

# **APPENDIX D**

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## **Cultural Resources**

### **D.1 Cultural Resources Inventory**

The development of a cultural resources inventory entails working through a sequence of investigatory phases. Generally the research process proceeds from the known to the unknown. These phases typically involve doing background research to identify known cultural resources, conducting fieldwork to collect requisite primary data on not-yet-identified cultural resources within and near the proposed project, assessing the results of any geoarchaeological studies or environmental assessments completed for the proposed project site, and compiling recommendations or determinations of historical significance for any cultural resources that are identified.

This appendix describes the research methods used by the Applicant for each phase and provides the results of the research, including literature and records searches (California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and local records), archival research, Native American consultation, and field investigations.

#### **D.1.1 Background Inventory Research**

Various repositories in California hold information on the locations and descriptions of cultural resources older than 45 years that have been identified and recorded in past cultural resources surveys. Applicants acquire information specific to the vicinity of their project from these repositories. Additionally, to acquire further information on potential cultural resources in the vicinity of a proposed project, the Applicant makes inquiries of knowledgeable individuals in local agencies and organizations and consults Native Americans who have expressed an interest in being informed about development projects in areas to which they have traditional ties.

#### **CHRIS Records Search**

The California Historical Resources Information System, or CHRIS, is a federation of 11 independent cultural resources data repositories overseen by the California State Office of Historic Preservation. These centers are located around the state, and each holds information about the cultural resources of several surrounding counties. Qualified cultural resources specialists obtain data on known resources from these centers and in turn submit new data from their ongoing research to the centers.

Under BLM's protocol for inventory-level cultural resources investigations on lands for which a Right-of-Way (ROW) grant has been requested, the Applicant undertakes a Class I survey. This is a preliminary gathering of data for known sites and other resources from published and unpublished documents, records, files, registers, and other sources, and is intended to produce an analysis and synthesis of all reasonably available data. A Class I survey encompasses prehistoric, historic, and ethnological/sociological elements and essentially chronicles past land uses (BLM 2004, sec. 8110.21).

For the Class I survey of the proposed BSPP, intended to compile information on known cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies pertinent to the location of the proposed BSPP, the Applicant's cultural resources consultant, AECOM EDAW, conducted records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC, part of the CHRIS) at the University of California, Riverside. Searches conducted on February 11, 2009, and October 15, 2009, were for the area within a 1.0-mile radius of the proposed plant site and within a 0.25-mile radius of the routes of all proposed linear facilities (Solar Millennium 2009a, vol. 1, p. 5.4-18; EDAW 2009b, p. 16).

Additionally, AECOM EDAW searched the following sources to identify other known cultural resources (Solar Millennium 2009a, vol. 1, p. 5.4-18):

1. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
2. California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
3. Local listings
4. BLM site files

### ***CHRIS Records Search Results***

AECOM EDAW obtained from the EIC 26 reports of previous investigations covering parts of the area within a 0.1-mile radius of all BSPP project components. Ten of these were cultural resources survey reports covering parts of the BSPP APE (King et al. 1973, Greenwood 1977, Cowan and Wallof 1977, BLM 1978, Reed 1984, Wilson 1984, Padon et al. 1990, McDonald and Schaefer 1998, McDougall et al. 2006, and Schaefer et al. 1998). One study was a records search (Schaefer 2003), one reported site sampling and evaluation (Mitchell 1989), and one was a regional overview (Von Till Warren et al. 1980). The surveys covered only small areas of the proposed BSPP APE, so the most pertinent of the 13 studies to the BSPP cultural resources assessment are the regional overview by Von Till Warren et al. (1980) and the sampling and evaluation of prehistoric quarry sites by Mitchell (1989).

The overview depicts a region of archaeological resources that, for both the prehistoric and historic periods, represent primarily transportation and resource exploitation. In this landscape, people have mostly left remains of being in transit or of extracting useful or valuable materials—Native Americans sought and removed food, toolstones, and other raw materials for manufacturing, and Euro-Americans sought and removed various minerals. The trails and roads that cross the BSPP APE either took people across the region or went to the places where the desired resources were found (Von Till Warren et al. 1980). An important exception to this

generality is the use of the region by the U.S. military for training on a large scale, both early in World War II and just prior to involvement in Vietnam.

The BLM archaeologist who sampled and evaluated ancient Colorado River pebble terraces (one of which is located at the edge of the proposed BSPP plant site) explored Native American extractive behavior at several sites recognized as prehistoric quarries. He analyzed Native American behavior in assaying, roughly preparing, and collecting material appropriate for the manufacture of stone tools elsewhere. Additionally the study identified other nearby sites indicative of other aspects of toolstone acquisition behavior, such as temporary habitation sites. The study also evaluated the NRHP eligibility of the terrace quarries and their integrity, which has suffered in recent times from the mechanized removal of the water-rounded rocks for use in masonry and landscaping—another desert extractive activity (Mitchell 1989).

AECOM EDAW obtained from the EIC 71 records of previously known cultural resources located within a 1.0-mile radius of the APE, including

- 4 prehistoric trail segments, 1 with an associated lithic scatter
- 1 prehistoric rock alignment
- 1 prehistoric geoglyph
- 7 prehistoric quarries, 1 with an associated lithic scatter
- 2 prehistoric cleared areas, both with associated lithic scatters, and 1 with a trail segment
- 1 prehistoric temporary camp
- 6 prehistoric ceramic sherd scatters
- 16 prehistoric lithic scatters
- 1 prehistoric fire-affected rock feature
- 1 prehistoric lithic and ceramic sherd scatter
- 1 historic-period two-track road
- 1 historic-period refuse deposit, with structural remains
- 2 historic-period military camps, with tent platforms, animal enclosures, and refuse deposits
- 9 historic-period refuse deposits
- 18 isolated finds (10 prehistoric and 8 historic-period)

Eight of these previously known resources were located within or near the boundary of the proposed BSPP. Seven of these resources were prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites, and one was a prehistoric isolated find. Two of the prehistoric sites were located on a private property in-holding within the proposed plant site. When relocated in 2009, one of the latter (CA-Riv-1464), recorded in 1978 as a prehistoric trail segment, was found to have been replaced by a graded road. So, either this resource, which ran along the in-holding boundary, had never been a prehistoric trail, or any prehistoric trail that had been there was now destroyed. Consequently, this resource is not included in the inventory. As is common practice in cultural resources

management, isolated finds are eliminated from consideration, but the other six known sites (CA-Riv-1136, CA-Riv-2846, CA-Riv-3419, CA-Riv-7175, CA-Riv-9011, and P-33-9670) are listed in Table 1, with all newly identified archaeological sites, as resources located within the BSPP APEs. Included in that list is the other resource located on the private in-holding because the BSPP Applicant is understood to be negotiating the purchase of the in-holding and so could have eventual responsibility for the site.

## **Archival and Library Research**

Detailed resource-specific information needed may entail primary and secondary research in various archives and libraries, holding such sources as historic aerial photography, historic maps, city directories, and assessors' records. The Applicant may include archival information as part of the information provided or may undertake such research to respond to data requests.

To identify any sites or structures older than 45 years, AECOM EDAW reviewed historic maps which could be referenced on-line, dating between 1903 and 1983. They also visited the General Patton Memorial Museum on April 30, 2009, and the Palo Verde Historical Museum and Society on May 4–5, 2009. They also visited the Palo Verde Irrigation District where they reviewed historic aerial photographs from 1938, 1942, 1951, 1953, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1973, 1992, and 1994, and also examined additional historic maps (EDAW 2010a, p. 87).

### ***Archival and Library Research Results***

AECOM EDAW acquired historical data on the project vicinity, but identified no additional cultural resources in or near the BSPP APE (EDAW 2010a, pp. 86–87).

## **Inquiries to Local Agencies and Organizations**

California counties and cities may recognize particular cultural resources as locally historically important by ordinance, in general plans, or by maintaining specific lists. Local archaeological and historical organizations may also maintain lists of historically important resources. To facilitate the environmental review of their projects, Applicants acquire information on locally recognized cultural resources specific to the vicinity of their project by consulting local planning agencies and local historical and archaeological societies.

On June 1, 2009, AECOM EDAW contacted various public agencies and historical and archaeological societies requesting information regarding historic or other cultural resources within or adjacent to the BSPP:

1. Riverside County Historical Commission;
2. General Patton Memorial Museum;
3. Historic Resources Management Programs, University of California, Riverside;
4. Palm Springs Air Museum;
5. Palm Springs Historical Society; and
6. Palo Verde Historical Museum and Society.

### ***Results of Inquiries to Local Agencies and Organizations***

The Applicant had received no responses to its inquiries to local agencies and historical organizations by August 24, 2009 (EDAW 2010a, p. 91), and so identified no additional cultural resources.

### **Native American Consultation**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains two databases to assist cultural resources specialists in identifying cultural resources of concern to California Native Americans, referred to as Native American ethnographic resources. The NAHC's Sacred Lands database has records for places and objects that Native Americans consider sacred or otherwise important, such as cemeteries and gathering places for traditional foods and materials. The NAHC Contacts database has the names and contact information for individuals, representing a group or themselves, who have expressed an interest in being contacted about development projects in specified areas. Applicants request information from the NAHC on the presence of sacred lands in the vicinity of a proposed project and also request a list of Native Americans to whom inquiries will be made to identify both additional cultural resources and any concerns the Native Americans may have about a proposed project. In addition, the BLM must formally consult, government-to-government, with the federally recognized Indian tribes that have traditional cultural ties to the area in which the project is located.

On April 13, 2009, AECOM EDAW asked the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to search its Sacred Lands File for any Native American traditional cultural properties and to send to the Applicant a list of Native Americans who had heritage ties to Riverside County and wanted to be informed about new development projects there. The NAHC responded on April 20, 2008, indicating a negative return from the search of their Sacred Lands File, but cautioning that many Native American cultural resources were known for the project area (EDAW 2010a, p. 88). The NAHC also provided contact information for 15 Native American individuals or groups, representing the Cahuilla, the Serrano, the Chemehuevi, the Mojave, and the Luiseño. The Applicant sent letters to these persons on May 1, 2009, describing the proposed BSPP and requesting information on known cultural resources that could be affected by the project, and at various later dates AECOM EDAW made follow-up contact by telephone calls, faxes, and emails. Upon the recommendation of one of their initial contacts, AECOM EDAW also contacted a representative of the Cocopah on August 14, 2009 (EDAW 2010a, p. 88).

AECOM EDAW received no response from nine Native American contacts. The responses received included indications of no comment from representatives of the Mojave and the Luiseño, requests for additional information from representatives of two Cahuilla groups and of the Cocopah, and three letters expressing concern about cultural resources that could be present and about project impacts.

Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member of the Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians, stated that the Luiseño had no comment, but he recommended that AECOM and the BLM contact other regional tribes that might be interested in the project. Esadora Evanston, Environmental

Coordinator for the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, responded that her department has no comment on the BSPP, but other representatives of the tribe could comment independently. Patricia Tuck, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, requested a summary report of the BSPP archaeological survey to review before commenting on the project.

Joseph R. Benitez, a Chemehuevi tribal member, in his June 14, 2009 letter, provided the information that the Chemehuevi and Halchidhoma used locations in the project vicinity “as gathering places,” which AECOM EDAW interpreted to mean places where people got together “for social functions and ceremonial activities.” Mr. Benitez may also have meant places where various plant foods were gathered by these groups. Mr. Benitez also suggested that AECOM EDAW contact the Chemehuevi Band of Indians directly, which AECOM EDAW had previously done (EDAW 2010a, p. 88).

Writing on July 27, 2009, Diana L. Chihuahua, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, explained that the project area is not located within the Torres-Martinez Reservation and is outside of the Cahuilla’s traditional use areas. She suggested the Cocopah Tribe should be contacted for comment, as the proposed project is closer to their traditional use area. She explained that the greatest concern of the Cahuilla tribe is the potential for inadvertent discovery of human remains in the project area. In addition, she made several recommendations (Galati & Blek 2010a, att. 3):

1. Any cultural resources documentation or assessment of Cocopah cultural, sacred, or traditional cultural property sites should be made available to local tribes.
2. A qualified archaeologist, accompanied at all times by a cultural resources monitor, should complete a 100 percent cultural resources inventory of the project area.
3. Approved cultural resources monitors should be present during all ground-disturbing activities and be authorized to halt construction if buried cultural deposits are encountered and to bring in an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards to investigate and prepare a mitigation plan for county and tribal approval.
4. The project should comply with state law and notify the coroner, if human remains are found, and notify the Native American Heritage Commission if the coroner identifies the remains as Native American.
5. Copies of any documentation of cultural resources should be sent to the Cahuilla Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

Following Ms. Chihuahua’s recommendation, AECOM EDAW contacted representatives of the Cocopah Indian Tribe on August 14, 2009. Jill McCormack, Cultural Resources Manager for the Cocopah Indian Tribe responded in a letter dated August 28, 2009, and requested more information and further discussion of the project (EDAW 2010a, p. 88). AECOM EDAW spoke on the telephone to Ms. McCormack on September 24, 2009, answering her questions about the project schedule, the completeness of the cultural resources survey, and a preliminary description of the newly identified cultural resources. Ms. McCormack stated that she would contact the BLM for more information on the project (Solar Millennium 2009b, att. 3).

The cultural resources specialist at the BLM Palm Springs Field Office conducted formal government-to-government consultation with Native Americans.

With the filing of the application for a ROW, the BLM took the lead in formal, government-to-government tribal consultation pursuant to the NHPA as well as other laws and regulations. The NAHC was contacted by letter about the project, and they provided a list of Native American contacts. BLM then initiated Section 106 consultation in the early stages of project planning by letter in November, 2009, and has followed up with an additional letter and other information since then. To date, thirteen tribes or related entities have been identified and invited to consult on this project, including those listed below. Tribes were also invited to a general information meeting and proposed project site visit, held on January 25, 2009. BLM has thus far received one written comment letter, from Ms. Diana L. Chihuahua, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Cultural Resources Coordinator.

On February 10, 2010, the BLM Palm Springs Field Office Manager, John Kalish, and Palm Springs Field Office Archaeologist George Kline met with the Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribal Council. They provided information on several solar energy projects, including the BSPP, and answered questions. Communications have been ongoing between concerned parties since the early planning efforts in the summer of 2009, and consultation will continue throughout the process. Letters to request consultation to develop a programmatic agreement with tribes, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation were mailed out to the below-listed tribes on February 25, 2010.

- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Moronggo Band of Mission Indians
- Chemehuevi Reservation
- Colorado River Reservation
- Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
- Colorado River Indian Tribes
- Cocopah Tribal Council
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians

In a February 8, 2010 e-mail to the BLM's Palm Springs Field Office, Pati Pinon, Chairperson of the La Cuna de Aztlan Sacred Sites Protection Circle, expressed concern that the proposed BSPP would be constructed on a Kokopeli geoglyph and numerous other images and ancient trails that lead to other geoglyphs a few miles away. The geoglyphs and other resources have been investigated, and a report on them is currently under preparation.

### ***Results of Inquiries Made to Native Americans***

Neither AECOM EDAW nor the BLM cultural resources specialist identified additional cultural resources from their consultation with Native Americans, although the geoglyphs and trails about which Ms. Pinon expressed concern are being considered.

Cultural Resources Table 1 (below) provides a list and brief description of the ethnographic resources located within the BSPP APEs.

## **D.1.2 Field Inventory Investigations**

To facilitate the environmental review of their projects, Applicants conduct surveys to identify previously unrecorded cultural resources in or near their proposed project areas. These surveys include a pedestrian archaeological survey and a built-environment windshield survey. The Applicant may undertake additional field research, including geoarchaeological studies and site testing, to respond to data requests.

BLM's Class I survey, mentioned above, is a records and literature review. Under BLM's protocol for inventory-level cultural resources investigations on lands for which a Right-of-Way grant has been requested, after the Class I survey, the Applicant generally undertakes field research, sequentially, at two increasing levels of intensity. A Class II survey, sometimes referred to as a "reconnaissance survey," is a statistically based sample survey designed to help characterize the probable density, diversity, and distribution of archaeological sites in a large area by interpreting the results of surveying (walking across and examining the ground surface) limited and discontinuous portions of the target area. A Class III survey is a continuous, intensive survey of an entire target area, aimed at locating and recording all archaeological properties that have surface indications, by walking close-interval parallel transects until the area has been thoroughly examined (BLM 2004, sec. 8110.21).

