

Appendix B

Revised Programmatic Agreement

REVISED PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

AMONG

THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY,
THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

REGARDING

TREATMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PIMA-MARICOPA IRRIGATION PROJECT ON THE
GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) have implemented, through an Annual Funding Agreement, the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Title II of P.L. 103-413); and

WHEREAS, as a result of implementation of Tribal Self-Governance, GRIC will assume from Reclamation certain programs, services, functions, and activities, including cultural resource survey and mitigation, associated with development and construction of a water delivery system to deliver from 173,100 acre feet to potentially as much as 771,581 acre feet of Central Arizona Project water that affect as many as 146,000 gross acres of GRIC land; and

WHEREAS, project construction may occur on Trust land or allotted land on the GRIC, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as the primary agency carrying out the Federal Government's duties as Trustee; federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (several sections of the Northside Canal cross BLM land); the National Park Service (NPS) (the Pima Canal crosses NPS land adjacent to Casa Grande National Monument); federal water and power withdrawn lands administered by the BIA's San Carlos Irrigation Project (SCIP) (the Pima and Northside canals are under SCIP jurisdiction); federal water and power withdrawn lands administered by Reclamation; Arizona State Trust Lands administered by the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) (portions of the Pima Canal, the Northside Canal, and the proposed Santan Mountain Canal cross ASLD holdings); land owned by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) (proposed canals may cross I-10, Maricopa Road, and State Route 87); and approximately 200 private parcels of land owned by individuals, corporations, schools, churches, and railroads; and

WHEREAS, "On Reservation" includes all land within the exterior boundary of the GRIC and "Off Reservation" refers to land outside the exterior boundary of the GRIC; and

WHEREAS, The BIA, BLM, NPS and Reclamation have agreed that Reclamation, represented by the Phoenix Area Office as its agent, will maintain lead responsibility for compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470f) as an inherently Federal function of the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project (Project), as authorized by 43 CFR 2800; and

WHEREAS, The GRIC was approved by the NPS in February 2009 to establish a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) that assumes the role and responsibilities of the SHPO for all Section 106 compliance on the GRIC; and

WHEREAS, Reclamation has determined that the Project may have an effect on properties listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and shall consult with the Arizona SHPO for all Project activities occurring off the GRIC, and with the THPO for all Project activities occurring on the GRIC, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP or Council) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 regarding implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, Reclamation will maintain lead responsibility for compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C. 3003 and 3005), and will consult with GRIC and other Native American tribes, as necessary, on all NAGPRA and State burial law issues; and

WHEREAS, Reclamation has consulted with the GRIC, THPO, SHPO, ACHP and other invited parties in the development of this second amended Programmatic Agreement (PA or Revised Agreement); and

WHEREAS, this Revised Agreement fully supersedes all provisions of 1997 Programmatic Agreement and 2004 First Amended Programmatic Agreement among Reclamation, GRIC, SHPO, and ACHP regarding treatment of cultural resources affected by development of the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project on the GRIC; and

WHEREAS, this Revised Agreement addresses all activities of the water delivery project that may be done in segments or phases; and

WHEREAS, Reclamation has invited the BIA, BLM, NPS, and SCIP to participate as Invited Signatories to this Revised Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Reclamation has invited the ASLD and ADOT to participate as Concurring Parties to this Revised Agreement; and

WHEREAS, 23 Thematic Studies have been developed and approved under the original PA for use in developing research designs to guide data recovery as outlined in Appendix Attachment A.

NOW, THEREFORE, the GRIC, Reclamation, the THPO, SHPO, BIA, BLM, NPS and ACHP agree that the Project shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy Section 106 responsibilities for all aspects of the Project.

STIPULATIONS

Reclamation shall ensure that the following measures will be carried out:

I. Inventory, Evaluation, and Effect Determination

A. **Reclamation** in consultation with GRIC THPO /SHPO as appropriate, BIA, BLM, and NPS will assure completion of an historic properties inventory for all lands affected or potentially affected by construction of the proposed water delivery system. **Reclamation** will ensure that this inventory shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for identification of Historic Properties and with the inventory standards and guidelines established in Reclamation Manual, Directives and Standards LND 06-01. **Reclamation** will further ensure that any additional staging or use areas or rerouted alignments related to this undertaking shall be inventoried in a manner consistent with the delivery system inventory. Staff from the GRIC's Cultural Resource Management Program (CRMP) will undertake the required historic properties inventories and will report the results of any and all inventories to Reclamation, who will submit copies to the THPO/SHPO as appropriate, and affected land managing agencies (BIA, BLM, NPS, ASLD, ADOT) for review and comment. The CRMP will provide Reclamation with recommendations of National Register of Historic Places eligibility for all cultural resources identified as a result of inventory.

A.1 For project areas located off the GRIC, affected land managers (ALM) (for example, NPS, BLM, ASLD, and ADOT) will be consulted in decisions affecting cultural resources on project lands under their respective jurisdiction. Participation shall be limited to only those resources located on the ALM's affected property and includes eligibility determinations for historic properties; determinations of effect; review of draft survey reports; mitigation or data recovery plans, and draft final reports; discovery situations; and, when appropriate, information on Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), including properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Indian tribes, that are located on land under jurisdiction of the ALM.

A.2 Upon receipt of draft reports or plans, **Reclamation** will submit the report or plan to the relevant ALM for review and comment, concurrent with submittal to the THPO/SHPO as appropriate. Reviewing parties shall have 30 days from receipt to review and provide comments to Reclamation. If comments are not received from a reviewing party within the 30 day review period, Reclamation shall take the lack of comment for concurrence.

B. The CRMP shall identify areas that may be sensitive or otherwise considered to be TCPs that could be affected by construction or by operation and maintenance (O&M) activities. **Reclamation**, in consultation with GRIC and when appropriate with ALMs and other Native

American tribes, groups, or individuals, will identify at a general level of specificity (that is, in sufficient detail to provide location information necessary for planning and design purposes and for determining eligibility without jeopardizing sensitive or sacred cultural information about the sites) and if necessary will avoid areas that have been identified as TCPs according to guidelines set forth in National Park Service Bulletin 38.

B.1 If a TCP cannot be avoided by project construction, **Reclamation**, and when appropriate ALMs, will consult to determine eligibility and the adequate level of information on the TCP required by Reclamation to complete consultation with the THPO /SHPO as appropriate regarding TCP eligibility determination.

C. **Reclamation** and THPO /SHPO as appropriate shall ensure that determinations of eligibility and findings of effect are made in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4 and 36 CFR 800.9 for all historic properties (including TCPs) within the area of potential effect, including any additional staging or use areas or rerouted alignments. **Reclamation** will consult with CRMP and the ALM on proposed eligibility recommendations prior to its formal consultation with the THPO/SHPO. If Reclamation, THPO or SHPO, or the ALM cannot agree on eligibility, determinations will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for resolution. THPO or SHPO will provide comment on Reclamation's findings within 30 days of receipt. If no such comment is received within 30 days, Reclamation may assume concurrence.

D. Prior to requesting THPO or SHPO comments on eligibility for TCPs, **Reclamation** shall consult with the THPO and CRMP regarding the appropriateness of seeking determinations of eligibility for TCPs and shall seek recommendations on the eligibility of TCPs identified in the areas of potential effect on the Reservation. For TCPs identified on off-Reservation portions of areas of potential effect, **Reclamation** shall consult with the appropriate ALMs and seek recommendations from all potentially interested Native American tribes, groups, or individuals pursuant to National Register Bulletin 38. **Reclamation** shall ensure strict confidentiality of all TCP information it receives, consistent with the requirements of Section 304 of the NHPA. Confidentiality will be maintained by designating its Project archaeologist to manage all TCP data. Access to these data shall be on a need-to-know basis and after consultation with appropriate tribes.

E. **Reclamation**, in consultation with THPO or SHPO, shall apply the criteria of Adverse Effect in 36 CFR 800.5 to all historic properties within the area of potential effect, including any additional staging area, use areas, or rerouted alignments. If Reclamation and THPO or SHPO agree that any portion(s) of the undertaking shall have no effect on any listed or eligible properties, Reclamation may, after obtaining permission from the land owner or the land managing agency, provide authorization through the CRMP to GRIC to proceed with construction in such area(s), providing that Reclamation has determined that such authorization does not compromise its ability to consider options for treatment or avoidance in adjacent areas or segments of the project.

E.1 In cases where historic properties are located off the GRIC, **Reclamation** will also consult with the appropriate ALMs. If Reclamation, THPO or SHPO, and the ALM(s) agree

that the portion of the undertaking shall have no effect on any listed or eligible properties, Reclamation may provide authorization for GRIC to proceed with construction.

II. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

A. For that portion of the project area located on Reservation, **Reclamation** will consult directly with the GRIC THPO.

B. In off-Reservation project areas that are owned by Reclamation or another federal agency, **Reclamation** shall seek comments of all interested Native American tribes, groups, and individuals pursuant to the NHPA and 43 CFR Part 10 of NAGPRA, taking into account the ACHP's policy statements of 27 September 1988 regarding determinations of effect where human remains are likely to be encountered during data recovery mitigation and of 23 February 2007 regarding treatment of burial sites, human remains and funerary Objects. **Reclamation** shall identify those Native American Tribes having a potential for claiming cultural or ancestral affinity, or both, within the project area under the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (PL 101-601; 43 CFR Part 10). Further, **Reclamation** shall attempt to resolve any disputed claims and, upon resolution of any such disputes, consult with claimants regarding appropriate procedures for the recovery, analysis, treatment, and disposition of human remains, associated funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in accordance with the provisions of NAGPRA and with any subsequent implementing regulation as it is promulgated

C. Human remains identified on State or private lands will be addressed in an agreement pursuant to A.R.S. 41-844 and 41-865.

III. Data Recovery Plans and Research Designs

A. The Data Recovery Plans developed using the Thematic Studies shall be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44716-44742), the ACHP's handbook Treatment of Archeological Properties, and any applicable regulations and guidance of the Department of the Interior.

B. For archaeological and historic properties, each Data Recovery Plan shall include, at a minimum:

1. The historic properties affected by the project.

2. A Research Design identifying the research questions and goals to be addressed through data recovery, along with an explanation of their relevance, importance, and potential public benefit. These research questions and goals shall be based on the Thematic Studies considered

appropriate given the research potential for the historic properties in question and shall reflect the concept of historic contexts as defined in the National Register Bulletin 16. They shall also take into consideration any historic contexts established by the SHPO and THPO.

