

4.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The preparation of this EA required communication and consultation with various federal, state, and local agencies and citizens.

The following list summarizes the agencies contacted during the preparation of the Yuma, Arizona Welcome Center Parking Lot EA.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Department of the Interior
 Bureau of Land Management
 Bureau of Reclamation, Yuma Area Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

STATE AGENCIES

Arizona Department of Game and Fish
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

LOCAL AGENCIES

Yuma County
 Department of Community Development
 County Assessor's Office
Yuma County Water Users' Association

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6.0 **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A - Species Accounts and Evaluations

Appendix B - Cultural Resource Inventory and Agency Correspondence

Appendix C - Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2007

Appendix A: Species Accounts and Evaluations



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Endangered Species List

[← Back to Start](#)

List of species by county for Arizona:

Counties Selected: Yuma

Select one or more counties from the following list to view a county list:

- Apache
- Cochise
- Coconino
- Gila
- Graham

[View County List](#)

Yuma County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Group	Listing Status	Species Image	Species Distribution Map	Critical Habitat	More Info
bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Birds	DM				P
brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Birds	DM, E				P
razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Fishes	E			Final	P
Sonoran pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Mammals	E				P
southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Birds	E				P
yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Birds	C				P
Yuma clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Birds	E				P

Arizona's On-line Environmental Review Tool
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 Date: 11/6/2008 10:44:11 AM

Project Location



The Department appreciates the opportunity to provide in-depth comments and project review when additional information or environmental documentation becomes available.

Special Status Species Occurrences/Critical Habitat/Tribal Lands within 2 miles of Project Vicinity:

Name	Common Name	ESA	USFS	BLM	State
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC		S	
Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE	S		WSC
Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	Fort Yuma Indian Reservation				
Rallus longirostris yumanensis	Yuma Clapper Rail	LE			WSC

Project Name: Yuma, Arizona Welcome Center Parking Lot
Submitted By: Sandra Huff
On behalf of: BOR
Project Search ID: 20081106007425
Date: 11/6/2008 10:44:04 AM
Project Category: Recreation Areas, Campgrounds, parking lots, restrooms, Maintenance of existing facilities
Project Coordinates (UTM Zone 12-NAD 83): 160187.222, 3626756.273 meter
Project Area: 5.514 acres
Project Perimeter: 659.084 meter
County: YUMA
USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle ID: 1545
Quadrangle Name: YUMA WEST
Project locality is not anticipated to change

Location Accuracy Disclaimer

Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Receipt is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Receipt content.

Arizona's On-line Environmental Review Tool
Search ID: 20081106007425
Project Name: Yuma, Arizona Welcome Center Parking Lot
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Please review the entire receipt for project type recommendations and/or species or location information and retain a copy for future reference. If any of the information you provided did not accurately reflect this project, or if project plans change, another review should be conducted, as this determination may not be valid.

Arizona's On-line Environmental Review Tool:

1. This On-line Environmental Review Tool inquiry has generated recommendations regarding the potential impacts of your project on Special Status Species (SSS) and other wildlife of Arizona. SSS include all U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service federally listed, U.S. Bureau of Land Management sensitive, U.S. Forest Service sensitive, and Arizona Game and Fish Department (Department) recognized species of concern.
2. These recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation). These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations for all species of wildlife, pertinent to the project type you entered.
3. This receipt, generated by the automated On-line Environmental Review Tool does not constitute an official project review by Department biologists and planners. Further coordination may be necessary as appropriate under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has regulatory authority over all federally listed species under the ESA. Contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices: <http://arizonaes.fws.gov/>.

Phoenix Main Office
2321 W. Royal Palm Road, Suite 103
Phoenix, AZ 85021
Phone 602-242-0210
Fax 602-242-2513

Tucson Sub-Office
201 North Bonita, Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone 520-670-6144
Fax 520-670-6154

Flagstaff Sub-Office
323 N. Leroux Street, Suite 101
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone 928-226-0614
Fax 928-226-1099

Disclaimer:

1. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area.
2. The Department's Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there.
3. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department.

Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission

To conserve, enhance, and restore Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and habitats through aggressive protection and

management programs, and to provide wildlife resources and safe watercraft and off-highway vehicle recreation for the enjoyment, appreciation, and use by present and future generations.

Project Category: Recreation Areas, Campgrounds, parking lots, restrooms, Maintenance of existing facilities

Project Type Recommendations:

Development plans should provide for open natural space for wildlife movement, while also minimizing the potential for wildlife-human interactions through design features. Please contact Project Evaluation Program for more information on living with urban wildlife.

During planning and construction, minimize potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species. Invasive species can be plants, animals (exotic snails), and other organisms (e.g. microbes), which may cause alteration to ecological functions or compete with or prey upon native species and can cause social impacts (e.g. livestock forage reduction, increase wildfire risk). The terms noxious weed or invasive plants are often used interchangeably. Precautions should be taken to wash all equipment utilized in the project activities before and after project activities to reduce the spread of invasive species. Arizona has noxious weed regulations (Arizona Revised Statutes, Rules R3-4-244 and R3-4-245). See Arizona Department of Agriculture website for restricted plants <http://www.azda.gov/PSD/quarantine5.htm>. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has information regarding pest and invasive plant control methods including: pesticide, herbicide, biological control

agents, and mechanical control: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome>. The Department regulates the importation, purchasing, and transportation of wildlife and fish (Restricted Live Wildlife), please refer to the hunting regulations for further information http://www.azgfd.gov/h_f/hunting_rules.shtml.

Project Location and/or Species recommendations:

Tribal Lands are within the vicinity of your project area (refer to page 1 of the receipt) and may require further coordination. Please contact:

Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe

P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
Phone: 760-572-0213
Fax: 760-572-2102

HDMS records indicate that one or more listed, proposed, or candidate species or Critical Habitat (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project (refer to page 1 of the receipt). Please contact:

Ecological Services Office
US Fish and Wildlife Service

2321 W. Royal Palm Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85021-4951
Phone: 602-242-0210
Fax: 602-242-2513

HDMS records indicate that western burrowing owls have been documented within the vicinity of your project area (refer to the species list on page 1 of the receipt). Please review the relocation procedures recommended for burrowing owls found on the Environmental Review Home Page.

http://mirror-pole.com/burr_owl/bur_owl1.htm

Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project.
2. These recommendations are proposed actions or guidelines to be considered during **preliminary project development**.
3. Additional site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those Special Status Species listed on this receipt, and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
6. **Further coordination requires the submittal of this initialed and signed Environmental Review Receipt with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map).**
7. Upon receiving information by AZGFD, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Mail requests to:

Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch

**Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 West Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
Fax Number: (623) 236-7366**

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4. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The review must be redone if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes. If additional information becomes available, this review may need to be reconsidered.
5. A signed and initialed copy of the Environmental Review Receipt indicates that the entire receipt has been read by the signer of the Environmental Review Receipt.

Security:

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The Environmental Review and project planning web application operates on a complex State computer system. This system is monitored to ensure proper operation, to verify the functioning of applicable security features, and for other like purposes. Anyone using this system expressly consents to such monitoring and is advised that if such monitoring reveals possible evidence of criminal activity, system personnel may provide the evidence of such monitoring to law enforcement officials. Unauthorized attempts to upload or change information; to defeat or circumvent security measures; or to utilize this system for other than its intended purposes are prohibited.

This website maintains a record of each environmental review search result as well as all contact information. This information is maintained for internal tracking purposes. Information collected in this application will not be shared outside of the purposes of the Department.

If the Environmental Review Receipt and supporting material are not mailed to the Department or other appropriate agencies within six (6) months of the Project Review Receipt date, the receipt is considered to be null and void, and a new review must be initiated.

Print this Environmental Review Receipt using your Internet browser's print function and keep it for your records. Signature of this receipt indicates the signer has read and understands the information provided.

Signature: _____
Date: _____

Proposed Date of Implementation: _____

Please provide point of contact information regarding this Environmental Review.

Application or organization responsible for project implementation

Agency/organization: _____

Contact Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Person Conducting Search (if not applicant)

Agency/organization: _____

Contact Name: _____

Arizona's On-line Environmental Review Tool
Search ID: 20081106007425
Project Name: Yuma, Arizona Welcome Center Parking Lot
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Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____





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 - Heritage Fund Program
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 - Wildlife Related Diseases
 - Nongame Species
 - Arizona's Natural Heritage Program (HDMS)
 - Arizona's Natural Heritage
 - What is the HDMS?
 - Products & Services
 - Species Data Lists
 - Plant & Animal Abstracts
 - Contact HDMS
 - Project Evaluation Program (PEP)
 - Economic Impact
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Status Definitions

Federal U.S. Status

ESA Endangered Species Act (1973 as amended)

US Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

Listed

- LE Listed Endangered: imminent jeopardy of extinction.
- LT Listed Threatened: imminent jeopardy of becoming Endangered.
- PS Partial Status: listed Endangered or Threatened, but not in entire range.
- XN Experimental Nonessential population.
- PDL Proposed for delisting.

Proposed for Listing

- PE Proposed Endangered
- PT Proposed Threatened

Candidate (Notice of Review: 1999)

- C Candidate. Species for which USFWS has sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposals to list as Endangered or Threatened under ESA. However, proposed rules have not yet been issued because such actions are precluded at present by other listing activity.
- SC Species of Concern. The terms "Species of Concern" or "Species at Risk" should be considered as terms-of-art that describe the entire realm of taxa whose conservation status may be of concern to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, but neither term has official status (currently all former C2 species).
- DPS Distinct Population Segment. A portion of a species' or subspecies' population or range. The DPS is generally described geographically.

Critical Habitat (check with state or regional USFWS office for location details)

- Y Yes: Critical Habitat has been designated.
- P Proposed: Critical Habitat has been proposed.
- [N No Status: Certain populations of this taxon do not have designated status (check with state or regional USFWS office for details about which populations have designated status)].

USFS US Forest Service (1999 Animals, 1999 Plants)

US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 3

- S Sensitive: those taxa occurring on National Forests in Arizona which are considered sensitive by the Regional Forester.

Related AZG

- Sign up for
- Watchable
- Wildlife Nev

External Re

- Natural Res Conservatic
- Endangerec

NOTE: External links may not work in a new browser

BLM US Bureau of Land Management (2005 Animals, 2005 Plants)

US Department of Interior, BLM, Arizona State Office

- S Sensitive: those taxa occurring on BLM Field Office Lands in Arizona which are considered sensitive by the Arizona State Office.
- P Population: only those populations of Banded Gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum cinctum*) that occur north and west of the Colorado River, are considered sensitive by the Arizona State Office.

[back to top](#)

Tribal Status**NESL Navajo Endangered Species List (2005)**

Navajo Nation, Navajo Fish and Wildlife Department

The Navajo Endangered Species List contains taxa with status from the entire Navajo Nation which includes parts of Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. In this notebook we provide NESL status for only those taxa whose distribution includes part or all of the Arizona portion of the Navajo Nation.

Groups

- 1 Those species or subspecies that no longer occur on the Navajo Nation.
- 2 Any species or subspecies which is in danger of being eliminated from all or a significant portion of its range on the Navajo Nation.
- 3 Any species or subspecies which is likely to become an endangered species, within the foreseeable future, throughout all or a significant portion of its range on the Navajo Nation.
- 4 Any species or subspecies for which the Navajo Fish and Wildlife Department (NF&WD) does not currently have sufficient information to support their being listed in Group 2 or Group 3 but has reason to consider them. The NF&WD will actively seek information on these species to determine if they warrant inclusion in a different group or removal from the list.

[back to top](#)

Mexican Status**MEX Mexican Federal Endangered Species List (May 16, 2000)**

Proyecto de Norma Oficial Mexicana PROY-NOM-059-ECOL-2000

The Mexican Federal Endangered Species List contains taxa with status from the entire Mexican Republic and waters under its jurisdiction. In this notebook we provide MEX designations for only those taxa occurring in Arizona and also in Mexico.

- P En Peligro de Extinción (Determined Endangered in Mexico): in danger of extinction.
- A Amenazada (Determined Threatened in Mexico): could become endangered if factors causing habitat deterioration or population decline continue.

- Pr Sujeta a Protección Especial (Determined Subject to Special Protection in Mexico): utilization limited due to reduced populations, restricted distribution, or to favor recovery and conservation of the taxon or associated taxa.
- E Probablemente extinta en el medio silvestre (Probably extinct in the wild of Mexico): Anative species whose individuals in the wild have disappeared, based on pertinent documentation and studies that prove it. The only existing individuals of the species are in captivity or outside the Mexican territory.
- [|= One or more subspecies of this species has status in Mexico, but the HDMS does not track it at the subspecies level (most of these subspecies are endemic to Mexico). Please consult the NORMA Oficial Mexicana PROY-NOM-059-ECOL-2000 for details.]

[back to top](#)

State Status

SPROT:

Plants - NPL Arizona Native Plant Law (2006)

Arizona Department of Agriculture

- HS Highly Safeguarded: no collection allowed.
- SR Salvage Restricted: collection only with permit.
- ER Export Restricted: transport out of State prohibited.
- SA Salvage Assessed: permits required to remove live trees.
- HR Harvest Restricted: permits required to remove plant by-products.

WSCA Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona (in prep)

Arizona Game and Fish Department

- WSC Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona. Species whose occurrence in Arizona is or may be in jeopardy, or with known or perceived threats or population declines, as described by the Arizona Game and Fish Department's listing of Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona (WSCA, in prep). Species indicated on printouts as WC are currently the same as those in **Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona** (1988).

[back to top](#)

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 - [Nongame Species](#)
 - [Arizona's Natural Heritage Program \(HDMS\)](#)
 - [- Arizona's Natural Heritage](#)
 - [- What is the HDMS?](#)
 - [- Products & Services](#)
 - [- Species Data Lists](#)
 - [- Plant & Animal Abstracts](#)
 - [- Contact HDMS](#)
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Ranking Definitions

Global Rank

- GRank:** Priority ranking (1 to 5) based on the number of occurrences throughout the entire range of the element.
- G1 Very Rare: 1 to 5 occurrences or very few individuals or acres.
 - G2 Rare: 6 to 20 occurrences or few individuals or acres.
 - G3 Uncommon or Restricted: 21 to 100 occurrences, rather rare throughout a fairly wide range, or fairly common in a rather restricted range.
 - G4 Apparently Secure: more than 100 occurrences, though it could be quite rare in some parts of its range.
 - G5 Demonstrably Secure: more than 100 occurrences.
 - GH Historic: presumed extinct in the wild though the possibility remains that it could be rediscovered; and/or the element exists in captive populations.
 - GU Unrankable. Also used at the subspecies level as G#TU.
 - GX Extinct: little or no possibility of ever being rediscovered anywhere within its range.
 - C Captive or Cultivated: presently extant globally only in captivity or cultivation. (Used in conjunction with a GRank, i.e. GXC, GHC.)
 - NE National Exotic: exotic to the United States of America. (Used in conjunction with a G#.)
 - G#Q Taxonomic Question: taxonomic status is questionable; numeric rank may change with taxonomy.
 - Q Taxonomically Invalid: taxon has been reassigned to another name; this is usually a Category 3B taxon under the Endangered Species Act. (Not used in conjunction with a GRank, i.e. stands alone.)
 - SYN Indicates synonym of currently recognized scientific name. (Not used in conjunction with a GRank, i.e. stands alone.)
 - G#T# Subspecies: numeric designations based on same criteria as those for global ranks.
 - G#? Uncertain: insufficient information to give a definitive ranking. Confidence of numeric rank is plus or minus one rank.

