

APPENDIX D
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE NEW RIVER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT STRATEGIC PLAN

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ABSTRACT

The State Water Resources Control Board and the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (collectively referred to as the Water Boards) propose completing Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the New River Improvement Project Strategic Plan (project) (**Appendix A: Figures 1 through 3**). The California-Mexico Border Relations Council (Council) adopted the plan in 2011 and approved subsequent revisions to the project in 2016, for the New River in the Calexico area, to address the public health threat that the condition of the New River poses to people in the Calexico area. The plan calls for implementation of structural and nonstructural recommendations to address New River impairments and identifies recommendations to address public health threats in the Calexico area of the New River.

The revised recommendations call for completing the design and environmental documentation (Phase 1) for the construction (Phase 2) of the following three components: (1) a trash screen at the international boundary with Mexico; (2) encasing the river from a point downstream of the international boundary to a point downstream from where the river crosses the west branch of the All-American Canal; and (3) a pump-back system to take treated wastewater from the City of Calexico Wastewater Treatment Plant and discharge it into the New River channel at a point near and downstream from the international boundary with Mexico.

The project is partially funded by the State Revolving Fund loan program administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Since the project will be funded using federal monies, the project is considered an undertaking as defined at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 800.16(y) and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Further, since the project will affect waters of the United States, the project must meet the requirements of Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act as well as Section 106 of NHPA, which requires that every federal agency account for the effects of its undertakings on historic properties. This Cultural Resources Study was prepared in compliance with SWRCB and USACE Section 106 guidelines and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This study consists of background and archival research, a records search at the South Coastal Information Center, a Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search, and an archaeological field survey. A large Study Area was delineated before the CEQA Project Area and USACE/SWRCB Area of Potential Effect were identified, these areas appear on all figures (see **Appendix A**). Two historic-period archaeological sites, MBI-1 and MBI-2, were identified adjacent to the CEQA Project Area but outside the USACE/SWRCB Area of Potential Effects. Both sites are characterized as 1950s domestic refuse dumps.

Agency	Area	Resources Present	Impact/Effect
City of Calexico	CEQA Project Area	Yes	No impact
USACE	USACE/SWRCB Area of Potential Effect	No	No potential to effect
Water Boards	USACE/SWRCB Area of Potential Effect	No	No potential to effect

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The project does not propose any ground-disturbing activities that would impact MBI-1 or MBI-2. Therefore, a finding of no historic properties affected appears appropriate for this undertaking, and no historical resources for purposes of CEQA appear to be impacted by this project.

1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

The State Water Resources Control Board and the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (collectively referred to as the Water Boards) propose completing Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the New River Improvement Project Strategic Plan (project) (**Appendix A: Figures 1 through 3**). The California-Mexico Border Relations Council (Council) adopted the plan in 2011 and approved subsequent revisions to the project in 2016, for the New River in the Calexico area, to address the public health threat that the condition of the New River poses to people in the Calexico area. The plan calls for implementation of structural and nonstructural recommendations to address New River impairments and identifies recommendations to address public health threats in the Calexico area of the New River.

The project site generally following the alignment of the existing alignment of the river starting at the intersection of 2nd Street and New River to the eastern boundary of the City of Calexico, just east of the All-American Canal. All improvements are south of the riverhead, north of the airport, and on the north side of the City of Calexico Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

The project covers approximately 2.27 linear miles and is in the southernmost portion of Imperial County, California, entirely within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Calexico. Calexico is located approximately 230 miles southeast of Los Angeles, 125 miles east of San Diego, and is adjacent to the City of Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico. Calexico is located within a developing rural area with agricultural fields surrounding the City to the north, east, and west.

The revised recommendations call for completing the design and environmental documentation (Phase 1) for the construction (Phase 2) of the following three components: (1) a trash screen at the international boundary with Mexico; (2) encasing the river from a point downstream of the international boundary to a point downstream from where the river crosses the west branch of the All-American Canal; and (3) a pump-back system to take treated wastewater from the City of Calexico Wastewater Treatment Plant and discharge it into the New River channel at a point near and downstream from the international boundary with Mexico.

