

**Documentation Package
Prepared per 36 CFR 800.11(e)
for National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Consultations Concerning
the Proposed
Powder River Training Complex
in
North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, & Wyoming**



9 July 2014*

**NOTE: This document has been substantially updated and revised from the 2010 original, based on input from consulting and interested parties received by the USAF during the NHPA Section 106 process.*

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1.0. Description of the Proposed Undertaking [per 36 CFR 800.11(e)(1)]

This documentation package is prepared in accordance with the provisions of 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.11(e) to support consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the proposed Powder River Training Complex (PRTC) undertaking. It provides documentation on the identification of historic properties within the project area of potential effect (APE) and coordination and consultation efforts from 2008 through 2014. For findings of no adverse effect or adverse effect, per 36 CFR 800.11(e)(1), documentation shall include a description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, and drawings, as necessary.” This information is contained in sections 1.1. through 1.6.

1.1. Background

The United States (U.S.) Air Force (USAF) proposes to establish the Powder River Training Complex (PRTC), which would provide local realistic training for aircrews and provide airspace of sufficient size and volume to support the concurrent training needs of multiple B-1 and B-52 squadrons. It would restructure and reconfigure the existing Powder River Military Operations Areas (MOAs) and associated Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspaces (ATCAAs) and add airspaces to become the PRTC. The PRTC would overlay approximately 34,000 square miles (or 21.8 million acres) in Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, and North Dakota.

A total of 240 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed properties are located beneath the affected airspace. Of these, 94 NRHP-listed properties are currently under the existing airspace. The proposed PRTC, which includes the existing Powder River MOA/ATCAA airspace, would overfly 14 NRHP-listed properties in Wyoming, 35 in Montana, 15 in North Dakota, and 175 in South Dakota. A number of ghost towns, historic ranches, historic trails, places of religious and cultural significance, cultural landscapes, and National Historic Landmarks are also in the area. Additionally, a number of properties not listed in the NRHP have been included in this report at the request of representatives from Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Despite their status as NRHP unlisted, these are resources locally known to be important: historically, culturally, or both.

1.2. Establishment of the PRTC

The undertaking would modify and add to the existing Powder River MOA/ATCAA airspace to establish the PRTC with improved training opportunities. Under the proposed action, PRTC would add three additional training areas, with each being made up of one or more MOAs and ATCAAs, establish Gap MOAs/ATCAAs to link the airspace up to four times per year for large force exercises (LFEs), and modify the existing Gateway ATCAA to become Gateway West ATCAA and Gateway East ATCAA (see Figure 1). The lowest floor of the current Powder River MOA would be raised from the surface to 500 feet above ground level (AGL). Additionally, the Black Hills West ATCAA would be eliminated. As proposed, the PRTC would not require construction or other ground disturbance within the complex or at the using installations.

PRTC would improve training through:

- Providing for complex multi-mission training in the new and modified airspace.
- Permitting defensive training with chaff and flare countermeasures in the new and modified airspace.

- Providing for realistic LFEs. LFEs would not be scheduled more frequently than once per quarter, would generally last from 1 to 3 days, and would occur in a block of time from about 2 to 4 hours.
- Authorizing supersonic flight for the B-1s above 20,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) in the new and modified airspace, to be scheduled only during LFEs.
- Authorizing other military units with fighters, primarily from the surrounding area, to conduct supersonic flight above 10,000 feet AGL in the new and modified airspaces, to be scheduled only during LFEs.
- Supporting use of defensive countermeasures (chaff and flares) above 2,000 feet AGL as conditions permit.

The proposed action would expand the current Powder River MOA complex into four MOA complexes for day-to-day training (Table 1; Figure 1). These MOA complexes would be separated by five additional MOAs/ATCAAs (Table 2), which would be used to link the airspace for LFEs. Each MOA would have overlying ATCAAs. These ATCAAs would extend from 18,000 feet MSL up to 26,000 feet MSL.

Table 1. Proposed MOA/ATCAA Complexes	
MOA	Description
Powder River 1 MOA complex (PR-1)	Consists of PR-1A, PR-1B, PR-1C, and PR-1D MOAs, each of which would be stratified vertically into a Low MOA, a High MOA, and an ATCAA.*
Powder River 2 MOA complex (PR-2)	Consists of the PR-2 MOAs, which would be stratified vertically into a Low MOA, a High MOA, and an ATCAA*
Powder River 3 MOA complex (PR-3)	Consists of the PR-3 MOAs, which would be stratified vertically into a Low MOA, a High MOA, and an ATCAA*
Powder River 4 MOA complex (PR-4)	Consists of the PR-4 MOAs, which would be stratified vertically into a High MOA, and an ATCAA*

*Note: For the purposes of the definitions above:
 Low MOA = altitudes from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including 12,000 feet MSL
 High MOA = altitudes from 12,000 feet MSL up to, but not including 18,000 feet MSL
 ATCAA = altitudes from 18,000 feet MSL up to 26,000 feet MSL

Table 2. Additional MOA/ATCAA Complexes	
MOA	Description
GAP A MOA	Separate PR-1 and PR-2, would consist of a Low MOA, a High MOA, and an ATCAA*
GAP B MOA	Separate PR-2 and PR-3, would consist of a Low MOA, a High MOA, and an ATCAA*
GAP C MOA	Separate PR-3 and PR-4, would consist of a Low MOA, a High MOA, and an ATCAA*
Gateway ATCAA	Modified and expanded to create the Gateway West and Gateway East ATCAAs*

*Note: For the purposes of the definitions above:
 Low MOA = altitudes from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including 12,000 feet MSL
 High MOA = altitudes from 12,000 feet MSL up to, but not including 18,000 feet MSL
 ATCAA = altitudes from 18,000 feet MSL up to 26,000 feet MSL

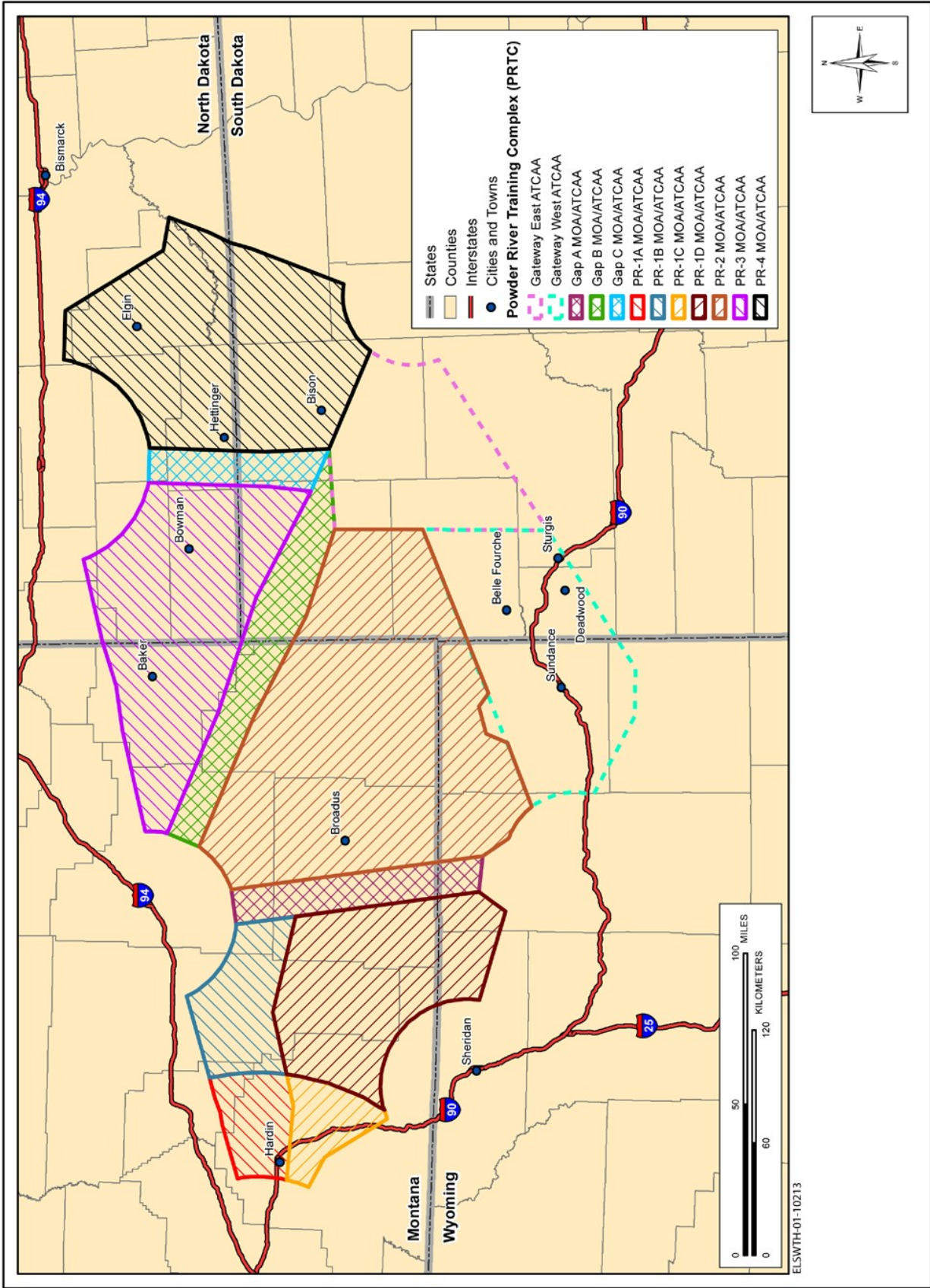


Figure 1. PRTC Proposed Action

1.3. Training Operations in the Proposed PRTC

Under the proposed action, the primary users of the PRTC would be B-1s from Ellsworth Air Force Base (AFB) and B-52s from Minot AFB. Other users would be B-1s from Dyess AFB, B-2 bombers from Whiteman AFB, B-52s from Barksdale AFB, and RC135s from Offutt AFB, as well as other military units in the area. The increased size and availability of local training airspace would allow an increase in the number of shorter, local sorties available to meet aircrew training needs for both B-1 and B-52 aircraft. Currently, B-1s and B-52s respectively perform 46 percent and 31 percent of their training sorties within the Powder River MOA/ATCAA airspace. The goal of the proposed undertaking would be to increase that number to 85 percent, or more, for each airframe. Training in remote areas such as the Utah Test and Training Range, Nevada Test and Training Range, and Mountain Home Range Complex would account for approximately 15 percent of training and would permit aircrews to continue to conduct actual ordnance delivery training in locations where inert or live bombs can be deployed.

Table 3 presents projected and baseline sortie operations in MOA and ATCAA airspace. All B-1 and B-52 sortie operations training in the MOAs would also train in the overlying ATCAAs during the same mission. Some training missions would occur only in the ATCAAs.

Table 3. Modified Alternative A MOA and ATCAA Annual Training Hours Comparison

	AIRCRAFT HOURS IN AIRSPACE				
	B-1	B-52 ³	Transient ¹	Tankers ⁴	Total
Baseline Annual Hours					
MOA	250	0	10	0	260
ATCAA ²	675	300	14	0	989
Projected Modified Alternative A Annual Hours					
MOA	509	58	44	0	611
ATCAA	1,740	258	121	152	2,271
Increase					
MOA	259	58	34	0	351
ATCAA	1,065	-42	107	152	1,282

- Notes: 1. Includes F-16, F-15, and F-22 fighter aircraft and others (see Appendix B).
 2. Baseline ATCAA includes B-52 training in Crossbow which is not part of PRTC airspace.
 3. B-52s use existing MOAs infrequently.
 4. Tankers use existing ATCAAs infrequently and could use proposed MOAs infrequently.

1.4. Authorization of Supersonic Flight in the PRTC

Supersonic flights for both fighter and Bomber aircraft within the PRTC airspace would be conducted only during LFEs for an estimated 10 days per year. The Air Force proposes supersonic flight training in all PRTC airspace units during LFEs for air combat, air-to-air engagements, and other tactics. An altitude of 10,000 feet AGL is proposed as the supersonic floor for all fighter aircraft during LFEs and 20,000 feet above MSL is proposed as the floor for B-1 supersonic flight during LFEs.

1.5. Use of Chaff and Flares

Under the proposed action, an annual estimate of 30,110 chaff bundles and 3,011 flares would be employed throughout all of the PRTC airspace for defensive countermeasure training, if fire conditions are suitable. Both chaff and flares would be employed at 2,000 feet AGL and above. No flares would be released during extreme fire conditions. Chaff creates a brief cloud of fibers thinner than human hair to confuse enemy radar. Flares create a heat source to decoy heat-seeking missiles away from the

aircraft. Different aircraft types employ specific types of chaff and flares in quantities reflective of their missions.

1.6. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE is defined as the lands under the proposed PRTC (see Figure 1). The APE covers approximately 21.8 million acres. All proposed training operations as well as supersonic operations above 10,000 feet AGL for fighter type aircraft and 20,000 feet MSL for B-1 bomber/heavy aircraft, and the use of chaff and flares at 2000 feet AGL and above would occur within this area. Potential project effects include temporary changes in the setting of places of traditional religious and cultural significance and other historic properties, and slight structural effects to some types of older historic buildings, depending upon the altitude of overflights, vibrations and overpressures from sonic booms, and the presence of chaff or flares. These are discussed in greater detail below.

2.0. Identification Actions and Results [per 36 CFR 800.11(e)(2-3)]

Identification efforts were focused on historic properties on lands beneath the proposed PRTC (see Figure 1) airspace that had the potential to be affected by the proposed action. Because the proposed project is an airspace action, only those historic properties that would reasonably be affected by visual (overflights, chaff and flares) and auditory or noise intrusions were considered. These included:

- architectural resources;
- archaeological resources with standing buildings or structures, such as historic ranches, ghost towns, and American Indian settlements; and
- places of traditional religious and cultural significance.

Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites lacking standing buildings or structures were not included, as surface or subsurface deposits would not be affected by the proposed undertaking. However, sites containing petroglyphs, a type of rock art, are considered, as they may be a part of indigenous traditional ceremonies or sacred landscapes where setting would be an important factor. The identification of places of traditional religious and cultural significance, also known by the Department of the Interior as traditional cultural properties (TCPs) (see National Park Service 1998), is perhaps the most difficult to accomplish within such a large area.

Information on historic properties within the APE was derived from databases of listed NRHP and State Register of Historic Places properties beneath the affected airspace. This information was augmented by a literature review on ghost towns, historic ranches, National Historic Landmarks, cultural landscapes, National Monuments, historic trails, and American Indian Reservations recorded or known within the same area. It was also supplemented by contacting SHPOs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and federal land management agency personnel with knowledge about resources in the APE in order to identify other resources of concern that were not in the previously mentioned sources. Lists of NRHP eligible properties are not maintained by the Keeper of the NRHP, and SHPO sources of such information are variable across the APE.

The USAF recognizes that hundreds of eligible properties exist under the APE. Although no attempt was made to compile those lists here, the USAF presumes that the range of property types represented therein is reflected in readily available NRHP listings and other information accumulated during this inventory. The USAF also recognizes that hundreds of other historic properties, some documented and some not yet discovered, may exist under the airspace. However, aircraft operations are most likely to affect historic buildings, structures, and districts, including cultural landscapes, where setting is an important aspect of a property's significance and where overpressures from sonic booms form potential

effects to those types of resources. These resources are ones typically found in the NRHP or State Registers. Conversely, if NRHP-listed properties are not affected by the project elements, then non-listed resources are unlikely to be affected.

For properties of traditional and religious importance that are known or likely to occur under the PRTC airspace, the USAF presumes for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR 800 that their qualities of visual, auditory, and atmospheric setting contribute to their significance. This presumption obviates the need for eliciting specific comments from tribes and other parties on boundaries, character-defining attributes, and use. In many tribes, for example, such details are restricted to certain religious practitioners and not generally known by tribal members, including governmental representatives. The USAF acknowledges their importance in evaluating potential effects from PRTC operations.

2.1. Data Collection and Communications

Record searches were conducted using the National Register Information System and the State Registers. Listed properties within each county under the airspace were tabulated for the four states—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming (National Park Service [NPS] 2013a). Additional research was conducted using aerial photographs, published reports, and websites to obtain information on National Historic Battlefields, National Historic Landmarks, cultural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, historic ranches, ghost towns, and other areas that contain standing buildings or structures that may be historic in nature or that could be historically significant (USFS 2008,2009; Ghost Towns 2013; Indian Battles 2013; Montana Government 2013; Montana Historical Society 2013; Montana State Parks 2013; North Dakota Historical Society 2013; NPS 2013b,2013c, 2013d; State of North Dakota 2013; State of South Dakota 2013; Wyoming SHPO 2013; Wyoming State Parks, Historic Sites, and Trails 2013). In some cases, resources such as Devils Tower National Monument are under the existing Powder River MOA/ATCAA training airspace and effects had been previously assessed.

As part of the identification efforts, the USAF identified all relevant federal and local agencies, which included the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal councils, SHPOs, BLM, NPS, local and state historical societies, and state parks, among others. Once these parties were identified, they were all contacted by letter and/or a phone call; some were also contacted through e-mail (Appendix A; Tables A-1 through A-3).

Letters sent from the USAF to SHPOs summarized the proposed action and inquired about how each SHPO would like to proceed with the Section 106 consultation since this is a multi-state undertaking. Letters were also sent to the NPS which summarized the proposed action and requested a meeting to discuss how the proposed PRTC would potentially affect NPS lands. Letters of a similar nature were also exchanged with state historical societies, BLM offices, state park and historical site headquarters, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USFS, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Federal Property Management Section of the Office of Federal Agency Programs (Table A-3).

Phone calls were made to each SHPO and relevant BLM office in Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota, in addition to historical societies, NPS, USFS, heritage centers and national grasslands within the proposed action area. The purpose of these calls was to ask contact personnel for any information they might have concerning cultural sites, landscapes, structures, or properties that might be affected by the proposed actions, particularly any historic properties that were in the process of being nominated to the NRHP and which may not be listed on current maps or online databases. A series of letters, emails, and phone calls were made to the four American Indian reservations partially or wholly located under the airspace – the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Crow Indian Res-

ervation, the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, and the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. Letters drafted by the USAF were mailed to each THPO and relevant Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in addition to tribal councils, tribal chairmen, and committees in order to inform of the proposed PRTC undertaking and inquire about the arrangement of government to government meetings, and ask how tribal lands might be affected by the project. Phone calls were also made to contacts to ask about TCPs or historic properties that might be affected by the proposed action, particularly resources that might not be listed in the NRHP.

2.2. Description of Historic Properties within the APE

All NRHP-listed properties within the proposed PRTC airspace were compiled by state, in addition to areas and properties not listed in the NRHP that are known to have historical significance and cultural value. They included historic battlefields, trails, and ranches. Furthermore, all National Monuments, ghost towns, and places of traditional religious and cultural significance within the proposed PRTC APE were also included in the data analysis. In general, archaeological sites listed in the NRHP were not considered for this report, as they will not incur any effects as a result of the use of the proposed PRTC airspace. However, rock art sites were included, as they may be part of indigenous traditional ceremonies, TCPs, or sacred landscapes. Normally recorded as archaeological site types, these are the entries shown in Table 4.

2.2.1. Wyoming

Fourteen properties are currently listed in the NRHP in Crook and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming beneath the proposed PRTC airspace (Table 4). They consist of rock art archaeological sites, historic structures at Devils Tower National Monument, bridges, and historic buildings. No NRHP-listed properties are located under the proposed PRTC airspace in Campbell or Weston Counties, Wyoming. Devils Tower National Monument (Table 5) is beneath the proposed PRTC airspace and the existing Powder River MOA/ATCAA airspace.

