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Subject: Cultural Resource Identification Memorandum for the Mixed-Use Master Plan Project, City of Brawley, Imperial County, California

Dear Mr. Wang:

In support of the Brawley Mixed-Use Master Plan Project (proposed project), Michael Baker International completed a South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search, literature and historical map review, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, and buried archaeological site sensitivity analysis to determine if the project area contains historical resources, as defined in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), that may be impacted by the project. The project is subject to CEQA review; the City of Brawley (City) is the lead agency. The cultural resources identification efforts did not identify any cultural resources within the proposed project area. The methods, results, and findings of the cultural resources identification study are summarized below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Brawley Mixed-Use Master Plan Project proposes an amendment to the Brawley Gateway Specific Plan to subdivide the property and allow future commercial and multifamily residential uses. The western portion of the property would be subdivided into 12 lots for future commercial development. Lots 1-8 would range from approximately 8,000 square feet (SF) to approximately 15,000 SF and are intended to support strip retail plaza uses. Lots 10-12 would be approximately 80,000 SF and would support larger retail shopping center uses. Lot 9 is anticipated to support a commercial hotel with approximately 100 rooms. On-site parking would be provided for the proposed uses in conformance with City Zoning Ordinance requirements.

Primary access to the proposed commercial area (approximately 37 acres) is planned from (future expansion of) Legion Road to the north and a second (future/unnamed) road to the south. Future access from the north would require the improvement of Legion Road to the centerline along a portion of the northern property boundary. Future access from the south into the proposed commercial area would require the construction of a new roadway over the existing canal (Rockwood Canal) along the extent of the southern project boundary. Construction would occur in coordination with the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), which owns and operates the canal. Such improvements would be undertaken consistent with IID requirements and appropriate approvals. However, specific roadway design details are not available at this time.

The eastern portion of the property (approximately 29 acres) would be subdivided to allow development of 408 multifamily residential units with varying floor plans. The residential area would offer community amenities, including a dog park, clubhouse, pool, and fire pit as well as several community parks and green

space for resident use, and would provide opportunities for passive and active outdoor recreation. Primary and secondary access is planned from Legion Road to the north (to be improved to the centerline of the roadway). Secondary access is also anticipated via a future (unnamed) road along the eastern boundary.

Parking for the residential units would be provided in conformance with Section 27.143 of the City’s Zoning Ordinance. A total of 816 parking spaces are required; 836 spaces are proposed in the form of 216 attached garage spaces and 620 standard surface parking spaces.

PROJECT AREA

The project area is identified as the boundaries of Assessor’s Parcel Number 048-440-001. This includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance and project activities, site preparation, and construction. The project is mapped within the *Brawley, California* US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 South, Range 14 East, Section 5 (see **Figures 1-3 in Attachment 1**).

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The methods and results of the SCIC records search, literature and historical map search, Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, and buried archaeological site sensitivity analysis are presented below.

SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER (SCIC)

Methods

Michael Baker International requested a records search of the project area and a half-mile search radius surrounding it from the SCIC on August 12, 2024 (see **Attachment 2**). The SCIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, San Diego, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Imperial County.

Results

According to SCIC records, seven studies have been completed within a half-mile search radius of the project area, as identified in **Table 1**. None of the previous studies address the current project area. However, the Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Rancho Los Lagos Project conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 2006 was conducted just south of the current project area and was negative for cultural resources.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within 0.5 Miles

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Publisher	In Project Area?
IM-00114	Von Werlhof, Jay and Sherilee Von Werlhof	1977	Archaeological Examination of LID Proposed Gas Turbine Site Near Brawley	Imperial Valley College Museum	No
IM-01000	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	Nextel Wireless Telecommunications Site Ca8987a (Rodeo Drive-Afs Trucking)	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations	No

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Publisher	In Project Area?
IM-01105	Fisher, Megan	2007	Initial Study - Rancho Los Lagos General Plan Amendment/Specific Plan/Change of Zone/Major Subdivision, County of Imperial, California	Michael Brandman Associates	No
IM-01158	Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.	1996	An Archaeological Assessment of The Niland-Imperial Pipeline Expansion Corridor, Imperial County, California	Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.	No
IM-01228	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2006	Volume I - Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings For The Qwest Network Construction Project, State Of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	No
IM-01233	Rosenberg, Seth A.	2006	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for The Rancho Los Lagos Project, City of Brawley, Imperial County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	No
IM-01736	Wills, Carrie D.	2018	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment For 416784, 'Legion Ca' 4223 Highway 86, Brawley, Imperial County, California (EBI Project No. 6118001749)	Helix Environmental Planning	No

One resource, CA-IMP-8166H, has been documented within the half-mile search radius of the project area. The resource is the Niland to Calexico Railroad constructed by the Southern Pacific Company constructed between 1902 and 1904 (**Table 2**). No previously recorded resources are located within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

The Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) was searched for any resources located within 0.5 miles of the project site. No built environment resources within the project area were identified in the BERD (OHP 2024).

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Miles

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	Location in Relation to Project Site
P-13-008682	CA-IMP-008166	AH7 – Railroad grade; AH11 Culvert	Outside

LITERATURE AND HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Methods

Michael Baker International staff reviewed literature, historical maps, and aerials for information regarding the environment, precontact occupation, the history, and the development of the project area and the vicinity. The resources reviewed are identified in the references at the end of the report. Below is a narrative description of the results.

Results

Environmental Setting

The project is in Imperial County in the Colorado Desert, an extension of the Sonoran Desert, which covers most of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. The center of Imperial County is the Imperial Valley, formed by tectonic movement between the North American and Pacific plates. This sunken area between branches of the Peninsular Ranges is referred to as the Salton Trough, the northern landward extension of the Gulf of California (Imperial County 2015). Soils in the project area are mapped as Holtville silty clay, wet, and Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loam, wet, with 0 to 2 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2024). Holtville silty clay is formed in mixed and stratified alluvium and lacustrine sediments. Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loam is formed in floodplains and old lake beds and is composed of fine textured calcareous silty clay or clay. Vegetation within the Salton Sink of the Colorado Desert is primarily characterized by desert scrub, including creosote bush scrub, burro bush, brittle bush, and occasionally ocotillo. The wildlife of this region consists of roadrunners, loggerhead shrikes, white-crowned sparrows, Merriam's kangaroo rat, black-tailed jackrabbits, side-blotched lizards, and zebra-tailed lizards (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2016; California State Lands Commission 2015; Imperial Irrigation District 2002).

