (43 CFR Part 10)
- The Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (<http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/>)
- National Park Service (NPS) Preservation Briefs (<http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm>)

- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements include the following:

- Investigation, excavation, or removal of contaminated soils;
- Underground utility construction, repair, or replacement;
- Other surface or subsurface ground disturbing activities;
- Landscape or grounds modifications;
- Clearing and grubbing or clearing and vegetation replacement;
- Road, trail, or curb clearing, construction, repair, or replacement.

PROCEDURE:

The manager will do the following at the earliest possible point in planning any of the above actions and prior to implementing those actions:

1. Coordinate with the CRM regarding any of the above actions. The CRM will determine if the proposed action is included in the list of exempt actions, list of non-exempt actions, or if further consultation is necessary.
2. Await the CRM's approval before proceeding with the proposed action.
3. Fulfill any conditions and/or implement any modifications to the proposed actions advised by the CRM.
4. Implement SOP No. 4 or 5 in the event that cultural materials or human remains are encountered as an inadvertent discovery.

Managers **must** coordinate with the CRM and must await further instructions or approval from the CRM before proceeding with project planning or implementation.

EXEMPTIONS:

Depending on the proposed action, the CRM may consider the following as exemptions:

- Utility Systems (not located within: the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, the Lower Presidio Historic Park [see Figure 3-3], and archaeological sites [consult CRM])
 - Emergency repairs of existing utility systems;
 - Repair or replacement of water, gas, storm, and sewer lines if it occurs within the original trench;
 - Installation of mechanical equipment that is not visible and/or will not require the installation of ductwork; and/or
 - Replacement, removal or upgrading of electrical wiring; replacement, removal, or upgrading of water and plumbing systems when historic features such as hand pumps are left in place (historic features will be retained).

- Surface or Subsurface Ground Disturbance (not located within: the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, the Lower Presidio Historic Park [see Figure 3-3], and archaeological sites [consult CRM])
 - Installation of utilities such as sewer, water, storm, electrical and gas lines where installation is restricted to areas previously disturbed by the installation of these utilities;
 - Tree removal when the trees are dead, diseased, or hazardous; and/or
 - Excavation for the repair or replacement of building footings for foundation work within two feet of existing footings, foundations, or retaining walls.
- Landscape Maintenance (not located within: the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, the Lower Presidio Historic Park [see Figure 3-3], and archaeological sites [consult CRM])
 - Removal of vines that are damaging building materials; and/or
 - Grass cutting, hedge trimming, or tree pruning (not including tree stump or root removal).

Standard Operating Procedure No. 3: Archaeological Monitoring and Reporting of Ground Disturbing Activities in Sensitive Areas

Proposed activities and associated ground disturbance may expose unknown subsurface cultural resources and/or affect known historic properties in an unanticipated manner; therefore, certain ground disturbing activities will be monitored by an archaeologist who meets the Professional Qualification Standards of 36 CFR Appendix A to Part 61(see section 5.1.3 “archaeology”).

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the process to identify projects requiring archaeological monitoring; the qualifications of the archaeologist; and, the procedures and reporting requirements for the archaeologist(s) monitoring certain project-related ground disturbing activities (e.g., utilities installation or repair, contaminated soils cleanup, grading, landscape or vegetation alterations, etc.).

APPLICABLE PERSONNEL INCLUDE:

- Garrison Commander
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Engineering Division
 - Master Planning Division
 - Operations and Maintenance Division
- Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC)
 - Contract Management Division
- Facility Managers
- Tenants under lease agreements with the USAG-Presidio
- Non-military personnel or contractors (including City of Monterey personnel or contractors) conducting maintenance or repair activities

All are referred to below as “manager.”

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- Programmatic Agreement (PA 1993) (see Appendix B).
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and implementing regulations (32 CFR Part 229)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and implementing regulations (43 CFR Part 10)

- Department of Interior, Professional Qualification Standards and implementing regulations (36 CFR Appendix A to Part 61)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements include the following:

- Investigation, excavation, or removal of contaminated soils;
- Underground utility construction, repair, or replacement, including emergency repairs;
- Other surface or subsurface ground disturbing activities (i.e., demolition, parking lot, etc...);
- Landscape or grounds modifications;
- Clearing, grading, grubbing or clearing and vegetation replacement;
- Road, trail, or curb clearing, construction, repair, or replacement.