3. Fieldwork and analytical methods and strategies, along with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions. Such treatment methods will be developed for each class of historic property identified in the project inventory.

4. Methods to be used in data management and dissemination of data. Provide a schedule for submission of progress, summary, and other reports to appropriate agencies, as necessary.

5. Methods and procedures for the identification, recovery, documentation, treatment, and disposition of human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, as defined by NAGPRA and state statutes A.R.S. 41-844 and 865, that reflect any concerns or conditions, or both, identified as a result of consultations between Reclamation, the THPO, and any other affected Native American groups.

6. A Monitoring and Discovery Plan to ensure that previously unknown historic properties or properties affected in an unanticipated manner are taken into account. This Plan shall also identify historic properties that are adjacent to a construction right-of-way, but could potentially have subsurface features that extend into a construction area. The Plan shall provide detailed procedures for dealing with unanticipated discovery situations.

7. Measures to be implemented for benefit of the public that may include but are not limited to: public outreach and education; accumulating and disseminating information to the tribal community and interested members of the public to foster an understanding of the history and cultural heritage of the project area; illustrating accomplishments made in implementing this PA; and using collections for educational and research purposes, consistent with 36 C.F.R. §79.10.

8. Reclamation may choose peer reviewers, as appropriate, to comment on and provide guidance to the CRMP during the course of the mitigation phase. The reviewer(s) shall be professional prehistoric and historical archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians familiar with Hohokam archaeology, the protohistoric and historic periods, and O'odham history. The reviewer(s) will go through and comment on data recovery plan(s) and research design(s), and reports resulting from the mitigation effort, as appropriate. The reviewer(s) may also be invited to participate in field visits during the mitigation project(s).

C. For non-archaeological historic properties such as TCPs, rock art, historic buildings and structures, and landscapes, avoidance is the preferred mitigation approach. If avoidance is not feasible, then specific measures to address adverse effects to the historic properties shall be developed in consultation with Reclamation, the THPO/SHPO as appropriate, and the affected ALM.

IV. Review and Comment

A. **Reclamation** will submit for review such drafts, plans, and reports to THPO/SHPO, consulting parties, and ALMs as stipulated in I.A.1 and I.A.2 above. All signatories to this Revised Agreement will have 30 days from receipt to review and provide comments to Reclamation. If comments are not received from a reviewing party within the 30 day review period, Reclamation shall take the lack of comment as concurrence.

B. If **Reclamation** determines that revisions to the drafts, plans, and reports are needed, based on reviewers' comments, Reclamation will consult with the CRMP regarding revisions, and the CRMP will make any necessary revisions. Reclamation will submit the revised draft, plan or report to THPO/SHPO, as appropriate, consulting parties, and ALMs for review. All signatories to this Revised Agreement have 30 days from receipt to review and comment on the revisions. If no comments are received within this period, Reclamation may assume that the reviewers concur with the revisions.

C. As new data become available as a result of excavation and analyses, the Thematic Studies shall be revised and updated by the CRMP as needed and submitted for review. This will insure that future Data Recovery Plans and Research Designs are based on the most current data and build upon previous research.

D. Once the Data Recovery Plan(s) is determined adequate by Reclamation, THPO/SHPO, consulting parties, and ALMs, the CRMP shall implement the Plan.

V. Construction

Reclamation, after consultation with THPO/SHPO, as appropriate, and with other ALMs as appropriate, may issue authorization through the CRMP to GRIC's Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project to proceed with construction in those portions of the project rights-of-way that contain historic properties, once the agreed-upon fieldwork or treatment specified in the Data Recovery Plan(s) (or Mitigation Plan if other than data recovery is being considered) has been completed. Such notice to proceed is subject to acceptance by Reclamation, THPO/SHPO, and the ALM of the adequacy of the work performed under those Plans. Acceptance may be based on field inspection and review of a Preliminary Report documenting the accomplishment of the Treatment Plan and Data Recovery Plan(s). Other signatories, as appropriate, may be invited to attend field inspections and review pertinent Preliminary Reports. Their attendance and comment on performance shall constitute project review that Reclamation shall take into account when approving work.

VI. Curation

Reclamation shall ensure that all records and materials resulting from identification and data recovery efforts are curated in accordance with standards and guidelines set forth in 36 CFR Part 79 where applicable and in consideration of any claims or conditions recognized as a result of

consultation with affected Native American groups according to the provisions of NAGPRA. All material to be returned or otherwise repatriated will be treated with dignity and respect until their analysis is complete and they are returned.

VII. Permits

A. Prior to excavation or removal of material from allotted lands, the **CRMP** will contact the BIA Western Regional Office about the nature and location of the proposed work and allow ten (10) working days after either written or oral (provided it is documented) notification for response. Archaeological resources excavated or removed from allotments remain the property of the individuals having rights of ownership of such land. Applications for a BIA Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Permit from CRMP shall include the following:

1. Written permission from the landowner(s), containing such terms and conditions as the landowner(s) requests;
2. Where the ownership of an allotment is multiple, written permission must be granted by the owners of a majority of interests;
3. Written agreement by the landowner(s) to release archaeological resources for curation or to allow a reasonable period of time for study;
4. In the event of release by landowner(s) of archaeological resources, written consent from a curatorial facility or institution to take those resources into custody. No written consent is needed if the landowner plans to retain artifacts.

B. Prior to initiating any field work on lands on or off the GRIC that are under the jurisdiction of another agency (for example, BLM, NPS, ASLD, or ADOT), **CRMP** (and its subcontractors) shall obtain all necessary permits and comply with all applicable statutes required to conduct cultural resources investigations on these lands.

VIII. Dispute Resolution

Should any signatory to this Revised Agreement object within 30 days to any plans provided for review pursuant to this Revised Agreement, **Reclamation** shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. The objection must be specifically identified in writing, and the reasons for objection documented. If **Reclamation** determines that the objection cannot be resolved, **Reclamation** shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP and notify THPO/SHPO, as appropriate, of the nature of the dispute. Within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall either:

- A. Provide Reclamation with recommendations, which Reclamation shall take into consideration in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or

B. Notify Reclamation that it will comment within an additional 30 days in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(b). Any ACHP comment(s) provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by Reclamation in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2) with reference to the subject of the dispute.

Any recommendation or comment provided by the Council will be understood to pertain only to the subject of the dispute; Reclamation's responsibility to carry out all actions under this Revised Agreement that are not the subject of the dispute will remain unchanged.

IX. Amendment

Any party of this Revised Agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon the parties will consult to consider such amendment in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b).

X. Termination

GRIC, **Reclamation**, the THPO/SHPO, or the ACHP may terminate this Revised Agreement by providing 30 days written notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during that period to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, **Reclamation** will comply with 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6.

XI. Failure to Carry Out the Terms of the Agreement

In the event that the terms of this Revised Agreement are not carried out, **Reclamation** shall comply with 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6 with regard to individual actions covered by this Agreement or with other applicable programmatic revised agreements.

XII. This Revised Agreement is limited to the project area encompassed by P-MIP which includes the GRIC Central Arizona Project (CAP) Water Delivery System Project, associated facilities on and off the reservation, such as the Joint Works portion of SCIP, and both existing agricultural and proposed new agricultural lands. Additionally, within the scope of this project area, this Revised Agreement is applicable to any related water settlement agreements such as the Arizona Water Settlement Act that may affect the CAP delivery system. It is entered into solely for that purpose.

The execution and implementation of this Agreement demonstrates that Reclamation has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment and has, therefore, satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for individual actions of this undertaking.

This Revised Agreement shall expire 15 years from date of signature unless Reclamation, the THPO, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree to renew it or revise it.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

By: [Signature] Date: 12-04-2012
Honorable Gregory Mendoza, Governor

For

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

By: [Signature] Date: 9-5-12
Randy N. Chandler, Area Manager

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: [Signature] Date: 12/06/12
Barnaby V. Lewis, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: [Signature] Date: 20 SEPTEMBER 2012
James Garrison, State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: _____ Date: _____
John M. Fowler, Executive Director

Invited Signatories:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

By: _____ Date: _____
Bryan Bowker, Regional Director

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PHOENIX FIELD OFFICE

By: _____ Date:

Angelita Bullets, Field Manager

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, CASA GRANDE RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

By: _____ Date:

Karl Cordova, Superintendent

SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION PROJECT

By: _____ Date:

Ed Begay, Project Manager

ARIZONA STATE LAND DEPARTMENT

By: _____ Date:

Maria Baier, Commissioner

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

By: _____ Date:

Thor Anderson, Manager
Environmental Planning Section

ATTACHMENT 1

P-MIP Tech. Report No.	Title	Reference
<u>THEMATIC STUDIES</u>		
1996-01	Surficial Geologic Map of the GRIC	Waters 1996
2000-07	Archaic Projectile Point Study	Rice and Loendorf 2000
2000-08	Obsidian Sourcing Study	Darling 2000
2001-01	A Design for First Stage Analysis of Flaked, Carved and Ground Stone Artifacts	Rice and Loendorf 2003
2001-02	Pollen and Micro-Invertebrates from Modern Earthen Canals and other Fluvial Environments Along the Middle Gila River, Central Arizona: Implications for Archaeological Interpretation	Adams, Smith, and Palacios-Fest 2001
2001-03	Physical Anthropology Research Design	Regan 2001
2001-09	Who Used the Area Between the Villages	Rice and Ravesloot 2001
2001-10	Field Houses and Farmsteads in the Middle Gila	Rice 2001
2001-12	Geoarchaeological Studies, GRIC, Arizona	Waters 2001
2002-03	Archaeobotanical Studies and Paleoenvironmental Reconstructions, GRIC	Adams 2002
2002-04	Projectile Point Typology, GRIC	Loendorf and Rice 2002
2002-08	Marine Shell Artifact Studies on the GRIC	Bayman 2002
2002-10	Archaic Research Design for the GRIC	Rice 2003
2002-11	Historic Vernacular Dwellings on the GRIC	Eiselt 2002
2002-14	Protohistoric Settlement in the GRIC	Wells 2003
2003-01	Zooarchaeological Studies on the GRIC	Greenspan 2003
2003-02	A Chronology Research Context for Archaeological Materials on the GRIC	Eiselt and Wells 2003
2003-05	A Research Design for the Study of Hohokam Houses and Households	Rice 2003
2003-06	Toward Understanding the Use, Management, and Meaning of Landscapes Between Villages (continuation of 2001-09)	Wells, Rice, and Ravesloot 2003
2003-08	Bioarchaeological Research Design, GRIC	Rodrigues and Loendorf 2003
2003-10	A Research Design for the Study of Prehistoric and Historic Irrigation Systems in the Middle Gila Valley, Arizona	Woodson 2003
2003-13	A Design for the Archaeology of Public Architecture and Settlement Complexes	Rice and Ravesloot 2003
2003-14	The Archaeology of Dry Farming Agrosystems in the Middle Gila River Basin, Central Arizona	Wells 2003
2003-15	Ceramic Research Design for P-MIP	Simon 2003
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUMES</u>		
P-MIP 13	Excavation Manual	GRIC-CRMP 1999
P-MIP 16	Excavation Laboratory Manual	Oliver 1999
P-MIP 21	Visible Archaeology on the Gila River Indian Reservation (Proceedings of 2002 SAA Symposium)	Ravesloot (Organizer) 2002
2003-07	Public Outreach Implementation Plan for GRIC-CRMP	Shears, Begay, and Wells 2003
2003-09	Ceramic Procedures Manual	Newman and Eiselt 2003
NA	Peoples of the Middle Gila: A Documentary History of the Pimas and Maricopas, 1500s-1945	Wilson 1999