Related AZG

- [Sign up for](#)
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- [Wildlife News](#)

External Resources

- [Natural Resources Conservation Service](#)
- [Endangered Species Act](#)

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[back to top](#)

State Rank

- SRank:** priority ranking (1 to 5) based on the number of occurrences of an element within a State.
- S1 Very Rare: 1 to 5 occurrences in the State or very few individuals or acres within the state.
 - S2 Rare: 6 to 20 occurrences in the State or few

- individuals or acres within the state.
- S3 Uncommon or Restricted: 21 to 50 occurrences in the State, either rather rare throughout a fairly wide range, or fairly common in a rather restricted range within the State.
- S3S4 Fairly Common: 51 to 100 occurrences and found over a rather wide range within the State.
- S4 Apparently Secure: more than 100 occurrences within the State, though it could be quite rare in some parts of the State.
- S5 Demonstrably Secure: more than 100 occurrences within the State.
- SA State Accidental: not expected to be found in the State on a predictable basis.
- SB State Breeding: populations which breed and tend to be present in the state year round; generally used in conjunction with SN Rank when taxon has both migratory (non-breeding) and non-migratory (breeding) populations.
- SC State Captive or Cultivated: presently extant in the state only in captivity or cultivation.
- SE State Exotic: may be native elsewhere in the United States, but is an established exotic within the State; numeric designations as for state rank.
- SEH State Exotic Historic: exotic within the state and not verified within the past 20 years.
- SER State Exotic Reported: reported from the State, but without persuasive evidence to either accept or reject the report; if it does occur in the State it is an established exotic.
- SH State Historic: historical occurrences in the state, perhaps having not been verified in the past 20 years, and suspected to be still extant.
- SN State Non-breeding: usually migratory and typically non-breeding in the State; numeric designation follows "N" if occurs at definite (defensible) locality.
- SP State Potential: theoretically may exist in the State, but no documentation is available to prove or disprove its existence.
- SR State Reported: reported from the State, but without persuasive evidence to either accept or reject the report.
- SRF State Reported Falsely: reported in error from the State and this error persists in the literature.
- SU State Unrankable: unrankable at the State level.
- SYN Indicates synonym of currently recognized scientific name. (Not used in conjunction with an SRank, i.e. stands alone.)
- SX State Extirpated or Extinct: considered to no longer occur within Arizona.

Data Sensitive

DataSens: Yes/No. Indicates whether or not occurrence localities for this element are especially vulnerable to disturbance.

Track

- Y Yes: data is being actively accumulated and entered into computerized and manual files.

W Watch: data is being passively accumulated and archived into manual files.

[back to top](#)

[Mission](#) | [Customer Service](#) | [Web Policy](#) | [Send Comments](#) | [Employment](#) | [Commission Agenda](#) | [Office](#)

Special Status Species by County, Taxon, Scientific Name
 Arizona Game and Fish Department, Heritage Data management System
 Updated: June 03, 2008

COUNTY	TAXON	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ELCODE	ESA	BLM	USFS	NESL	MEXFED	STATE	GRANK	S RANK
Apache	AMPHIBIAN	Bufo microscaphus	Arizona Toad	AAABB01110	SC		S				G3G4	S3S4
Apache	AMPHIBIAN	Rana chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	AAABH01080	LT		S		A	WSC	G3	S2
Apache	AMPHIBIAN	Rana pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog	AAABH01170			S	2		WSC	G5	S2
Apache	AMPHIBIAN	Rana yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	AAABH01250	SC		S		PR	WSC	G4	S3
Apache	BIRD	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	ABNKC12060	SC		S	4	A	WSC	G5	S3
Apache	BIRD	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	ABNSB10012	SC	S		4	A		G4T4	S3
Apache	BIRD	Catharus fuscescens	Veery	ABPBJ18080						WSC	G5	S1
Apache	BIRD	Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	ABNNB03100	SC	S	S	4			G2	S1B,S2N
Apache	BIRD	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	ABNRB02022	C		S	2		WSC	G5T3Q	S3
Apache	BIRD	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	ABPBXA9010						WSC	G5	S1
Apache	BIRD	Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird	ABPBK01010						WSC	G5	S1
Apache	BIRD	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	ABPAE33043	LE		S	2		WSC	G5T1T2	S1
Apache	BIRD	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	ABNKD06071	SC		S	4	A	WSC	G4T4	S4
Apache	BIRD	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	ABNKC10010	LT,DPS		S		P	WSC	G5	S2S3B,S4N
Apache	BIRD	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle	ABNKC10012	SC		S		P	WSC	G5	S4N
Apache	BIRD	Megaceryle alcyon	Belted Kingfisher	ABNXD01020				4		WSC	G5	S2B,S5N
Apache	BIRD	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	ABNKC01010						WSC	G5	S2B,S4N
Apache	BIRD	Pica hudsonia	Black-billed Magpie	ABPAV09010						WSC	G5	S3
Apache	BIRD	Pipilo maculatus	Pine Grosbeak	ABPPY03010						WSC	G5	S1
Apache	BIRD	Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart	ABPBX06010						WSC	G5	S1
Apache	BIRD	Strix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	ABNSB12012	LT		S	3	A	WSC	G3T3	S3S4
Apache	FISH	Catostomus clarki	Desert Sucker	AFCJC02040	SC	S					G3G4	S3S4
Apache	FISH	Catostomus discobolus yarrowi	Zuni Bluehead (Mountain) Sucker	AFCJC02071	C		S	4		WSC	G4T1	S1
Apache	FISH	Catostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	AFCJC02100	SC	S			P		G3	S3
Apache	FISH	Catostomus sp. 3	Little Colorado Sucker	AFCJC02250	SC		S			WSC	G2	S2
Apache	FISH	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	AFCJB13150	SC		S	2	PR	WSC	G3	S2
Apache	FISH	Lepidomeda vittata	Little Colorado Spinedace	AFCJB20040	LT		S			WSC	G1G2	S1S2

COUNTY	TAXON	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ELCODE	ESA	BLM	USFS	NESL	MEXFED	STATE	GRANK	S RANK
Yavapai	REPTILE	<i>Xantusia arizonae</i>	Arizona Night Lizard	ARACK01050			S				G3	S1
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	ABNGA04040						WSC	G5	S1B,S4N
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Athene cucularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	ABNSB10012	SC	S		4	A		G4T4	S3
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	ABNRB02022	C		S	2		WSC	G5T3Q	S3
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	ABNGA06030						WSC	G5	S1B,S4N
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	ABPAE33043	LE		S	2		WSC	G5TIT2	S1
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	ABNSB08041	SC				A	WSC	G5T3	S1
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle	ABNKC10012	SC		S		P	WSC	G5	S4N
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	ABNGA02010					A	WSC	G5	S3
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	ABPBR01030	SC						G4	S4
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California Black Rail	ABNME03041	SC		S		PR	WSC	G4T1	S1
Yuma	BIRD	<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Yuma Clapper Rail	ABNME0501A	LE				P	WSC	G5T3	S3
Yuma	FISH	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker	AFCJC11010	LE		S	2	P	WSC	G1	S1
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Sonoran Pronghorn	AMALD01012	LE		S		P	WSC	G5T1	S1
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	AMACC08014	SC			4			G4T4	S3S4
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	AMACC07010	SC				PR	WSC	G4	S1S2
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	AMACD02011	SC						G5T4	S3
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Lasurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat	AMACC05070						WSC	G5	S2S3
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Leptonycteris curasoae verbabuena</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	AMACB03030	LE		S			WSC	G4	S2S3
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat	AMACB01010	SC					WSC	G4	S3
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	AMACC01020	SC						G5	S3S4
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	AMACD04010			S				G4	S3
Yuma	MAMMAL	<i>Sigmodon hispidus eremicus</i>	Yuma Hispid Cotton Rat	AMAFF07013	SC						G5T2T3	S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Allium parishii</i>	Parish Onion	PMLIL021N0			S			SR	G3	S1
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Berberis harrissoniana</i>	Kofa Barberry	PDBER02030			S				G1G2	S1S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Cryptantha ganderi</i>	Gander's Cryptantha	PDBOR0A120	SC						G1G2	S1
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Echinocactus polycephalus</i> var. <i>polycephalus</i>	Clustered Barrel Cactus	PDCAC05033						SR	G3G4T3T4	S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Euphorbia platysperma</i>	Dune Spurge	PDEUP0D1X0	SC						G3	S1
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Ferocactus cylindraceus</i> var. <i>cylindraceus</i>	California Barrel Cactus	PDCAC08081					PR	SR	G5T4	S3

COUNTY	TAXON	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ELCODE	ESA	BLM	USFS	NESL	MEXFED	STATE	GRANK	S RANK
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Helianthus niveus</i> ssp. <i>tephrodes</i>	Dune Sunflower	PDAST4N0Z2	SC						G4T2	S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Lophocereus schottii</i>	Senita	PDCAC14010						SR	G4	S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Opuntia echinocarpa</i>	Straw-top Cholla	PDCAC0D2W0						SR	G5	S5
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Pholisma sonora</i>	Sand Food	PDLNN02020	SC	S				HS	G2	S1
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Rhus kearneyi</i>	Kearney Sumac	PDANA08050		S				SR	G4	S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Stephanomeria schottii</i>	Schott Wire Lettuce	PDAST8U0D0		S					G2	S2
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Triteleopsis palmeri</i>	Blue Sand Lily	PMLJL22010		S				SR	G3	S1
Yuma	PLANT	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	PMARE0G010						SR	G4	S1
Yuma	REPTILE	<i>Charina trivirgata gracia</i>	Desert Rosy Boa	ARADA01021	SC	S	S				G4G5T3	S3S4
Yuma	REPTILE	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> (Sonoran Population)	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	ARAAF01013	SC			A		WSC	G4T4	S4
Yuma	REPTILE	<i>Heloderma suspectum cinctum</i>	Banded Gila Monster	ARACE01011	SC	S				A	G4T4	S4
Yuma	REPTILE	<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	ARACF12040	SC			A		WSC	G3	S2
Yuma	REPTILE	<i>Sauromalus ater</i> (Arizona Population)	Arizona Chuckwalla	ARACF13013	SC	S				A	G5T4Q	S4
Yuma	REPTILE	<i>Uma rufopunctata</i>	Yuman Desert Fringe-toed Lizard	ARACF15040	SC		S			A	G2G3	S2

Appendix B: Cultural Resources Inventory



"Managing and conserving natural, cultural, and recreational resources"

In reply, please refer to:
SHPO-2003-1027

Deanna J. Miller, Director
Resources Management Office
Bureau of Reclamation
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

RE: USBR/Eligibility Determinations of Historic Ditchriders' Houses, Yuma

Dear Ms. Miller:

Thank you for submitting documentation on the above referenced undertaking. I have reviewed the material pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 and have the following comments:

1. I concur with the recommendations that the property at 185 N. 5th Avenue, Yuma, is eligible for listing in the National Register, and that it should be preserved as part of the planned Yuma Crossing National Heritage Center. I also concur that the property at 165 N. 5th Avenue, Yuma, is not eligible due to lack of integrity.

If you have any further questions or requests, you may contact me at (602) 542-7159, or by e-mail at wcollins@pr.state.az.us.

Sincerely,

William S. Collins, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office

Janet Napolitano
Governor

State Parks
Board Members

Chair
Suzanne Pfister
Phoenix

Gabriel Beechum
Casa Grande

John U. Hays
Yarnell

Elizabeth Stewart
Tempe

William C. Porter
Kingman

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**National Register Evaluations of Two Ditchriders' Houses (AZ X:6:45)
At Reclamation's Yuma Project Headquarters,
Yuma, Arizona**

Report LC-03-06

Prepared by Renee Corona Kolvet
Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office
Boulder City, Nevada

May 1, 2003

National Register Evaluation of Two Ditchriders' Houses (AZ:X:6:45)

Reclamation's Yuma Project Headquarters

Yuma, Arizona

Introduction

The Yuma Area Office of the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) Lower Colorado Region has plans to transfer a parcel of land to the City of Yuma to be developed into an "Arizona Welcome Center." The parcel of land in T. 16S, R. 22E, Section 35 is designated as Lot 1, Assessor's Parcel Number 110-78-063, and is located on the north and south sides of the East Main Canal (Figures 1 and 2). The two ditchriders' houses that remain on the property must be moved or demolished in order to make room for future construction.

The "project area" is a parcel of Reclamation land that was once part of the Yuma Irrigation Project (YIP) Headquarters (Site AZ X:6:12). With the exception of Lot 1, which remains in federal ownership, the former headquarters has been subsumed by the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on its early military history (period of significance, 1800-1899). Reclamation's history at this site was not taken into consideration at the time.

In April, 2003, the YIP, its individually eligible districts, features, and contributing elements in Arizona, was determined to be eligible for the NRHP by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Reclamation's YIP Headquarters is one of the eligible districts. Certain buildings and features, such as the ditchriders' houses, were left unevaluated during the original Historic Yuma Irrigation Project inventory in 1992 (Pfaff et al. 1999). As a result of the impending land transfer, the houses were re-recorded in February of 2003, and various archival sources were consulted in efforts to determine their condition and age. As a result, Reclamation recommends that the house at 185 North Fifth Avenue be viewed as a contributing element of the eligible YIP Headquarters District. Conversely, the house at 165 North Fifth Avenue is not considered to be a

