

Appendix C
Cultural Resources Inventory Report

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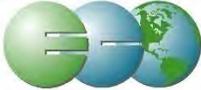
Cultural Resources Inventory Report El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project

Imperial County, California

Prepared For:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Michael Baker International retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project in Imperial County, California. The proposed project consists of a mixed-use development located northeast of the intersection of Cruickshank Drive and State Route 86 in the City of El Centro.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that no previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result, no cultural resources have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

The field survey yielded no cultural resources. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Michael Baker International retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Proposed Project Area located in the City of El Centro in Imperial County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of approximately 38.82 acres of property located in the northern half of the southwestern quarter of Section 30 of Township 15 South, Range 14 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1957 El Centro, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). It is located on Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 044-620-037, 044-620-038, 044-620-039, 044-620-040, 044-620-041, 044-620-053, 044-620-064, and 044-620-065. The Project Area is located south of Treshill Road, east of North Imperial Avenue/South State Route 86, north of Cruickshank Drive, and west of North 8th Street.

1.2 Project Description and Area of Potential Effects

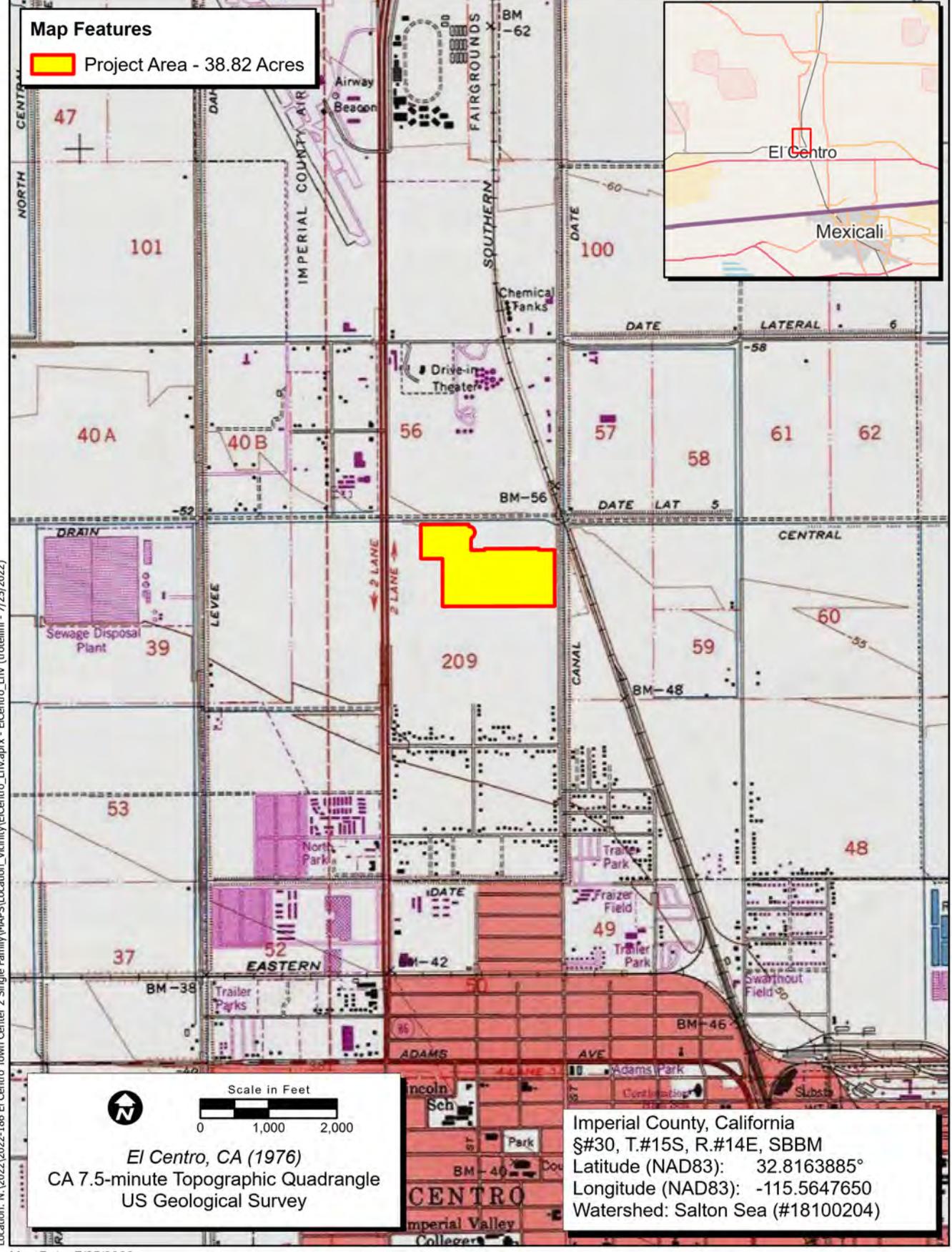
The Proposed Project entails the mixed-use development of 38.82 acres of land into single-family homes and industrial space.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, pole installation, vegetation removal, over-excavation, backfilling, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, utility installation, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 1,968 feet in length by 1,200 feet in width.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project depending on placement of sewer lines, geophysical requirements for over-excavation and compaction, and drainage for storm drains. It could extend as deep as 20 feet below the current surface, and therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

Map Features
 Project Area - 38.82 Acres



Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

El Centro, CA (1976)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Imperial County, California
 §#30, T.#15S, R.#14E, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.8163885°
 Longitude (NAD83): -115.5647650
 Watershed: Salton Sea (#18100204)

Location: N:\2022\2022-186 El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\ElCentro_LnV.aprx - ElCentro_LnV (trotellini - 7/25/2022)

Map Date: 7/25/2022
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The above-surface vertical APE for this Project is up to 50 feet, which is the maximum height of aboveground utilities in most residential areas.

1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

National policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment is established by NEPA. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) implement NEPA.

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

“A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.”

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO’s concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.”

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

“An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.”

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

The state law that applies to a project’s impacts on cultural resources is CEQA. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. A requirement of CEQA is that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or 3) has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- “(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.”

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features such that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a

significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations range from 52 to 60 feet below mean sea level. The Project Area is south of Central Drain and is on level ground in the southern portion of the Salton Sink. The surrounding area is developed for residential, commercial, and agricultural purposes.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Alles (2011) describes the geology of the Imperial Valley as part of the Salton Trough, a large graben fault. The surface of the Imperial Valley is in a downward-sinking block along the San Andreas Fault, caused by spreading between the southward-moving North American continental plate and the northward-moving Eastern Pacific Rise. Geologically speaking, the Salton Trough is a landward extension of the Gulf of Mexico. The land remains exposed because of sediment deposition from the Colorado River. The Salton Trough began sinking about 12 to 15 million years ago, as the two plates began spreading at a rate of about 48 millimeters per year. Water of the Pacific Ocean began filling the Gulf of California about 5 million years ago. From the date of filling the Gulf of Mexico onward, deposition from the Colorado River filled in most of the valleys now visible along the San Andreas Fault. For 2 to 3 million years, the movement of the fault has pulled some of this sediment back northward. Much of the sediment likely came from the Grand Canyon region. The sediments of the Colorado River Delta, including Imperial Valley, is up to 3.5 kilometers thick.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), two soil types are located within the Project Area: Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loams (115), wet 0- to 2-percent slopes, is a nonflooding moderately well-drained soil, primarily found in basin floors. The top 12 inches contain a silty clay loam and a stratified silty clay loam extending down to 60 inches below surface. Imperial silty clay, wet, is a nonflooding moderately well-drained soil, primarily found in basin floors. The top 12 inches contain a silty clay, and a stratified silty clay loam extends down to 60 inches.

