

CHAPTER 6
DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PURPOSE..... 6-3

PRESENT JURISDICTIONAL STATUS OF FEDERAL PROPERTIES 6-3

 Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction 6-3

 Partial Jurisdictions..... 6-3

 Concurrent Jurisdiction 6-4

 Proprietary Jurisdiction 6-4

 Mixed Jurisdiction 6-5

 Retention of Jurisdiction 6-5

 Indian Reservations and Rancherias..... 6-5

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL - PATROL AND ENFORCEMENT

RESPONSIBILITY 6-8

 Exclusive or Partial Jurisdiction 6-8

 Concurrent Jurisdiction 6-8

 Proprietary Jurisdiction 6-9

ENTERING INTO AGREEMENTS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES 6-10

 Concurrent Jurisdiction 6-10

 Exclusive, Partial, or Proprietary Jurisdiction 6-10

PROCEDURES 6-11

 Beats 1-699 6-11

 Highways Maintained by an Agency of the Federal Government and Not
 Routinely Patrolled, Patrolled-Deferred Highways, and Section 592
 California Vehicle Code Highways 6-11

STATE LANDS COMMISSION HEARINGS 6-11

DESCRIPTION OF ANNEXES IN THIS CHAPTER 6-12

 Annex D (Northern Division) Through Annex K (Inland Division) 6-12

ANNEXES

A – SUMMARY OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 6-13

B – SELECTED LEGAL CITATIONS JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL
 PROPERTIES 6-15

C – GUIDE TO INTERPRETING INFORMATION IN ANNEXES D THROUGH K 6-19

D – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - NORTHERN DIVISION..... 6-23

E – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - VALLEY DIVISION..... 6-25

F – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - GOLDEN GATE DIVISION 6-27

G – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - CENTRAL DIVISION 6-31
H – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - SOUTHERN DIVISION 6-33
I – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - BORDER DIVISION 6-35
J – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - COASTAL DIVISION 6-39
K – JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - INLAND DIVISION 6-43
L – SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 6-47

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS

1. PURPOSE. To establish departmental policy and procedure regarding California Highway Patrol (CHP) authority and responsibility on highways which traverse federally owned lands.

2. PRESENT JURISDICTIONAL STATUS OF FEDERAL PROPERTIES. Peace officer authority available to state and local officials within federal lands can range from no authority to complete authority. Experts in jurisdictional matters classify this range of authority into the following four categories:
 - a. Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction.
 - (1) All powers within this category of federal property are vested in the federal government. The state and its political subdivisions are without power to enforce federal, state, or local laws. Neither the state nor local government has an obligation to furnish services within the boundaries of the federal property, but they may protect the property when requested. The state has retained the right to serve criminal and civil processes.
 - (2) Exclusive jurisdiction can only relate to federal property acquired before 1940, and it begins at the boundary line of the federal property as it existed at the time exclusive jurisdiction was ceded by the state. Such properties can range in size from a federal building situated on less than one acre, to a national park encompassing in excess of 1,000 square miles.
 - b. Partial Jurisdiction.
 - (1) The federal government exercises some authority, and the state (including its political subdivisions) exercises some authority beyond the right to serve civil and criminal processes.
 - (2) The most common partial jurisdiction arrangement cedes exclusive criminal and civil jurisdiction to the federal government while the state has reserved the power of taxation. Consequently, for day-to-day law enforcement activities, there is *no practical difference* between exclusive federal jurisdiction and partial federal jurisdiction.
 - c. Concurrent Jurisdiction. The federal government, the state, and local government each have the right to exercise the same authority over the land,

including the right to prosecute for crimes. The state and local governments also have an obligation to furnish their normal services as elsewhere in the state. However, routine CHP traffic operations do not include citing for violations of federal civil laws. Therefore, enforcement stops that may include a violation of federal civil law should be brought to the attention of the appropriate federal agency. Only the appropriate agency representative can cite for violations of federal civil laws. All national forests fall within the classification of concurrent jurisdiction.

d. Proprietary Jurisdiction.

(1) The federal government has an interest in (or title to) these properties, but has no jurisdiction over them. Federal law enforcement officers are only empowered to make private person's arrests for most crimes, unless they have been appointed as law enforcement officers by the state or acting pursuant to Penal Code Section 830.8(a). The Department is obligated to provide its full range of services, including collision investigation, code enforcement, and mitigation of on-highway hazardous materials incidents.

(2) The following categories of federal lands fall within the classification of proprietary jurisdiction:

Category	Federal Department
Aviation Beacons	Federal Aviation Agency
Low Rent Housing	Housing and Home Finance
Soil Conservation	Agriculture
Off-Base Military Housing	Defense
Corps of Engineers Projects	
Bird and Wildlife Refuges	Interior. The federal government has retained the right to enforce the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1919.
Reclamation Projects	Interior
Public Domain	Bureau of Land Management
National Conservation and Wilderness Areas	

e. Mixed Jurisdiction. Many federal properties are a "mix" of exclusive, partial, concurrent, and proprietary jurisdictions, as noted in Annexes D through K. These mixes are a result of when and how land parcels were acquired by the federal government, cessions of jurisdiction by the state, and subsequent retrocessions of jurisdiction by the federal government.

f. Retention of Jurisdiction. Once exclusive, partial, or concurrent jurisdiction has been ceded to the federal government for one of its properties, that jurisdiction is retained until the federal government:

- (1) Abandons the property and deeds it over to a nonfederal entity, or
- (2) Retrocedes (returns) jurisdiction over all or part of the property to the state and the state accepts the retrocession, or
- (3) Fails to renew a cession which was originally granted after 1976.

g. Indian Reservations and Rancherias.

(1) Criminal jurisdiction on Indian reservations and rancherias is as follows:

- (a) Federal officials are generally limited to enforcing federal criminal laws.
- (b) State officials have proprietary jurisdiction.
- (c) Tribal officials have proprietary jurisdiction excluding the ability to adjudicate and punish non-Indians.

NOTE: This criminal jurisdictional breakdown is a result of 18 United States (U.S.) Code § 1162 (commonly known as Public Law 280 [herein "PL 280"]) and federal case law. Under PL 280, state criminal laws (county and city ordinances do not apply) have the same force and effect on Indian reservations and rancherias as they have elsewhere in the state. However, the state's criminal jurisdiction is exercised concurrently with tribes who may have tribal criminal laws that can be applied to their tribal members or members of another tribe, but not to non-Indians. This limitation does not prevent a tribal law enforcement officer from detaining a non-Indian on tribal lands to determine if they are non-Indian and whether a state law has been violated. If a crime has been committed, the officer can either transport the person to state law enforcement authorities or detain the person so that state law enforcement can take custody.

(2) Although not all-inclusive, the following California Vehicle Code (CVC) sections are examples of criminally prohibitive violations enforceable by the Department against tribal members on their reservation or rancheria:

- (a) California Vehicle Code 2800(a) - Compliance with Peace Officer Orders.
- (b) California Vehicle Code 2800.1-2800.4 - Evading a Peace Officer.
- (c) California Vehicle Code 10851 - Vehicle Theft.
- (d) California Vehicle Code 20001-20002 - Felony and Misdemeanor Hit and Run.
- (e) California Vehicle Code 21464 - Interference with Traffic Devices.
- (f) California Vehicle Code 21651 (b) and (c) - Driving Wrong Way on a Divided Highway.
- (g) California Vehicle Code 21963 - Failure to Yield to a Visually Handicapped Pedestrian.
- (h) California Vehicle Code 23103 - Reckless Driving.
- (i) California Vehicle Code 23104 - Reckless Driving: Bodily Injury.
- (j) California Vehicle Code 23109 - Speed Contests.
- (k) California Vehicle Code 23110 - Throwing Substances at a Vehicle.