Lake Cahuilla

Environmental conditions in the Colorado Desert area have changed greatly during the millennia of human occupation. Probably the most important environmental change in the Colorado Desert in the past 2,000 years was the formation of Lake Cahuilla, also known geologically as Lake Le Conte and historically as Blake's Lake. Lake Cahuilla formed numerous times throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs in response to the western diversion of the Colorado River into the Salton Trough. During each filling of Lake Cahuilla, water was impounded north of the barrier created by the Colorado River Delta. The lake continued to fill until the water reached an altitude of 12 meters (40 feet), the minimum crest of the delta at Cerro Prieto, where excess discharge would overflow into the Gulf of California (Waters 1983: 374). The shoreline of the most recent documented stands of Lake Cahuilla extended from about 20 miles south of the international border with Mexico to just northwest of Indio. Inundating the entire lower portion of the Coachella Valley, Lake Cahuilla was approximately 115 miles long, about 34 miles wide, and nearly 320 feet deep; during these periods, the elevation of the lake was 40 feet above mean sea level (Wilke 1976: 53).

When inflow from the Colorado River was sufficient to maintain a relatively stable lake level, extensive marshes would have formed around its margins and freshwater fish and shellfish populations would have flourished. Thus, Lake Cahuilla offered an especially productive environment for aboriginal populations of the western Colorado Desert. When filled, Lake Cahuilla was on the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds; hence, ducks, geese, and other migratory birds would have been available. It is likely that 30 years of progressive recession during one of the many occurred during one of the lake's desiccation phases, which were part of its natural cycles of filling and drying out. These cycles happened multiple times between approximately AD 1200 and 1700, or lowering the surface of the lake by approximately 60 feet, would have sufficiently altered the chemical and ecological balance of the lake to eliminate its economically important plant and animal resources. However, as Lake Cahuilla gradually desiccated, mesquite thickets expanded to follow the retreating shoreline, generating different resource exploitation patterns by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region (Smith and Brock 1998).

Precontact Setting

Archaeological investigations in the Colorado Desert have documented a diverse range of human adaptations extending from the late Pleistocene up to the time of European contact (e.g., McGuire and Schiffer 1982; M. Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966; Schaefer 1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Wallace 1962; Warren 1984). To describe and discuss this diversity, local investigators have proposed a variety of different chronologies and conceptual categories (periods, horizons, stages, phases, traditions, cultures, peoples, industries, complexes, and patterns), often with confusingly overlapping or vague terminology.

The prehistory of the Colorado Desert is most frequently divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-5000 BC) (Paleo-Indian stage; Clovis and San Dieguito patterns), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 5000 BC-AD 500) (Archaic stage; Pinto, Gypsum, and Amargosa patterns), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. AD 500-1770) (Archaic stage; Yuman, Patayan, or Hakataya pattern).

Hypothetical Early Man (pre-ca. 12,000 BC)

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable interest and debate for more than a century. At present, the most widely accepted model is that humans first entered portions of the western hemisphere lying to the south of Alaska between about 13,000 and 10,000 BC, either along the Pacific coastline or through an ice-free corridor between the retreating Cordilleran and Laurentide segments of the continental glacier in Canada, or along both routes. While there is no generally accepted evidence of human occupation in southern California prior to about 11,000 BC, ages estimated at 48,000 years and even earlier sometimes have been reported (e.g., Bada, Schroeder, and Carter 1974; Carter 1980). However, intensive interest and a long history of research into the early occupation of North America has begun to reveal sites with widely accepted evidence dating prior to 13,000 BC, such as Cooper's Ferry, ID (Davis et al. 2019), and White Sands, NM (Bustos et al. 2018).

Claims for Early Man discoveries in southern California have generally been based either on the apparent crudeness of the lithic assemblages that were encountered or on the finds' apparent Pleistocene geological contexts (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Reeves, Pohl, and Smith 1986). The amino acid racemization technique was used in the 1970s and early 1980s to assign Pleistocene ages to several coastal San Diego sites (Bada, Schroeder, and Carter 1974), but the technique's findings have been discredited by more recent accelerator mass spectrometry radiocarbon dating (Taylor et al. 1985).

A Malpais pattern has been proposed as being represented by archaeological materials in the California deserts that supposedly date to between ca. 50,000 and 10,000 BC (Begole 1973, 1976; Davis, Brown, and Nichols 1980; Hayden 1976). The term Malpais was originally used by Rogers (1939, 1966) for ancient-looking cleared circles, tools, and rock alignments that he subsequently classified as San Dieguito I. The designation of Malpais continued to be applied to choppers and scrapers with heavy desert varnish and lacking any associated projectile points, found on desert pavements of the Colorado, Mojave, and Sonoran deserts. Although few would question that most of the Malpais specimens are genuine humanly made artifacts, methods for dating them remain extremely uncertain and have been challenged on several grounds (McGuire and Schiffer 1982:160-164).

In the 1970s, arguments for very early settlement of the Colorado Desert focused in particular on the Yuha Desert (Childers 1977; Minshall 1976). The radiocarbon dating of a cairn burial, "Yuha Man," to over 18,000 BC on the basis of caliche deposits on the cairn was vigorously debated (Bischoff et al. 1976, 1978,

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1979; Childers 1974; Payen et al. 1978, 1979; S. Rogers 1977). More reliable dates based on the accelerator mass spectrometry radiocarbon method applied to human bone fragments now place the burial well within the Holocene, at about 3000 BC (Taylor et al. 1985). An age in excess of 50,000 years was also claimed for reported flaked stone tools exposed by erosion in Yuha Pinto Wash, but the age of the materials and their status as artifacts have been questioned (Childers and Minshall 1980; Moratto 1984).

Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-5000 BC)

The earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological pattern recognized in mainland California is the Clovis pattern. Dated to around 11,500 BC, Clovis assemblages are distinguished by fluted projectile points and other large bifaces, as well as extinct large mammal remains. Fluted points have reportedly been found in the Yuha Desert, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, Ocotillo Wells, Lost Valley, and Chuckwalla Valley, although not yet in independently dated contexts (Davis and Shutler 1969; Kline 2014; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

In the Colorado Desert, some investigators routinely assigned most of the rock features, cleared circles, and lithic assemblages that lack associated ceramics to the San Dieguito pattern, which is now generally dated to the early Holocene. Malcolm Rogers first distinguished the San Dieguito pattern in western San Diego County, based initially on surface surveys and subsequently on excavations at the C. W. Harris Site (SDI-149). His extensive surveys also identified the complex in the southern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966).