A moderate potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of Holocene alluvium.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The Project Area is completely graded. Mustard and bush seepweed are the dominant vegetation species. No wildlife was observed in the Project Area, though canid tracks and scat, and lagomorph (rabbit and hare) tracks were observed.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

The archaeological history of Southern California is remarkably complex, with a great deal of variation and the overlapping of specific technological and cultural traditions from the onset of documented human

habitation in the terminal Pleistocene to the period of European contact in the Late Holocene. Today, archaeology and culture history are typically described according to geological epoch, with delineations in years before present (BP) between the Pleistocene (greater than 10,000 BP), Early Holocene (10,000 to 6,500 BP), Middle Holocene (6,500 to 3,500 BP), and the Late Holocene (3,500 BP to present). This approach places human history squarely in the realm of greater ecology and geological history in a way that allows discussion of human activity through time without limitations imposed by provincial labels. In California, this distinct use of geological terminology is not entirely arbitrary, as elements of technological change and diversification in cultural practices are observable at the transition of temporal periods (Erlandson and Colten 1991). However, terminology that is generally accepted by California archaeologists and the California OHP is still helpful in describing ancient patterns of human activity. The predominant archaeological patterns through time in relation to behavioral traditions and temporal periods, and in specific reference to the Project Area, are discussed below.

Little archaeological material dating to the Early and Middle Holocene is known from the Salton Trough area of the Colorado Desert. The only indications of use of this area during this long period of time consist of large bifacial dart points found on relic lake beds of Lake Cahuilla and on desert pavement. These include projectile point types common in the Mojave Desert such as Lake Mojave, Pinto, and Elko (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The sparse occupation during the Middle Holocene may be related to extremely arid climatic conditions and of the lack of water in the Salton Trough (absence of Lake Cahuilla). The Salton Sea Naval Test Base study (Apple et al. 1997) has produced evidence for Archaic occupation on the west side of the Salton Trough. Pinto series and Elko series projectile points recovered during investigations at the Test Base yielded a date of 5,840 ±250 years BP (Apple et al. 1997). These data suggest the desert area of southeastern California was not entirely abandoned during the Middle Holocene. While the population of the region was probably sparse, small bands of mobile people most likely moved among areas where water (at springs) and plant food resources were available.

A few temporary camps with living surfaces and hearths dating to the period 3,000 to 1,300 BP (Late Archaic Period) are located away from the lakebed in canyons and in the upper Coachella Valley above the maximum lake level. However, two temporary camps dating to the first millennium BC that contain fish and waterfowl bone in the Coachella Valley along the maximum Lake Cahuilla shoreline indicate there may have been a lake stand during this period (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Higher population and greater numbers of sites appear to correlate with the presence of Lake Cahuilla, which filled the Salton Trough when water flowed into the trough from the Colorado River. When water ceased to flow from the river, the lake dried, markedly reducing the availability of resources. Occupation of the Salton Trough during the Late Period (1,300 BP to Contact) correlates with three cycles of inundation and desiccation in Lake Cahuilla that occurred between AD 1200 and 1680 (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). When the lake was present, lacustrine resources such as fish, shellfish, and waterfowl were available. When the lake was absent, very few resources were available and human population was low. Lake Cahuilla was much larger than the current Salton Sea. Whereas the current Salton Sea shoreline is about -70 meters (230 feet) below sea level, the maximum Lake Cahuilla shoreline was about sea level (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). To the northwest, in the Coachella Valley, the intermittent Whitewater River entered Lake Cahuilla near Point Happy between what is now Indian Wells and Indio. Several late

pre-contact archaeological sites have been investigated along the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline in this area. To the south, the entire Imperial Valley between East Mesa and West Mesa was underwater when Lake Cahuilla was present.

The northern part of the Salton Trough (northern Salton Sea area and the Coachella Valley) during the Late Period was occupied by ancestors of the Takic-speaking Cahuilla (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). They also occupied the adjacent Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains. Large multiseasonal residential bases were occupied along the ancient shorelines in the Coachella Valley when Lake Cahuilla was present. These sites contain abundant fish bone, waterfowl bone, and shell from freshwater shellfish. The remains of animals and plants indicate use of both lowland and upland resources. Floral remains indicated use of these sites during all four seasons. Cottonwood and desert side-notched arrow points, along with buff ware ceramics and late pre-contact marine shell beads, indicate occupation during the Late Period (Warren 1984). These sites were likely occupied during the three Lake Cahuilla lake stands between AD 1200 and 1680. The final desiccation is marked by 15 episodes of fish trap construction (along 15 successively lower shorelines) as the lake receded (Warren 1984).

The Colorado Desert area northeast of the Salton Trough, including the Chuckwalla Valley area, was probably used intermittently prior to AD 1200 by small groups of Yuman-speaking hunter-gatherers who had residential bases or villages along the Colorado River. Sites generated by this use of the desert would consist of small temporary camps and lithic scatters. Ancestors of the Numic-speaking Chemehuevi moved into the southeastern Mojave Desert and northeastern Colorado Desert (including Chuckwalla Valley) on the west side of the Colorado River about AD 1200 (Sutton et al. 2007). Because the Chemehuevi did not have access to the Colorado River Valley (still occupied by Yuman speakers), their use of the desert area was more intensive. Temporary camps used by ancestors of the Chemehuevi should be larger than those dating prior to AD 1200, with a greater quantity and variety of artifacts. There should be differences between low- and medium-elevation camps used for general hunting and gathering and higher-elevation camps used for hunting big horn sheep and deer. Lithic scatters will also likely be larger and denser compared to earlier periods. Pottery is present in some of the temporary camps and consists of either locally made brown ware or buff ware that was obtained through trade with the Colorado River groups.