PROCEDURE:

The manager will do the following at the earliest possible point in planning any of the above actions and prior to implementing those actions:

1. Coordinate with the CRM regarding any of the above actions. The CRM will determine if the proposed action is included in the list of exempt actions, list of non-exempt actions, if further consultation is necessary, or if archaeological monitoring and reporting is necessary.
2. Await the CRM's approval before proceeding with the proposed action.
3. Fulfill any conditions and/or implement any modifications to the proposed actions advised by the CRM, including contracting an archaeological monitor. Monterey County maintains a list of archaeologists that meet federal qualification requirements at:
<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/home/showdocument?id=72007>
4. Prior to contracting an archaeologist, provide the credentials of the archaeologist to the CRM (Laura Prishmont Quimby, [831.242.7926](tel:831.242.7926), laura.a.prishmontquimby.civ@army.mil) who will ensure they meet federal qualification requirements.
5. The archaeological monitor shall be on-site during ground disturbing activities in sensitive areas only, as determined by the CRM. All project-related ground disturbing activities may not require archaeological monitoring; hence, the manager shall coordinate with the CRM to determine where monitoring shall occur prior to contracting an archaeologist.
6. The manager will ensure the archaeologist is given the following the following instructions:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROTOCOLS:

Task 1- Monitoring

SOP-1: Photographs and notes of excavations will be taken to document the work completed. Unless an intact feature is discovered, isolated artifacts will be photographed and left in place. Cultural resources and soil stratigraphy (i.e., intact and disturbed contexts) will be noted, photographed and

located on construction maps. Photo documentation will be subject to Presidio protocols and authorization. The archeologist will provide monitoring updates to the CRM on a weekly basis by phone, e-mail or personal communication.

SOP-2: If cultural resources are discovered (i.e., beads, projectile points, bones, bottles, horseshoes, etc.), work shall be redirected 30-meters (100-feet) beyond the find until it can be evaluated by the archaeologist and the CRM. Inadvertent discoveries will require implementation of procedures set forth in the Presidio's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and Army Regulation (AR 200-1), which includes consultation procedures and planning requirements in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f; 36 CFR Part 800).

SOP-3: If an inadvertent discovery of human remains occurs, work shall cease within 30-meters (100 ft.) of the find and immediate notification must be made to the CRM and the Presidio Police Department. The Police and/or the Army's Criminal Investigation Command (CID) will preliminarily determine if the remains are from a recent crime scene (50 years old or less) and they will notify the County Coroner's Office. If the remains appear recent, a 100 ft. radius will be declared off limits to everyone and CID will assume control of the crime scene.

If the remains are not from a recent crime scene, the CRM will determine if the remains are associated with an archaeological site and/or if they appear to be of Native American descent and will immediately notify the garrison commander. An Inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony will require, at minimum, a 30-day work stop within 100-feet of the find and implementation of procedures set forth in the ICRMP and Army Regulation (AR 200-1), which includes consultation procedures and planning requirements in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC. 470f; 36 CFR Part 800) and Section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC. 3001 et seq.; 43 CFR 10). A NAGPRA Plan of Action or Comprehensive Agreement, signed by the garrison commander, will be required before work can proceed. No photographs shall be taken of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects.

Task 2 - Deliverable: Monitoring Report

After field work is complete, a monitoring report will be prepared to document resources encountered. The report will include, at minimum: a project description, project location maps, dates of monitoring, results (including negative findings if applicable), photo documentation, summary and conclusions. One unbound and one electronic copy of the monitoring report will be submitted to the Presidio Cultural Resource Manager within 30 days of project completion.

Standard Operating Procedure No. 4: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials or Paleontological Resources

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken in the event that cultural materials or paleontological resources are inadvertently discovered within USAG-Presidio managed lands. It is intended for all personnel.

APPLICABLE PERSONNEL INCLUDE:

- Garrison Commander
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Engineering Division
 - Operations and Maintenance Division
- Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)
 - USAG-Presidio Police Department
 - USAG-Presidio Fire Department
- Facility Managers
- Tenants under lease agreements with the USAG-Presidio
- Non-military personnel or contractors conducting activities within USAG-Presidio facilities

All are referred to below as “manager.”