AECOM EDAW obtained BLM Fieldwork Authorizations on March 27, and August 5, 2009, for cultural resources field investigations in an approximately 7,850-acre ROW within which the proposed BSPP would be sited (EDAW 2009b, att.3, BLM Contacts).

AECOM EDAW reported no Class II cultural resources survey for the proposed BSPP, but reported the methods and results of a Class III pedestrian archaeological survey. The survey was conducted in two phases. The first, between March 30 and June 26, 2009, was of the proposed plant site (plus 200 feet around the site perimeter). The second, between October 13 and 16, 2009, was of a newly defined 100-foot-wide corridor in which would be located the routes of the plant access road, the natural gas pipeline, and the transmission gen-tie line (EDAW 2010a, p. 93; EDAW 2009b, p. 2). The typical, sparse desert vegetation made ground visibility "extremely good" (EDAW 2010a, p. 109).

The survey methods entailed four-to eight-person survey teams walking at 20-meter intervals looking for archaeological remains. The survey team sought to relocate previously recorded sites and assess their current condition. For new resources, they defined four or more artifacts as a site and three or fewer as an isolate. They used an arbitrary distance of 30 meters (m) between

artifacts and features to separate deposits into individual sites. They used handheld GPS units to plot the locations of features, sites, and isolated artifacts and flagged finds for the recording team that would follow them. The recording team recorded all sites and architectural resources over 45 years of age with the data required by Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series 523 forms. They photographed site overviews and diagnostic artifacts, drew site sketch maps, compiled artifact and feature descriptions, and made observations on the terrain and ecology. Once a site was recorded the recording team removed all flagging tape. AECOM EDAW undertook no subsurface testing and collected no artifacts (EDAW 2010a, pp. 93–95).

On May 8, 2009, AECOM EDAW also completed a built-environment field survey with an APE extending out 0.5 mile beyond the proposed BSPP plant. In October, 2009, AECOM EDAW conducted an additional built-environment survey with an APE extending out 0.5 mile beyond the newly defined linear facilities corridor (EDAW 2009d, p. v; EDAW 2009e, p. 21). These were primarily “windshield” surveys to field-check built-environment resources 45 years of age or older as identified from historic maps. Additionally, for the linear facilities corridor survey, AECOM EDAW met with Art Wilson, author of *Runways in the Sand: The History of Blythe Army Air Base in World War II* (Wilson 2008), who provided a guided tour and shared his extensive knowledge of that resource (EDAW 2009e, p. 21).

## Results of Pedestrian Archaeological Survey

As a result of their pedestrian archaeological surveys within the project’s archaeological APE, AECOM EDAW identified a total of 234 archaeological sites, including 7 previously known and relocated sites, and 1,210 isolates. Of these sites, 197 were historic-period, 34 were prehistoric, and 3 had both historic-period and prehistoric components (EDAW 2010a, Table 12; p. 280).

AECOM EDAW reduced the 234 archaeological sites they identified by 21 because 1 of these sites was found not to be an archaeological site and 20 other sites were located within the 200-foot “buffer zone” around the project’s plant site and linear facilities corridor’s footprints (EDAW 2010a, Table 12). So AECOM EDAW’s total for the number of sites that would be impacted by the project was 213.

One site located in the buffer zone on the private in-holding was added back into AECOM EDAW’s total for archaeological sites with the understanding that the BSPP Applicant is negotiating the purchase of the in-holding and so could eventually have the responsibility for that site. Other adjustments made to the inventory resulted in an adjusted total of 210 sites, of which 30 are prehistoric and 180 are of the historic period.

The four prehistoric site types AECOM EDAW reported as present on the BSPP were (EDAW 2010a, pp. 137–142):

1. Prehistoric Lithic Scatters (debris from the production of one or more flaked stone tools, possibly tools used to make flaked stone tools, and occasionally the flaked stone tools themselves);

2. Prehistoric Quarry Sites (a geological deposit of stone material suitable for the manufacture of flaked stone tools);
3. Prehistoric Sites with Features (features are remains of non-residential human modifications or additions to the natural landscape, such as hearths, arrangements of stones, cleared areas), all but one of which in the BSPP were “thermal cobble features”—probably the remains of roasting pits;
4. Prehistoric Trails (footpaths evidencing denuding of desert pavement, with possible shallow depression from compaction of soils); and
5. “Pot Drop” (isolated scatter of sherds from a single pot).

AECOM EDAW defined three broad categories of historic-period sites, Early Twentieth-Century Mining and Ranching Sites, World War II-era DTC/C-AMA Sites, and Other Historic-period Sites (EDAW 2010a, pp. 127, 144–156), under which they identified 10 site types.

The Early Twentieth-Century Mining and Ranching Sites consisted of:

1. Early twentieth-century habitation sites (residential structural remains and domestic non-biodegradable refuse);
2. Early twentieth-century sites with features (features are remains of non-residential human modifications or additions to the natural landscape, such as non-residential structural remains, mining claim markers, prospecting, refuse, and privy pits); and
3. Early twentieth-century refuse scatter sites (deposits of non-biodegradable refuse of all kinds).

The World War II-era DTC/C-AMA Sites consisted of:

1. World War II-era sites with features (features are remains of non-residential human modifications or additions to the natural landscape, such as fortified positions, cleared areas for tent pads, and hearths);
2. World War II-era refuse dump sites (distinguished from refuse scatter sites by the greater volume of material and multi-episodic deposition); and
3. World War II-era refuse scatter sites (recognized by the presence of military-issued rations containers or cans opened with the military-issued P-38 can-opener or a bayonet).

The Other Historic-period Sites consisted of:

1. Transportation routes (pre-1967 dirt roads traversing the proposed plant site);
2. Non-specific twentieth-century sites with features (these lacked materials that could be dated or associated with a specific activity);
3. Non-specific twentieth-century refuse dump sites; and
4. Non-specific twentieth-century refuse scatter sites.

Cultural Resources Table 1 (below) provides a list and brief description of the archaeological sites identified by AECOM EDAW as located within the BSPP APEs.

## Results of Geoarchaeological Investigations

Between July 29 and August 5, 2009, AECOM EDAW's geoarchaeologist observed the drilling of 22 geotechnical borings on the BSPP site, located throughout the proposed plant site. The geoarchaeologist sorted and examined all the removed sediments for evidence of paleosols, archaeological deposits, or isolated finds. The sediments were also hand-sampled at 5-foot intervals as the borings progressed. The geoarchaeologist recorded the sediments and stratigraphy before the borings were backfilled (Galati & Blek 2010x, p. 3). The geotechnical investigations also included the excavation of test pits (no details provided), but the geoarchaeologist did not observe that activity.

The distribution of the borings was sufficient to provide the geoarchaeologist with an adequate characterization of the subsurface stratigraphy of the BSPP plant site. The site is underlain by (from the oldest to the youngest): ancestral Colorado River sands, lake-deposited clays, alluvial fan sands and gravels, and moderately well-developed soils based on alluvial fan sands and gravels.

The geoarchaeologist reasoned that when the cool, wet Pleistocene gave way to the drier Holocene climate, alluvial fan growth was probably accelerated, so the lake-deposited clays that underlay the alluvial fan deposits could represent the Pleistocene. Therefore, evidence of human use of this area would be found no deeper than the contact between the upper part of the Pleistocene clay deposit and the lower part of the Holocene sand and gravel deposit. That contact generally occurs at about 10 feet, so the geoarchaeologist concluded that buried archaeological deposits, if any, would be limited to the upper 10 feet of the BSPP site (Galati & Blek 2010m, p. 17).

The geoarchaeologist observed no paleosols or buried archaeological deposits, but reported that a buried A horizon was recorded by the geotechnical staff in two of the test pits at a depth of 1 meter below the surface in the northeastern part of the plant site. This indicates that a stable surface existed for long enough for soil development to take place, so human occupation would also have been possible on such a surface (Galati & Blek 2010x, p. 17).

Based on the locations where the lake clay-alluvial fan contact and the buried A horizon were observed in the borings, the geoarchaeologist recommended archaeological monitoring, down to the depth of 10 feet, during ground-disturbing construction along the northern BSPP boundary, in a zone extending along the eastern two-thirds of the boundary and to the south about 0.5 mile. Noting that the potential for buried deposits is high near drainages, the geoarchaeologist also recommended archaeological monitoring during construction around the dry wash, particularly the north side that runs diagonally across the southwest part of the BSPP plant site (Galati & Blek 2010x, p. 17; fig. 5).

## Results of Windshield Survey for Built-Environment Resources

AECOM EDAW's architectural historian identified two built-environment resources, aged 45 years or older, that are located within 0.5-mile of the linear facilities corridor: a reservoir to the west that was constructed to serve the former Blythe Army Air Base (BAAB) of World War II vintage, and a radio communications facility, built in 1950, to the south of the corridor (EDAW 2009e, p. 22; fig. 3).

The BAAB reservoir is in the foothills of the McCoy Mountains and more than 0.5 mile west of the BSPP proposed linear facilities corridor. Water from on-base wells was pumped to the reservoir, then returned to the base by gravity flow. The reservoir is no longer in use, and associated nearby structures and a covering structure are no longer present. The reservoir is an open concrete bowl with a 557,000-gallon capacity (EDAW 2009e, p. 25). No information was provided on the location of the two pipelines that connected the reservoir to the BAAB.

The radio communications facility is nearly one-half mile south of the linear facilities corridor. The building is one-story, square, and constructed of concrete blocks. A tower in the shape of a truncated cone rises from the middle of the flat, circular roof, around which instruments are installed. An antenna tower is located nearby. The AECOM EDAW recorder of this building stated that it appeared that significant alterations had been made in the 1980s (EDAW 2009e, p. 26). No information was provided on its current status, but it may still be in use.

**Table D-1** (below) provides a list and brief description of the built-environment resources identified by AECOM EDAW as located within the BSPP APEs.

**TABLE D-1  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Prehistoric Archaeological Resources <sup>c</sup>			
CA-Riv-1136	"pot drop" 13 ceramic sherds	Prehistoric	Buffer (private in-holding)
CA-Riv-2846	Toolstone quarry tested cobbles, testing debris over extensive area on a remnant Pleistocene-era Colorado River terrace	Prehistoric	Plant site
CA-Riv-3419	Toolstone quarry tested cobbles, testing debris over extensive area on a remnant Pleistocene-era Colorado River terrace	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-160	Lithic scatter 11 chert flakes	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-M-214	Thermal cobble feature (possible roasting pit) 100 quartz cobbles (2 thermally altered), slightly embedded in ground surface 1 food can	Prehistoric and 20th century historic site	Plant site
SMB-P-228	Lithic scatter 5 quartz flakes, 1 quartzite hammerstone	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-238	Lithic scatter 30 quartz flakes, quartz flake core, 1 quartzite hammerstone	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-241	Lithic scatter and cairn 100 quartz flakes, 1 quartzite hammerstone	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-244	Lithic scatter 14 quartz flakes, 1 quartzite flake core, 2 quartzite hammerstones  (site size not recorded; site plan scale incorrect)	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-249	Lithic scatter 8 quartzite flakes, 5 pieces of quartzite shatter, and 1 quartzite hammerstone	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-252	Lithic scatter, in 2 flaking stations about 18 meters apart station 1: 50 quartzite flakes, 2 quartzite hammerstones station 2: 50 quartzite flakes	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-270	Lithic scatter and cairn 60 quartzite, chert, jasper, and chalcedony flakes, 1 quartzite flake core, 1 cairn of approximately 30 cobbles  (site plan indicates site just sampled, so was not completely recorded)	Prehistoric	Linear facilities corridor

<sup>a</sup> Note that all "SMB" sites are newly identified.

<sup>b</sup> Identifications and descriptive terms are from the site forms prepared by AECOM EDAW and from EDAW 2010a, Table 12.

<sup>c</sup> Sites with both prehistoric and historic-period components are listed according to which remains are the most abundant.

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Prehistoric Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-P-272	Lithic scatter and recent cobble-collection debris (bucket, 2 tires)  119 flakes, 4 cores, 1 chopper, 1 hammerstone; chert, quartz, chalcedony represented  (site plan indicates site just sampled, so was not completely recorded)	Prehistoric	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-P-275	Lithic scatter  6 flakes (4 quartzite, 2 chert), 2 tested quartzite cobbles  (site size not provided; site plan indicates site just sampled, so was not completely recorded)	Prehistoric	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-P-410	Prehistoric trail  north-south running trail segment, 200 meters long observed and recorded	Prehistoric	Plant Site
SMB-P-434	Thermal cobble features  3 concentrations of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pits; subsurface materials may be present  no associated artifacts	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-436	Thermal cobble features  2 concentrations of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pits; subsurface materials may be present	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-437	Thermal cobble feature  concentration of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pit; subsurface materials may be present	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-438	Thermal cobble feature  1 concentration of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pit; subsurface materials may be present	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-440	Thermal cobble feature  1 concentration of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pit; eroding out a wash bank; subsurface materials may be present	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-441	Thermal cobble features  3 concentrations of fire-affected cobbles; eroding out a wash bank; possible roasting pits; subsurface materials may be present	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-445	Thermal cobble feature, lithic scatter, 2 cleared areas  1 concentration of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pit; subsurface materials may be present  69 quartzite and chert flakes, 9 flake cores, 12 tested cobbles  2 circular cleared areas interpreted as possible sleeping circles  (site form and plan indicates site just sampled, so artifacts not completely recorded)	Prehistoric	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
<b>Prehistoric Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-P-448	Thermal cobble feature 1 concentration of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pit; subsurface materials may be present	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-H-452	Cobble feature (no information recorded on whether rocks fire-affected) 1 concentration of cobbles; possible roasting pit; subsurface materials may be present 2 cans: military ration can, other food can	DTC/C-AMA and possibly prehistoric 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-P-453	Lithic scatter 37 quartzite or chert flakes, 3 quartzite or chert flake cores, 10 quartzite or chert assayed cobbles, and 3 quartzite hammerstones	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-454	Thermal cobble feature, ceramic scatter, faunal remains ceramic sherds, tentatively identified as Colorado buffware 1 concentration of fire-affected cobbles; possible roasting pit; subsurface materials may be present bone fragments; not cut or burned; good conditions suggests recent age	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-M-511	Lithic scatter and historic-period refuse scatter 68 flakes, 7 flake cores, 1 tested cobbles; materials include chert, quartz, and quartzite 5 cans: military ration cans, other food cans	Prehistoric and DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-P-530	Lithic scatter 50 quartz flakes, 7 quartz flake cores	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-531	Lithic scatter 100 quartz flakes, shatter pieces, and flake cores	Prehistoric	Plant site
SMB-P-532	Lithic scatter 60 quartz flakes and 8 quartz flake cores	Prehistoric	Plant site
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources</b>			
CA-Riv-9011	Historic-period refuse scatter, 2 concentrations original 2008 recordation: concentration 1: 7 cans: rotary-opened cans, knife-opened cans glass jar with 1938-1977 date concentration 2: 7 cans: key-wind meat cans, sanitary cans 2009 AECOM EDAW revisit: 16 cans: P-38-opened food cans, key-wind meat cans, knife-cut beverage cans glass jar	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Substation