The southern part of the Salton Trough was occupied by ancestors of the Yuman-speaking Tipai, Kumeyaay, or Kamia (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). This area included the Imperial Valley, the Yuha Desert, and the mountains to the west and east. The lower Colorado River area was occupied by ancestors of the Yuman-speaking Quechan. Late Prehistoric archaeological sites in this area belong to the Patayan pattern characterized by use of the bow and arrow and ceramics. Patayan I begins about 1,300 BP with the introduction of the bow and arrow, indicated archaeologically by the presence of small projectile points (arrow points) and, along the Colorado River, by the appearance of ceramics. Patayan ceramics first appeared about 1,200 BP on the east shore of Lake Cahuilla and were probably introduced by Yuman people from the Colorado River. Elsewhere, in the southern Salton Trough area, ceramics first appear about 1,000 BP at the beginning of Patayan II. Patayan I ceramics along the Colorado River include Black Mesa Buff and Colorado Beige. Later Patayan II (AD 1000 to 1700) and III (AD 1700 to 1850) ceramics include Tumco Buff and Colorado Buff. There is also a Salton brown ware that is transitional between the

valley buff wares and the Tizon Brown ware of the Peninsular Ranges to the west (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

The Colorado River Yumans practiced horticulture beginning in Patayan I. Domesticates including corn and squash probably came from the Hohokam area of Arizona or from northern Mexico. At the time of European contact, the Imperial Valley Yumans were practicing floodplain agriculture using small dams and ditches along the New and Alamo rivers. Horticulture in the Imperial Valley probably began after the last recession of Lake Cahuilla during Patayan III using domesticates obtained from the Colorado River Yumans (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

The Patayan settlement-subsistence system along the lower Colorado River consisted of horticulture, hunting, and gathering in riparian habitats. People lived in multiseasonal residential bases along the river. When Lake Cahuilla was present in the Salton Trough, they also occupied temporary camps for fishing, hunting, and gathering on the eastern shore of Lake Cahuilla. On the western side of the Salton Trough, the Patayan pattern consisted of a seasonal round among upland and lowland habitats. When Lake Cahuilla was present, seasonal residential bases and temporary camps were occupied on the western shore of Lake Cahuilla in order to obtain lacustrine resources including fish, shellfish, and waterfowl (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source on the southeast margin of the Salton Sea was used for making flaked-stone tools throughout Southern California during the Late Period. However, obsidian from Obsidian Butte could only be obtained when lake levels were low, since it is at an elevation of -40 meters (130 feet) below sea level. It is possible that the Imperial Valley Yumans traded obsidian for food resources from other groups when lacustrine resources from Lake Cahuilla were not available. Exchange patterns are also indicated by the presence of numerous marine shell beads (made in the coastal Chumash area) in late pre-contact Takic-speaking Cahuilla sites, but not in Yuman-speaking areas (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

3.2 Ethnography

The Kumeyaay (also known as Ipai and Tipai) are the Yuman-speaking native people of central and southwestern Imperial County, central and southern San Diego County, and the northern Baja Peninsula in Mexico. Spanish missionaries and settlers used the collective term Diegueño for these people, which referred to people living near the presidio and mission of San Diego de Alcalá. Today, these people refer to themselves as Kumeyaay or as Ipai and Tipai, which are northern and southern subgroups of Kumeyaay language speakers, respectively (Luomala 1978). The ancestral lands of the Kumeyaay extend north from Todos Santos Bay near Ensenada, Mexico to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in north San Diego County, and east to the Imperial Valley.

The primary source of Kumeyaay subsistence was vegetal food. Seasonal travel followed the ripening of plants from the lowlands to higher elevations of the mountain slopes. Acorns, grass and sage seeds, cactus fruits, wild plums, pinyon nuts, and agave stalks were the principal plant foods. Women sometimes transplanted wild onion and tobacco plants to convenient locations and sowed wild tobacco seeds. Deer, rabbits, small rodents, and birds provided meat. Village locations were selected for seasonal use and were

occupied by exogamous, patrilineal clans or bands. Three or four clans might winter together, then disperse into smaller bands during the spring and summer (Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were loosely organized into exogamous patrilineal groups termed sibs, clans, gens, and tribelets by ethnographers. The Kumeyaay term was cimul. The cimul used certain areas for hunting and gathering, but apparently did not control a bounded and defended territory, as did the Luiseño and Cahuilla. In addition, members of several different cimul usually lived in the same residential base, unlike the Luiseño, where a single party or clan controlled a village and its territory. Kumeyaay lived in residential bases during the winter and subsisted on stored resources. No permanent houses were built. Brush shelters were temporary and were not reused the next year. Ceremonies, including rites of passage and ceremonies to ensure an abundance of food, were held in the winter residential bases. The cimul leader directed the ceremonies and settled disputes (Christenson 1990). One of the most important ceremonies was the mourning ceremony. Upon death, the Kumeyaay cremated the body of the deceased. Ashes were placed in a ceramic urn and buried or hidden in a cluster of rocks. The family customarily held a mourning ceremony one year after the death of a family member. During this ceremony, the clothes of the deceased individual were burned to ensure that the spirit would not return for his or her possessions (Gifford 1931; Luomala 1978).

The Kumeyaay were geographically and linguistically divided into western and eastern Kumeyaay. The western and eastern Kumeyaay spoke two different dialects (Christenson 1990). The western Kumeyaay lived along the coast and in the valleys along the drainages west of the mountains. The eastern Kumeyaay lived in the canyons and desert east of the mountains. The western Kumeyaay spent the winter in residential bases in the lowland valleys and then broke into smaller cimul groups that moved gradually eastward toward the mountains, following ripening plants and occupying temporary residential bases along the way. Thus, each group occupied several different residential bases during the course of a year (Christenson 1990). The eastern Kumeyaay spent the winter in villages on the desert margin where water was available from springs at canyon mouths. They moved up the canyons toward the mountains during spring and summer. The eastern and western Kumeyaay met in the mountains in the fall, where they gathered black oak acorns, traded, and held ceremonies (Christenson 1990). The large residential bases in the mountains appear archaeologically to be village sites (Gross and Sampson 1990).

The Kumeyaay population was estimated to be between 10,000 and 20,000 at the time of European contact, based on Spanish accounts and ethnographies (Gallegos 2002). Beginning in 1775, the seminomadic life of the Kumeyaay began to change as a result of contact with European-Americans, particularly from the influence of the Spanish missions. Through successive Spanish, Mexican, and European-American control, the Kumeyaay were forced to adopt a sedentary lifestyle and accept Christianity (Luomala 1978).

3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579.

Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Stimulated by Russian and English encroachment on the northwest Pacific Coast, in 1769 Spain began to establish a series of missions and presidios along the coastal plains of Alta California that eventually stretched from San Diego to San Francisco. Transporting supplies, soldiers, and colonists to the new outposts by ship was expensive and became more time consuming as the frontier extended northward. This provided the incentive to find an overland route across the Colorado Desert, and led to the first European crossing of what is now called Imperial Valley and the Salton Sink (Bannon 1974; Pourade 1971).

In September of 1771, Father Francisco Garcés followed the Gila River west to its confluence with the Colorado River, traveled south to the Laguna de Salada in Baja California, then turned northwest until he reached the southern end of Imperial Valley. Looking across the desert to the northwest, Garcés and his party were the first Europeans to see the Salton Sink region. After his return to Mexico, Garcés talked of his discovery to Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, the commander of the Spanish presidio at Tubac, in what is now southern Arizona. Anza wrote to the Viceroy of Mexico, Antonio María Bucareli Ursúa, and received permission to mount an expedition to cross the Colorado River into California (Bannon 1974; Dowd 1960; Hoyt 1948; Pourade 1971).