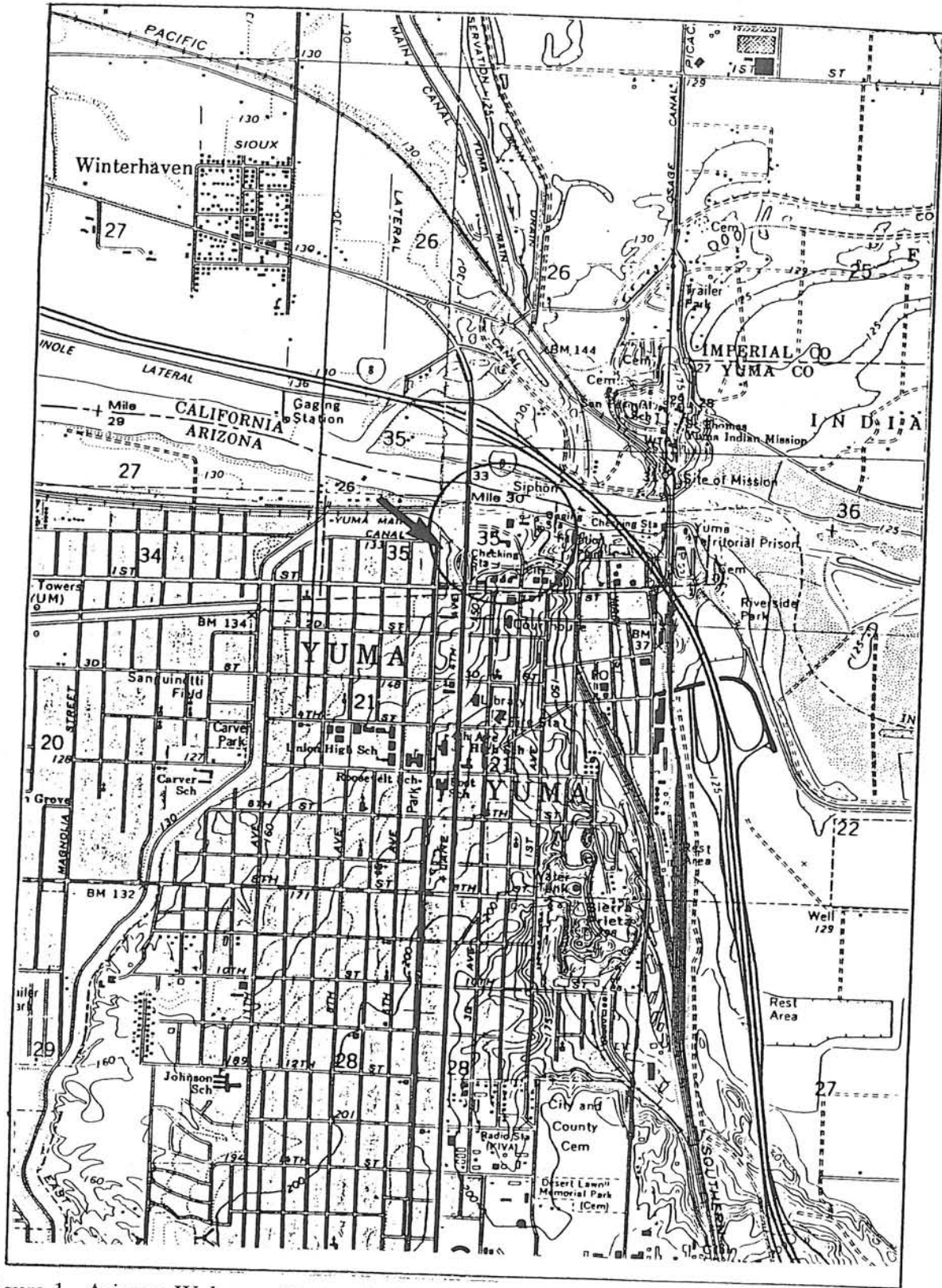
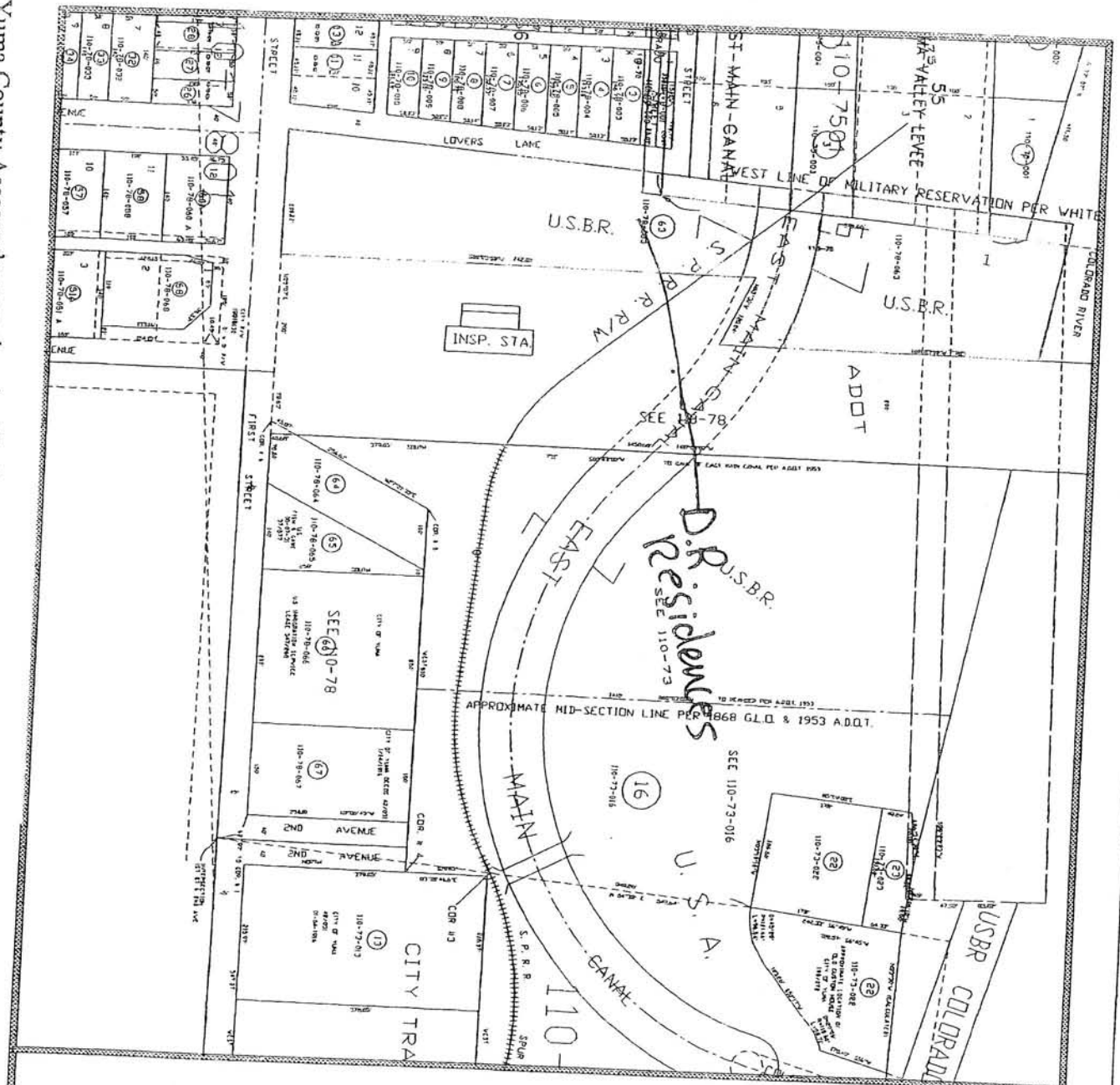


Figure 1. Arizona Welcome Center, Project Area Map. The circled area is the former location of the Quartermaster's Depot and Reclamation's Yuma Irrigation Project (YIP) Headquarters.

F 2. Yuma County Assessor's map showing Reclamation 1
 transferred to the City of Yuma.

highlighted) to be



BOOK 110
 MAP 75

TOWNSHIP 16 S
 RANGE 22 E
 SECTION 35
 PT

YUMA COUNTY ASSESSOR
SCALE 1" = 1'
FOR INFORMATION ONLY NO LIABILITY ASSUMED YUMA COUNTY ASSESSOR
MAP LAST AMENDED
SUBDIVISIONS ON THIS MAP



contributing element based on its delapidated condition, excessive alterations, and strong implications that it was moved to the YIP property from another location.

The following brief historic background on the Yuma Crossing is provided as a context for the evaluation of the ditchriders' houses as contributing elements of the YIP:

Historic Background

The Early Military Presence at Yuma Crossing

United States military forces and Colorado River steamboat operators were among the first Euro-American occupants of the Yuma Crossing area. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the substantial increase in westward bound travelers fueled the creation of Camp Yuma (on the California side of the Colorado River) in the 1850s. In Arizona, the Yuma Quartermaster Depot was established in 1864 since the east side of the river provided ample space for storage of supplies and a better docking area for boats (Pfaff 1995:5). In 1866, two storehouses were built at the new Depot. From this location, depot goods delivered to various interior locations were transported by mule trains or by steamboat.

Following the Civil War, steamboat transportation allowed the military to expand throughout the Southwest and explore the upper reaches of the Colorado River. Fourteen camps or forts were supplied by the Depot (Swanson and Altschul 1991:55). The years between the Civil war and the coming of the railroad in 1877 are considered the peak years for both the steamboat business and military presence in the Yuma area (Swanson and Altschul 1991:34).

The Depot, constructed mainly of adobe brick, consisted of the following structures as of 1877 (Crow and Brinkerhoff 1976:20; Doyle et al. 1988:67):

- The old Johnson House that later became the commanding officer's quarters (COQ); *
- Officers' Kitchen *
- Storehouse (1865) *
- Office *
- Engine house
- Reservoir *
- Shops
- Teamsters' quarters
- Guard house
- Granary *
- Wagon shed

* Extant Quartermaster Depot structures that contribute to the significance of the landmark and are included in NRHP nomination (1978).

The thriving riverboat industry and military operations at Yuma Crossing began to decline after the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad. With the exception of the Weather Bureau, that moved into the Depot office in 1891, and the United States Customs Reserve, that moved into the COQ in 1902, the Quartermasters Depot at Yuma Crossing was deserted after the military forces left. The Quartermasters Depot was formally abandoned in 1883, and the land was transferred to the United States Department of the Interior.

Reclamation Service at Yuma Crossing

The Reclamation Act, signed into law by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, authorized the Department of Interior to locate and construct irrigation works in sixteen of the seventeen western states and territories (Texas was included later on). The primary goal of the Reclamation Act was to conserve water and settle the desert west. In July of 1903, the United States Reclamation Service was established to administer the Act. The Reclamation Service immediately began the active investigation and construction of

irrigation systems around the West. Within a few years, twenty-five irrigation projects were authorized---the Yuma Irrigation Project (YIP) being one of the earliest ones authorized in 1904 (Linenberger 2002:21-23). The original project consisted of a diversion dam (Laguna Dam), 10 primary canals, 218 miles of lateral canals, a power plant, two pumping plants and a 930-foot long siphon across the Colorado River, and provided water to 130,000 acres of farm land (Pfaff et al. 1999). In addition to irrigating the Yuma Valley, water was delivered to the Reservation District and the Gila River Valley. By the 1930s, it was apparent that the Laguna Dam could not supply both Yuma and Imperial Counties. Imperial Dam, built in 1938, replaced the Laguna Dam, and the All-American Canal, completed in 1940, brought additional water to the Valley Division of the Yuma Project (Pfaff et al. 1999).

To plan and administer the YIP, President Roosevelt transferred the deserted Fort Yuma Military Reservation property (excluding buildings used by the Customs Service and Weather Bureau) to the Reclamation Service in 1903. For nearly 50 years (1902 to the late-1940s), the Reclamation Service (later renamed Bureau of Reclamation) developed and operated the Yuma Project from the headquarters complex, transforming the Yuma area into the prosperous agricultural center that it is today.

Reclamation's Yuma Project Headquarters reused many of the deserted Quartermaster Depot buildings and structures. To be more functional, Reclamation changed the appearance and/or refurbished many of the structures including the old storehouse (Pfaff 1995:8). Reclamation set up tent houses for the YIP employees and the YCWUA purportedly occupied the corral house and barracks (Pfaff 1995:77). Reclamation built new ancillary structures including sheds, garages, and storage buildings on the property. The adjacent East (Yuma) Main Canal, the Second Avenue Bridge, and the siphon outlet were constructed during the Reclamation's early years at the Depot.

Post Reclamation Years

Once the major construction activities in the irrigation project were completed, Reclamation turned over the operation and maintenance of the YIP to the YCWUA in 1951 (Ryden 1994:43). The YCWUA took over the grounds, made minor modifications to the buildings, and remained until 1984 when they moved to a new facility. Several buildings at Yuma Crossing have changed hands during the post-Reclamation years. In 1956, the City of Yuma purchased the Commanding Officer's Quarters from the U.S. Customs Service, and in 1981, ownership of selected buildings north of the East (Yuma) Main Canal, was transferred to the Arizona State Parks Department. At present, the Arizona State Parks Department manages and maintains the Yuma Crossing National Landmark.

In recent years, however, most of the buildings and structures built by Reclamation have been demolished, and the early military buildings have been restored to their original appearance (Pfaff et al. 1999:92). One additional building, a ranger's residence/visitor's center, was moved onto the Yuma Crossing property in 1979 (Pfaff et al. 1999:83). The ranger's residence is a former YIP caretaker's house originally built at the Boundary Pumping Plant, moved to a lot on Sixth ½ Avenue, and later moved to its final destination at the Arizona Park property (personal communication with Charles Santini and Roger McGrane, of YCWUA, and Jerry Emert, Arizona State Parks, May 2003).

Ditchriders' Houses at the YIP Headquarters (AZ X:6:45)

Following the formation of the YIP, the city of Yuma grew quickly and Reclamation's Yuma Project Headquarters was soon surrounded by an extensive residential neighborhood. However, during Reclamation's early occupation of the Depot grounds, there was little or no housing available to YIP employees. In 1903, tent houses were set up west of the COQ (See Figure 44 in Swanson and Altschul 1991) and four houses were built on the small block of government land that borders North Fifth Avenue and First Street, south of the East (Yuma) Main Canal. The actual date of construction is unknown

but the four houses appear on a 1916 map labeled: “United States Military Reclamation Service H’DQT” (Figure 3). The northernmost house on the block appears to be in the same location as the house at 185 North Fifth Avenue, and the neighboring lot to the south appears to be empty. The same four houses appear again on a 1925 map entitled: “Yuma Project, Ariz-Calif. Headquarters Buildings and Grounds” (Figure 4).

Several *YIP Annual Project Histories* help provide information on the number of YIP residences added over the years, although their exact locations are not given (Table 1). A *YIP Annual Project History* (1926:16) reported that four engineers’ cottages and nineteen ditchriders’ houses were rented for \$20 per month. Two years later, the same houses are mentioned in a 1928 *YIP Annual Project History*—only now, the rents charged were \$20-22 a month. Under the heading of “Future Work” in a *YIP Annual Project History* (1926:35), the management requested that funds be provided for “at least three ditchriders’ houses for which sites have been procured. These buildings should be substantial with at least four rooms in each.” Since project engineers are more likely to have worked at the headquarters than in outlying areas of the YIP, the four cottages are most likely the same four houses that appear in the 1916 and 1925 maps, cited above.

Table 1. Residences in the YIP by Division (if information is provided)

Year	Yuma General	Yuma Auxiliary	North Gila	Reservation	Valley	Total
1925	20	1				21
1927	22	1				23
1930	23	1				24
1935	24	1				25
1940	26	1				27
1946*	8	1	1	4	13	27

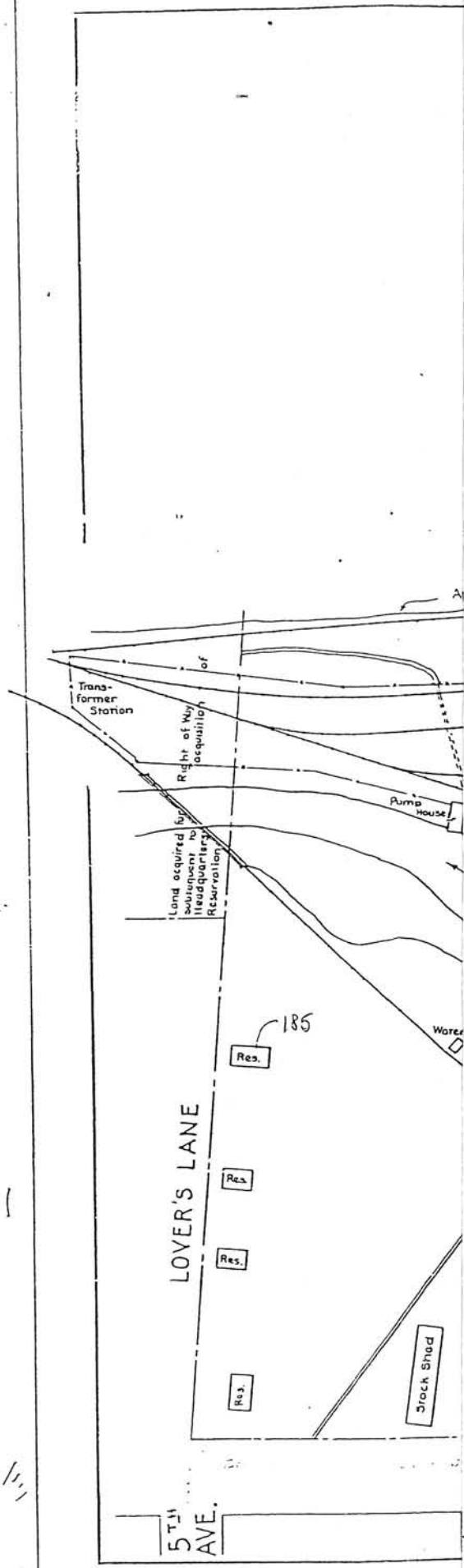
Source: “Summary of Construction Results” in the YIP Annual Project Histories.

*The 1946 “Summary of Construction Results” was the first report to separate the houses into divisions beyond Yuma General and Yuma Auxiliary. This information was no longer included in the Annual Project Histories after 1946.



Figure 3. Portion of oversized 1916 Reclamation Service (YIP) Headquarters Map showing the location of four original houses.