Appendix C

Concurrences with Class I Report



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Region
Phoenix Area Office
6150 West Thunderbird Road
Glendale, AZ 85306-4001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
PXA0-1500
ENV-3.00

MAY 21 2014

Mr. Barnaby V. Lewis
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Gila River Indian Community
P.O. Box 2140
Sacaton, Arizona 85247

Subject: Section 106 Consultation on Revised Class I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project Reach WS-IE and WS-IF Canals and Associated Lateral Canals, Districts six (6) and seven (7), Gila River Indian Community, Maricopa County, Arizona

Dear Mr. Lewis:

We have reviewed the subject report and concur with the management recommendations outlined on pages three and four of the report. We seek your concurrence with these recommendations. A copy of the report is enclosed for your review.

GRIC-CRMP conducted a Class I overview of the P-MIP Reaches WS-IE and WS-IF canals and associated laterals and sublaterals in Districts six (6) and seven (7) of the Gila River Indian Community to determine if any culture resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) occur within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). This assessment found that 96 percent of the APE has been surveyed and significant cultural remains are located in the project area (see Figures 1 and 2; see Tables 1 and 2). Specifically, 10 archaeological sites and one historically-documented cultural resource are located directly within the APE.

The management recommendations include: (1) completion of a Class III pedestrian archaeological survey in previously un-surveyed portions (2.7 hectares; 6.7 acres) of the APE; (2) completion of NRHP eligibility testing at six archaeological sites (GR-1028, GR-1058, GR-1059, GR-1061, GR-1063 and GR-1066) to evaluate their NRHP eligibility; (3) completion of archaeological data testing (Phase I data recovery) at two historic properties (GR-983 and GR-1057) that are considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; and (4) no further archaeological investigations are required for GR-977 (the prehistoric Primero Canal) and GR-1080 (the historic Cooperative Canal) that are both NRHP-eligible sites within the APE that have been sufficiently investigated and require no further investigation.

If you have any questions about the reports, please contact staff archaeologist Mr. Jon S. Czaplicki at 623-773-6253, or jczaplicki@usbr.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'A. B. Smith', with a stylized, sweeping flourish at the end.

Alexander B. Smith
Chief, Environmental Resource
Management Division

Enclosure



GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

POST OFFICE BOX 2140, SACATON, AZ 85147

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

(520) 562-7162
Fax: (520) 562-5083

June 5, 2014

Alexander B. Smith, Chief
Environmental Resource Management Division
Bureau of Reclamation
Lower Colorado Region
Phoenix Area Office
6150 West Thunderbird Road
Glendale, Arizona 85306-4001

RE: Section 106 Consultation, Revised Class I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project Reach WS-IE and WS-IF Canals and Associated Lateral Canals, Districts 6 and 7, Gila River Indian Community, Maricopa County Arizona

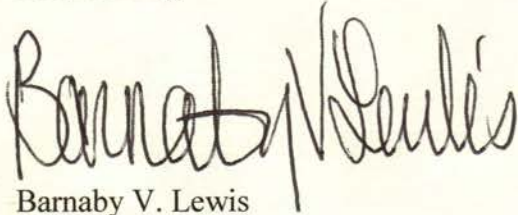
Dear Chief Smith,

The Gila River Indian Community Tribal Historic Preservation Office (GRIC-THPO) has received your consultation document dated May 21, 2014. The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) has submitted for review a Class I cultural resources assessment for reaches WS-IE and WS-IF canals and laterals prepared by the GRIC Cultural Resource Management Program (CRMP). The assessment indicates that approximately 96% of the proposed project area has been archaeologically surveyed. Ten (10) archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed project areas. The GRIC-CRMP has recommended that: Class III (intensive pedestrian survey) archaeological surveys be conducted on unsurveyed parts of the project area; six sites GR-1028, GR-1508, GR-1059, GR-1061, GR-1063, and GR-1066 will require eligibility testing; Phase I data recovery will be necessary at sites GR-983 and GR-1057; and that no further archaeological work is required at the prehistoric Primero Canal (GR-977) or the historic Cooperative Canal (GR-1080).

The GRIC-THPO concurs with recommendations for eligibility testing and Phase I data recovery. We agree that further archaeological work will not be required at the Primero and Cooperative Canals. The project occurs within the ancestral lands of the Four Southern Tribes (Gila River Indian Community; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community; Ak-Chin Indian Community and the Tohono O'odham Nation).

Thank you for consulting with the GRIC-THPO on this project. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me or Archaeological Compliance Specialist Larry Benallie, Jr. at 520-562-7162.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Barnaby V. Lewis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Barnaby" being more prominent than the last name "Lewis".

Barnaby V. Lewis
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Gila River Indian Community

Appendix D

Concurrences with Treatment Plan



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Region
Phoenix Area Office
6150 West Thunderbird Road
Glendale, AZ 85306-4001

NOV 20 2014

IN REPLY REFER TO:

PXAO-15.00

ENV-3.00

Mr. Barnaby V. Lewis
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Gila River Indian Community
P.O. Box 2140
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Subject: Section 106 Consultation on Treatment: A Treatment Plan for Historic Properties Along Westside Canal Reaches WS-IE and WS-IF and Associated Lateral Canals of the Pima – Maricopa Irrigation Project (P-MIP), Districts 6 and 7, Gila River Indian Community, Maricopa County, Arizona (Report)

Dear Mr. Lewis:

We have reviewed the subject Report, a copy of which is enclosed for your review. The enclosed treatment plan recommends Class III cultural resources survey, identification testing, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility testing, and phased data recovery for six historic properties that will be adversely effected by construction of P-MIP Westside Canal Reaches WS-IE and WS-IF and their associated laterals and sublaterals. The work plans within this report have been developed and shall be conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the 2012 Revised Programmatic Agreement among the Gila River Indian Community, the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Previous cultural resources investigations have covered 95.4 percent of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and documented 12 cultural properties, consisting of nine archaeological sites (GR-977, GR-983, GR-1028, GR-1057, GR-1058, GR-1059, GR-1061, GR-1066, GR-1080), two unnamed laterals of the historic-modern Western Canal (AZ T:12:254 [ASM]), and one historically-documented Euro American well. Four of the archaeological sites (GR-977, GR-983, GR-1057, and GR-1080) have been previously recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, while the remaining eight cultural properties require further investigations to evaluate their NRHP eligibility status.

No additional investigations are recommended for GR-977, GR-983, and GR-1080 because they have been sufficiently documented during previous undertakings. Further research is not recommended on the two unnamed laterals of the Western Canal (AZ T:12:254 [ASM]) as the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect on these features. The historically-documented Euro American well does not exhibit any surface indications, suggesting that the feature lacks integrity; therefore, additional work is not recommended.

The enclosed treatment plan recommends the following actions for the un-surveyed portion of the APE and remaining six cultural resources within the previously inventoried APE:

- A Class III cultural resources survey of 6.7 acres of the APE along Reach WS-IE that has not previously been inventoried. The purpose of this survey is to identify and assess all historic properties within the APE.
- Identification testing of archaeological site GR-1061, a prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter, the boundaries of which may extend into the APE. The purpose of this testing is to determine whether or not significant archaeological deposits associated with this site are present within the APE.
- NRHP eligibility testing of archaeological sites GR-1028, a historic to modern Akimel O'odham or Pee Posh habitation site with a large associated artifact scatter; GR-1058, a prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter; GR-1059 a late historic to modern Akimel O'odham or Pee Posh habitation site with an associated artifact scatter; and GR-1066, a small historic Pee Posh artifact scatter. The purpose of this testing is to evaluate the historical significance and integrity of archaeological deposits within the APE.
- Phase I data recovery of archaeological site GR-1057 (Villa Buena), a large prehistoric Hohokam village, which is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The purpose of this data recovery is to gather information to assess the nature, diversity, and integrity of NRHP data-contributing elements of this site within the APE and develop a Phase II data recovery plan that will mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed undertaking on the site.

We concur with the treatment recommendations within the subject Report and seek your concurrence. We look forward to reviewing the Class III cultural resources survey, testing, and phased data recovery results.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Lauren Jelinek, staff archaeologist, at 623-773-6263, or by email at ljelinek@usbr.gov.