Anza left Tubac accompanied by Father Garcés and an exploratory party of 32 men on January 9, 1774. After about a month, the Anza expedition crossed the Colorado River near Yuma, entering the Colorado Desert. Rather than crossing or skirting the extensive sand dunes that lie west of Yuma, Anza followed the river south into Baja California, then turned north. After about three weeks of hardship, the expedition reached Imperial Valley west of the future site of Calexico. After crossing Borrego Valley and the Santa Rosa Mountains, Anza and his men reached Mission San Gabriel in Los Angeles on March 22, 1774, having become the first Europeans to cross the Colorado Desert and what would later be known as Imperial Valley (Bannon 1974; Dowd 1960; Hoyt 1948; Pourade 1971).

A few crossings of the Colorado Desert and Imperial Valley by European-Americans took place in the early 19th century, but the first formal record of the region made by an American was that of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Emory, who traveled what was known as the Southern Route from Yuma, through the southern portion of Imperial Valley and the Salton Sink, to San Diego in 1846. The following year, Emory accompanied General Stephen W. Kearny's American Army of the West expedition over the same route. The Mormon Battalion followed the Southern Route and established the first wagon road in 1848 (Cory 1915; Dowd 1960; Duke 1974; Fitch 1961; Pourade 1971). Thousands of prospectors and other immigrants came to California by the Southern Route during the gold rush of the late 1840s and early 1850s. Semiweekly stage service by the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, crossing Imperial Valley from Yuma to San Diego and turning north to Los Angeles, was begun along this route in 1858 (Dowd 1960; Fitch 1961).

The first proposal to irrigate the Colorado Desert for agriculture came from Dr. Oliver M. Wozencraft after he saw Indians cultivating plots during an exploratory trip in May of 1849. It was 10 years, however, before Wozencraft secured the rights to 1,600 square miles of desert land in the Salton Sink from the California Legislature. Wozencraft proposed a canal system and sought funding from the U.S. Congress, but he died

in 1887, never having realized his dream of turning the Salton Sink into an agricultural region (Athens 2007a; Cory 1915; De Stanley 1966; Fitch 1961; Harris 1956-58; Kennan 1917; Nordland 1977; Simon 2007a).

The Colorado River Irrigation Company was formed in 1891, with engineer Charles R. Rockwood directing operations. Rockwood formed the California Development Company in 1896. Canadian capitalist George Chaffey, the founder of Ontario, California, signed a contract to provide funding and promotion for the company in 1900. The Central Main Canal (Imperial Canal) had been built by 1902 and water began flowing from the Colorado River just south of the U.S.-Mexico border, via the Alamo River, to the canal. Irrigation of the Imperial Valley had begun (Cory 1915; Dowd 1960; Fitch 1961; Hartshorn 1977; Kennan 1917; Simon 2007a).

Agricultural development of the sink as a result of irrigation and real estate promotion by Chaffey and the California Development Company exceeded expectations. To attract settlers, Chaffey avoided use of the terms "desert" and "sink," and he, along with businessman Leroy Holt, named the area Imperial Valley. The towns of Imperial, Mexicali, Calexico, Heber, and Brawley were formed as part of the development associated with the canal. The population of 2,000 in 1902 grew to 7,000 by 1903 and to more than 10,000 by 1904. From little or no cultivation in 1900, agriculture in the Salton Sink grew to 120,000 acres under cultivation by January of 1905 (Fitch 1961; Kennan 1917).

Greater than usual rainfall in the watershed area of the Gila River during the winter of 1904-1905 caused a high rate of discharge into the Colorado River. Flooding in February 1905 resulted in the clogging of canal intake systems with a disproportionate amount of silt. Four more floods in quick succession destroyed temporary dams and increased the silting. The Alamo River-Imperial Canal system overflowed, and the entire discharge of the Colorado River began to pour into the Salton Sink, marking the creation of the Salton Sea. After many attempts to stem the flooding with dams, levees, and artificial sand bars, the Southern Pacific Railroad built a spur line to the break in the Colorado River and diverted most of its freight cars to bring rock, gravel, logs, and clay from as far away as Louisiana. Two 1,100-foot-long, trestle-and-rock dams finally stopped the flow of water into the Salton Sink in February 1907, two years after it had begun (Cory 1915; Duke 1974; Fitch 1961; Kennan 1917; Simon 2007b; Woerner 1989).

With the increasing acreage under irrigation and cultivation, and the Southern Pacific Railroad reaching southward all the way through Imperial and El Centro to Calexico, the population of Imperial Valley and the region surrounding it had grown to around 20,000 by 1907. Prominent Valley citizens, weary of being governed from San Diego more than 100 miles distant across the desert and mountains, were also fearful that much of their recently acquired irrigation water would be siphoned off to the coast. They presented a petition to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors in July 1907 urging division of the county roughly into two halves, with the eastern half becoming a new county. The supervisors quickly called for an election to decide the matter, which was held on August 6. When all of the votes were finally counted on August 12, 1907, Imperial County had been created (Farr 1918; Lusk 2007). Although Imperial was the first city to be established and incorporated in the region, El Centro was chosen by election to be the county seat later that year after three weeks of heated debate (Harris 1956-58; Lusk 2007).

Agricultural development resumed in Imperial Valley after the flooding of the Salton Sea was brought under control in early 1907. The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) was established in July 1911, the largest irrigation district in the world at that time, covering an area of 817 square miles. In June 1916, the IID purchased the canal system built by the California Development Company. Today, the IID provides water for 6,471 square miles in Imperial Valley and is the most extensive irrigation district in the U.S. (Cory 1915; Fitch 1961; Hartshorn 1977; IID 1998; Imperial County Historical Society n.d.; Woerner 1989).

Agriculture, dairy farming, and cattle raising have been the economic staples of Imperial Valley since the early 20th century. Although the Great Depression of the 1930s brought hardships to the area, it also brought many agricultural workers from the Oklahoma dust bowl who became permanent residents. The completion of Boulder (Hoover) Dam on the Colorado River in 1935, and the All-American Canal from the river to Imperial Valley in 1940, increased and secured the region's irrigation water supply, solidifying the valley's economy (Athens 2007b; Hartshorn 1977; Simon 2007c).

3.4 Project Area History

The Project Area is located in El Centro, the present-day seat of Imperial County and the largest city in the valley. W. F. Holt and C. A. Barker purchased the land on which El Centro now stands in 1906 for about \$40 an acre. They invested \$100,000 in improvements to the area which, at the time, consisted mostly of barley fields. The area began to grow, and the City of El Centro was incorporated on April 16, 1908. The area experienced rapid growth fueled in part by El Centro winning an intensely competitive struggle with other cities in the County to become the County Seat. The population of El Centro was 1,610 in 1910 and grew to 5,645 by 1920. The railroad also contributed to the growth and appeal of the area. John D. Spreckels designed a railroad line that snaked through the mountains of San Diego, into Mexico, tying into the Transcontinental Southern Pacific rail line at El Centro. This line, sometimes referred to as the "Impossible Railroad" due to the engineering challenge of building it, provided El Centro with direct access to San Diego seaports. Spanning 148 miles, it was completed in 1919 (San Diego History Center 2020, City of El Centro 2020).