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-002	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: military ration cans amber beer bottle	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Substation
SMB-H-109	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: Military ration can, other food cans, aluminum soft-top beer can	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-110	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 military ration cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-113	Cairns (probably mining claims) and historic-period debris scatter aircraft parts	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-114	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration cans, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-115	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration cans, key-wind meat can, church-key-opened beer can bullet casing, braided wire	DTC/C-AMA, 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-116	Historic-period refuse scatter 19 cans: hole-in-cap milk cans, food cans, one embossed "SANITARY," a practice dating to the 1800s	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-118	Historic-period refuse scatter 29 cans: military ration cans, milk cans, beer cans, juice can, sardine can, fuel can  glass liquor bottle embossed "Federal Law Forbids Sale or Re-Use of This Bottle"  military mess-kit spoon (embossed with, "U.S."), bullets, wire	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-119	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: hole-in-cap milk cans, key-wind meat can	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-120	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: church-key-opened sardine cans, key-wind sanitary can	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-121	Historic-period refuse scatter 15 cans: military ration cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-122	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration cans, other can military mess-kit spoon embossed with "U.S."	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-123	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: military ration cans, church-key-opened beer can, other can, can lids glass bottle	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-124	Historic-period refuse scatter 11 cans: key-wind sardine cans, other food cans, can lid	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-125	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration cans, key-wind meat can, other food can	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-126	Historic-period refuse scatter military ration cans, other food can glass jar	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-127	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 sanitary cans	Other historic site 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-129	Historic-period refuse scatter military ration can, key-wind sardine can, hole-in-cap can, other food cans 3 glass bottles with 1938 and 1941 maker's marks piece of wooden lath	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early-to-mid 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-130	Historic-period refuse scatter 2 cans: P-38-opened can, aluminum soft-top beer can glass jugs with 1948 and 1952 maker's marks	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-131	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration can, P-38-opened can, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-132	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee can, other food cans, can lid	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-133	Historic-period refuse scatter and rock ring (historic hearth) 2 cans: military ration can, other can	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-134	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: military ration cans, sardine can glass bottles	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-135	Historic-period refuse scatter 19 cans: military ration cans, other food cans, milk cans, beer cans, paint can glass bottle fragments metal band, smoke landmine	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-136	Historic-period refuse scatter 16 cans: military ration cans, meat cans, other food cans, can lids glass jar embossed with 1943 date brass munitions casing, sheet metal	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-137	Historic-period refuse scatter U.S. General Land Office survey marker dated 1917 9 cans: military ration cans, sardine can, beer can, wooden lath pieces	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-138	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: military ration can, military-issue soluble coffee cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-139	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration can, key-wind-opened cans, other cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-140	Historic-period refuse scatter 20 cans: military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee can, milk can, beer cans, aerosol can, other cans, can lids military mess-kit spoon embossed "U.S.," munitions casings, lath pieces	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-143	Historic-period refuse scatter and well head 3 cans: key-wind-opened meat can, hole-in-cap can, sanitary can milled lumber, galvanized sheet metal piece	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-144	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: military ration can, hole-in-cap can, other food cans, two can lids	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-145	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: church-key-opened cans, hole-in-cap milk can, other food can, can lid  glass jar, glass bottle with 1938 maker's mark	Prospecting/ranching  Early-to-mid 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-147	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: military ration can, other food cans, milk can, baking powder can, aluminum soft-top beer can	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike  1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-148	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: military ration can, hole-in-cap milk can, other food cans, can lid	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-151	Historic-period refuse scatter 10 cans: military-issue soluble coffee can, rotary-opened food cans, can lid	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-152	Historic-period refuse scatter 13 cans: military ration can lid, key-wind meat cans, other food cans	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-153	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: milk cans, tapered meat can, other food can, metal bracket with military-style coating	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-154	Historic-period refuse scatter (two concentrations) 14 cans (east concentration): military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee cans, P-38-opened can, other food cans  saw-cut bone fragments (large mammal)  boot sole  flat glass fragment  23 cans (west concentration): solder-dot cans, other food cans	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-155	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration cans, can adapted as a pail, coffee can, paint can  glass canning jar  wooden lath pieces, plank, embossed sheet metal	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-156	Historic-period refuse scatter 38 cans: military ration cans, military soluble coffee can, milk cans, sardine can, other food cans, beer cans (some church-key-opened, some aluminum soft-top type), can lids	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-156 (cont.)	glass bottles with maker's marks (dates not researched/provided)		
SMB-H-157	Historic-period refuse scatter 7 cans: military ration can, army-issued garbage can lid embossed with 1942 date, milk cans, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-158	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: military ration can, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-159	Historic-period refuse scatter 7 cans: military ration can, baking powder cans, milk can, key-wind-opened meat can, other food can	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-161	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, key-wind-opened meat can, other food cans, metal band	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-162	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, other food cans (one P-38-opened) glass fragments with maker's marks (dates not researched/provided)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-163	Fortified positions (4) 37 cans: military ration cans, other food cans (some church-key-opened and P-38-opened), milk can, beer cans, tobacco tin, can lids, fuel can, oil cans auto part, bailing wire coils	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-164	Historic-period refuse scatter 36 cans: military ration cans, other food cans, beer cans (some aluminum soft-top beer cans), milk can, baking powder can glass bottle fragments, one embossed "CLOROX" car hood spring, bottle cap, metal sign post, metal band, and wire  (Under <b>Features</b> , a "deflated hearth" (thermal cobble feature?) is noted, but the site plan shows "F. 1" and "F. 2" with no further information provided)  (no detailed can recordation; maker's marks dates not researched/provided)	Prospecting/ranching, DTC/C-AMA, and possibly prehistoric Early 20th century, 1942-1944 (WWII), and mid-20th century Prehistoric (?)	Plant site
SMB-H-165	Historic-period refuse scatter 35 cans: military ration cans, sardine can, key-wind-opened meat can, milk cans, church-key-opened beer cans, other food cans (some P-38-opened), can lids  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-166	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>38 cans: hole-in-cap milk cans, key-wind-opened meat can, other food cans (including one knife-cut-X-opened, dating to the early 20th century), can lid</p> <p>glass jar</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation, and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching</p> <p>Early 20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-167	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>36 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, key-wind-opened meat can, knife-cut-X-opened can, other food cans (some P-38-opened), can lids, fuel can</p> <p>glass jars</p> <p>metal bucket</p> <p>military ration can, smoke landmine</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation, and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-168	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>62 cans: milk cans, sardine cans, key-wind-opened meat cans, spice can, other food cans (some rotary-opened), fuel cans</p> <p>historic ceramic fragment</p> <p>glass bottle fragments, glass stemware</p> <p>miscellaneous metal</p> <p>military ration cans, other food cans (some P-38-opened)</p> <p>(glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-169	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>5 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, military ration can, other food cans (some P-38-opened)</p> <p>(glass bottles shown on site plan but not described under A5)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-170	<p>Historic-period rock ring hearth with charcoal and a refuse scatter</p> <p>1 sanitary can (post-dates 1904)</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-171	<p>Historic-period refuse dump</p> <p>166 cans: military ration cans, milk cans, sardine cans, military-issue soluble coffee cans, key-wind-opened meat can, tobacco tin, other food cans, can lids, beer cans (some church-key-opened, some aluminum soft-top type), oil and fuel cans</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-171 (cont.)	glass bottle fragments, glass jar threaded metal jar lid, mess-kit spoon embossed "U.S." (no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)		
SMB-H-173	Historic-period refuse scatter 13 cans: hole-in-cap milk cans, key-wind-opened meat can, other food cans	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-175	Historic-period refuse scatter 13 cans: military ration cans, other food cans, can lids, beer cans glass fragments from bottles and jars  (hearth was mentioned on original form and in Table DR-CR-131, but not on new site form, or on revised Class III report p. 163; of concern is whether a hearth, if present, is prehistoric or historic)  (no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-176	Historic-period refuse scatter, hearth (charcoal, no rocks), and wood pile (pieces of native wood)  2 cans  wire, metal bar  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-177	Historic-period refuse scatter 12 cans: sardine can; milk cans, other food cans, beer cans (some church-key-opened beer, some aluminum soft-top type)  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching and possibly Desert Strike Early 20th century and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-178	Historic-period refuse dump and rock alignment (interpreted as an aerial marker pointing at a survey monument)  226 cans: food cans, beverage cans, oil cans, fuel cans glass bottle with probable 1970s embossing pail, propane tank, jack, hack saw, vehicle tire  (no detailed can recordation)	Other historic site 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-179	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: hole-in-cap cans, other food cans	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-180	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration can, P-38-opened food cans, other food can, aluminum soft-top beer can	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-181	Historic-period refuse scatter 30 cans: hole-in-top milk can, other cans, aluminum soft-top beer can  glass jar with 1920-1964 maker's mark  (no detailed can recordation)	Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike  20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-182	Historic-period refuse scatter 38 cans: food cans (some P-38-opened), key-wind-opened meat can, tapered meat can, spice can, can lid  ceramic fragments  flat glass fragments, glass jar with 1920-1964 maker's mark, glass bottle with 1929-1954 maker's mark  tape dispenser  (no detailed can recordation and no ceramic identification or dating)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Mid-20th century  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-183	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: food cans, church-key-opened beer cans	Other historic site  Mid-20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-184	Historic-period refuse scatter 18 cans: hole-in-top milk cans, military ration can, other food cans (some P-38-opened), can lids, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike  20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-185	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: food cans (some P-38-opened), fuel can	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-186	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: bayonet-opened food cans, hole-in-cap milk can, coffee can	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-189	Historic-period refuse scatter 12 cans: military ration can, military-issue soluble coffee can, beer cans (church-key-opened and aluminum soft-top type), knife-cut-X-opened cans, oil can  glass bottles with post-1932, 1942, 1970s maker's marks	Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike  20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-190	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: military ration can, other food cans, key-wind-opened meat can, church-key-opened beer can, aluminum soft-top beer can	Other historic site  Early-to-mid 20th century	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-191	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 bayonet-opened cans glass bottle with 1858-1895 maker's mark, glass jar with 1932-1942 maker's mark	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-192	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: P-38-opened cans, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-193	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: bayonet-opened cans, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-194	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: hole-in-top milk can, church-key-opened cans, other food cans glass jar with 1920-1964 maker's mark	Prospecting/ranching Mid-20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-195	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: military ration can, other food cans, aluminum soft-top beer can glass jar (glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-197	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, church-key-opened beer can, fuel can glass bottle fragments (several pint liquor bottles represented) with 1930s-1940s maker's marks	Prospecting/ranching Early-to-mid 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-198	Historic-period refuse scatter 7 cans: milk can, sanitary cans, church-key-opened beer cans, aluminum soft-top beer can, fuel can piece of steel pipe, steel cable pieces	Other historic site Mid-20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-199	Historic-period refuse scatter 22 cans: milk can, oval sardine can, other food cans, church-key-opened beer can, aluminum soft-top beer can	Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-200	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: rotary-opened tuna can, other food cans (one rotary-opened) munitions casing, wire	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-202	Historic-period refuse scatter 12 cans: hole-in-top milk can, other food can, church-key-opened beer cans; beer can marker "COORS" wooden post, braided wire	Prospecting/ranching Early-to-mid 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-203	Historic-period cleared areas, possible aerial marker 16 approximately 7-foot-x-2-3-foot rectangles cleared of the top layer of desert pavement and laid out in a line, with their long sides parallel	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-204	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: key-wind-opened meat can, other food cans, oil can	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-205	Fortified positions (site plan indicates 13, but that may be schematic rather than actual) 31 cans: military ration cans, 24 oil cans, food cans, beverage can glass fragments with post-1916 and 1940s maker's marks wire	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-206	Historic-period refuse scatter 37 cans: sardine can, military-issue soluble coffee can, beer cans (one church-key-opened), tobacco cans, can lids glass bottle fragments with 1924-1968 and post-1945 maker's marks historic ceramic sherd boot sole wash basin, stove parts, automobile parts (no ceramic identification or dating)	Other historic site Mid-20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-207	Fortified positions, 22 of them, associated historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: military-issue soluble coffee can, food cans, can embossed "GRENADE," can lids grenade spoons, shell casing, metal strapping	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-208	Historic-period refuse scatter 9 cans: military ration can, key-wind-opened meat can, other food cans, aluminum soft-top beer can glass ink well-shaped bottle with metal threaded cap	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-209	Historic-period refuse and debris scatter 5 cans: food cans, church-key-opened beer can, can lid cement block with rebar, wooden lath pieces	Other historic site 20th century	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-210	Fortified positions, 8 of them, and 2 cairns 7 cans: military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee cans, can lids munitions clips, milled lumber, metal strapping	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-212	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee cans, can lids	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-213	Historic-period refuse scatter 1 food can glass jar with post-1925 maker's mark metal pipe fragment, metal spring, metal rod	Other historic site Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-215	Historic-period refuse scatter 26 cans: military ration cans, oil cans, other food cans, beer can, can lids grenade part (no detailed can recordation)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-216	Historic-period refuse scatter 49 cans: military-issue soluble coffee can, hole-in-top milk can, other food cans (some P-38-opened), oil cans, can lids glass bottle fragments with 1940s and 1939-1957 maker's marks metal band, wire, electrical conduit	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-218	Historic-period refuse scatter and rock ring hearth containing charcoal 4 cans: "vent-hole" milk can, other food can, oil cans flat glass bone button 1940s delivery van nails, bolt, washers, wire, milled lumber plastic (no details)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-219	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: military ration cans and lids	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-220	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee can, can lids glass bottle with 1920-1963 maker's mark: "JERGENS LOTION"	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-221	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>3 cans: other food cans</p> <p>glass bottle fragments</p> <p>1/8-inch metal rods</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-222	<p>Historic-period rock alignments forming letters and figures, rock hearth containing charcoal and pieces of wood, tank tracks</p> <p>1 military ration can lid</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-223	<p>Fortified positions, 8 of them</p> <p>4 cans: military ration can, other food cans</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-224	<p>Historic-period refuse dump</p> <p>110 cans: military ration cans,</p> <p>lantern globe (Dietz, post-1918),</p> <p>Clorox bottle glass (1929-1950), other bottle glass</p> <p>historic ceramic fragments</p> <p>metal teapot, metal tray, metal plate, metal screen, wire, miscellaneous metal bands and sheets</p> <p>(site plan indicates site just sampled, so was not completely recorded)</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation; glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided; ceramics not identified/dated)</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-227	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>9 cans: food cans (some rotary-opened), can lids</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-229	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>6 cans: military ration can, paint can, other food cans, pull-top beverage cans</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-230	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>4 cans: military ration can, other food cans, key-wind-opened meat can, can lid</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-231	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: key-wind-opened sardine can, other food cans (one rotary-opened), baking powder can (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-232	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration can, other food cans, can lids glass bottle with post-1938 maker's mark (no detailed can recordation)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-233	Historic-period refuse scatter 11 cans: military ration cans, other food cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-234	Historic-period refuse scatter and cairn 19 cans: military ration cans, other food cans, beer cans (most aluminum soft-top type), can lid	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-235	Historic-period refuse scatter 8 cans: military ration cans, milk can, meat can, other food cans wire, sheet metal, munitions casing (can recordation incomplete—no filling method data—and illegible)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-236	Historic-period refuse scatter 12 cans: military ration cans, milk can, other food can (can recordation incomplete—no filling method data—and illegible)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-243	Historic-period refuse scatter and hearth containing charcoal and can 2 cans: military ration cans and can lid bottle crown cap, braided wire (site plan scale incorrect)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-245	Historic-period refuse scatter, rock ring hearth, and 2 rock cluster features 15 cans: military ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee cans, milk cans, other food cans, can lids (no detailed can recordation)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-246	Historic-period refuse scatter 10 cans: key-wind-opened meat can, other food cans, fuel cans, beer can glass jar with 1942 maker's mark	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-247	Historic-period cleared areas (3 probable tent pads) 1 P-38-opened can  (site form site plan shows a "possible mining claim" and associated piece of milled lumber northeast of the tent pads, but form provides no description or discussion and EDAW 2010a, Table 12 doesn't mention it or include it in the use/date for the site)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-248	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: milk can, church-key-opened beer can, P-38-opened can, other food cans  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-250	Historic-period cleared area, circle with 2 ear-like projections no artifacts	Other historic site 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-251	Historic-period cleared areas, 1 oval, 1 circle no artifacts	Other historic site 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-254	Historic-period refuse scatter 10 cans: military ration cans, knife-cut-X-opened cans, can lids wooden lath  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-255	Historic-period refuse scatter 18 cans: sardine can, other food cans, beer cans (some church-key-opened, 1 aluminum soft-top type), can lids  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century and late 20th century	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-256	Historic-period refuse scatter ? cans: military-issue soluble coffee cans  glass medicine bottle milled lumber  (no can count or detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-258	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: military ration can, church-key-opened beer can, other can  glass bottle  (no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Linear facilities corridor