Table 4. National Register Properties Under Proposed PRTC Airspace		
<i>* indicates that the property is located beneath the proposed ATCAAs with altitudes from 18,000 to 26,000 feet MSL</i>		
Property Name	General Location (County/Town)	Airspace
Wyoming		
Arch Creek Petroglyphs*	Crook/Moorcroft	Gateway West ATCAA
DXN Bridge over Missouri River	Crook/Hulett	PR-2
EBF Bridge over Powder River	Sheridan/Leiter	PR-1
Entrance Road—Devils Tower National Monument*	Crook/Devils Tower	Gateway West ATCAA
Entrance Station—Devils Tower National Monument*	Crook/Devils Tower	Gateway West ATCAA
Inyan Kara Mountain*	Crook/Sundance	Gateway West ATCAA
McKean Archaeological Site*	Crook/Moorcroft	Gateway West ATCAA
Old Headquarters Area Historic District*	Crook/Devils Tower	Gateway West ATCAA
Ranch A	Crook/Beulah	Gateway West ATCAA
Sundance School*	Crook/Sundance	Gateway West ATCAA
Sundance State Bank*	Crook/Sundance	Gateway West ATCAA
Tower Ladder-Devils Tower National Monument	Crook/Devils Tower	Gateway West ATCAA
Vore Buffalo Jump*	Crook/Sundance	Gateway West ATCAA
Wyoming Mercantile	Crook/Aladdin	Gateway West ATCAA
Montana		
Baker Hotel	Fallon/Baker	PR-3
Baldwin House	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Bones Brother Ranch	Rosebud/Birney	PR-1
Boyum, John, House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Burke, Thomas H., House	Big Horn/ Hardin	PR-1
Cammocks's Hotel	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Chivers Memorial Church	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Commercial District	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1

Table 4. National Register Properties Under Proposed PRTC Airspace

* indicates that the property is located beneath the proposed ATCAAs with altitudes from 18,000 to 26,000 feet MSL

Property Name	General Location (County/Town)	Airspace
Cross Ranch Headquarters	Powder River/Broadus	PR-2
Deer Medicine Rocks National Historic Landmark	Rosebud	PR-1
Drew, J. W., Grain Elevator	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Ebeling, William, House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Eder, Charles S., House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Fallon County Jail	Fallon/Baker	PR-3
First Baptist Church	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Haverfield Hospital	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Kopriva, Francis, House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Lodge Grass City Jail	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Lodge Grass Merchandise Company Store	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Moncure Tipi	Big Horn/Busby	PR-1
OW Ranch	Big Horn/Birney	PR-1
Pease's George, Second Store	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Ping, J. J., House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Reno Apartments	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Residential District	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Ryan's, John, House	Big Horn/ Lodge Grass	PR-1
Sharp's Jay, Store	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Simmonsens's House	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Stevens, Dominic House	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Sullivan Rooming House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Sullivan, James J., House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Trytten, J. M., House	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	PR-1
Tupper, J. S., House	Big Horn/Hardin	PR-1
Wolf Mountain Battlefields/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth NHL	Rosebud/Birney	PR-1
North Dakota		
Adams County Courthouse	Adams/Hettinger	PR-4
Carson Roller Mill	Grant/Carson	PR-4
Cedar Creek Bridge	Adams/Haynes	PR-4
Fort Dilts	Bowman/Rhame	PR-3
Hettinger County Courthouse	Hettinger/Mott	PR-4
Hettinger U.S. Post Office –	Adams/Hettinger	PR-4
Hope Lutheran Church	Grant/Elgin	PR-4
H-T Ranch	Slope/Amidon	PR-3
Medicine Rock State Historic Site	Grant/Heil	PR-4
Mystic Theatre	Slope/Marmarth	PR-3
Neuburg Congregational Church	Hettinger/Mott	PR-4
Original Slope County Courthouse	Slope/Amidon	PR-3
Riverside	Hettinger/New England	PR-4
Schade, Emma Petznick and Otto, House	Bowman/Bowman	PR-3
Stern, John and Fredricka (Roth), Homestead	Hettinger/Mott	PR-4
South Dakota		
Ainsworth, Oliver N., House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Antelope Creek Stage Station	Corson/Morristown	PR-4
Archaeological Site No. 39HN1	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN5	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN17	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN18	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN21	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN22	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN26	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN30	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN50	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN53	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN54	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39MD81*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Archaeological Site No. 39MD82*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA

Table 4. National Register Properties Under Proposed PRTC Airspace

* indicates that the property is located beneath the proposed ATCAAs with altitudes from 18,000 to 26,000 feet MSL

Property Name	General Location (County/Town)	Airspace
Archaeological Site No. 39HN121	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN150	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN155	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN159	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN160	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN162	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN165	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN167	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN168	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN171	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN174	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN177	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN198	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN199	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN205	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN207	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN208	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN209	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN210	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN213	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN217	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN218	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN219	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN227	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN228	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN232	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN234	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN484	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN485	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN486	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Archaeological Site No. 39HN487	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Ashcroft, Thomas, Ranch	Harding/Bufalo	PR-2
Baker Bungalow*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Bartlett, L. L., House*	Meade/Stoneville	Gateway East ATCAA
Bear Butte*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Beckon, Donald, Ranch	Perkins/Zeona	Gateway East ATCAA
Belle Fourche Commercial District*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Belle Fourche Dam*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Belle Fourche Experiment Farm*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Bethany United Methodist Church	Perkins/Lodgepole	PR-4
Blake Ranch House	Harding/Gustave	PR-2
Bolles, Charles, House*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Butte County Courthouse and Historic Jail Building*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Butte-Lawrence County Fairgrounds*	Butte/Nisland	Gateway West ATCAA
Carr No. 60 School	Perkins/Lodgepole	PR-4
Carr, Anna, Homestead	Perkins/Bison	PR-4
Cook, Fayette, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Corbin, James A. House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Court, Henry, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Dakota Club Library*	Dewey/Eagle Butte	Gateway East ATCAA
Dakota Tin and Gold Mine*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Deadwood Historic District*	Lawrence/Deadwood	Gateway West ATCAA
Dickey, Eleazer C. and Gwinnie, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Dickey, Walter, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Ditchrider House*	Butte/Nisland	Gateway West ATCAA
Driskill, William D., House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Duck Creek Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Perkins/Lodgepole	PR-4
Emmanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Harding/Ralph	PR-3
Episcopal Church of All Angels*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Erskine School*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA

Table 4. National Register Properties Under Proposed PRTC Airspace

* indicates that the property is located beneath the proposed ATCAAs with altitudes from 18,000 to 26,000 feet MSL

Property Name	General Location (County/Town)	Airspace
Evans, Robert H., House*	Corson/	PR-4
Fort Manuel	Corson/ McIntosh	PR-4
Fort Meade District*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Foster Ranch House	Perkins/Chance	PR-4
Fowler Hotel	Harding/Buffalo	PR-2
Frawley Historic Ranch*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Frozenman Stage Station	Perkins/Bison	PR-4
Fruitdale School*	Butte/Fruitdale	Gateway West ATCAA
Fruitdale Store*	Butte/Fruitdale	Gateway West ATCAA
Galena School*	Lawrence/Lead	Gateway West ATCAA
Gartner, Carl Frederick, Homestead*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Gay, Thomas Haskins, House*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Giannonatti Ranch	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Golden Rule Department Store	Perkins/Lemmon	PR-4
Golden Valley Norwegian Church	Harding/Ralph	PR-3
Graf, Stephen and Maria, House*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Halloran-Matthews-Brady House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Harriman, L. F., House	Perkins/Lemmon	PR-4
Harris, Fred S., House*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Harvey, Jerome and Jonetta Homestead Cabin*	Lawrence/Lead	Gateway West ATCAA
Hay Creek Bridge*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Hewes, Arthur, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Homestake Workers House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Hoover, Alexander House*	Butte/Hoover	Gateway East ATCAA
Hoover Store*	Butte/Hoover	Gateway East ATCAA
Immanuel Lutheran Church*	Perkins/Zeona	Gateway East ATCAA
Jesse Elliott Ranger Station	Harding County	Gateway East ATCAA
Johnson, Axel, Ranch	Harding/Reva	Gap B MOA
Johnson, William, House*	Butte/Fruitdale	Gateway West ATCAA
Keets, Henry, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Kenaston, William G., House*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Knight, Webb, S., House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Kroll Meat Market and Slaughterhouse*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Langdon School*	Butte/Nisland	Gateway West ATCAA
Lead Historic District	Lawrence/Lead	Gateway West ATCAA
Lemmon Petrified Park	Perkins/Lemmon	PR-4
Lemmon, G. E., House	Perkins/Lemmon	PR-4
Lightning Spring	Harding/Ludlow	PR-3
Lincoln School*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Little Missouri Bank Building	Harding/Camp Crook	PR-2
Livingston, John and Daisy May, Ranch	Perkins/Sorum	Gateway East ATCAA
Lown, William Ernest, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
McLaughlin Ranch Barn*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Minnesela Bridge*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Mount Theodore Roosevelt Monument*	Lawrence/Deadwood	Gateway West ATCAA
Newell Depot Bridge*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Newell High School*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Nisland Bridge*	Butte/Nisland	Gateway West ATCAA
Old Finnish Lutheran Church*	Lawrence/Lead	Gateway West ATCAA
Old Redwater Bridge*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Old Spearfish Post Office*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Olson Bridge*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Peace Valley Evangelical Church and Cemetery	Harding/Ralph	PR-3
Qullian, Thomas, House*	Lawrence/St. Onge	Gateway West ATCAA
Raskob, Jacob and Elizabeth Ranch*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Richards Cabins*	Perkins/Faith	Gateway East ATCAA
Riley, Almira, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Rockford No. 40 School	Perkins/Bison	PR-4
Scotney, John Aaron, House*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Shevling, L. W., Ranch	Harding/Harding	PR-2

Table 4. National Register Properties Under Proposed PRTC Airspace		
<i>* indicates that the property is located beneath the proposed ATCAAs with altitudes from 18,000 to 26,000 feet MSL</i>		
Property Name	General Location (County/Town)	Airspace
Sittner Farm	Perkins/Meadow	PR-4
Small, Charles and Eleanor House*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Snoma Finnish Cemetery*	Butte/Fruitdale	Gateway West ATCAA
Soper-Behymer Ranch*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Sorum Cooperative Store	Perkins/Sorum	Gateway East ATCAA
Sorum Hotel	Perkins/Sorum	Gateway East ATCAA
South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No 10-109-360*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 10-270-338*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Spearfish City Hall*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Spearfish Filling Station*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Spearfish Fisheries Station*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Spearfish Historic Commercial District*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Spring Creek School*	Perkins/Zeona	Gateway East ATCAA
Stokes, Oliver O., House	Harding/Harding	PR-2
Stonelake Bridge*	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Stomprude Trail Ruts	Perkins/Bison	PR-4
Sturgis Commercial Block*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Sturgis High School*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
St. Onge Schoolhouse*	Lawrence/St. Onge	Gateway West ATCAA
St. Onge State Bank*	Lawrence/St. Onge	Gateway West ATCAA
St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church*	Lawrence/Central City	Gateway West ATCAA
Tallent, Annie, House*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
The Mail Building*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Toomey House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Tri-State Bakery*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Uhlig, Otto L., House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Vale Bridge*	Butte/Vale	Gateway West ATCAA
Vale Cut Off Belle Fourche River Bridge	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Vale School*	Butte/Vale	Gateway West ATCAA
Veal, Thomas J., Ranch	Perkins/Chance	PR-4
Vessey School	Harding/Haley	PR-3
Viken, Nicholas Augustus Homestead	Butte/Newell	Gateway West ATCAA
Walsh Barn*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Walton Ranch*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Wenke, John G., House*	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Whitewood Historic District*	Lawrence/Whitewood	Gateway West ATCAA
Whitney, Mary, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Wide Awake Grocery Building*	Butte/Belle Fourche	Gateway West ATCAA
Wolzmuth, John, House*	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
Woodmen Hall*	Lawrence/St. Onge	Gateway West ATCAA

Table 5. National Monuments Under Proposed PRTC Airspace		
Name	General Location	Airspace
Wyoming		
Devils Tower	Devils Tower	Gateway West ATCAA
Montana		
Little Bighorn Battlefield	Garryowen	PR-1

A search within the lands beneath the affected airspace in Wyoming revealed the presence of three ghost towns. Several of the ghost towns contain standing wood/log structures associated with historic mining, ranching, stage or Pony Express routes, or railroad stations (Table 6). Most of the ghost towns have not been subjected to professional archaeological and/or architectural assessments and may be eligible to the National or State Registers pending further investigation by cultural resources professionals.

Table 6. Ghost Towns Under Proposed PRTC Airspace			
Name	County	Remains	Airspace
Wyoming			
Mineral Hill	Crook	Many original buildings, including original mill	Gateway West ATCAA
Moskee	Crook	Single standing building	Gateway West ATCAA
Old Upton	Weston	Many shacks, including the first jail	Gateway West ATCAA
North Dakota			
Amidon	Slope	Many original buildings (some still occupied)	PR-3
Bucyrus	Adams	Many original buildings (some still occupied)	PR-4
Gascoyne	Bowman	Many original buildings, houses, schools, general store	PR-3
Griffin	Bowman	Old school house, general store	PR-3
Marmarth	Slope	Many original buildings (some still occupied)	PR-3
South Dakota			
Astoria	Lawrence	Many original buildings	Gateway West ATCAA
Balmoral (Ragged Top)	Lawrence	Many original buildings (now known as Preston)	Gateway West ATCAA
Bear Gulch I	Lawrence	Many original buildings	Gateway West ATCAA
Carbonate	Lawrence	Many original buildings	Gateway West ATCAA
Central City	Lawrence	Two blocks of old buildings	Gateway West ATCAA
Crook City	Lawrence	Stone school house	Gateway West ATCAA
Maitland	Lawrence	Many original buildings/ruins	Gateway West ATCAA
Pluma	Lawrence	Mill ruins	Gateway West ATCAA
Reed	Butte	School house	Gateway West ATCAA
Savoy	Lawrence	Many original buildings	Gateway West ATCAA
Terraville	Lawrence	Ruins	Gateway West ATCAA
Tinton	Lawrence	10-12 buildings (main street is on Crook County, WY-Lawrence County, SD line; generally considered to be in South Dakota)	Gateway West ATCAA
Trojan (Portland)	Lawrence	Portland Mine buildings, several small houses, stores	Gateway West ATCAA
Whitewood	Lawrence	Many original buildings	Gateway West ATCAA

There is one historic ranch beneath the proposed PRTC airspace in Wyoming (Table 7). Ranch A is already listed in the NRHP; however, it deserves special consideration due to the large number of standing structures present at the site.

Table 7. Historic Ranches Under Proposed PRTC Airspace			
Name	General Location	Status	Airspace
Wyoming			
Ranch A	Beulah	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Montana			

Bones Brothers Ranch	Rosebud/Birney	National Register Property	PR-1
Cross Ranch Headquarters	Powder River/Broadus	National Register Property	PR-2
Drew, J. W., Grain Elevator	Big Horn/Lodge Grass	National Register Property	PR-1
Lee Homestead	Big Horn/Decker	National Register Property	PR-1
OW Ranch	Big Horn/Birney	National Register Property	PR-1
North Dakota			
H-T Ranch	Slope/Amidon	National Register Property	PR-3
South Dakota			
Ashcroft, Thomas, Ranch	Harding/Buffalo	National Register Property	Gap B MOA
Beckon, Donald, Ranch	Perkins/Zeona	National Register Property	Gateway East ATCAA
Blake Ranch House	Harding/Gustave	National Register Property	PR-2
Carr, Anna, Homestead	Perkins/Bison	National Register Property	PR-4
Foster Ranch House	Perkins/Chance	National Register Property	PR-4
Frawley Ranch	Lawrence	National Historic Landmark	Gateway West ATCAA
Gartner, Carl Frederick, Homestead	Butte/Newell	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Giannonatti Ranch	Harding/Ludlow	National Register Property	PR-3
Johnson, Axel, Ranch	Harding/Reva	National Register Property	Gap B MOA
Livingston, John and Daisy May, Ranch	Harding/Sorum	National Register Property	Gateway East ATCAA
McLaughlin Ranch Barn	Lawrence/Spearfish	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Raskob, Jacob and Elizabeth Ranch	Meade/Sturgis	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Shevling, L.W., Ranch	Harding/Harding	National Register Property	PR-2
Soper-Behymer Ranch	Butte/Belle Fourche	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Veal, Thomas J., Ranch	Perkins/Chance	National Register Property	PR-4
Viken, Nicholas Augustus Homestead	Butte/Newell	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Walsh Barn	Lawrence/Spearfish	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
Walton Ranch	Lawrence/Spearfish	National Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA
William Holst Farmstead	Meade/Vale	South Dakota State Register Property	Gateway West ATCAA

A historic vernacular landscape within the area beneath the affected airspace is present in the form of a historic trail (Table 8). The Texas Trail runs through Weston, Crook, and Campbell Counties.

Table 8. Historic Trails Under Proposed PRTC Airspace		
Site Name	Counties	Airspace
Wyoming		
Texas Trail	Weston, Crook, Campbell	Gateway West ATCAA, PR-2

Several TCPs have been identified within the lands beneath the affected airspace (Table 9). The areas of Devils Tower and Inyan Kara Mountain are considered sacred by American Indian peoples of the region. There are also two TCPs that are currently in consultation with unspecified tribes. The first is located to the north of the town of Gillette on USFS land inside the project area. The second is located northwest of the town of Hulett.

Table 9. TCPs Under Proposed PRTC Airspace		
Area Name	General Location	Airspace
Wyoming		
Devils Tower National Monument	Devils Tower	Gateway West ATCAA
Inyan Kara Mountain	South of Sundance	Gateway West ATCAA

Unnamed 1	North of Gillette	Gateway West ATCAA
Unnamed 2	Northwest of Hulett	PR-2
Montana		
Chalk Buttes	Ekalaka	Gap B MOA
Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth NHL	Tongue River	PR-1
South Dakota		
Bear Butte NHL	Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA

2.2.2. Montana

Thirty-six properties are currently listed in the NRHP in Fallon, Powder River, Rosebud, and Big Horn Counties (see Table 4). They consist of battlefields and historic buildings. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is located under the proposed airspace (see Table 5). Though this property is also listed in the NRHP, it deserves special consideration due to its status as a National Monument. In addition, the battlefield itself is held as sacred by many American Indians. In addition, there are two National Historic Landmarks under the proposed PRTC airspace in Montana (Table 10). They include the Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth and Deer Medicine Rocks, both also automatically included on the NRHP as a result of National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation. The battlefields are significant as a result of their association with the Great Sioux War of 1876 to 1877 (Greene and Kasper 2010). Several petroglyphs cover the rocks, including one depicting the prophecy of an Indian victory at the Battle of Little Bighorn (Greene and Kasper 2010).

Landmark Name	General Location	Airspace
Deer Medicine Rocks	Rosebud County	PR-1
Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth NHL	Birney, Rosebud County	PR-1

There are five historic ranches beneath the proposed PRTC airspace in Montana that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Table 7). No ghost towns have been identified under the proposed airspace in Montana.

Two historic battlefields lie beneath the proposed PRTC airspace: Little Bighorn Battlefield, already designated a National Monument, and Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth. The Montana SHPO is currently processing a form to elevate all of the battlefields of the Great Sioux War to the NRHP (Kate Hampton, personal communication 2008). These battlefields are also either current TCPs, or in consultation for recognition of that status.

The Tongue River Valley (Table 11) in Rosebud County has been the focus of a project to document and nominate the cultural landscape to the NRHP. The area has been studied and nominated for this designation due to the number and preservation of sites from prehistoric contexts (more than 1,700 sites), Great Sioux War battlefield context (Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth), and early ranching settlement contexts (Three Circle Ranch, SH Ranch, and others).

Area Name	General Location	Airspace
Tongue River Valley	Ashland	PR-1

An additional resource, the Tri-Point Fire Lookout, was added to the Geographic Information System (GIS) database at the request of Halcyon LaPoint of the USFS. This fire lookout and log cabin was built in 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and remains one of the most well-known and best

preserved lookouts in the state (USFS 2008).