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and implementing regulations (32 CFR Part 229)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPA) and implementing regulations (43 CFR Part 10)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions that may trigger this SOP:

- Construction, maintenance, or demolition activities involving buildings, structures, or objects;
- Surface or subsurface ground disturbing activities (e.g., trenching, clearing, grubbing, tree removal, etc.);

- Off-road traffic;
- General observations (i.e. eroded areas, trails, gullies).

Discovery of any of the following will trigger this SOP:

- Prehistoric, Native American, or historic period cultural materials:
 - arrowheads or stone tools,
 - historic period refuse or structural remains;
 - Native American shell beads, pendants, or historic period pottery;
 - archaeological features (dark or ash-filled soil layers, concentrations of shell or bone, mounds or concentrations of burned or “fire-affected” rock, pecked or painted rock)
- Paleontological remains (i.e., vertebrate or invertebrate fossils, etc.).

PROCEDURES:

The procedures to be followed in the event that cultural materials or paleontological resources are encountered:

USAG-Presidio personnel, activity level personnel, tenants, and/or contractors:

1. Cease all ground disturbing activities when prehistoric or historic period cultural materials are exposed or uncovered, or when paleontological remains are discovered.
2. Report observations or discoveries to the unit commander, division chief, or facility manager.
3. Secure the discovery location from further disturbance.

The unit commander, division chief, or facility manager:

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured; take appropriate measures to further secure location as needed.
- Ensure that the discovery location is properly secured from disturbance, vandalism, or weather as necessary.
- Immediately notify the CRM.
- Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM; anticipate a minimum of 30 days.

Cultural Resources Manager:

The CRM will follow specific procedures in the event of an inadvertent discovery, with procedures varying dependent on whether the discovery occurs on federal, state, or privately owned land, and whether human remains or funerary items are also discovered. Guidance for these procedures is included in the ICRMP.

Standard Operating Procedure No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken in the event that human remains are inadvertently discovered within USAG-Presidio managed lands. It is intended for all personnel.

APPLICABLE PERSONNEL INCLUDE:

- Garrison Commander
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Cultural Resources Manager and Tribal Liaison
 - Engineering Division
 - Operations and Maintenance Division
- Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)
 - USAG-Presidio Police Department
 - USAG-Presidio Fire Department
 - Facility Managers
- Tenants under lease agreements with the USAG-Presidio
- Non-military personnel or contractors conducting activities within USAG-Presidio facilities

All are referred to below as “manager.”

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and implementing regulations (32 CFR Part 229)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPA) and implementing regulations (43 CFR Part 10)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions that may trigger this SOP:

- Construction, maintenance, or demolition activities involving buildings, structures, or objects;

- Surface or subsurface ground disturbing activities (e.g., trenching, clearing, grubbing, tree removal, etc.);
- Off-road traffic;
- General observations (i.e. eroded areas, trails, gullies).

Discovery of any of the following will trigger this SOP:

- Discovery of known or likely human remains;
- Unmarked graves;

PROCEDURES:

If an inadvertent discovery of human remains occurs, the following is to occur:

1. Work shall cease within 100 ft. of the discovery.
2. Immediately notify the CRM and the Presidio Police Department.
3. The Police and/or the Army's Criminal Investigation Command (CID) will preliminarily determine if the remains are from a recent crime scene (50 years old or less) and they will notify the County Coroner's Office.
4. If the remains appear recent, a 100 ft. radius will be declared off limits to everyone and CID will assume control of the crime scene.
5. If the remains are not from a recent crime scene, the CRM will determine if the remains are associated with an archaeological site and/or if they appear to be of Native American descent and will immediately notify the garrison commander.

An Inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony will require the following:

1. A minimum, 30-day work stop within 100-feet of the find.
2. No photographs shall be taken of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects.
3. Implement procedures set forth in the ICRMP and Army Regulation (AR 200-1).
4. Begin consultation and planning requirements for Section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC. 3001 et seq.; 43 CFR 10) and potentially for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC. 470f; 36 CFR Part 800).
5. A NAGPRA Plan of Action or Comprehensive Agreement, signed by the garrison commander, will be required before work can proceed.

Cultural Resources Manager:

The CRM will follow specific procedures in the event of an inadvertent discovery, with procedures varying dependent on whether the discovery occurs on federal, state, or privately owned land, and

whether human remains or funerary items are discovered. Guidance for these procedures is included in the ICRMP.