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-261	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>42 cans: military ration cans, key-wind-opened meat can, pocket tobacco tin with hinged lid, milled lumber, glass bottles with post-1938 maker's mark (no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-262	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter and 2 historic-period rock and cinder block hearths</p> <p>8 cans: milk can, other food cans, can lid glass bottle cinder blocks, milled lumber metal pipe, stove parts, refrigerator, automobile parts, bucket, wire (no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching</p> <p>Early 20th century</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-263	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>5 cans: military ration can, hole-in-cap milk cans, key-wind-opened sardine can, can lid (two railroad ties and "cement slab" shown on site plan but not discussed in description) (no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-265	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>75 cans: military ration cans, other food cans glass fragments with 1941 maker's mark</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-266	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>5 cans: military ration cans, hole-in-top milk can, can lids</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-267	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>14 cans: military ration cans, coffee can (rotary-opened), beer cans (church-key-opened, and aluminum soft-top type), oil can, can lid oil filter</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-268	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>7 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, military-issue soluble coffee can, church-key-opened beer cans, other food can</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-269	<p>Historic-period refuse dump</p> <p>360 cans: military ration cans, food and beverage cans, oil cans (very little material post-dating 1950)</p> <p>glass fragments with post-1912, 1920-1964, and post-1938 maker's marks</p> <p>metal pail, milled lumber</p>	<p>Other historic site and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-271	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>60 (approximately) cans: military ration cans, church-key-opened beer cans, rotary-opened cans, rotary-opened food cans</p> <p>glass bottle fragments (soft drink, cosmetic, condiment, liquor)</p> <p>historic ceramics</p> <p>bricks, miscellaneous metal</p> <p>(site plan indicates site just sampled, so was not completely recorded)</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided and no ceramic identification or dating)</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>DTC/C-AMA??</p> <p>20th century</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)??</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-274	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>27 cans: military ration can, other food cans (mostly rotary-opened), powdered chocolate milk can, aluminum soft-top beer cans, paint can</p> <p>glass bottles (some baby food jars with lids)</p> <p>car parts, a car gas tank, wire hangers, fork, church-key opener embossed "COORS," aluminum foil, AA battery</p>	<p>Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike</p> <p>Mid-to-late 20th century</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-276	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>20 cans: military ration cans, key-wind meat can, hole-in-top milk can, other food cans (some P-38-opened), aluminum soft-top beer can, oil can, can lid</p> <p>glass jar</p> <p>(glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-279	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>13 cans: military ration can, oval sardine cans, other food cans (some P-38-opened),</p> <p>glass jar with post-1940 maker's mark</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-282	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>11 cans: military ration cans, oval sardine can, other food cans (no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-283	Historic-period refuse scatter 12 cans: milk cans, other food cans, church-key-opened beer can, fuel can glass bottle with 1935 or 1945 maker's mark	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-284	Historic-period refuse scatter 11 cans: food cans, fuel can, baking powder can	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-285	Fortified position of stacked rocks no artifacts	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-286	Fortified position 1 can (no details due to deterioration)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-287	Historic-period refuse scatter 82 car parts 21 glass fragments suggestion that these associated with ranch site 404	Other historic site 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-288	Historic-period refuse scatter 2 cans: milk can, other food can car parts, alarm clock parts, gasket suggestion that these associated with ranch site 404	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-290	Historic-period refuse scatter 10 cans: hole-in-cap milk cans, church-key-opened cans, other food cans (some P-38-opened)	Prospecting/ranching, DTC/C-AMA, and possibly Desert Strike Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-401	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: food cans (opened with lever-type, or "jab and lift," opener, 1855-present), can lid, tobacco can with hinged lid	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-402	Historic-period refuse scatter 4 cans: hole-in-cap milk cans, other food can cans partially embedded in ground, suggesting possible additional remains subsurface	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-403	Historic-period oil can dump 67 motor oil cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-404	Historic-period ranch 3 stone and concrete structures, watering trough cans (no count or description provided, except that aluminum soft-top beer cans were noted) glass and ceramic fragments vehicle parts	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-404 (cont.)	sheet metal, pipes, chicken wire cinder blocks, milled lumber, fencing components military ration cans, smoke landmines, munitions casings and clips		
SMB-H-406	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: sanitary cans, key-wind meat cans, tobacco can with hinged lid wood pile, cluster of quartz rocks	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-M-407	Historic-period refuse scatter 7 cans: military ration can, milk can, other food cans, church-key-opened beer can, can re-used as pail milled lumber one lithic flake isolate	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-408	Historic-period refuse scatter and possible historic-period rock hearth (rocks thermally altered, no charcoal present) 4 cans: sanitary food cans (knife-cut-circle-opened or rotary-opened) saw-cut faunal bone fragment	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-409	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: food cans, tobacco can with hinged lid glass soda bottle embossed with "1938" date (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-411	Historic-period geoglyph, long narrow oval (possible aerial marker) no associated artifacts	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-413	Historic-period refuse scatter 3 cans: hole-in-top milk cans, coffee can glass jars and glass jar fragments (condiments)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-414	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: key-wind meat can, "matchstick filler"-type milk can, other food cans, can lids wire bundle, ironwood firewood pile	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-415	Historic-period refuse scatter 26 cans: P-38-opened cans, hole-in-cap milk cans, military-issued soluble coffee can, baking powder can, pocket tobacco tin with hinged lid solarized bottle glass fragments	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-416	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration cans, other food can, milk can, oil can wooden ramp	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-417	Historic-period refuse scatter 6 cans: food can, "matchstick filler"-type milk can, oil cans	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-M-418	Historic-period refuse scatter and rock hearth (rocks thermally affected; 1 rock an assayed cobble) 7 cans: food cans, hinged-lid tobacco cans, milk can, lard pail glass catsup bottle with post-1888 maker's mark and metal threaded cap  (this site should probably be tested as a possible thermal cobble feature)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-419	Historic-period refuse scatter in 2 loci locus 1 6 cans: 1 food can, 1 fuel can window glass fragments wire, munitions clips, horseshoe nails, miscellaneous hardware, wooden ramps locus 2 5 cans: food cans, hinged-lid can  (no detailed can recordation)	DTC/C-AMA 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-420	Historic-period refuse scatter 9 cans: oval sardine cans, milk cans, other food cans milled lumber piece  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-423	Historic-period refuse and airplane crash debris scatter 28 cans: military ration cans, military soluble coffee can, milk cans, other food cans (P-38-opened, knife-cut-opened, punched-hole opened, bayonet-opened), fuel can, aluminum soft-top beer cans 300 airplane fragments	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-424	Historic-period refuse scatter 37 cans: military ration cans, other food cans, military-issue soluble coffee can, milk cans, sardine can, aluminum soft-top beer can, fuel can glass jar wooden lath piece  (no detailed can recordation)	DTC/C-AMA and possibly Desert Strike 1942-1944 (WWII) and late 20th century	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-426	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>13 cans: knife-cut-opened sanitary cans (11 probably contained liquid, such as fruit juice)</p> <p>modern glass bottle (Anheiser Busch)</p> <p>(partially or nearly entirely buried "in desert pavement"—suggests aggrading environment)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching</p> <p>Early 20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-427	<p>Historic-period refuse dump</p> <p>93 cans recorded (all?): military ration cans, cocoa powder can, other food cans (almost all P-38-opened), spice cans, beer or beverage cans, oil cans</p> <p>glass condiment jar, glass fragments with circa 1939 maker's mark</p> <p>munitions casings (.22 caliber)</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-432	<p>Historic-period structure foundation</p> <p>concrete slab foundation of a cinder-block structure (only stubs of walls left)</p> <p>1 church-key-opened beer can</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>Mid-20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-439	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>7 cans: military ration cans, meat can, milk can, other food cans, can lid</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-442	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>25 cans: military ration can, other food cans (most P-38-opened), spice can, tobacco can with hinged lid, can lids</p> <p>glass bottle fragments, flat glass fragments</p> <p>bucket, crown bottle caps, wire, nail, bucket handles, wire</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-444	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>9 cans: milk can, food cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans, fuel can</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike</p> <p>Mid-to-late 20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-447	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>10 cans: meat cans, hole-in-cap food cans, Coors beer can</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Other historic site</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-450	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>7 cans: hole-in-cap food cans, military ration cans, other food cans (most P-38-opened)</p> <p>glass jar with Ball maker's mark (not dateable)</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-460	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>8 cans: military ration cans, sardine can, other food can, baking soda can, fuel cans</p> <p>braided wire</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-505	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>27 cans: military ration can, key-wind meat can, other food cans, milk cans, coffee can, seasoning can, can lid, church-key-opened beer cans, tobacco can with hinged lid</p> <p>1 glass jar</p> <p>4 glass bottles</p> <p>1 glass cup</p> <p>ceramic fragment</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation; glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided; and no ceramic identification or dating)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching</p> <p>Early 20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-507	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>5 cans: hole-in-cap can, military ration can, aluminum soft-top beer can</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-508	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>5 cans: aluminum soft-top beer cans, food can</p>	<p>Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike</p> <p>20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-509	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>3 cans: military ration can, other food can, milk can</p> <p>glass jar fragment with post-1940 maker's mark</p>	<p>DTC/C-AMA</p> <p>1942-1944 (WWII)</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-513	<p>Historic-period refuse scatter</p> <p>6 cans: hole-in-cap milk can, key-wind meat cans, other food can, aluminum-top pull-tab beer can</p> <p>(no detailed can recordation)</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching and possibly Desert Strike</p> <p>Early and late 20th century</p>	Plant site
SMB-H-514	<p>Historic-period wood-frame structures (2), cinder block hearth, arranged cobble feature</p> <p>1 unidentified wood-frame structure represented by 3 upright posts and baling wire</p> <p>1 wood-frame outhouse represented by an upright post and a wooden chair with a hole cut out of the plywood seat</p> <p>no details on shape or mode of construction of the cinder block hearth</p> <p>3 circular piles of cobbles aligned N-S</p> <p>sanitary cans*</p> <p>milled lumber, nails, wire</p>	<p>Prospecting/ranching</p> <p>Early 20th century</p>	Plant site

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

Resource Type and Identifying Number <sup>a</sup>	Resource Description <sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)	Cultural Components and Dates	Location
Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)			
SMB-H-514 (cont.)	(no photographs or drawings of structures or features provided)  (no detailed can recordation)  * (EDAW 2010a, Table 12 indicates cans are present, but site form makes no mention of them)		
SMB-H-515	Historic-period refuse scatter  7 cans: military ration cans, other food cans, military-issue soluble coffee can lid  glass jug fragment	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-516	Historic-period refuse scatter  18 cans: military ration cans, fish cans, other food cans, hole-in-cap milk can  large can modified into a sieve, with added wire handle  glass medicine bottle fragments with 1930-45 maker's mark  (no detailed can recordation)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-517	Historic-period refuse scatter  6 cans: military-issue soluble coffee cans, hole-in-cap milk can, other food can  glass fragments  (no detailed can recordation and glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-522	Historic-period refuse scatter  43 cans: military ration cans, hole-in-cap milk cans, church-key-opened beer cans, aluminum soft-top beer can  33 glass fragments  30 historic-period ceramic fragments  metal tray, sheet metal, milled lumber  (no detailed can recordation; glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided; and no ceramic identification or dating)	Prospecting/ranching and DTC/C-AMA  20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII)	Linear facilities corridor
SMB-H-525	Historic-period refuse scatter  638 cans: military ration cans, other food cans (some P-38-opened), can lids, church-key-opened and aluminum-top pull-tab beer cans, hinged-lid pocket tobacco can  bottle caps, cable, scrap metal, lantern, buckets, metal conduit, wash basin, bed frame, car seat, wire, bricks, metal lock, license plate, milled lumber  (no detailed can recordation)	Other historic site and possibly Desert Strike  20th century	Linear facilities corridor

**TABLE D-1 (Continued)  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

<b>Resource Type and Identifying Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Resource Description<sup>b</sup> (and Data Problems or Omissions)</b>	<b>Cultural Components and Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Historical Archaeological Resources (cont.)</b>			
SMB-H-527	Historic-period refuse scatter 10 cans: military ration cans, key-wind meat cans, other food cans, hole-in-cap milk can, church-key-opened beer can, aluminum soft-top beer cans, fuel can  (no detailed can recordation)	Other historic site (possibly Desert Strike(?))  Mid-to-late 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-528	Historic-period refuse scatter 15 cans: military ration cans, key-wind meat cans, other food cans, can lid, hole-in-cap milk can, fuel can  (no detailed can recordation)	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-529	Historic-period refuse scatter 33 cans: military ration cans, other food cans (some p-38-opened), milk can, beer cans  milled lumber	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Plant site
SMB-H-600	Historic-period road, N-S-running dirt two-track; site forms says, "associated with the gypsum mines in Midland"	Early 20th century roads  Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-601	Historic-period road, N-S-running along a section line between Blythe Airport and a road south of McCoy Wash  scattered refuse deposits occur along the road, many dating to the early 20th century and thought to represent sheep ranching in this area	Early 20th century roads  Early 20th century	Plant site
SMB-H-701	Historic-period refuse scatter 5 cans: military ration cans, other food can (knife-cut opened)  16 amber beer bottles with Owens Illinois maker's mark  (no site plan recorded/provided)  (glass container maker's marks not noted and/or not researched or dates not provided)	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	Linear facilities corridor
Ethnographic Resources			
Kokopeli geoglyph and other images	geoglyphs	Prehistoric, ethnographic or historic	Linear facilities corridor
Built-Environment Resources			
Blythe Army Air Base reservoir	water storage facility	DTC/C-AMA  1942-1944 (WWII)	linear facilities corridor
Radio communications facility	building and equipment	Other historic site  Mid-to-late 20th century	linear facilities corridor



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34

35 **INTRODUCTION**

36

37 The intent of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement) is to provide processes whereby the  
38 Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the California Energy Commission (Energy  
39 Commission), in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory  
40 Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Indian Tribes and other consulting parties, shall  
41 determine the steps the agencies shall follow to take into account effects on historic properties as  
42 required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and satisfy the requirements of  
43 the California Environmental Quality Act.

44 The Energy Commission and the BLM, in consultation with the consulting parties to this  
45 Agreement, will consider and incorporate within the Section 106 consultation process the  
46 performance standards (desired future condition), the range of mitigation measures and  
47 commitment to mitigate, and monitoring requirements of the Energy Commission’s Staff  
48 Assessment and Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and Draft California Desert  
49 Conservation Area Plan Amendment, Solar Millennium Blythe Project, Application for  
50 Certification (09-AFC-6) Riverside County (2010) as adopted by the Energy Commission and  
51 the BLM in any decision to permit the Blythe Solar Power Project. The BLM and the Energy  
52 Commission will endeavor to make the historic properties treatment and management provisions  
53 of this Agreement as consistent as possible with the objectives and terms of the Presiding  
54 Member Proposed Decision/Final Environmental Impact Statement within the context of the  
55 consultation process required by Section 106 of the NHPA.

56 Government agencies, consulting parties, and the public identified in the scoping and public  
57 notification process for the Staff Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement will be advised in  
58 the Supplemental Staff Assessment and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) that  
59 historic properties associated with the undertaking would be treated consistent with the  
60 mitigation measures or performance standards identified in the Staff Assessment and adopted by  
61 the Energy Commission, and consistent with the stipulations of this Agreement. A proposed final  
62 draft of this Agreement will be circulated for public comment as an attachment to the EIS. The  
63 Signatories have consulted with the Invited Signatories, Concurring Parties, and Tribes on this  
64 Agreement, and have taken into consideration the views and comments received regarding the  
65 draft Agreement in preparing this final Agreement.