(3) Indian reservations and rancherias are to be considered exclusive jurisdiction with respect to civil matters, and neither the Department nor local government can cite for parking violations, impose Administrative Per Se driver license sanctions, enforce the “zero tolerance” minor driving-under-the-influence law, or enforce local ordinances. However, these violations, when committed by tribal members on another tribe’s reservation or rancheria, or by non-Indians, are enforceable by the Department.

(4) A listing (by Division) of federally recognized reservations and rancherias in unincorporated areas is provided in Annexes D through K.

(5) Exceptions.

(a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) may be in effect between a tribe and the local CHP Area to provide enhanced traffic enforcement or documentation of nonreportable collisions.

(b) Exceptions are current city or county contracts with local Indian tribes or rancherias for the city or county to provide fire protection and/or police or sheriff protection services as noted in the individual contracts. California Highway Patrol commands with criminal jurisdiction at Indian reservations or rancherias should contact local law enforcement agencies to determine whether a contract for services is currently in existence and to determine the limitations over civil jurisdiction.

(c) The President of the United States has, by Executive Order, determined that Native Americans' hunting and fishing rights on reservations cannot be superseded by state law. The Department will, therefore, only enforce the Fish and Game Code on Indian reservations or rancherias with respect to non-Indians.

(d) The Indian Regulatory Act of 1988 provides that BINGO and nonbanked card games on Indian reservations are regulated by the National Gaming Commission. Lotteries, slot machines, and banking games on Indian reservations are regulated by a tribal/state compact, or in the absence of such a compact, as in California, by the Secretary of the Interior. The Department will, therefore, only enforce state gambling laws on Indian reservations or rancherias in support of federal law enforcement agents.

(e) The Department may only remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits of an Indian reservation or rancheria in emergency situations or only under the following CVC authorities:

- 1 California Vehicle Code 22651(b) - Obstructing Traffic/Blocking.
- 2 California Vehicle Code 22654(e) - Impeding Emergency Services Personnel.
- 3 California Vehicle Code 22651(c) - Stolen/Embezzled Vehicle.
- 4 California Vehicle Code 22651(g) - Driver Incapacitated.
- 5 California Vehicle Code 22651(h) - Driver in Custody.
- 6 California Vehicle Code 22655 - Impound for Investigation of a Hit-and-Run.

7 California Vehicle Code 22656 - Removal from Railroad Right-of-Way.

3. CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL - PATROL AND ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

The following policies have been adopted to guide Area commands in establishing relationships with federal agencies. They may also be used to enhance existing relationships which are mutually beneficial to the agencies involved and accepted by the courts.

a. Exclusive or Partial Jurisdiction.

(1) Area commands will neither routinely patrol nor take enforcement action on any highway within an exclusive- or partial-jurisdiction property. Exceptions will be handled through the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Field (ACF), on a case-by-case basis.

(2) Under extraordinary circumstances, an exclusive- or partial-jurisdiction agency may request departmental mutual aid or the Area command may be *directed* to patrol and take enforcement action within an exclusive- or a partial-jurisdiction property.

(a) Affected officers must be deputized as U.S. Marshals before beginning such an assignment.

(b) All enforcement actions will be undertaken under the Assimilative Crimes Act (ACA). See Annex B, paragraph 1.e., for a discussion of the ACA.

(c) Use the following format to write violations in the violation portion of a CHP 215, Notice to Appear:

“23152a CVC - DUI, **18 USC 13, ACA**”

(d) Violators will be cited into federal court.

b. Concurrent Jurisdiction.

(1) Consistent with the Area's resources, Area commands will patrol all highways and take appropriate enforcement action, unless the Area commander, the Division Chief, and the federal administrator have agreed that the Department shall defer patrol responsibilities to the appropriate federal agency.

(2) Patrolled highways will be included in beats 1-699. Patrolled-deferred highways will not be included in beats 1-699.

c. Proprietary Jurisdiction.

(1) Area commands will include in beats 1-699 and, consistent with the Area's resources, will routinely patrol all:

- (a) State- and county-maintained highways within the federal property.
- (b) Highways which are maintained by the federal government, unless traffic law enforcement is provided by the federal government, such as tribal police, military police, and park rangers.

(2) Even though the state has jurisdiction on these properties, Area commands will not routinely patrol and will not include in beats 1-699, highways which are:

- (a) Maintained by an agency of the federal government when the federal government provides traffic law enforcement, such as an Indian reservation, a proprietary jurisdiction military base, or a proprietary jurisdiction national monument.

1 If requested by the affected federal agency and resources permit it, Area commands will investigate collisions on highways which are not routinely patrolled and not included in beats 1-699.

2 Officers will take appropriate enforcement action for violations detected in the course of those investigations.

- (b) Subject to Section 592 CVC.

1 Section 592 CVC provides that, for the purposes of enforcing registration, equipment, towing, safety, size, weight, and loading requirements of the code, the term "highway" does not include a way or place under jurisdiction of a federal government agency within a national forest if:

a The way or place is open to public use.

b The users contribute directly to the cost of the highway's maintenance.

2 Such ways and places are primarily logging roads, maintained by

the logging industry, pursuant to an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

3 Division 11, Rules of the Road, of the CVC is enforceable on roads subject to Section 592 CVC.

4 California Vehicle Code Divisions 3, Registration; 12, Equipment; 13, Towing and Loading; 14.8, Safety Regulations; and 15, Size, Weight and Load are not enforceable.

4. ENTERING INTO AGREEMENTS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.

a. Concurrent Jurisdiction.

(1) Because the federal government and the state have identical jurisdiction, Area commands shall attempt to negotiate an operating agreement with the affected federal agency to provide the optimum level of traffic law enforcement on federal property.

(2) Such agreements must include collision response, traffic law enforcement, mutual aid responsibilities, the mitigation of hazardous materials incidents, and other relevant issues.

b. Exclusive, Partial, or Proprietary Jurisdiction.

(1) Area commands may have operating agreements or MOUs with the federal agencies involved.

(a) Such agreements might focus on the right of pursuit, collision response, traffic law enforcement, responsibilities for mutual aid, the mitigation of hazardous materials incidents, and other relevant issues.

c. A sample MOU is included as Annex L. The MOU may be modified to meet the needs of an Area command or federal administrator. Execution of a negotiated agreement is not subject to the requirements of Highway Patrol Manual 11.1, Administrative Procedures Manual, as long as it:

(1) Does not provide for a transfer of funds between the Department and the federal agency, and vice versa.

(2) Does not provide for CHP officers incurring a federal liability when acting under the agreement, and vice versa.

d. Operating agreements should be reflected in the Area command's Standard Operating Procedures.

5. PROCEDURES.

a. Beats 1-699. All current policies and procedures apply to properties where the federal government has concurrent or proprietary jurisdiction.

b. Highways Maintained by an Agency of the Federal Government and Not Routinely Patrolled, Patrolled-Deferred Highways, and Section 592 California Vehicle Code Highways.

(1) All enforcement documents will be coded beat 902 (Private Property), 906 (Off-Highway Vehicle), or 907 (Other Unimproved Surface) as appropriate.

(2) All CHP 215s will be cited into the appropriate county court.

(3) All complaints will be filed with the appropriate district attorney's office.

6. STATE LANDS COMMISSION HEARINGS.

a. From time to time, the State Lands Commission (SLC) will hold hearings concerning matters which might affect the jurisdictional status of a federal property.

b. The SLC will notify Research and Planning Section (RPS) of these hearings; RPS will in turn notify the affected Area(s) and Division(s) through ACF.