Two TCPs have been specifically identified within the lands beneath the affected airspace in Montana (see Table 9). The Chalk Buttes are an area considered sacred by American Indian peoples of the region. The location of the Battle of Wolf Mountains is currently in consultation with tribes for status as a traditional cultural property (it is already listed in the NRHP). In addition, as many as 48 historic properties that have ceremonial functions on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation have been recorded (Northern Cheyenne Tribe 2002: 7-17). The recorded ceremonial sites include vision questing/fasting sites, sweat lodges, and memorials.

2.2.3. North Dakota

Fifteen properties are currently listed in the NRHP in Bowman, Slope, Adams, Hettinger, and Grant Counties, North Dakota beneath the proposed PRTC airspace (see Table 4). They consist of historic buildings and bridges. No NRHP-listed or -eligible properties are located under the proposed PRTC airspace in Golden Valley, Sioux, Morton, Stark, and Billings Counties, North Dakota.

A search within the lands beneath the affected airspace in North Dakota revealed the presence of five ghost towns. Several of the ghost towns contain standing wood/log buildings associated with historic mining, ranching, stage or Pony Express routes, or railroad stations (see Table 6). Most of the ghost towns in the APE have not been subjected to professional archaeological and/or architectural assessments and many may be eligible to the National or State Registers pending further investigation by cultural resources professionals. There is one historic ranch beneath the proposed PRTC airspace (see Table 7). The H-T Ranch is already listed in the NRHP; however, it deserves special consideration due to the large number of standing buildings and structures present at the site.

Additionally, it was mentioned by Susan Quinnell of the North Dakota SHPO that there is a strong possibility of mud-brick and post-and-earth architecture within the APE. These structures were characteristic of the German-Russian communities that immigrated to the U.S. and settled in the central plains of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as land became scarce and ethnic tensions increased in the areas of Russia where they previously resided (Carlson 1981; Koop and Ludwig 1984; State Historical Society of North Dakota 1906:200; Thomas 2003). These immigrants were originally Germans who settled on the Russian steppes in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries at the invitation of Catherine the Great and later, Alexander I (Thomas 2003).

The post-and-earth structures were generally constructed from vertical posts and horizontal lath that was packed with earth and covered with mud plaster (Martin 1989). Martin (1989:88) states that “nearly 40 post-and-earth structures have been identified in western North Dakota” east of the badlands. Sod structures and dugouts were also constructed by these immigrants, usually as temporary housing until better building materials could be afforded (though they could also be permanent). Sod and rammed earth (post-and-earth) houses are known from Bowman, Slope, Hettinger, Billings, Stark, and Quinn counties in North Dakota (Carlson 1981; Isern 1988).

2.2.4. South Dakota

One hundred and seventy-five properties are currently listed in the National or State Register in Harding, Butte, Meade, Lawrence, Perkins, and Corson Counties, South Dakota beneath the proposed PRTC airspace (see Table 4). They consist of petroglyph sites, historic buildings, bridges, districts, monuments, stage stations, and cemeteries. No National or State Register properties are located under the proposed PRTC airspace in Pennington and Ziebach Counties, South Dakota.

Three National Historic Landmarks are located beneath the PRTC airspace (Table 12). All three of these properties are also listed in the NRHP. Bear Butte is a sacred area, the Frawley Ranch is a historic ranch, and the Deadwood Historic District is an area of historic buildings and features.

Property Name	General Location	Airspace
Bear Butte	Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Deadwood Historic District	Deadwood	Gateway West ATCAA
Frawley Ranch	Whitewood	Gateway West ATCAA

Three properties beneath the PRTC airspace are listed on the South Dakota State Register of Historic Places (Table 13). Two are composed of historic buildings while the Thoen Stone and Site is the location of an inscribed stone detailing a doomed mining expedition in 1833.

Site Name	General Location	Airspace
Sturgis City Auditorium	Meade/Sturgis	Gateway West ATCAA
Thoen Stone and Site	Lawrence/Spearfish	Gateway West ATCAA
William Holst Farmstead	Meade/Vale	Gateway West ATCAA

A search within the lands beneath the affected airspace in South Dakota revealed the presence of fourteen ghost towns. Several of the ghost towns contain standing wood/log buildings associated with historic mining, ranching, stage or Pony Express routes, or railroad stations (see Table 6). Most of the ghost towns in the APE have not been evaluated and many may be eligible to the national or state registers pending further investigation by cultural resources professionals.

Nineteen historic ranches are located under the proposed airspace in South Dakota. A number of these ranches have been found eligible to the NRHP (see Table 7). In addition, one of these properties, the William Holst Farmstead, is listed in the South Dakota State Register.

One traditional cultural property has been identified within the lands beneath the affected airspace (see Table 9). The area of Bear Butte is considered sacred by American Indian peoples of the region. Three resources not currently listed in the NRHP were also added to the project GIS database at the request of Paige Olson of the South Dakota SHPO as important to avoid. They consist of the Jessie Elliott Ranger Station, the North Cave Hills, and the Slim Buttes Battle Site; all are located in the Custer National Forest of South Dakota.

2.3. Area of Potential Effects Maps and Site Locations

Figure 2 includes the locations of all NRHP-listed properties under the APE in addition to a number of NRHP-eligible resources specifically mentioned by SHPO personnel as relevant for assessment. As there are many resources and NRHP properties located within the same towns or general location, the map provides the town or location name rather than the resources themselves. Table 4 lists all NRHP properties individually, and notes the town or area where they are located. For example, The Mail Building, Toomey House, and Walsh Barn are allocated within Spearfish, South Dakota; the town of Spearfish is indicated on the map, while the individual properties are not. Properties not located in a town or near other NRHP-listed properties are mapped and labeled individually. Resources not included in the map but that are mentioned in this document include unnamed archaeological sites, ghost towns, resources only listed on the State Register of Historic Places, and trails.

2.4. National Register Eligibility Determinations

Because no new field surveys were conducted for this project and no new sites were recorded, there was no need to make NRHP eligibility determinations and seek SHPO concurrence.

2.5. American Indian Consultation

Several laws and regulations address the requirement of federal agencies to notify or consult with American Indian tribes or otherwise consider their interests when planning and implementing federal undertakings. On April 29, 1994, the President issued the *Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments*, which specifies a commitment to developing more effective day-to-day working relationships with tribal governments. In addition to the Memorandum, Executive Order 13175 (November 6, 2000) reaffirms the U.S. Government's responsibility for continued collaboration and consultation with tribal governments in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications. This executive order also seeks to strengthen the U.S. government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes. This executive order supersedes Executive Order 13084, signed May 14, 1998.

The Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4710.02 implements the DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interaction with federally-recognized tribes. Other laws and regulations that require consultation with American Indians include, but are not limited to, the NHPA of 1966, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Executive Order 13007. The NHPA requires agencies to consult with Native American tribes if a proposed federal action may affect historic properties to which they attach traditional religious and cultural significance. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act sets the policy of the U.S. to "protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherit right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian...including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rites." Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites," issued on May 24, 1996, requires that in managing federal lands, agencies must, within certain constraints, accommodate access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites, which may or may not be protected by other laws or regulations, and must avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sites. Supplementary guidance for Native American consultation under Section 106 is also available in *Consultation with Native American Tribes in the Section 106 Review Process: A Handbook* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 2008).

There are four American Indian Reservations partially or wholly located under the airspace – the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, the Crow Indian Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and the Standing Rock Indian Reservation (Figure 3). Ellsworth AFB initiated Government-to-Government consultation on the PRTC undertaking with each of these tribes in April and May, 2008. In addition, 11 reservations outside of the airspace in Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota were sent letters requesting information on concerns and initiating Government-to-Government consultation in June, 2008 (Table 14). Pine Ridge Reservation and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe also expressed an interest in the project. Meetings were held with each of the four tribes beneath the proposed PRTC airspace (Table 15). Information specific to each meeting is included in Appendix B.

Since the initial meetings and communications regarding project start-up, meetings have continued among the Northern Cheyenne, Cheyenne River Sioux, and Standing Rock Sioux Tribes, in addition to

phone calls, letters, and e-mails to all four tribes located under the airspace, all of which are documented in Appendix B (Tables B-1 and B-2). Recent communications are centered on tribal conflicts, concerns, and providing periodic updates about the project to interested parties. Additionally, the Air Force has restarted communication efforts with the Pine Ridge Oglala Sioux and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. The Rosebud Sioux Tribe has asked for, and been provided with, periodic updates on the consultation process.

In addition to the meetings at individual reservations, scoping meetings and public hearings as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process were held at each of the four reservations under the proposed airspace (see Appendix B). Input from these meetings was also used to inform the NHPA Section 106 process discussed here. NEPA public scoping meetings were held at the Crow Agency on 23 June 2008, the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council Chamber in Lame Deer, Montana on 24 June 2008, the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in McLaughlin, South Dakota and Fort Yates, North Dakota on 11 July 2008, and at the Cheyenne River Reservation at Dupree, South Dakota on 16 July 2008. There were three primary areas of concern expressed by representatives during scoping meetings that relate to historic properties (Air Force 2010). These included:

1. Effects on Native American sacred areas and ceremonies by overflights and noise (mentioned by members of each of the four reservations).
2. Visual effects to sites and sacred areas from overflights and chaff and flares.
3. Effects on sacred areas and historic sites from subsonic and supersonic noise.

Specific concerns associated with the PRTC undertaking expressed during the public scoping meetings (Air Force 2010) included:

- The annual Crow Fair and Rodeo takes place at Crow Agency annually in August, which is an important event on the Crow Reservation. There are also other sensitive times and areas on the Crow Reservation that the Crow requested be avoided. The Crow also expressed concerns over impacts on tribal ceremonies.
- The Northern Cheyenne had concerns about effects on ceremonies and calving from aircraft activity in airspace over their reservation. They also expressed concerns about noise, impacts on civil aviation, and impacts on the local economy.
- Calving and ceremonial times were a concern to the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, which primarily occur in the summer. One area they expressed concern about is west of Bullhead on the Grand River where Sundance ceremonies are held. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe also expressed concerns over Bear Butte, Wind Cave, and Devils Tower, which they consider sacred areas. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe also expressed concerns about weather patterns and flight safety (aircraft crashes).

Members of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe expressed concerns:

- Over use of airspace over the reservation between June and August for ceremonial purposes and during calving season
- Over potential financial loss during calving season
- About ceremonial activities such as Vision Quest and Sun Dance activities. Sacred/ ceremonial sites are located near Bear Butte, Thunder Butte, Slim Buttes, Inyan Karan Mountain, Devils Tower, and all reservation rivers.

Public hearings on the Draft EIS occurred on 27 September 2010 in Fort Yates, North Dakota at the

Standing Rock Indian Reservation. Issues and comments brought forth from tribal members included:

- Concerns about the full impact of the proposal on the tribal way of life and their ceremonies and the importance to their culture of those ceremonies and the “Great Spirit” who is the center of their way of life. They stressed the need for mutual respect and understanding and the need to understand the cultural impacts of the proposal.
- That the proposal is a violation of treaties, in particular the treaty of Fort Laramie, 29 April 1868, which allows for the absolute and undisturbed use of the land ceded to the tribes. Also, that the treaty grants rights to the airspace to the tribes (specifically Article 1 and 2 of the treaty). They went on to discuss how the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides for compensation for those harmed and believe there should be a fee for use of airspace and compensation for the pollution resulting from the use of the airspace.
- Concern for activities occurring during ceremonies and over cultural lands. These concerns included impacts of “Buzzing” on cultural events, that there was no formal method or procedure in place to cease flights when tribal ceremonies or other significant cultural events were scheduled, and that the proposal was taking away their spiritual life due to a misunderstanding of the culture.
- Concerns about impacts from previous low level routes, Electro-Magnetic Frequency impacts on the environment and population, overflights triggering Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, dropping of fuel, “contraband,” and wastes over tribal land, and historical events such as the crash of a military helicopter at Bear Butte created a significant desecration of this very important cultural site.
- “I would also like to state that the positive impacts of our ceremonies that you simply allude to, you don’t understand the full impacts, especially since the decolonization of American Indian peoples and America has been drastically impacted. You will never understand how important these ceremonies are.”
- “There’s nothing in here that I’ve heard or that I’ve skimmed over that we can say we need to cease these flights because we have ceremonies. We have things going on throughout our homelands.”

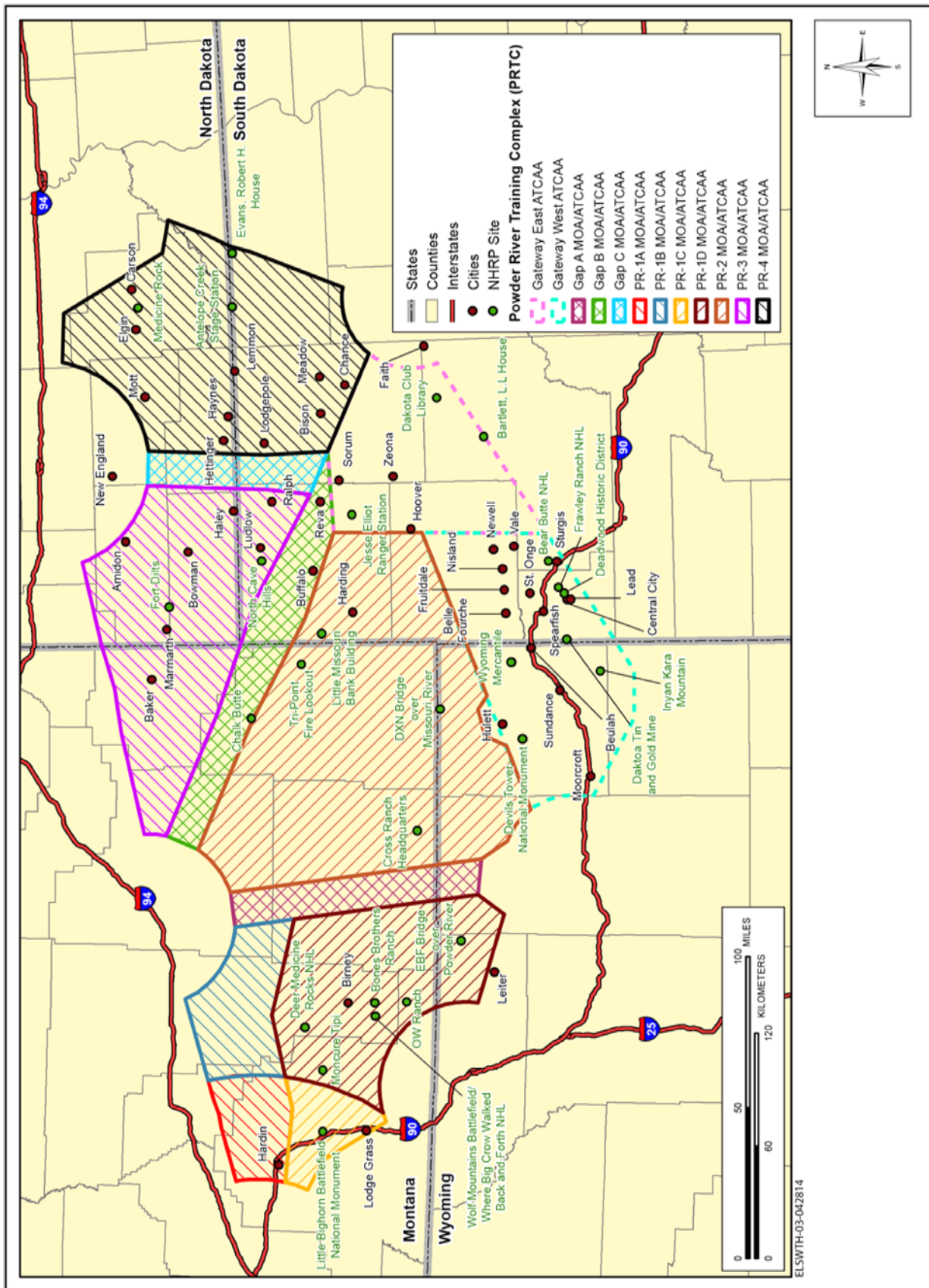


Figure 2. National Register Listed Sites and Resources of Interest beneath the Proposed PRTC

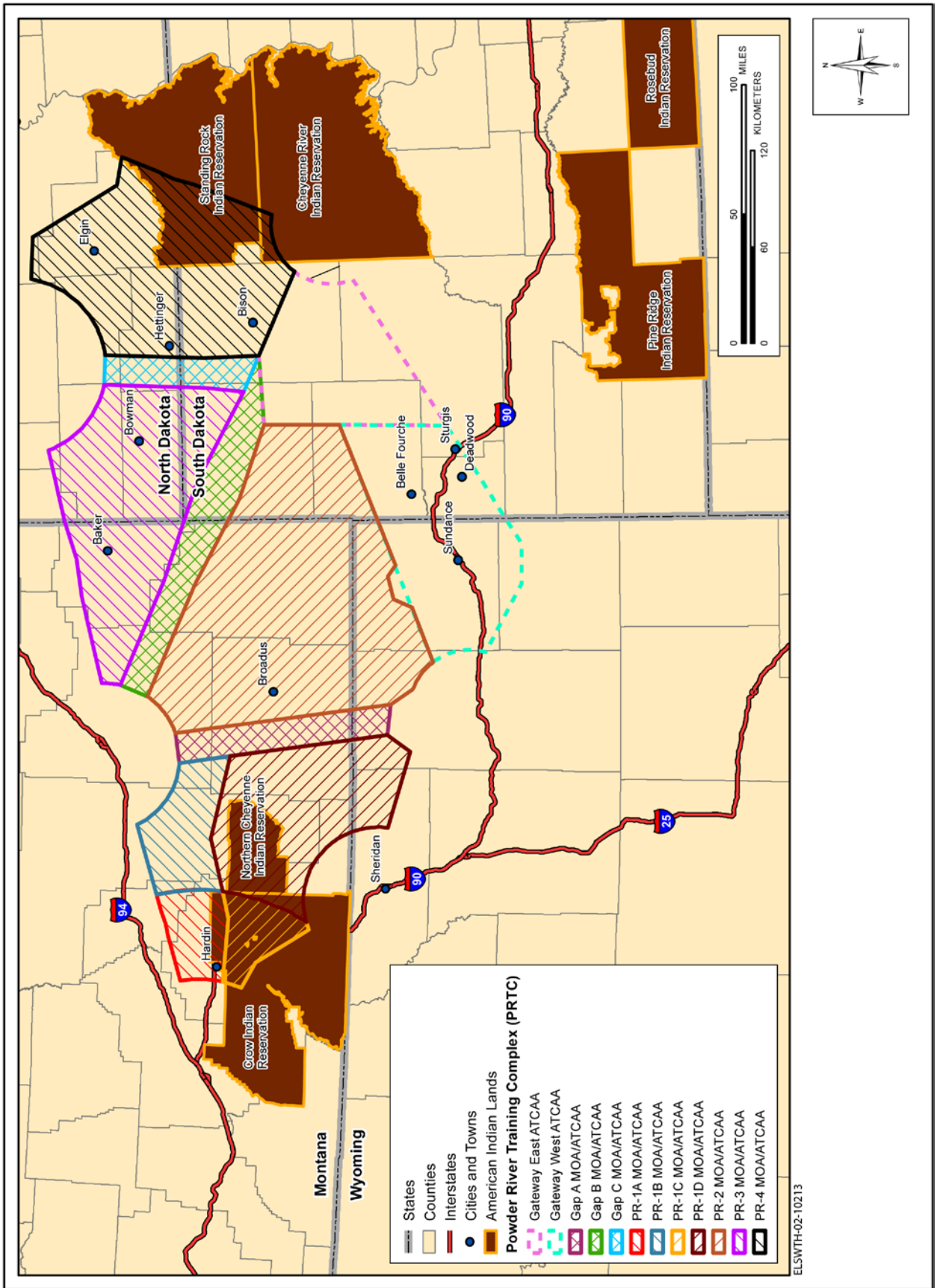


Figure 3. American Indian Lands located beneath the Proposed PRTC

Public hearings were held on 25 October 2010 in Crow Agency, Montana. Issues were:

- Concerns about aircraft noise and concern for property damage from sonic booms.