H
I
R
S



1925 Correspondence files 4.0
Scale 1"=100'

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION YUMA PROJECT, ARIZ - CALIF. HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS & GROUNDS		
DRAWN: D.B. & D.E.	RECOMMENDED:	
CHECKED:	APPROVED:	
4-8-36	Yuma, June 19, 1925	55-303-2012

Figure 4.

SEP 21 1951

In 1951, seven houses stood on the block south of the East (Yuma) Main Canal--five of them facing North Fifth Avenue (formerly Lover's Lane) and the remaining two facing First Street (Figure 5). Over the last two decades, and as tenants moved out, several houses were demolished, with the exception of the two at 185 and 165 (its earlier address may have been 155 or 115) and another house that was moved to Somerton. The Somerton house is now privately owned (personal communications with Charles Santini, May 2003).

The steady addition of residences at the headquarters after 1925 coincides with the growth that the town of Yuma was experiencing as a result of agricultural development. Several articles in Yuma's *Morning Star* newspaper (March 11, 1926, September 26, 1926, and October 15, 1926) attest to a persistent housing shortage and describe the dozens of new houses being built in the blocks surrounding the YIP Headquarters. The surge in residential development apparently continued throughout the Reclamation years at the headquarters. Within the discussion of economic development, the *YIP Annual Project Histories* (1946:54; 1947:60) mention the many new dwellings that were constructed on farms and within the City of Yuma.

National Register Recommendations

A historic context for the YIP was written by Pfaff et al. (1999) and is the basis for evaluating the two ditchriders' houses (AZ:X:6:45) at the former YIP Headquarters. Four periods of significance were identified in that report:

- 1) Planning and Construction of the Yuma Irrigation Project (1902-1926);
- 2) Planning and Construction of the Yuma Auxiliary Project (1917-1923);
- 3) Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Activities on the Yuma Irrigation Project (1935-1942); and,
- 4) Settlement and Economic Development of the Yuma Irrigation Project (1910-1949).

CANAL

ST.

AVE.

(LOVERS LANE) AVE.

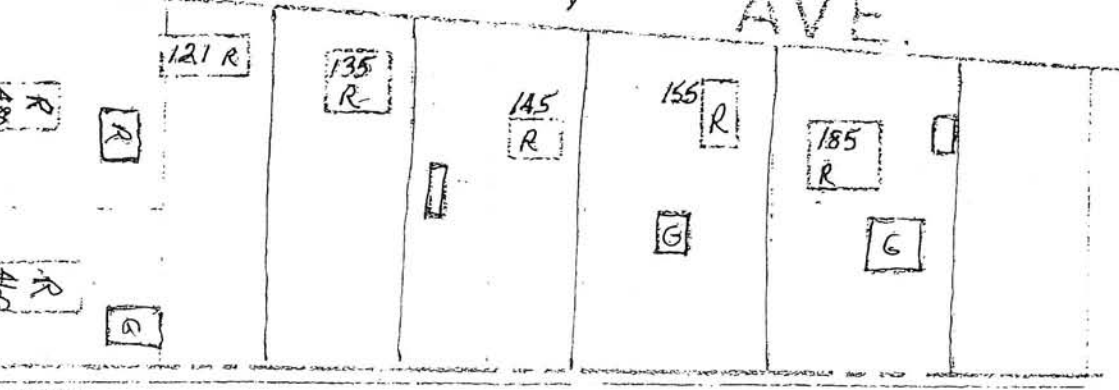
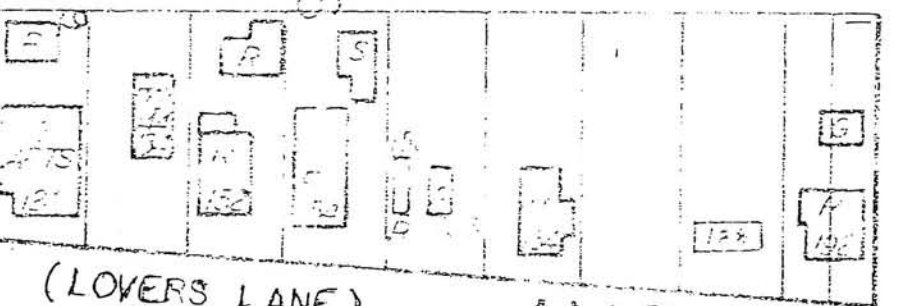
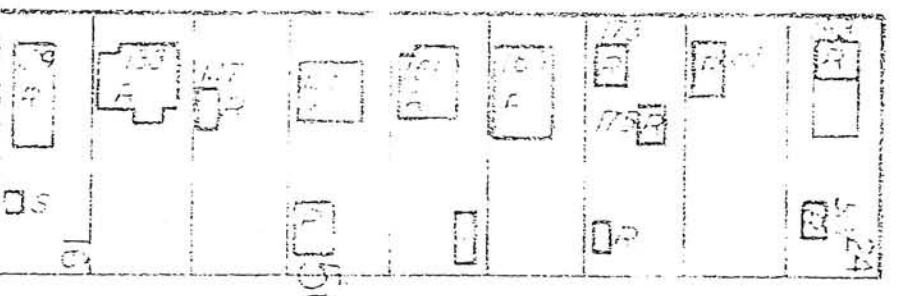
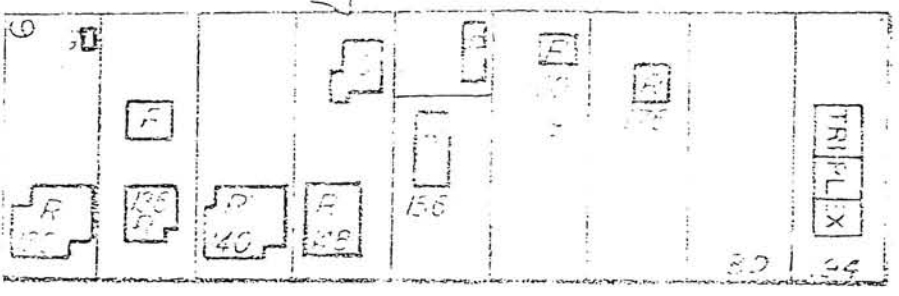
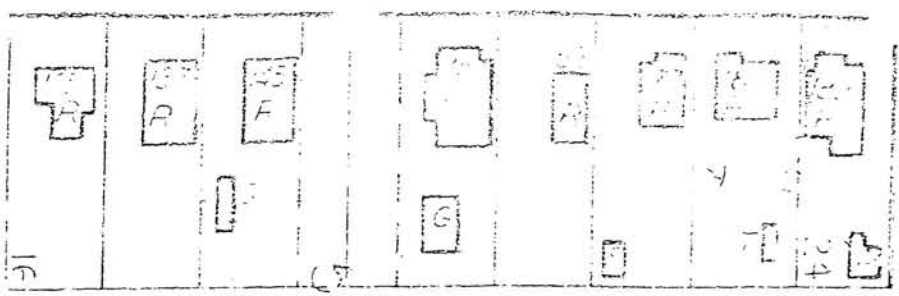


Figure 5. of Yuma Planning and Zoning map (1951) showing seven homes on rock of Reclamation land.

Yuma Planning & Zoning 1951

House at 185 North Fifth Avenue, Yuma, Arizona

Description: This residence is the northernmost home on the residential block. Although it may have been built for YIP project engineers, ditchriders and other employees have occupied the residence since the YCWUA assumed management responsibilities for the YIP. Based on archival information, Reclamation and Assessor's maps, and *YIP Annual Project Histories*, there is strong evidence that this house was built here before 1916. In excess of 89 years old, it is the better preserved of the two remaining YIP Headquarters houses.

Its general style and overall appearance is typical of the early 20th century, efficiency houses built by the federal government. Despite minor alterations, the residence at 185 North Fifth Avenue is in its original location, and retains its original sense of feel and design. It possesses many of the characteristics of other YIP houses (see Photos 8 and 21 in Pfaff 1999), most of which have been demolished. The residence was built in a simple, rectangular plan with a front gabled, normal pitch roof, and is approximately 840 square-feet in area. Although its foundation is covered by wood siding, YCWUA employee Charles Santini recalls that it consists of redwood posts buried in concrete footings (personal communication with Renee Kolvet 2003). The wood frame is covered with horizontal drop (shiplap) siding. The large front porch has a shed type roof covered with original wood shake shingles. The detached, rear garage has similar siding and roofing and its opening is a large, sliding wood door.

Alterations to the house are relatively minor and have not dramatically changed its original appearance. They include the addition of an enclosed rear porch/utility room, common to homes of this era, and the replacement of some of the original windows with aluminum, sliding windows. Other window openings have been boarded-up to hold small air conditioning units. The original wood shake shingles on the south side of the roof have been replaced with rolled asphalt roofing, and a low, shed type overhang has been attached to the south side of the garage for covered storage.

Condition: The condition of the house is fair-to-good, despite its alterations and the rear addition. The siding is in good condition, despite some peeling paint, and the grounds are well-maintained.

NRHP Recommendation: The construction of the house is associated with the first period of significance established for the YIP: Planning and Construction of the Yuma Project (1902-1926). The building represents a good example of early employee housing built by the government in this agricultural community. Despite its alterations, it retains its original location, sense of feel and design, and is a component of a former residential area of the YIP Headquarters (Site AZ:X:6:12). The headquarters was determined to be an individually eligible district (Criterion a and c) as well as a contributing element of the overall YIP. Thus, the residence at 185 North Fifth Avenue is considered to be a contributing element of the YIP Headquarters District.

House at 165 North Fifth Avenue, Yuma, Arizona

Description: This house is next door and immediately south of the residence at 185 North Fifth Avenue. It appears in its present location on a 1951 Yuma County Planning and Zoning map (see Figure 5, above) and again on a Reclamation Right-of-Way schematic drawing in 1954 (on file at Reclamation, YAO). A Lower Colorado River District inventory record (Figure 6) prepared for a YIP house at 115 [probably 165] North Fifth Avenue indicates that it was built on the YIP's Reservation District in 1918 and moved to its present location in 1946. YCWUA employee and former tenant Charles Santini, thought that the house was moved from Imperial Dam (personal communication with Renee Kolvet 2003). Despite the discrepancy in the point of origin, various sources indicate that the house was not originally built on the YIP Headquarters grounds.

The approximately 715 square-foot house is a modified rectangular plan with an enclosed front porch and added rear utility room with a sliding glass door and covered awning (patio). The utility room spans the width of the house and extends an additional eight feet beyond the north wall. An added wood-frame awning on the north façade shades the

1 - 4-room house with single garage

Q-7 - 115 North Fifth Avenue

Inside wall to wall measurements -- Total 818 sq. ft.

<u>Living Area</u>		
Living room	229 sq. ft.	
Kitchen	105 sq. ft.	
Bedroom	106 sq. ft.	
Bedroom	131 sq. ft.	
Bathroom	50 sq. ft.	
Total	621 sq. ft.	
<u>Secondary Area</u>		
Front screened porch	72 sq. ft.	
Storage room	46 sq. ft.	
Utility room	71 sq. ft.	
Closet	8 sq. ft.	
Total	197 sq. ft.	

Constructed on the Reservation Division of the old Yuma Project in 1918 by Government forces at a total cost of \$1,168.02, and moved to the present address and remodeled by Government forces from O & M funds in 1946. House is wood-frame construction, foundation and footings are concrete; wood floors; exterior walls are wood drop-siding; interior walls are wallboard or sheetrock; windows are wood double-hung; roof is covered with asphalt-roll roofing; screened porch across front of house; a shed-type addition on rear of house; kitchen and bathroom are outdated; single garage on same lot; quarters are substandard in construction and general condition.

Equipment or services installed in quarters:
Venetian blinds

Electric storage water heater
Single garage

185 ? 165 ?

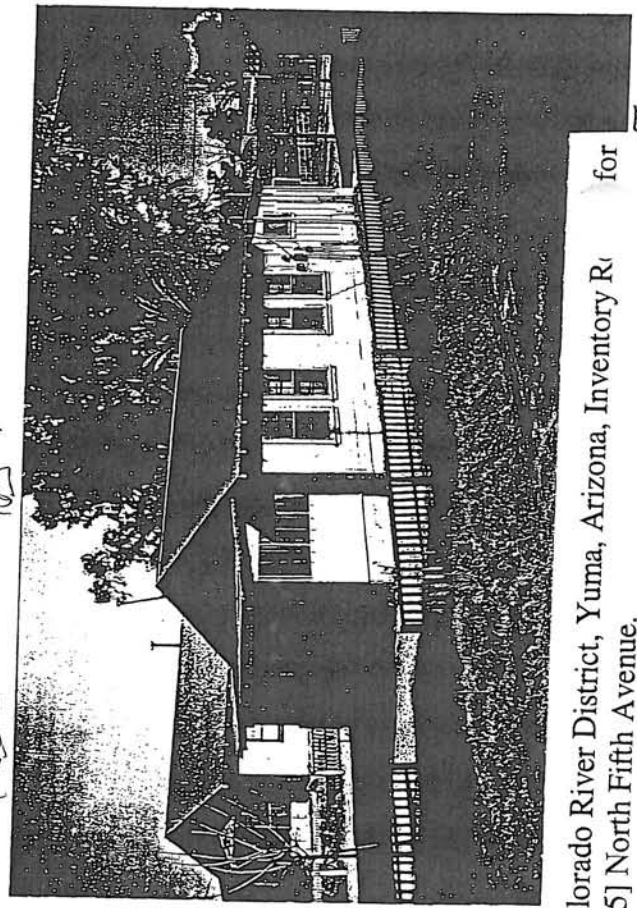


Figure 6 Over Colorado River District, Yuma, Arizona, Inventory R- for residence -- 115 [165] North Fifth Avenue.

1974 (W) 1/16/46

utility room. In reference to its foundation, the house's wood-frame rests on 12-inch concrete piers. In addition to front and rear additions, several minor alterations have been made. Similar to its neighbor at 185 North Fifth Avenue, some of the original windows have been replaced by aluminum sliding windows while others have been boarded-up to accommodate small air conditioning units. In contrast to the original horizontal shiplap siding, the rear utility room is covered with vertical, wood planks. The wood shake shingles that once covered the front gabled roof have been replaced with rolled asphalt roofing. Similarly, the original garage roofing has been replaced.

Condition: The house and garage are in poor condition. The original siding is missing or rotted in several locations around the base of the house and the few replacement slats are ill-fitting. The window openings on the south exposure have been enlarged to accommodate aluminum windows that are much larger than the originals. The double doors of the garage have missing slats and sag in the middle and the roofing is loose in many areas.

NRHP Recommendation: Although the house may be associated with the earliest period of significance established for the YIP, our sources indicate that the house is not original to this location. Its poor condition and extensive, make-shift additions have dramatically changed its original appearance. The house lacks integrity and thus, is not a considered to be a contributing element of the YIP Headquarters District.

Project Impacts and Management Recommendations

In and alone, the transfer of property from federal control (i.e., from Reclamation to the City of Yuma) is considered to be an adverse effect [36 CFR part 800.5a (2) (vii)]. In addition to federal regulations, the proposed Arizona Welcome Center will directly impact the NRHP eligible house at 185 North Fifth Avenue. To mitigate the adverse affects, the recommendations are provided.

Ideally, the house at 185 North Fifth Avenue should be left in its original location provided that the plans for the Arizona Welcome Center can incorporate it into its design. If not, a second, another option would be to relocate the building elsewhere on Lot 1 and within the Welcome Center property. In either scenario, an interpretive display describing the Yuma Irrigation Project and Reclamation's history at Yuma Crossing should be included in their conceptual plans. Preservation of the YIP house, as a physical reminder of Reclamation's history at Yuma Crossing, should be a component of the proposed Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, currently under development by the City of Yuma.