66

67 **PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT**  
68 **AMONG THE**  
69 **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-CALIFORNIA,**  
70 **THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION,**  
71 **THE PALO VERDE SOLAR 1 LLC, AND**  
72 **THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER REGARDING**  
73 **THE SOLAR MILLENNIUM - BLYTHE SOLAR POWER PROJECT, RIVERSIDE**  
74 **COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**  
75

76 **WHEREAS**, an application for a right of way (ROW) grant on approximately 9,400 acres of  
77 public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a Plan of Development  
78 (POD) to construct, operate and maintain a solar energy electrical generating plant, including  
79 construction of four independent 250 MW units (Units #1, #2, #3, and #4, a 230 kilovolt (KV)  
80 transmission line, a natural gas pipeline, paved arterial roads and parking areas, unpaved  
81 perimeter roads, and unpaved access routes, laydown and staging areas, and support facilities,  
82 and infrastructure (See Project Description and Appendix D: Project Maps and Illustrations),  
83 were submitted for the Blythe Solar Power Project (hereinafter referred to as the Blythe Solar  
84 Power Project); and

85  
86 **WHEREAS**, the BLM has determined that issuing a right-of-way grant (ROW) to Palo Verde  
87 Solar I, LLC (PVSI), in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act  
88 (FLPMA) (Public Law 940-579; 43 USC 1701) is an undertaking as defined at 36 CFR  
89 800.16(y); (Protection of Historic Properties, August 5, 2004) of the regulations implementing  
90 section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470(f))(NHPA); and

91  
92 **WHEREAS**, the BLM is the lead Federal agency for the undertaking for the purpose of  
93 complying with Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR  
94 Part 800, and the BLM shall be responsible for managing historic properties within the Area of  
95 Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking pursuant to the NHPA; and

96  
97 **WHEREAS**, in August 2005, the United States Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005  
98 (Public Law 109-58). In section 211 of this Act, Congress directed that the Secretary of the  
99 Interior (the "Secretary") should, before the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date of  
100 enactment of the Act, seek to have approved non-hydropower renewable energy projects located  
101 on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity; and

102  
103 **WHEREAS**, by Secretarial Order No. 3285 issued March 11, 2009, the Secretary stated as  
104 policy that encouraging the production, development, and delivery of renewable energy is one of  
105 the Department of Interior's (DOI) highest priorities and that agencies and bureaus within the  
106 DOI will work collaboratively with each other, and with other Federal agencies, departments,  
107 states, local communities, and private landowners to encourage the timely and responsible  
108 development of renewable energy and associated transmission while protecting and enhancing  
109 the Nation's water, wildlife, and other natural resources; and

110

111 **WHEREAS**, the BLM has consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer  
112 (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), pursuant to 36 CFR  
113 800.14(b)(3) and following the procedures outlined at 36 CFR 800.6, and is in the process of  
114 considering alternatives for the undertaking that have the potential to adversely affect historic  
115 properties and may reach a decision regarding approval of the undertaking before the effects of  
116 the undertaking's implementation on historic properties have been fully determined, the BLM  
117 chooses to continue its assessment of the undertaking's potential adverse effect and resolve any  
118 such effect through the implementation of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement); and  
119

120 **WHEREAS**, the BLM, in consultation with the SHPO and the ACHP and pursuant to 36 CFR  
121 800.4(b)(2), where alternatives under consideration consist of large land areas, has determined  
122 that a phased (tiered) process for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA may be appropriate  
123 for the undertaking; and  
124

125 **WHEREAS**, the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission), may certify the Blythe  
126 Solar Power Project located on public land pursuant to Section 25519, subsection (c) of the  
127 Warren-Alquist Act of 1974 and for the purposes of consistency proposes to manage all  
128 historical resources in accordance with the stipulations of this Agreement; and  
129

130 **WHEREAS**, the BLM, in coordination with the Energy Commission, has authorized the  
131 Applicant to conduct specific identification efforts for this undertaking including a review of the  
132 existing literature and records, cultural resources surveys, ethnographic studies, and  
133 geomorphological studies to identify historic properties that might be located within the Area of  
134 Potential Effect (APE); and  
135

136 **WHEREAS**, the Applicant has retained an archaeological consultant to complete all of the  
137 investigations necessary to identify and evaluate cultural resources located within the APE for  
138 both direct and indirect effects. A review of the existing historic, archaeological and  
139 ethnographic literature and records has been completed to ascertain the presence of known and  
140 recorded cultural resources in the APE and buffered study area, has conducted an intensive field  
141 survey for 8,005 acres of land, including all of the lands identified in APE for direct effects for  
142 all project alternatives, and has completed intensive field surveys for alternatives on lands that  
143 are no longer part of the project. A cultural resources inventory report *Draft Final Class III*  
144 *Survey Report, for the Proposed Blythe Solar Power Project Riverside County, California*,  
145 prepared by AECOM, January 2010) that presents the results of identification efforts to the  
146 BLM, and the Energy Commission has been submitted by AECOM. The BLM has provided the  
147 report to the consulting parties and Indian Tribes for review and comment; and  
148

149 **WHEREAS**, the BLM and the Energy Commission have prepared the *Staff Assessment and*  
150 *Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft California Desert Conservation Area Plan*  
151 *Amendment, Blythe Solar Power Project, Application for Certification (09-AFC-6) Riverside*  
152 *County (2010)* to identify the project alternatives for purposes of the California Environmental  
153 Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and have  
154 comparatively examined the relative effects of the alternatives on known historic properties; and

155  
156 **WHEREAS**, the Applicant, as grantee of the proposed ROW, has participated in consultation  
157 per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(4), and shall provide all cultural resources documentation required by the  
158 BLM in support of the stipulations to this agreement and is willing to carry out the stipulations of  
159 this Agreement under the oversight of BLM, and is an Invited Signatory to this Agreement; and  
160

161 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA, 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii), the  
162 American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), Executive Order 13175, and section 3(c) of  
163 the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the BLM is  
164 responsible for government-to-government consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes  
165 and is the lead agency for all Native American consultation and coordination; and  
166

167 **WHEREAS**, the BLM has formally notified and invited the Morongo Band of Mission Indians,  
168 the Cocopah Indian Tribe, the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of  
169 Mission Indians, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the  
170 Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the  
171 Augustine Band of Mission Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Chemehuevi  
172 Indian Tribe, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes, (Tribes) to consult on this undertaking and  
173 participate in this Agreement as a Concurring Party. The BLM has documented its efforts to  
174 consult with the Tribes and a summary is provided in Appendix D to this Agreement; and  
175

176 **WHEREAS**, in accordance with regulations at 36 CFR 800.14(b)(3) BLM has notified and  
177 invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) per 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(C) to  
178 participate in consultation to resolve the potential effects of the Undertaking on Historic  
179 Properties, and as per their letter dated October 2, 2008, the ACHP has elected not to participate  
180 in this PA; and  
181

182 **WHEREAS**, the BLM shall continue to consult with the Tribes throughout the implementation  
183 of this Agreement regarding the adverse effects to historic properties to which they attach  
184 religious and cultural significance. The BLM will carry out its responsibilities to consult with  
185 Tribes that request such consultation with the further understanding that, notwithstanding any  
186 decision by these tribes to decline concurrence, the BLM shall continue to consult with these  
187 Tribes throughout the implementation of this Agreement; and  
188

189 **WHEREAS**, through consultation, Tribes have expressed their views and concerns about the  
190 importance and sensitivity of specific cultural resources that hold religious and cultural  
191 significance. Tribes have expressed the connection of these resources to the broader cultural  
192 landscape within and near the project area: and  
193

194 **NOW, THEREFORE**, the BLM, and the SHPO, (hereinafter “Signatories), the Energy  
195 Commission, and the Applicant (hereinafter “Invited Signatories”), agree that the undertaking  
196 shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account  
197 the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.  
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## STIPULATIONS

The BLM shall ensure that the following measures are implemented:

### I. DEFINITIONS

The definitions found at 36 CFR 800.16 and in this section apply throughout this agreement except where another definition is offered in this Agreement.

- a) **Concurring Parties.** Collectively refers to consulting parties with a demonstrated interest in the Undertaking, who concur, through their signature, in this Agreement. Concurring Parties may propose amendments to this Agreement. Amendments proposed by Concurring Parties may be considered at the discretion of the Signatories.
- b) **Cultural Resource.** A cultural resource is an object or definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural resources are prehistoric, historic, archaeological, or architectural sites, structures, buildings, places, or objects and definite locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or culture groups. Cultural resources include the entire spectrum of resources, from artifacts to cultural landscapes, without regard to eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).
- c) **Consulting Parties.** Collectively refers to the Signatory, Invited Signatory and Concurring Parties to this Agreement.
- d) **Day.** Singular or plural, refers to a calendar, rather than a business, day.
- e) **Historic Properties.** Historic Properties are included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior and per the NRHP eligibility criteria at 36 CFR § 60.4 and may include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria. The term eligible for inclusion in the NRHP includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the NRHP criteria.
- f) **Historic Resources.** Historic resources meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR as provided at the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Section 480 and may include, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.
- g) **Invited Signatories.** Invited Signatories to this Agreement are the Energy Commission and Applicant. Invited Signatories have specific responsibilities as defined in this Agreement and have the same rights as the Signatory Parties to propose amendments and

- 242 termination of this Agreement, but their signatures are not required for execution of the  
243 Agreement.
- 244 h) **Lands Administered by the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management**  
245 (BLM) means any Federal lands under the administrative authority of the BLM.
- 246 i) **Literature Review.** A literature review is one component of a BLM class 1 inventory, as  
247 defined in BLM Manual Guidance 8100. 21(A)(1), and is a professionally prepared study  
248 that includes a compilation and analysis of all reasonably available cultural resource data  
249 and literature, and a management-focused, interpretive, narrative overview, and synthesis  
250 of the data. The overview may also define regional research questions and treatment  
251 options.
- 252 j) **Phased Project Construction.** PVSII proposes that the Blythe Solar Power Project  
253 (BSPP) be phased over the construction period of the project based on the area to be  
254 disturbed. Phasing will be defined in relation to a proposed disturbance area for the  
255 purpose of defining the limits of coverage. PVSII envisions two overall phases of  
256 construction: Phase 1 for Unit 1 and Unit 2 and Phase II for Units 3 and 4. Within Phase  
257 I, PVSII will start with Phase 1a, a limited area needed to start construction on critical  
258 items from Fall 2010 through the first half of 2011. As detailed in the revised draft  
259 Biological Assessment submitted to BLM, Phase 1a has been defined to facilitate  
260 development in Fall of 2010 through the first half of 2011. Phase 1Ia will consist of two  
261 types of construction areas: (1) linear facilities, including the access road and  
262 communication lines and (2) non-linear facilities to include a staging/lay down area and  
263 a portion of the Unit 1 solar block area.
- 264 k) **Records Search.** A records search is one component of a BLM class I inventory and an  
265 important element of a literature review. A records search involves obtaining existing  
266 cultural resource data from published and unpublished documents, BLM cultural  
267 resource inventory records, institutional site files, State and national registers, interviews,  
268 and other information sources.
- 269 l) **Signatories.** Signatories to this Agreement are the BLM, COE, SHPO, and ACHP.  
270 Signatories have the sole authority to execute, amend or terminate this Agreement.
- 271 m) **Traditional Cultural Property.** A traditional cultural property is defined generally as  
272 property that is important to a living group or community because of its association with  
273 cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are  
274 important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. It is a place  
275 that may figure in important community traditions or in culturally important activities,  
276 such as traditional gathering areas, prayer sites, or sacred/ceremonial locations. These  
277 sites may or may not contain features, artifacts, or physical evidence, but are usually  
278 identified through consultation. A traditional cultural property may be eligible for  
279 inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR.
- 280 n) **Tribes.** The federally recognized and non-federally recognized Indian Tribes that BLM is  
281 consulting with on this undertaking.
- 282 o) **Undertaking.** Issuing any ROW/permit by the BLM allowing or facilitating construction,  
283 operation or maintenance activities related to the Project on BLM administered lands  
284 constitutes an "undertaking" as defined at 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is the undertaking  
285 addressed by this Agreement.

286 p) *Windshield Survey*. A windshield survey is a common method utilized in reconnaissance  
287 surveys to identify built-environment cultural resources, such as buildings, objects, and  
288 structures. Windshield surveys involve surveyors driving or walking streets and roads of  
289 a community and observing and recording the buildings, structures, and landscape  
290 characteristics they see.

291

## 292 **II. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

293

294 a) The APE is defined as the geographic area or areas within which the undertaking may  
295 directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties per 36  
296 CFR 800.16(d). The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and  
297 includes those areas which could be affected by the project prior to, during and after  
298 construction. For the Imperial Valley Solar Project the APE has been defined to include a  
299 15 mile radius around the project location. Specific APE's for the project are discussed  
300 below and include the methodology used to identify historic properties. See Appendix E  
301 for APE map and project illustrations.

302

303 i) Historic properties could sustain direct physical effects as a result of the undertaking  
304 and is defined to include:

305

306 (1) All areas subject to the BLM's ROW decision for Phase I, consists of two 250  
307 MW solar fields and power blocks totaling 500 MW, and the Phase II areas, also  
308 consisting of two 250 MW solar fields and power blocks totaling 500 MW, for a  
309 grand total of 1,000 MW for the two phases, which includes approximately 9,400  
310 acres of public lands. The area is generally bounded by Interstate 10 on the south,  
311 An electrical transmission line corridor runs north-south, two miles to the east, the  
312 McCoy Mountains lie to the west, and McCoy Wash lies to the north.

313

(2) The APE for linear elements of the undertaking includes:

314

315 (a) A ROW for a new four-inch diameter, approximately 5 mile long natural gas  
316 pipeline to be constructed to connect the Blythe project to an existing  
317 Southern California Gas (SCG) pipeline situated south of I-10. A survey  
318 corridor for cultural resources for this linear element was established as a 50-  
319 foot buffer on either side of the center line (100 foot corridor) to allow for  
320 changes in the ROW to avoid cultural resources. The pipeline will be buried  
321 within a minimum three feet of cover depending on location. The gas line  
322 route takes off from an existing SCG line 1,800 feet south of I-10. There is  
323 an existing gas line running through a portion of the site that has been  
324 abandoned in places. The existing line will be removed as necessary during  
325 construction.

326

327 (b) A ROW for temporary or permanent access roads required outside the plant  
328 footprint measuring approximately 50 feet. A survey corridor for cultural  
resources for this linear element was established as a 150-foot buffer on

329 either side of the center line (300 foot corridor) to allow for changes in the  
330 ROW to avoid cultural resources.

331 (c) The ROW for the 230 KV transmission line defined as an approximately 120  
332 foot wide and approximately 10 mile long corridor that extends to the  
333 Colorado River Substation. A survey corridor for cultural resources for this  
334 linear element was established as a 150-foot buffer on either side of the  
335 center line (300 foot corridor) to allow for changes in the ROW to avoid  
336 cultural resources.

337 (d) Project maps and illustrations are provided in Appendix E to this Agreement.  
338

339 ii) Historic properties not located within the areas described in Stipulation II(a)(i) that  
340 could sustain direct or indirect effects, including visual, auditory, and atmospheric, as  
341 a result of the undertaking including:

342

343 (1) Cultural resources identified through a review of the existing literature,  
344 information or records on file with the BLM or at the EIC, interviews or  
345 discussions with local professional or historical society and local experts in history  
346 or archaeology. Specific areas of concern or cultural resources that were identified  
347 include:

348

349 (a) Cultural resources in the Mule Mountains Area of Critical Environmental  
350 Concern (ACEC).

351 (b) The Bradshaw Trail and numerous, wide-spread, previously recorded,  
352 prehistoric trail segments.

353

354 (c) Any cultural resource or location which has been included in the Native  
355 American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands Files, or identified by an  
356 Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or individual through consultation as  
357 having religious or cultural significance. Specific areas of concern or cultural  
358 resources that have been identified through consultation include certain  
359 geological features or places to which the Tribes attach religious or cultural  
360 significance.

361

362 (2) Any cultural resource or location which has been identified by a consulting party,  
363 organization, governmental entity, or individual through consultation or the public  
364 commenting processes as having significance or being a resource of concern.  
365 Areas identified through consultation include:

366

367 (i) The Bradshaw Trail and numerous, wide-spread, previously recorded,  
368 prehistoric trail segments. The Bradshaw Trail corridor was identified by  
369 William D. Bradshaw from maps he obtained from Cabazon, a desert  
370 Cahuilla leader and an unnamed Maricopa from Arizona. The corridor has  
371 prehistoric and sacred Native American values as well as historic

372 significance. This system of trails and trail segments may also project  
373 recreation and visitor experience values.

374 (ii) No identifiable and recognizable physical evidence or historic properties  
375 associated with the prehistoric trail system have yet been identified within  
376 the APE for direct effects. Specific areas of concern or cultural resources  
377 have been identified both south and west of the project location and  
378 include:

379

380 1. Black Rock (a geological feature)  
381 2. Mule Mountains ACEC  
382 3. McCoy Spring  
383

384 (b) Sites associated with the Trail system

385 (i) No identifiable and recognizable physical evidence or historic properties  
386 associated with the Bradshaw Trail or the prehistoric trails network have been  
387 identified within the APE for direct effects.