The population of El Centro had grown to 11,000 people by the 1940s, making it the second largest city in the Imperial Valley, and it had also become the principal wholesale center for the region. The strategic location of El Centro near rail lines, Highway 80, and State Route 99 allowed El Centro to become the shipping center for vegetables in the south end of the valley in the 1940s. Principale industries at the time were associated with agriculture; including growing, packing, and transporting crops, and producing irrigation systems (City of El Centro 2020).

Today, El Centro is a fast-growing community that serves as a connection point between the coastal cities of San Diego County and the inland deserts of California and Arizona. Agriculture still plays a role in the local economy, with an increasing diversity of businesses and residential development projects in response to regional population growth (City of El Centro 2020).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Staff Archaeologist Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA conducted the fieldwork and prepared the technical report. Associate Archaeologist Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA assisted in preparation of the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes is a Senior Archaeologist at ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring compliance for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Michael M. DeGiovine is a Staff Archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resources studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Evelyn Hildebrand is an Associate Archaeologist at ECORP with over five years of experience working in cultural resources management across Southern California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has also worked with Egypt's department of Antiquities in collaboration with the Wadi el-Hudi expedition in 2019 in the desert southeast of Aswan Egypt, using photogrammetry to record and create digital 3D models of sites.

Lisa Westwood has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on July 25, 2022 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic-period archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. The SCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on August 8, 2022.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Imperial County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2022a); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2021); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022b); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2020); and Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search (RealQuest 2022) and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1915 USGS El Centro, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1940 USGS Brawley, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1943 USGS Brawley, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1957 USGS El Centro, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1957 USGS Brawley, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1976 USGS El Centro, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1989 USGS El Centro, California topographic quadrangle map (1:100,000 scale);
- 2012 USGS El Centro, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000) scale); and
- 2018 USGS El Centro California topographic quadrangle map (1;24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1953, 1984, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2016, and 2019 (NETROnline 2022) and examined the photos for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed that the Imperial Valley Historical Society at the Imperial Valley Pioneer Museum is the nearest historical society, which is approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the Project Area in the town of Imperial.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 25, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether or not the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP contacted the Imperial County Historical Society (now a part of the Pioneers' Museum) on August 23, 2022 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on August 18 and 19, 2022 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended 0.5 person-days in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Thirty previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the property, covering approximately 55 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius (Table 1). None of the 30 studies were conducted within the Project Area. Appendix A lists the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of historic-period resources related to the growth and development of early Imperial County. The previous studies were conducted between 1977 and 2020 and vary in size from 0.75 acre to several hundred acres.

The results of the records search indicate that none of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that two previously recorded historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 1). These are associated with local transportation and logistics. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area. One resource, P-13-8682 the Niland to Calexico Railroad, is adjacent to the Project Area.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-IMP-	Primary Number P-13-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
8166	8682	IVC Museum 2003; Craft and Wise 2005; ESA 2011	Historic	Railroad Grade and wall	No
	14314	ECORP 2012	Historic	Villa Road	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Imperial County (OHP 2022a) includes 149 resources within the City of El Centro, but most of these are on Naval Air Facility El Centro located 5 miles west of the Project Area, or in historic downtown El Centro, over 1 mile south of the Project Area. No resources on the BERD were listed within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2022a).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is the El Centro Main Post office, 1.74 miles southeast of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022b) on July 25, 2022. The nearest listed landmark is #944: Site of Fort Romulado, Pacheco, located 5 miles northwest of the Project Area in Imperial.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that Tract 207 in Section 30 and 31 was patented to the State of California March 15, 1904. The federal government granted public land to the State of California, which the state could then sell. The Project

Area land was part of 495.48 acres in Imperial County granted to the State of California by way of the California Enabling act of 1853.

The Imperial County Assessor's Office indicates that the Project Area covers eight parcels: 044-620-037, 044-620-038, 044-620-039, 044-620-040, 044-620-041, 044-620-053, 044-620-064, and 044-620-065.

A RealQuest online property search (2022) indicates the Project covers land in 10 recognized lots: These are APNs 044-620-032, 044-620-033, 044-620-034, 044-620-036, 044-620-037, 044-620-038, 044-620-039, 044-620-040, 044-620-041, and 044-620-053. Based on a comparison of the data held by Imperial County and RealQuest, parcels 044-620-032, 044-620-033, 044-620-034, and 044-620-036 were subdivided. APN 044-620-065 corresponds to the subdivision of 044-620-032, while 044-620-064 corresponds to the remaining subdivided parcels. All of these parcels are zoned for commercial property.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2020, 2019) do not list any historic bridges within the Project Area or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Luomala 1978) lists the nearest Native American villages as Mountain Spring and La Rumerosa. Mountain Spring was 32 miles southwest of the Project Area, in San Diego County. La Rumerosa was located 35 miles southwest of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially used for agriculture. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1915 USGS El Centro, California sheet (1:125,000 scale) map shows a railroad in its current alignment and several roads within the Project Area. The roads may be a scaling error.
- The 1940 USGS Brawley, California sheet (1:62,500 scale) map shows the railroad in its current position, the Central Drain in its main position, a highway (here marked as Highway 99) to the west of the Project Area where State Route 86 would later be drawn, and a paved road to the east of the Project Area in the same place North 8th Street is located. A dirt road is drawn in approximately where Cruickshank Drive would be. This same pattern is shown in 1943.
- The 1957 USGS El Centro, California sheet (1:24,000 scale) map shows Highway 99, the Main Drain canal and the roadway near where North 8th Street would be. Cruickshank Drive is not visible on the map.
- The 1957 USGS Brawley, California sheet (1:24,000 scale) map likewise does not show the former dirt road where Cruickshank Drive would be.
- The 1976 USGS El Centro, California sheet (1:24,000 scale) map shows an aerial photograph image of the Project Area as a plowed field. A dirt road to the south separates it from another similar field.

- The 1989 USGS El Centro, California sheet (1:100,000 scale) map again shows State Route 86, a canal, and a road to the east, but not Cruickshank Drive.
- The 2012 USGS El Centro, California sheet (1:24,000 scale) map still lacks Cruickshank Drive.
- The 2018 USGS El Centro California sheet (1:24,000 scale) map shows Cruickshank Drive for the first time.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1953, 1984, 1996, and 2002 show the Project Area as a field, with rows of crops running north to south. A dirt road is seen where Cruickshank Drive is currently located.
- Aerial photographs from 2005 show the first signs of disturbance in the Project Area east of future North 12th Street. To the southwest a new commercial structure is shown, along with some paving on the western side of Cruickshank Drive. Irregular lines from off-road driving appear in the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 2009 show the unnamed road just east of State Route 86, and the commercial development on the northeast corner of Cruickshank Drive and State Route 86. Surface disturbance within the Project Area expands to the entire Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 2010 show even more disturbance in the Project Area. A commercial development is underway at the southeastern corner of State Route 86 and the Central Drain.
- Aerial photographs from 2014 show the construction of North 12th Street and the widening and extension of Cruickshank Drive to North 8th Street. The driveway apron on Cruickshank Drive west of North 12th Street is visible.
- Aerial photographs from 2016 and 2019 show the Project Area in its current state.