(1) The Department shall be represented by appropriate Area and/or Division staff.

(2) A memorandum containing a brief summary of the proceedings should be directed to ACF within 30 days of the hearing.

(3) Testimony at these hearings is neither required nor precluded.

7. DESCRIPTION OF ANNEXES IN THIS CHAPTER.

a. Annex A summarizes associated jurisdictional policies and procedures in tabular form.

b. Annex B provides selected legal citations affecting the policies and procedures of this chapter.

c. Annex C provides a guide to interpreting the information in Annex D through Annex K.

d. Annex D (Northern Division) Through Annex K (Inland Division).

(1) These annexes list, by CHP Area within a Division, those federal properties which are within, or lie adjacent to, lands which are within the Department's primary jurisdiction. They include federally recognized land-based Indian reservations and rancherias which are in the unincorporated areas of each Division. They exclude national forests (which are invariably concurrent jurisdiction) and properties which are invariably proprietary jurisdiction. Several Areas in each Division do not have any federal properties which meet the listing criteria for these annexes.

(2) These annexes include the scope of federal jurisdiction for each property listed, a legal citation when appropriate, and other relevant data which has been made available to RPS. These annexes are for the field's guidance only; they are not to be considered the "last word" on the jurisdictional status of any federal property. Requests for further information on any of these properties shall be routed through channels to RPS. Research and Planning Section will coordinate all requests for specific information on any federal property with the SLC.

e. Annex L is a sample MOU between the Department and the affected federal agency.

ANNEX A

SUMMARY OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

PATROL AND ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES ON HIGHWAYS	DEGREE OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION				
	EXCLUSIVE AND PARTIAL (Exclusive Criminal)	CONCURRENT	PROPRIETARY		
			STATE- OR COUNTY- MAINTAINED HIGHWAY	HIGHWAY MAINTAINED BY AN AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	ROADWAY SUBJECT TO 592 California Vehicle Code (CVC)
Does CHP Patrol?	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Can CHP choose not to patrol?		Yes, if federal agency agrees	No	Yes, if federal government provides traffic enforcement	
Include in 1-699 beat description?	No*	Yes, if patrolled No, if not patrolled	Yes	Yes, if patrolled No, if not patrolled	No
What is the appropriate beat on enforcement documents?		1-699, if patrolled 902, 906, or 907, if not patrolled	1-699	1-699, if patrolled 902, 906, or 907, if not patrolled	902
Cite into what court?		Cite into County Court			
Complaints?		File complaints with County District Attorney			
Agreement with federal agency?	Optional	Required	Optional		

* Exceptions will be handled through the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Field, on a case-by-case basis.

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ANNEX B

SELECTED LEGAL CITATIONS JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES

1. THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND RELATED FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

a. The United States (U.S.) Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, provides for Congress to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all places purchased by the consent of the state legislature for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.

b. Title 40 United States Code (U.S.C.) provides that, after February 1, 1940, exclusive jurisdiction became optional rather than mandatory with respect to subsequent federal acquisitions.

c. Title 16 U.S.C. 480 provides that the U.S. has concurrent jurisdiction over all national forests.

d. Various federal statutes authorize federal agencies to retrocede (give back) to the state jurisdiction over any property which jurisdiction the state had previously ceded to the federal government.

e. Title 18 U.S.C. 13, the Assimilative Crimes Act (ACA), applies state criminal law to an offense committed on federal properties. For the purposes of the ACA, state criminal law is considered federal criminal law. However, the ACA does not apply where state law is contrary to a federal law or policy. Only federal law enforcement personnel, such as U.S. Marshals, may enforce the ACA.

f. Title 8 U.S.C. 1358 provides that state and local officials have jurisdiction to enter federal "immigrant stations" in order to "preserve the peace and make arrests for crimes under the laws of the states and territories," and for these purposes state courts have jurisdiction over such immigrant stations. This statute affects exclusive-jurisdiction border stations in the California Highway Patrol's (CHP) primary area of responsibility at San Ysidro, Tecate, and Andrade.

(1) This statute also affects the exclusive-jurisdiction border station in the city of Calexico, although this facility is not in the CHP's primary area of responsibility.

ANNEX B

SELECTED LEGAL CITATIONS JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES (continued)

(2) The border station at Otay Mesa in the city of San Diego is under proprietary federal jurisdiction, which allows state and local governments to enforce state law without the need for special statutory authority.

g. Title 18 U.S.C. 1162, which is part of Public Law (PL) 280, grants broad authorization for the enforcement of criminal and prohibitory statutes on Indian reservations (including rancherias) by state and local authorities within Alaska, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin. Criminal laws of these six states have the same force and effect on Indian reservations as they have elsewhere in the state. Prosecutions are conducted in state court.

h. Title 28 U.S.C. 1360, which is also part of PL 280, grants California and the five western states, listed in paragraph 1. g. above, jurisdiction over civil actions with respect to disputes between Native Americans occurring on Indian reservations and rancherias, as well as between Native Americans and other persons. Statutes and regulations are applicable only as they relate to actions by private parties brought into state courts. Because the statute is silent with regard to any other type of action, it can be inferred that *civil jurisdiction is granted only for actions between private parties.*

2. STATE LEGISLATION AND COURT DECISIONS.

a. California has historically set forth statutes providing for the consent to the purchase or condemnation of property by the federal government, granting it exclusive jurisdiction over the property, and requiring that the cession of jurisdiction be filed with the county recorder. Two of the earliest of these statutes are 76 Stats 1852 and 56 Stats 1897.

b. Sections 111 and 126 of the California Government Code (GC) provide that the state will no longer cede unconditional exclusive jurisdiction to the federal government, but reserves the right of taxation. These GC sections derive from 710 Stats 1939.

- c. Section 126 GC permits the state to cede concurrent criminal jurisdiction to the U.S. by written request. Each cession must be preceded by a State Lands Commission (SLC) public hearing, and must be in the state's best interest. Jurisdiction ceded will only continue as long as the land continues to belong to the U.S. and is used for the purposes ceded, or for five years, whichever is less.
- d. Section 113 GC permits the state to accept retrocessions of jurisdiction from the U.S. Public hearings by the SLC are required.
- e. Section 77.5 of the California Streets and Highways Code (S&HC) permits streamlined procedures for the state's acceptance of retrocessions. State Lands Commission hearings are not required.
- f. Section 76 and 77 S&HC provide for the state's acceptance of easements for highways across federal lands.
- g. In Donahue vs Klamath-Trinity Judicial District (1971), the California Appellate Court ruled that Congress' enactment of 18 USC 1162 (see paragraph 1.g. of this annex) had three purposes:
- (1) Withdrawal of federal responsibility for Native American affairs whenever practicable.
 - (2) Termination of subjection of Native Americans to federal laws which apply to Native Americans.
 - (3) More effective law and order enforcement by states on Indian reservations and rancherias than the tribes can provide themselves.
- h. The U.S. Supreme Court established, in California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians (1987), a test to distinguish between criminal and civil regulatory law as it applies to PL 280. In essence, if a state law prohibits certain conduct it falls within the criminal jurisdiction of PL 280; however, if the conduct is generally permitted, although regulated, it is considered civil/regulatory and, therefore, not enforceable against tribal members on their reservations.