388 (3) Built-environment resources

389

390 (a) The APE is expanded to include a half-mile buffer from the project site and  
391 above-ground linear facilities to encompass historic properties whose historic  
392 setting could be adversely affected. A one half mile (0.5) study area buffer  
393 was established around the proposed project to identify significant built  
394 environment resources that might be affected. Specific areas of concern or  
395 cultural resources have been identified both south and north of the project  
396 location and include:

397

398 (i) Blythe Airport  
399 (ii) Interstate Highway 10.  
400 (iii) The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad  
401 (iv) A segment of the Parker Headgate Rock-Blythe 161KV transmission line

402 (b) Cultural resources identified through windshield survey within one mile of  
403 the APE for direct effects  
404

405 (4) Cultural resources identified through a review of the existing literature,  
406 information and records search at the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office  
407 and at the EIC, for cultural resources that are located within a one mile buffer of  
408 project area.

409

410 (a) Historic Districts and Landscapes  
411 (i) The Desert Training Center California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/C-  
412 AMA).

413 (b) Numerous prehistoric trail segments have been recorded throughout the  
414 project area.  
415

416 b) **Amending the APE:** The APE encompasses an area sufficient to accommodate all of the  
417 proposed and alternative project components under consideration as of the date of the  
418 execution of this Agreement. If BLM determines in the future that unforeseen changes to  
419 the undertaking may cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any  
420 such properties exist, in a geographic area or areas beyond the extent of the APE above,  
421 then the BLM, in consultation with the Signatories and Invited Signatories shall modify  
422 the size of the APE using the process set forth in stipulation.

423 i) Any consulting party to this Agreement may propose that the APE established herein  
424 be modified. The BLM shall notify the Signatories and Invited Signatories of the  
425 proposal and consult for no more than 15 days to reach agreement on the proposal.

426 ii) If the Signatories agree to the proposal, then the BLM will prepare a description and  
427 a map of the modification to which the Signatories agree. The BLM will keep copies  
428 of the description and the map on file for its administrative record and distribute  
429 copies of each to the other Signatories and Invited Signatories within 30 days of the  
430 day upon which agreement was reached.

431 iii) Upon agreement to a modification to the APE that adds a new geographic area, the  
432 BLM shall follow the processes set forth in Stipulation III to identify and evaluate  
433 historic properties in the new APE, assess the effects of the undertaking on any  
434 historic properties in the APE, and provide for the resolution of any adverse effects to  
435 such properties, known or subsequently discovered.

436 iv) If the Signatories cannot agree to a proposal for the modification of the APE, then  
437 they will resolve the dispute in accordance with Stipulation IX©(iii).

## 438 **II. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION**

439  
440 a) The BLM, in coordination with the Energy Commission, has authorized the Applicant to  
441 conduct specific identification efforts for this undertaking including a review of the  
442 existing literature and records, cultural resources surveys, ethnographic studies, and  
443 geomorphological studies to identify historic properties that might be located within the  
444 APE.

445  
446 i) A cultural resources report (AECOM January 2010) has been submitted by the  
447 Applicant that presents the results of identification efforts to the BLM, and the  
448 Energy Commission and is currently under review. The BLM, and the Energy  
449 Commission will assess whether the report conforms with the field methodology and

450 site description template required under BLM Fieldwork Authorization CA-660-  
451 66.24 09-10, Fieldwork Authorization CA-660-66.24 09-12, Fieldwork Authorization  
452 CA-660-66.24 10-02, and Fieldwork Authorization CA-660-66.24 10-04, and Energy  
453 Commission transaction number Data Requests Set 1, Part #1-260.

454 ii) The BLM, in consultation with the Energy Commission, may require additional field  
455 investigations to ensure the accuracy of site recordation and to provide additional  
456 information to support site evaluations and the assessment of effects. The BLM, the  
457 COE, and the Energy Commission, separately or together, have the right and the  
458 discretion, under this Agreement, to request additional field studies.

459 iii) The BLM has consulted and shall respond to any request to consult with Tribes,  
460 Tribal organizations or tribal individuals regarding the identification of historic  
461 properties within the APE to which they attach religious or cultural significance.  
462  
463

464 b) The BLM shall make determinations of eligibility consistent with 800.4(b)(2) and  
465 findings of effect consistent with 800.5(a)(1) prior to the Record of Decision to the extent  
466 practicable on those cultural resources within the area of direct impact, and make the  
467 agency's determinations and findings available to the consulting parties, Tribes and the  
468 public for a 45 day review and comment period.

469 i) The BLM will respond to any request for consultation on its determinations from a  
470 consulting party to this Agreement or a Tribe.  
471  
472

473 ii) A consulting party may provide its comments directly to the SHPO with a copy to the  
474 BLM within the 45 day comment period.  
475

476 iii) Absent comment within 45 days, the BLM may submit its determinations to SHPO  
477 for final review and comment.  
478

479 iv) Where a consulting party or Tribe objects to the BLM's determination for a specific  
480 cultural resource within the 45 day review period, the BLM shall consult with the  
481 objecting party and the SHPO regarding the nature of the objection and reconsider its  
482 determinations.  
483

484 (1) If the objection is not resolved, the BLM shall further consult with the SHPO and  
485 follow the processes provided at 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) for the involvement of the  
486 ACHP.

487 (2) The BLM may proceed with determinations for all cultural resources not subject  
488 to objection.  
489

490 v) The BLM and the Energy Commission shall coordinate to the extent feasible and  
491 practicable on determinations of eligibility for the NRHP and the CRHR.  
492

- 493 (1) Historic Properties formally determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP are  
494 listed on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations 4851(a)(1).  
495 (2) If BLM and the Energy Commission do not agree on the eligibility of historic  
496 properties for the NRHP and CRHR respectively, the BLM and the Energy  
497 Commission shall consult with the SHPO for 15 days to resolve disagreements  
498 with regard to eligibility.  
499  
500 (a) The SHPO shall have the final authority to resolve disagreements regarding  
501 eligibility for the CRHR.  
502 (i) If the SHPO determines that the cultural resource is eligible for the  
503 CRHR, the SHPO shall notify the Energy Commission and BLM and may  
504 request that BLM reconsider its determination.  
505  
506 vi) BLM will submit its determinations of eligibility to the SHPO for final review and  
507 comment.  
508  
509 (1) SHPO will have 30 days in which to review and comment.  
510 (2) Absent comments within this time frame, BLM may assume, and formally  
511 document for the record, that the SHPO has elected not to comment and concurs  
512 with BLM's determinations.  
513 (3) If the BLM and SHPO disagree on the determination, BLM shall follow the  
514 processes provided at 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2) and seek a determination from the  
515 Keeper of the National Register.  
516  
517 c) The BLM may defer the formal and final evaluation of cultural resources whose values  
518 are limited to the potential to yield information about history or prehistory and where  
519 testing or limited excavation is recommended to determine whether the site would be  
520 eligible under Criterion D for inclusion on the NRHP. The BLM may also treat cultural  
521 resources as historic properties for the purpose of project management if adverse effects  
522 to those specific resources can be avoided.  
523  
524 i) If adverse effects to a cultural resource which is being treated as a historic property  
525 cannot be avoided, the BLM must either evaluate the resource and make a  
526 determination of eligibility or resolve the adverse effect by implementing the  
527 prescriptions of the Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP).  
528  
529 ii) Where the evaluation of cultural resources for the potential to yield information may  
530 be deferred, the Applicant shall submit to the BLM an analysis of the cultural  
531 resources that the Undertaking appears likely to affect. The analysis shall also detail  
532 which cultural resources that the undertaking appears to have no potential to affect,  
533 which cultural resources the Applicant commits to avoiding through the  
534 implementation of formal avoidance measures, and which cultural resources cannot  
535 be avoided and will need to be evaluated and treated by implementing the

536 prescriptions of the HPTP required in Section III of the Agreement. This analysis will  
537 be included on the table format in Appendix H prior to the Record of Decision.  
538

539 iii) The Applicant, with the approval of the BLM, and the Energy Commission, may  
540 prepare the analysis required above in phases that correspond to the proposed  
541 sequence of development for the Phase 1a and Phase 1b areas for the first 500 MW  
542 and Phase 2 500 MW energy plant, provided that analyses are ultimately prepared for  
543 the entirety of the APE, and that analysis of sites within those phases may be  
544 prioritized based on impacts posed by the development schedule within each phase.  
545

546 iv) Where additional evaluation efforts are required to assess the informational values of  
547 cultural resources, the BLM and the Energy Commission shall ensure that cultural  
548 resources located within the APE are evaluated for the NRHP and the CRHR  
549 pursuant to the guidelines provided in Appendix A of this Agreement.  
550

551 d) Where additional identification and evaluation efforts are required due to changes in the  
552 project and the APE, the BLM and the Energy Commission shall ensure that cultural  
553 resources located within the APE are identified and evaluated for the NRHP and the  
554 CRHR pursuant to Appendix A of this Agreement.  
555

556 e) Amendment of the identification and evaluation process as set forth hereunder will not  
557 require amendment of this Agreement if all Signatories do so agree.  
558

### 559 **III. TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

560  
561  
562 a) The resolution or mitigation of effects to historic properties shall be described in one or  
563 more HPTP(s) that shall be an attachment to Appendix B of this Agreement.  
564

565 i) The BLM and the Applicant, in consultation with the consulting parties and Tribes,  
566 shall seek to develop a draft HPTP prior to the ROD if feasible, or to otherwise  
567 develop a framework and consensus on the general treatment measures for affected  
568 historic properties that would be finalized in the HPTP.  
569

570 (1) Prior to the issuance of any Notice to Proceed by BLM to initiate the undertaking  
571 or any component of the undertaking, which may affect historic properties the  
572 Applicant shall develop and submit to BLM one or more HPTPs.

573 (2) The HPTP will be implemented after the ROW is granted by the BLM but prior to  
574 the issuance of a Notice to Proceed for construction in those portions of the  
575 undertaking addressed by the HPTP.

576 (3) The BLM will authorize the phased implementation of the HPTP (per Stipulation  
577 IX, or if appropriate, the development of HPTPs for individual cultural resources,  
578 or HPTPs that are issue or geographically oriented.  
579

580 ii) The BLM and the Energy Commission, consistent with the guidelines provided in  
581 Appendix B(2), shall coordinate on the development of the treatment or mitigation  
582 measures proposed in the Energy Commission’s Conditions of Certifications and the  
583 treatment measures developed through the Section 106 consultation process.  
584

585 b) The BLM shall submit the HPTP to the consulting parties and Tribes for a 30 day review  
586 period. Absent comments within this time frame, BLM may finalize the HPTP. BLM will  
587 provide the parties with written documentation indicating whether and how the draft  
588 HPTP will be modified in response to any timely comments received. If the HPTP is  
589 revised in response to comments, BLM shall submit the revised HPTP to all parties for a  
590 15 day review period. Absent comments within this time frame, BLM will finalize the  
591 HPTP. BLM will provide the consulting parties and Tribes with a copy of the final  
592 HPTP.  
593

594 c) Where an HPTP specifically addresses treatments for adverse effects to historic  
595 properties to which Tribes attach religious or cultural significance, the BLM shall submit  
596 the HPTP to the Tribes and seek their views and comments during the same 30 day  
597 review period established for consulting parties, regardless of the status of a Tribe as a  
598 consulting party to this Agreement.  
599

600 i) BLM shall submit an HPTP which addresses treatment for adverse effects to historic  
601 properties to which a Tribe(s) attaches religious and cultural significance to the  
602 SHPO. The BLM shall consult with involved Tribe(s) on distribution of the HPTP to  
603 other consulting parties.  
604

605 d) BLM shall ensure that one or more HPTPs, developed in accordance with Appendix B of  
606 this Agreement, is completed and implemented.  
607

608 e) BLM shall ensure that a Historic Property Management Plan (HPMP), which provides for  
609 the protection and management of historic properties during the operational life and  
610 decommissioning of the solar energy power plant, is developed and implemented in  
611 accordance with Appendix C of this Agreement.  
612

613 f) Amendment of an HPTP or HPMP as set forth hereunder will not require amendment of  
614 this Agreement if all Signatories do so agree. If the Signatories do not agree to the  
615 amendment of the HPTP or HPMP, the disagreement will be resolved pursuant to the  
616 procedures in Section XI of this Agreement.  
617  
618

#### 619 **IV. DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS** 620

621 If the BLM determines during implementation of the HPTP that either the HPTP or the  
622 undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for the NRHP, or  
623 affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner, the BLM will address the discovery

624 or unanticipated effect in accordance with those provisions of the HPTP that relate to the  
625 treatment of discoveries and unanticipated effects. BLM at its discretion may hereunder assume  
626 any discovered property to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. BLM compliance with this  
627 stipulation shall satisfy the requirements of 36 CFR 800.13(a)(1).

DRAFT

628

629 **V. TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS OF NATIVE AMERICAN ORIGIN**

630

631 a) The parties to this Agreement agree that Native American burials and related items  
632 discovered on BLM administered lands during implementation of the terms of the  
633 Agreement will be treated in accordance with the requirements of the NAGPRA. The  
634 BLM will consult with concerned Indian Tribes, Tribal Organizations, or individuals in  
635 accordance with the requirements of §§ 3(c) and 3(d) of the NAGPRA and implementing  
636 regulations found at 43 CFR Part 10 to address the treatment of Native American burials  
637 and related cultural items that may be discovered during implementation of this  
638 Agreement.

639 b) In consultation with the Tribes, the BLM shall seek to develop a Comprehensive  
640 Agreement pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5(f) to manage the inadvertent discovery of human  
641 remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

642 c) The BLM shall ensure that Native American burials and related cultural items on private  
643 lands are treated in accordance with the requirements of §§ 5097.98 and 5097.991 of the  
644 California Public Resources Code, and § 7050.5(c) of the California Health and Human  
645 Safety Code.

646 **VI. STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS**

647

648 a) **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.** All actions prescribed by this Agreement that  
649 involve the identification, evaluation, analysis, recordation, treatment, monitoring, and  
650 disposition of historic properties and that involve the reporting and documentation of  
651 such actions in the form of reports, forms or other records, shall be carried out by or  
652 under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, the Secretary  
653 of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS), as appropriate (48 FR.  
654 44739). However, nothing in this stipulation may be interpreted to preclude any party  
655 qualified under the terms of this paragraph from using the services of properly supervised  
656 persons who do not meet the PQS. Tribal consultants who are available to perform  
657 monitoring duties are assigned and approved of by each Tribe.

658

659 b) **DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS.** Reporting on and documenting the actions cited in  
660 this Agreement shall conform to every reasonable extent with the Secretary of the  
661 Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR.  
662 44716-44740), as well as, the BLM 8100 Manual, the California Office of Historic  
663 Preservation's Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) December 1989,  
664 Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and  
665 Format (ARMR Guidelines) for the Preparation and Review of Archaeological Reports,  
666 and any specific county or local requirements or report formats as necessary.