Public hearings were held on 7 December 2010 in Lame Deer, Montana on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. No one spoke at the meeting.

Tribe	Tribe	Tribe
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe*	Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council*	Crow Tribal Council*
Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council*	Three Affiliated Tribes Business Council, Fort Berthold Reservation	Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Reservation
Arapaho Business Council, Wind River Reservation	Turtle Mountain Tribal Council, Turtle Mountain Reservation	Eastern Shoshone Tribal Council, Wind River Reservation
Fort Belknap Community Council, Fort Belknap Reservation	Chippewa-Cree Business Committee, Rocky Boy's Reservation	Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, Pine Ridge Reservation
Spirit Lake Sioux Tribal Council, Spirit Lake Reservation	Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board, Fort Peck Indian Reservation	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe, Flathead Indian Reservation

Note: *Below proposed PRTC Airspace

Tribe	Date	Purpose
Cheyenne River Sioux	28 March 2008	Public Relations Visit
Standing Rock Sioux	17 April 2008	Government-to-Government Consultation
Northern Cheyenne	9 May 2008	Government-to-Government Consultation
Crow	9 May 2008	Government-to-Government Consultation
Cheyenne River Sioux	27 May 2008	Government-to-Government Consultation
Crow	23 June 2008	Scoping Meeting
Northern Cheyenne	24 June 2008	Scoping Meeting
Standing Rock Sioux	11 July 2008	Two Scoping Meetings
Cheyenne River Sioux	16 July 2008	Scoping Meeting
Cheyenne River Sioux	3 September 2008	Public Relations Visit
Northern Cheyenne	17 August 2009	Government-to-Government Consultation
Cheyenne River Sioux	18 October 2011	Public Relations Visit
Standing Rock Sioux	7 February 2013	Public Relations Visit
Crow	25 June 2013	Government-to Government Consultation

Public hearings were held on 9 December 2010 in Cheyenne River, South Dakota on the Cheyenne River Reservation. Issues were:

- Concern that not all airports were presented in the document, the proposed airspace is too large without enough setback from airports and not enough communication when the airspace is in use. Other concerns were on the number of aircraft training simultaneously in the airspace, and if the aircraft carried munitions when training.
- Concerns about noise impacts on animals, including fertility rates and on the possibility of the Sage Grouse being listed as endangered. There was also concern about whether the proposed area was selected because it is a low-income, low-populated area.

- Concerns about safety were expressed. They included concerns about mid-air collisions, slower aircraft flying with larger and faster aircraft and how response will occur to crashes, as well as fires from flare use, health risks from ingesting chaff debris, and chaff and flares becoming hazards to aircraft inflight.
- Commenters expressed economic concerns about the proposal, such as decrease in property values, additional fuel costs for rerouting, additional costs due to flight delays, and the impacts to tourism and airports.
- Commenters were concerned about the impacts to crops that could not be sprayed and inability for predator control, business development, and how to go about submitting claims.
- Commenters addressed concerns regarding American Indian resources. These included the importance of American Indian ceremonies, quality of life for American Indians, the Fort Laramie Treaty, and how government-to-government consultations need to occur.

“I believe this diagram could be changed, taken from the northwest part of our reservation, it could be moved. We have our Sun dances. We have other ceremonies that happen throughout the year, not only in springtime, not only in the summertime and this is a grave concern of mine.”

During the Section 106 consultation process, two virtual consultation meetings were held via teleconferencing on 25 September 2012 and 30 November 2012, with the ACHP facilitating the discussion. The THPOs from the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and Northern Cheyenne Sioux Tribe attended these consultation meetings. General issues discussed were the lack of battle sites in Harding County, South Dakota in the draft Section 106 documentation (Northern Cheyenne THPO), lack of information on cultural/religious events (Standing Rock THPO), and concerns about use of airspace over tribal lands.

Subsequent discussions on 25 June 2013 with Chairman Old Coyote of the Crow Tribe indicated that the proposed PRTC low altitude operations were acceptable over the Crow Reservation. The Tribe also requested a flyover by aircraft during their Veterans’ Ceremony.

2.6. Public Involvement

The Air Force is using the procedures for public involvement under NEPA to seek and consider the views of the public regarding the proposed PRTC undertaking. Public scoping meetings were held between 16 June 2008 and 16 July 2008. Three primary areas of concern related to historic properties were expressed by the public during scoping meetings. These are the effects on American Indian sacred areas and ceremonies by overflights and noise (mentioned by both the general public and by members of each of the four reservations), visual effects to sites and sacred areas from overflights and chaff and flares, and effects on sacred areas and historic sites from subsonic and supersonic noise.

A total of 19 public hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement were held between 14 September 2010 and 19 October 2010. All public meetings were also advertised as complying with the National Historic Preservation Act. Two primary areas of concern expressed by the public included the effects on historic structures from sonic booms and a concern that Native American needs were not fully addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

3.0. Description of Effects on Historic Properties [per 36 CFR 800.11(e)(4)]

Procedures for assessing adverse effects to historic properties are discussed in 36 CFR 800.5. An

undertaking results in an adverse effect to a cultural resource listed on or eligible for listing in the NRHP when it alters the characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP (its integrity). Adverse effects are most often a result of physical destruction, damage, or alteration of a resource; alteration of the character of the surrounding environment that contributes to the resource's integrity; introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric intrusions out of character with the resource or its setting; neglect of the resource resulting in its deterioration or destruction; or transfer, lease, or sale of the property out of Federal ownership [36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)].

3.1. Sources of Effects

In general, possible sources of adverse effects can include ground disturbance, vandalism, noise vibrations, visual intrusions, and change in land status that reduces legal protection of the resource. However, the proposed undertaking does not include on-the-ground activities that typically can cause direct or indirect adverse effects to historic properties. There would be no direct ground disturbing activities such as construction or demolition, clearing, grading, paving, utility installation, or earth moving. The creation of the proposed airspace for PRTC does not include indirect on-the-ground effects, such as those that could occur from increased use of areas near or adjacent to archaeological sites, possibly resulting in vandalism, accelerated erosion, or other adverse effects. The potential for direct effects would predominately result from transient noise, sonic booms, or visual intrusions from sonic booms/overflights and/or the use of chaff and flares.

This analysis considered alterations in the setting of historic properties and potential alterations of feeling and association by users of these places, either through overflights or the release of self-protection chaff and flares in an area not primarily exposed to these elements. This assessment considered the frequency, density, duration, of overflights, their visual and auditory characteristics, and documented information on chaff and flares to determine whether there would be an increase in intrusion from the undertaking sufficient to affect historic properties known or suspected to exist beneath the airspace. These effects theoretically could range from physical to aesthetic, but the effects on setting, feeling, and association caused by visual intrusion can be difficult to evaluate objectively. A representation of visual intrusion in the PRTC airspace is provided for illustration and as a basis for consideration of effect to historic properties. Noise effects to historic properties beneath the affected airspace were assessed empirically by using noise analysis data (subsonic and supersonic noise), sortie-operations numbers, and altitude profiles of the aircraft.

3.2. Assessment of Effects of the Proposed Undertaking

Under the proposed undertaking, the elements warranting consideration for effects to historic properties include:

- a. Subsonic flight (about 705 annual sortie-operations in the MOAs and 2,582 in the ATCAAs [above 18,000 feet MSL]) at 500 feet AGL and above in PR1, PR2, and PR3, except for
 - over the Cheyenne River, Northern Cheyenne, and Standing Rock Indian Reservations (above 12,000 feet MSL or 7,000 to 10,000 feet AGL, depending on specific locations),
 - the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (above 5,000 feet AGL from 1 hour before and 1 hour after and during operations), and
 - Devils Tower and Deadwood Historic District (above 18,000 feet MSL)
 - Bear Butte (10,000 feet MSL and 2 NM);

- b. Subsonic flight at 12,000 feet MSL and above in PR4;
- c. Supersonic flight at 10,000 AGL and above for fighter aircraft and 20,000 feet MSL for B-1 aircraft during LFE for no more than 10 days per year; and
- d. Deployment of chaff and flares in both the proposed PRTC MOAs and ATCAAs above 2,000 feet AGL, if fire conditions permit.

The analysis below examines each of these elements in terms of visual intrusions and noise effects.

3.2.1. Visual Intrusions

3.2.1.1. Overflights

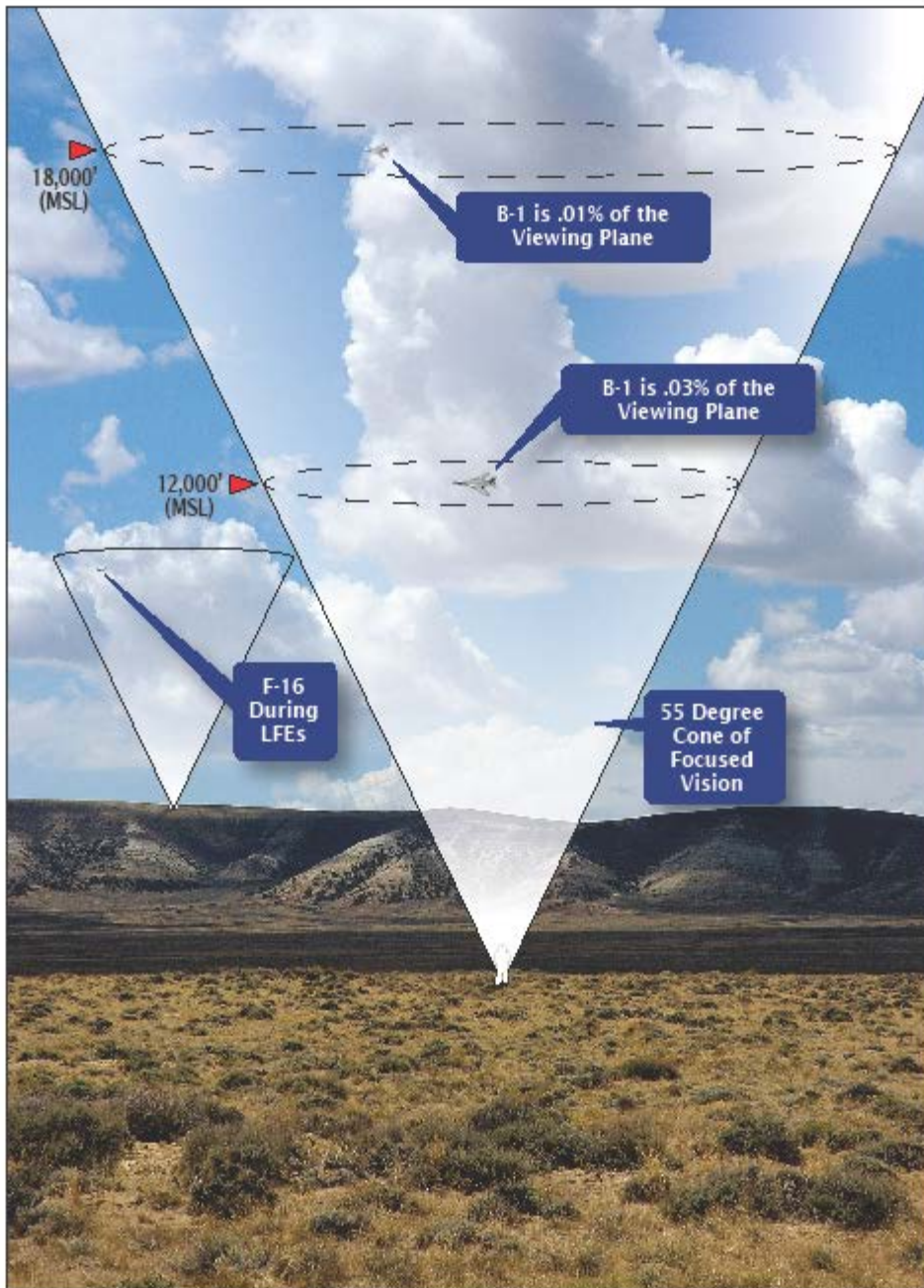
During government-to-government consultations, tribal members regularly cited their concerns that low-level overflights would intrude upon their ceremonies and vision quests. USAF representatives assured tribal members that, when informed of a specific location to avoid, the USAF would establish reasonable temporary avoidance areas to protect the sensitive use of traditional cultural properties. To formally address the concerns of tribes and other consulting parties, the USAF is proposing a programmatic agreement (PA), which this document supports, that acknowledges the potential for adverse effects, including temporary changes in the setting of places of traditional, religious and/or historic significance, and establishes measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects.

Visual intrusions can include aircraft overflights, which transit the viewshed of a historic property. Intangible qualities, e.g., quietude and isolation, of some traditional historic properties may be affected by overflights, although such effects are temporary and infrequent. No physical changes occur to the properties on the land surface. The expected number of overflights in the proposed PRTC MOAs would be an average of only 9 flights per day throughout the entire 21.8 million acres. On average, any one location could be directly overflown only 6 to 9 times per year. Figure 4 represents the visual appearance of a B-1 aircraft to a ground observer at the indicated altitudes. The aircraft passing overhead as could be observed by a person on the ground is calculated to occupy only .03% of the viewing plane at 12,000 feet MSL and even less, .01% of the viewing plane, at 18,000 feet MSL. Accordingly, the extremely small size of the aircraft relative to visibility from the ground must be considered in light of the momentary and infrequent nature of the overflight to fully appreciate the potential for any perceived visual intrusion as an adverse effect.

For PR-1, PR-2, and PR-3 MOAs, during routine operations aircraft would be flying at an altitude as low as 500 feet AGL except for avoidance areas as described in the PA. At these altitudes aircraft clearly would be visible from the ground. However, visual effects would be sporadic and temporary, given the infrequency of flights, the speed of the aircraft in transit, and the dispersal of historic properties. For the PR-4 MOA and portions of PR-1, aircraft would fly above 12,000 feet

Figure 4. Representation of Aircraft Overflight during PRTC Use

In this representation, the notional human figure is shown to scale, standing on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation under PR-1D, with the B-1 overhead and the ground surface at 3,785 feet MSL. The aircraft would be slightly smaller at both altitudes shown over the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Reservations as the average ground surface elevations are lower (2,250 and 2,475 feet MSL, respectively).



MSL. In terms of historical precedent, low-flying USAF bombers used the existing Powder River MOA/ATCAA airspace as recently as the 1990s. During NEPA scoping meetings for PRTC on one of the reservations, a tribal elder confirmed this earlier use and stated the tribe had had no problems with them at the time.

There are 240 NRHP-listed historic properties under the proposed airspace. Most of these resources would not be adversely affected by aircraft overflights, as setting is not critical to the basis of their historic significance and changes in setting would be temporary. However, fifteen culturally-sensitive locations were identified through consultation and public and agency comments and include American Indian Reservations, battlefields, National Historic Landmarks, and sacred sites (Table 16). Most of these resources are in areas with aircraft operations restricted to above 12,000 feet MSL. Devils Tower National Monument, Deadwood Historic District, and Bear Butte NHL are in areas with operations restricted to above 18,000 feet MSL. Overflights of the Cheyenne River, Northern Cheyenne, and Standing Rock Indian Reservations would not extend below 12,000 feet MSL. These areas, while preserving a considerable natural ambience and quietude, are not wilderness lands, and have been and continue to be overflowed by commercial and private aircraft. Visual intrusion caused by the impermanent, momentary transit of PRTC aircraft through these reservations' airspace above 12,000 feet MSL will not diminish the qualities of any traditional cultural properties that make them suitable for National Register listing. Therefore, the USAF makes a determination of no adverse effect from visual intrusions as a result of PRTC proposed operations over these three reservations, per 36 CFR 800.5(b). This would also apply to Deer Medicine Rocks NHL, located just north of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation boundary. Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth NHL is in PR-1 and overflights could extend to 500 feet AGL. Given the massive size of the airspace and the low number of sortie-operations over any one area, however, the chance of overflight is very low, even during LFE's. Therefore, effects due to visual intrusions from overflights are anticipated to be minimal.

3.2.1.2. Chaff and Flares

Although the release of chaff and flares could have a visual effect from residual materials, which remain on the ground or land on structures or at sacred sites, studies have shown that chaff and its residual materials do not pose a significant threat to the visual integrity of archaeological and architectural resources (General Accounting Office 1998). Chaff does not accumulate to any great degree and the fibers, if found, are often mistaken for natural elements such as animal fur or plant material. The fibers generally dissipate within a few days due to mechanical breakdown from wind, sediment erosion, and rain or snow. Chaff residual plastic materials are typically one inch by one inch. Flare residual plastic materials, usually red or blue in color, can be one inch by two inches or larger. Overall, chaff and flares are unlikely to adversely affect historic properties. The residual materials from chaff and flares fall to the ground in a dispersed fashion and do not collect in quantities great enough to adversely affect the NRHP status of archaeological or architectural resources. Effects to places of religious and cultural significance are more difficult to assess and no such studies have been conducted with regard to chaff and flare residual materials. Chaff or flare residual materials have been identified by ranchers on their property. When a plastic chaff or flare piece is found and identified in conjunction with a historic property, the individual finding the item may be annoyed.

Flares deployed from most aircraft would not pose a major visual intrusion as they burn out quickly (within a few seconds). The high relative altitude of the flights would make the flares virtually undetectable to people on the ground during daylight hours. At night, flares would be highly visible. However, the infrequency of flare usage and the short duration of their visibility combined

with the infrequency of B-1 overflights would make the sighting of flares a rare occurrence.

3.2.2. Auditory Intrusions

Noise effects to historic properties beneath the affected airspace were assessed by using noise analysis data (subsonic and supersonic noise), sortie-operations numbers, and altitude profiles of the aircraft. Sources of potential noise effects include intrusions on the setting of historic properties from subsonic and supersonic noise, and overpressures (vibration) resulting from sonic booms associated with supersonic flight.

3.2.2.1. Subsonic Noise

Effects to historic properties from subsonic noise are generally related to either intrusions on the setting of a resource or the potential of damage to historic buildings or structures. The Air Force and other agencies have consulted for years on the need to understand the effects of aircraft overflight noise on both humans and animals. In their overview, Miller and Menge (1994:5) note the importance of developing objective or scientifically based criteria for identifying when impacts or effects will occur or when mitigation should be pursued. The National Park Service (1994: Conclusion 4.3) found that “Just as the sound of overflights can impair opportunities for experiencing natural quiet, so too can these sound levels adversely affect not only the experience of visiting historic, cultural or sacred sites, but also the preservation of traditions that are an inherent part of a way of life.” A later overview by Miller et al. (1999: 90) summarized surveys of park managers and visitors and found that “If natural quiet was very or extremely important as a reason for visiting the site, the visitor was more annoyed with aircraft noise and judged that aircraft sound interfered more with the appreciation of natural quiet than did visitors who did not rate natural quiet as so important.” Again, objective empirical criteria in this area remain elusive.

The change in setting created by increased noise due to low level overflights was identified during Government-to-Government consultations as having a potentially significant impact to Native American Reservations. The Cheyenne River, Northern Cheyenne, and Standing Rock Indian Reservations have expressed concern over noise effects to domestic stock animals during calving season. Financial loss is a concern. The Northern Cheyenne have also expressed concern over the economic welfare of the tribe, which could be adversely impacted by increased noise. Through the consultation process, several tribes have requested periods of avoidance for calving season as well as for tribal and individual ceremonies.

Other historic properties are unlikely to be affected by increases in subsonic noise as the noise increase would be sporadic and temporary. As discussed under Section 3.2.1.1, overflights in the proposed MOAs would average 9 flights per day throughout the 21.8 million acres. On average, any location could be directly overflown at low altitude only 6 to 9 times per year. However, many areas, such as most of the American Indian reservations, would not be overflown at low altitudes. Overall, noise levels would remain at or slightly above baseline noise levels (Air Force 2010: 4-36).