Sincerely,



Alexander B. Smith
Chief, Environmental Resource
Management Division

Enclosure



GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

POST OFFICE BOX 2140, SACATON, AZ 85147

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

DATE	SURNAME
12/4/14	Je/mek
(520) 562-7162	
Fax: (520) 562-5083	

December 1, 2014

Alexander B. Smith, Chief
Environmental Resource Management Division
Bureau of Reclamation
Lower Colorado Region
Phoenix Area Office
6150 West Thunderbird Road
Glendale, Arizona 85306-4001

RE: Section 106 Consultation on Treatment: A Treatment Plan for Historic Properties (HPTP) Along Westside Canal Reaches WS-IE and WS-IF and Associated Lateral Canals of the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project (P-MIP), Districts 6 and 7, Gila River Indian Community, Maricopa County, Arizona (Report)

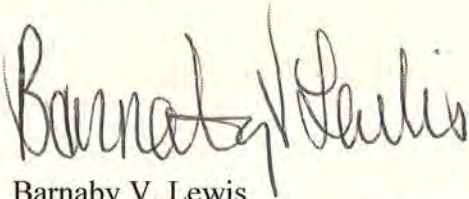
Dear Chief Smith,

The Gila River Indian Community Tribal Historic Preservation Office (GRIC-THPO) has received your consultation package dated November 20, 2014. The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) has submitted a Class III cultural resources survey report which recommends identification testing, Register eligibility testing, and phased archaeological data recovery for six archaeological sites along the Westside Canal Reaches WS-IE and WS-IF prepared by the prepared by the GRIC Cultural Resource Management Program (CRMP). Previous archaeological surveys have identified 12 properties, consisting of nine archaeological sites, two unnamed lateral canals, and one well. No additional archaeological investigations are necessary at sites GR-977, GR-983, GR-1080, at the unnamed canal laterals, and at the well site. The HPTP recommends 1) Additional Class III archaeological survey of 6.7 acres along Reach WS-IE that has not been previously surveyed; 2) NRHP eligibility testing for site GR-1061 identified as a prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter; 3) NRHP eligibility testing for site GR-1028 identified as a historic/modern Akimel O'Odham or Pee Posh habitation with an associated artifact scatter; 4) NRHP eligibility testing for site GR-1058 identified as a prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter; 5) NRHP eligibility testing for site GR-1059 identified as a historic/modern Akimel O'Odham or Pee Posh artifact scatter; 6) NRHP eligibility testing for site GR-1066 identified as a Pee Posh artifact scatter; and 7) Phase I archaeological data recovery at site GR-1057 identified as Villa Buena. If this portion of Villa Buena is evaluated as having integrity Phase II data recovery will be conducted to mitigate adverse effects of this undertaking. The BOR has concurred with the recommendations for NRHP testing of the sites.

The GRIC-THPO concurs with the recommendations for NRHP eligibility testing. The project occurs within the ancestral lands of the Four Southern Tribes (Gila River Indian Community; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community; Ak-Chin Indian Community and the Tohono O'odham Nation).

Thank you for consulting with the GRIC-THPO on this project. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me or Archaeological Compliance Specialist Larry Benallie, Jr. at 520-562-7162.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Barnaby V. Lewis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Barnaby" being more prominent than the last name "Lewis".

Barnaby V. Lewis
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Gila River Indian Community

Appendix E

Cultural Resources Within the Area of Potential Effects for Construction of the P-MIP Westside Canals

Appendix F

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Information, Planning, and Conservation System Official Species List**



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arizona Ecological Services Field Office
2321 WEST ROYAL PALM ROAD, SUITE 103
PHOENIX, AZ 85021
PHONE: (602)242-0210 FAX: (602)242-2513
URL: www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/;
www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/lists/



Consultation Tracking Number: 02EAAZ00-2015-SLI-0001

October 01, 2014

Project Name: Reaches WS-1E and WS-1F

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this list under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The list you have generated identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, and designated and proposed critical habitat, that *may* occur within one or more delineated United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute quadrangles with which your project polygon intersects. Each quadrangle covers, at minimum, 49 square miles. Please refer to the species information links found at http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Docs_Species.htm or <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/Documents/MiscDocs/AZSpeciesReference.pdf> for a quick reference, to determine if suitable habitat for the species on your list occurs in your project area.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the habitats upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of Federal trust resources and to determine whether projects may affect federally listed species and/or designated critical habitat. A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If the Federal action agency determines that listed species or critical habitat *may be affected* by

a federally funded, permitted or authorized activity, the agency must consult with us pursuant to 50 CFR 402. Note that a "may affect" determination includes effects that may not be adverse and that may be beneficial, insignificant, or discountable. An effect exists even if only one individual or habitat segment may be affected. The effects analysis should include the entire action area, which often extends well outside the project boundary or "footprint" (e.g., downstream). If the Federal action agency determines that the action may jeopardize a species or adversely modify *proposed* critical habitat, the agency must enter into a section 7 conference. The agency may choose to confer with us on an action that may affect proposed species or critical habitat.

Candidate species are those for which there is sufficient information to support a proposal for listing. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Act, we recommend that they be considered in the planning process in the event they become proposed or listed prior to project completion. More information on the regulations (50 CFR 402) and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in our Endangered Species Consultation Handbook at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

In addition to species listed under the Act, we advise you to consider species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*). Both laws prohibit the take of covered species. The list of MBTA-protected birds is in 50 CFR 10.13 (for an alphabetical list see <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/RegulationsPolicies/mbta/MBTANDX.HTML>). Service's Division of Migratory Birds is the lead for consultations under these laws (Southwest Regional Office phone number: 505/248-7882). For more information regarding the MBTA, BGEPA, and permitting processes, please visit the following web site: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/mbpermits.html>. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g. cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/CellTower.htm>

Although bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are no longer listed under the Act, they are protected under both the BGEPA and the MBTA. If a bald eagle nest occurs in or near the proposed project area, our office should be contacted. An evaluation must be performed to determine whether the project is likely to disturb nesting bald eagles (see <http://www.fws.gov/southeast/es/baldeagle/>) and the Division of Migratory Birds consulted if necessary. The National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines provide recommendations to minimize potential project impacts to bald eagles (see <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/pdf/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>)

Activities that involve streams and/or wetlands are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). We recommend that you contact the Corps to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas. For activities within a National Wildlife Refuge, we recommend that you contact refuge staff for specific information about refuge resources.

If your action is on Indian land or has implications for off-reservation tribal interests, we encourage you to contact the tribe(s) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to discuss potential tribal concerns, and to invite any affected tribe and the BIA to participate in the section 7

consultation. In keeping with our tribal trust responsibility, we will notify tribes that may be affected by proposed actions when section 7 consultation is initiated. For more information, please contact our tribal coordinator, John Nystedt, at (928) 556-2160 or John_Nystedt@fws.gov.

The State of Arizona protects some species not protected by Federal law. We recommend you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) for animals and Arizona Department of Agriculture for plants to determine if species protected by or of concern to the State may occur in your action area. The AGFD has an Environmental Review On-Line Tool that can be accessed at <http://www.azgfd.gov/hgis/>. We also recommend that you coordinate with the AGFD regarding your project.

For additional communications regarding this project, please refer to the consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter. We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Smith at 928/556-2157 for projects in Northern Arizona, our general Phoenix number (602/242-0210) for central Arizona, or Jean Calhoun at 520/670-6150 (x223) for projects in southern Arizona.

Sincerely,

/s/

Steven L. Spangle

Field Supervisor

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Reaches WS-1E and WS-1F

Official Species List

Provided by:

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office
2321 WEST ROYAL PALM ROAD, SUITE 103
PHOENIX, AZ 85021
(602) 242-0210
<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/>
<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/lists/>

Consultation Tracking Number: 02EAAZ00-2015-SLI-0001

Project Type: Aquaculture

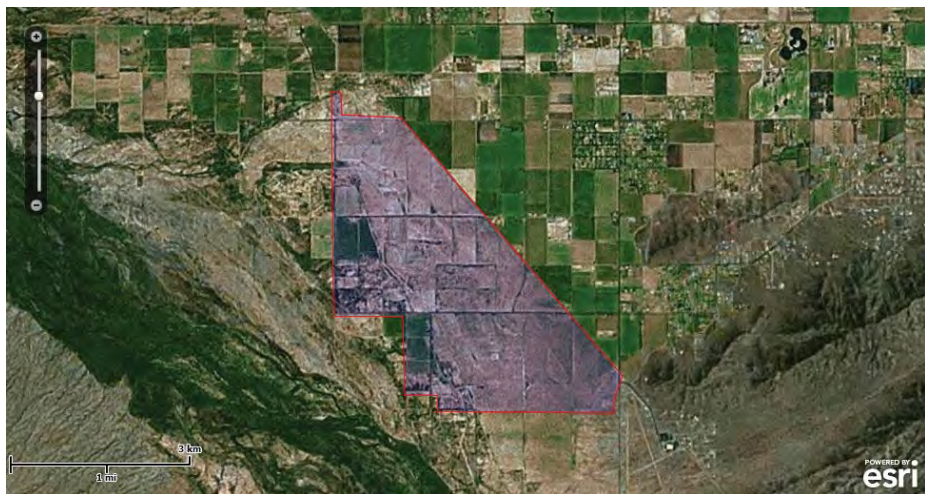
Project Description: The proposed action involves the rehabilitation/construction of two primary laterals (Reach WS-1E and Reach WS-1F) and rehabilitation/construction of three secondary laterals (MC-1, MC-2, and MC-3) in the Westside Area.



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Reaches WS-1E and WS-1F

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-112.2205387 33.3668579, -112.2188221 33.3667146, -112.2186505 33.3634171, -112.2080075 33.362987, -112.1680104 33.3241244, -112.1693837 33.3209688, -112.1695553 33.3185303, -112.2014843 33.3188171, -112.2014843 33.3212557, -112.2073208 33.3212557, -112.2076641 33.3331605, -112.2198521 33.3331605, -112.2201954 33.3347381, -112.2205387 33.3668579)))

Project Counties: Maricopa, AZ



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Reaches WS-1E and WS-1F

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 9 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on your species list. considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. **within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	
California Least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>)	Endangered		
Southwestern Willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	
Population: Entire			
Sprague's Pipit (<i>Anthus spragueii</i>)	Candidate		
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Proposed	
Population: Western U.S. DPS			
Yuma Clapper rail (<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>)	Endangered		
Population: U.S.A. only			
Fishes			
Roundtail chub (<i>Gila robusta</i>)	Candidate		
Population: Lower Colorado River Basin DPS			
Mammals			
Lesser Long-Nosed bat (<i>Leptonycteris</i>)	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Reaches WS-1E and WS-1F

<i>curasoe yerbabuenae</i>			
Population: Entire			
Sonoran pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>)	Endangered		
Population: Entire			
Reptiles			
Sonoran desert tortoise (<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>)	Candidate		



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Reaches WS-1E and WS-1F

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

Appendix G

P-MIP Winter 2015 Newsletter



XA CHAQWELYK

“Water Talk”



Volume 19, Issue 1

Winter 2015

SHUDAC NEOK

From the Project Director, By David H. DeJong

October 1, 2014, marked the 19th anniversary of P-MIP. Since construction began 16 years ago in 1998, P-MIP has expended \$279,335,441 in construction and right-of-way costs, excluding planning and design costs of \$47,773,165. In addition, as required by the Arizona Water Settlements Act, P-MIP has contributed \$9,789,469 to the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District (SCIDD) for design and construction on SCIDD's SCIP Joint Works rehabilitation responsibility.