Standard Operating Procedure No. 6: Closure, Replacement, Demolition, Transfer, or Lease of Property

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken as part of planning for the possible demolition, disposal, transfer, or lease of a property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel may include:

- Garrison Commander
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Engineering Division
 - Master Planning Division
 - Community Planner
 - Real Property Specialist
 - Engineering Technician (CADD/GIS)
- Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC)
 - Contract Management Division
- Facility Manager, UPE
- Tenants under lease agreements with the USAG-Presidio

All are referred to below as “manager.”

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management
- Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities
- 1993 Presidio Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, the ACHP, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Maintenance of Historic Properties at the Presidio of Monterey
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986

- 2002 Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962)
- 2006 Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)
- 2020 Program Comment on Interwar-Era Army Housing, Associated Buildings, Structures, and Landscape Features (1919-1940)
- Army Directive 2020-10 (Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials in Historic Housing), dated August 25, 2020
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions would include the demolition or replacement of a facility or the disposal, closure, transfer, or lease of a facility. The transfer, lease, or sale of a NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions that ensure long-term preservation is an adverse effect under Section 106 of the NHPA [36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(vii)]. A 2021 Department of the Army Memorandum prioritizes the nomination and listing of properties to the NRHP that will be transferred out of Federal ownership (see Appendix B).

TYPICAL TRIGGERING EVENT:

Mission requirement change causing the removal or replacement of historic buildings and structures.

PROCEDURE:

If mission requirements necessitate the demolition, disposal, closure, replacement, transfer, or lease of a property that is either eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or that has not been evaluated for eligibility, the following is to occur:

1. Notify the CRM as early as possible during the planning stages to initiate NHPA Section 106 process.
2. The CRM is to initiate consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American tribes, the Alliance of Monterey Area Preservationists (at Monterey County installations and properties), and other interested parties, as appropriate.
3. Managers should contact or coordinate with the CRM throughout the undertaking.
4. Compliance procedures may require a minimum of six months to complete.

Standard Operating Procedure No. 7: Emergency Operations

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations on USAG-Presidio installations. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel may include:

- Garrison Commander
- Garrison Safety Office
- Directorate of Emergency Services personnel (DES)
 - USAG-Presidio Police Department
 - USAG-Presidio Fire Department
- Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS)
 - Plans and Operations Department
 - Security and Intelligence Department
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Division
 - Hazardous Waste Management
 - Operations and Maintenance Division
 - Maintenance and Repair Branch
- Tenants and non-military personnel or contractors

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), specifically implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800.12 *Emergency situations*
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 1969 and implementing regulations (40 CFR Part 1500-1508)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and implementing regulations (32 CFR Part 229)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPA) and implementing regulations (43 CFR Part 10)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*

APPLICABILITY:

Immediate rescue or salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800.12[d]). Once emergency

response action is completed, the CRM is responsible for completing NHPA Section 106 process to mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources as a result from the action.

PROCEDURE:

The following is to occur prior to conducting emergency operations:

1. All reasonable efforts will be made to avoid or minimize disturbance to significant cultural resources during emergency operations.
2. Managers will communicate with the CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with impending emergency operations.
3. Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation.
 - a. Notification to appropriate agencies and parties may be verbal, followed by written communication.
 - b. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in seven days or less. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster or emergency action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority.
 - c. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days.
4. The CRM will ensure that all USAG-Presidio personnel, tenants, and others involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the event that cultural materials, human remains, or paleontological resources are encountered during emergency operations (SOP No. 4 and 5).

Standard Operating Procedure No. 8: Cemetery Maintenance

The Cultural Resources Manager is the garrison appointed Cemetery Responsible Official (CRO), and is required to maintain CRO credentials thru HQDA Office of Army Cemeteries training every three years. The CRO is the garrison's single point-of-contact for all cemetery related issues, including grounds maintenance, headstone cleaning/repair/replacement, inspections, data calls, visitation, and special events such as Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Presidio Cemetery is officially closed to new interments. Recent updates to the Presidio Historic District nomination suggest that the cemetery is a contributing element to the Presidio of Monterey Historic District.

CONTACT:

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), (831) 242-7926

SCOPE:

This SOP outlines steps to be taken to maintain the U.S. Army post cemetery within the Presidio.