In sum, the property has been vacant and used for agriculture, possibly since 1915, but at least since 1953, and is located in the town of El Centro.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results and Other Interested Party Consultation Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

ECORP emailed Imperial County Historical Society asking for information pertaining to the Project Area. As of the date of the preparation of this document, the only communication received was from the Curator, who said he will notify the Director of the request. No other response has been received.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on August 18 and 19, 2022. Ground visibility was 95 percent, and entire Project Area is disturbed. Disturbance types consist of grading, landscaping,

tilling/vegetation removal, modern refuse scatters, modern habitation debris/encampment, North 12th Street, a portion of a parking lot, and road construction.

Additionally, portions of the Project Area have had fill materials added, as much as 2 feet above existing ground level in some areas. A large stockpile of fill material is present parallel to the eastern side of North 12th Street.

Cruickshank Drive and North 12th Street are modern roads. North 8th Street has been extensively modified in recent years. All road surfaces, curb and gutter, lighting, and power poles are modern in construction. A driveway apron is visible west of North 12th Street on Cruickshank Drive. A raised-bed gravel road is parallel to and east of North 12th Street that extends from Cruickshank Drive to the retention basin north of the Project Area.

No cultural resources were observed during this study. Due to the nature of the ground disturbance present, there were no undisturbed areas within the Project Area.



Figure 2. APE overview from northwestern corner (view southeast; August 18, 2022).



Figure 3. Disturbances at driveway apron, southwestern portion of APE (view northwest; August 18, 2022).



Figure 4. Disturbances at southwestern portion of APE (view northeast; August 18, 2022).



Figure 5. Fill soils stockpile east of North 12th Street (view north; August 19, 2022).



Figure 6. APE overview (view southwest; August 19, 2022).



Figure 7. Raised-bed gravel road in APE (view south; August 19, 2022).

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search and the 2022 field survey did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact cultural resources in the Project Area. The entire Project Area was heavily disturbed, with no original ground surface intact.

No cultural resources were identified on the property as a result of the records search and field survey. Therefore, no known Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium throughout the Salton Sink, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along the shorelines of ancient Lake Cahuilla, the potential still exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area, which may lie beneath the artificial fill. This potential is moderate.

6.3 Post-Review Discoveries

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
 1. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
 2. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
 3. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Imperial County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may

delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.”

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34.00 IC FILE NO.: _____

To: South Coastal Information Center

Print Name: Robert J. Cunningham Date: _____

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, INC.

Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: (909) 747-4679 Fax: (909) 307-0056 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: 2022-186 El Centro Town Center 2 single family project

Project Street Address: 3001-3099 12th Street, El Centro, CA 92243

County or Counties: Imperial

Township/Range/UTMs: T15S R14E, Section 30 11S//634270mE//3631842mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): El Centro, CA

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes / no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1,000.00

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Located on assessor's Parcel numbers (APNs): 044-620-032, 044-620-037, 044-620-039, 044-620-041, 044-620-053, and 044-620-064

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes / no

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps GIS Data Custom GIS Maps and GIS Data No Maps

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within <u>1.0</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations Report Locations¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
"Other" Report Locations²	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSJVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within <u>1.0</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database¹		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Report Database¹		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Include "Other" Reports ²	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within <u>1.0</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records ¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records Reports ¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
"Other" Reports ²	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

Within project area Within 1.0 mi. radius

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory³:

Directory listing only (Excel format)
Associated documentation⁴

yes / no
yes / no

yes / no
yes / no

OHP Archaeological Resources Directory^{1,5}:

Directory listing only (Excel format)
Associated documentation⁴

yes / no
yes / no

yes / no
yes / no

California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

Directory listing only (PDF format)
Associated documentation⁴

yes / no
yes / no

yes / no
yes / no

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnographic Information	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Historical Literature	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Historical Maps	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Local Inventories	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Shipwreck Inventory	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Soil Survey Maps	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

² "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

³ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

⁴ Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

⁵ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ECORP Consulting, Inc.
Company Representative: Robert Cunningham
Date Processed: 8/8/2022
Project Identification: 2022-186 El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project
Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: JL
Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: JL
Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: JL
A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: N/A
The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

RSID:	3171
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	34
Address-Mapped Shapes:	no
Digital Database Records:	30
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	68