However, there are certain culturally sensitive locations that could be affected by changes in noise, however. These resources include historic properties on American Indian reservations, TCPs, National Monuments, and NHLs. Culturally sensitive locations, the lowest altitude in the proposed airspace overlying these locations, and expected noise levels at these altitudes (in Sound Equivalent Levels [SELs]) are included in Table 16. SELs account for the maximum sound level and the length of time a sound lasts. SEL does not directly represent the sound level heard at any given time. Rather, it provides a measure of the total sound exposure for an entire event compressed into a one-second duration. As such, SEL noise levels are less before the aircraft

reaches a point over the receptor, and diminish as it flies away. The SEL values listed in Table 16 have been adjusted to add a penalty of up to 11dB, which accounts for potential startle effects caused by the sudden onset of noise from a low-altitude, high-speed aircraft (Stusnick et al 1992). Table 16 also includes L_{max} noise levels, which are the maximum noise levels experienced during an overflight. The L_{max} metric does not account for the duration of a sound, but is useful because it is easy to understand and a good predictor of interference with activities that involve listening.

General Description	Proposed Airspace	Altitude	SEL_r¹	L_{max}¹
Bear Butte NHL, SD	Gateway West ATCAA	18,000 feet MSL	78 dB	70 dB
Chalk Buttes, MT	Gap B MOA	500 feet AGL	117 dB	113 dB
Cheyenne River Reservation, SD	PR-4	12,000 feet MSL	87 dB	81 dB
Crow Reservation, MT	PR-1C	500 feet AGL	117 dB	113 dB
Deadwood Historic District, SD	Gateway West ATCAA	18,000 feet MSL	78 dB	70 dB
Deer Medicine Rocks NHL, MT	PR-1D	12,000 feet MSL	87 dB	81 dB
Devils Tower National Monument, WY	Gateway West ATCAA	18,000 feet MSL	78 dB	70 dB
Frawley Ranch NHL, SD	Gateway West ATCAA	18,000 feet MSL	78 dB	70 dB
Inyan Kara Mountain, WY	Gateway West ATCAA	18,000 feet MSL	78 dB	70 dB
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, MT	PR-1C	5,000 feet AGL ²	92 dB	86 dB
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, MT	PR-1D	12,000 feet MSL	87 dB	81 dB
Standing Rock Indian Reservation, ND, SD	PR-4	12,000 feet MSL	87 dB	81 dB
TCP Unnamed 1, WY	Gateway West ATCAA	18,000 feet MSL	78 dB	70 dB
TCP Unnamed 2, WY	PR-2	500 feet AGL	117 dB	113 dB
Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth NHL, MT	PR-1D	500 feet AGL	117 dB	113 dB

Note: ¹SEL and L_{max} in decibels (dB) of a B-1B aircraft with an airspeed of 550 knots and a power setting of 101 percent RPM, converted mean sea level (MSL) to approximate above ground level (AGL) using representative ground elevation of 5,000 feet MSL.

²Altitude during specified hours.

These noise intrusions would be sporadic and temporary, given the expanse of airspace and the relatively low numbers of sortie-operations. Overflight noise would be relatively infrequent, with noise levels exceeding 65 dB SEL occurring between less than 0.1 times per day and 0.4 times per day. However, overflights could potentially disrupt American Indian tribal or individual religious and cultural activities, including those at unidentified sites on reservations. The Air Force has restricted altitudes of flights during operations of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and over the Cheyenne River, Northern Cheyenne, and Standing Rock. Indian Reservations to reduce noise effects.

Experimental data and models (Battis 1988; Sutherland 1990; King 1985; King *et al.* 1988) show that damage to architectural resources, including adobe buildings, is unlikely to be caused by subsonic noise and vibrations from aircraft overflights. Subsonic, noise-related vibration damage to structures requires high dB levels generated at close proximity to the structures and in a low frequency range (USFS 1992; cf. Battis 1983, 1988). Aircraft must generate a maximum sound level of at least 120 dB to potentially result in structural damage (Battis 1988) and, even at 130 dB, structural damage is unlikely. Sutherland (1990) found that the probability of damage to a poorly constructed or poorly maintained wood frame building is less than 0.3 percent even when the building is directly under a large, high-speed aircraft flying only a few hundred feet AGL. Maximum sound level levels for B-1B overflights would not exceed 120 dB. Therefore, effects to historic buildings, including the mud-brick, sod, or post-and-earth types of late nineteenth and early twentieth century German-Russian immigrants, from subsonic noise and vibrations are anticipated to be minimal.

Battis (1994) analyzed the results of 14 overflights by low-flying, subsonic B-52s of ancient Indian structures in northern Arizona, in cooperation with Air Combat Command and the Navajo Historic Preservation Office. He concluded that:

(1) low overflights can induce measureable vibrations in these ancient structures; (2) the overflight induced motions do not constitute an appreciable threat to the sites; and (3) the observed levels of motion are no greater than those induced by sources in the natural environment.....Although these findings are specific to overflights by B-52s, comparison of the low frequency acoustic signature of the B-52 and that of the B-1B suggests that B-1B overflights should not pose a significantly greater threat to the structures than B-52 overflights. (Battis 1994:267)

As with visual intrusions in areas of sensitive historic properties, the Air Force would, under the terms of the proposed programmatic agreement, work with consulting parties to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects from noise during overflights, if given sufficient advance notice.

3.2.2.2. Supersonic Noise

The proposed action would allow supersonic training flights only during LFEs, which could occur 1 to 3 days per quarter and for a maximum total of 10 days per year. In addition, this undertaking would only permit supersonic flights of transient fighter aircraft within the proposed PRTC airspace at altitudes above 10,000 feet AGL with the majority occurring above 18,000 feet MSL or higher. B-1 bomber supersonic flight would be permitted only above 20,000 feet MSL. Supersonic activity during these limited time periods and above these altitudes could result in a location toward the center of the airspace experiencing an average of approximately one sonic boom per day during an LFE.

Sonic booms could be described as ranging from the sound of distant thunder to a sharp double crack. Sonic booms can be associated with structural damage. Most damage claims are for brittle objects, such as glass and plaster. Table 17 summarizes damage that could occur at various overpressures. There is a large degree of variability in damage experience, and much damage depends on the pre-existing condition of a structure. Breakage data for glass, for example, spans a range of two to three orders of magnitude at a given overpressure. At 1 pound per square foot (psf), the probability of a window breaking ranges from one in a billion (Sutherland 1990) to one in a million (Hershey and Higgins 1976). These damage rates are associated with a combination of boom load and glass condition. At 10 psf, the probability of breakage is between one-in-a-hundred and one- in-a-thousand. Laboratory tests of glass (White 1972) have shown that properly installed window glass did not break at overpressures below 10 psf, even when subjected to repeated booms.

Damage to plaster occurs at similar ranges to glass damage. Plaster has a compounding issue in that it will often crack due to shrinkage while curing or from stresses as a structure settles, even in the absence of outside loads. Sonic boom damage to plaster often occurs when internal stresses are high from these factors. Some degree of damage to glass and plaster should thus be expected whenever there are sonic booms, but usually at the low rates noted above.

Similar minimal effects are expected to rock art on boulders, caves or rock shelters. A study by Battis (1983) examined rock shelters, canyon walls, and cliff lines, many with petroglyphs, within

the Valentine MOA in Texas. During this study, seismic and acoustic sensors were used to record the effects of sonic booms in similar locations and compare the results to the likelihood of damage to rock art sites in the Valentine MOA. His study found that these types of natural formations are not affected any more by noise vibrations, either subsonic or by sonic booms than by natural erosion, wind, or seismic activity (Battis 1983). However, it is possible that in rocks where natural weathering has occurred, a sonic boom might trigger the final separation of one rock surface from another.

Table 17. Possible Damage to Structures from Sonic Booms		
Sonic Boom Over-pressure Nominal (psf)	Item Affected	Type of Damage
0.5 - 2	Plaster	Fine cracks; extension of existing cracks; more in ceilings; over door frames; between some plaster boards.
	Glass	Rarely shattered; either partial or extension of existing cracks.
	Roof	Slippage of existing loose tiles/slates; sometimes new cracking of old slates at nail hole.
	Damage to outside walls	Existing cracks in stucco extended.
	Bric-a-brac	Those carefully balanced or on edges can fall; fine glass, such as large goblets, can fall and break.
	Other	Dust falls in chimneys.
2 - 4	Glass, plaster, roofs, ceilings	For elements nominally in good condition, failures show that would have been difficult to forecast in terms of their existing localized condition.
4 - 10	Glass	Regular failures within a population of well-installed glass; industrial as well as domestic greenhouses.
	Plaster	Partial ceiling collapse of good plaster; complete collapse of very new, incompletely cured, or very old plaster.
	Roofs	High probability rate of failure in slurry wash in nominally good state; some chance of failures in tiles on modern roofs; light roofs (bungalow) or large area can move bodily.
	Walls (out)	Old, free standing, in fairly good condition can collapse.
	Walls (in)	Internal ("party") walls known to move at 10 psf.
Greater than 10	Glass	Some good window glass will fail when exposed to regular sonic booms from the same direction. Glass with existing faults could shatter and fly. Large window frames move.
	Plaster	Most plaster affected.
	Ceilings	Plaster boards displaced by nail popping.
	Roofs	Most slate/slurry roofs affected, some badly; large roofs having good tile can be affected; some roofs bodily displaced causing gale-end and wall-plate cracks; domestic chimneys dislodged if not in good condition.
	Walls	Internal party walls can move even if carrying fittings such as hand basins or taps; secondary damage due to water leakage.
	Bric-a-brac	Some nominally secure items can fall; e.g., large pictures, especially if fixed to party walls.

Source: Haber and Nakaki 1989.

For this to happen, the natural processes of erosion, working over a long period of time, would be required to develop a highly unstable condition in which the sonic boom provides the last, destabilizing force. Without the sonic boom, however, the natural forces would, in a relatively short time, have produced the same end effect. In a comparison of rock art within the Nellis Range to

rock art on adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands, the greatest effect was due to vandalism on the BLM lands, which had public access. Very little damage could be attributed to aircraft overflights within the Nellis Range (White and Orndorff 1999; Gross 2001).

Sonic boom effects would be infrequent, approximately one per LFE day (10 LFE days per year), and random, and could be felt anywhere under the proposed airspace. Fighter aircraft flying supersonic between 10,000 and 12,000 feet AGL could produce overpressures of 4 psf. Fighter aircraft would fly supersonic below 18,000 feet MSL approximately four percent of the time. As noted earlier, B-1 bomber supersonic flight would be permitted at 20,000 feet MSL or above during LFE's. B-1 aircraft at that altitude could produce overpressures of 5 psf. The probability of a 5 psf boom is about one in 16 years. Such an overpressure has the potential to cause damage to glass, plaster, and free-standing items such as bric-a-brac. Although there would be a potential for sonic booms to damage structures or other items as summarized in Table 17, typical outdoor structures such as buildings, windmills, radio towers, etc., are resilient and routinely subject to wind loads far in excess of sonic boom pressures. Foundations and retaining walls, which are intended to support substantive earth loads, are not typically at risk from sonic booms below 4 psf. Therefore, no adverse effects are expected to historic structures from supersonic overflights.

3.2.3. Summary of Effects Assessment

Overall, empirical analysis indicates that no adverse effect would occur to the physical integrity or characteristics qualifying historic properties under the PRTC airspace to be eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. No ground disturbances would occur, so no archaeological resources would be affected. The setting and feelings of association of traditional cultural properties do not readily lend themselves to such rigorous empirical analysis. However, the degree of intrusion from visual and/or auditory sources, in this case military overflight, increases with the proximity, frequency, and intensity of that factor. Prior studies show that users of traditional cultural properties persist in their use even in the face of severe, intense disturbance (e.g., National Park Service 1998:12). In the present case, the Air Force has modified the proposed undertaking, increasing the vertical separation by several orders of magnitude under many circumstances. It has confined supersonic operations to higher altitudes during large force exercises, which occur infrequently and for limited time periods. Finally, it proposes to work with parties to avoid sensitive areas during training, if given sufficient notice.

Indian Reservations

As noted in section 3.2.1.1., Air Force bombers have flown over or near the reservations in past decades, though not recently, with few complaints. High altitude commercial flights continue to fly over the reservations today, and both general and emergency aviation occur, often at low altitudes. In the original PRTC proposal, military aircraft overflight as low as 500 feet AGL could have had adverse effects on traditional cultural properties in the four Indian reservations, by way of visual and auditory intrusions. Responding to these concerns, the Air Force has modified the proposed undertaking to increase the floor for PRTC operations to 12,000 feet MSL over the Cheyenne River, Northern Cheyenne, and Standing Rock Indian Reservations (see section 4.0.). At this altitude, PRTC operations would have no adverse effect on historic properties in those reservations, from noise or visual sources. Although sonic booms might be heard on the reservations, supersonic flight has been limited to LFE's, which would occur 0-3 days quarterly up to a maximum of 10 days per year and only above specified altitude floors, which would be even higher over three of the reservations. In addition, a portion of the Crow Indian Reservation lies under an area where supersonic activity would not be permitted. During government to government consultations, the Crow Tribe agreed to work with the Air Force to minimize the potential effects of low level overflight by implementing a process of advance notification and short term avoidance, wherever feasi-

ble for training requirements. Therefore, the potential for adverse effects to traditional cultural properties from auditory and visual intrusion would be minimized. This process will be stipulated in the programmatic agreement for PRTC.

Physical effects to historic properties from the use of chaff and flares are minimal to non-existent. Over the vast size of the airspace the amount of dispersed chaff during a year would be difficult to detect on the ground surface. No adverse effects occur from this activity. Flares from defensive maneuvers are intense and at night visible for considerable distances, but are momentary, not unlike an occasional ‘shooting star’ or meteorite. In addition, flares cannot be used lower than the 2,000 feet above ground level or the floor of the airspace, whichever is higher. Such visual effects will not change the characteristics of traditional cultural properties which make them eligible for the National Register. Although afterburners are used briefly in most training flights, the momentary increase in noise and brightness imposes no enduring change in the integrity of historic properties and would be unlikely to result in permanent change to the feelings of association or feeling of tribal members for their traditional or religious places. In summary, the Air Force has reasonably determined per 36 CFR 800.5(b), in light of its consultations, that modifying the undertaking and adopting mitigations in the programmatic agreement would result in no adverse effect to historic properties on tribal lands.

All other Lands

Air Force operations at subsonic and supersonic regimes are unlikely to affect the physical integrity of historic properties throughout the PRTC area. Analysis shows that both subsonic and supersonic noise do not precipitate damage to the fabric of historic properties, although the latter factor may rattle windows and small objects on occasion. The Air Force acknowledges the potential for persons enjoying the use of some historic properties under the PRTC airspace to experience momentary visual and/auditory intrusion. These events are relatively few, widely spaced throughout the year and dispersed over a great area. To minimize or avoid the potential for adverse effects from PRTC training, the Air Force has modified the proposed undertaking to avoid or minimize adverse effects to National Historic Landmarks, National Monuments, and other historic properties from visual and auditory intrusion. Proposed measures in the programmatic agreement would help forestall potential adverse effects through prior notice, avoidance in time or space where feasible, and training of aircrews in the sensitivities concerning traditional or religious cultural properties. In summary, the Air Force has reasonably determined per 36 CFR 800.5(b), in light of its consultations, that modifying the undertaking and adopting mitigations in the programmatic agreement would result in no adverse effect to historic properties on all other lands with the APE.

4.0. Measures to Avoid, Minimize, or Mitigate Adverse Effects [per 36 CFR 800.11(e)(5)]

As a result of discussions during the Section 106 consultation process, the USAF has agreed to avoid certain areas with high cultural sensitivity. These include:

- Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument—all overflights from one hour before the monument’s hours of operation to one hour after would be above 5,000 feet AGL (see Figure 5),
- Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Standing Rock Indian Reservation, Cheyenne River Reservation—all overflights would be above 12,000 feet MSL, and
- Devils Tower, Deadwood Historic District—all overflights would be above 18,000 feet MSL.

- Bear Butte (overflights above 10,000 feet MSL and 2 NM lateral);
- Rosebud Battlefield. No effect, as it is not beneath the PRTC airspace (just south of PR-1D)
- Slim Buttes. Located beneath the Gateway East ATCAA. Air Force would minimize potential intrusion effects by overflight at high altitudes only, i.e., FL180-FL260, and only during LFE's, maximum 10 days/ year.
- Deer Medicine Rocks NHL. Located on private land just a few miles north of Lame Deer near the northern boundary of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in PR-1D. As with the latter reservation, the Air Force will not overfly this NHL below 12,000 feet MSL.
- South Cave Hills and Chalk Buttes. Located beneath the Gap-B MOA/ATCAA, 500 feet AGL-FL260, minimize potential intrusion effects by use only during LFE's, maximum 10 days/ year
- North Cave Hills. North Cave Hills is situated beneath PR-3 MOA/ATCAA, 500 feet AGL-FL260, day-to-day use ≈240 days/year. If the Air Force is notified in advance of potential use, it will work with parties to minimize overflight intrusion on the resource.
- Wolf Mountains Battlefield/Where Big Crow Walked Back and Forth NHL. Located in the Tongue River Valley, beneath PR- 1D MOA/ATCAA, 500 feet AGL-FL260, day-to-day use ≈240 days/year; see Tongue River Valley mitigation, described below. If the Air Force is notified in advance of potential use, it will work with parties to minimize overflight intrusion on the resource.

The latter two locations have the most potential for adverse effect to historic properties, from day to day use at subsonic speeds and at low altitude. However, the potential for adverse effect based on visual and/or auditory intrusion to the setting is conditional upon persons actually being at those locations. The commitment of the Air Force to implement the Avoidance Protocol in Stipulation IV of the Programmatic Agreement would avoid adverse effects to these resources.

The northern section of the Tongue River Valley borders the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Due to the no overflight below 12,000 feet MSL restriction over the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, military aircraft will be unable to transit or follow the valley for that section. The remaining lower stretch of the valley, from the southern border of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation to the southern edge of the proposed airspace would be periodically transited at low altitude. The effect of a military aircraft transit will be brief as the aircraft will move quickly across the valley laterally and not along it. As with any of the other cultural or historic locations listed above, the 28 BW will consider further restrictions, with prior notification, via the procedures outlined in the attached PA. For example, not transiting over the valley during a limited time period might be possible without too severely degrading training.

The PA establishes a process for coordinating additional avoidance or mitigation actions upon notice to Ellsworth AFB that persons wish to be in these places at particular times. Investigations and studies have shown that aircraft flying at subsonic speeds at the proposed altitudes pose no threat of physical damage to rock art on cliff faces or most historic structures. The 28 BW will work with the Northern Plains Resource Council to identify any unusually fragile structures that might be

harmful by noise vibrations, and if any are present, consult with the appropriate SHPO on measures to avoid damage.

No supersonic flights would occur within PR-1C, which contains the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Additional measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects may be included in the PA, which this documentation package supports.

5.0. Copies or Summaries of Views Provided by Consulting Parties and the Public [per 36 CFR 800.11(e)(6)]

These are contained in Appendixes A and B.