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ANNEX C

GUIDE TO INTERPRETING INFORMATION IN ANNEXES D THROUGH K

EXAMPLE #1

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITATION
420	KER	Voice of America Station	PROP	640 A acquired 1949.
426		Taft Federal Correctional Facility	PROP	New facility in 1995; cession to CONCURRENT is pending.
455	TUO MAR MAD	Yosemite National Park	EXCL	51 Stats 1919 and Sec. 111(h) of the Government Code (GC).
	MAR	Wawona Village	CONC Civil	1987 retrocession.
		Yosemite Park Headquarters, El Portal	PROP	Not within park boundary.

EXPLANATION OF DATA IN COLUMNS:

Column 1, AREA. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) Area location code, listed in ascending order whenever possible. When a property is shared by two or more Areas in the same Division, both Areas are listed. When a property is shared by two Divisions, it is listed under the appropriate Area in each Division.

Column 2, CO. A mnemonic representing the first three letters of the county name, except for the following mnemonics/counties:

<u>Mnemonic/County</u>	<u>Mnemonic/County</u>	<u>Mnemonic/County</u>
CC Contra Costa	SB Santa Barbara	SF San Francisco
DN Del Norte	SBD San Bernardino	SJ San Joaquin
LA Los Angeles	SBT San Benito	SLO San Luis
MNO Mono	SCL Santa Clara	SM San Mateo
MRN Marin	SD San Diego	

Column 3, PROPERTY NAME. Self-explanatory.

ANNEX C

GUIDE TO INTERPRETING INFORMATION IN ANNEXES D THROUGH K *(continued)*

Column 4, JURIS. A mnemonic for the jurisdiction exercised by the federal, state, and local governments. The mnemonics are defined as follows:

Mnemonic	Meaning	Mnemonic	Meaning
EXCL	EXCLUSIVE federal jurisdiction. State and local governments have no jurisdiction.	PROP	PROPRIETARY federal jurisdiction. State and local governments have complete jurisdiction over the federal property.
CONC	CONCURRENT federal, state, and local jurisdiction.	PART (Crim.)	PARTIAL federal jurisdiction. The federal government has EXCLUSIVE criminal and/or civil jurisdiction. The state has retained the power of taxation.

Column 5, COMMENT/LEGAL CITATION. When the information has been made available to the Department, this section will include:

- The original number of acres (A = acres), the year of acquisition, and any subsequent exclusions.
- The chapter and year of state legislation or year of State Lands Commission (SLC) action which ceded Exclusive, Concurrent, or Partial jurisdiction to the federal government. State legislation is not necessarily repeated in Annex B. Annex B lists only significant general legislation, but not property-specific legislation (which would be voluminous).
- The year and extent of any retrocessions from the federal government to the state.
- The year jurisdiction was confirmed by the federal government or the SLC in a written document.
- Location of the property, where deemed appropriate.

ANNEX C

GUIDE TO INTERPRETING INFORMATION IN ANNEXES D THROUGH K (*continued*)

EXAMPLE #2

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
820	MNO	Bridgeport Indian Colony (SR 182 s/o Bridgeport Lake); Benton Piute Reservation (Yellow Jacket Rd. s/o Benton Hot Springs).
825	INY	Bishop Reservation; Big Pine Reservation (US 395 south end of Big Pine); Lone Pine Reservation (US 395 s/o Lone Pine and n/o SR 136); Fort Independence Reservation (US 395, 2 mi. n/o Independence).
865	SBD	San Manuel Reservation.
870		Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation.

EXPLANATION OF DATA IN COLUMNS:

Column 1, AREA. The CHP Area command number.

Column 2, CO. Same as Example #1, Column 2.

Column 3, PROPERTY NAME(s). The official federally recognized name of the reservation or rancheria, as provided by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Information in parentheses is either:

- (a) The general location of the property if it is not shown on an American Automobile Association or a Thomas Brothers map, or
- (b) An alternate name preceded by "a.k.a.," or
- (c) A further reference.

The following abbreviations are used: "n/o, s/o, e/o, and w/o" meaning "north of, south of, east of, and west of" respectively.

Not included in these tables are reservations and rancherias which either:

- (a) The BIA does not officially recognize, or
- (b) Have no current land base, or
- (c) Are wholly within an incorporated city.

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ANNEX D

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - NORTHERN DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
120	DN	Requa Radar Station	PROP	
		Redwood National Park	CONC	1995 cession.
125	HUM	Coast Guard Reservation, Humboldt Bay	PROP	232 A acquired 1859/1942; PROP confirmed in 1962.
		Trinidad Head Coast Guard Station	CONC	46 A acquired 1866; 181 Stats 1891.
			PROP	1 A acquired 1917.
130	TEH	859 Air Control and Warning Station, Red Bluff	PROP	
135	SHA	Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	CONC	1988 cession to CONC expired in 1993; reinstated in 1995.
130	TEH	Lassen Volcanic National Park	PART (EXCL Crim.)	207 Stats 1927 and Section 111(l) of the Government Code (GC)
135	SHA			
140	PLU			
	LAS	Sierra Ordinance Depot, Herlong	EXCL	Honey Lake Bed: 845 Stats 1933 and Section 111(j) GC. 33,874 A: 1954 cession. The base was identified for downsizing, realignment completed in 1999. 1,100 A was transferred to the Department of Interior for use by the Susanville Indian Rancheria and 640 A to the Department of Justice for a federal penitentiary.
			PROP	2,600 A acquired 1955/58.
150	MEN	Point Arena Radar Station	PROP	
		Point Arena Light Station	EXCL	181 Stats 1891.

ANNEX D

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - NORTHERN DIVISION *(continued)*

151	LAK	Loran Coast Guard Station, Middletown	PROP	PROP confirmed 1962 as an Army facility.
151	LAK	Loran Coast Guard Station, Middletown	PROP	PROP confirmed 1962 as an Army facility.
145	MOD	Lava Beds National Monument	CONC	1988 cession to CONC expired in 1993; reinstated in 1995.
	SIS			

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
120	DN	Coast Indian Community of the Resighini Rancheria; Elk Valley Rancheria (2 miles w/o Crescent City); Smith River Rancheria; and part of the Yurok Indian Reservation.
125	HUM TRI	Part of the Yurok Indian Reservation;
175		Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation; Big Lagoon, Rhonerville, Table Bluff, and Trinidad Rancherias; Blue Lake Rancheria (adjacent to Blue Lake City Limit); and part of Round Valley Indian Reservation.
126	MEN	Round Valley Indian Reservation; Laytonville and Sherwood Valley Rancherias.
130	TEH	Greenville Rancheria (Bowman Road and Interstate 5, s/o Cottonwood).
135	SHA	Big Bend, Montgomery Creek, Redding, and Roaring Creek Rancherias.
140	LAS	Susanville Rancheria.
150	MEN	Coyote Valley, Guidiville, Hopland, Manchester, Pinoleville, Point Arenas, Potter Valley, and Redwood Valley Rancherias.
151	LAK	Big Valley, Middletown, Robinson, Scotts Valley, and Upper Lake Rancherias; Elem Indian Colony (a.k.a. Sulpher Bank Rancheria).
155	COL	Colusa and Cortina Rancherias.
160	GLN	Grindstone Rancheria.
170	MOD	Alturas Rancheria (southeast of Alturas on Road 20A); Cedarville and Lookout Rancherias; Fort Bidwell Reservation; XL Ranch Reservation of the Pit River Tribal Council.