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
IM-00131	NADB-R - 1100131; Voided - VONWEJ81	1977	VON WERLHOF, JAY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF A PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF CLARK ROAD, IMPERIAL COUNTY	IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE MUSEUM	
IM-00145	NADB-R - 1100145; Voided - IVCM04	1978	IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE MUSEUM	IMPERIAL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE	IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE MUSEUM	
IM-00178	NADB-R - 1100178; Voided - VONWEJ103	1979	VON WERLHOF, JAY and SHERILEE VON WERLHOF	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A PROPOSED EAST-WEST RUNWAY, IMPERIAL COUNTY AIRPORT	IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE MUSEUM	
IM-00182	NADB-R - 1100182; Voided - HSAPS01	1979	HODGES & SHUTT AVIATION PLANNING SERVICES	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR CROSSWIND RUNWAY PROJECT, IMPERIAL COUNTY AIRPORT	HODGES & SHUTT AVIATION PLANNING SERVICES	
IM-00264	NADB-R - 1100264; Voided - STUARB01	1982	STUART, BOB	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT CURRENT LAND USE PLAN IMPERIAL PLANNING UNIT	IMPERIAL COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT	
IM-00266	NADB-R - 1100266; Voided - STUARB02	1982	STUART, BOB	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AIRPORT LAND USE PLAN	IMPERIAL COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT	
IM-00716	NADB-R - 1100716; Voided - VONWEJ184	1999	VON WERLHOF, JAY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROPERTY THAT CITY OF IMPERIAL PLANS FOR WATER AND SEWAGE FACILITIES	JAY VON WERLHOF	
IM-00719	NADB-R - 1100719; Voided - HOHMAJ01	1999	HOHMANN, JOHN W.	A PHASE I (CLASS III) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 40 ACRES FOR A PROPOSED US BORDER PATROL FACILITY, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP	
IM-00731	NADB-R - 1100731; Voided - PEAK02	1989	PEAK & ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE - SALTON SEA RADIO SITE TO CALEXICO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S FIBEROPTIC COMMUNICATION CABLE	PEAK & ASSOCIATES	
IM-00785	NADB-R - 1100785; Voided - IVM01	1997	IMPERIAL VALLEY MUSEUM	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY FOR F.A.S. #Y666 (2) ATEN ROAD, IMPERIAL COUNTY	IMPERIAL VALLEY MUSEUM	
IM-00798	NADB-R - 1100798; Voided - VONWEJ199	2000	VON WERLHOF, JAY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA IN NORTH EL CENTRO		
IM-00885	NADB-R - 1100885; Voided - VONWEJ216	2003	VON WERLHOF, JAY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF IMPERIAL SPECIFIC PLANNED COMMUNITY		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
IM-00886	NADB-R - 1100886; Voided - VONWEJ217	2003	VON WERLHOF, JAY	RANCHO VICTORIA SUBDIVISION		
IM-01009	NADB-R - 1101009; Voided - TANGB14	2006	TANG, BAI	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT - THE BANK OF AMERICA PROJECT	CRM TECH	
IM-01020	NADB-R - 1101020; Voided - WLODAR15	2005	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS FOR NEXTEL WIRELES TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE CA-8989B (ATEN) LOCATED AT 291 ATEN ROAD, CITY OF CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92243	CELLULAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATIONS	
IM-01091	NADB-R - 1101091; Voided - PAVLOS01	2007	PAVLOVICK, SALINA	PROPOSED TOWER RAW LAND SITE, VERTICAL SPACE/KXO RADIO, NE OF THE INTERSECTION OF CROSS ROAD AND VILLA ROAD, EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	TERRANEXT	
IM-01158	NADB-R - 1101158; Voided - ACS01	1996	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES, LTD.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NILAND-IMPERIAL PIPELINE EXPANSION CORRIDOR, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES, LTD.	13-005951
IM-01182	NADB-R - 1101182; Voided - YOSTS01	2001	YOST, STEPHEN W., MICHAEL MIRRO, LORI RHODES, J. DAVID ING, and HOWARD HIGGINS	FINAL REPORT ON CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING ALONG THE LEVEL (3) LONG HAUL FIBER OPTIC RUNNING LINE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA TO YUMA, ARIZONA, SAN DIEGO AND IMPERIAL COUNTIES	TRC	
IM-01205	NADB-R - 1101205; Voided - PRICEH01	2008	PRICE, HARRY J.	RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SIX-ACRE 1910 WATERMAN AVENUE PROJECT, EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY	RECON	
IM-01228	NADB-R - 1101228; Voided - SWCA02	2006	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	VOLUME I - CULTURAL RESOURCES FINAL REPORT OF MONITORING AND FINDINGS FOR THE QWEST NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
IM-01242	NADB-R - 1101242; Voided - BLM53	2007	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENT - VOLUME I AND II - NORTH BAJA PIPELINE EXPANSION PROJECT	BLM, ET AL.	
IM-01243	NADB-R - 1101243; Voided - BLM54	2006	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND DRAFT LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENT - VOLUMES I AND II - NORTH BAJA PIPELINE EXPANSION PROJECT	BLM, ET AL.	
IM-01287	NADB-R - 1101287; Voided - HRA02	2006	HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY OF THE TUCKER MONOPALM PROJECT, ALAMOSA PCS SITE NO. LA04AL373A, 463 WEST ATEN ROAD, IMPERIAL, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92251	HISTORIC RESOURCE ASSOCIATES	
IM-01513	NADB-R - 1101513; Voided - JONESW01	2012	JONES, WENDY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE SOL ORCHARD SOLAR FARM PROJECT IN THE CITY OF EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	13-014312, 13-014313
IM-01514	NADB-R - 1101514; Voided - LINDGREN01	2012	LINDGREN, KRISTINA, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE SOL ORCHARD SOLAR FARM PROJECT EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	13-014312, 13-014313
IM-01572	NADB-R - 1101572; Submitter - PROJECT NO. CYG530	2014	FULTON, PHIL	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS I INVENTORY VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES ATEN FACILITY, CITY OF IMPERIAL, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
IM-01655	NADB-R - 1101655	2016	JOHNSON, BRENT	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH FOR CLEAR TALK WIRELESS EC- 063 REPO/16-154782.1 467 ATEN ROAD, IMPERIAL CA 92251	Partner Engineering and Science, Inc	
IM-01737	NADB-R - 1101737	2018	HECTOR, SUSAN	CA-0051 YUCCA ST. TOWER INSTALLATION PROJECT UPDATE LETTER	NWB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC	
IM-01739	NADB-R - 1101739	2018	JOHNSON, KEVIN	NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR PROPOSED EDA GRANT ASSISTANCE TO CONSTRUCT A WORKFORCE TRAINING FACILITY IN EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA	SAN DIEGO ELECTRICAL TRAINING TRUST	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
IM-01789	NADB-R - 1101789	2020	O'CONNOR, JOHN	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY EL CENTRO TOWN CENTER VILLAGE PHASE IV, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	

From: [Michael DeGiovine](mailto:Michael.DeGiovine@ecorpconsulting.com)
To: curator@pioneersmuseum.net
Subject: seeking information about land history north of Cruickshank Drive
Date: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 1:32:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.gif](#)

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out to the Imperial County Historical Society in regards to an ongoing project in the City of El Centro. The Project Area is north of Cruickshank Drive, west of North 8th Street, and east of State Route 86/Imperial Avenue. Since you are a local historical society, I am seeking additional information about this area beyond what is available in state and federal databases. It appears that GLO land patent records list this area (part of Tract/Lot 209) as being granted to the State of California. Aerial photographs indicate an agricultural use in the 20th Century as well.

Additionally, the parcel numbers are 044-620-037, 044-620-038, 044-620-039, 044-620-040, 044-620-041, 044-620-053, 044-620-064, and 044-620-065.

Is there any additional information that could be useful in the history of this portion of El Centro?

Thanks,
Mike

Michael M. DeGiovine, M.A., RPA

Registered Professional Archaeologist #4909

Staff Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370, San Diego, CA 92108

Ph: 858.279.4040 ♦ Cell: 619.495.6705 ♦ Fax: 858.279.4043

mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff ♦ San Diego ♦ Santa Fe

From: curator@pioneersmuseum.net
To: [Michael DeGiovine](#)
Subject: RE: seeking information about land history north of Cruickshank Drive
Date: Wednesday, August 24, 2022 7:02:10 AM
Attachments: [image001.gif](#)

Good morning Mr. DeGiovine

Not sure we can assist you on this however I have asked the Museum Director to see if she might be able to find some information on this. She is unfortunately out this and next week but I will follow up with her and get back to you.

Jurg

Jurg Heuberger

Curator for Pioneers Museum
Imperial County Historical Society
373 E Aten Rd., Imperial Calif. 92251
760-996-0313

"we appreciate your support"

From: Michael DeGiovine <mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 1:32 PM
To: curator@pioneersmuseum.net
Subject: seeking information about land history north of Cruickshank Drive

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out to the Imperial County Historical Society in regards to an ongoing project in the City of El Centro. The Project Area is north of Cruickshank Drive, west of North 8th Street, and east of State Route 86/Imperial Avenue. Since you are a local historical society, I am seeking additional information about this area beyond what is available in state and federal databases. It appears that GLO land patent records list this area (part of Tract/Lot 209) as being granted to the State of California. Aerial photographs indicate an agricultural use in the 20th Century as well.