Examples of applicable personnel include:

- Garrison Commander
- Garrison Appointed Cemetery Responsible Official (CRO)
- Operations and Maintenance Division (OMD) personnel, including the Grounds Maintenance Contracting Officers Representative (COR)
- Directorate of Public Works (DPW) CRM and Environmental Division personnel
- Master Planning Division (MPD) personnel
- Public Affairs Officer (PAO)

Non-military personnel or contractors conducting activities within the cemetery will be instructed in the proper procedures to observe during cemetery use or maintenance by the Cemetery Responsible Official and the DPW Contracting Official. This SOP does not pertain to human remains or interments discovered or located outside of U.S. Army post cemeteries, though the inadvertent discovery of such remains are discussed under SOP No. 4.

REGULATORY REFERENCES AND GUIDANCE:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and implementing regulations (32 CFR Part 229)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*
- AR 210-190: *Post Cemeteries* (16 February 2005)
- AR 290-5: *Army Cemeteries* (October 2020)

- Department of the Army Pamphlet (PAM) 290-5: *Administration Operation, and Maintenance of Army Cemeteries* (1 May 1991)
- Department of the Army Memorandum: *Army Post Cemeteries Way Ahead* (11 September 2012)

APPLICABILITY:

Typical actions that may trigger this SOP would include routine maintenance and care of headstones and grave markers and general grounds maintenance. Construction, maintenance, or demolition of structures associated the post cemetery would be treated under SOP No.1, and surface or subsurface ground disturbing activities (e.g., trenching, clearing, grubbing, etc.) would be treated under SOP No. 2.

PROCEDURES:

Standards of maintenance will be equal to those authorized for other intensively maintained grounds. Areas will be protected as required by fencing and will be kept orderly. Care will be taken to prevent damage to monuments, markers, and headstones.

Grounds Maintenance

1. Grass will be cut on an as-needed basis or twice a year to a height of not less than 3 inches.
2. A work order to the Environmental Division of the DPW will be required for the removal of trees.
3. Maintenance of firebreaks around any cemetery will be coordinated by the Environmental Division of the DPW in coordination with the USAG-Presidio CRM.
4. Care will be taken to prevent damage to headstones during cemetery maintenance operations. Particular and continual care is necessary and will be emphasized to protect the headstones from chipping, scraping, scratching, breakage, or soiling during mowing and trimming of the grass. The following precautions are mandatory:
 - Power-mowers (rotary and reel-type) will not be operated within 12 inches of any headstones, markers, or trees. Bumper guards will be used and will consist of white or non-staining rubber or other resilient material in the event that they should make contact with a headstone.
 - The grass immediately around the headstones will be trimmed within 24 hours each time the lawn is mowed using a string trimmer.
 - No tools or other articles (e.g., phones, lunch boxes, or coats) will be placed on headstones at any time. Visitors or any personnel may not sit or lean against headstones.
 - Cemetery maintenance personnel will be trained to follow these requirements, and the Grounds Superintendent and COR will see that they are observed at all times.
 - Dead, dying, or broken limbs and branches and destructive growths such as honeysuckle, ivy, or brambles will be removed from trees and shrubs. Serious injuries to trees and shrubs will be reported promptly to the DPW Natural Resource Program Manager.
 - A DPW Environmental Protection Specialist or the Natural Resources Program Manager will specifically approve the removal of live lower limbs or branches of evergreen or deciduous trees.

- Mistletoe will not be removed from trees unless there are indications it is doing harm.
- When trees are removed, care will be taken to avoid damage to buildings, monuments, headstones, shrubs, or other trees. When a tree is cut down, the entire stump will be removed whenever possible; otherwise, the trunk will be cut at least 8 inches below ground level in order that proper re-sodding or seeding can be accomplished.
- Non-toxic ivy or vines growing on the enclosure wall may be retained but will be kept trimmed or trained on a line parallel with the lower edge of the coping.
- Developed areas will be kept free of weeds to the greatest extent possible. Noxious plants such as poison ivy, poison oak, and sumac will be removed from the cemetery grounds, trees, walls, buildings, fences, and other facilities. Brushwood, debris, or rubbish will not be burned in U.S. Army cemeteries.
- Eroded areas will be restored and preventive measures taken against recurrence.
- Control measures will be taken where ground squirrels or other destructive animals or insects are found.
- The cemeteries will be checked and trash, dead flowers, and flower receptacles (except those permanently installed) will be removed.
- Cemeteries will be hand-raked prior to any controlled burn in the vicinity.