San Dieguito lithic technology was based on primary and secondary percussion flaking of cores and flakes. The pattern's projectile points included forms with long, wide stems and weak shoulders (sometimes termed "Great Basin Stemmed," or "Lake Mojave" and "Silver Lake" types). Some investigators have considered flaked crescents to be diagnostic of the early Holocene period (e.g., Jertberg 1978, 1986). A variety of forms for edge tools ("scrapers" and "scraper planes") have been distinguished, although it is open to question whether or not this variability in form was intentionally patterned. Milling implements seem to be either absent or conspicuously rare in early Holocene assemblages. Faunal remains and human burials are not documented. One interpretation has been that the San Dieguito pattern reflects a hunter-gatherer adaptation consisting of small, highly mobile bands exploiting both small and large game and collecting seasonally available wild plants, but perhaps not harvesting hard seeds and nuts (Rogers 1966).

Rogers proposed to distinguish three successive San Dieguito phases, each characterized by the addition of new, more sophisticated tool types and manufacturing techniques to the preexisting tool kit. San Dieguito I and II tools included bifacially and unifacially reduced choppers and chopping tools, concave-edged scrapers (spokeshaves), bilaterally notched pebbles, and scraper planes. Appearing in the San Dieguito II phase were finely made blades, smaller bifacial points, and a larger variety of scraper and chopper types. The San Dieguito III tool kit was appreciably more diverse, with the introduction of fine pressure flaking; tools included pressure-flaked blades, leaf-shaped projectile points, scraper planes, plano-convex scrapers, crescents, and elongated bifacial knives (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967; Warren and True 1961). Various attempts have also been made to seriate cleared circles on desert pavement into these phases, but without convincing success (Pendleton 1986). Because of the purely surface character of most desert sites and the scarcity of good chronological evidence, it has been difficult to test the validity of Rogers's San Dieguito I, II, and III phases. Some of the variations may have been present contemporaneously, in response to particular functional or ecological requirements. Most subsequent investigators have rejected the use of these phases (Warren, Siegler, and Dittmer 2008).

Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 5000 B.C.-A.D. 500)

The Pinto, Gypsum, and Amargosa patterns (which have also been designated in various other ways) characterize the middle Holocene and the early portion of the late Holocene in the California deserts, while the La Jolla, Pauma, Encinitas, and Campbell patterns apply to coastal and inland areas to the west. These patterns have been interpreted as regional specializations within the general hunting and gathering adaptations that characterized the long period between ca. 5000 B.C. and A.D. 500. The patterns are better documented and apparently occurred more frequently in the Great Basin, the Mojave Desert, and parts of the Sonoran Desert east of the Colorado River than in the Colorado Desert. Few of the period's large projectile points ("Pinto," "Gypsum," "Elko," and other types) have been identified on the desert pavements in the Colorado Desert, although that situation is beginning to change as the number of archaeological investigations in the region increases (e.g., Cleland 1999). Some sites assigned to the late portion of this period are known, indicating that occupations occurred along the boundary between the low desert and the Peninsular Range and in other favored habitats (McDonald 1992; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

It has been suggested that the environment of the California deserts was unstable and inhospitable during this period, particularly during the so-called Altithermal period (Holocene Climatic Optimum) between about 5000 and 2000 B.C., and that these conditions forced mobile hunter-gatherers to move to more hospitable regions (Crabtree 1981; Schaefer 1994; Wilke 1976). The paleoenvironmental data do not have the resolution to detect drastic short-term events during this period. If Lake Cahuilla was present, it may have mitigated any Altithermal effects on human occupation in the Colorado Desert, but its presence is doubtful.

Several Colorado Desert sites belonging to this period have been excavated in recent years. The most substantial site is Indian Hill Rockshelter in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. At that site, 1.5 m of cultural deposits were excavated below a Late Prehistoric (post-A.D. 500) component (McDonald 1992). Particularly significant were 11 rock-lined cache pits and numerous hearths, indicative of either a residential base or a temporary camp where food storage was integral to the settlement and subsistence strategy. Also recovered were numerous expanding-stem, concave-base ("Elko Eared") dart points, flaked lithic tools, and milling tools, as well as three inhumations, one of which was radiocarbon-dated to 4070 ±100 B.P. (calibrated to a two-sigma range between 2891 and 2347 B.C.).

Two rock-lined pits similar to those at Indian Hill Rockshelter, along with an accompanying assemblage assignable to this period, were excavated at a small rock shelter in Tahquitz Canyon near Palm Springs (Bean et al. 1995). The small number of artifacts at the site suggested that they represented strategically stored food processing equipment used by a small, mobile group.

Several important sites in the northern Coachella Valley have been documented (Love and Dahdul 2002). Deeply buried midden deposits with clay-lined features and living surfaces, cremations, hearths, and a rock shelter deposit have been found at various sites in association with radiocarbon dates ranging from before 1000 B.C. to A.D. 700. Radiocarbon dates of almost 1000 B.C. and associated bird and fish bone now confirm an early Lake Cahuilla occupational horizon, as well as early non-lacustrine phases.

Larger habitation sites from this period remained elusive in the Colorado Desert until 2006, when a series of deeply buried midden deposits and some house features were discovered under alluvial fan and dune formations at the northern end of the Coachella Valley, at Seven Palms near Desert Hot Springs (Mariam

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Dahdul, personal communication 2006). These findings bring Colorado Desert cultural history more into line with comparable patterns in the Mojave Desert and the southwestern Great Basin during this period.

Early projectile points in Imperial County have generally been reported only as isolates on desert pavements, but a recent archaeological inventory at the Salton Sea Test Base produced a cluster of early projectile points, including "Lake Mojave," "Pinto/Gatecliff," and "Elko" forms, along with two eccentric crescents, scattered among Late Prehistoric or protohistoric sites on the bed of Lake Cahuilla at elevations around 30 m below sea level (Apple et al. 1997; Wahoff 1999). If these points were deposited there in the same period as their manufacture, as the investigators suggested, then presumably they had escaped burial by lake sediments or were subsequently re-exposed. An alternative explanation may be that the points were collected from earlier sites elsewhere and redeposited by later occupants. Several large points have also been reported in the Truckhaven area. Direct evidence of an early occupation comes from the Truckhaven flexed burial (IMP-109), found under a cairn and dated to 5790 ±250 B.P. (calibrated to the two-sigma range between 5295 and 4070 B.C.) (Taylor et al. 1985; Warren 1984).