Trash Screen / Diversion Structure

The Trash Screen design focuses on the recommended location and material type of an automated, self-cleaning trash screen for the New River. The Trash Screen will be located directly upstream from the New River Bypass Encasement diversion structure and will can remove one ton of trash per day. The trash screen will not interfere with the New River flows and will be an integral part of the diversion structure design.

New River Bypass Encasement Infrastructure

The New River Bypass Encasement would intercept flows just north of the International Border in an above ground pipe, carrying flow along the southern edge of the river bank, north of the City of Calexico WWTP and continuing west along the southern edge of the river bank to outfall just east of the All-American Canal. The river bypass encasement will be designed to capture an average flow of 160 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flows greater than 160 cfs will continue to be carried in the New River.

New River Pump Back System

The New River Pump Back System (NRPBS) would accept flows from the WWTP, just south of the river bank and carry secondary treatment effluent along Animal Shelter Drive to the outfall just

south of 2nd Street at the Diversion Structure. The NRPBS will be capable of pumping up to 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated and disinfected wastewater. The NRPBS will be located within the Calexico Wastewater Treatment Plant and will convey, on average, approximately 2.25 MGD (3.5 cfs) back to the New River, just north of the New River Bypass Encasement diversion structure.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The USACE/SWRCB Area of Potential Effects (APE) 88.6 acres, defined by Blackhawk Environmental as the projects potential to effect Waters of the US (**Appendix A: Figures 1 through 3**).

1.3 PROJECT AREA

The CEQA project area is defined as the maximum area of ground disturbance as depicted in **Appendix A: Figures 1 through 3**.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL

The APE is located within the Salton Trough of the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province, which is dominated by the Salton Sea and is a depressed block between active faults (CGS 2006; AGI 2018). Many times, over unknown millennia, the Colorado River has diverted and flowed into the Salton Trough, causing the river to fill a basin known as the Ancient Lake Cahuilla, which dried up when the river returned to its normal flow pattern (Love and Dahdul 2002:66). The lake is currently dry, and the most recent filling of the lake may have occurred in the 1600s (Love and Dahdul 2002:66).

Geologic deposits at the surface of the APE consist of soil types that accumulated between the latest Pleistocene and late Holocene eras. Soils in the project area include Imperial silty clay, Indio-Vint complex, Fluvaquents, Meloland very fine sandy loam, and Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loam (California Soil Resource Laboratory 2018). The geoarchaeological (buried archaeological resource) sensitivity of the APE has not been mapped, but because the APE is located at the edge of the ancient Cameron Lake where buried archaeological resources are likely, portions of the APE have a high likelihood of buried archaeological resources (see **Appendix A: Figure 4**).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

The region's prehistory can be characterized in four broad cultural periods: Paleo-Indian, Pinto (or Archaic), Amargosa (or Gypsum), and Patayan.

The Paleo-Indian Period lasted from approximately 12,000 to 7,000 years ago and is believed to have been a hunting-gathering lifestyle without trade networks. Love and Dahdul (2002:65) have taken a contemporary look at the Archaic Period and note, "A wide range of environmental settings, site size, artifact densities and artifact types suggests a diverse, perhaps large population with multiple living strategies occupying numerous environments." The Pinto Period (7,000 to 3,500 years ago) included a diverse hunting-gathering tradition with settlements found along the desert margins in drier times and in the interior valleys during periods of rain. The Amargosa Period (3,500 to 1,100 years ago) marked changes in technology, food production, and trade. Food milling increased, a gradual shift from dart points to bow and arrow use occurred, and trade increased with neighboring groups. The Patayan Period began 1,100 years ago and lasted until approximately 1774 when the first Spanish explorers reached the area. This period includes wide settlement distribution across the Colorado Desert and is best identified by its distinct ceramic technology (Cordell 1997; Reid and Whittlesey 1997).