Maintenance of Gravestones and Markers

1. The natural surfaces of headstones and markers will be retained. They will not be painted, whitewashed, bleached, or calcimined.
2. Headstones and markers will be cleaned with plain water if possible. If a stronger cleaning agent is required, a non-ionic detergent may be used (e.g., D2 Biological Solution [highly recommended], Orvus soap solution). Non-ionic detergent is electrically neutral and does not contain or contribute to the formation of soluble salts that will damage headstones. If using non-ionic detergent, pre-wet the stone to avoid excessive penetration of solution into the stone. Wash the entire headstone from the bottom to the top to avoid staining the stone and rinse the stone thoroughly with water. Do not allow the solution to dry on the stone, as this can create a blotchy appearance or provide a medium for bacterial action to cause staining. No bleach, borax, vinegar, or ionic commercial cleansers are to be used on headstones or markers.
3. Tools used in cleaning headstones may include white nylon or natural-bristle brushes, soft-bristle brushes such as toothbrushes or paintbrushes, or wooden craft sticks (“popsicle sticks”) to gently remove stubborn lichen. White rags and small garden sprayers also may be used. No dyed rags or brushes (or brushed with dyed handles), no metal bristle brushes or scrubbers, and no high pressure power washers or sandblasters are to be used on headstones or markers. Low pressure power washers are acceptable and work very well in combination with D2 Biological Solution for heavily soiled markers.

In-House Gravestone and Marker Repair

1. Cracked and broken headstones and markers should undergo a condition assessment, documentation, and cleaning before repairs are undertaken. In-house repairs should not be performed on headstones or markers with internal damage, exterior splitting, or extreme exfoliation. If such repairs are warranted, a professional consultant will be sought to perform this level of repair or restoration, or, a replacement marker will be ordered from the Veterans

Administration by the CRO at no cost to the army. The CRO will determine if a damaged marker qualifies for a replacement marker.

2. The following methods will normally be used for resetting and repairing markers:
 - The Presidio has received an Exception to Policy (ETP) from HQDA Office of Army Cemeteries that exempts the post from raising, resetting, or realigning headstones due to the concrete collars present on headstones in the Presidio Cemetery. Army policy prohibits the use of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) in a cemetery setting, but an exception to the prohibition can be granted under some circumstances (see Section 2.6.10). Presidio received an ETP from HQDA OAC to use GPR in order to locate the cremated remains of a Japanese POW repatriated to the Japanese government.
 - Epoxies can be used to stabilize markers that have been broken or contain severe cracks. Small amounts of AboWeld brand resin mixed with AboCure brand converter will either be injected into cracks or applied directly to the break depending on the severity of the damage. Headstones and markers should be reattached to the base and/or the breakage point by using clamps and pieces of standard cut 2 x 4-inch lumber for proper stability, then allowed to cure. Completion of the curing process is dependent upon the temperature, stability of the material, and external conditions. For repairs done in the field, dry weather conditions and temperatures above 55° Fahrenheit are required. Curing time for outdoor repairs can take 5-15 days. For laboratory repairs (of shattered stones) temperatures for curing may be increased to 158-248° Fahrenheit (in an oven) to decrease curing time to one to four hours. Special frames or forms may be needed to maintain stone shape and integrity for indoor and outdoor repairs.

Attachment: Benicia Army Cemetery was managed by USAG-Presidio from October 2007 thru May 2020, and the following presentation depicts the step-by-step process the CRM and soldiers followed to safely clean the historic army headstones and vault. This presentation has been a useful visual aid shared with grounds maintenance contractors, who are not trained in cemetery maintenance but currently maintain the historic Presidio of Monterey Cemetery, to ensure proper maintenance techniques for historic headstones. The history of Benicia Army Cemetery is included because the CRM continues to receive queries about this cemetery, which the Army transferred to the Veterans Administration, National Cemetery Administration, Sacramento Valley National Cemetery in Dixon, CA.