The emerging picture of occupation in the Colorado Desert during the later portion of this period shows mobile hunter-gatherer bands with atlatls for hunting and milling stones for seed and nut processing, operating out of a limited number of base camps in optimal areas on the boundaries of the Salton Basin and on the shoreline of Lake Cahuilla. This pattern may be viewed as a cultural precursor of the period after A.D. 500, although linguistic data and tribal origin stories suggest that demographic displacements also occurred within the final prehistoric period (Laylander 2010; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Sutton 2009).

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. AD 500–1769)

Sites in the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges dating to after ca. AD 500 are more numerous than those known from any earlier prehistoric period. The major innovations in material culture during these centuries included the introduction of the bow and arrow, which probably occurred shortly after AD 500; the beginning of substantial pottery production using the paddle-and-anvil technique, perhaps around AD 800; the substitution of cremation for inhumation as the primary method of postmortem treatment at a similar period; and the introduction of floodplain agriculture along the Colorado River and in its delta, possibly including Imperial Valley, which has been largely invisible archaeologically but may possibly also date from around the same time. Cultural patterns within this period have been variously labeled as Patayan I/II/III (Colton 1945; Hargrave 1938; McGuire and Schiffer 1982; Waters 1982a), Yuman I/II/III (Rogers 1945), and Hakataya (Schroeder 1979).

Ceramics and agriculture probably reached the region from the east or the southeast, either through the Hohokam communities in the middle Gila River valley or directly from Sonora in northwestern Mexico (McGuire and Schiffer 1982; Rogers 1945; Schroeder 1975, 1979). Bow-and-arrow technology may have spread south from the Mojave Desert (Yohe 1992, 1998).

Ceramic analysis has provided the basis for attempts to distinguish finer chronological subdivisions within this period. Both Rogers (1945) and Waters (1982b) proposed sequences of pottery types and pottery traits as diagnostic of three distinct phases: Yuman/Patayan I, prior to ca. AD 1000, Yuman/Patayan II, between ca. AD 1000 and 1500, and Yuman/Patayan III, after ca. AD 1500. The scheme was founded, in part, on a belief that Lake Cahuilla had been present between about AD 1000 and 1500 but had been absent both before and after those limits. However, more recent research has demonstrated that the lake was not continuously present throughout the period of AD 1000–1500 and that additional lake stands

occurred both prior to AD 1000 and subsequent to AD 1500. The replicability of ceramic classifications and the chronological significance of some of the ceramic types and traits have also been questioned (Laylander 1997; Schaefer 1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). These findings in turn cast doubt on the viability of the Yuman/Patayan I/II/III phase distinctions.

The diversity of sites and assemblages associated with Lake Cahuilla indicates considerable variability in late prehistoric social and ecological adaptations to the lake (Dahdul 2013; Wilke 1978). The number of house pits at fish camps ranged from one to more than a dozen, perhaps reflecting differences in the number of households in residence at any one time. Fish traps ranged from isolated features to long lines that are suggestive of cooperative fishing ventures. Archaeological excavations of house pits indicate that some have well-developed middens and diverse artifact types, suggestive of extended occupations, while others have only sparse artifacts in association, suggesting use during short-term fishing expeditions. Faunal assemblages vary, from some that are largely limited to the bones of fish or migratory water birds to others that contain more diverse resources, including rabbit and large mammal bones. This variability in site types and assemblage contents has yet to be correlated in a systematic manner with other variables, such as the recessional stages of Lake Cahuilla (reflected in site elevations), localized geography and paleoenvironments around the lake's perimeter, or the ethnicity of the occupants (Schaefer 2000a; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Mobility was an important element in this pattern, probably involving frequent travel between Lake Cahuilla and areas outside of the Salton Basin when the lake was present. The numerous trail systems visible on desert pavement surfaces throughout the Colorado Desert attest to long-range travel to reach special resource-collecting zones and ceremonial locales, as well as trading expeditions and possibly warfare. Pot drops, trailside shrines, and other evidence of transitory activities are sometimes found in association with these trails (McCarthy 1993). Trade and travel are also seen in the distribution of localized resources, such as obsidian from Obsidian Butte; wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and from Cerro Colorado just south of the international border in northern Baja California; soapstone presumed to have come from the mountains to the west; marine shell from both the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; and ceramic types that were not locally manufactured. The Elmore site (IMP-6427) near Kane Springs contained evidence of Olivella shell bead manufacturing and other shell processing, trade, and possibly cultural connections with delta Yumans who may have been displaced during Lake Cahuilla's infillings (Laylander 1997, 2006; Rosen 1995; Schaefer 2000b). Evidence of metate manufacturing is documented at several sites in the Superstition Mountain area, where outcrops of Imperial Formation sandstone afforded a ready local material for milling equipment (Schaefer 1988).

Ethnographic Evidence

At the time of European contact, the project area was inhabited by the Kumeyaay (Diegueño/Kamia/Ipai/Tipai) and Quechan. The Kumeyaay occupied an area that extended from the Pacific Coast at San Diego eastward to the Sand Hills of Imperial County and south into modern-day Mexico (Luomala 1978). Subsistence consisted primarily of seasonal vegetal foods with opportunistic hunting practiced during gathering. Clans in the Imperial Valley also practiced some farming of maize, beans, and tobacco. The Kumeyaay are related to other tribes of the Yuman family languages and cultures (Wilken-Robertson 2018). Political organization was divided into 30 autonomous, seminomadic bands. Leaders were selected through patrilineal succession. Villages were predominantly seasonal, consisting of campsites rather than permanent settlements. Winter villages were typically found in sheltered foothills and valleys (Luomala 1978).