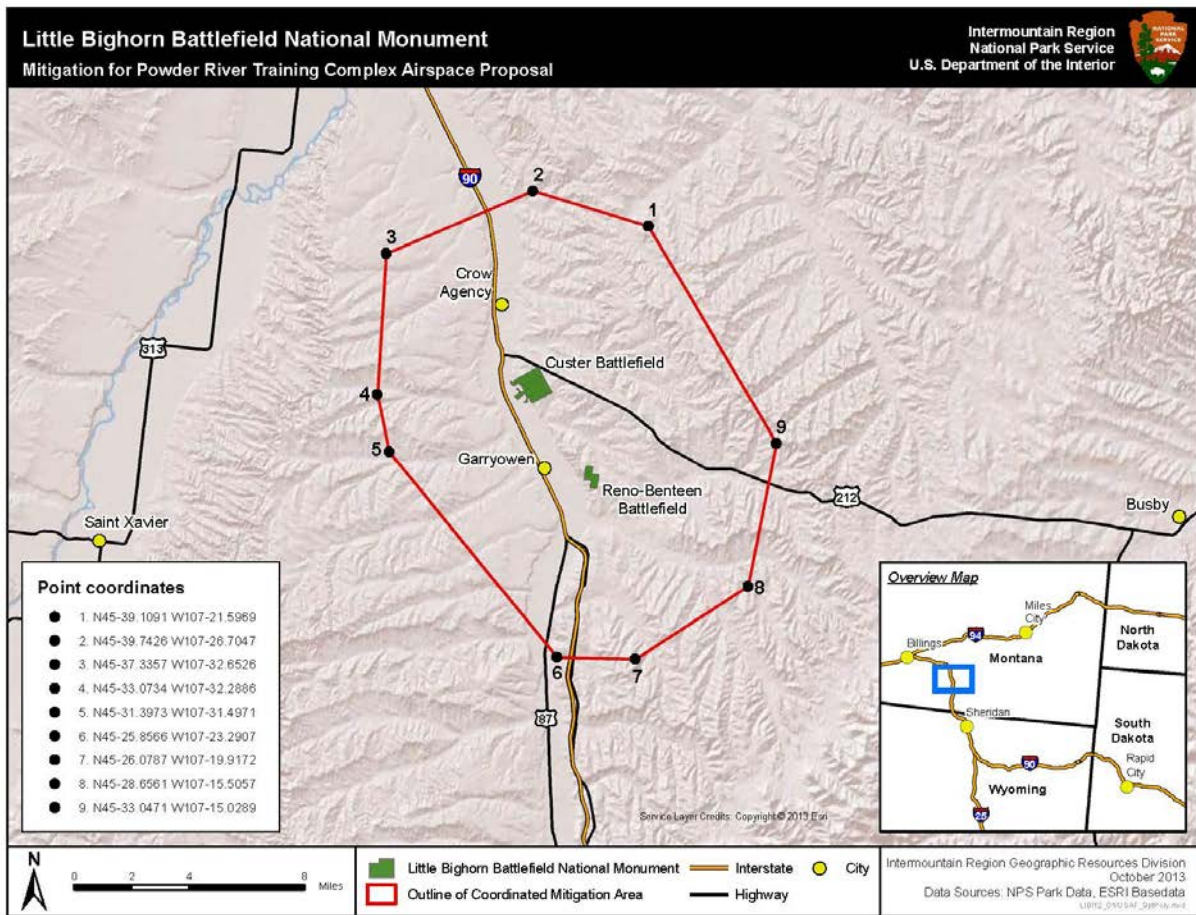


Figure 5. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Mitigation Area

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7.0. Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFB	Air Force Base
AGL	above ground level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ATCAA	Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
dB	decibel
DoD	Department of Defense
GIS	Geographic Information System
LFE	Large Force Exercise
MOA	Military Operations Area
MSL	mean sea level
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	programmatic agreement
PR-1	Powder River 1 MOA Complex
PR-2	Powder River 2 MOA Complex
PR-3	Powder River 3 MOA Complex
PR-4	Powder River 4 MOA Complex
PRTC	Powder River Training Complex
psf	pounds per square foot
SEL	Sound Equivalent Level
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TCP	traditional cultural property
U.S.	United States
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USFS	U.S. Forest Service

APPENDIX A

All Non-Tribal Communication

APPENDIX A – UPDATED SUMMARY OF ALL NON-TRIBAL* COMMUNICATIONS

**Data gathering calls between the Air Force consultant and tribes are included here, however. Formal communications between Air Force officials and tribes are included in Appendix B*

General communications consisted of a series of phone calls and e-mails made by contractor personnel (Tables A-1 and A-2) and letters sent by the Department of the Air Force (Table A-3). Phone calls were made to each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and relevant Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office in Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota, in addition to historical societies, National Park Service (NPS), United States (U.S.) Forest Service, heritage centers and national grasslands within the proposed action area. The purpose of these calls was to ask contact personnel for any information they might have concerning cultural sites, landscapes, structures, or properties that might be affected by the proposed actions, particularly any historic properties or potential historic properties that were in the process of being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or are not currently listed in the NRHP, and may not be present on current maps.

Letters sent from the Department of the Air Force to SHPOs summarized the proposed action and inquired about how each SHPO would like to proceed with the Section 106 consultation since this is a multi-state undertaking. Letters were also sent to the NPS which summarized the proposed actions and requested a meeting to discuss how the proposed PRTC would potentially affect NPS lands. Letters of a similar nature were also exchanged with state historical societies, BLM offices, State Park and Historical Site headquarters, Fish and Wildlife Services, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Federal Property Management Section of the Office of Federal Agency Programs.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
Damon Murdo 30 June 2008	Dan Broockmann	Montana Cultural Records Manager (406) 444-7767	Requested any information that Damon might have in terms of NRHP sites, Ghost Towns, or other areas that would be affected by the changes created in setting and noise levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damon reported that the Montana Preservation Alliance is working to create a district based on the cultural landscape in the Tongue River Valley. • Damon noted that we should call the Forest Service and the THPOs to get more information about their areas.
Chris Nelson 02 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	South Dakota SHPO (605) 773-3103	Discussion of PRTC in South Dakota, asked about the presence of sites/areas that might be affected by the airspace change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He noted that we are dealing with Butte County. • He will pass it by his archaeologist who has a more complete database and get back to us. • 2nd Conversation later the same day. • If our project area extends out of Butte County and over the Black Hills, we should be aware that Slim Buttes, North and South Cave Hills (in Custer County) and Short Pines (in Harding County) are considered sacred properties.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
Richard Currit 02 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Wyoming SHPO (307) 777-7697	<p>Discussion of PRTC in Wyoming, asked about the presence of sites/areas that might be affected by the airspace change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He noted that there might be some Great Plains Indian War battlefields. • Devil's Tower. • Most of the area is private land and not many surveys have been done. • Suggested talk with BLM Buffalo Field Office and Black Hills National Forest.
Conrad Fisher 08 July 2008 and 09 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Northern Cheyenne THPO (406) 477-6305	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole southeast area of Montana is important, especially the drainage from Yellowstone up to the Missouri River, this is a very important cultural landscape. • They want to tell it directly to the Air Force and will give them lots of information. • Battle of Wolf Mountains is being nominated and is a TCP. • Meeting with the Air Force is proposed for second or third week in August, they would like the cultural person writing that section of the EIS present.
Ian Ritchie 10 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Thunder Basin National Grassland (307) 358-7129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing TCP northwest of Newcastle. • There is a reported site that the tribes will consider a TCP, north of Gillette on Forest Service Land. • Inyan Kara Mountain northeast of Upton 10-15 miles major sacred mountain and TCP.
Alice Tratebas 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	BLM New Castle, WY (301) 764-6621 alice_tratebas@blm.gov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not know anything without maps. • There is a TCP in Northern Crook county 15-20 miles northwest of Hulett that is currently in consultation.
Debbie Smith 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	NPS Center for Preservation Training and Technology (318) 356-7444	<p>She does not have the info for the Tongue River Basin Cultural Landscape project as she was not there when it was done. She is going to follow up with the archaeologist to see if they can supply us with a shapefile and what other data they have.</p>
Donita Carlson 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Black Hills National Forest (605) 673-9200	<p>After two conversations and being directed to the acplaning.org website she understands what the project is all about and where the area is. She is consulting with the district folks and will get back to us on Monday (probably with shapefiles).</p>
Doug Melton 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	BLM, Miles City, MT (406) 233-2847	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalk Buttes (Carter County) is a TCP. • Cultural resource reports for the Grassland Pipeline (good contexts that are recent). • Finger Buttes may be a TCP (he sounded pretty doubtful though). • Look at Miles City web page under the RMP (Auberg Class 1).
Gary Smith 16 July	Dan Broockmann	BLM Archeologist, MT (406) 896-5013	<p>Tongue River was noted again as a cultural landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battlefields (Rosebud, Wolf Mountains, Reynolds). • Get Damon Murdo at SHPO to do a search of PIER system for sites that are eligible but not yet on register.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of Contact	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
Halcyon LaPoint 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Forest Archaeologist, Custer National Forest (406) 657-6205 x250	They have lots of information on structures, register eligible sites, and TCPs that they would love to give us, but we have to request them formally in a letter. This letter should be dated, request the GIS info, tell them how we will protect the locational info, and be signed. The letter goes to: Custer National Forest Fred Prange 1310 Main Street Billings, MT 59105 (*Record of Terry sending this letter is documented in the Letters table)
Merv Floodman 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Little Missouri National Grasslands (701) 842-2393	Heavily utilized TCP in the Blue Buttes (especially in the summer, spring, early fall) northeast McKenzie County, located in T 151 N/R 95 W.
Jill Cowley 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	NPS Cultural Landscape Coordinator [Intermountain] (505) 988-6899	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She deals pretty much exclusively with parks, for info on the Tongue River Project, call Tom Keohan at (303) 969-2897. • She is going to look at the maps on the accplanning.org website and get back to us.
Sayer Hutchinson 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	National Park Service (Intermountain Region) (303) 969-2157	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk to Roberta Young, NPS Cultural Landscape Coordinator (Midwest) (402) 661-1956 for the cultural landscapes of: Jewel Cave and Mt. Rushmore. • Talk to Jill Cowley, NPS Cultural Landscape Coordinator (Intermountain) (505) 988-6899 for the cultural landscapes of: Little Bighorn and Devil's Tower. • He handles the list of classified register structures. • National Historic Landmarks can be found online. • Tom Keohan (303) 969-3899 can get me map layers. • Nancy Shock (303) 987-6653 GIS layers in the parks. • He has a list of all historic structures in the parks.
Susan Quinnell 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	North Dakota SHPO (701) 328-2666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Custer Trail is going on the NRHP. • German earthblock building style susceptible to noise damage, style is prominent throughout region. • Amy Sakariassen (701) 258-3526 can do a class 1 records search which they recommend.
Donna Ray Peterson 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Cheyenne River THPO (605) 964-7554	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewsheds are what they want. • What tribal lands will be affected? • Have we checked with the Idaho SHPO on sites protected by NHPA? • Only questions for me, no discussion.
Eddie Heying 21 July 2008	George "Chia" Stone 28 OSS/OSOA	Dispatch Coordinator of System Support Great Lakes Airlines Ltd. (307) 432-7224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He had gotten word of our project from the Owner, whom had gotten the word from the Montana Director of Aviation (worked as advertised). He had multiple questions related to present and future operations. Although Great Lakes Airlines (GLA) isn't currently impacted greatly by Powder River. • I asked him to document all of his concerns (to include what we had already discussed) and send it to the address on the form. • He mentioned that he will probably have multiple additional route changes before this airspace, in whatever form it takes, is charted/used.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of Contact	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
Byron Olson 16 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Standing Rock THPO (701) 854-7201 bolson@standingrock.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat Bear Butte as an exclusion zone, it is too sacred. • Devils Tower is also very sacred. • We need to be aware that festivals and religious ceremonies get moved around time and space. It is not sufficient to write a day and a place in the EIS, the tribes need to be consulted yearly to make sure dates and locations are correct. • Avoid the Black Hills (especially the northern areas) because there are all sorts of religious activities that occur up there without any schedule or fixed place (you don't schedule prayer).
Barbara Dobos 25 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Alliance for Historic Wyoming (307) 235-1034 bdobos@bresman.net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing discussion about Fortification Creek which they are trying to nominate to the Area of Critical Environmental Concern. • For more info on Fortification Creek check out the Alliance's website. • Jim Bridger Trail is important.
Dale Bentley 25 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Preservation North Dakota (701) 633-2763 bankers@ictc.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie Churches of North Dakota are eligible but not listed, they can get us a list of them as they have been collaborating on a Save Americas Treasures project concerning them. • Contact Kent Good who has worked a lot for the Department of Transportation and the tribes in North Dakota. • Lots of German earthblock homes that they are working on nominating. • Pioneer Trails Regional Museum has lots of paleontological resources. • There is stuff to be concerned about in Theodore Roosevelt National Park, specifically the Burning Coal Vein/Columnar Cedars area.
Kate Hampton 25 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Montana Preservation Alliance (406) 457-2822 kate@preservemontana.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reason we were previously unable to contact the MPA was that they were moving and didn't have phones. • They did not know about the PRTC and plan to comment. • They are going to do research on the affected areas beneath the proposed airspace and get back to us. • Rosebud battlefield is a TCP. • We need to check the Great Sioux War context as all the battlefields are being nominated (under a multiple properties form) to the Record. • Contact Kevin Kooistra-Manning at the Western Heritage Center (406) 256-6890. • Contact Lysa Wegman-French at the NPS Denver Regional Office (303) 969-2500. • Contact Jenny Buddenborg at the National Trust (303) 623-1504.
Linda Kluthe 25 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	Preserve South Dakota (605) 583-4509	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber Lake and Mobridge are important areas • Talk to Elbert Lebeau [National Trust, South Dakota Trustee], (605) 365-7397, elbert.m.lebeauiii@gmail.com • Expressed concerns about spooking cattle and affecting people's livelihoods. • They've got prairie churches as well.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of Contact	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
Jenny Buddenberg 30 July 2008	Dan Broockmann	National Trust (303) 623-1504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was not aware of the project and will do research to try and get us info on historic properties in the project area. • She will also spread the word to others.
Kevin Kooistra-Manning 01 August 2008	Dan Broockmann	Western Heritage Center (406) 256-6809 x 127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine Rock State Park as TCP? • Northern Plains Resource Council (Teresa Erickson) should be contacted. • Contact the Ekalaka Museum and the Range Rider Museum. • Get a copy of the report on potential TCPs on the Custer National Forest carried out by Kooistra-Manning and Deaver (try Halcyon LaPoint).
Lysa Wegman French 01 August 2008	Dan Broockmann	NPS (303) 969-2842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four National Landmarks near, but not in, the project area in Montana. • There are two properties that will be becoming landmarks in the next month or two that are in the area: Rosebud Battlefield and the Battle of Wolf Mountains Battlefield. • Talk to her counterpart, Dena Sanford to get Landmark info in the Dakotas, (402) 661-1944.
Dale Old Horn 27 August 2008	Dan Broockmann	Crow THPO (406) 665-5556	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left detailed messages regarding our inquiry on 8 July 2008 and 09 July 2008. • Received a phone call from Allan Old Horn (Dale's son) asking about our need for monitors and survey crew; when I clarified our intentions he gave me a better phone number for Dale. • Left a detailed message regarding our inquiry on 18 July 2008. • Spoke with Mr. Old Horn on 21 July 2008; I gave him full information about the project (which he was mostly uninformed about) and advised him to visit www.acplanning.org; he requested that I send him an email with all of the information I had just given to him over the phone, which I did. • Spoke with Mr. Old Horn on 27 August 2008; inquired as to whether the Crow planned to respond to the request for comments for PRTC. He indicated that they did plan to respond and that the archaeologist was reviewing the plans and we would be hearing from them shortly.
Paige Olson 1 April 2013	Maria Hroncich-Conner/Terry Rudolph	South Dakota SHPO (605) 773-3103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slim Buttes battle site in Harding County, about to become a NHL- only battle site in the state. • Make sure we have Ludlow Cave, Deadwood, Frawley Ranch, Bear Butte, Fort Meade (Fort Meade may undergo a boundary expansion), Belle Fourche District. • In the North Cave Hills area in particular- landscape is very important. • There is also a cabin in the Custer National Forest that is the Jesse Elliot Ranger Station- contact Halcyon La Pointe for locational information.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of Contact	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
Susan Quinnell and Tim Reed 3 April 2013	Maria Hroncich-Conner/Terry Rudolph	North Dakota SHPO (701) 328-2666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talked with Susan previously in 2008; Tim Reed was brought in to speak with us (he is their Research Archaeologist for large-scale projects) as they have an established protocol for geospatial data sharing. • They expressed concern about only focusing on resources that have been determined eligible, as there are thousands of resources categorized as unevaluated since they lack the information to be assessed for eligibility; they are worried that this might lead to many relevant resources being ignored. • Susan was also concerned because they have a lot of vulnerable architecture (specifically mud-based) that might be affected by the low-flying vibrations.
Jen Brosz 5 April 2013	Maria Hroncich-Conner/Terry Rudolph	Historic Preservation Specialist at South Dakota State Historical Society (605) 773-2906 Jennifer.Brosz@state.sd.us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call was in regards to the historic preservation online database. • She mentioned that there is no cost, and that the online database could be accessed by anyone; it includes all structures, bridges, and cemeteries; the database is updated every night and includes all of the most recent structural data from archaeological and architectural surveys across the state. • I asked her about any resources she might know of in particular that she would want to make sure we had in our search, but she said she wasn't really equipped to answer that, and again, another good resource for those types of questions in the northwest corner of the state were better saved for Chris Nelson.
Kathryn Ore 8 April 2013	Maria Hroncich-Conner/Terry Rudolph	Montana SHPO (406) 444-7715	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She stated that they were most concerned about the three tribes in the area; she recommended we read a report written by Steve Aaberg, who documented a cultural resource inventory and ethnographical survey on the resources in that area; this also included types of sites and land formations/landscape. • Because the APE is so huge, she understands that a general Class I file search of the whole area section by section would not only be inefficient (especially because it would mostly be archaeological sites and we don't need those) but also because the cost would be extremely high, especially since they charge by the section. • We should also get back in touch with Damon Murdo, which is who we talked to initially in 2008, but he would be a good resource concerning what resources would be in the area, and how we might alter our search to be more effective and efficient; she's not sure if we can screen resources, but he might know.

Table A-1. Summary of all Data Gathering Phone Calls

Name and Date of Contact	Name of Recorder	Title, Affiliation and Contact Info	Response/Comments
John Laughlin 9 April 2013	Maria Hroncich-Conner/Terry Rudolph	Wyoming SHPO (307) 777-7697	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have an online database we can use for free (similar to a Class I); he e-mailed us the link to the release form we would have to fill out (click on user agreement and follow the instructions). • This form will give us complete access to the database- all sites recorded should be on there. • Looks as though Wyoming is only affected by the proposed PRTC airspace in the extreme northeast corner, and only at airspace above 18,000 feet. • He is only really concerned about the potential TCP areas, such as Devil’s Tower and Inyan Kara Mountain. • They had initially told the Air Force that they were interested in consulting with them, but only after they had completed all tribal consultations.
Damon Murdo April 2013	Maria Hroncich-Conner	Montana Cultural Records Manager, Montana Historical Society (406) 444-7767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He said he would be able to sort all eligible sites by county with minimal data/time, but this would be difficult to sort for the project. • He noted a very high number of undetermined and unvaluated sites in the state- this could complicate a sort focused only on eligible sites (this has been an issue mentioned in other states as well). • Mentioned that the pictographs or other “landscape” types will probably not show up in the system- very few TCPs in the database. • In general, we would want to consider that there will likely be an abundance of sites and TCPs the closer we are to the rivers and river valleys, especially in Powder River County. • Also in areas near the mountains, Custer National Forest. • In general, there will be differential clustering of recorded sites due to what has been surveyed, not necessarily an accurate depiction of what is out there. • There has been little to no work done on private lands.