4.0 ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographically, the project area is in the Tipai-Ipai tribal territory (Luomala 1978).

4.1 TIPAI-IPAI

The Tipai-Ipai occupied the southern two-thirds of Imperial and San Diego counties. Their traditional lands included the southern Imperial Valley from the Salton Sea to well below the US-Mexico international border. Their language, Diegueno, is classified in the Yuman language family, Hokan stock. They lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages. Settlement systems typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps scattered away from the central settlements. The basic social and economic unit was the patrilineal extended family (Luomala 1978:592-597).

The Tipai-Ipai were hunter-gatherers who focused on small game, such as rabbits, fish, sheep, and deer, and plant resources such as acorns, screwbean, and mesquite, as well as grass seeds. During the Coachella Valley flood season, the Tipai-Ipai gathered fish, shellfish, and marsh plants not available during other periods of the year. Further, they farmed the floodplain mud after the flood waters receded. Lake Cahuilla, now extinct, was a lake formed during yearly flooding (Luomala 1978:599–601).

A wide range of tools used by the Tipai-Ipai included scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Groundstone implements include granite mortars and pestles for processing soft seeds and small animals, and manos and metates for processing hard seeds. The Tipai-Ipai made fine baskets using both coiled and twined techniques; they also made pottery using the paddle-and-anvil technique (Luomala 1978:599–601).

Trade with coastal groups included salt, dried seafood, dried greens, and abalone shells to inland and desert groups for products such as acorns, agave, mesquite beans, and gourds. Travel and trade were accomplished by means of an extensive network of trails. These trails were used when traveling between the mountain settlements of eastern San Diego County and their desert settlements (Luomala 1978:601).

5.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

5.1 GOLD RUSH AND EARLY STATEHOOD

Beginning in the eighteenth century, California was a territory of Spain, and later of Mexico. In the mid-1840s, Mexico's interest in developing and strengthening its hold on California decreased as the Mexican government became distracted by political developments in central Mexico. The native-born Spanish speakers of Alta California, known as Californios, long accustomed to governmental neglect, experienced relative peace and enjoyed minimal intrusion into their social, political, and economic affairs (Monroy 1990:113–116). During this period, the United States aggressively sought access to the Pacific Ocean, resulting in the Mexican-American War.

Following the American victory and ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, California became a United States territory and, on September 9, 1850, formally joined the Union as the thirty-first state. Imperial County was created in 1907 from a portion of San Diego County (Coy 1923:113).

Following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in January 1848, gold seekers and homesteaders traveled through the Colorado Desert along the Southern Emigrant Trail en route to Northern California. However, settlement in the area remained scant until around the turn of the twentieth century during the rise of agriculture in the region (UltraSystems 2014:25).

Camp Salvation

In September 1849, Lieutenant Cave Johnson Couets of the 1st U. S. Dragoons, leading the escort for the United States-Mexico Boundary Survey, established an aid station for emigrants along the Southern Emigrant trail called Camp Salvation on the New River at the border in one or perhaps two locations. The original location was likely within the former Cameron Lake (within the APE and project area) which would have been at a low level, exposing a wetland and grassland that would have attracted travelers. The former Cameron Lake basin fills quickly during storm water events and reportedly flooded campers several times, forcing them to higher ground in modern day Calexico. Water arrives in the desert as fast as it goes, Camp Salvation was short lived because the water source proved to be inconsistent. The Camp consisted of an emigrants' camp

and a soldiers' camp and offered good grazing. The survey's commander, topographical engineer Lieutenant Amiel W. Whipple, noted that at its height, the site resembled an expansive tent village. Lt. Cousts detailed a squad of troopers to maintain the station while he proceeded across the "Grand Sahara Desert of California," described as "no water, no grass, no nothing" to the Colorado River. The Camp was abandoned in 1849 when the Cousts expedition returned to San Diego, and by 1852, when the Boundary Commission made a second trip to San Diego over the desert trail, the oasis had completely disappeared. (California Department of Parks and Recreation, Archaeology, History and Museums Division 2012)