The past several years have been hectic and fast paced for P-MIP staff. In the spring of 2012, P-MIP completed the off-reservation Pima Canal. This included lining the 34'

bottom canal with concrete and installing two radial gates and two Rubicon overshot gates at each of the 11 check structures.

No sooner was this 8 mile reach of the canal completed then P-MIP contracted for the first segment of the on-reservation Pima Lateral. This reach was constructed by Coffman Specialties between 2012 and 2014 and included the segment in District Two between Hashen Kehk Road and the Gila River.

In the early summer of 2013, P-MIP contracted with Weeminuche Construction Authority to relocate several private irrigation canals and SCIDD lateral 2-31,

all of which were adjacent to the Pima “Speed” Canal. These smaller canals had to be relocated to accommodate the wider “speed” canal.

Brosamer and Wall was selected as the contractor for the “speed” canal. B&W began work in late September 2013 and, by early December, had removed the old lining and re-lined with concrete just over two miles of the canal. In the meantime, P-MIP and SCIDD coordinated for the replacement of the Florence Canal siphon. While the siphon was a SCIDD responsibility, P-MIP completed the work (and SCIDD paid for it) so that the siphon and “speed”

(Continued on page 3)

Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project

Inside this issue:

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Arizona Water Settlements Act	4
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Casa Blanca Lateral Study	10
Blackwater Lateral Study Winding Down	11
Gila River Siphon Design Nears Completion	12

drawings, the reach specifications, the final conformed contract documents, the designer's operating criteria report, the operation and maintenance manual, the standard operating procedures (including an emergency action plan, first filling and draining criteria), the right-of-way drawings, the final survey data, and the final construction

(Continued on page 10)

P-MIP Turnover of Canals to GRIIDD Commences

On November 6, 2013, the Community Council approved the turnover criteria that moves completed P-MIP irrigation reaches from construction status to Community operation, maintenance and replacement (OM&R) status. Those portions of the P-MIP system turned over to the Community will be operated by

the Gila River Indian Irrigation and Drainage District (GRIIDD).

P-MIP, GRIIDD, and Law Office personnel worked with the Bureau of Reclamation on the appropriate language for the turnover for more than two years before an agreement was reached. The process that was approved enables P-MIP to move com-

pleted canals and pipelines from its books to the GRIIDD for OM&R purposes. Title to the facilities remains in the name of the United States.

The transfer process is divided into three phases. The first includes the preparation of the turnover documents, which includes the final design summary report, the final “as-built” construction

On Reservation Pima Lateral BW-IB

On May 27, 2014, P-MIP went to bid on the remaining 8 miles of the on reservation Pima Lateral. The scope of work on this \$25,865,621 project, which was awarded to Brosamer and Wall of Walnut Creek, California, includes coordinating with GRIC-DPW, GRIC-DOT, GRICUA and GRTI; maintaining irrigation deliveries during the wet-up period for those growers requiring water; removal of the existing canal structures; removal and salvage of old gates and rip rap; canal excavation and embankment; drainage excavation and embankment; construction of reinforced concrete structures; canal trimming; concrete lining; and sundry mechanical, and electrical work.

There are 196,743 cubic yards of canal excavation, 226,323 cubic yards of borrow material, and 351,344 cubic yards of canal embankment, making this a very large earthwork project. Any unsuitable material encountered in the construction project will be disposed of within the abandoned portions of Canal 3 and 4.

There are 21 new turnouts being constructed on the Pima Lateral through District 1 and 2. The original Pima Lateral was simply a conveyance (or pass through) canal, with irrigation deliveries made from adjacent Canal 3, 4, and 6. The new and improved Pima Lateral will be deepened and raised, enabling deliveries to be made from the canal to new turnouts serving the lands under Canals 3, 4, and 6.

The contract also includes new check structures. Brosamer and Wall has subcontracted with Weeminuche Construction Authority to construct four new check structures. There are five other check structures that were previously constructed under a different contract between 2008 and 2010. The project also includes a new inlet and outlet transition at the State Route 87 bridge; a flow measurement flume structure located just downstream of the SR 87 bridge; and miscellaneous other structures. The work under SR 87 required coordination with the Arizona Department of Transportation, which issued an encroachment per-

mit to P-MIP to work under and on the bridge.

All construction must be completed according to P-MIP's plans, specifications, and contract provisions. Construction began in early August and all work in the channel must be substantially completed by February 28, 2015. SCIP-Indian Works will resume full water deliveries beginning March 1, 2015. The remainder of the work, including elevating the O&M roads and final mechanical and electrical work, will be completed by July 2015. The fall 2014-2015 irrigation and dry-up schedule is as follows.

PRE-DRY-UP (October 1 to October 27, 2014)

The overall irrigation system will remain in service through 8:00 AM on Monday, October 27, 2014, except beginning on or about Wednesday, October 1, 2014, the Pima Lateral went dry below check 11, with irrigation water deliveries routed through parallel Canal 3 and Canal 4 and their sub-laterals, with water to be available in Canal 3 and Canal 4 and their sub-laterals until the official system-wide dry-up on Monday, October 27, 2014.

Pima Lateral: Macrae Road to Hashen Kehk Road	DRY
Canal 3 & sub-laterals	WET
Canal 4 & sub-laterals	WET

DRY-UP #1 (October 27 to December 1, 2014)

Monday, October 27, 2014, at 8:00 AM the headworks of the Pima Canal at the Florence-Casa Grande Canal close. On Monday, December 1, 2014, at 8:00 AM the headworks of the Pima Canal reopen.

Pima Lateral: Macrae Road to Hashen Kehk Road	DRY
Canal 3 & sub-laterals	DRY
Canal 4 & sub-laterals	DRY

WET-UP (December 1 to December 22, 2014)

Beginning at 8:00 AM on Mon-

day, December 1, 2014, water returns to the system, with water flowing until 8:00 AM on Monday, December 22, 2014.

Pima Lateral: Macrae Road to Blackwater School Road	WET
Pima Lateral: Blackwater School Road to Hashen Kehk	DRY
Canal 3 & sub-laterals	WET
Canal 4 & sub-laterals	WET

DRY-UP #2 (December 22, 2014, to January 26, 2015)

Monday, December 22, 2014, at 8:00 AM the headworks of the Pima Canal at the Florence-Casa Grande Canal close. On Monday, January 26, 2015, at 8:00 AM the headworks of the Pima Canal reopen.

Pima Lateral: Macrae Road to Blackwater School Road	WET
Pima Lateral: Blackwater School Road to Hashen Kehk Road	DRY
Canal 3 & sublaterals (south of Blackwater School Road)	DRY
Canal 4 & sub-laterals (south of Blackwater School Road)	DRY

EXTENDED DRY-UP (January 26 to February 28, 2015)

At the close of the official second dry-up, at 8:00 AM on Monday, January 26, 2015, the Pima Lateral from Macrae Road to Arrowweed Road must resume irrigation deliveries, with only that portion of the Pima Lateral below Arrowweed Road remaining dry.

Pima Lateral: Macrae Road to Arrowweed Road	WET
Pima Lateral: Arrowweed Road to Hashen Kehk Road	DRY
Canal 3 & sub-laterals	WET
Canal 4 & sub-laterals	WET

P-MIP would like to thank the staff at SCIP-Indian Works and GRIIDD for working with us to allow for a five-month dry-up of the Pima. P-MIP also expresses gratitude to the many growers who coordinated their growing schedules to accommodate the construction of this project.

Project Director, *Continued*

(Continued from page 1)

canal could be completed at the same time without SCIDD having to tear up the canal in two years when it lines the Florence Canal.

At the same time, SCIDD completed its phase one construction at the Ashurst-Hayden Diversion Dam (a new face was added along with new gates and a trash removal system) and the sediment basin just downstream of the dam. P-MIP paid approximately \$6,930,000 towards these projects. This payment is required under the Arizona Water Settlements Act, which gave SCIDD the responsibility for the construction but with the Community responsible for 65% of the construction costs.

P-MIP and SCIDD have continued to coordinate closely on the reach 1 Florence-Casa Grande Canal and the reach 2 Florence Canal, with P-MIP contributing 65% towards the costs of these canals that convey Community water from the Gila River to the headworks of the Pima Canal and then into

the Community. SCIDD anticipates construction beginning on the canals between the diversion dam and the Pima Canal in 2016.

In the summer of 2014, P-MIP went to bid on the remaining 8 miles of the Pima Lateral in Districts 1 and 2. Brosamer and Wall was selected as the contractor and work began at McCrae Road and SR 87 just off reservation and will continue into District Two, where the project will end at Hashen Kehk Road. At the time this edition went to print, the first phase of the Pima Lateral (from SR 87 to Blackwater School Road) was completed. Phases two and three are scheduled for completion by March 1, 2015. All work on the Pima is scheduled to be completed by July 2015.

In February 2015 P-MIP will bid the next reach of the project, this being the Gila River Siphon. The new siphon will be constructed to the west of the Olberg Bridge and will connect the Pima Lateral on the south side of the Gila River with the Santan Canal on the north side. The Gila River siphon is ex-

pected to be completed by spring 2016.

P-MIP engineers continue to work with various engineering firms to continue the design of the P-MIP system, as several articles in this newsletter describe. This includes the Westside pipeline in Districts Six and Seven, the Blackwater Area lateral study, the Casa Blanca lateral study, the Casa Blanca Canal design, the Santan IB Canal design (and flood protection system), as well as the SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system, which will enable the operators to remotely operate and monitor the canal system.

The new year will bring challenges and additional progress. New right-of-way acquisition will begin in 2015 in Casa Blanca and on the Westside IE and IF pipeline. P-MIP plans to begin construction on the Casa Blanca Canal in 2017 and the Santan IB Canal in 2018. The Westside Pipeline is scheduled for construction in late 2016.

Westside Pipeline Under Design

In the spring of 2014, P-MIP went to bid on the design of the Westside area reaches known as WS-IE and WS-IF. These reaches are at the bottom end of the P-MIP system and consist of two primary branches of irrigation water conveyance pipelines, along with three major lateral pipeline reaches known as MC-1, MC-2, and MC-3. All of these reaches are located in the western portion of the Community and are generally bounded by the Salt River and the Community boundary to the north, 51st Avenue and the Community boundary to the east, and the Gila River to the south and the west.