Table A-2. Summary of all Non-Tribal E-Mails			
Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Kathy Arcoren	Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	08 August 2008	THPO at Rosebud
Gioia, Martha L Capt USAF ACC 28 BW/PA; Bodine, Douglas P Maj USAF ACC 28 OSS/ADO; Morgenstern, John E Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEVP; Cummings, Christina G; Rudolph, Terry; Van Tassel, Robert; Miller, Jo- seph L Civ USAF AETC AFLOA JACE/FSC Green, Paul R ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7AN; Moyer- Durham, Elizabeth A., De Anda, Shanda L TSgt USAF ACC 28 BW/PA; Barnes, Wiley L Maj USAF ACC 28 BW/CCE; Bucci, Thomas P Maj USAF ACC AFLOA/JACE-FSC; Goyer, Kevin B Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEVC; Apple, Kent K ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A3AA; Moyer-Durham, Eliza- beth A Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEV; Arlin Whirlwindhorse; London, Charles L Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	11 August 2008	CANCELLED -- 18 August 2008 Scheduled meeting with Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council
Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	John Morgenstern, E Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEANN	09 October 2009	THPO at Standing Rock
Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	George Stone, W Civ USAF ACC 28 OSS/OSOA	05 January 2010	THPO at Northern Chey- enne
Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	John Morgenstern, E Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEANN	21 January 2010	THPO at Pine Ridge
Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	George Stone, W Civ USAF ACC 28 OSS/OSOA	21 January 2010	Various THPO Contacts
John Morgenstern, E Civ USAF ACC 28 CES/CEANN	George Stone, W Civ USAF ACC 28 OSS/OSOA	24 February 2010	THPO at Standing Rock
Dena Sanford, NPS	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Card- no-TEC	3 April 2013	Project summary and sug- gestions for new or im- portant resources
Brenda Shierts, BLM	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Card- no-TEC	3 April 2013	Project summary and sug- gestions for new or im- portant resources
Terri Bruce, South Dakota State Historical Society	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Cardno- TEC	3 April 2013	GIS cultural resource data- base
Chris B. Nelson, South Dakota State Historical Society	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Card- no-TEC	3 April 2013	Project summary and sug- gestions for new or im- portant resources
Jennifer Brosz, South Dakota State Historical Society	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Card- no-TEC	3 April 2013	Online architectural data- base
Stephen Aaberg, Aaberg Cultural Resources Consulting Services	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Card- no-TEC	9 April 2013	Class I overview of Eastern Montana
Chris B. Nelson, South Dakota State Historical Society	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Cardno- TEC	10 June 2013	Location of Slim Buttes for GIS database

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
William Hubbell, Montana BLM	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Cardno-TEC	10 June 2013	Aaberg Report Class I Report
Douglas Melton, Montana BLM	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Cardno-TEC	11 June 2013	Aaberg Report Class I Report
Christopher Truesdale, Montana BLM	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Cardno-TEC	11 June 2013	Aaberg Report Class I Report
Halcyon LaPoint, USFS Montana	Maria Hroncich-Conner, Cardno-TEC	11 June 2013	Location of resources and suggestions for new or important resources

Recipient	From	Date
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Standing Rock Agency	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cheyenne River Agency	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pine Ridge Agency	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Regional Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Midwest Regional Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
South Dakota State Historic Society	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
State Historical Society of North Dakota	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
State Parks and Cultural Resource Preservation Office (Wyoming)	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Montana Historical Society	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Wyoming State Parks/Historical Sites HQ	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Karen Breslin, NPS, Intermountain Region	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Pat Rooney, NPS, Midwest Region	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Vicki McCuster, NPS, Natural Sounds Program	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7AP	03 June 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Pete Gober, USFWS, South Dakota Field Office	13 June 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr., State Historical Society of North Dakota	18 June 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Misty Hays, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wyoming	02 July 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	South Dakota Department of Tourism and State Development	07 July 2008
Bruce W. MacDonald, P. E. Department of the Air Force Headquarters Air Combat Command, A7P	Bureau of Indian Affairs Great Plains Regional Office	08 July 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Marian M. Atkins South Dakota Field Office Bureau of Land Management	31 July 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Elaine Raper, Miles City Field Office, Montana Bureau of Land Management	04 August 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Michael G. McKenna, North Dakota Game and Fish	04 August 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Stan Michals, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks	04 August 2008
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	NPS, Midwest Region	07 August 2008

Table A-3. Summary of all Letters to Agencies		
Recipient	From	Date
Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Manager	Rick D. Cables, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rocky Mountain Region	12 August 2008
Nancy Brown Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Mr. John Morgenstern, Natural/Cultural Resources Department of the Air Force, 28 CES/CEVP, Ellsworth AFB	01 December 2008
Mr. John Morgenstern, Natural/Cultural Resources Department of the Air Force, 28 CES/CEVP, Ellsworth AFB	Raymond V. Wallace Historic Preservation Technician Federal Property Management Section Office of Federal Agency Programs	03 December 2008
Nancy Brown Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Mr. John Morgenstern, Natural/Cultural Resources Department of the Air Force, 28 CES/CEVP, Ellsworth AFB	04 February 2009
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Tom Tidwell, USDA Forest Service, Northern Region One	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Elaine Raper, BLM, Miles City Field Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Marian Atkins, BLM, South Dakota Field Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Chris Hanson, BLM, Buffalo Field Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Ed Parisian, Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Regional Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Deputy Regional Director Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Of- fice	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Superintendent Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cheyenne River Agency	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Karen Breslin, NPS, Intermountain Region	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Nick Chevance, National Park Service, Midwest Region	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Lonny Bagley NPS, North Dakota Field Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Vi Hillman BLM, Newcastle Field Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Terrence Virden Bureau of Indian Affairs, Midwest Regional Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Willie R. Taylor, PhD, U.S. Department of the Interior	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Daniel Picard, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pine Ridge Agency	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Jay Vogt, Director, South Dakota State Historical Society	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Mary Hopkins, Interim SHPO, State Parks and Cultural Resources Historic Preservation Office	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Mark Baumler, SHPO, Montana Historical Society	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7P	10 August 2010
Page Hoskinson Olson, South Dakota State Historical Society	Linda DeVine, Department of the Air Force, PRTC EIS Man- ager	7 September 2010

APPENDIX B

Updated Summary of All Tribal Communication

APPENDIX B – UPDATED SUMMARY OF ALL FORMAL TRIBAL COMMUNICATIONS

Several laws and regulations address the requirement of federal agencies to notify or consult with American Indian tribes or otherwise consider their interests when planning and implementing federal undertakings. A series of letters, emails, and phone calls were made to the four American Indian Reservations partially or wholly located under the airspace – the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Crow Indian Reservation, the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, and the Cheyenne River Reservation. Letters drafted by the Department of the Air Force were mailed to each Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) and relevant Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in addition to tribal councils, tribal chairmen, and committees in order to inform of the proposed Powder River Training Complex (PRTC) airspace and inquire about the arrangement of government to government meetings, and ask how tribal lands might be affected by the project.

Below is a summary of all formal contact with the Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes (Table B-1). Next is a series of tables summarizing e-mails (Table B-2), and letters to other Tribes (Table B-3). Last are summaries of public scoping meetings and public hearings held at the reservations.

Table B-1. Summary of Formal Contacts by Ellsworth AFB with Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes			
Date of Contact	Type of Contact	Contact Information	Comments
<i>Crow Tribe</i>			
15 Feb 2008	Letter	Col Vander Hamm to Chairman Venne	Requesting Government-to-Government Consultation Regarding PRTC (prior to Notice of Intent)
09 May 2008	Visit	Col Vander Hamm to Crow Agency	Prior to Notice of Intent; Briefed Tribal Secretary Mr. Old Coyote (assigned as PRTC POC) and Chairman
12 Jun 2008	Letter	ACC/A7 to Crow Legal Counsel	Requesting Information to be Used for EIS
23 Jun 2008	Scoping Meeting	Held in Crow Agency	Chairman Black Eagle Spoke of Future Coal Gasification Plant and Pipeline to RCA
05 Aug 2009	Letter	Col Taliaferro to Chairman Venne	Introduction and Request to Continue Consultations and Invitation to Visit RCA
13 Jul 2010	Letter	Col Taliaferro to Mr. Old Horn (THPO)	Introducing the Section 106 Document from ACC/A7 and upcoming Public Hearings
25 Oct 2010	Public Hearing	Col Hiss was Wing Rep (Held in Crow Agency)	A Statement of Support for PRTC was given by Mr. Scott Russell (Secretary, Crow Nation)
05 Oct 2011	Letter	Col Weatherington to Chairman Black Eagle	Introduction Letter, Effects, Offer of Contact and Contact Information
12 Jan 2012	Letter	Col Weatherington to Chairman Black Eagle	Update, Summary, Thank you for Support, Offer of Contact and Contact Information
20 Aug 2012	Letter	Col Weatherington to Mr. Hubert Two Leggins (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #1
21 Sep 2012	Virtual Consultation #1	No participation noted	
02 Nov 2012	Letter	Col Weatherington to Mr. Hubert Two Leggins (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #2 and #3
30 Nov 2012	Virtual Consultation #2	No participation noted	

Table B-1. Summary of Formal Contacts by Ellsworth AFB with Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes			
Date of Contact	Type of Contact	Contact Information	Comments
12 April 2013	Letter	Col. Kennedy to Chairman Old Coyote	Intro Letter, Thank you for Support, Request for Consultation, Announce Bear Butte Avoidance Procedure
25 June 2013	Visit	Col. Kennedy to Crow Agency	Meeting with Chairman Old Coyote, Chairman Old Coyote Confirmed Crow Support for PRTC to Include 500' and Agreed to Work PA
Major Conflicting Events			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (coordinated through NPS) - Crow Fair Powwow and Rodeo (August 15-19, 2013) - Crow Native Days (with LBH Reenactment) June 21-23, 2013 - Sundance and other sacred ceremonies 			
Northern Cheyenne Tribe			
15 Feb 2008	Letter	Col. Vander Hamm to President Wolfname	Requesting Government-to-Government Consultation Regarding PRTC (prior to Notice of Intent)
09 May 2008	Visit	Col. Vander Hamm to Lame Deer	Briefed President Small (prior to Notice of Intent)
12 Jun 2008	Letter	ACC/A7 to Northern Cheyenne Legal Counsel	Requesting Information to be Used for EIS
24 Jun 2008	Scoping Meeting		Held in Lame Deer
28 Jul 2008	Letter	President Small to ACC/A7	
08 Sep 2008	Letter	President Small to ACC/A7	
05 Aug 2009	Letter	Col. Taliaferro to President Spang	Introduction and Request to Continue Consultations and Invitation to Visit RCA
17 Aug 2009	Government-to-Government Meeting	Col. Taliaferro and Full Tribal Council	
13 Jul 2010	Letter	Col Taliaferro to Mr. Fisher (THPO)	Introducing the Section 106 Document from ACC/A7 and Upcoming Public Hearings
07 Dec 2010	Public Hearing	Col Hiss was Wing Rep	Held in Lame Deer
22 Dec 2010	Letter	President Spang to ACC/A7	Tribal Council Resolution Requesting the No-Action Alternative
05 Oct 2011	Letter	Col. Weatherington to President Spang	Introduction Letter, Effects, Offer of Contact and Contact Information
12 Jan 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to President Spang	Update, summary, thank you for support, offer of contact and contact information
20 Aug 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Mr. Conrad Fisher (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #1
21 Sep 2012	Virtual Consultation #1	Attended by Mr. Conrad Fisher (THPO)	
2 Nov 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Mr. Conrad Fisher (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #2 and #3
30 Nov 2012	Virtual Consultation #2	Attended by Mr. Conrad Fisher (THPO)	
12 April 2013	Letter	Col. Kennedy to President Robinson	Intro Letter, Request for Consultation, Announcement of Bear Butte Avoidance Procedure
Major Conflicting Events			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Indian World Peace Day - 4th of July Chiefs Powwow and Rodeo Celebration - White River Christmas Powwow - Sundance and other sacred ceremonies 			

Table B-1. Summary of Formal Contacts by Ellsworth AFB with Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes

Date of Contact	Type of Contact	Contact Information	Comments
<i>Standing Rock Sioux Tribe</i>			
15 Feb 2008	Letter	Col. Vander Hamm to Chairman His Horse Is Thunder	Requesting Government-to-Government Consultation Regarding PRTC (prior to Notice of Intent)
17 Apr 2008	Visit @ RCA	Col. Vander Hamm hosted Mr. Richard Bird, Mr. Frank White Bull, Mr. Frank Jamerson	Briefings and Base Tour (prior to Notice of Intent)
12 Jun 2008	Letter	ACC/A7 to Standing Rock Economic Committee	Information Request
11 Jul 2008	2 Scoping Meetings		Held in Fort Yates, ND and McLaughlin, SD
05 Oct 2008	Resolution		Council Resolution #670-08 Opposing PRTC (see 2 Feb 2012)
05 Aug 2009	Letter	Col. Taliaferro to Chairman His Horse Is Thunder	Introduction and Request to Continue Consultations and Invitation to Visit RCA
13 Jul 2010	Letter	Col. Taliaferro to Ms. Young, THPO	Introducing the Section 106 Document from ACC/A7 and Upcoming Public Hearings
27 Sep 2010	Public Hearing	Col. Eldridge was Wing Rep	Held in Fort Yates
11 Oct 2010	Letter	Chairman Murphy to ACC/A7	Requesting 30 Day Extension to Comment Period
09 Dec 2010	Letter	Chairman Murphy to ACC/A7	Corrections to the Draft EIS
12 Jan 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Chairman Murphy	Update, Summary, Thank you for Support, Offer of Contact and Contact Information
20 Feb 2012	Letter	Chairman Murphy to Col. Weatherington	Re-affirmed Council Resolution #670-08 Opposing PRTC
20 Aug 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Ms. Waste Win Young (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #1
21 Sep 2012	Virtual Consultation #1	Attended by Ms. Phyllis Young, Council Member and Ms. Waste Win Young, (THPO)	
02 Nov 2012	Letter	Col Weatherington to Ms. Waste Win Young (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #2 and #3
30 Nov 2012	Virtual Consultation #2	Attended by Mr. Terry Clouthier	
19 Dec 2012	Letter	Ms. Waste Win Young (THPO) to Col. Weatherington	Requesting Face-to-Face Meeting
19 Dec 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Ms. Waste Win Young (THPO)	Accepting Face-to-Face Meeting Invitation
7 Feb 2013	Visit	Col. Weatherington met with Mr. Terry Clouthier (THPO Staff) and Mr. Dean DePountis (Tribal Legal)	At Fort Yates, North Dakota
12 April 2013	Letter	Col. Kennedy to Chairman Murphy	Intro Letter, Request for Consultation, Announcement of Bear Butte Avoidance Procedure

Table B-1. Summary of Formal Contacts by Ellsworth AFB with Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes

Date of Contact	Type of Contact	Contact Information	Comments
<u>Major Conflicting Events</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kenel, Cannon Ball, Porcupine, Little Eagle, Bear Soldier, Fort Yates, Rock Creek, Wakpala, United Tribes, and SBC Powwows - Chief Sitting Bull Day - Sundance and other sacred ceremonies 			
<i>Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe</i>			
15 Feb 2008	Letter	Col. Vander Hamm to Chairman Brings Plenty	Requesting Government-to-Government Consultation Regarding PRTC (prior to Notice of Intent)
28 Mar 2008	Visit	Col. Vander Hamm hosted Chairman Brings Plenty	Base Tour and PRTC Brief/Discussion at Ellsworth (prior to Notice of Intent)
27 May 2008	Visit	Col. Vander Hamm Meet with Vice-Chairman Mr. Bob Walters and Mr. Ted Knife Jr.	In Eagle Butte
12 Jun 2008	Letter	ACC/A7 to Chairman Brings Plenty	Requesting Information to be Used for EIS
16 Jul 2008	Scoping Meeting		Held in Dupree
3 Sep 2008	Visit	Col. Vander Hamm briefed to the full Council	Additional Meeting Requested by Council in Eagle Butte
5 Aug 2009	Letter	Col. Taliaferro to Chairman Brings Plenty	Introduction and Request to Continue Consultations and Invitation to Visit RCA
13 Jul 2010	Letter	Col. Taliaferro to Mr. Vance (THPO)	Introducing the Section 106 Document from ACC/A7 and Upcoming Public Hearings
9 Dec 2010	Public Hearing	Col. Eldridge was Wing Rep	Held in Eagle Butte
18 Oct 2011	Visit	Col. Weatherington, Chairman Keckler, Mr. In the Woods	Reaffirmed Request for No-Action Alternative. However, Agreed to Draft MOA Just in Case
3 Jan 2012	Draft MOA	Sent to POC Mr. In the Woods to staff	
12 Jan 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Chairman Keckler	Update, Summary, Thank you for Support, Offer of Contact and Contact Information
20 Aug 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Mr. Steve Vance (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #1
21 Sep 2012	Virtual Consultation #1	Attended by Mr. Bryce In the Woods, Council Member and Mr. Steve Vance (THPO)	
2 Nov 2012	Letter	Col. Weatherington to Ms. Waste Win Young (THPO)	Invitation to ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation #2 and #3
30 Nov 2012	Virtual Consultation #2	No participation noted	
12 April 2013	Letter	Col. Kennedy to Chairman Keckler	Intro Letter, Request for Consultation, Announcement of Bear Butte Avoidance Procedure
<u>Major Conflicting Events</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sundance and other sacred ceremonies 			
Notes:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Cheyenne River Health Center to open recently (geothermal heated facility) - Ziebach county is the poorest County in the U.S. 			

**Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe**

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Arlin Whirlwindhorse	Chairman Brings Plenty, Cheyenne River Sioux	07 Aug 2008	Scoping Meeting Planning
Chairman Brings Plenty, Cheyenne River	Arlin Whirlwindhorse	07 Aug 2008	Scoping Meeting Planning
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Jun 2009	Public Hearing request
Mr. Bance, Cheyenne River Sioux	George "Chia" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Jun 2010	Proposed Schedules for Public Hearings
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	01 Jul 2010	Public Hearing Request
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	11 Jul 2010	Public Hearing Request
<i>Note: It was discovered via phone coordination that E-Mails were not getting through – switched to Web Mail</i>			
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	12 Jul 2010	Affirmative - Public Hearing
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	12 Jul 2010	Confirmed Tribe's Request for Public Hearing
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	02 Aug 2010	Sec 106 Package Receipt Confirmation
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	07 Sep 2010	Connectivity Check
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	14 Dec 2010	Attached - Preliminary Draft MOA
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	28 Jan 2011	Status of Draft MOA from December Meeting
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	05 May 2011	Checking Dates for Proposed Meeting
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	10 May 2011	Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation Request
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	21 Jul 2011	Status for Missouri River Flooding
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	03 Jan 2012	Attached – Draft LOA
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	03 Jan 2012	Confirmed Receipt
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	24 Jan 2012	Status Check of Draft LOA and 12 Janu- ary 2012 CC Letter
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	28 Mar 2012	Status Check of Draft LOA and An- nouncement of PA
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	22 May 2012	Status Check of Draft LOA
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Sep 2012	ACHP Host Virtual Consultation Attached – Invite, Draft PA
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Sep 2012	ACHP Host Virtual Consultation Attached – Invite, Draft PA
Chairman Keckler, Chey- enne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Sep 2012	ACHP Host Virtual Consultation Attached – Invite, Draft PA
Steve Vance, Chey- enne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Oct 2012	Proposed Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Oct 2012	Proposed Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Steve Vance, Cheyenne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Oct 2012	Invite and Final Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Oct 2012	Invite and Final Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations
Steve Vance, Cheyenne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	27 Nov 2012	Reminder of 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	27 Nov 2012	Reminder of 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Steve Vance, Cheyenne River THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Nov 2012	Reminder of 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Nov 2012	Reminder of 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Bryce In the Woods, Cheyenne River	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	12 Dec 2012	Cancellation of 3 rd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Crow Tribe			
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Mar 2010	Date Request for Public Hearing
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Apr 2010	Refined Dates for Public Hearing
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	03 May 2010	Site Visit Request
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Jun 2010	Proposed Date for Public Hearing
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Tim Cleary, Crow Tribe Archaeologist	06 Aug 2010	PRTC Draft EIS Review Completion – No Issues
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	06 Aug 2010	Thank you for Coordinating with Mr. Cleary - Public Hearing?
Tim Cleary, Crow Tribe Archaeologist	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	06 Aug 2010	Acknowledgement of EIS Review – Will Forward
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Aug 2010	Proposed Date for Public Hearing
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	07 Apr 2011	Consultation Request
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	08 Apr 2011	Re-transmit – Connectivity Check
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	16 Nov 2011	Consultation Request
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Tim Cleary, Crow Tribe Archaeologist	17 Nov 2011	Re-stated PRTC Package Receipt and Review – No Issues
Tim Cleary, Crow Tribe Archaeologist	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	17 Nov 2011	Thank you for Prompt Response
Dale Old Horn, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	14 Dec 2011	New E-Mail Address – Connectivity Check
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	10 Jan 2012	Letter Receipt Confirmation and Contact Information
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	10 Jan 2012	Confirmed Connectivity – Looking Forward to Ongoing Dialog
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Melissa Holds the Enemy, Crow Tribe Legal Council	10 Jan 2012	Confirmed Receipt of Letter – Taken to Chairman's Secretary
Rosella Bear Don't Walk, Crow Tribe Staff	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	10 Jan 2012	Attached - Copy of 5 October 2011 CC Letter