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Thanks,
Mike

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mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff ♦ San Diego ♦ Santa Fe

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

From: [Michael DeGiovine](#)
To: NAHC@nahc.ca.gov
Cc: [Robert Cunningham](#)
Subject: SLF search request, ECORP 2022-186
Date: Monday, July 25, 2022 3:35:00 PM
Attachments: [ElCentro_RS\(draft01\).pdf](#)
[image001.gif](#)
[ECORP Sacred-Lands-File-NA-Contact-Form 2022-186_20220725.pdf](#)

Good afternoon,

ECORP requests a search of the Sacred Lands File for the El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project, El Centro, Imperial County. Attached are the search request form and a map of the Project Area.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Cunningham at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Thanks,
Mike

Michael M. DeGiovine, M.A., RPA

Registered Professional Archaeologist #4909

Staff Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370, San Diego, CA 92108

Ph: 858.279.4040 ◆ Cell: 619.495.6705 ◆ Fax: 858.279.4043

mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com ◆ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ◆ Redlands ◆ Santa Ana ◆ Chico ◆ Flagstaff ◆ San Diego ◆ Santa Fe

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project **Date:** July 25, 2022

County: Imperial

USGS Quadrangle Name: El Centro, CA

Township: 15 South **Range:** 14 East **Section(s):** 30

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, CA

Zip: 92374 **Phone:** (909)747-4679

Fax: (909)307-0056

Email: RJCunningham@Ecorpconsulting.com

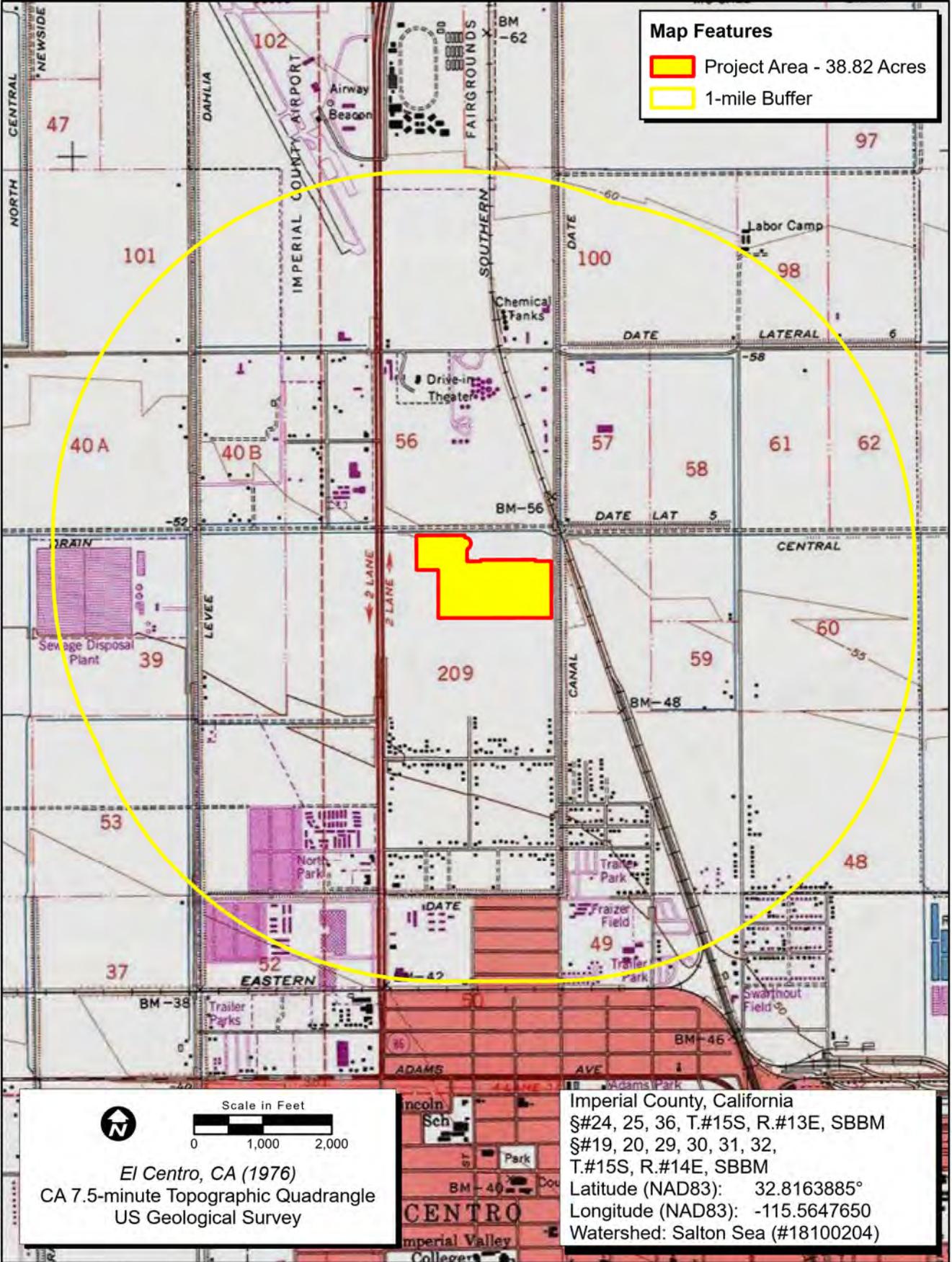
Project Description: Michael Baker International proposes to develop 34 acres of land

south of Main Drain, east of SH 86, North of Cruikshank Dr, and west of N. 8th street.

The project will alter the land in the lots belonging to Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs)

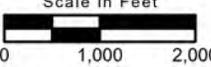
044-620-032, 044-620-039, 044-620-041, 044-620-053, and 044-620-064.

Location: N:\2022\2022-186 El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\EI_Centro_RS (trotellini - 7/25/2022)



Map Features

- Project Area - 38.82 Acres
- 1-mile Buffer

El Centro, CA (1976)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Imperial County, California
 §#24, 25, 36, T.#15S, R.#13E, SBBM
 §#19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32,
 T.#15S, R.#14E, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 32.8163885°
 Longitude (NAD83): -115.5647650
 Watershed: Salton Sea (#18100204)

Map Date: 7/25/2022
Sources: ESRI, USGS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 12, 2022

Michael DeGiovine
ECORP ConsultingVia Email to: mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project, Imperial County

Dear Mr. DeGiovine:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes*Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok/NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Imperial County
9/13/2022**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
clint@redtailenvironmental.com

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project, Imperial County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Imperial County
9/13/2022**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed El Centro Town Center 2 Single Family Project, Imperial County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs



20220818_160733



20220818_160743



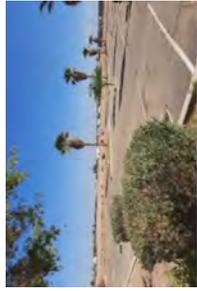
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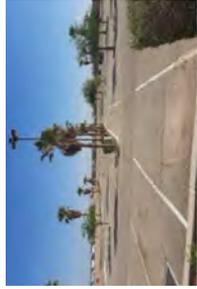
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