The great influx of abandoned livestock onto the desert, because of the thousands of immigrants that traveled the Southern Overland Trail between 1848 and 1851, provided a previously scarce source of food, in what seemed to be never ending quantities, for Native Americans. Benjamin Hayes wrote of his observations of Native Americans on the New River, in January 1850, "There were a good many of them altogether at this place – we could see their smoke among the mesquite from our camp. They call themselves San Diego's. They seem to prowl about here, depending in a measure for subsistence on mules, oxen, etc., which give out on the road. They get the seeds of a large weed, which grows abundantly here, grind it & soften it, and make bread of it [amaranth]. There was a horse just killed and cut up at their camp. In the hollow at our camp at Camp Salvation we found some of them cutting up a mule which had mired. (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2009)

5.2 IMPERIAL COUNTY

The first person to propose bringing Colorado River water into the Salton Trough was Dr. O. M. Wozencraft. In 1859, the California Legislature offered him a sizeable potential land grant in the Imperial and Coachella valleys if he could create a secure and permanent water supply to the area. Wozencraft was unsuccessful in his efforts, but C. R. Rockwood, a seasoned irrigation engineer who arrived in Yuma in 1892, explored the possibility of using Colorado River water for agricultural irrigation in Sonora, Mexico. He realized that it would be more sensible to convey water into the Salton Trough instead and formed the Colorado River Irrigation Company. In 1900, George Chaffey, a Canadian engineer, agreed to finance and direct the project (ESA 2011:3.3-5).

At this time, Rockwood created the name "Imperial Valley," replacing the existing names of Colorado Desert, Salton Basin, and Salton Trough, to attract more people to the area. With financing, construction of the Imperial Canal began. The headgates of the canal were constructed near the Mexican border, immediately south of Pilot Knob. From this point, the canal continued south for 4 miles, then headed west within the old Alamo River Channel through Mexico for some 40 miles. Near Mexicali, the canal headed north and re-entered the United States (ESA 2011:3.3-5).

In 1900, the town of Imperial was established (approximately 12 miles north/northwest of Calexico). Initially, the only source of water for the area was small lakes, including Mesquite Lake and French Lake, on the Alamo River. Water from the Colorado River arrived in Imperial via the new Imperial Canal in the fall of 1901. Rapid development of the irrigation system continued. By 1905, 80 miles of main canals and 700 miles of distribution canals had been constructed. In addition, in 1903, the Southern Pacific Railway extended a line from Niland (near the Salton Sea) to Imperial, which was further extended to Calexico in 1902. Between 12,000 to 14,000 people lived in the valley at this time (ESA 2011:3.3-5).

The Imperial County cities of Brawley, El Centro, and Holtville were incorporated in 1911. That year, county voters also approved the organization of the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). Thereafter, the

IID floated bond issues and purchased 13 small mutual water companies in the valley, thus consolidating Imperial County's water delivery system into one entity (ESA 2011:3.3-6).

The construction of the All-American Canal, which replaced the Imperial Canal, began in 1934. The first delivery of water through the canal began in 1940. Hydroelectric plants on the All-American Canal began producing power for the Imperial Valley the following year. The irrigation system comprises approximately 230 miles of main canals, 1,438 miles of secondary canals and laterals, and 1,406 miles of concrete-lined or piped drains. The IID is reputed to be the largest irrigation district in the United States (ESA 2011:3.3-6).