BENICIA ARMY CEMETERY

Revitalization of Historic Grave Markers & Vault 16-18 May 2018

23 May 2018

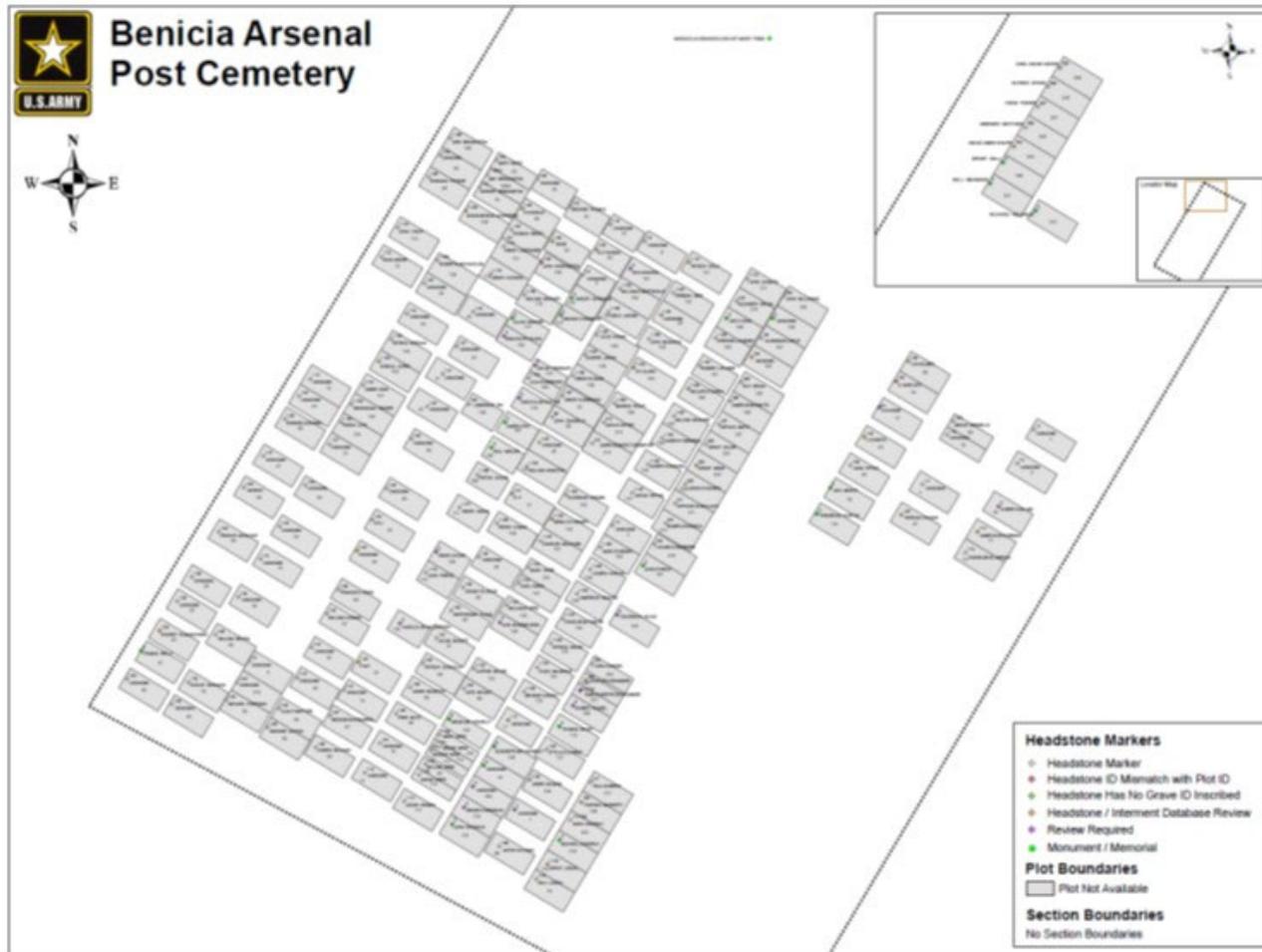


Benicia Army Cemetery: 1-Acre Parcel (red boundary)





Benicia Army Cemetery: Plot Map



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Benicia Army Cemetery: History & Facts

The Benicia Army Cemetery was founded in 1849 and is the oldest U.S. military post cemetery in the Pacific States. The cemetery is a contributing element to the Benicia Arsenal Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The cemetery served the Benicia Arsenal, which operated between 1850 and 1964, and the neighboring Benicia Barracks, which operated between 1849 and 1909. The period of significance for the historic district is 1849-1963, thus it played an important role in the development of the Western frontier, and was used to store artillery, ammunition, and/or house troops during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I and II, and the Korean action. The cemetery is the only part of the Benicia Arsenal Historic District that is still under control of the U.S. Army.