ANNEX E

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - VALLEY DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
220	PLA	Air Force Receiver Station	PROP	Moore Rd., w/o Lincoln.
250	SAC	McClellan Air Force Base	EXCL	1,125 A acquired 1936/38. 770 A acquired 1942/1945. 871 A acquired 1946/58. The base closed September 30, 2001.
			PART (EXCL Crim.)	
			PROP	
252		Mather Air Force Base	PROP	1994 retrocession. The base closed September 30, 1993.
265	SJ	Naval Reservation, Rough and Ready Island	PROP	PROP confirmed in 1962.
266		Defense Depot	PART (EXCL Crim.)	448 A acquired 1942 southeast of Tracy.
			CONC	1980 retrocession for Chrisman Road.
280	YOL	Air Force Communications Center	PROP	Road 35 and Mace Boulevard
285	YUB	Beale Air Force Base	PART (EXCL Crim.)	25,500 A acquired 1942/44; excludes Spenceville Wildlife Management and Recreation Area, which has since been deeded to the state.

ANNEX E

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - VALLEY DIVISION (*continued*)

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
240	BUT	Berry Creek Rancheria (Berry Creek, n/o Oroville).
241		Chico Rancheria.
245	ELD	Shingle Springs Rancheria.
246	ALP	Washoe Tribal Lands.
255	CAL	Sheep Ranch Rancheria (Cave City Road w/o Sheep Ranch).
280	YOL	Rumsey Rancheria.
295	AMA	Buena Vista and Jackson Rancherias.

ANNEX F

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - GOLDEN GATE DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
320	CC	Port Chicago Naval Magazine	PART (EXCL Crim.)	671 A acquired 1942; generally the developed property in the middle of the base.
			PROP	465 A acquired after 1944.
		Concord Naval Magazine	PROP	Includes connector to Port Chicago.
330	SM	Point Montara and Pigeon Point Light Stations	EXCL	Acquired in 1870s; deeds recorded in 1870s.
		V. A. Hospital, Menlo Park	EXCL	Acquired 1936.
	SCL	Moffett Federal Airfield	EXCL	1,226 A acquired before 1940.
		(formerly Moffett Field Naval Air Station)	PROP	745 A acquired 1952.
		Moffett Homes, Orion Park; Moffett Boulevard	CONC	1981 and 1988 retrocessions. Homes are owned by Navy and managed by Air Force.
335	SF	Yerba Buena Island	CONC	107 A acquired 1896. Island has been transferred to the Navy for purposes of disposal after closure of Treasure Island.
			PROP	1932 retrocession for Bay Bridge tunnel.
		Jerrold St. Marine Corps. Supply Depot	PART (EXCL Crim.)	1951 cession.
	SM	Coast Guard Air Station	EXCL	21 A acquired 1939; near San Francisco Airport.
		Coast Guard Radio Station	PART (EXCL Crim.)	86 A acquired 1944; near San Francisco County Jail.
		San Bruno Naval Facility	PROP	88 A acquired 1945/56.

ANNEX F

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - GOLDEN GATE DIVISION (continued)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE	
335	SM	Golden Gate National Cemetery	CONC	1977 retrocession: 162 A acquired 1938.	
			PROP	2 A acquired 1948.	
	SF	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	PROP	All lands in San Mateo County.	
			EXCL	All lands previously part of Forts Scott, Miley, and Funston.	
			PART (EXCL Crim.)	1,777 A acquired 1850/1945 for the Presidio of San Francisco.	
			CONC	1977 retrocession for the National Cemetery at the Presidio.	
350	MRN	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	PROP	1932 retrocession: Golden Gate Bridge and US 101. Section 112(a) of the Government Code (GC).	
				1938 and 1941 retrocessions for SR 1. Section 112(b) GC.	
				All other lands in San Francisco County.	
	MRN	Forts Barry & Baker	EXCL	305 Stats 1859.	
			EXCL	805 A owned by Army.	
		Fort Cronkhite	PROP	192 A owned by Navy.	
			Golden Gate National Recreation Area	EXCL	Property formally part of Forts Barry, Baker, or Cronkhite (Army- owned).
				PROP	All other property in Marin County.

ANNEX F

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - GOLDEN GATE DIVISION (continued)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
350	MRN	Point Bonita/Point Diablo Lighthouses	EXCL	181 Stats 1891.
		Hamilton Field	PROP	1974 retrocession. Originally 1,624 A. 415 A sold to private interests in 1985; sale of the majority of remaining land to city of Novato in 2001.
		Mill Valley Air Station	PROP	
		Point Reyes National Seashore	CONC	1988 cession to CONC expired 1993; reinstated in 1995.
		Point Reyes Coast Guard Station	EXCL	181 Stats 1981.
		Muir Woods National Monument	PROP	
360	MRN	Two Rock Coast Guard Station	PART (EXCL Crim.)	836 A acquired 1942/44.
	SON			
	SON	Skaggs Island Naval Radio Station	PROP	3,304 A acquired 1945.
365	SOL	Mare Island Naval Shipyard	CONC	43 Stats 1854 and Section 111(a) of the Government Code. The base closed June 1996.
365	SOL	Travis Air Force Base	PART (EXCL Crim.)	2,278 A acquired 1943/44.
			PROP	3,258 A acquired 1945/59. 1970 retrocession for Air Base Parkway.
		Army Reservation	PROP	28 A near Rio Vista.
		Naval Radio Station	PROP	640 A near Dixon.

ANNEX F

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - GOLDEN GATE DIVISION (continued)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
370	ALA	Oakland Army Base	PART (EXCL Crim.)	1952 cession for 479 A acquired 1941/47. The base closed September 1999.
			CONC	1968, 1975, and 1986 retrocessions for surface streets in city of Oakland.
			PROP	123 A acquired 1951.
390		Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	PART (EXCL Crim.)	680 A acquired 1942 by Atomic Energy Commission, now the Department of Energy.
		Veterans Hospital, Livermore	CONC	1977 cession for 157 A acquired 1925.
		Federal Communications Commission Monitoring Station	PROP	120 A acquired 1947/52; Lorraine Road, Livermore.
	ALA	Parks Reserve Forces Training Area and Federal Correctional Institute	PART (EXCL Crim.)	3,396 A acquired 1943, less lands later deeded to local entities.
	CC			

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
360	SON	Cloverdale Rancheria (Santana Drive s/o Cloverdale); Dry Creek Rancheria; Lytton Rancheria (Dry Creek area n/o Healdsburg); Stewarts Point Rancheria.

ANNEX G

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - CENTRAL DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
420	KER	Voice of America Station	PROP	640 A acquired 1949.
426		Taft Federal Correctional Facility	CONC	New facility in 1995.
455	TUO	Yosemite National Park	EXCL	51 States 1919 and Section 111(h) of the Government Code .
	MAR			
	MAD			
	MAR			
		Yosemite Park Headquarters, El Portal	PROP	Not within park boundary.
426	KER	Buena Vista and Elk Hills Petroleum Reserves	PROP	47,000 A acquired 1912/1942. PROP confirmed in 1962.
435	FRE	Kings Canyon National Park	EXCL	96 States 1943 and Section 119 GC.
	TUL			
440	KIN	Lemoore Naval Air Station	PROP	Acquired 1958.
495	FRE			
455	MAD	Devils Postpile National Monument	CONC	1988 cession to CONC expired in 1993; reinstated in 1995.
460	MER	Castle Air Force Base	PROP	618 A acquired in 1943 had attained PART jurisdiction, 2,193 A acquired after 1944. The base closed September 30, 1995. 1,580 A have been transferred to local agencies for an airport and support area, 662 A transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, with half of the remaining land to be conveyed to public benefit use and half sold by public sale.
461	MER	San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery	PROP	322 A confirmed 1987.