5.3 CALEXICO

Developing irrigation canals was also part of the area's colonization efforts. In 1900, under the Desert Land Act, the Imperial Land Company was organized by a Mr. Chaffey. Canal construction began in December 1900 with a work crew. The first of the work camps was located at Flowing Wells, and shortly moved to Cameron Lake, an enlargement of the New River. Cameron Lake was named after a San Diego rancher who grazed his cattle there. Because the water was unsuitable for drinking, the work camp site moved a number of times, but it returned to the eastern side of the New River where Calexico was eventually formed (Romer 1923: 15-18).

The Imperial Land Company laid out the Calexico townsite in the fall of 1900. The community was composed of residential tents for its first year. There was one school until 1905; classes were held in a tent also shared by a Methodist church (Romer 1923:19-24).

The first US immigration and customs station was established in 1902. That same year, the South Pacific Railroad was constructed from Niland to Calexico. The railroad allowed for commercial and residential expansion. The post office formed in 1904, and land agricultural development began. After irrigation began, crops of sorghum, milo maze, wheat, barley, cotton, and cantaloupe were grown around Calexico (Romer 1923:19, 24-25).

Calexico was incorporated in 1908. Minimal growth happened throughout the twentieth century but included commercial, industrial, residential, public utilities, agricultural, and civic services (Romer 1923:49-69).

Two larger developments within the APE/project area included the Calexico International Airport and the International Country Club. Both were constructed circa 1945. The airport originally included two runways and three buildings (USGS 1947, 1953). Currently the airport includes one runway, a terminal/administration building, a restaurant, and two hangar buildings (Calexico 2018). The International Country Club was a golf course with clubhouse. It closed in 1987 and all remains were razed during the circa 2013 construction of the Gran Plaza shopping center (Google Earth 2018).

6.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Michael Baker International conducted background research for the project. Research consisted of background and archival research, a records search at the South Coastal Information Center, and a Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search. This research was conducted to identify known cultural resources in the APE and Project Area, as well as to develop the historic context.

6.1 RECORDS SEARCH

Staff at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) conducted a records search at the request of Michael Baker International on April 20, 2018. The records search was conducted for the Study Area with a quarter-mile search radius. The SCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, San Diego, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Imperial County. As part of the records search, the following federal and state inventories were provided and reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996).
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD) (OHP 2013). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE) (OHP 2012), the directory of eligibility determinations for archaeological resources in Imperial County.

6.1.1 Results

One cultural resource was identified adjacent to the APE and CEQA Project Area. A brief description is as follows:

All-American Canal (P-13-007130/CA-IMP-7130H) – The All-American Canal was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation between 1934 and 1940 as part of the Yuma Water Project. The concrete-lined, 82-mile-long canal transports water from the Colorado River to the Imperial and Coachella valleys. The All-American Canal was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criterion A for its association with agricultural development of Imperial County, and under Criterion C for its engineering and construction (Carmack 2015).

Thirteen cultural resources were identified within a quarter-mile of the APE and Project Area. The table below includes a brief overview of the resources.

Resource Name/Number	Description	OHP Status Code
P-13-003311/CA-IMP-003311H	US military telegraph line	N/A
P-13-003319/CA-IMP-003319H	Road segment	N/A
P-13-003320/CA-IMP-003320H	US military telegraph line	N/A
P-13-003499/CA-IMP-003499H	US military telegraph line	N/A
P-13-007699/CA-IMP-007594H	Southern Pacific Railroad Calexico Spur	N/A

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Resource Name/Number	Description	OHP Status Code
Camp Salvation P-13-008015 California Historical Landmark #808	Plaque, located in Calexico, memorializing the refugee center established in 1849 for distressed gold-seeking emigrants. The actual location of the Camp may be within the Project Area/APE	7L – State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 – Needs to be reevaluated using current standards
Chinese American Community P-13-008020	Site of historic Chinese American community	7R – Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated
P-13-008682/CA-IMP-008166	Niland to Calexico Railroad	N/A
P-13-008913	Water conveyance features	N/A
P-13-008914	Water conveyance features	N/A
P-13-008915	Fence	N/A
P-13-014488/ CA-IMP-012183	Circa 1915-post 1945 historic dump site	N/A
P-13-014745	Circa 1955 bridge	N/A

Ten cultural resources studies have been conducted within portions of the Study Area. Approximately 50 percent of the Study Area has been previously studied. An additional 39 cultural resources studies have been completed with a quarter mile of the Study Area. The following table summarizes the studies within the Study Area.