If the event that neither option is feasible, then consultation and assessment by a historic architect as well as some level of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) recording is recommended. The extent of the recording would be determined in consultation between Reclamation and the Arizona SHPO. In any event, Reclamation's YIP history should be displayed in the Welcome Center or as an outdoor display, possibly along the East (Yuma) Main Canal.

References Cited

- Arizona State Park Service/National Park Service
1978 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form*. On file, Bureau of Reclamation Lower Colorado Regional Office, Boulder City, Nevada.
- Crowe, Rosalie and Sidney B. Brinkerhoff (editors)
1976 *Early Yuma: A Graphic History of Life on the Nile*. Northland Press, Yuma County Historical Society, Yuma.
- Doyle, Gerald A., Carol A. Newberry, Joanne Burket, and Julian H. Clark
1988 *A Historic Structure Report: The Officers' Quarters, Yuma Quartermaster Depot* (Preliminary Draft). On file, Arizona State Parks Board, Phoenix.
- Linnenberger, Toni Rae
2002 *Dams, Dynamos, and Development: The Bureau of Reclamation's Power Program and Electrification of the West*. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.
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- Pfaff, Christine, Rolla L. Queen, and David Clark
1999 *The Historic Yuma Project*. On file at Bureau of Reclamation Lower Colorado Regional Office, Boulder City, Nevada.
- Swanson, Mark T. and Jeffrey H. Altschul
1991 *Cultural Resources Investigations of the Yuma Quartermaster Depot, AZ X:6:12, Yuma, Arizona*. Technical Series No. 21 on file at Statistical Research, Tucson, Arizona.

Appendix

State of Arizona Historic Property Inventory Forms

185 North Fifth Avenue, Yuma Arizona

165 North Fifth Avenue, Yuma, Arizona

STATE OF ARIZONA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Continuation sheets may be attached if necessary. Send completed form to: State Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

Property Identification

For properties identified through survey: Site No. **AZ X : 6:45** Survey Area: Yuma, AZ (Ditchriders' House in Reclamation's Yuma Irrigation Project [YIP] Headquarters)

Historic Name (s): none

Address: 185 North Fifth Avenue (formerly Lovers Lane)

City of Town: Yuma, AZ County: Yuma

Township **16S** Range **22E** Section **35** Quarters _____ Acreage _____

Block: 63 * Lot: 1: Plat *per Yuma County Assessor

UTM reference: Zone 11 722600mE, 3623260mN

USGS 7.5" Quadrangle map: Yuma East, 1965 PR 1979

Architect: not determined

Builder: not determined

Construction Date: Pre-1916

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Fair to good (some problems apparent). Describe: The original wooden shake roof shingles were removed from the south portion of the roof and those remaining are old and curled up around the edges. Consequently, past roof leakage is suspected.

Uses/Functions: Residential/Worker Housing. The houses were originally built to house Bureau of Reclamation employees who worked on the Yuma Irrigation Project (YIP). Yuma County Water User's Association employees now reside in this house.

Significance

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history of architecture of an area. The significance of a property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a property occurred or gained importance. Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS. The house is associated with the Reclamation's Yuma Project Headquarters, an eligible district and contributing element of the NRHP eligible YIP (see Pfaff et al. 1999 and AZ SHPO concurrence letter dated April 2003). From 1903-1951, the construction and operation of the Yuma Project was administered from the headquarters complex. The Yuma Irrigation Project represents one of the earliest, federally-sanctioned efforts to control the unpredictable lower Colorado River and transform the arid desert into agricultural land. The YIP was of the first Reclamation projects to be implemented following passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt transferred ownership of the historic Fort Yuma military

reservation (also referred to as the Yuma Quartermasters Depot) buildings and grounds to the newly created Reclamation Service (later renamed Bureau of Reclamation) for administration of the YIP.

The military buildings had been abandoned for years by the time that the Reclamation Service took over the grounds (with the exception of buildings used by the Weather Bureau of and Customs Service). The Reclamation Service began to use and modify the buildings, the first of those being the Storehouse (Pfaff 1995). The remaining structures in the Depot are within the boundaries of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, managed by the Arizona State Parks Service.

B. PERSONS

There are no persons of particular importance associated with the house.

C. ARCHITECTURE

The frame house is of vernacular styling commonly seen in agricultural communities in the early 20th century. It is rectangular in plan with a front facing gabled roof and exterior front (open) porch. A closed-in utility porch was added to the rear. The house is one story with no basement. A detached, single car garage sits behind the house.

Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale:

The interior of the house is approximately 912 square feet in area. A single car garage sits in the rear of the lot measuring 14 x 24 feet. The garage has a sliding wood door.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.

LOCATION: Original Site

DESIGN: Describe alterations from the original design.

The house has been altered in several ways: A former rear porch has been closed in and the original windows have been replaced with aluminum frame, sliding windows. An air conditioner has been installed in a north-facing window and the opening has been boarded up around it.

MATERIALS: Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.

Walls (structure): The wood-framed house has wood, ship-lap siding.

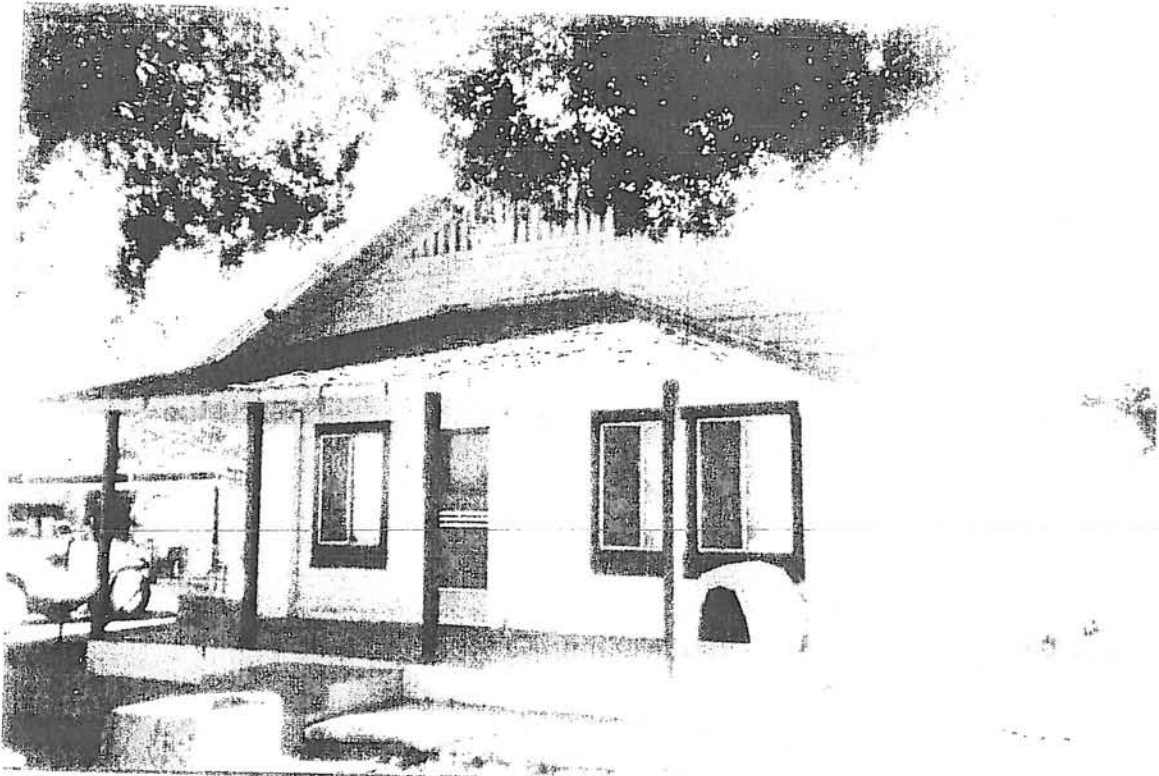
Windows: Aluminum, sliding. Window Structure: Wood casing.

Roof: Front gabled, low pitch roof. The north half of the roof and half-gabled (shed) roof over the front porch retain the original wood shake shingles; the south half has been replaced with rolled asphalt roofing.

Summary: Based on its association with the one of four chronological themes for the YIP (Planning and Construction of the Yuma Project, 1902-1926) and due to its association with YIP Headquarters, the property is considered to be a contributing element to this eligible district of the YIP.

Pfaff, Christine, Rolla L. Queen, and David Clark

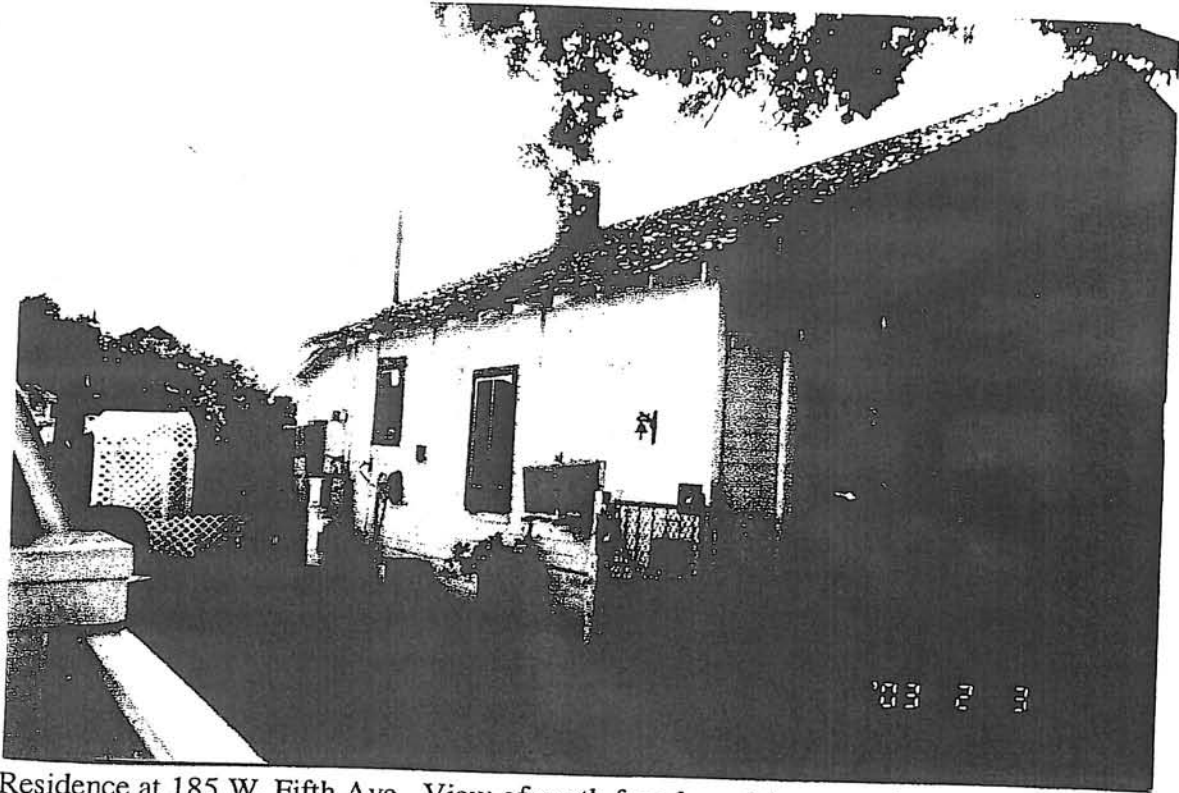
1999 *The Historic Yuma Project*. On file at Bureau of Reclamation Lower Colorado Regional Office, Boulder City, Nevada.



Residence at 185 W. Fifth Ave, Yuma, Arizona. View of west (front) and south facades.



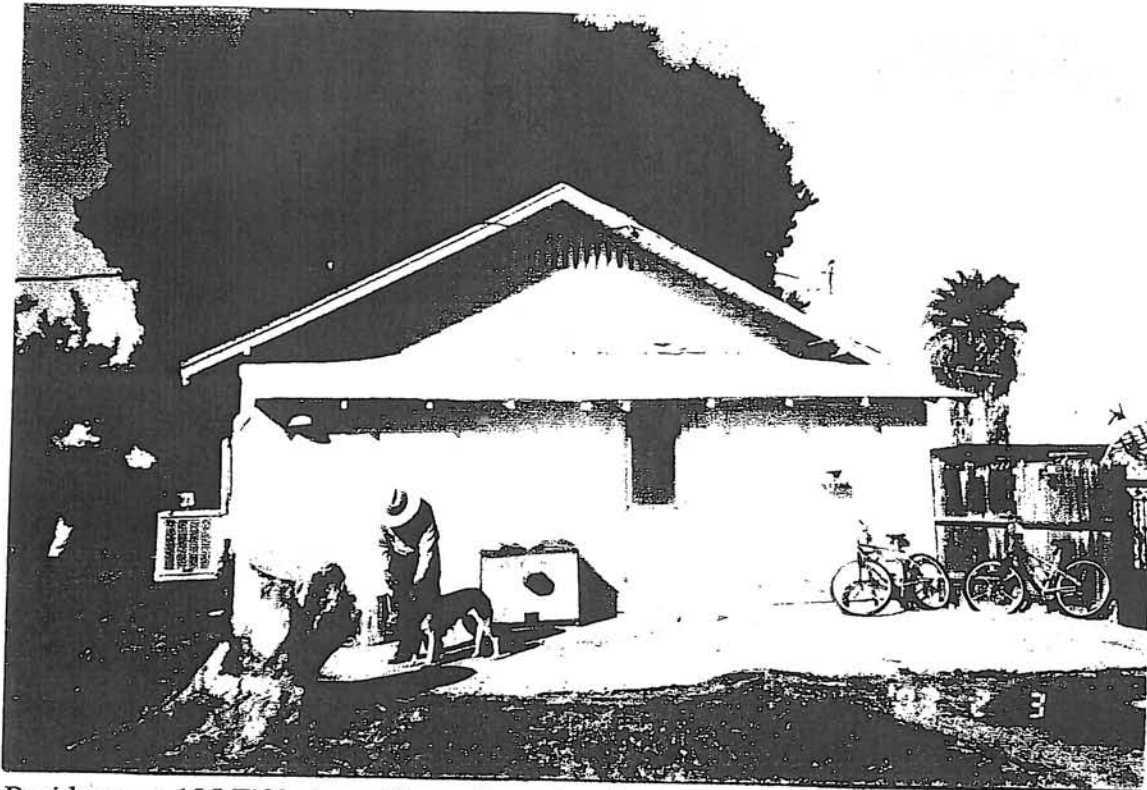
Residence at 185 W. Fifth Ave. Note the rolled asphalt on south-facing portion of roof.