Currently, there is limited irrigated acreage in the Westside area. The WS-IE and WS-IF reaches will increase the irrigable lands to an estimated 5,000 acres. The irrigation system being

designed for this area is a low pressure, closed pipeline delivery system that will provide the Community with the ability to supply irrigation water in a controlled manner with minimal loss to evaporation and seepage, two characteristics common to earthen canals. Since the new pipeline system will be entirely underground, security will be greatly improved. Above-ground structures will be minimal and the irrigation operations will be reduced, resulting in an overall cost effective and aesthetically pleasing system.

The pipeline reaches will include approximately 14 miles of various sizes of pipe, underground irrigation turnouts, water measurement facilities, concrete valve/control boxes, valves, well tie-ins, electrical/

SCADA compatibility, and small clean out/flushing reservoirs as needed intervals. P-MIP Civil Engineer Bill Eden, P.E., is overseeing and administering the design contract on this project. Final design plans are scheduled for October 2015 with construction scheduled for 2016.

The anticipated construction timeframe for this project is a year and a half. The Community's Cultural Resource Management Program is currently soliciting rights-of-entry to conduct the cultural mitigation work and EcoPlan and Associates is conducting the NEPA work. Right of way acquisition is expected to begin in the summer of 2015.

Arizona Water Settlements Act Summary

The Arizona Water Settlements Act was the result of fifteen years of negotiation and litigation and ultimately affects most of the major water providers in central Arizona. Title II of the act is the Gila River Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2004. This title settles water rights issues for the Community that have lingered for more than a century.

In 1869, the Gila River went dry for the first time for non-natural reasons, as agricultural diversions in the Florence area redirected the entire flow, wasting the excess water by dumping it into the desert. In the 1870s, the Upper Gila River Valley communities of Saford, Thatcher, and Pima were established and diverted additional water from the river and further compounded the water crisis within the Community. The Indian Office (now BIA) first made a complaint to the US Justice Department in 1886 regarding Pima water losses, although there was little effort made to protect or restore the Community's water.

The 2004 AWSA was the work of many people, both within the Community and without. Senator Jon Kyl and most of the Arizona Congressional delegation introduced the final settlement bill in February 2003. Numerous Community Governors were involved in the process that resulted in what was at the time the largest Indian water settlement in North American history (in 2010 the Crow Indian Water Settlement surpassed Gila River's).

The purposes of the act in relevant part were "(1) to resolve permanently certain damage claims and all water rights claims among the United States on behalf of the Community, its members, and allottees, and the Community and its neighbors; (2) to authorize, ratify and confirm the Gila River agreement; (3) to authorize and direct the Secretary (of the Interior) to execute and

perform all obligations of the Secretary under the Gila River agreement; and (4) to authorize the actions and appropriations necessary for the United States to meet the obligations of the United States under the Gila River agreement and this title."

Section 203: Approval of Gila River Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Agreement:

The Bureau of Reclamation is the lead agency for environmental compliance (Section 203 (c) (3)) and has oversight for the construction and rehabilitation of the SCIP joint works (Section 203 (d) (5)). The Community, acting through the Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project, is the agency constructing the canal system. The BIA (San Carlos Irrigation Project) retains responsibility for Coolidge Dam and Picacho Reservoir and ordering water delivered through the SCIP Joint Works (Section 203 (d) (2) (B) (i)).

Section 204: Water Rights

All water rights and resources described in the act are held in trust by the United States (Section 204 (a) (2)). All agricultural allottees which currently do not have rights under the 1935 Globe Equity 59 ruling "shall be entitled to a just and equitable allocation of water ... for irrigation purposes from the water resources described in the Gila River agreement."

Settlement water will come from the following sources, per Section 204 (b) (1) (A-D): 18,600 acre feet from Roosevelt Water Conservation District; 18,100 acre-feet of CAP Indian priority water from the Harquahala Valley Irrigation District; up to 17,000 acre-feet of CAP M&I water from ASARCO; and 102,000 acre-feet of CAP non-Indian agricultural priority water. The Community has sole authority to lease, distribute or allocate this CAP water pursuant to

secretarial oversight (section 204 (b) (2)), although the Community "shall enact a water code" to manage, regulate and control the water (section 204 (e) (2) (A)). This code is nearing completion.

Section 205 Community Water Delivery Contract Amendments

Settlement water can be leased to outside entities within the state of Arizona but for a maximum term not to exceed 100 years (Section 205 (a) (2) (A)). Settlement water can be used by the Community either on or off the reservation for Community purposes (Section 205 (a) (5)).

The OM&R costs of delivering CAP settlement water to the Community will be paid by the United States "to the extent funds are available through the Lower Colorado River Basin Act." The only exception is if the Community leases the water, in which case the United States will not pay the expenses (Section 205 (a) (6)). The costs associated with constructing the CAP system allocable to the Community "shall be nonreimbursable" and "excluded from any repayment obligation of the Community" (Section 205 (a) (7)). This means the P-MIP system will not cost the Community any money other than the OM&R of the system.

Section 206 Satisfaction of Claims

The settlement act "shall be in complete replacement of and substitution for, and full satisfaction of, all claims of the Community, Community members, and allottees for water rights, injury to water rights, injury to water quality and subsidence damage" with certain specific exceptions spelled out in the Gila River agreement. (Section 206 (a)).

Section 207 Waiver and Release of Claims



AWSA, continued

(Continued from page 4)

With certain legal exemptions, all Community claims and injuries to water rights, water quality, the Salt River Project, land subsidence, and “certain persons and entities in the Upper Gila Valley” are waived and released, including “past, present, and future claims.” In addition, the Community will never have to adopt water quality standards that are more stringent than that of the State of Arizona, although it can if it chooses (Section 207 (a) (6)). The enforceability date for these provisions was December 31, 2007. They are now fully enforceable.

Section 208 Gila River Indian Community Water OM&R Trust Fund

A \$53,000,000 Gila River Indian Community OM&R trust fund was established, with the secretary managing the fund (Section 208 (a) and (b)). The Community has since taken over management of these funds and must submit an annual report to the secretary describing all expenditures from such fund.

Section 209 Subsidence Remediation Program

This section provides that the secretary, “subject to availability of funds,” shall establish a program to repair or remediate subsidence damage.

Section 210 After Acquired Trust Land

Any lands that may be taken into trust in the future “shall not include federally reserved water rights to surface water or groundwater” (Section 210 (b)) and would be subject to state water law and state water management policy (Section 210 (c)). Any fee lands the Community might acquire within the exterior boundaries of the reservation would be deemed “part of the reservation” (Section 210 (d) (2)).

Section 211 Reduction of Water Rights

This section deals with severing Upper Valley decreed water rights “appurtenant to 1,000 acres of land” and transferring the rights to the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District and the Gila River Indian Community as part of a phase one acquisition project. This takes effect on December 31 on the third year after the enforceability date. Phase two of the acquisition project includes another 1,000 acres of Upper Valley lands with acquisition not later than December 31 six years after the enforceability date. (Section 211 (a) (2) (A) and (B)). Subparagraph (C) includes an additional water right to “not less than 500 nor more than 3,000” acres to be transferred to the San Carlos Apache Tribe.

Section 212 New Mexico Unit of the Central Arizona Project

The secretary is prohibited from executing the Gila River Agreement until and unless the New Mexico Consumptive Use and Forbearance Agreement is signed and approved by New Mexico. This provides New Mexico with an average of 14,000 acre-feet of Gila River water annually over any ten-year period. This is only effective if the CAP is able to deliver an amount sufficient to replace this 14,000 acre-feet per annum (Section 212 (d) (1)). The State of New Mexico agreed to such an agreement in November 2014.

Section 213 Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 213 (a) deals with waiver of sovereign immunity but only for the “limited and sole purpose of interpretation or enforcement” of the settlement agreements. Subparagraph (e) amends the Community repayment contract to the extent that the costs of executing the contract are nonreimbursible by the Community. Subparagraph (f) ratifies the agreement with the Salt River Project for storage and delivery of stored water to the Community. Subparagraph (g) provides \$15,000,000 (indexed to inflation) for the Upper Valley water

users (Gila Valley Irrigation District) to compensate them for costs incurred to implement the New Mexico Unit of the Central Arizona Project. Subparagraph (i) provides that the Salt River Project transfer title to the Blue Ridge Project (in Coconino and Gila counties) to the United States. Any changes in water rights from this project are to be in accordance with Arizona law.

Section 214 Authorization of Appropriations

Section 214 (a) (1) (A) authorizes \$52,396,000 to be appropriated for rehabilitation of the San Carlos Irrigation Project works (to be adjusted for inflation) to be expended under the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District. An additional \$4,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for subsidence remediation. Such sums as necessary are authorized to acquire the necessary water rights to effect the agreements (a) (4).

Section 215 Repeal on Failure of Enforceability Date

The agreement was repealed if by December 31, 2007, it was not put into effect. The United States signed off on the enforcement of the act on December 14, 2007.