The Quechan, also known as the Yuma, continue to occupy their traditional territory at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers at the edge of the California, Arizona, and Mexican borders. Their territory stretched north along the Colorado River and to the east of the Gila River. The Quechan speak a language in the Yuman-Cochimi language family. People living in the territory were geographically divided into a series of settlements or *rancherías* north and south of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. *Rancherías* comprised extended family groups with populations ranging into the hundreds. Subsistence primarily consisted of cultivated plants rather than gathered resources, which allowed for larger populations. The Quechan planted their fields multiple times throughout the year with crops including teparies (beans) and maize. The Quechan recognized several patrilineal clan groups; however, females used a clan name only. Tribal structure, rather than *ranchería* or clan structure, played a crucial role during war expeditions against neighboring tribes (Imperial County 2015).

Historic Setting

European exploration of Imperial County began in 1540 with an expedition led by Melchior Diaz. However, the historic period did not begin until 1769, when multiple seaborne and overland expeditions under the leadership of the soldier Gaspar de Portolá and the Franciscan missionary Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés pioneered a route from the Colorado River to coastal southern California. Early settlement sites of the Spanish period in the southeast portion of the county include Mission Puerto de Purísima Concepción (1780) and Mission San Pedro San Pablo de Bicuñer (1781) along the de Anza Trail. Both missions were destroyed in 1781 in conflicts between the Spanish and the Quechan (Imperial County 2015).

As Spanish attention was consumed by the Napoleonic wars in Europe, California and its government and missions were increasingly left to their own devices. In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The Mexican government attempted to reestablish an overland route from Sonora to the California coast in order to encourage trade and settlement. Following several expeditions, the Sonora Road was established in 1825, following portions of the de Anza Trail through the county before turning westward through the Carrizo Corridor and branching toward San Diego and Temecula. The Mexican government established a small adobe post, Fort Romualdo Pacheco, along this route in 1825. The fort was abandoned in 1826 following an attack by the Kumeyaay (Imperial County 2015).

Agricultural development became possible in 1891 with the natural development of the Salton Sea (Farr 1918: 3). The newfound fertility of the area prompted investors and San Diego County supervisors to reconsider their involvement in Imperial Valley. As a result, local entrepreneurs formed the California Development Company, which acquired one hundred thousand acres of land from General Guillermo Andrade, who owned most of the land in the Imperial Valley (Farr 1918: 4). The Imperial Land Company, formed by merchant Dr. W. T. Heffernan, founded the City of Imperial four years later.

The Imperial Land Company and California Development Company worked in tandem to immediately create an irrigation network that connected the Colorado River to the Imperial Valley as part of a larger effort toward desert reclamation. The California Development Company finished the canal system in 1901, promoting a period of immense regional growth. The establishment of the canal system was also matched by the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad's branch line to Old Beach between 1902 and 1903 (Farr 1918: 15). These two pivotal developments ushered in a population boom in the Imperial Valley, as agricultural laborers and merchants alike flocked to the rapidly growing community. As the community

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flourished, the San Diego Board of Supervisors ratified the creation of Imperial County, separate from San Diego County, on August 12, 1907 (Farr 1918: 18-19).

Agriculture is still the primary source of revenue in Imperial County and constitutes \$1.86 billion in market value of agricultural products sold (Census of Agriculture 2017). Throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the number of farms has grown to cover 521,729 acres of land as of 2017. The population has increased due to the growth of industry, which was reported to be 179,702 as of 2020 (US Census Bureau 2024).

The City of Brawley and the Imperial Valley

Brawley is a city in Imperial Valley, California, a region whose growth was significantly influenced by the efforts of early developers who were interested in bringing water to the Colorado desert. Among them was Dr. O. M. Wozencraft, who spent 40 years pursuing bringing water to the desert valley and received initial support from the California State Legislature in 1859 but saw it unfulfilled due to the Civil War. In 1892, Charles R. Rockwood, an irrigation engineer, identified a plan to irrigate the Colorado Desert, leading to the formation of the California Development Company, and later brought on George Chaffey, who was experienced in Australian irrigation projects. The company, through its subsidiary, the Imperial Land Company, began canal construction in 1900 and, in 1901, successfully diverted water from the Colorado River (DFG 2000).

J. H. Braly, an investor from Los Angeles, acquired 4,000 acres of land in 1902 in the Imperial Valley region. After the US government circular declared the region unsuitable for agriculture, and now worried over the land's potential failure, Braly sold the acres. The land made its way into the possession of the Imperial Land Company, which functioned as a sales agency, assisting settlers by filing claims for land available in the Imperial Valley under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, or both (City of Brawley, n.d.; Starr 1990). Despite the government claims, after acquiring the land, the Imperial Land Company promoted the agricultural benefits of the town and area (City of Brawley, n.d.).

In 1907, Imperial County was established, with several towns incorporated over the following years, and by 1908, Brawley was also officially incorporated. Today, Brawley is known as an agricultural epicenter that produces an abundance of winter vegetables and supports popular outdoor recreational sites, such as Imperial Sand Dunes Recreational Area and the Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge (City of Brawley, n.d.).

Project Area Development History

The earliest historic aerial available on the University of California Santa Barbara Library's FrameFinder website of the project area is a 1937 photo aerial that shows the project area to be agriculturally developed, with no existing structures visible within the area (UCSB 1937). Along the southern end of the project area runs the Rockwood Canal, which was named after Charles R. Rockwood and completed in 1901 (NRM Digital Library, n.d.). Along the western edge is Highway 86.

While aerial photographs of the project area could not be located for the duration of the 1940s, historic maps of the City of Brawley show that no structures or buildings were erected and dismantled within the project area during that decade (USGS 1940, 1943). Aerial photographs of the project area from 1953 and 1959 show no significant changes or development since the 1930s (NETR 1953, 1959).

Aerial imagery from 1968 and 1976 shows no significant changes to the project area (UCSB 1968, 1976; USGS 1976). No significant changes to the project area are noted throughout the rest of the 80s and through the early 2020s. The only noticeable changes throughout the decades were the interior plowed portion of the project area alternating from periods of fallow to periods of cultivation.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On August 12, 2024, Michael Baker International requested that the NAHC search the Sacred Lands File for any tribal cultural resources that might be affected by the project and a list of tribal contacts that may have knowledge regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. The NAHC responded in a letter dated August 23, 2024, that the search of the Sacred Lands File was positive. The NAHC correspondence is presented in **Attachment 3**. Michael Baker did not send notification letters to the tribal contacts provided by the NAHC but did send the list of contacts to the City. The City has mailed Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 consultation letters to the tribal contacts provided by the NAHC. A record of that consultation is provided in the associated environmental documents.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Methods

An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on August 23, 2024, by Michael Baker International archaeologists Rachel Garcia and Epifanio Figueroa. Before fieldwork, a map was created in ArcGIS Online that included the project area and GIS feature classes, including point, line, and polygon features for collecting data in the field. The maps were then downloaded in Esri's Field Maps app on Apple iPads and coupled via Bluetooth with a Trimble DA2 Catalyst GNSS GPS receiver with submeter accuracy. The field crews used the tablets and GPS units to locate and survey the project area accurately and for the purposes of mapping any newly discovered cultural resources or built environment resources should they be encountered. After the fieldwork, this information was imported into Esri's ArcGIS Pro to create digital maps. Digital photographs documented the project area environment and the general character of the survey area. Existing water feature structures, such as the canals and floodgates within and immediately adjacent to the project area, were also photographed.