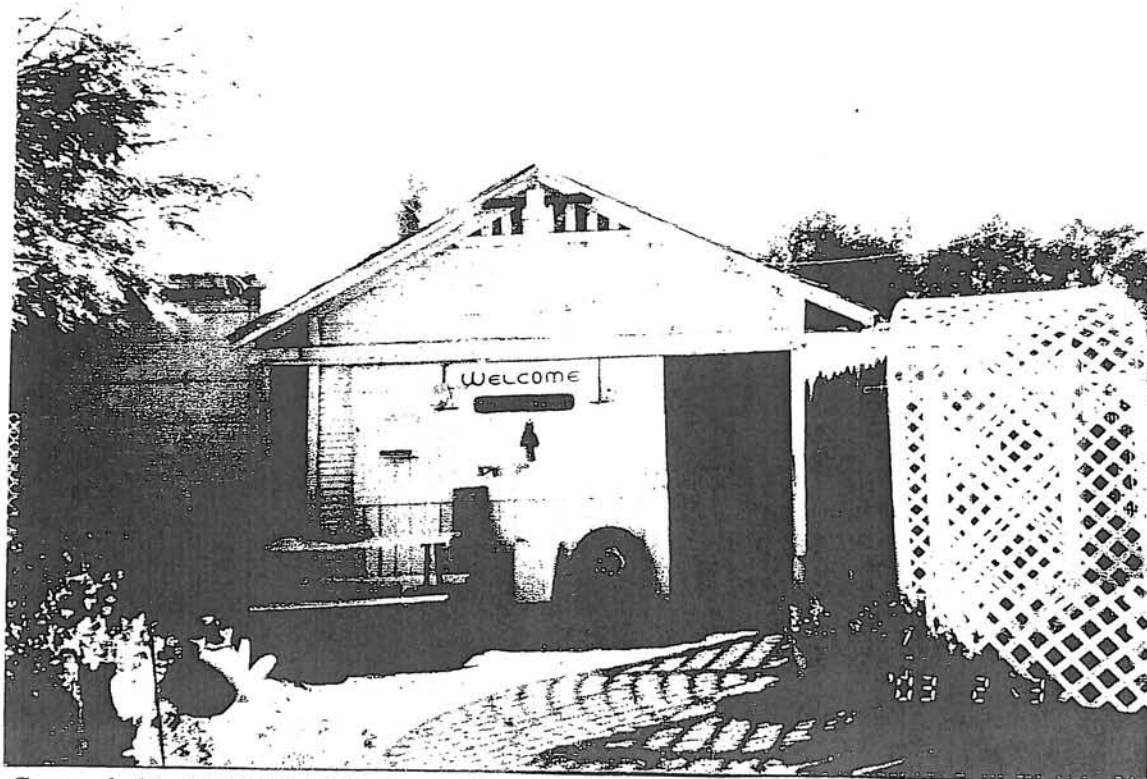
Residence at 185 W. Fifth Ave. View of north façade and front porch. Note boarded-up window holding air conditioner and wood shingles on north portion of roof.



Residence at 185 W. Fifth Ave. View of rear addition, north façade. Note refitted aluminum windows.



Residence at 185 Fifth Ave. View of east facade showing addition in rear of house (possibly a closed-in porch).



Garage behind 185 W. Fifth Ave. Note sliding wood double door.

STATE OF ARIZONA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Continuation sheets may be attached if necessary. Send completed form to: State Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

Property Identification

For properties identified through survey: Site No. **AZ X : 6:45** Survey Area: Yuma, AZ (Ditchriders' House in Reclamation's Yuma Irrigation Project [YIP] Headquarters)

Historic Name (s): none

Address: 165 North Fifth Avenue (formerly Lovers Lane)

City of Town: Yuma, AZ County: Yuma

Township **16S** Range **22E** Section **35** Quarters _____ Acreage _____

Block:63 Parcel * Lot: 1: Plat *per Yuma County Assessor

UTM reference: Zone 11 722600mE, 3623260mN

USGS 7.5" Quadrangle map: Yuma East, 1965 PR 1979

Architect: not determined

Builder: not determined

Construction Date: The house may have been built in 1918 on the Reservation Division of the Yuma Irrigation Project (YIP). Reclamation records indicate that it was moved to its present location in 1946.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Poor (Major problems, apparent threat). Describe: The lawns around the ditchriders' houses (165 and 185 N. Fifth Ave.) are flood-irrigated and thus, the siding shows signs of wood rot around the foundations. The entire original roof has been replaced with rolled asphalt. Portions of siding are missing around the foundation.

Uses/Functions: Residential/Worker Housing. The house was originally built to house a Reclamation employee, most likely a ditchrider working in the Reservation Division. The house was later moved to the YIP Headquarters to provide additional housing for employees working at that location. Employees of the Yuma County Water Users Association have resided in this house in recent years.

Significance

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history of architecture of an area. The significance of a property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a property occurred or gained importance. Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS. The house is associated with the Reclamation's Yuma Project Headquarters, an eligible district of the NRHP eligible YIP (see Pfaff et al. 1999 and AZ SHPO concurrence letter dated April of 2003). From 1903-1951, the construction and operation of the Yuma Project was administered from the headquarters complex (Pfaff et al.:1999:92). The Yuma Project represents one of the earliest, Federally-sanctioned efforts to control the unpredictable lower Colorado River and transform the arid desert into agricultural land. The YIP was of the first Reclamation projects to be implemented following passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902. In 1903,

President Theodore Roosevelt transferred ownership of the historic Fort Yuma military reservation (also referred to as the Yuma Quartermaster Depot) buildings and grounds to the newly created Reclamation Service (later renamed Bureau of Reclamation) for the administration of the YIP.

By the time that the Reclamation Service took over the grounds, most of the military buildings had been abandoned for several years (with the exception of buildings used by the Weather Bureau of and Customs Service). The Reclamation Service began to use and modify the buildings, the first of those being the Storehouse (Pfaff 1995). The remaining structures in the Depot are within the boundaries of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, managed by the Arizona State Parks Service.

B. PERSONS

There are no persons of particular importance associated with the house.

C. ARCHITECTURE

The frame house is of vernacular styling commonly seen in agricultural communities in the early 20th century. It is rectangular in plan with a front facing gabled roof and exterior front porch. The house is one story with no basement. The wood frame and posts rest on a concrete pier foundation. The house has undergone many alterations and is not a good example of early agricultural housing built by the federal government.

Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale:

The west-facing house is approximately 714-square feet in area with an 81-square foot washroom addition. The house has a 14 x 24 foot, (336 square-foot) single car garage in the right rear of the lot with center-opening, double doors.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.

LOCATION: The house appears to have built elsewhere and moved to its present location around 1946.

DESIGN: Describe alterations from the original design.

The house has been altered in several ways: The front and rear porches have been closed in and the original windows have been replaced with aluminum frame, sliding windows. An air conditioner has been installed in a north-facing window and the opening has been boarded up around it. The roof covering is not original.

MATERIALS: Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.

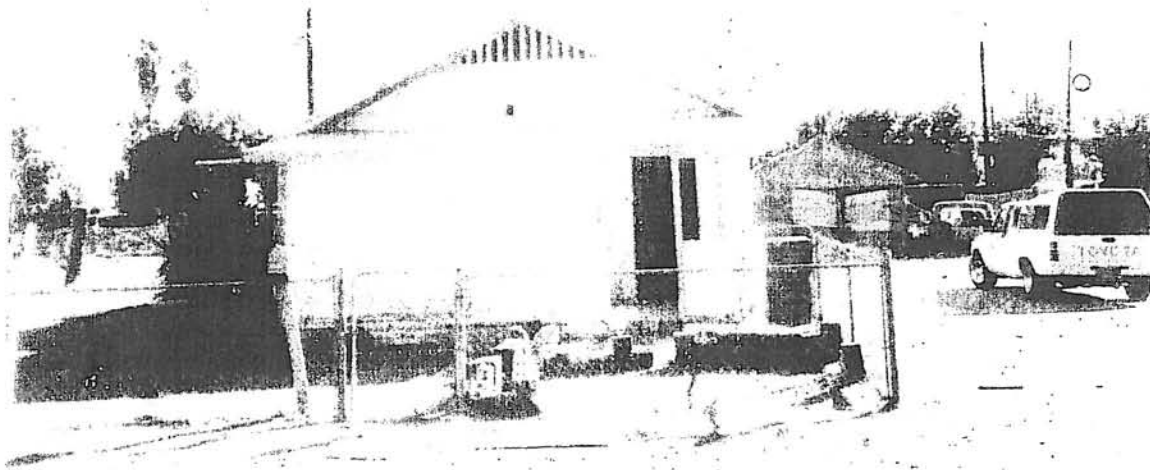
Walls (structure): The wood-framed house has wood, ship-lap siding; the added rear porch has vertical (lapped) plank siding.

Windows: Aluminum, sliding. **Window Structure:** Wood casing.

Roof: Front gabled roof. The front enclosed porch has a shed roof. The house and garage roofs are covered with rolled asphalt roofing.

Summary: Not a contributing element of the YIP Headquarters. The house is not in its original location and lacks integrity.

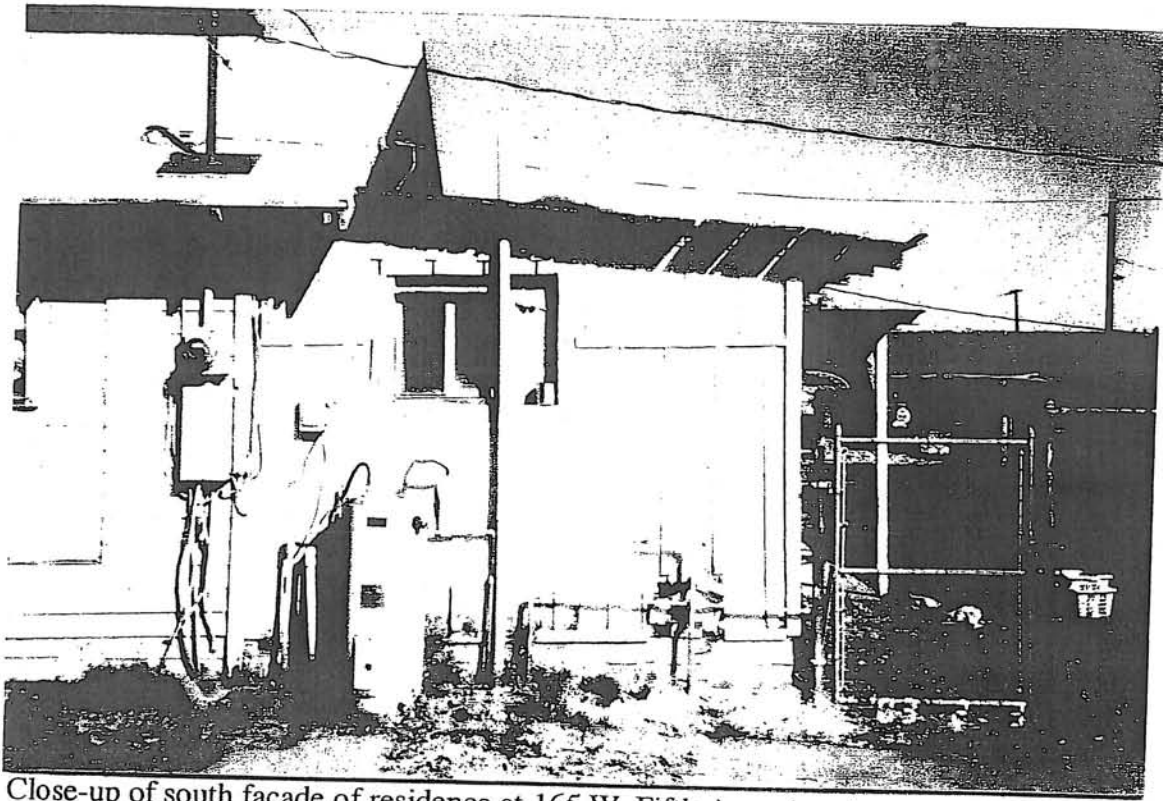
Pfaff, Christine, Rolla L. Queen, and David Clark
1999 *The Historic Yuma Project*. On file at Bureau of Reclamation Lower Colorado Regional Office, Boulder City, Nevada.



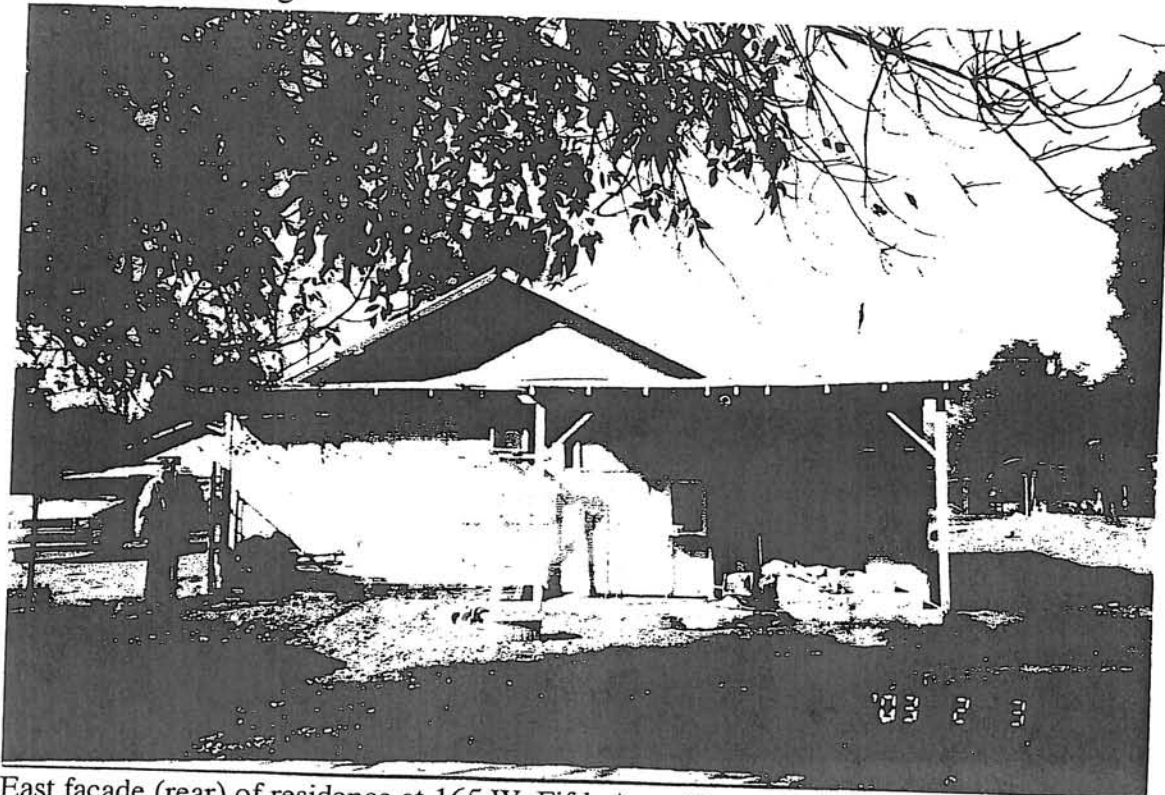
West (front) façade of residence at 165 W. Fifth Ave. Note enclosed porch.



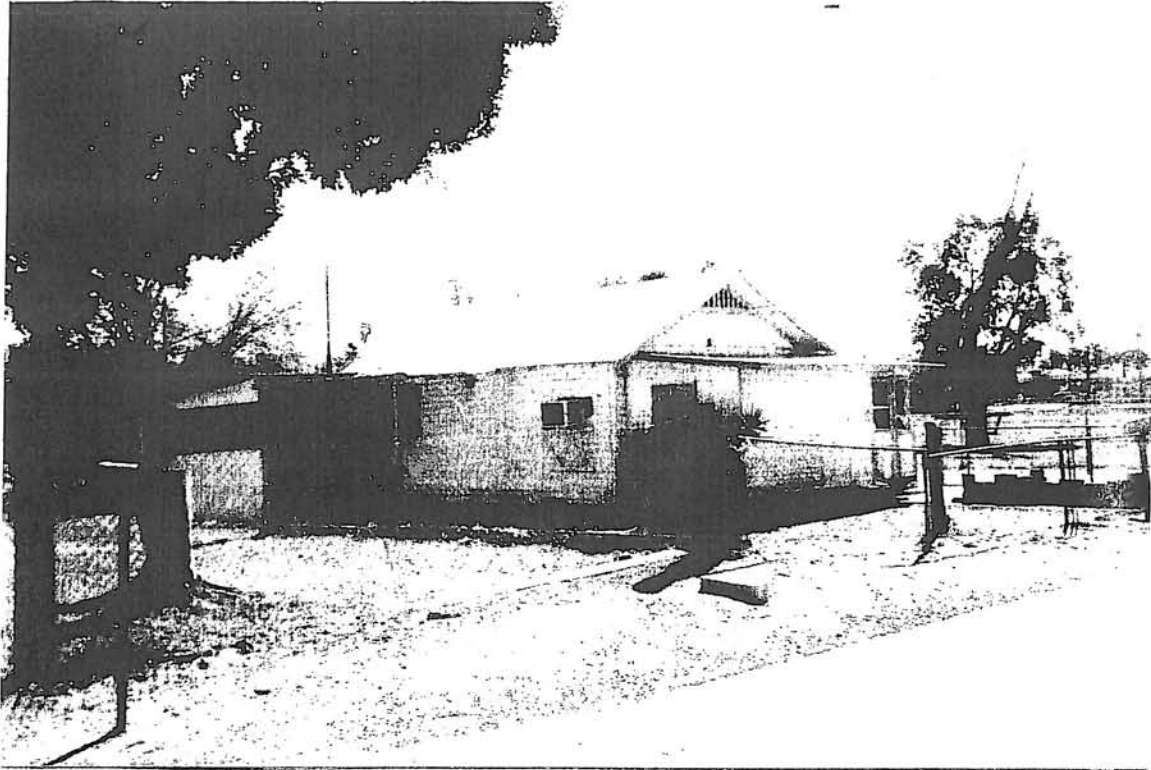
Porch and south façade of residence at 165 W. Fifth Ave. Note boarded-up window with air-conditioner, rolled asphalt roof, and rear addition.