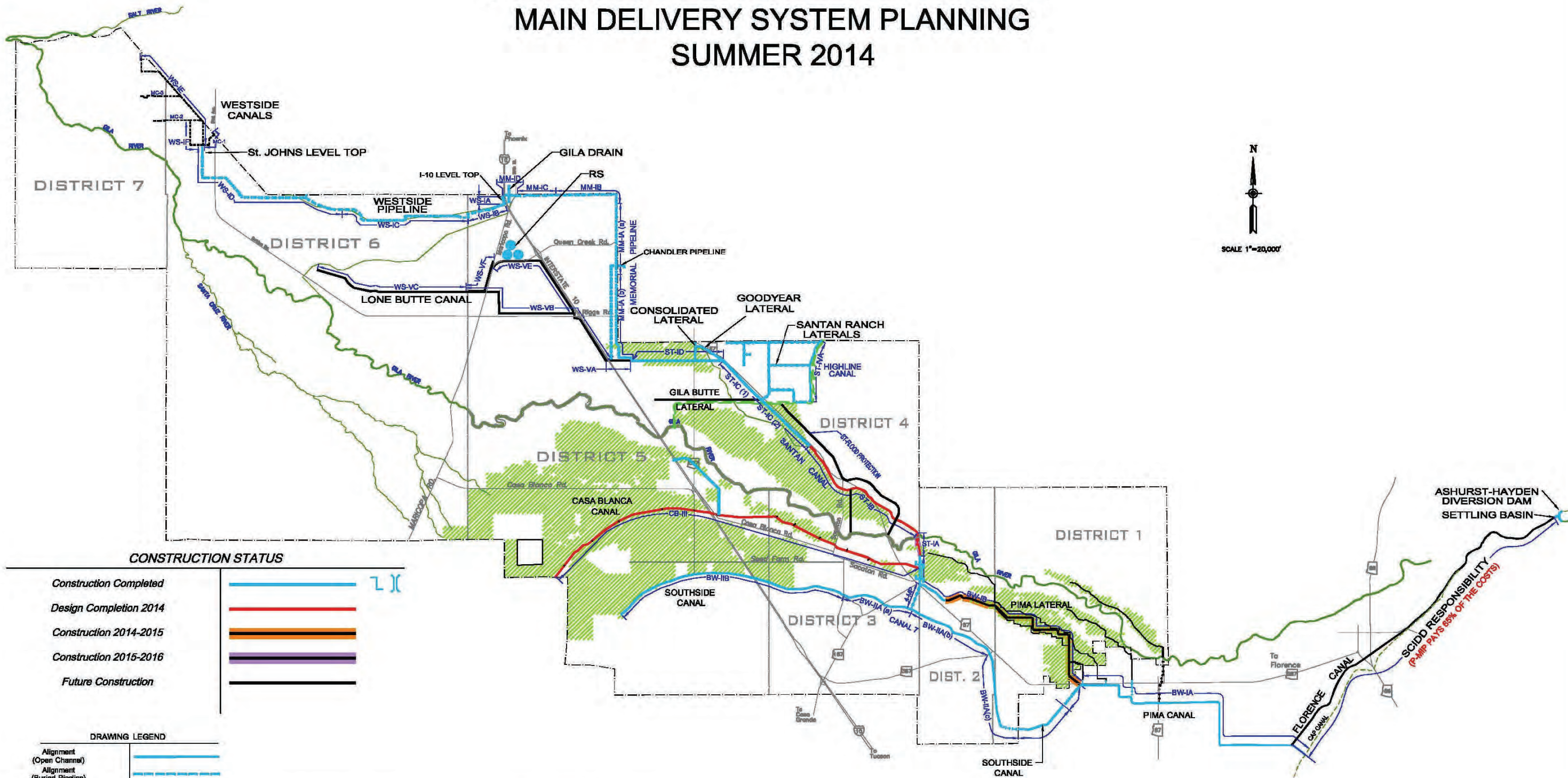
Title I of the act is called the Central Arizona Project Settlement. This title details water distributions and outlines how much the State of Arizona must repay the federal government for the CAP. Pertinent parts affecting the Community are:

Section 104 Allocation of CAP Water

Non-Indian agricultural priority water is reallocated as follows (Section 104 (a) (1) (A)):

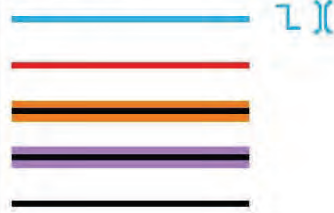
- (i) 102,000 acre-feet to Gila River Indian Community
- (ii) 28,200 acre-feet to Tohono O’odham Nation

PIMA-MARICOPA IRRIGATION PROJECT MAIN DELIVERY SYSTEM PLANNING SUMMER 2014



CONSTRUCTION STATUS

- Construction Completed
- Design Completion 2014
- Construction 2014-2015
- Construction 2015-2016
- Future Construction



DRAWING LEGEND

- Alignment (Open Channel)
- Alignment (Buried Pipeline)
- GRIC Community Boundary
- District Boundary
- Existing Rivers
- Existing Canals
- Existing SCIP Service Lands
- Check Structure
- Bridge Crossing

REACH DESIGNATIONS

- MM Memorial Area
- BW Blackwater Area
- BW-II Southside Canal
- ST Santan Area
- WS West Side
- 4-MP 4-Mile Post
- CB Casa Blanca
- RS Reservoir

STANDARD REACH NUMBERING

- (Example)
- Indicates Area
- Indicates Reach
- Indicates Construction Sub-Reach Number
- Indicates Construction Reach Number

MM-IB (1)

2014 STATUS	GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY PIMA-MARICOPA IRRIGATION PROJECT MAIN STEM REACH DESIGNATIONS AND GENERAL LOCALITIES CONSTRUCTION STATUS SUMMER 2014	PIMA MARICOPA IRRIGATION PROJECT P.O. BOX 9 140 S. 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 100 TUCSON, ARIZONA 85704 (520) 628-0700 (520) 628-0701 FAX	PREPARED BY	Issue Certification	Log No. 145-18 Plot Date 5-18-14 Job No. Designed RHE/JM Drawn Checked Reviewed Approved DD	Rev	Date	Description	By
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AWSA, continued

(Continued from page 5)

(iii) 67,300 acre-feet for future Indian water settlements

(B) (ii) 6,411 acre-feet for the Navajo Nation (if not settled before December 31, 2030, this water reverts to the secretary for other uses)

Additional allocations are made to 20 Arizona cities from “uncontracted CAP M&I water” (Section 104 (b) (1) (A) through (T))

Section 104 (c) limits long term entitlements to not exceed 1,415,000 acre-feet per annum, of which 650,724 acre-feet shall be for Indian tribes and 764,276 acre-

feet shall be for non-Indian M&I, agricultural and AZ Department of Water Resources.

Section 105 Firming of CAP Indian Water

Subparagraph (a) provides for the secretary and the State of Arizona to develop a firming program to ensure 60,648 acre-feet of agricultural water is delivered to Indian tribes during water shortages in the same manner as M&I water during times of shortage.

Section 107 Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund

Subparagraph (a) amends the

Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 by making deposits totaling \$53,000,000 “in the aggregate” for the Gila River Indian Community Water OM&R Trust Fund established under section 208 above. The act is further amended to pay \$147,000,000 to rehabilitate the San Carlos Irrigation Project, “of which not more than \$25,000,000 shall be available annually.” This construction work is completed by P-MIP and must be spent within the SCIP system.

Title III deals with water settlement amendments to the 1982 “Southern Arizona (Tohono O’odham Nation) Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982.” Title IV relates to future settlement with the San Carlos Apache Tribe.

Community Voices from the 1914 Adjudication Interviews

In 1914, Charles Southworth interviewed 34 Community elders regarding the history of irrigated agriculture in the Community prior to the non-Indian diversions of water from the Gila River. These interviews were part of the adjudication survey of the Community’s water rights. A century later, these voices still resonate within the Community and are worth remembering.

The Keli Akimel was life



“Water in the river flowed all the year round and (we) used it continuously and were self-supporting and independent.”

81 year-old William Wallace of Blackwater

The river flowed



“There was plenty of water in the river all the year around. (We) got two crops a year; sowing wheat during the winter, melons, corn, pumpkins and other (crops) in the spring.”

60 year-old John Makil of Casa Blanca

Crops were bountiful



"(We) had bountiful crops that (we) gathered the best for (our) selves and left the poorest ones for ... horses and other animals."

67 year-old Antonito Azul of Sacaton Flats

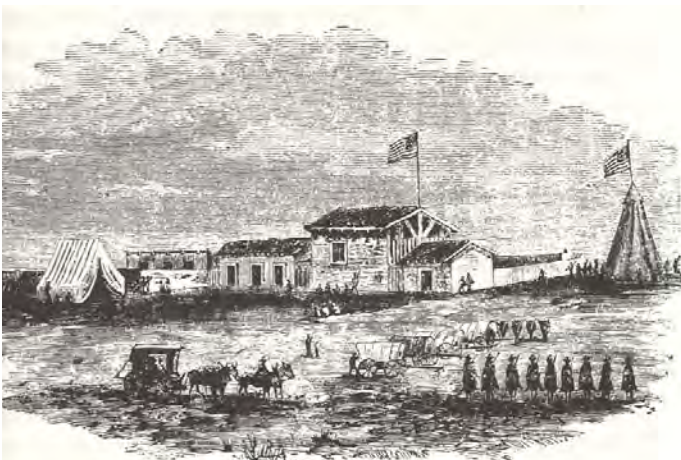
It was a family affair



"Land was divided up to families no matter how small a family a man had. It was the idea of a Pima father to encourage his children in farming. When they got older, they were given land to work on."

65 year-old Tor White of Sweetwater

A time of prosperity



"(He) used to fill up all his store houses with wheat bought from the Indians. People now have no idea how much wheat Indians used to raise in times gone by."

81 year-old Henry Austin of Casa Blanca

But the people survived



"People didn't leave any more because they were coming children abundant harvests again."

70 year-old Ho-ke Wilson of Cottonwood District

P-MIP Turnover, *continued*

(Continued from page 1)
report.

Reclamation is then required to review all documents submitted by P-MIP and then concur that they are adequate documentation for the final transfer. Once Reclamation has done this, an inspection tour is scheduled and P-MIP, GRIIDD, and Reclamation employees physically inspect the segment to be transferred and ensure that all aspects of the system operate as they are intended to. If there are any deficiencies they are identified at this point.

The second phase includes the repair of any deficiencies by P-MIP to ensure that the deficiencies are corrected before the Community assumes OM&R responsibility. Once this is completed, the third phase begins.

In the third phase, Reclamation prepares a transfer agreement between the United States and the Community. Once the Governor signs off on the agreement, the Community assumes all OM&R responsibility.

P-MIP turned over its first reach to the Community on November 20, 2013. This reach included the Four Mile Post lift station and pipeline. GRIIDD assumed responsibility immediately. On July 30, 2014, P-MIP, GRIIDD, and Reclamation staff conducted the transfer inspection for the eleven mile-Santan Ranch Laterals and the 2.9-mile-Santan Highline Canal (ST-IVA). This 14-miles of canal and pipeline transferred to the Community effective immediately. P-MIP completed all the mitigation and deficiency work in November and the Governor signed off on the transfer agreement in December.

In October, P-MIP, GRIIDD, and Reclamation staff conducted the transfer inspection for the Memorial Area pipeline, including the leveltop canal adjacent to the Phoenix Premium Mall along I-10. On October 29, 2014, GRIIDD assumed OM&R responsibility for this eleven-mile-long segment, as well, although the Governor has not yet received the official transfer agree-

ment.

P-MIP, GRIIDD, and Reclamation have scheduled the turnover of the Westside pipeline for early 2015. This will be followed by the turnover of the Consolidated Canal and the Pima Feeder Canal in the summer of 2015.