A daily survey summary form was completed at the end of the survey to convey the conditions of the survey area and summarize findings. This form included a description of vegetation cover (including contextual photographs), as well as estimates of ground surface visibility, rated as poor (0-25 percent), fair (26-50 percent), good (51-75 percent), or excellent (76-100 percent). Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought by inspecting natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. In the daily survey notes, the archaeologists assessed the potential for buried sites based on geomorphology.

Results

The perimeter of the project area consisted of hard-packed dirt roads with concrete-lined irrigation ditches (Photo 1: Concrete lined ditch present with hay bales visible on the northern perimeter of the lot; photo facing west. **Photo 1**). The interior of the project area consisted of a plowed alfalfa field. The area north of the alfalfa field was used for hay bale storage. Two modern trash scatters were encountered during the survey—one in the northwestern corner of the project area and another along the western perimeter of the project area at the base of the date palms (**Photo 2**). Vegetation in the project area included date and fern palms along the north and west perimeter (**Photo 3**), and the interior plowed land consisted of a mixture of alfalfa and orchard grass. Ground visibility in the alfalfa field was fair, with approximately 40 to 50 percent visibility, while visibility along the perimeter was excellent, with 85-90

percent visibility (**Photo 4** and **Photo 5**). The soil type consisted of a light yellowish-brown silty loam, with gravel mixed in perimeter soil. A freshwater bivalve shell scatter was identified on a dirt road south of the alfalfa field of the project area. The shells averaged 1-3 centimeters in width and were likely of the species *Pisidium casertanum*, which, along with *Anodonta californiensis*, were the most common species of bivalves in what was once ancient Lake Cahuilla (**Photo 6**).



Photo 1: Concrete lined ditch present with hay bales visible on the northern perimeter of the lot; photo facing west.



Photo 2: Modern trash pile; photo facing west.



Photo 3: Date and fern palms present on the western perimeter of site; photo facing west.



Photo 4: Visibility and vegetation example of plowed field consisting of alfalfa and orchard grass; photo facing north.



Photo 5: Overview showing the visibility along the perimeter of project area from the northwest corner of project area facing south.



Photo 6: Bivalve shell type present along water canal.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity for cultural resources consisting of archaeological sites is considered low to moderate. The records search from the SCIC did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area or the half-mile radius surrounding it. However, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search returned positive results. The project area is within the area of ancient Lake Cahuilla, a valuable resource for Native American inhabitants of the area over the last 1,300 years. Several Indigenous groups, including the Quechan (Yuma) people, the Cahuilla, and the Kumeyaay, utilized the resources provided by ancient Lake Cahuilla.

The soils present within the project area are formed from alluvial and lacustrine sediments, which are often associated with buried archaeological deposits due to the dynamic processes of sediment deposition in floodplain and basin environments. The slow permeability and fine textures of these soils can help preserve organic and cultural materials. Alluvial settings, particularly those linked to ancient lakes like Lake Cahuilla, have demonstrated archaeological potential. They often contain layers of sediments that may cover and protect ancient sites and artifacts.

The project area has experienced disturbance associated with agricultural use. However, intact buried archaeological deposits may remain at depths below the plowzone or in other areas around the perimeter of the alfalfa fields not previously disturbed.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The SCIC records search, literature and historical map review, and field survey identified no historic resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), within the project area. No other cultural resources were identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey.

Sensitivity for buried archaeological resources is low at the surface but increases to moderate in undisturbed deposits. As there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil, a significant impact to previously unidentified archaeological resources may occur. Mitigation to reduce potential impacts on unknown cultural resources would, therefore, be required in the form of archaeological and Native American monitoring during project construction. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities about the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The preconstruction training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the on-call archaeologist is contacted. The resource shall be evaluated for significance, and tribal consultation shall be conducted in the case of a tribal resource. If the discovery proves to be significant, the long-term disposition of any collected materials should be determined in consultation with the affiliated tribe(s), where relevant.

Additionally, should the project require any modification to Imperial Irrigation District (IID) facilities, including the Rockwood Canal, which runs along the southern edge of the project area, the canal, being historic in age, should be documented, evaluated, and approved in consultation with the IID and the City of Brawley.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This document was prepared by James Daniels, MA, RPA, Senior Archaeologist and Principal Investigator, and Rachel Garcia, MA, Associate Archaeologist. Rachel Garcia and Epifanio Figueroa conducted the field survey.

JAMES DANIELS, MA, RPA, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Mr. Daniels has 17 years of cultural resources management experience in California, Nevada, and North Carolina. His experience includes archaeological surveys, evaluations of historic and precontact sites for listing in the California and National Registers, site mitigation data recoveries, mitigation monitoring, and preparation of archaeological resource management reports and cultural resources technical reports. As a senior archaeologist, he supports projects needing compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Assembly Bill 52, US Army Corps of Engineers 404 permits, and local cultural resource regulations. He assists with environmental impact statements/reports and alternative mitigation measures for clients, including interpretive signage, informative website design, brochures, and ethnographic studies. He also assists in Native American consultation and coordination of Native American monitoring. Mr. Daniels provides advanced technical services for clients, including geophysical surveys with ground-penetrating radar, obsidian and ceramic sourcing using portable X-ray fluorescence, photogrammetry, and GIS predictive modeling and data collection using Esri Field Maps. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and historic preservation.