ANNEX G

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - CENTRAL DIVISION (*continued*)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
465	STA	Crows Landing Naval Air Station	PART (EXCL Crim.)	804 A acquired 1943.
			PROP	1,004 A acquired 1951/6.
		Riverbank Ammunition Plant	PROP	167 A acquired 1961.
480	TUL	Sequoia National Park	EXCL	51 Stats 1919 and Section 111(h) GC.

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
425	TUO	Chicken Ranch Rancheria (a.k.a. Jamestown Rancheria); Tuolumne Rancheria (n/o Tuolumne).
435	FRE	Big Sandy, Cold Springs, and Table Mountain Rancherias.
440	KIN	Santa Rosa Rancheria.
455	MAD	North Fork and Picayune Rancherias.
481	TUL	Tule River Reservation.

ANNEX H

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - SOUTHERN DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
530	LA	Naval Fuel Depot, San Pedro	PART (EXCL Crim.)	485 A acquired 1942.
			PROP	Outer Harbor/Wharf. Naval Housing: 1972 retrocession.
		Terminal Island Naval Facilities	CONC	1976 joint cession and retrocession. 263 A at western end of property closed on September 30, 1994. 70 A was transferred to the Long Beach Naval Shipyard which closed in September 1997. 193 A, including the Navy Mole and connecting transportation corridor, to the Port of Long Beach.
		Former Long Beach Naval Hospital	PROP	65 A constructed after 1962; adjacent to I-605; closed September 30, 1994; reverted back to city of Long Beach.
		Customs Building and Quarantine Station	EXCL	8 A acquired 1927/1932.
		535		East Los Angeles Post Office
545		Edwards Air Force Base. (See also Inland Division, Area 830, Kern County, and Area 835, San Bernardino County.)	EXCL	Sections 1-6 T8N R9W, and Sections 1-2 T8N R10W; acquired before 1940; includes Avenue B.
			PROP	Balance of base in Los Angeles County; acquired after 1946; includes 120th and 140th Streets.

ANNEX H

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - SOUTHERN DIVISION (*continued*)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
565	LA	Veterans Administration facilities and Los Angeles National Cemetery, Sawtelle	CONC	1977 retrocession; includes all surface streets and freeways passing through the unincorporated area centered on Wilshire Blvd. and I-405.
580		Santa Monica Mts. National Recreation Area. (See also Coastal Division, Area 765.)	PROP	Includes Paramount Ranch.

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

None

ANNEX I

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - BORDER DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
620	IMP	Andrade Port of Entry	EXCL	N/B lanes acquired 1939. See discussion of 8 USC 1358 in Annex B.
			PROP	S/B lanes acquired 1958.
625	IMP	West Mesa Naval Air Station	PART (EXCL Crim.)	785 A acquired 1941/1942.
		Salton Sea Navy Base (formerly the Salton Sea Atomic Energy Commission Test Base, 1945-61)	PROP	Located at the southwest corner of the Salton Sea, the base has had no major activity since 1972, and is closed. 29.3 A sold at public sale in the fall of 1996. Balance of property transferred to Bureau of Land Management in 2000.
		Border Patrol Facilities, El Centro; SR 86 and SR 111 Check Points	PROP	
625	IMP	Chocolate Mountain Naval Gunnery Range and eleven other Imperial County naval facilities	PROP	
660	RIV			
630	RIV	Joshua Tree National Monument (See also Inland Division, Area 870, San Bernardino County)	PROP	328 Stats 1935 confer CONC over R5E through R10E, but not R11E through R16E. CONC jurisdiction has not been accepted. PROP over park confirmed in 1975.
645	SD	North Island Naval Air Station	EXCL	1,909 A acquired 1917.
			PROP	611 A acquired 1946/51.
				1982 retrocession: 6 A of beach front.

ANNEX I

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - BORDER DIVISION (continued)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
645	SD	Balboa Park Naval Hospital	EXCL	24 A acquired 1926.
			PROP	54 A acquired 1946; includes emergency receiving, exchange cafeteria, service station, and theater.
		32nd Street Naval Repair Station	PROP	Sewage treatment plant; SD A&E, and AT&SF railroads; Mole Pier; Piers 10-13; officers' mess; and 32nd St. service station.
				1986 retrocession for Interstate (I) 5.
			PART (EXCL Crim.)	Most of Harbor Drive, Main Street between 28th and 30th.
			EXCL	Balance of Base.
		Miramar Naval Air Station, including old Camp Elliott	PART (EXCL Crim.)	9,988 A acquired 1939/43; the entire Base east of I-15.
			PROP	5,523 A acquired 1946/62; includes SR 163 south of Kearny Villa Road and State Route (SR) 52 w/o milepost 7.12.
		1995 retrocession: SR 52 east of milepost 7.12		
		1994 retrocession: All of I-15 through the Base and SR 163 north of Kearny Villa Road.		
		Border Station, San Ysidro Port of Entry	EXCL	1 A acquired 1931; includes the Old Customs House. See discussion of 8 USC 1358 in Annex B.
PROP	5 A acquired 1946; title over all roads deeded to state.			

ANNEX I

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - BORDER DIVISION (continued)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
645	SD	Veterans Hospitals, La Jolla and Mission Valley	PROP	
650		Fallbrook Naval Depot	CONC	1972 retrocession.
		Camp Pendleton	PART (EXCL Crim.)	Includes San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant and AT&SF railroad right-of-way.
			CONC	Retrocessions: I-5, CHP Inspection Facility, Border Patrol Checkpoint, San Onofre Street Beach and Old U.S. 101.
670	ORA	Seal Beach Naval Weapons Center	PROP	PROP confirmed 1962.
675		El Toro Marine Corps Air Station	PART (Excl. Crim.)	1950 cession. The base closed in 1999. Measure A (November 1994) amended the county general plan to designate the base for a commercial airport.
			PROP	1,557 A acquired after 1954. 1991 retrocession for Irvine Boulevard (Blvd.).
680	SD	Tecate Border Station	EXCL	1 A acquired 1932. See discussion of 8 USC 1358 in Annex B.
			PROP	Balance of Property acquired 1963/67.
		Campo Border Station	PROP	
685	RIV	Border Patrol Check Point, I-15	PROP	

ANNEX I

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - BORDER DIVISION (*continued*)

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
620	IMP	Fort Yuma and Quechon Reservations.
630	RIV	Agua Caliente, Cabazon, Santa Rosa, and Torres-Martinez Reservations.
650	SD	San Pasqual Reservation.
655	RIV	Morongo Reservation; Soboba Reservation.
660		Colorado River Reservation.
680	SD	Barona, Campo, Capitan Grande, Cosmit, Cuyapaipe, Inaja, La Posta, Los Coyotes, Manzanita, Mesa Grande, Santa Ysabel, Sycuan, and Viejas Reservations.
685		La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, Rincon, and Yuima Reservations.
	RIV	Cahuilla, Pechenga, and Ramona Reservations.

ANNEX J

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - COASTAL DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
725	SBN	Pinnacles National Monument	CONC	1988 cession to CONC expired in 1993; reinstated in 1995.
735	MON			
730	MON	Fort Ord	EXCL	15,810 A acquired 1917.
			PART (EXCL Crim.)	12,705 A acquired 1940/43. The base closed September 30, 1994. In excess of 5,000 A of the original 28,515 A have been transferred to state and local agencies and federal jurisdiction is relinquished. 1,300 A have been retained by the Army for a Presidio of Monterey Annex. 15,000 A have been designated for use by the Bureau of Land Management for a wildlife refuge – decision issued February 2004.
			PROP	25 A acquired 1955. 1968, 1971, 1972, and 1976 retrocessions: Blanco Road (Rd.), Hilltown-Marina Rd., SR-1, and Reservation Rd. In 1997 retrocession to PROP was completed for 95 A known as the Preston Housing Area in the City of Marina – decision issued April 2004.
			PROP	PROP confirmed 1962.
			EXCL	Deed recorded 1889.