Author	Date	Title
Jay von Werlhof	1974	<i>Environmental Impact Report – Proposed Lago Del Sol Recreation Lake, City of Calexico, Imperial County</i>
Imperial Valley College Museum	1977	<i>Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Assessment of Certain Properties Located West of Calexico, California</i>
Bob Stuart	1982	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report Airport Land Use Plan</i>
Urban Futures, Inc.	1982	<i>Draft Environmental Impact Report – Calexico Central Business District Redevelopment Project</i>
Jay von Werlhof	1999	<i>Archaeological Examinations of the Proposed Ramirez RV Park in Calexico, California</i>
Ray Wilcox	1992	<i>Records Search and Physical Site Survey for New Water Mains in Calexico, California</i>
Donna M. Meyer	2011	<i>City of Calexico, Replace New River Sewer Crossing, FEMA-1911-Dr-Ca-Pw#71</i>
GSA	2011	<i>Final Environmental Impact Statement for Expansion and Reconfiguration of the Land Port of Entry in Downtown Calexico, California</i>
Jennifer Haas	2012	<i>Section 106 Consultation for Installation of New Technologies and Security Elements at Calexico East, Andrade and Otay Mesa Land Ports of Entry, Imperial and San Diego Counties</i>
ESA	2011	<i>Calexico Gran Plaza Final Environmental Impact Report</i>

6.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed publications, maps, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the APE and Project Area and the vicinity. Literature reviewed includes the following:

- Online Soil Survey (California Soil Resource Laboratory 2018)
- California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names (Gudde and Bright 2010)
- Historical Atlas of California (Hayes 2007)
- Historic Spots in California (Hoover et al. 2002)
- Handbook of the Indians of California (Kroeber 1925)
- California 1850: A Snapshot in Time (Marschner 2000)
- Blackburn's Map of Imperial Valley California, 1:50k (O.V. Blackburn 1936-1955-1964)
- Irrigation District and Road Map, Imperial Valley (Western Map and Publishing Company 1914)
- Township 17 South, Range 14 East, San Bernardino Meridian (BLM 1880)
- Imperial County Tract Map (Thurston 1914)
- Map of Imperial California Area, including Calexico, CA and Mesquite Lake, Lithograph (USGS 1901)
- Heber, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1940)
- Heber, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1957)

6.2.1 Results

No features are depicted on historic maps or aerials until 1940 when the Study Area includes the All-American Canal, a bridge over the canal, and two bridges over the New River (USGS 1940). Prior to 1940, the Study Area is mostly covered by the prehistoric Cameron Lake (BLM 1880; USGS 1901; Thurston 1914; Western Map and Publishing Company 1914). By 1957, the Study Area also includes the Calexico airport, two water tanks, a border patrol observation tower, and the since-demolished International Country Club (the current location of the Gran Plaza shopping center).

6.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CONSULTATION

Michael Baker International submitted a Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 5, 2018. The NAHC responded on April 17, 2018, stating that the Sacred Lands File search had negative results. The NAHC also provided a list of tribes culturally affiliated with the APE (**Appendix B**).