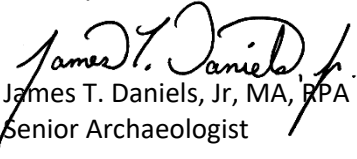
RACHEL GARCIA, MA, ASSOCIATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ms. Garcia is an archaeologist specializing in prehistoric and historical archaeology with cultural resource management experience in California and the American Southwest, notably New Mexico. Her experience encompasses archaeological surveys, mapping, and excavation techniques. Additionally, she earned her MA in history where she has honed her skills in historical pedagogy, critical source analysis, research methodologies, and historical documentation interpretation. Ms. Garcia meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history.

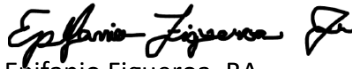
EPIFANIO Z. FIGUEROA, FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST

Mr. Figueroa has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2010. He has worked as a staff archaeologist and lab assistant on various projects located in Cyprus and the Southwestern states of Arizona and California. He has provided Native American tribal consultation support and has provided support in cultural resource identification studies and evaluations and report writing. He has been involved in developing various digital survey forms and geodatabases using ESRI's AGOL/ArcGIS Pro, ArcSurvey123 and Field Maps. Additionally, Mr. Figueroa has worked as a full-time staff geophysicist for approximately five years in both Pennsylvania and California gathering, analyzing and mapping geophysical data. Mr. Figueroa has worked as a geophysicist on previous projects when collecting geophysical data, developing mapped figures, mapping stratigraphic columns, and while report writing. Lastly, Mr. Figueroa's versatile degrees have enabled him to utilize his Geosciences background when providing support for paleontological monitoring.

Sincerely,


James T. Daniels, Jr, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist


Rachel Garcia, MA
Archaeologist


Epifanio Figueroa, BA
Archaeologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – SCIC Records Search Results

Attachment 3 – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

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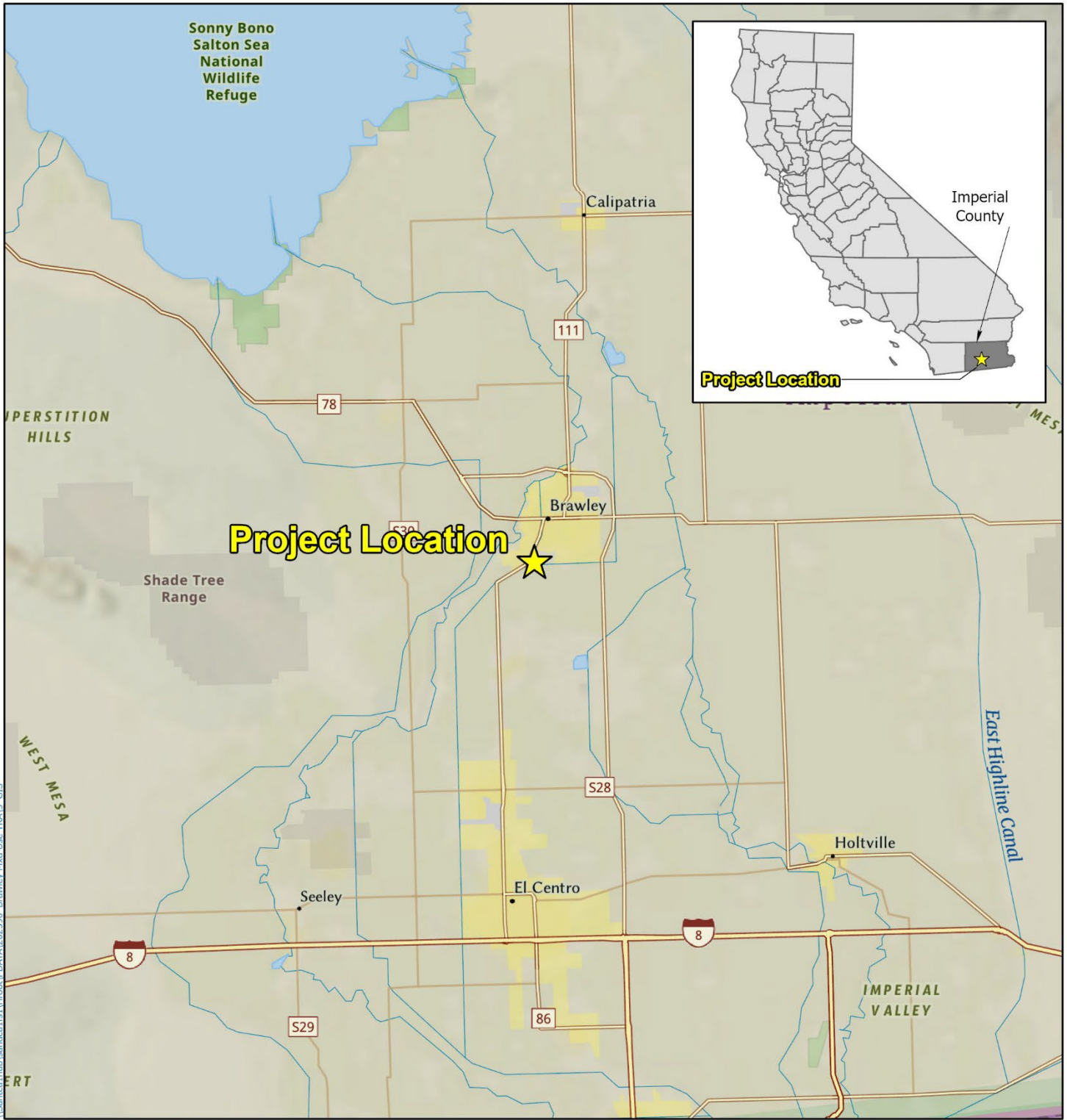
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- Yohe, Robert M., II. 1992. *A Reevaluation of Western Great Basin Cultural Chronology and Evidence for the Timing of the Introduction of the Bow and Arrow to Eastern California Based on New Excavations at the Rose Spring Site (CA-INY-372)*. Unpublished PhD diss., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Yohe, Robert M., II. 1998. "The Introduction of the Bow and Arrow and Lithic Resource Use at Rose Spring." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20:26-52.