The Benicia Army Cemetery became a sub-installation of the U.S. Army Garrison, Presidio of Monterey (Presidio) in October 2007 after management responsibility was transferred from the Sacramento Army Depot. Due to deferred maintenance, the Presidio funded 305K to implement the following repairs: stabilization of 206 headstones, re-grout and repair masonry walls, repair walkways, replace concrete channel drain, and remove dead trees and cut tree trunks. Excavation of the 206 headstones commenced in 2009 in order to prepare the ground for stabilization and the headstones were properly aligned and replaced in their original location. In 2021, the army formally transferred Benicia Army Cemetery to the V.A.'s National Cemetery Administration along with 10 other army cemeteries.

Of the 211 interments, 123 are U.S. military personnel, 61 are civilians (including women and children), nine are prisoners-of-war (eight Germans & one Italian), and 18 are of unknown affiliation. There are also three pet interments. The last interment at the cemetery occurred in 1958. The cemetery is open to the public Saturday, Sunday & Wednesday from 0900-1700.

Between 16-18 May 2018, under the directive of USAG Presidio Garrison Commander, COL Lawrence T. Brown, the Presidio's Cultural Resources Program Manager trained and equipped five soldiers in preservation techniques required to revitalize the heavily soiled historic grave markers & vault in order to bring the cemetery into compliance with national shrine standards.



Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Process

First, **SPC Leslie** soaks heavily soiled grave markers with “D2 Biological Solution,” which neutralizes biological organisms, removes dirt, and reduces recurrence of biological growth.





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Process

Second, once the solution has set into the marker, **SGT. Basara** uses a power washer to remove debris. The lowest PSI (pound per square inch) was used in order not to damage the historic stone.





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Process

Third, **SGT Karami, Ms Prishmont - Quimby, SPC Leslie & SGT Basara** hand clean each grave marker with various brushes and bamboo picks to remove debris.





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Process

SPC Leslie cleaning
a soldiers grave marker.





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Process

Fourth,
SGT Grimes
applies additional
“D2 Biological
Solution” in order
to inhibit
recurrence of
biological growth.





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Results



Before



After



Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Results





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Results



Before



After

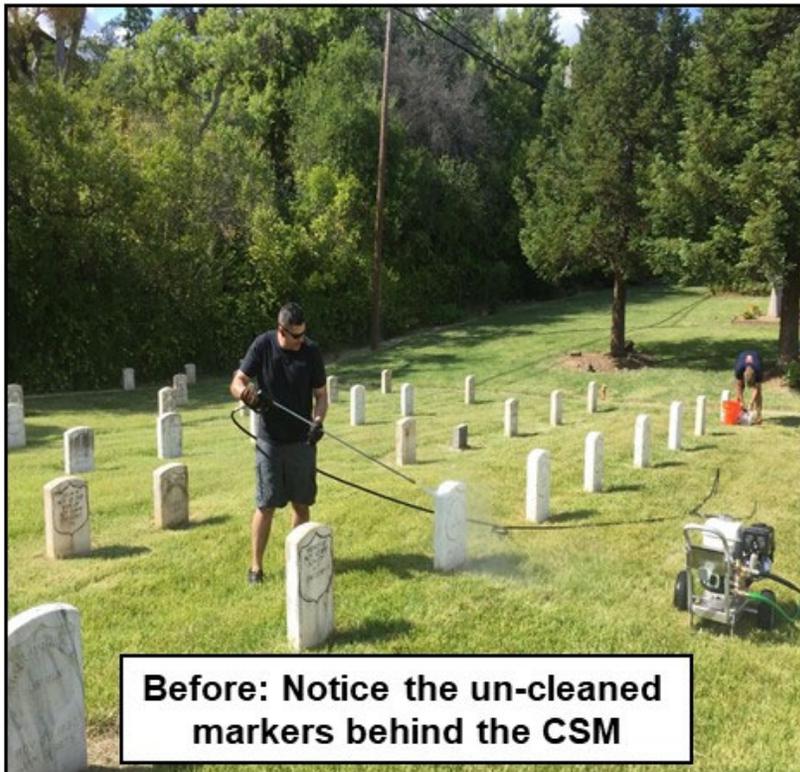


Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Results





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Results





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Results





Benicia Army Cemetery: Revitalization Team

- **CSM Marshall-Rosalas,**
- **SGT Karami,**
- **SGT Grimes,**
- **SGT Basara,**
- **SPC Leslie,**
- **Ms Prishmont-Quimby**



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