ANNEX J

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - COASTAL DIVISION (*continued*)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
730		Naval Post-Graduate School	EXCL	1949 cession: all land north of SR-1.
		Monterey Presidio (North of State Route [SR] 68 right-of-way)	EXCL	402 A acquired 1868/1930.
			CONC PROP	Several retrocessions within the city of Monterey.
730	MON	Fort Hunter-Liggett	CONC	1992 cession: federal government obtained CONC criminal jurisdiction, but not civil jurisdiction. 1992 cession to CONC expired in 1997; then reinstated. Base retained for a western reserve training center.
735			Criminal PROP Civil	
735	MON	Camp Roberts	PART (EXCL Crim.)	43,746 A acquired 1942/45 less 1974 retrocession.
740	SLO		CONC	1974 retrocession: entire base, <u>except</u> Southern Pacific right-of-way/depot and Stone Canyon railroad right-of-way (which remain PART).
740	SLO	Piedras Blancas Light Station	PROP	Acquired 1866; no deed recorded.
750	SB	Vandenburg Air Force Base, including former Camp Cooke	PART (EXCL Crim.)	63,731 A acquired 1941/43.
755			CONC	1981 retrocession: SR-1, San Antonio Road east of SR-1, Lompoc-Casamalia Rd., and Ocean Avenue.

ANNEX J

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - COASTAL DIVISION (*continued*)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
755	SB	Lompoc Federal Prison	PART (EXCL Crim.)	Originally part of former Camp Cooke.
			PROP	1970 retrocession: Santa Lucia Canyon Road.
		Point Conception Light Station	EXCL	Acquired 1881; deed properly recorded.
765	VEN	Point Mugu Naval Missile Test Grounds	PART (EXCL Crim.)	1954 cession: 4,132 A acquired 1950/53.
			PROP	360 A acquired after 1954.
				1983 retrocession: SR-1 right-of-way.
		Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center	PART (EXCL Crim.)	1,952 A acquired 1942/43.
				1955 cession: 62 A.
		PROP	1987 retrocession: intersection of Channel Island Blvd. and Patterson Blvd. leading into the Base.	
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (See also Southern Division, Area 580, Los Angeles County)	PROP			

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
755	SB	Santa Ynez Reservation

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ANNEX K

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - INLAND DIVISION

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
820	MNO	Marine Corps Training Center, Pickle Meadows	PROP	270 A acquired 1951.
825	INY	Death Valley National Park	PROP	PROP confirmed in 1975.
835	SBD			
825	INY	China Lake Naval Weapons Center	PROP	1,115,000 A acquired in 1943/46.
830	SBD	Edwards Air Force Base	EXCL	<p><u>T9N & T10N</u>: Random sections of R7W, R8W, R9W, and the eastern 24 sections of R10W. Acquired before 1940. Includes Mercury Boulevard (Blvd.), Avenue B, and the southernmost 4.5 miles (mi) of Rocket Site Road (Rd.)</p>
	KER			
	PROP		<p><u>T11N</u>: All sections.</p> <p><u>T9N & T10N</u>: All of R13W, R12W, R11W, and the western 48 sections of R10W. Random sections of R7W, R8W, R9W, and the eastern 24 sections of R10W. Acquired after 1946. Includes Rosemond Blvd. w/o the West Gate and north of the North Gate and the northern 1.5 mi of Rocket Site Rd.</p>	

ANNEX K

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - INLAND DIVISION (*continued*)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
835	SBD	Edwards Air Force Base	EXCL	Sections 17 and 29 of R6W T10N and Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 25, 27 of R7W T10N acquired before 1940; includes US 395 traversing Section 17 R6W T10N.
			PROP	Sections of 7, 8, 18-20, and 30 of R6W T10N and Sections 12, 22-24, 26, and 28 of R7W T10N either acquired after 1946 or reserved from the public domain; includes US 395 traversing Sections 8 & 20, R6W T10N.
		Fort Irwin	CONC	1996 cession to 2001 reinstated.
		Marine Corps Supply Depot	PART (EXCL Crim.)	2,619 A at Yermo acquired 1942/43.
			PROP	3,091 A at Daggett.
		Boron Federal Prison and Federal Aviation Facility	CONC	1982 cession: 174 A. Cession lapsed in 1987; reinstated in 1995.
835	SBD	Twenty-Nine Palms Marine Corps Center	PROP	Acquired 1952; PROP confirmed 1962.
870				
840	RIV	March Air Reserve Base (formerly March Air Force Base)	PROP	676 A acquired 1919/38. 5,696 A acquired 1940/44. 964 A acquired after 1944. The base was realigned in April 1996 and 2,258 A retained at the airport by the Air Force Reserves. Retrocession to PROP for entire base in May 1996.
			CONC	1977 retrocession for National Cemetery.

ANNEX K

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - INLAND DIVISION (*continued*)

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME	JURIS.	COMMENT/LEGAL CITE
850	SBD	George Air Force Base	PART (EXCL Crim.)	1,915 A acquired 1943.
			PROP	2,875 A acquired after 1945. The base closed December 15, 1992. 34 A have been transferred to the Federal Department of Health and Human Services for housing for the homeless, and 930 A have been transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. It is unclear whether these transfers are in the PART or PROP jurisdiction parts of the property. Balance of the property is being leased and sub-leased to public and private entities.
870	SBD	Joshua Tree National Monument (See also Border Division, Area 630, Riverside County)	PROP	328 Stats 1935 confer CONC over R5E through R10E, but not R11E through R16E. CONC jurisdiction has not been accepted. PROP over entire park confirmed in 1975.

ANNEX K

JURISDICTION ON FEDERAL PROPERTIES - INLAND DIVISION (*continued*)

Federally recognized Indian reservations and rancherias, unincorporated areas:

AREA	CO.	PROPERTY NAME(S)
820	MNO	Bridgeport Indian Colony (SR 182 s/o Bridgeport Lake); Benton Piute Reservation (Yellow Jacket Rd. s/o Benton Hot Springs).
825	INY	Bishop Reservation; Big Pine Reservation (US 395 south end of Big Pine); Lone Pine Reservation (US 395 s/o Lone Pine and n/o SR 136); Fort Independence Reservation (US 395, 2 mi. n/o Independence).
834	SBD	Chemechuevi, Colorado River, and Fort Mojave Reservations.
865		San Manuel Reservation.
870		Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
AND
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF (Name of Federal Department)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

WHEREAS, the State of California and the Federal Government each have concurrent criminal jurisdiction over the following described federal property, and

WHEREAS, the [Area name(s)] of the Department of California Highway Patrol (CHP) of the State of California, and the (title of the chief administrative officer) of the above-described federal property desire to provide the most effective and efficient traffic law enforcement services to visitors of that federal property, and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that each of the parties hereto should voluntarily assist each other in the event of emergency incidents, criminal activities, or other public safety problems by the interchange of law enforcement services and facilities to deal with such situations, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable that a cooperative agreement be executed for the interchange of such mutual assistance, and

WHEREAS, it is the purpose of this memorandum of understanding to permit the aforementioned parties to make the most effective and efficient use of their powers by facilitating their cooperation on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby provide services in a manner that will accord best with the needs and development of the aforementioned federal property.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto in consideration of matters and things herein above set forth, hereby agree as follows:

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 2

SECTION 1. Definitions.