6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

On April 23, 2018, Michael Baker International archaeologist Nichole Jordan Davis completed a field survey of the entire APE and a cursory survey of the vicinity of the former Cameron Lake. Today, Cameron Lake is a depression filled with wetland vegetation associated with New River. Because the location of Camp Salvation may have been within the Study Area, special attention was expended to identify any artifacts associated with this resource, but none were found. Two historic-period archaeological sites were identified and are described as follows:

- MBI-1 is located in the Study Area but outside the CEQA Project Area and USACE/SWRCB APE, south of the wastewater treatment facility ponds and north of the airport runway. This historic-period archaeological site consists of historic refuse debris, most of which dates to the 1950s. Constituents include fragmented: burnt bone; milk glass ointment/cream jars (1890s to the mid-20th century) (U. of U. 1992 *in* Bureau of Land Management 2018); cobalt, amethyst, olive, clear, green, and brown glass; porcelain, earthenware, terracotta brick; nails, wood, ferrous metal, burned glass, ceramic and glass insulators, solarized molded glass fragments. Yuma, Arizona, Coca Cola bottle fragments dating from 1917-1947 (Lockhart 2008). This resource was not recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms; however, photographs are provided in **Appendix C** and location is provided in **Appendix 1: Figure 3**.
- MBI -2 is located in the Study Area but outside the CEQA Project Area and USACE/SWRCB APE, along the Animal Shelter Road, outside the chain link fence that the project will stay within. This is also a 1950s domestic refuse dump matching the description of MBI-1 but also includes asphalt. This resource was not recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms; however, photographs are provided in **Appendix C** and location is provided in **Appendix 1: Figure 3**.

7.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While no historic properties for purposes of NEPA or historical resources for purposes of CEQA were observed, an archaeological sensitivity map was created of the Study Area utilizing data from the records search, map search and field survey (**Appendix A: Figure 4**). An area of "high" prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sensitivity was identified at the highest elevation in the Study Area, where Camp Salvation might have been located and where Native Americans likely would have occupied. MBI-1 and MBI-2 were identified in the zone of "high" sensitivity but these resources are consistent with 1950's historic refuse debris and are not associated with Camp Salvation or Native American uses. Further, the project does not propose ground disturbance within MBI-1, MBI-2, or within the "high" sensitivity zone. Because no historic properties for purposes of NEPA or historical resources for purposes of CEQA were observed and the project does not propose ground disturbance within a zone of "high" prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sensitivity, a finding of no historic properties affected appears appropriate for the undertaking, and no historical resources for purposes of CEQA appear to be impacted by this project. Late discovery mitigation measures for cultural resources with special consideration of the potential for encountering archaeology associated with Camp Salvation are appropriate for the CEQA environmental document, these are provided below.

7.1 ENCOUNTERING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

If deposits of prehistoric or historical materials are encountered during project construction, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet be halted until an archaeologist can evaluate the findings and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g.,

projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse.

7.2 ENCOUNTERING HUMAN REMAINS

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined whether the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If human remains are encountered, work should halt within 50 feet of the find and the county coroner notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendent to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

8.0 PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Michael Baker International cultural resources manager's Nichole Jordan Davis and Margo Nayyar. Ms. Davis has a BA in anthropology from California State University, Sacramento, and an MA in applied anthropology from California State University, East Bay. She is a registered professional archaeologist (#989208) and a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, Association of Environmental Professionals, and the California Council for the Promotion of History. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. Mrs. Jordan Davis has 15 years of experience in cultural resources management, including project management; personnel management; archival research; laboratory analysis; ethnographic and historical research; field survey; prehistoric and historical excavation; laboratory analysis; collections management; and GIS applications in environmental planning, spatial analysis in archaeological site modeling, and surface analysis in cultural resource management. She has experience in the preparation of archaeological research, built environment, and archaeological evaluations for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, and survey, testing, excavation, and monitoring reports pursuant to the requirements of CEQA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Margo Nayyar is an architectural historian with seven years of cultural resources management experience in California. Her experience includes built environment surveys, historic context development, archival research, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and various local registers; preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA; municipal preservation planning; and providing Certified Local Government (CLG) training to interested local governments. She also specializes in producing HABS/HAER/HALS (Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey) heritage documentation. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

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Appendix A

Figures