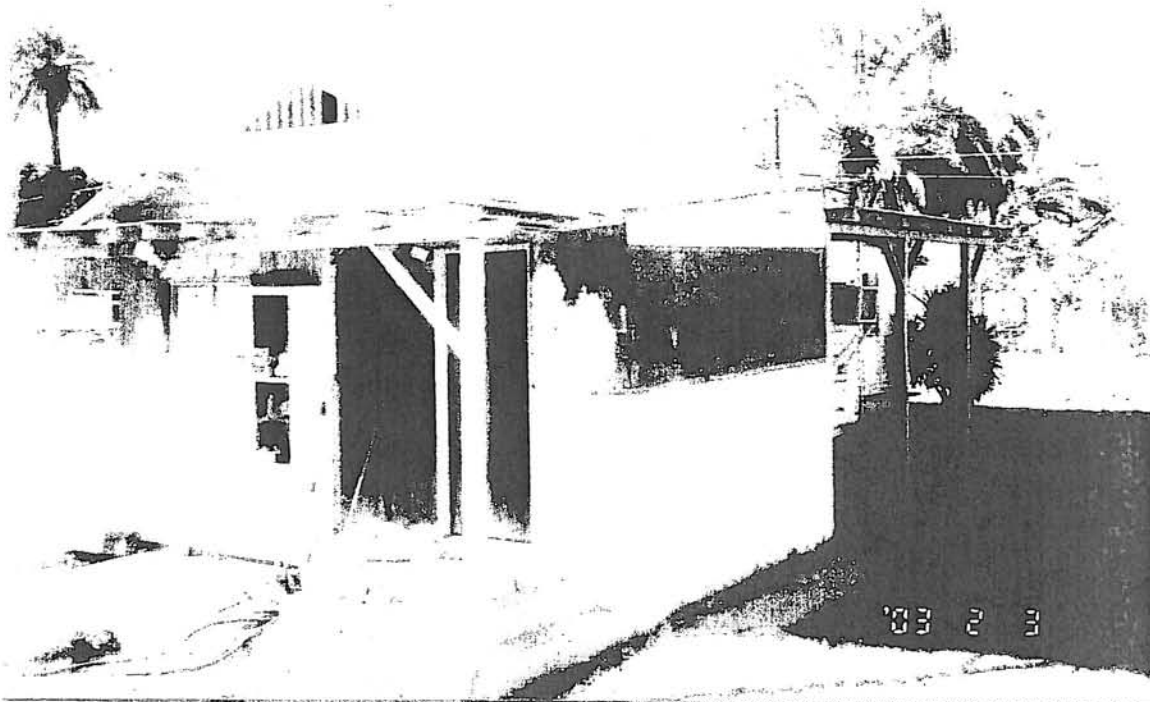
Close-up of south façade of residence at 165 W. Fifth Ave. showing rear addition with vertical plank siding.



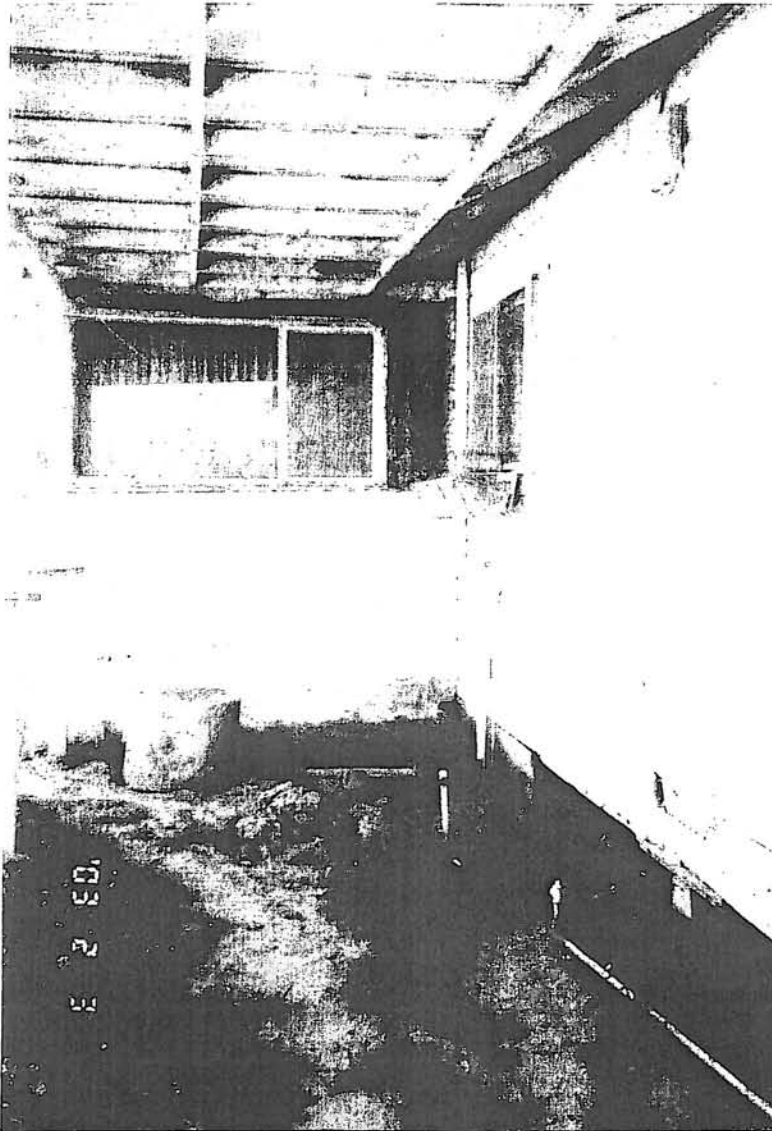
East façade (rear) of residence at 165 W. Fifth Ave. Note small covered patio and sliding door.



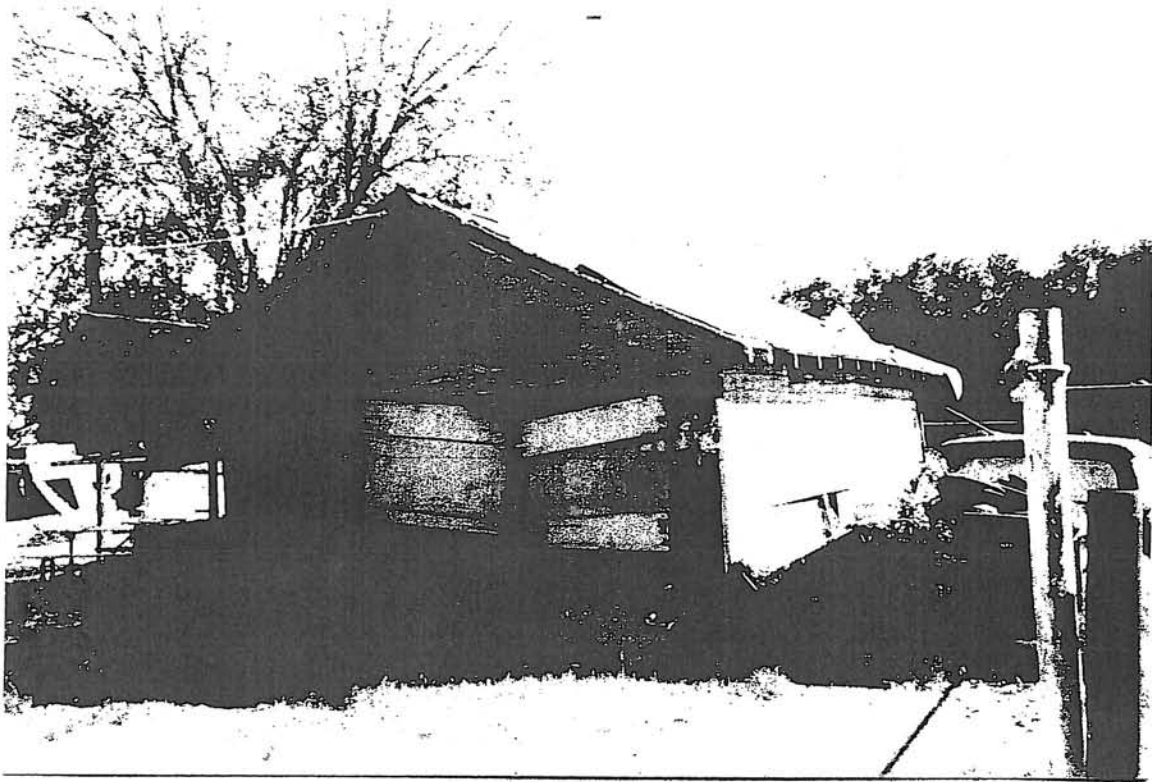
North façade and west-facing enclosed porch at 165 W. Fifth Ave. Rear addition extends 8-feet north of original walls; north window boarded up to enclose air conditioner.



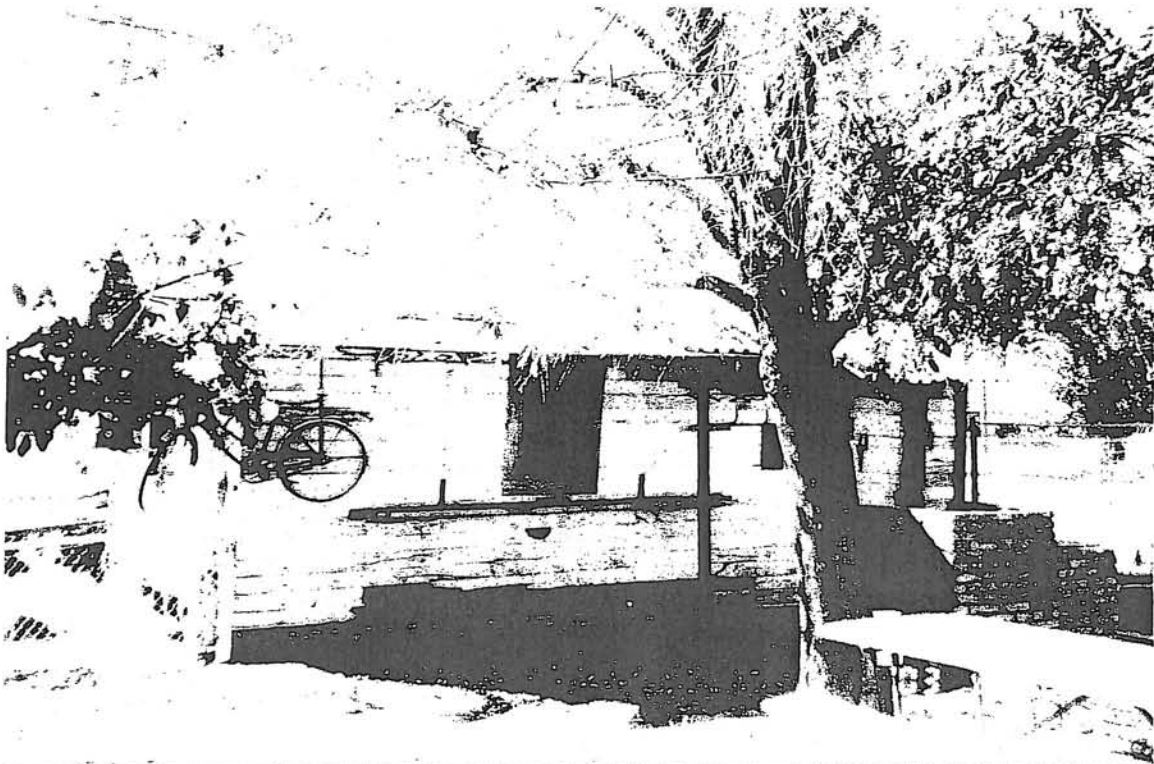
View of rear addition (northeast corner) of residence at 165 W. Fifth Ave.



North façade at 165 W. Fifth Ave. View of rear room extension and added roof overhang. Note foundation which consists of wood frame resting on concrete piers. Water damage is visible along the base of addition.



West-facing garage with double doors behind the residence at 165 W. Fifth Ave.



North exterior wall of garage at 165 W. Fifth Ave. Note missing siding and rolled asphalt roof.

UND 8.0



THE COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE

Cultural Resource Department
County 15th & Avenue G
Somerton, Arizona 85350
Telephone (928) 627-4849
Cell (928) 503-2291
Fax (928) 627-3173

CCR-002-08-010

November 3, 2008

Sean Torpey
Environmental Planning and Compliance
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Yuma Area Office
7301 Calle Agua Salada
Yuma, Arizona 85364

RECEIVED		
ACTION CODE		
REPLY DATE		
DATE ACTION TAKEN		
DATE	INITIALS	FILE
		7200
		7000
		7200 JR.
Classification:		
Project	08077132	
Control	1005-3	
Key		

RE: Request for interest or concerns for the Yuma, Arizona Welcome Center Parking Lot Project

Dear Mr. Torpey

The Cocopah Indian Tribe appreciates your consultation efforts on this project. We are pleased that you contacted the Cocopah on this cultural resource issue for the purpose of solicitation of our input and to address our concerns on this matter. However, at this time we wish to make no comments on the development of this project, although we would like to continue to be a part of the consultation process in the future. The Cultural Resources Department would like to be provided all documentation, both draft and final copies, pertaining to this project.

If you have any questions or need additional information please feel free to contact the cultural resource department. We will be happy to assist you with any and all future concerns or questions.

Sincerely,

H. Jill McCormick

Cultural Resource Manager



QUECHAN INDIAN TRIBE
Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366-1899
Phone (760) 572-0213
Fax (760) 572-2102

October 24, 2008

Bureau of Reclamation
Yuma Area Office
Mr. Sean Torpey
7301 Calle Agua Salada
Yuma, AZ 85364

Dear Mr. Torpey,

Thank you for notifying us of the proposed Arizona Welcome Center parking lot project.

Due to the project being within the traditional lands of the Tribe there is a possibility that cultural resources affiliated with the Tribe will be impacted. The Committee has requested that any contractors being utilized complete an archaeological sensitivity training course, that my office be notified immediately of any resources located subsurface – regardless of eligibility, and that a Tribal Monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities.

Thank you again for your notification. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (760) 572-2423.

Sincerely,

Bridget Nash-Chrabasz
Bridget R. Nash-Chrabasz
Historic Preservation Officer

OCT 27 2008

10/30 SKT 300
10/30 CR 700
730
6000

10/27/08



QUECHAN INDIAN TRIBE
Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366-1899
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Bridget Nash-Chrabasz
Bridget R. Nash-Chrabasz
Historic Preservation Officer

OCT 27 2008

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**Appendix C: Profile of General Demographic
Characteristics: 2007 U.S. Census bureau American
Community Survey (ACS)**



FACT SHEET

Yuma city, Arizona

2006 American Community Survey

Data Profile Highlights:

NOTE. Data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) are available from the [data sets page](#). The ACS Fact Sheet will be updated in December with additional data for smaller geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or greater.