- (a) "Agreement" means this memorandum of understanding.
- (b) "Party" means each of the governmental entities named in the preamble to this Agreement.
- (c) "Requesting Party" means either party requesting law enforcement assistance from the other party.
- (d) "Assisting Party" means the party rendering law enforcement assistance to the Requesting Party.
- (e) "Area commander" means the chief administrative officer(s) of the Area command(s) affected by this agreement and listed in the preamble. The Area commander is a (insert either captain or lieutenant).
- (f) "Federal Chief" means the chief administrative officer of the federal property affected by this agreement and listed in the preamble. The Federal Chief is a (insert federal civil service grade and civil service title, e.g., "E-14, Federal Park Ranger V").
- (g) "State Officer in Command" means the peace officer who has been formally delegated acting Area commander. "Federal Officer in Command" means the federal employee who has been formally delegated acting Federal Chief in the absence of the Federal Chief.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 3

SECTION 2. Purpose.

The purpose of this Agreement is to obtain maximum efficiency in cooperative law enforcement operations through mutual cooperation and assistance within the federal property described in the preamble.

SECTION 3. Peace Officer Authority of the Parties.

The respective Area commander(s) and the Federal Chief hereby recognize that:

- (a) Any law enforcement officer who is regularly employed by the federal government may exercise any and all authority granted to federal peace officers by the Congress of the United States, and may request assistance from a CHP officer pursuant to Section 5 of this Agreement.
- (b) Scene management responsibility for emergency situations, such as the mitigation of hazardous materials spills, criminal activity, and major traffic collisions, will be undertaken by the (Requesting Party) and will be assisted upon request by the (Assisting Party), as provided in Section 5 of this Agreement.
- (c) In all instances where the CHP is the Assisting Party, such assistance will be rendered consistent with its own law enforcement needs at the time, and may at its discretion withdraw such assistance at any time.

Paragraph (d) may be added if appropriate:

- (d) The Federal Government will be the primary traffic law enforcement agency on the federal property described in the preamble. The CHP will exercise its peace officer authority whenever either of the following conditions is met:

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 4

- (1) In response to a request for services initiated by the Federal Government.
- (2) Upon recognition by an officer of the CHP of a situation or circumstance within the federal property which requires immediate law enforcement action or other emergency action. The CHP officer who is exercising such peace officer authority shall notify his/her communications center of the circumstances. The communications operator will notify the Federal Chief or Federal Officer in Command who will thereupon delegate general control of the situation to a federal law enforcement officer as provided in Section 5 of this Agreement.

SECTION 4. Request Procedure.

Requests for assistance may be made to any peace officer of the Assisting Party through established communications systems. Requests for assistance involving major occurrences which may require a large number of officers, significant resources, or a considerable expenditure of time shall be made to the Area commander, Federal Chief, the State Officer in Command, or the Federal Officer in Command, as appropriate.

SECTION 5. Control in Request-Assistance Operations.

The Requesting Party shall have and exercise general control in directing the Assisting Party to locations as required. The commanding officer for the Assisting Party shall be responsible for exercising exclusive control over his/her forces in response to general directions of the Requesting Party. The Requesting Party will assign, at the earliest opportunity, personnel to advise responding officers of statutory, administrative, and procedural requirements of the Requesting Party.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 5

Officers of the Requesting Party will be primarily responsible for making and processing arrests, the impounding of property, and the safeguarding of lives. When an officer of the Assisting Party takes a person or property into custody, the officer shall relinquish said custody at the earliest convenience to an officer of the Requesting Party for disposition according to the laws under which the Requesting Party operates.

Officers of the Assisting Party who are subpoenaed to court or other administrative hearings, as a direct result of providing assistance, shall honor all subpoenas by the Requesting Party.

SECTION 6. Responsibility for Damages.

The Requesting Party shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Assisting Party and the Assisting Party's officers, directors, and employees from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, damages, losses, or liabilities arising out of or in connection with work, responsibilities, or services to be performed by the Requesting Party under this Memorandum of Understanding. Under no circumstances shall employees of the Requesting Party be deemed to have any sort of general, special, agency, or employment-based relationship with the Assisting Party for purposes of establishing criminal or civil liability of the Assisting Party.

In turn, the Assisting Party shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Requesting Party and the Requesting Party's officers, directors, and employees from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, damages, losses, or liabilities arising out of or in connection with work, responsibilities, or services to be performed by the Assisting Party under this Memorandum of Understanding.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 6

Under no circumstances shall employees of the Assisting Party be deemed to have any sort of general, special, agency, or employment-based relationship with the Requesting Party for purposes of establishing criminal or civil liability of the Requesting Party.

SECTION 7. Provision of Equipment.

In rendering mutual law enforcement assistance, each party shall be responsible for the provision and maintenance of its own equipment, materials, and supplies, except in cases of emergency wherein it appears to the officers or employees immediately involved that the sharing or use of equipment owned or furnished by the other party is necessary and proper.

SECTION 8. Reports.

After occurrences wherein mutual law enforcement assistance was required and given, all participating parties shall exchange all reports and evidence arising out of such operation. However, nothing in this section shall purport to waive, limit, or remove the duties of confidentiality required by law.

SECTION 9. Manner of Financing.

Each party to this Agreement shall, within its lawful methods of financing, establish and provide for payment of the costs and expenses of performance of its objectives undertaken pursuant to this Agreement.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 7

SECTION 10. Duration.

This Agreement shall remain in full force as long as the Federal Government and the State of California each have concurrent criminal jurisdiction over the property described in the preamble.

SECTION 11. Voluntary Termination; Disposition of Property.

This Agreement may be voluntarily terminated in whole or in part, upon notice by either party given in writing to the other party not less than thirty (30) days in advance of the contemplated termination date. Upon such termination, all property not owned by either party which is in the custody or possession of the other party shall be forthwith returned to the party owning the same or to whom possession has been given.

SECTION 12. Joint Law Enforcement Operations Included.

Any joint law enforcement operation, present or future, in which facilities, equipment, or personnel of the parties to this Agreement are utilized, shall be deemed within the purview of this Agreement, and be subject to all the provisions thereof, unless otherwise provided for by a specific agreement among the parties thereto.

SECTION 13. Miscellaneous.

- (a) Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as either limiting or extending the lawful jurisdiction of either party thereto, other than expressly set forth herein.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 8

(b) The Area commander(s) and the Federal Chief may promulgate such written operational procedures in the implementation of this Agreement as they deem necessary.

(c) This Agreement shall be effective upon the execution of an original Agreement by each party hereto, their countersigning the other party's original Agreement, and each original being deposited in the local files of each party to the Agreement.

(d) All law enforcement powers, all of the privileges and immunities from liability, all exceptions from law, ordinances and rules, and all pensions, relief disability, workers' compensation, and other benefits which apply to the activity of officers, agents, or employees when performing their regular functions shall apply to them to the same degree and extent while in the performance of any of the functions and duties under the provisions of this Agreement.

(e) This Agreement will not prevent the drafting of independent compacts or agreements between the parties for whatever other needs may arise in the future. Also, any compacts or agreements which have been previously drafted shall remain unaffected by this Agreement.

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (continued)

Memorandum of Understanding
California Highway Patrol/(Name of Federal Property)
Page 9

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Area Commander(s) and the Federal Chief hereto
have severally given their respective consents and have executed this
Agreement on: _____ (date)

FOR THE CALIFORNIA

HIGHWAY PATROL
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Name Printed)
(Captain or Lieutenant)

(Name Printed)
(Civil Service Title)

_____, Area (Area
Command Name)

(Name of Federal Property)

Date Signed: _____

Date Signed: _____

ANNEX L

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (*continued*)

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