P-MIP and Reclamation continue to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the turnover criteria for those reaches that are part of the San Carlos Irrigation Project. All parties have agreed that the criteria will be identical to the Community criteria, with minor exceptions. In 2015, P-MIP intends to transfer back to SCIP the off-reservation Pima Canal, the on-reservation Pima Lateral, the Southside Canal, Canal 13, and the Santan IC and ID canal.

Water Management Engineer Shane Lindstrom is managing the assembly of all turnover documents. P-MIP's goal is to remove from construction status all completed reaches by 2016 and turn them over to the operators, GRIIDD or SCIP.

Casa Blanca Lateral Study Under Way

Late in the fall, P-MIP selected George Cairo Engineering of Mesa to conduct the Casa Blanca area lateral study. The Casa Blanca area historically has been the "breadbasket" of the Community and, for a period of time, for the territory of Arizona. The existing Casa Blanca Canal delivers water to four primary laterals serving the Casa Blanca area. These laterals include Canal 13, Canal 14, Canal 15, and Canal 16 and their sub-laterals. Under the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Title II being the Gila River Indian Community Water Settlement Act), P-MIP uses attachment 2.6 of settlement agreement as the basis for the study, with the goal of delivering water to those lands under the lateral system shown on attachment 2.6.

The Casa Blanca lateral study will take a year to complete and will

result in a preliminary engineering study for all irrigated areas that could be served by the Casa Blanca Canal. This area is within Districts 3, 5, and a portion of 6. The study area includes approximately 30,650 acres.

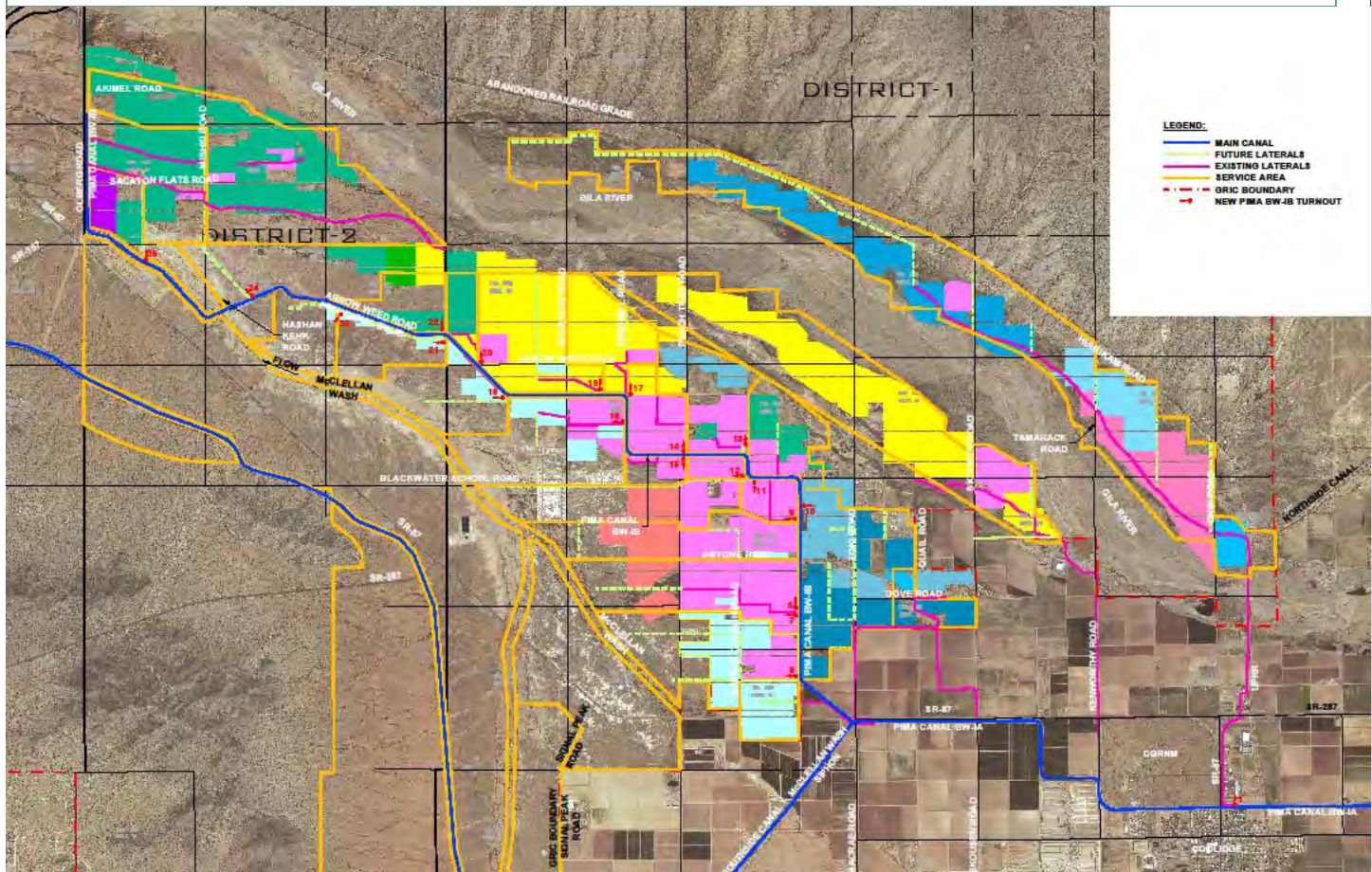
Once the study is completed, P-MIP will work with the Community Council, GRIIDD, and the Office of the General Counsel to determine which laterals will be rehabilitated. Part of this decision will be based on available funding to rehabilitate the canals.

The breadth of the study includes Canal 13 and its sub-laterals, which include 18 miles of canal, 23 road crossings, 29 turnouts and checks, and flow measurement structures. A portion of the Lateral 13 and sub-lateral 13-3.5 were previously rehabilitated by P-MIP in 2010. Canal 14 and its sub-laterals

include 10 miles of canal, 18 road crossings, 14 turnouts and checks, and flow measurement structure. Canal 15 includes the study of 5.5 miles of canal, 6 road crossings, 15 turnouts and checks, flow measurements, and well connections. Canal 16 includes the study of 2 miles of canal, 3 road crossings, 3 turnouts, and 2 checks, flow measurements and well connections. The study will also document all existing wells (SCIP and Supplemental Wells).

The study is administered by Civil Engineer Hong Mai, P.E. and will be completed with preliminary cost estimates in December 2015. P-MIP intends to remain within the existing implied 80' rights-of-way for the canals and sub-laterals, although some laterals may be straightened out pending engineering analysis.

Blackwater Area Lateral Study Winding Down



Several years ago, P-MIP contracted with George Cairo Engineering to assist P-MIP in analyzing the Blackwater area for future canal rehabilitation and potential agricultural development. The study, which is based on attachment 2.6 of the Arizona Water Settlement Acts Gila River agreement, is nearing completion and includes an analysis of all lands that could be irrigated in Districts 1 and 2. The study is part of P-MIP's planning process for identifying which laterals to improve, upsize, or leave as they are.

The study will be completed later this year and then will be reviewed by P-MIP and the Community before final decisions are made regarding future rehabilitation. Water Management Engineer Shane Lindstrom is overseeing this study.

P-MIP has initiated the Casa Blanca area lateral study (see page 6) and in the future will evaluate the Santan laterals as well. All three of these areas include SCIP (Globe Equity 59) decreed lands, meaning the land has rights to Gila River water, and therefore are a high priority for rehabilitation.

HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<u>Department</u>	<u>Number</u>
P-MIP Public Involvement	562-6718
District 1 Service Center	215-4471
District 2 Service Center	562-1807
District 3 Service Center	562-3334
District 4 Service Center	418-3661
District 5 Service Center	315-3441
District 6 Service Center	550-3805
District 7 Service Center	430-4780
GRIDD	562-6720
Office of Water Rights	796-1344

Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project
192-A South Route "A" Street
P.O. Box C
Sacaton, Arizona 85147

Telephone (520) 562-6700
Fax (520) 562-6791
E-mail HALopez@gilariver.com

Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project
192-A South Route "A" Street
P.O. Box C
Sacaton, Arizona 85147

Telephone (520) 562-6700
Fax (520) 562-6791
E-mail HALopez@gilariver.com

Mission

"To develop a distribution system, agricultural lands and riparian habitat areas for beneficial use of water resources."



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www.gilariver.com**

Gila River Siphon Design Nears Completion

P-MIP is finalizing the Gila River siphon design and will construct the new siphon in 2015. The Gila River siphon is located just west of Olberg Bridge in Districts 3 and 4. It is approximately two miles north of State Route 87 and just west of Olberg Road at the old Sacaton Dam site. P-MIP will not touch the old siphon, Sacaton Dam, or Olberg Bridge since they are historic structures. The new siphon will cross under Olberg Road on the south side of the bridge and then turn north 250 feet west of the existing bridge.

This siphon project is the final component of the Pima Lateral Reach BW-IB canal rehabilitation. Moreover, this siphon is a key project element that will convey additional water resources across the Gila River to downstream users on the north side of the river, including water to growers and water users in District 4, 6, and 7.

The project will include a

new ten foot diameter 1,900 feet-long single barrel siphon pipe under the river at a depth of approximately 35 feet, a depth that will protect the pipe from a 100-year storm event. There will be new structures located on the south side of the river, including a siphon inlet transition and check structure with flume gates, an emergency spillway, and waste way turnout. A siphon outlet transition will be located on the north side of the river and will transition into the future Santan IB Canal.

The project will require a great deal of coordination with local agencies and utility companies during the design and construction phases. These agencies include GRIIDD, SCIP-IW, GRIC-DOT, GRIC-DPW, GRI-CUA, Districts 3 and 4, and various landowners, including the Community government.

P-MIP staff engineers are coordinating the work under direction of

Mr. Hong Mai, P.E., Civil Engineer. This work includes providing input into the project design, constructability issues, risks associated with the design and construction of a large siphon in the Gila River, which requires proper sequencing to avoid risks due to weather, monsoon storms, and flooding, and general coordination with Community departments, utilities, and members.

P-MIP is working with consulting engineers from George Cairo Engineering to complete the design. The design will be completed in February 2015, at which time the project will go out for bid. The construction is expected to take about one year to complete. Once completed, the old siphon will remain in use until such time as the Santan IB Canal is rehabilitated (estimated to begin in 2018), at which time the new siphon will go into service.