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Rosella Bear Don't Walk, Crow Tribe Staff	10 Jan 2012	Receipt Confirmation and Forward to Hubert Two Leggins THPO
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	11 Jan 2012	Attached - 13 July 2010 Letter and Crow Nation Cultural Report
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	27 Jan 2012	Attached - FedEx Receipt from January 2012
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	01 Feb 2012	Attached - 12 January 2012 CC Letter
Melissa Holds the Enemy, Crow Tribe Legal Council	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	01 Feb 2012	Attached - 12 January 2012 Letter - Thank you for Your Assistance
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Melissa Holds the Enemy, Crow Tribe Legal Council	01 Feb 2012	Letter Hand Carried to Chairman's Secretary
Melissa Holds the Enemy, Crow Tribe Legal Council	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	01 Feb 2012	Acknowledged - Thank you for Your Assistance
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	20 Mar 2012	Requested Response from 5 October 2011 and 12 January 2012 CC Letters
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	22 May 2012	Physical Address Request from Failed Site Visit (drop-in)
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Sep 2012	Invite and Information for First ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Oct 2012	Proposed Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Oct 2012	Invite and Final Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	27 Nov 2012	Reminder for 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Nov 2012	Agenda for 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Hubert Two Leggins, Crow Tribe THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	12 Dec 2012	Cancellation of 3 rd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Patricia, Crow Tribe Staff	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	10 May 2013	Attached - 12 April 2013 CC Letter - Meeting Request
Patricia, Crow Tribe Staff	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	20 May 2013	Status of Meeting Request
Patricia, Crow Tribe Staff	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	06 Jun 2013	Meeting Date Set 25 June 1300 hours - Crow Agency - Chairman's Office
Patricia, Crow Tribe Staff	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	26 Jun 2013	Thank you for Coordinating the Meeting
Melissa Holds the Enemy, Crow Tribe Legal Council	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	26 Jun 2013	Request Contact Information for Vice-Secretary Shawn Back Bone
Northern Cheyenne Tribe			
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne	Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	15 Sept 2008	Comments on EIS from Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne	Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	23 Feb 2009	Possible Dates for Presentation at Tribal Council Meeting
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne	Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	07 July 2009	Presentation at Tribal Council Meeting on 17 August 2009

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	Curtis Elkshouder, Northern Cheyenne	05 Aug 2009	Presentation at Tribal Council Meeting on 17 August 2009
Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	Curtis Elkshouder, Northern Cheyenne	07 Aug 2009	Presentation at Tribal Council Meeting on 17 August 2009
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	Linda DeVine, ACC/A7PS	13 Aug 2009	Attached - Preliminary Draft of MOA
Linwood Tall Bull, North- ern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Mar 2010	Connectivity Check – Site Visit Request
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Linwood Tall Bull, North- ern Cheyenne THPO	02 Apr 2010	Connectivity Confirmed – Site Visit Ap- proved
Linwood Tall Bull, North- ern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Apr 2010	Proposed dates for Public Hearing
Linwood Tall Bull, North- ern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	03 May 2010	Site Visit Plan
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Linwood Tall Bull, North- ern Cheyenne THPO	03 May 2010	Site Visit Plan Confirmed
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Jun 2010	Proposed Date for Public Hearing
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	26 Jun2010	Attached - Preliminary Draft of MOA (same as 13 August 2009)
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	26 Jun2010	Delivery Confirmation – Section 106 Doc- umentation Package
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	11 Aug 2010	Edits to Preliminary Draft of MOA
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	12 Aug 2010	Request Retransmit Preliminary Draft of MOA
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	12 Aug 2010	Attached - Preliminary Draft of MOA (same as 13 August 2009)
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	26 Aug 2010	Attached – Section 106 Document Pack- age and CC Letter
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Oct 2010	Coordination Request for Public Hearing
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	11 Oct 2010	Referred to Ms. Aleda Spang
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	28 Jan 2011	Request Update on Draft MOA
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	07 Feb 2011	Mr. Fisher's Request (by phone) to "Ta- ble" MOA Refer to Full Council
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Feb 2011	Mr. Fisher's request (by phone) to "Table" MOA Refer to Full Council
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	09 Feb 2011	Mr. Fisher Confirmed "Table" Plan
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	07 Apr 2011	Consultation Request
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	08 Apr 2011	"No-Action Alternative" or Talk Directly to Full Council
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	05 May 2011	Request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation with Full Council

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	31 May 2011	Proposed Dates for Meeting, Acknowledge Flooding Threat
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	16 Nov 2011	Request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation with Full Council
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	20 Dec 2011	Request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation with Full Council
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	20 Dec 2011	Requested/Attached – 22 December 2010 Letter from President Spang
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	20 Dec 2011	Connectivity Check – Received "Recipi- ent's Mail Box Full"
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	21 Dec 2011	Connectivity Check – Unable to Make Phone Contact
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	22 Dec 2011	Request Receipt Confirmation of all Cor- respondence to/from Tribe
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	30 Dec 2011	Request Receipt Confirmation of all Cor- respondence to/from Tribe
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	03 Jan 2012	Connectivity Check – E-Mail with At- tachment (retry from 20 December)
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	03 Jan 2012	Connectivity Check – Unable to Make Phone Contact
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Jan 2012	Attachment – 10 September 2008 Letter to President Small
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Jan 2012	Attachment – 11 August 2008 Letter to President Small
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	26 Jan 2012	Attachment – FedEx Receipt from 12 Jan- uary 2012 CC Letter
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	01 Feb 2012	Attachment – 12 January 1012 CC Letter
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	24 Feb 2012	Pending Resolution WRT No-Fly Over Reservation/Sacred Sites
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	05 Mar 2012	Acknowledgement
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	05 Sep 2012	Attached Invite and Draft PA – ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	21 Sep 2012	Problem Logging into ACHP Hosted Vir- tual Consultation
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	21 Sep 2012	Thank you for Participation in the ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	25 Sep 2012	Ack. Mr. Fisher's Dissatisfaction with Virtual Consultation Format
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Oct 2012	Proposed Dates for the 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Host Virtual Consultations
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Oct 2012	Invite and Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultations
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	27 Nov 2012	Acknowledge Forward of Mr. Fisher's re- marks (30 Oct phone call) to Leadership
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Nov 2012	Agenda for 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Con- sultation
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	10 Jan 2013	Offer of Q&A Session with Air Force Legal and Cultural Experts

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	20 Jan 2013	Offer of Q&A Session with Air Force Legal and Cultural Experts
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe			
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	24 Feb 2010	Connectivity Check – Contact Information
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	24 Feb 2010	Connectivity Confirmed – Contact Infor- mation
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Apr 2010	Proposed Dates for Public Hearings – Public Hearing Request?
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	09 Apr 2010	Request for Formal Letter with Dates and Options for Council
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Apr 2010	Acknowledgment of Letter Request
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Jun 2010	Does Tribe want to Host a Public Hearing? Proposed Date 27 September 2010
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	02 Aug 2010	Proposed Date for Public Hearing
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	02 Aug 2010	Request Confirmation of Receipt of Sec- tion 106 Document Package and CC let- ter
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	12 Aug 2010	Follow up on Package, Letter, and Request for Meeting
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	16 Aug 2010	Delivery Confirmation Information
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	18 Aug 2010	Unable to Find Package
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	18 Aug 2010	Package Found (DEIS) but not 106 Pack- age
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	18 Aug 2010	Attached - Scanned Copies – Section 106 Document Package and CC Letter
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	25 Aug 2010	Firm Date for Public Hearing
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Sep 2010	Tentative Date 27 September – Looking to Finalize Details with Tribe
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	09 Sep 2010	Public Hearing to be LIVE on Tribal Ra- dio
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	09 Sep 2010	Date Confirmed – Location and Time TBD (from Tribe)
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	15 Sep 2010	Status Check on Public Hearing
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	16 Sep 2010	Firmed up Date, Still Awaiting Time/Location from Tribe
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	07 Apr 2011	Consultation Request with Prospective Dates
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	02 May 2011	June Looks Best for Meeting thus Far
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	02 May 2011	Request 2 Meetings Staff Level (June), Leaders (Government-to-Government) 2-3 weeks later
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	31 May 2011	Has Meeting Plan been Overcome by Flooding?

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups

Recipient	From	Date	Subject
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	06 Jun 2011	Flooding will Not Allow Meeting Plan Now
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	06 Jun 2011	Acknowledgment – Request Consultation when Able
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	21 Jul 2011	Status Check – Flood Waters Receding
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	17 Oct 2011	Status Check – Request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	20 Oct 2011	Acknowledged – will Forward Request to Council
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	21 Oct 2011	Council Requests Dates, Additional Public (Educational) Meetings
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	31 Oct 2011	Request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation ASAP
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	16 Nov 2011	Status Check – request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	06 Dec 2011	Status Check – request Government-to-Government Section 106 Consultation
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Sep 2012	Additional information on the Virtual Consultation
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	14 Sep 2012	Attached – Invite to Virtual Consultation and Draft PA
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	19 Sep 2012	Information on ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	19 Sep 2012	Will be attending the ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	19 Sep 2012	Attendees Still Pending for ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	25 Oct 2012	Tentative Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultations
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Oct 2012	Firm Dates for 2 nd and 3 rd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultations
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	27 Nov 2012	Reminder/ Information for 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	29 Nov 2012	Agenda for 2 nd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	12 Dec 2012	Cancelation of 3 rd ACHP Hosted Virtual Consultation
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Terry Clouthier, Standing Rock Archaeologist	30 Nov 2012	Request for Physical Address for Correspondence
Terry Clouthier, Standing Rock Archaeologist	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	30 Nov 2012	Included Physical Address for Correspondence
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	04 Jan 2013	7 February Works for Meeting WG/CC and THPO
Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	04 Feb 2013	Confirmed Attendees of 7 February Meeting
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Standing Rock THPO	04 Feb 2013	Confirmed Location for 7 February meeting
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Shauna Elk, Standing Rock THPO Staff	05 Feb 2013	Finalized Date-Time-Location

Table B-2. Summary of all E-Mails To and From Tribal Groups			
Recipient	From	Date	Subject
Shauna Elk, Standing Rock THPO Staff	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	05 Feb 2013	Update Received – Coordination Complete
George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	06 Feb 2013	Requested Updated Copy of the Draft PA
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	06 Feb 2013	Draft PA has Not Yet Been Updated
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	08 Feb 2013	Meeting Recap – Consultation Request – Next Dates Available for Council
Wašté Wiy Young, Stand- ing Rock THPO	George "CHIA" Stone, PRTC Tribal Liaison	01 Mar 2013	Consultation Request – Next Dates Available for Council
Rosebud Sioux Tribe			
Kathe Arcoren, Rosebud Sioux	Linda DeVine, ACC Civ USAF ACC ACC/A7PP	08 Aug 2008	THPO at Rosebud
John Morgenstern, Natural and Cultural Resource Manager, Ellsworth AFB	Kathe Arcoren, Rosebud Sioux	29 Mar 2011	Powder River Training Complex Meeting
Kathe Arcoren, Rosebud Sioux	John Morgenstern, Natural and Cultural Resource Manager, Ellsworth AFB	05 April 2013	Update on Section 106 Tribal Consulta- tions

Table B-3. Summary of all Letters Sent To and From Other Tribal Groups		
Recipient	From	Date
Chippewa-Cree Business Committee	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Turtle Mountain Tribal Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Three Affiliated Tribes Business Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Eastern Shoshone Tribal Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Arapaho Business Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Oglala Sioux Tribal Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Fort Belknap Community Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Spirit Lake Sioux Tribal Council	Department of the Air Force – HQ ACC-A7PP	03 June 2008
Bruce W. MacDonald, P. E. Department of the Air Force Headquarters Air Combat Command, A7P	Bureau of Indian Affairs Great Plains Regional Office	08 July 2008

Linda DeVine, PRTC EIS Manager, Langley AFB, VA	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	31 July 2008
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Summary of Tribal Scoping Meetings

Crow

A meeting was held at the Apsaalooke Center on the Crow Reservation on the morning of Monday, June 23, 2008. The meeting had 13 attendees, including many members from the tribe and representatives from the THPO. As the first of the Tribal scoping meetings, concerns about low overflights and noise interfering with ceremonies such as the Sun Dance were raised for the first time. No media representatives covered this meeting.

Specific concerns associated with the proposed action included:

- The annual Crow Fair and Rodeo takes place at Crow Agency in August, which is an important event on the Crow Indian Reservation.
- There are also other sensitive times and areas on the Crow Reservation that the Crow request be avoided (Air Force 2010).

Northern Cheyenne

A meeting was held in the Tribal Council Chamber on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation on the morning of Tuesday, June 24, 2008. Seven people attended the meeting, including tribal representatives and members, and two representatives from the THPO. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Conrad Fisher, suggested round-table meetings with the other affected tribes and requested additional meetings.

An additional meeting was held with the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council on August 17, 2009. Tribal members expressed concern about the proposed airspace. Concern was expressed that Environmental Justice issues should be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Specific concerns associated with the proposed action included:

- The Northern Cheyenne have concerns about ceremonies and calving with aircraft activity in airspace over their reservation.

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

A meeting was held at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in Fort Yates on the morning of Friday, July 11, 2008. The morning meeting had four attendees including tribal members and a representative from Crownbutte Wind Power, Inc. It was noted (by an unnamed attendee) that in the future, only one meeting would be necessary for the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; however, previous discussions with the Tribe indicated they requested two separate meetings at Fort Yates and McLaughlin. Most of the attendees heard about the meeting through word of mouth and suggested two newspapers to add to the media list for future correspondence, the *Teton Times* and the *McLaughlin Messenger*. Comments at this meeting included concerns regarding the release of chaff and flares and potential impacts to specific sacred/sensitive areas during the spiritual period that typically occurs between June through August. Mr. Richard Bird, a member of the Tribal Council, stated he understood the proposed action to be more high altitude, refueling, and was not aware chaff, flares, and low-flying aircraft were part of the proposal.

Mr. Bird noted that there was a new point of contact for the THPO at Standing Rock, Mr. Byron

Olson. No media representatives were present at the meeting.

On the afternoon of Friday, July 11, 2008, the second meeting for the Standing Rock Indian Reservation was held in McLaughlin. Attendance was limited to two attendees for this meeting, which included Richard Bird, Jr., who organized the meeting, and Qusi Al Haj, representing Senator John Thune’s office. There were no comments received and no media representatives were present. Specific concerns associated with the proposed action included:

- Calving and ceremonial times are a concern to the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, which primarily occur in the summer.

Cheyenne River

On Wednesday, July 16, 2008, the meeting was held on the Cheyenne River Reservation in Dupree. The 11 attendees included ranchers, a Bureau of Indian Affairs Representative (Gress-Bourland), a representative from the Tribal Land Office (Sheri Miner), two representatives from the Tribal Cultural Preservation Office (Donna Rae Petersen and Rory Brown Wolf), and state Senator Ryan Maher. Several people were interested in knowing about the EIS process. Attendees raised concerns about noise interference with culturally sensitive ceremonies in the summer months, as they had at previous tribal meetings. No media representatives attended.

Specific concerns associated with the proposed action included:

- Members of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe expressed concerns over use of airspace over the reservation between June and August for ceremonial purposes and during calving season.

Summary of Tribal Public Hearings

The four Indian Nations that have the potential to be directly affected by the proposed action were provided the opportunity to have a meeting specifically for members of their tribe. All nations accepted the offer and requested the meetings in the format of the public hearings. Attendance at the meetings is summarized in Table B-4.

Table B-4. American Indian Meetings – Attendance List				
Date	American Indian Reservation (City, State)	Attendees	Written Comments Received	Verbal Comment Provided
27 Sept 2010	Standing Rock (Fort Yates, North Dakota)	14	4	7
25 Oct 2010	Crow (Crow Agency, Montana)	141	0	1
7 Dec 2010	Northern Cheyenne (Lame Deer, Montana)	13	0	0
9 Dec 2010	Cheyenne River (Eagle Butte, South Dakota) ¹	27	0	16
Total		195	4	24

Note: ¹This meeting was conducted in tribal chambers while tribal council was in session.

Standing Rock Indian Reservation – Fort Yates, North Dakota

Seven of the 14 attendees provided verbal comments at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation meeting. Some commenters expressed concerns about the full impact of the proposal on the tribal way of life and their ceremonies and the importance to their culture of those ceremonies and the “Great Spirit” who is the center of their way of life. The Great Spirit is part of all that surrounds us, earth, water, soil, air and any impact upon those is a direct impact to the Great Spirit and thus, our way of life. They stressed the need for mutual respect and understanding and the need to understand the cultural impacts of the proposal. There was also concern that the meeting was “only an exercise” and seen as part of a fiduciary responsibility. The meeting and the other tribal meetings were not listed with the public hearings and not formally scheduled as were the other hearings.

Commenters also stated the proposal is a violation of treaties, in particular the treaty of Fort Laramie, April 29, 1868 which allows for the absolute and undisturbed use of the land ceded to the tribes. Also, the treaty grants rights to the airspace to the tribes (specifically Article 1 and 2 of the treaty). They went on to discuss how the Fifth Amendment provides for compensation for those harmed and believe there should be a fee for use of airspace and compensation for the pollution resulting from the use of the airspace.

Commenters expressed concern for activities occurring during ceremonies and over cultural lands. These concerns included impacts of “buzzing” on cultural events, there is no formal method or procedure in place to cease flights when tribal ceremonies or other significant cultural events are scheduled, the proposal is taking away of their spiritual life due to a misunderstanding of the culture, and there are continuous discoveries of cultural sites, how will they be avoided? They also were concerned about historical “Experimental” tests on the American Indian population.

Other concerns expressed by commenters included impacts from previous low level routes, Electro Magnetic Frequency (EMF) impacts on the environment and population, overflights triggering Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), dropping of fuel, “contraband”, and wastes over tribal land, and historical events such as the crash of a military helicopter at Bear Butte created a significant desecration of this very important cultural site. No attempt to compensate the tribes for this act was made.

Crow – Crow Agency, Montana

One of the 141 attendees provided verbal comment at the Crow Agency meeting. The commenter expressed concerns about aircraft noise and concern for property damage from sonic booms.

Northern Cheyenne – Lame Deer, Montana

There were 13 attendees at the Lame Deer meeting. None provided written or verbal comments.

Cheyenne River – Cheyenne River, South Dakota

Sixteen of the 27 attendees provided verbal comments at the Cheyenne River meeting. Commenters expressed concern that not all airports were presented in the document, the proposed airspace is too large without enough setback from airports, and not enough communication when the airspace is in use. Other concerns were lack of discussion of RPAs, how many aircraft would train simulta-

neously in the airspace, and if the aircraft carry munitions when training.

Some commenters also expressed concerns about noise impacts on animals, including fertility rates and on the possibility of the Sage Grouse being listed as endangered. There was also concern about whether the proposed area was selected because it is a low-income, low-populated area.

Safety concerns were brought up by commenters. They included concerns about mid-air collisions, slower aircraft flying with larger and faster aircraft and how response will occur to crashes, as well as fires from flare use, health risks from ingesting chaff debris, and chaff and flares becoming hazards to aircraft in flight.

Commenters expressed economic concerns about the proposal, such as decrease in property values, additional fuel costs for rerouting, additional costs due to flight delays, and the impacts to tourism and airports. Additionally, commenters were concerned about the impacts to crops that could not be sprayed and inability for predator control, business development, and how to go about submitting claims. Commenters addressed concerns regarding American Indian resources. These included the importance of Native American ceremonies, quality of life for American Indian, the Fort Laramie Treaty, and how government-to-government consultations need to occur.