2007 ACS release schedule

NOTE. Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Social Characteristics - show more >>				
Average household size	2.61	(X)	2.61	+/-0.12
Average family size	2.98	(X)	3.20	+/-0.17
Population 25 years and over	55,697			+/-3,020
High school graduate or higher	(X)	75.1	84.1%	(X)
Bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	13.9	27.0%	(X)
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	10,334	16.1	10.4%	+/-1,490
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	10,403	12.6	15.1%	+/-1,725
Foreign born	21,658	22.5	12.5%	+/-3,274
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	22,231	62.0	52.4%	+/-1,851
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	21,731	58.2	48.4%	+/-1,754
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	N	N	19.7%	N
Household population	92,649			+/-5,894
Group quarters population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Economic Characteristics - show more >>				
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	43,616	61.0	65.0%	+/-2,977
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	16.5	(X)	25.0	+/-1.2
Median household income (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	39,885	(X)	48,451	+/-2,807
Median family income (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	41,588	(X)	58,526	+/-2,559
Per capita income (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	18,393	(X)	25,267	+/-1,445
Families below poverty level	(X)	14.1	9.8%	(X)
Individuals below poverty level	(X)	16.9	13.3%	(X)
Housing Characteristics - show more >>				
Total housing units	41,148			+/-2,131
Occupied housing units	35,440	86.1	88.4%	+/-2,298
Owner-occupied housing units	23,537	66.4	67.3%	+/-1,927
Renter-occupied housing units	11,903	33.6	32.7%	+/-1,936
Vacant housing units	5,708	13.9	11.6%	+/-1,585
Owner-occupied homes	23,537			+/-1,927
Median value (dollars)	164,300	(X)	185,200	+/-10,746
Median of selected monthly owner costs				
With a mortgage (dollars)	1,179	(X)	1,402	+/-99
Not mortgaged (dollars)	297	(X)	399	+/-27
ACS Demographic Estimates - show more >>				
Total population	96,120			+/-5,730

Male	47,756	49.7	49.2%	+/-2,870
Female	48,364	50.3	50.8%	+/-3,361
Median age (years)	30.8	(X)	36.4	+/-2.1
Under 5 years	8,509	8.9	6.8%	+/-1,414
18 years and over	68,063	70.8	75.4%	+/-3,338
65 years and over	13,401	13.9	12.4%	+/-1,486
One race	93,865	97.7	98.0%	+/-5,829
White	64,951	67.6	73.9%	+/-5,239
Black or African American	3,254	3.4	12.4%	+/-875
American Indian and Alaska Native	950	1.0	0.8%	+/-577
Asian	2,112	2.2	4.4%	+/-235
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0.1%	+/-291
Some other race	22,598	23.5	6.3%	+/-4,348
Two or more races	2,255	2.3	2.0%	+/-889
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	51,361	53.4	14.8%	+/-5,441

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey


Explanation of Symbols:

**** - The median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

***** - The estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

'N' - Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

'(X)' - The value is not applicable or not available.

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FACT SHEET

Yuma County, Arizona
**2006 American Community Survey
Data Profile Highlights:**

NOTE. Data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) are available from the data sets page. The ACS Fact Sheet will be updated in December with additional data for smaller geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or greater.

2007 ACS release schedule

NOTE. Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Social Characteristics - show more >>				
Average household size	2.60	(X)	2.61	+/-0.07
Average family size	2.96	(X)	3.20	+/-0.12
Population 25 years and over	113,865			+/-534
High school graduate or higher	(X)	72.7	84.1%	(X)
Bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	11.1	27.0%	(X)
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	20,436	15.8	10.4%	+/-1,708
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	25,774	15.8	15.1%	+/-2,860
Foreign born	49,279	26.3	12.5%	+/-3,572
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	44,304	63.2	52.4%	+/-2,146
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	43,013	59.6	48.4%	+/-2,205
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	80,900	47.3	19.7%	+/-3,053
Household population	182,006			+/-1,453
Group quarters population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Economic Characteristics - show more >>				
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	75,980	54.6	65.0%	+/-2,525
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	19.1	(X)	25.0	+/-1.2
Median household income (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	37,457	(X)	48,451	+/-2,361
Median family income (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	40,141	(X)	58,526	+/-2,137
Per capita income (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	17,601	(X)	25,267	+/-892
Families below poverty level	(X)	15.7	9.8%	(X)
Individuals below poverty level	(X)	18.5	13.3%	(X)
Housing Characteristics - show more >>				
Total housing units	85,310			+/-571
Occupied housing units	69,922	82.0	88.4%	+/-2,009
Owner-occupied housing units	49,630	71.0	67.3%	+/-2,105
Renter-occupied housing units	20,292	29.0	32.7%	+/-2,135
Vacant housing units	15,388	18.0	11.6%	+/-2,018
Owner-occupied homes	49,630			+/-2,105
Median value (dollars)	139,800	(X)	185,200	+/-10,247
Median of selected monthly owner costs				
With a mortgage (dollars)	1,083	(X)	1,402	+/-65
Not mortgaged (dollars)	255	(X)	399	+/-19
ACS Demographic Estimates - show more >>				
Total population	187,555			*****

Male	93,299	49.7	49.2%	+/-529
Female	94,256	50.3	50.8%	+/-529
Median age (years)	34.2	(X)	36.4	+/-0.4
Under 5 years	16,579	8.8	6.8%	+/-187
18 years and over	133,241	71.0	75.4%	+/-713
65 years and over	32,948	17.6	12.4%	+/-299
One race	183,550	97.9	98.0%	+/-1,730
White	134,320	71.6	73.9%	+/-5,485
Black or African American	3,843	2.0	12.4%	+/-852
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,921	1.6	0.8%	+/-710
Asian	2,112	1.1	4.4%	+/-235
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0.1%	+/-291
Some other race	40,354	21.5	6.3%	+/-5,441
Two or more races	4,005	2.1	2.0%	+/-1,730
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	104,898	55.9	14.8%	*****

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey


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APPENDIX A

SPECIES ACCOUNTS AND EVALUATIONS

The following discussion provides information on the species with potential to occur within the project area.

Species Accounts

Federally Listed Species

Western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)

Status: The Burrowing Owl is listed as a federal species of concern and is a BLM sensitive species.

Background: Burrowing Owls inhabit open areas in deserts, grasslands, and agricultural and range lands. They use well-drained areas with gentle slopes and sparse vegetation and may occupy areas near human habitation, such as golf courses and airports (Dechant et al. 1999; Ehrlich et al. 1988; Terres 1980). Burrowing Owls often select burrows where surrounding vegetation is kept short by grazing, dry conditions, or burning (Dechant et al. 1999; Hjertaas et al. 1995). In Arizona, Burrowing Owls prefer grasslands, creosote bush/bursage desert scrub communities, and agricultural lands (de Vos 1998).

Burrowing Owls are semi-colonial and usually occupy burrows excavated by small mammals, often at the edges of active colonies of Black-tailed Prairie Dogs or Richardson's Ground Squirrels (*Spermophilus richardsonii*). In areas that lack colonial burrowing mammals, burrowing owls will use excavations made by other mammals, such as Badgers, Woodchucks, Skunks, Foxes, Armadillos, and Coyotes. They may also use natural cavities in rocks. In addition to the nest burrow, the owls also may use several satellite burrows. Satellite burrows may serve as protection from predators and parasite (Dechant et al. 1999).

Burrowing Owls lay clutches averaging 5 to 7 eggs. The female remains in the burrow and is fed by the male through egg-laying, incubation, and brooding. The eggs hatch after 21 days of incubation, and young fledge from the nest approximately 28 days after hatching (Ehrlich et al. 1988).

Burrowing Owls are opportunistic feeders, preying on a variety of arthropods and small vertebrates (Dechant et al. 1999; Hjertaas et al. 1995). They may forage during the day or night, but tend to forage closer to the nest during the day. Foraging habit is variable, depending on prey availability and abundance.

Widespread declines in the range and abundance of burrowing owls have been attributed to habitat loss and fragmentation and extermination of colonial burrowing mammals (Dechant et al. 1999; Hjertaas et al. 1995). Reductions in Burrowing Owl populations have been

associated with reductions in populations of both Black-tailed Prairie Dogs and Richard's Ground Squirrels.

Populations in Study Area: Suitable habitat for the Burrowing Owl is present in the project area. The project area currently contains two residential units, a garage, and horses. Given the size of the project area and the range of the horses within the project area, Western burrowing owls have potential to occur at or near the project site.

Potential Impacts and Determination of Effects: Construction of the Yuma, Welcome Center Parking Lot would have no effect on the Burrowing Owl.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)

Status: The Southwestern Willow Flycatcher was listed as endangered, without designated critical habitat, on February 27, 1995, primarily because of riparian habitat loss or modification. Critical habitat was designated on July 22, 1997, and a Final Rule designating critical habitat for this species was published in the Federal Register on October 19, 2005. Eighteen critical habitat units, totaling 599 rivers miles in Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico, were designated. Knowledge of important habitat areas for Willow Flycatchers has improved since 1997, and some designated critical habitats may not provide the most accurate description of critical habitat requirements for these birds. A draft Recovery Plan (USFWS 2001a) for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher was released for public review on June 8, 2001.

Background: In the western United States, Willow Flycatchers are often found on willow (*Salix* spp.) covered islands, in dense brush along watercourses, beaver meadows, and mountain parks. They may be found as high as 2,400 meters (m) (7,875 feet) and they also follow willow or cottonwood (*Populus* spp.) lined streams out into desert regions (Terres 1980). Four specific habitat types have been described as breeding areas for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (Sogge et al. 1997). The first of these types is monotypic high-elevated willow. This habitat occurs above 300 m (984 feet) in Arizona and has dense stands of willow with no distinct overstory. This community is often associated with sedges, rushes, or other herbaceous wetland plants. A second habitat type is monotypic, exotic dense stands of salt cedar (*Tamarix* spp.) or Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) up to 10 m (33 feet) in height. These species form a dense, closed canopy, with no distinct overstory layer. Native broadleaf-dominated communities form a third habitat type. This habitat may be composed of a single species, such as Goodding willow (*Salix gooddingii*), but often includes other broadleaf tree and shrub species, including cottonwood, other willows, boxelder (*Acer negundo*), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), alder (*Alnus* spp.), and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). The vegetation in this habitat type ranges in height from 3 to 15 m (10 to 49 feet). There are trees of various size classes, and there is often a distinct overstory. The final habitat type is a mixture of native and exotic species including those listed above. Within any particular area, the native and exotic species may be dispersed as patches dominated by native or exotics, or they may be more evenly distributed throughout the area. Regardless of the species composition, all of these habitats share common structural characteristics (Sogge et al. 1997). Occupied habitats always have dense vegetation in the patch interior, and dense patches are often interspersed with small clearings, open water, or areas of sparse shrubs. Habitat patches can vary in size and shape, with some occupied areas being relatively dense,

linear, contiguous stands, and others being large, irregularly shaped mosaics of dense vegetation intermingled with open areas. Patch sizes can range from as little as 0.8 hectares (2.0 acres) to several hundred hectares (several hundred to a thousand acres). Southwestern Willow Flycatchers have not been found nesting in narrow riparian habitats than 10 m (33 feet) wide.

Like most other flycatchers, the Willow Flycatcher forages primarily by flying out from a perch to capture flying insects. They tend to be fairly active, moving frequently from perch to perch (Bent 1942). They will also use gleaning techniques when foraging for spiders, millipedes, and other arthropods and also when feeding on berries.

Two primary factors have been identified as serious threats to the continued existence of the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (Federal Register 1995). These threats are the loss or degradation of riparian habitat and brood parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds. It has been estimated that the State of Arizona lost 35 percent of its wetlands between 1780 and 1980 (Dahl 1990), and as much as 90 percent of lowland riparian habitat in Arizona has been lost or modified (State of Arizona 1990). The primary causes for riparian degradation include urban and agricultural development, water diversion and impoundment, stream channelization, livestock grazing, off-road vehicles and other recreational use, and hydrological changes resulting from these uses (Federal Register 1995).

Population in Study Area: Suitable habitat for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher is not present in the project area. The nearest populations are found along the lower Colorado River located north of the proposed site.

Potential Impacts and Determination of Effects: Construction of the Yuma, Welcome Center Parking Lot would have no effect on the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher.

Yuma Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris yumamensis*)

Status: The Yuma Clapper Rail was listed on March 11, 1967 (Federal Register 1967), under endangered species legislation enacted in 1966 (Public Law 89-669). This listing protects the populations in California and Arizona. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. The Yuma Clapper Rail recovery Plan was released in 1983 (USFWS 1983). The Yuma Clapper Rail is a subspecies of Clapper Rail that lives and sometimes breeds in freshwater marshes in the Salton Sea of California, along the lower Colorado River, in the Colorado River Delta of Sonora and Baja California del Norte, on the Salt and Gila rivers upstream to the confluence with the Verde River, and at Picacho Reservoir (AZGFD 1996; Todd 1986).

Background: Yuma Clapper Rails in Arizona breed in freshwater marshes with dense vegetation such as cattail and giant bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*). Todd (1986) reported that Yuma Clapper Rails require more dense woody or herbaceous vegetation that exceeds 16 inches in height. Pond openings and flowing channels are also important, as are emergent soils. Water depth at preferred sites is 12 inches or less. The interface between water and soil is important, and rails use areas where the slope of the soil-to-water contact is relatively gentle. Conway et al. (1993) compared habitat variables between random sites and sites used heavily by Yuma Clapper Rails. They reported that during the breeding season,

the rails used sites that had less residential vegetation, were farther from upland habitat, and were closer to vegetative edges, open water, and dry ground than were random sites. Yuma Clapper Rails usually build their nests on the ground or suspended in dense vegetation a few inches from over the ground or over water (Todd 1986). Nests are usually placed along channels near the water's edge or on a mud hummock within the marsh. Nests are usually placed in locations that provide overhead cover, and, if vegetation is relatively sparse, rails will pull grasses together over the nest to form a canopy (Conway and Eddleman 2000).

Yuma Clapper Rails feed on wetland invertebrates and small vertebrates. The birds forage by probing mud or sand with their long bills, spearing prey beneath the water surface, and picking prey off vegetation or the ground (Conway and Eddleman 2000). Their primary food source is crayfish, but they also feed on isopods, beetles, small fish, dragonfly and damselfly nymphs, and freshwater shrimp and clams (Ohmart and Tomlinson 1977). On the Colorado River, Yuma Clapper Rails feed very heavily on introduced crayfish (Bison 2001; LCRMSCP 2001). Of the 10 species examined from the Colorado River north of the Gila River, 95 percent of the diet by volume consisted of crayfish. The distribution of Yuma Clapper Rails appears to be closely related to the abundance and availability of crayfish, and the lack of crayfish might explain the absence of rails in otherwise suitable marshes (Virginia 1996).

The primary threat to Yuma Clapper Rails is habitat destruction (AZGFD 1996). Marshes may be destroyed as the result of stream channelization, dam construction, or appropriation of water for human uses. Marshland may also be affected by livestock grazing, and agricultural runoff may have high concentrations of pesticides (Todd 1986).

Populations in Study Area: Suitable habitat for the Yuma Clapper Rails is not present in the project area. The nearest populations are found along the lower Colorado River located north of the proposed site.

Potential Impacts and Determination of Effects: Construction of the Yuma, Welcome Center Parking Lot would have no effect on the Yuma Clapper Rails.