667

668 c) CURATION STANDARDS. On BLM-administered land, all records and materials  
669 resulting from the actions cited in Stipulation III, IV and V of this Agreement shall be  
670 curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, and the provisions of the NAGPRA, 43 CFR  
671 Part 10, as applicable. To the extent permitted under §§ 5097.98 and 5097.991 of the  
672 California Public Resources Code, the materials and records resulting from the actions  
673 cited in Stipulation III and IV of this Agreement for private lands shall be curated in  
674 accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. The BLM will seek to have the materials donated  
675 through a written donation agreement to be curated with other cultural materials. The  
676 BLM will attempt to have all collections curated at one local facility where possible  
677 unless otherwise agreed to by the consulting parties.  
678

## 679 **VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

680

681 a) Within twelve (12) months after the BLM, in consultation with the Energy Commission,  
682 has determined that all fieldwork required by Stipulations III and IV have been  
683 completed, the BLM will ensure preparation, and concurrent distribution to the  
684 consulting parties and Tribes a written draft report that documents the results of  
685 implementing the requirements of each Stipulation. The consulting parties and Tribes will  
686 be afforded 45 days following receipt of each draft report to submit any written  
687 comments to the BLM. Failure of these parties to respond within this time frame shall not  
688 preclude the BLM from authorizing revisions to the draft report as the BLM may deem  
689 appropriate. The BLM will provide the reviewing parties with written documentation  
690 indicating whether and how each draft report will be modified in accordance with any  
691 reviewing party comments. Unless the reviewing parties object to this documentation in  
692 writing to the BLM within 14 days following receipt, the BLM may modify each draft  
693 report as the BLM may deem appropriate. All objections shall be resolved pursuant to  
694 Stipulation XI. Thereafter, the BLM may issue the reports in final form and distribute  
695 these documents in accordance with Stipulation VIII(b).  
696

697 b) Unless otherwise requested, one paper copy of final reports documenting the results of  
698 implementing the requirements of Stipulation III or IV will be distributed by the BLM to  
699 each consulting party, Tribes and to the California Historical Resources Information  
700 Survey (CHRIS) Regional Information Center.  
701

702 c) The BLM shall ensure that any draft document that communicates, in lay terms, the  
703 results of implementing the requirements of Stipulation III or IV, to members of the  
704 interested public, is distributed for review and comment concurrently with and in the  
705 same manner as that prescribed for the draft technical report prescribed by Stipulation  
706 VIII(a). If the draft document prescribed hereunder is a publication such as a report or  
707 brochure, publication shall upon completion be distributed by the BLM to the consulting  
708 parties, and to any other entity that the consulting parties may deem appropriate.  
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**VIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNDERTAKING**

- a) The BLM may authorize construction activities and manage the implementation of HPTP(s) in phases corresponding to the construction phases of the undertaking.
  - i) Upon approval of an HPTP for Phase 1a (a portion of the Phase 1 500MW component), the BLM may authorize a Notice to Proceed for construction activities.
    - (1) An HPTP(s) for Phase 1b (the remaining portion of the Phase 1) and Phase 2 500 MW component may be separately developed and implemented after approval of the HPTP and issuance of the Notice to Proceed above for the Phase 1a component.
  - b) The BLM may authorize construction activities (i.e., issue Notice(s) to Proceed), including but not limited to those listed below, to proceed in specific geographic areas of the undertaking’s APE where there are no historic properties, where there will be no effect to historic properties, where a monitoring and discovery plan has been approved, an HPTP has been approved and initiated, and the activity would not preclude preservation or protection of historic properties in an area for which an HPTP has not been approved. Such construction activities may include:
    - (1) demarcation, set up, and use of staging areas for the project’s construction,
    - (2) except for limited activities allowed under the current Environmental Assessment and approved by the BLM the conduct of geotechnical boring investigations or other geophysical and engineering activities, and
    - (3) construction activities such as grading, constructing buildings, and installing parabolic solar trough assemblies
  - c) Initiation of any construction activities on federal lands shall not occur until after the ROD and Notice(s) to Proceed have been issued by the BLM.

**IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT**

- a) This Agreement may be amended only upon written agreement of the Signatories.
- b) Any consulting party to this Agreement may at any time propose amendments.
  - i) Upon receipt of a request to amend this Agreement, the BLM will immediately notify the other consulting parties and initiate a 30 day period to consult on the proposed amendment, whereupon all parties shall consult to consider such amendments.
  - ii) If agreement to the amendment cannot be reached within the 30 day period, resolution of the issue may proceed by following the dispute resolution process in Stipulation X.

- 755  
756           iii) This Agreement may only be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in  
757           writing by all Signatories.  
758
- 759       c) Any consulting party to this Agreement may at any time propose modifications to the  
760       Appendices.  
761
- 762           i) Each Appendix to the Agreement may be individually modified without requiring  
763           amendment of the Agreement, unless the Signatories through such consultation  
764           decide otherwise.  
765
- 766           ii) Upon receipt of a request to modify an Appendix, BLM will immediately notify the  
767           Signatories, Invited Signatories and Concurring parties to consult on the proposed  
768           modifications and initiate a 30 day consultation period, whereupon all parties shall  
769           consult to consider such modification.  
770
- 771           iii) If agreement on the modification cannot be reached within the 30 day period,  
772           resolution of the issue may proceed by following the dispute resolution process in  
773           Stipulation XI (c).  
774
- 775           iv) Modifications to an Appendix shall only take effect when and on the date that they  
776           are agreed to by the Signatories.  
777
- 778       d) Amendments to this Agreement shall take effect on the dates that they are fully executed  
779       by the Signatories.  
780
- 781       e) If the Agreement is not amended through the above process, any Signatory to this  
782       Agreement may terminate its participation in the Agreement in accordance with  
783       Stipulation XI.  
784

## 785 **X. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

- 786
- 787       a) Should the Signatories or Invited Signatories object at any time to the manner in which  
788       the terms of this Agreement are implemented, the BLM will immediately notify the other  
789       Signatories and Invited Signatories and initiate a 30 day period in which to resolve the  
790       objection.  
791
- 792       b) If the objection can be resolved within the consultation period, the BLM may authorize  
793       the disputed action to proceed in accordance with the terms of such resolution.  
794
- 795       c) If at the end of the 30 day consultation period, the objection cannot be resolved through  
796       such consultation, the BLM will forward all documentation relevant to the objection to  
797       the ACHP per 36 CFR 800.2(b)(2). Any comments provided by the ACHP within 30  
798       days after its receipt of all relevant documentation will be taken into account by the BLM

799 in reaching a final decision regarding the objection. The BLM will notify the Signatories,  
800 Invited Signatories, and Concurring Parties in writing of its final decision within 14 days  
801 after it is rendered.

- 802
- 803 d) The BLM’s responsibility to carry out all other actions under this Agreement that are not  
804 the subject of the objection will remain unchanged.
- 805
- 806 e) At any time during implementation of the terms of this Agreement, should an objection  
807 pertaining to the Agreement be raised by a Concurring party or a member of the  
808 interested public, the BLM shall immediately notify the Signatories, Invited Signatories,  
809 and other Concurring Parties, consult with SHPO about the objection, and take the  
810 objection into account. The other consulting parties may comment on the objection to the  
811 BLM. The BLM shall consult with the objecting party(ies) for no more than 30 days.  
812 Within 14 days following closure of consultation, the BLM will render a decision  
813 regarding the objection and notify all parties of its decision in writing. In reaching its  
814 final decision, the BLM will take into account all comments from the parties regarding  
815 the objection. The BLM shall have the authority to make the final decision resolving the  
816 objection. Any dispute pertaining to the NRHP eligibility of historic properties or cultural  
817 resources covered by this Agreement will be addressed by the BLM per 36 CFR  
818 800.4(c)(2).

819

820 **XI. TERMINATION**

- 821
- 822 a) The Signatories and Invited signatories have the authority to terminate this Agreement. If  
823 this Agreement is not amended as provided for in Stipulation IX, or if a Signatory or  
824 Invited Signatory proposes termination of this Agreement for other reasons, the party  
825 proposing termination shall notify the other Signatories and Invited Signatories in  
826 writing, explain the reasons for proposing termination, and consult for no more than 60  
827 days to resolve the objection.
- 828
- 829 b) If a Concurring Party seeks termination of this Agreement, the Concurring party may  
830 terminate its participation and shall notify the Signatories and Invited Signatories in  
831 writing, explain the reasons for proposing termination or terminating their participation,  
832 and consult for no more than 60 days to resolve the objection.
- 833
- 834 c) Should consultation result in an agreement to resolve the objection, the Signatories shall  
835 proceed in accordance with that agreement.
- 836
- 837 d) Should such consultations fail, the Signatory proposing termination may terminate this  
838 Agreement by notifying the other parties in writing.
- 839
- 840 e) Should the entire Agreement be terminated, then the BLM shall either consult in  
841 accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b) to develop a new agreement or request the comments  
842 of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7(a).

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**XII. WITHDRAWAL OR ADDITION OF PARTIES FROM/TO THE AGREEMENT**

- a) The BLM will respond to any written request for consulting party status pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2 and 800.3(f).
  - i) Should a Concurring Party determine that its participation in the undertaking and this Agreement is no longer warranted, the party may withdraw from participation by informing the BLM of its intention to withdraw as soon as is practicable. The BLM shall inform the other consulting parties to this Agreement of the withdrawal.
  - ii) Should conditions of the undertaking change such that other state, federal, or tribal entities not already party to this Agreement request to participate, the BLM will notify the other consulting parties and invite the requesting party to participate in the Agreement. The Agreement shall be amended following the procedures in Stipulation IX.

**XIII. DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT**

- a) This Agreement will expire if the undertaking has not been implemented and the BLM right-of-way grant expires or is withdrawn, or the stipulations of this Agreement have not been implemented within five (5) years from the date of its execution. At such time, the BLM may consult with the other consulting parties to reconsider the terms of the Agreement and amend it in accordance with Stipulation X. The BLM shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action they will pursue within 30 days.
- b) This Agreement expires 30 years from its effective date unless extended by written agreement of the Signatories. The Signatories and Invited Signatories shall consult at year 10 to review this Agreement. Additionally, the Signatories and Invited Signatories shall consult not less than one year prior to the expiration date to reconsider the terms of this Agreement and, if acceptable, direct the Signatories extend the term of this Agreement. Reconsideration may include continuation of the Agreement as originally executed or amended, or termination. Extensions are treated as amendments to the Agreement under Stipulation IX.
- c) Unless the Agreement is terminated pursuant to Stipulation XI, another agreement executed for the undertaking supersedes it, or the undertaking itself has been terminated, this Agreement will remain in full force and effect until BLM, in consultation with the other Signatories, determines that implementation of all aspects of the undertaking has been completed and that all terms of this Agreement and any subsequent tiered agreements have been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner. Upon a determination by BLM that implementation of all aspects of the undertaking have been completed and that all terms of this Agreement and any subsequent tiered agreements have been fulfilled in a

887 satisfactory manner, BLM will notify the consulting parties of this PA in writing of the  
888 agency's determination. This Agreement will terminate and have no further force or  
889 effect on the day that BLM so notifies the Signatories to this Agreement.

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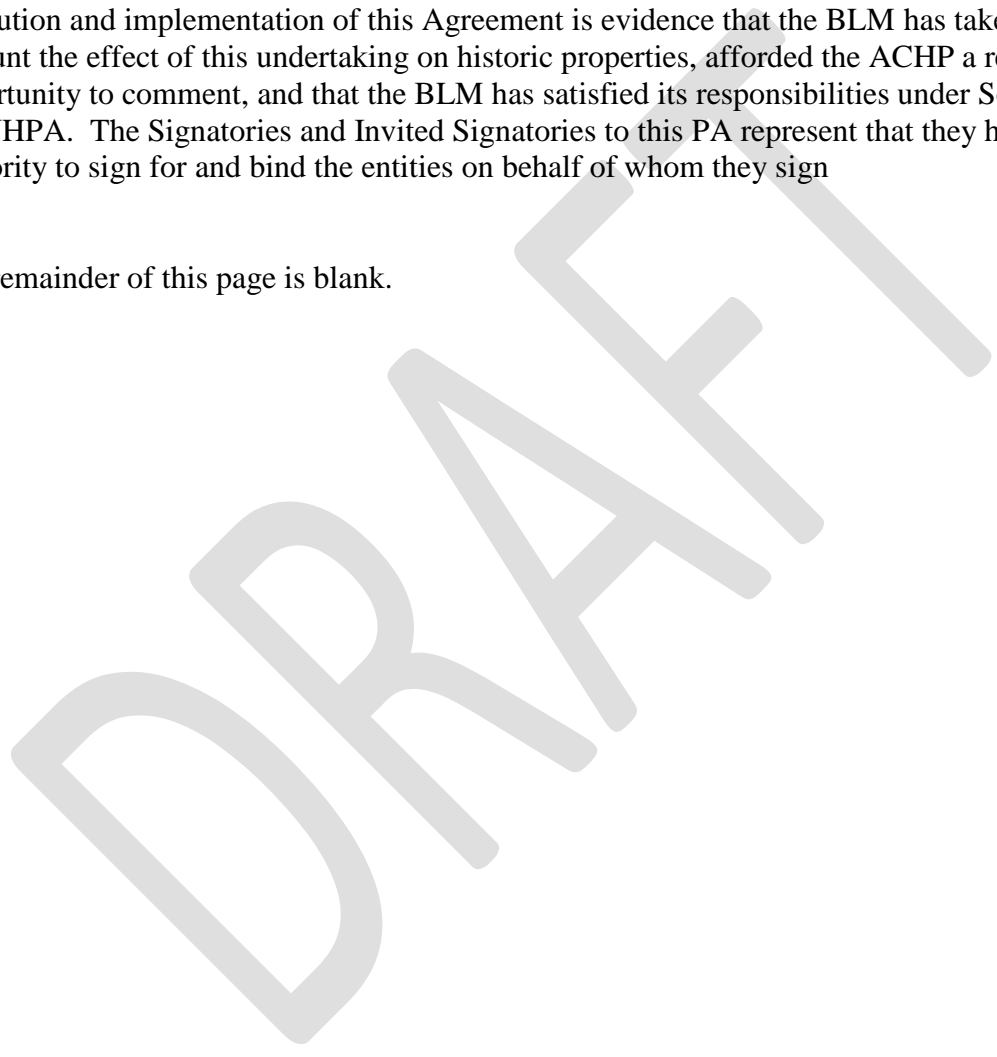
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**XIV. EFFECTIVE DATE**

- a) This Agreement and any amendments shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the Signatories. The Agreement and any amendments thereto shall be executed in the following order: (1) Applicant, (2) Energy Commission, (3) BLM, (4) and SHPO.

Execution and implementation of this Agreement is evidence that the BLM has taken into account the effect of this undertaking on historic properties, afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment, and that the BLM has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. The Signatories and Invited Signatories to this PA represent that they have the authority to sign for and bind the entities on behalf of whom they sign

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906 **SIGNATORY PARTIES**

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U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

James Wesley Abbot  
State Director

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CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA  
State Historic Preservation Officer

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915 **INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES**

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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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PALO VERDE SOLAR I, LLC.

BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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- 923 **CONCURRING PARTIES:**  
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925 (This is a potential list only)  
926 MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS  
927 COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE  
928 FORT YUMA QUECHAN INDIAN TRIBE  
929 SAN MANUEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS  
930 TORRES-MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS  
931 FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE  
932 TWENTYNINE PALMS BAND OF MISSION INDIANS  
933 AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS  
934 AUGUSTINE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS  
935 CABAZON BAND OF MISSION INDIANS  
936 CHEMEHUEVI INDIAN TRIBE  
937 COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES  
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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
CA-RIV-1136	Prehistoric	pot drop of 13 ceramic sherds	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
CA-RIV-1464	Prehistoric	path through desert pavement running east-west for 700 meters; 90-degree turn to south at west end – probable modern feature associated with private property boundary	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
CA-RIV-2846	Prehistoric	sparse, extensive flaked stone scatters and other features across Pleistocene pebble terrace	Phase 1a, 1b, 2	Pleistocene alluvial deposits	Moderate to High	Eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated for NRHP
CA-RIV-3419	Prehistoric	sparse, extensive flaked stone scatters and other features across Pleistocene pebble terrace	Phase 1a, 1b, & 2	Pleistocene alluvial deposits	Moderate to High	Eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated for NRHP
CA-RIV-5674H	Historic	Historic period refuse dump and roadbed	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
CA-RIV-7175	Prehistoric	3 bifaces (heat-treated chalcedony, dart-sized point blanks), 80 biface reduction flakes, 1 metavolcanic mano	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low to Moderate	Unevaluated
CA-RIV-9011	Historic	milk cans, knife-cut cans, rotary-opened cans, key-wind meat cans, P38-opened ration cans, Anchor Hocking glass jar (1938-1977)	Substation	Aeolian sand	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-002	Historic	key-wind military ration cans, amber beer bottle	Substation	Aeolian sand	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-107	Historic	hole-in-top can, other cans	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-109	Historic	military ration cans, aluminum soft-top can	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-110	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-111	Historic	rock cairns associated with prospecting pits and debris	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-113	Historic	aircraft parts, cairns	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-114	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-115	Historic	military ration cans, bullet casing, metal wire	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-116	Historic	hole-in-cap cans, can embossed "SANITARY"	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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\*These are Preliminary eligibility determinations only. The BLM will consult with all interested tribes on the PA and the Historic Property Treatment Plan process in order to validate final eligibility determinations

## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-118	Historic	military ration cans, fuel can, military mess-kit spoon (embossed with "U.S."), bullets, metal wire	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-119	Historic	evaporated milk cans, key-wind meat can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-120	Historic	sardine cans, key-wind sanitary can	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-121	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-122	Historic	military ration cans, military mess-kit spoon (embossed with "U.S.")	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-123	Historic	military ration cans, glass jar	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-124	Historic	key-wind sardine can, baking powder can, other sanitary cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-125	Historic	military ration cans, key-wind meat can	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-126	Historic	military ration cans, glass jar	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-127	Historic	sanitary cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-129	Historic	sardine can, sanitary cans, glass Coke bottles with maker's marks [1938 and 1941]	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-130	Historic	military ration cans, aluminum soft-top beer can, glass bottles with maker's marks [1952 and 1948]	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-131	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-132	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-133	Historic	military ration cans, hearth	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-134	Historic	military ration cans, amber bottle glass	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-135	Historic	military ration cans, glass bottle fragment, metal band, smoke land mine	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-136	Historic	military ration cans, brass bullet, sheet metal, glass jar (embossed with 1943 date)	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-137	Historic	military ration cans, wooden lathe, survey marker (dated 1917)	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-138	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-139	Historic	military ration cans, other cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-140	Historic	military ration cans, military mess-kit spoon, bullet shells, lathe	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-143	Historic	key-wind meat can, other sanitary cans, milled lumber, well head	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-144	Historic	military ration cans, hole-in-cap cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-145	Historic	church-key-opened can, hole-in-cap can, glass bottles with Anchor Hocking marks [after 1938]	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-147	Historic	military ration cans, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-148	Historic	military ration cans, hole-in-cap can, other sanitary cans	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-151	Historic	military ration cans, other rotary-opened food cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-152	Historic	military ration cans, rotary-opened food cans, key-wind meat can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-153	Historic	tapered meat can, other cans, metal bracket with military-style coating	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-154	Historic	military ration cans, butchered bone, boot sole, flat glass fragment, knife-punctured solder-dot cans	Phase 1a and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-155	Historic	military ration cans, glass jar, wooden lathe and plank, embossed sheet metal	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-156	Historic	military soluble coffee can, military ration cans, church-key-opened cans, glass bottles, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-157	Historic	garbage can lid (embossed with 1942 date), evaporated milk can, military ration can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-158	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-159	Historic	military ration cans, key-wind meat can, baking powder can	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-P-160	Prehistoric	lithic reduction flakes	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-H-161	Historic	hole-in-cap cans, key-wind meat can, metal band	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-162	Historic	military ration cans, glass jug fragments with Duraglas mark [after 1940, possibly 1942]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-163	Historic	military ration cans, auto parts, metal wire, fortified positions	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-164	Historic	baking powder can, hole-in-top milk can, military ration cans, metal post, band, and wire, hearth, glass bottles and fragments with maker's marks [1958 and after 1929]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-165	Historic	military ration cans, key-wind meat cans, church-key-opened beer cans	Phase 1b and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-166	Historic	hole-in-cap cans, key-wind meat can, X-cut can, glass jar	Phase 1a and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-167	Historic	military ration cans, fuel can, metal bucket, smoke mine, hole-in-cap can, key-wind meat can, X-cut can, glass bottles	Phase 1a and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-168	Historic	military ration cans, key-wind meat can, ceramic fragment, glass bottle fragments, glass stemware, miscellaneous metal	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-169	Historic	military ration cans, hole-in-cap cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-170	Historic	sanitary can, rock ring hearth with charcoal fragments	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-171	Historic	military ration cans, oil and fuel cans, mess-kit spoon embossed with "U.S.", glass bottles	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-173	Historic	hole-in-cap can, key-wind meat can, other food cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-175	Historic	military ration cans, glass fragments, hearth	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-176	Historic	cans, metal wire, metal bar, wood pile, hearth	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-177	Historic	church-key-opened beer cans, sardine can, milk cans, other sanitary cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-178	Historic	hundreds of cans, propane tank, jack, vehicle tire, hack saw, rock alignment, glass bottle with embossing [likely 1970s]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-179	Historic	hole-in-cap cans, other sanitary cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-180	Historic	P38-opened cans, military ration cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Phase 1a and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-181	Historic	hole-in-cap can, other cans, aluminum soft-top beer can, glass jar with Hazel Atlas mark [1920-1964]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-182	Historic	military ration cans, key-wind meat can, spice can, ceramic fragments, glass jar with Hazel Atlas mark [1920-1964], glass bottle with Owens Illinois mark [1929-1954], other glass fragments	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-183	Historic	church-key-opened beer cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-184	Historic	military ration cans, hole-in-cap can, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-185	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-186	Historic	bayonet-punctured cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-189	Historic	military ration cans, church-key-opened beer cans, X-cut cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans, glass bottles with maker's marks [1932, 1942, and 1970s]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-190	Historic	church-key-opened cans, military ration can, key-wind opened meat can, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-191	Historic	bayonet-punctured cans, glass bottle with maker's mark [1858-1895], glass jar with maker's mark [1932-1942]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-192	Historic	P38-opened cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-193	Historic	bayonet-punctured cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-194	Historic	church-key-opened cans, hole-in-cap cans, glass jar with Hazel Atlas maker's mark [1920-1964]	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-195	Historic	military ration can, other cans, glass jar, aluminum soft-top beer can	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-197	Historic	hole-in-cap cans, fuel can, church-key-opened beer can, broken glass bottles with maker's marks [1930s to 1940s]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-198	Historic	church-key-opened beer cans, other sanitary cans, metal pipe fragment, metal cable	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-199	Historic	oval sardine can, church-key-opened cans, aluminum soft-top beer can, other cans	Phase 2	Recent wash within the alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-200	Historic	can, munitions casing, metal wire	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-202	Historic	church-key-opened cans, hole-in-cap cans, wooden post, metal wire	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-203	Historic	cleared areas arrayed in a line, possibly aerial markers	Phase 2	Recent wash within the alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-204	Historic	key-wind meat can, fuel can, other sanitary cans	Phase 2	Recent wash within the alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-205	Historic	military ration cans, oil cans, metal wire, fortified positions, glass fragments with maker's marks [1940s and after 1916]	Phase 2	Recent wash within the alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-206	Historic	cans, metal pipe fragments, vehicle parts, glass fragments with maker's marks [1924-1968 and after 1945]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-207	Historic	can lids, grenade spoon, shell casing, metal strapping, fortified positions	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-208	Historic	military ration cans, glass ink well, key-wind meat can, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-209	Historic	cans, cement block with post, lathe	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-210	Historic	military ration cans, milled lumber, ammunition clips, metal strapping, fortified positions	Phase 2	Recent wash within the alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-212	Historic	military ration cans and can lids	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-213	Historic	can, metal pipe fragment, metal spring and rod, glass jar with maker's mark [after 1925]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-M-214	Multi-component	sanitary can and thermal cobble feature	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-215	Historic	military ration cans, oil can, grenade part	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-216	Historic	military-issue soluble coffee can, oil cans, P38-opened cans, wire, miscellaneous metal, glass fragments with maker's marks [1940s and 1939-1957]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-218	Historic	automobile parts, metal, wire, hearth	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-219	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-220	Historic	military ration cans, glass jar with maker's mark [1920-1963]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-221	Historic	cans, glass bottle fragments, metal rods	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-222	Historic	military ration can lid, hearth, letters and figures created from alignments of quartz rocks	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-223	Historic	military ration cans, fortified positions	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-224	Historic	military ration cans, glass Dietz lantern globe [after 1918], glass fragments with Clorox mark [1929-1950], ceramic fragments, metal teapot, metal screen, miscellaneous metal wire, bands, and sheets	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-226	Historic	rock ring sundial feature, cairns	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-227	Historic	rotary-opened cans and can lids	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-228	Prehistoric	quartzite flakes, hammerstone	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-H-229	Historic	military ration can, paint can, aluminum soft-top beverage cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-230	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-231	Historic	key-wind-opened sardine can, rotary-opened cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-232	Historic	military ration cans, can lids, glass bottle with Anchor Hocking mark [after 1938]	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-233	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-234	Historic	military ration cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans, small cairn	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-235	Historic	military ration cans, metal wire, sheet metal, munitions casing	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-236	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-238	Prehistoric	flakes, flake core, hammerstone	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-P-241	Prehistoric	flakes, hammerstone, cairn	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-243	Historic	military ration cans, bottle crown cap, metal wire, hearth	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-244	Prehistoric	flakes, hammerstones, flake core	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-H-245	Historic	military ration cans, hearth, rock features	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-246	Historic	fuel cans, other food cans, glass jar with Duraglas mark [1942]	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-247	Historic	probable tent pads, military ration can	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-248	Historic	milk can, church-key opened beer can, P38-opened can, other cans	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-249	Prehistoric	flakes, hammerstone	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-H-250	Historic	circular cleared area	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-251	Historic	circular cleared areas	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-252	Prehistoric	flakes, hammerstones	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated

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Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-255	Historic	sardine can, church-key-opened beer cans, other cans, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-256	Historic	ration cans, military-issue soluble coffee cans, medicine bottle, cut lumber	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-257	Historic	ration cans, other possible military cans	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-258	Historic	church-key-opened beer can, military ration can, glass bottle	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-259	Historic	church-key-opened beer cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans, glass bottle fragments	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-260	Historic	hole-in-cap milk cans, other cans glass jar with Hazel Atlas mark [1920-1964], glass fragments with maker's marks [1932-1942 and after 1912]	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-M-261 (262)	Multi-component	key-wind opened meat can, vertical-pocket tobacco tin with hinged lid, military ration cans, milled lumber, glass bottles with Anchor Hocking mark [after 1938], cinder blocks, metal pipe, glass, historic hearth, and sparse lithics (prehistoric)	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-263	Historic	hole-in-cap can, key-wind-opened sardine can, military ration can, can lid	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-265	Historic	military ration cans, other cans, glass fragments with Owens Illinois mark [1941]	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-283	Historic	cans, glass bottle with maker's mark [1935 or 1945]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-284	Historic	baking powder can, other cans	Phase 2	Recent wash within the alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-285	Historic	fortified position	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-286	Historic	can, fortified position	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-287	Historic	car parts, glass fragments	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-288	Historic	car parts, clock parts, gasket	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-290	Historic	P38-opened cans, hole-in-cap can, church-key-opened cans, other cans	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-291	Historic	hole-in-cap cans, church-key-opened cans, bayonet-opened cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-401	Historic	food cans, vertical-pocket tobacco tin with hinged lid	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-402	Historic	hole-in-cap cans	Phase 1a and 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-403	Historic	oil can dump	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-404	Historic	stone and concrete structures, watering trough, sheet metal, metal pipes, vehicle parts, metal chicken wire, cans, milled lumber, glass fragments, miscellaneous debris	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-406	Historic	sanitary cans, tobacco can with hinged lid, wood pile, cluster of quartz rocks	Phase 1a and 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-407	Historic	church-key-opened beer can, milled lumber, can reused as pail, one isolated lithic flake	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-408	Historic	food cans, saw-cut faunal bone, possible hearth	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-409	Historic	sanitary cans, tobacco can with hinged lid, glass soda bottle (embossed with 1938 date)	Phase 1a and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-410	Prehistoric	north-south running trail segment (200 meters long)	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-411	Historic	cleared linear feature, possibly an aerial marker	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-413	Historic	cans, glass jars, glass fragment with unclear Owens Illinois mark	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-414	Historic	key-wind meat can, metal wire, wood pile	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

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SMB-H-415	Historic	P38-opened cans, hole-in-cap cans, vertical-pocket tobacco tin, sun-colored amethyst glass fragments	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-416	Historic	military ration cans, wooden ramp	Phase 1b and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-417	Historic	oil cans, food cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-418	Historic	tobacco can with hinged lid, glass bottle with Heinz mark [after 1888], hearth containing one tested cobble (collected historically)	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-419	Historic	military ration cans, plate glass fragments, metal wire, metal nail and sundry hardware, bullet clips, wooden ramp	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-420	Historic	oval sardine can, milk cans, milled lumber	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-423	Historic	aircraft parts, military ration cans, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-424	Historic	military ration cans, military soluble coffee can, fuel can, glass jar, lathe, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-426	Historic	knife-cut cans, modern glass bottle	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-427	Historic	military ration can dump, munitions casing, oil cans, glass fragments with Owens Illinois mark [ca. 1939]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-430	Historic	hundreds of church-key-opened cans, glass bottles, glass jug, glass fragments, metal bands; glass artifacts with maker's marks [after 1968, after 1945, and after 1912]	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-432	Historic	church-key-opened can, concrete foundation	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-434	Prehistoric	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-P-436	Prehistoric	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-P-437	Prehistoric	concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-P-438	Prehistoric	concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-439	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 1b and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-440	Prehistoric	concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-P-441	Prehistoric	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-442	Historic	military ration cans, vertical-pocket tobacco tin with hinged lid, pail handle, glass bottles	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-445	Prehistoric	flakes, flake cores, tested cobbles, thermal cobble feature, cleared circles	Phase 1a	Pleistocene alluvial deposits	Moderate to High	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-447	Historic	Coors beer can, hole-in-cap cans, other food cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-450	Historic	military ration cans, glass jar with non-diagnostic portion of Ball mark	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-460	Historic	military ration cans, fuel cans, sardine can, braided wire	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-505	Historic	church-key-opened beer can, key-wind meat can, tobacco can with hinged lid, glass jar, glass bottles, ceramic fragment	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-507	Historic	hole-in-cap can, military ration can, aluminum soft-top beer cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-508	Historic	aluminum soft-top beer cans, other food can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-509	Historic	military ration can, other cans, glass jar with Duraglas mark [after 1940, possibly 1942]	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMB-H-513	Historic	key-wind meat can, hole-in-cap can, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-514	Historic	sanitary cans, milled lumber, metal wire and nails, cinder blocks, wooden-frame structure, outhouse, rock feature	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-M-522 (525)	Multi-component	hundreds of cans and lids, church-key-opened and aluminum soft-top beer cans, military ration cans, bottle caps, milled lumber, cable, scrap metal, lantern, buckets, metal conduit, washing basin, bed frame, car seat, wire, bricks, metal lock, license plate, and sparse lithics (prehistoric)	Phase 1a and 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-527	Historic	military ration cans, church-key-opened beer can, hole-in-cap can, aluminum soft-top beer can	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-528	Historic	military ration cans	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-529	Historic	military ration cans, milled lumber	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-530	Prehistoric	quartz flakes and flake cores	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-531	Prehistoric	quartz flakes and flake cores	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-532	Prehistoric	quartz flakes and flake cores	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Unevaluated for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-600	Historic	unnamed dirt two-track road and narrow-gauge pipeline running north-south from I-10 to Arlington Mine Road	Phase 1a, 1b, and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-601	Historic	dirt two-track road, currently named Mesa Drive, running north-south along a 1917 USGS survey section line from Blythe Army Air Base to an unnamed road south of the McCoy Wash	Phase 1a, 1b, and 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-702	Historic	key-wind military ration cans, other cans, friction-lid coffee can	Phase 1b	Aeolian sand	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-824	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-860	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-861	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter and fortified positions	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP

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## Solar Millennium Blythe Solar Power Project

Site Designation	Cultural Context	Site Taxonomy	Location within Project APE	Geomorphic Landform	Potential for Buried Deposits Based on Geomorphologic Landform	AECOM Eligibility Recommendation*
SMP-P-944	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low to Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-P-946	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-P-947	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Phase 2	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-M-CT-001	Multi-component	Lithic scatter with historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-CT-003	Historic	Historical-period hearths and tent pad	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low to Moderate	Unevaluated
SMB-H-JR-101	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-LK-101	Historic	Historical-period refuse dump	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-LK-105	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-LK-106	Historic	Historical-period refuse dump	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-MT-002	Historic	Historical-period homestead and multiple feature types	Phase 1a	Alluvial fan	Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-H-MT-104	Historic	Transmission line	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-TC-102	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-M-TC-103	Multi-component	Lithic isolate with historical-period refuse scatter	CEC buffer	Alluvial fan	Low	Unevaluated
SMB-H-TC-104	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-H-WG-101	Historic	Historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-M-806	Multi-component	Lithic and ceramic isolates with historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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SMB-M-825	Multi-component	Lithic scatter with historical-period refuse scatter and hearth	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low to Moderate	Historic component not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP. Prehistoric component recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated for NRHP
SMB-M-LK-102	Multi-component	Lithic scatter with historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP
SMB-M-LK-103	Multi-component	Lithic scatter with historical-period refuse scatter and possible privy	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low to Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-M-LK-104	Multi-component	Lithic scatter with fortified positions	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low to Moderate	Potentially eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP
SMB-M-WG-102	Multi-component	Pot drop with historical-period refuse scatter	Phase 1b	Alluvial fan	Low	Not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP

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