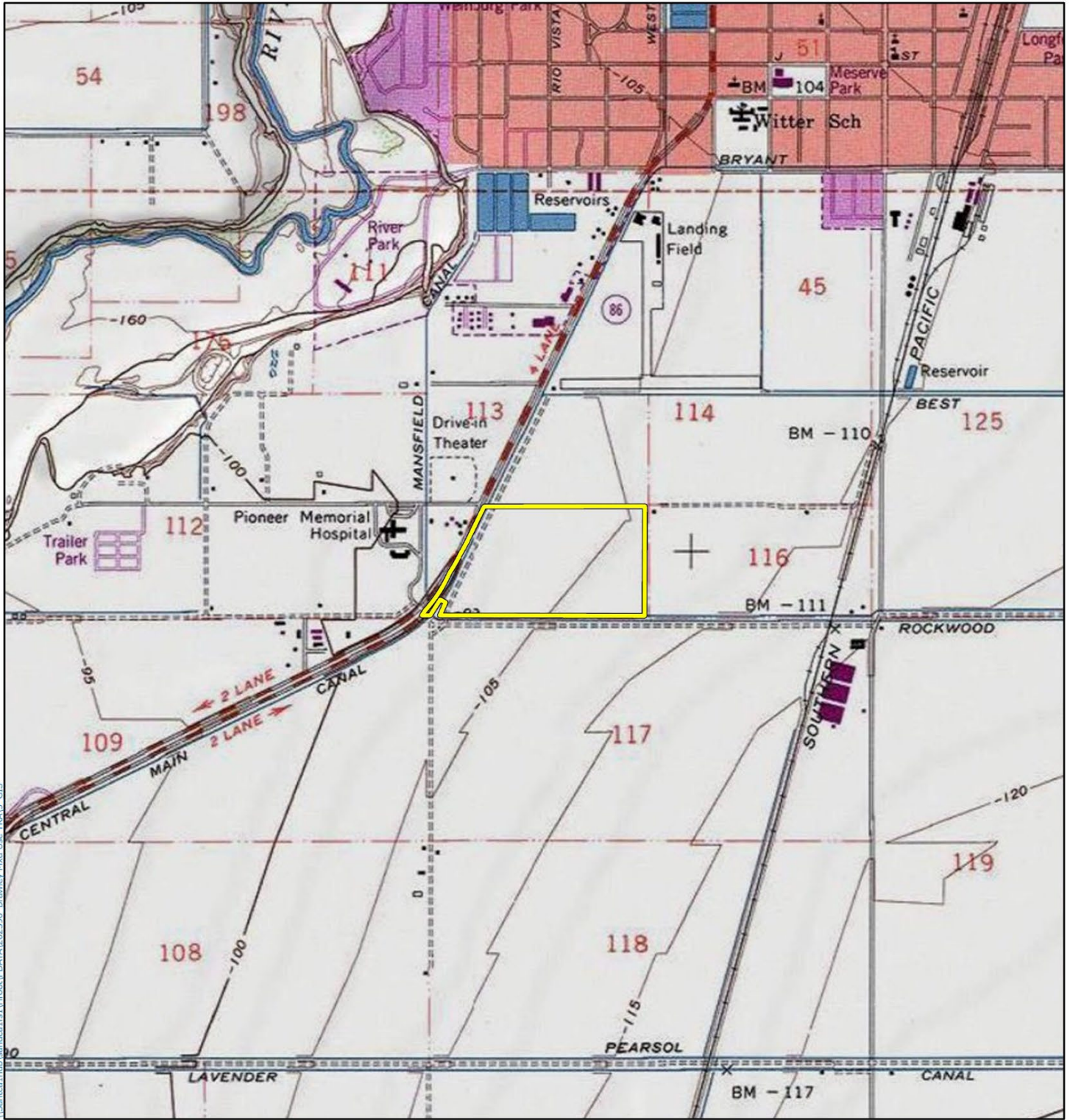
Attachment 1

Figures



Legend

- ★ Project Area (APN: 048-440-001)



\\santca1\pub\landca\1st\1\hrooft\PDATA\202590_Brawley_Mxd Use YKAL5 GIS

Legend	BRAWLEY USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUAD T 04 S R 14 E, SECTION 5
 Project Area (66.3 Acres)	



\\Santca1\hub\sandca\1fs\1\Hrook\PDATA\202590_Brawley Mxd Use_YKA\5_GIS

Legend

 Project Area (66.3 Acres)

Attachment 2
SCIC Records Search Results



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: Michael Baker International

Company Representative: Rachel Garcia

Date Processed: 9/10/2024

Project Identification: Mixed Use Master Plan

Search Radius: 1/2 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: 3713

RUSH: no

Hours: 1

Spatial Features: 8

Address-Mapped Shapes: no

Digital Database Records: 9

Quads: 1

Aerial Photos: 0

PDFs: yes

PDF Pages: 96

Report Detail: IM-00114

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-00114

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1100114
	Voided	VONWEJ69

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): VON WERLHOF, JAY and SHERILEE VON WERLHOF

Year: 1977

Title: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF IID PROPOSED GAS TURBINE SITE NEAR BRAWLEY

Affiliation: IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE MUSEUM

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: T14S R14E, UNKNOWN FINDINGS]

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 8/4/2014	jay	
Last modified:		
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
8/4/2014	jay	Appended record from NADB.
Record status:		

Report Detail: IM-01000

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-01000

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1101000
	Voided	WLODAR09

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.

Year: 2006

Title: NEXTEL WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE CA8987A (RODEO DRIVE-AFS TRUCKING)

Affiliation: CELLULAR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: 4175 DOGWOOD ROAD, T14S R14E SEC 4, UNKNOWN FINDINGS]

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 8/4/2014	jay

Last modified:

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/4/2014	jay	Appended record from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: IM-01105

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-01105

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1101105
	Voided	FISHEM01

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): FISHER, MEGAN

Year: 2007

Title: INITIAL STUDY - RANCHO LOS LAGOS GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT/SPECIFIC PLAN/CHANGE OF ZONE/MAJOR SUBDIVISION, COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA

Affiliation: MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: T14S R14E SECTIONS 7 AND 8, UNKNOWN FINDINGS]

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 8/4/2014	jay
-------------------	-----

Last modified:

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/4/2014	jay	Appended record from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: IM-01158

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-01158

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1101158
	Voided	ACS01

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES, LTD.

Year: 1996

Title: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NILAND-IMPERIAL PIPELINE EXPANSION CORRIDOR, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affiliation: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES, LTD.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: PIPELINE, UNKNOWN FINDINGS]

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-13-005951	CA-IMP-005951	

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley, El Centro, Niland, Westmorland East

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 8/4/2014	jay
-------------------	-----

Last modified:

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/4/2014	jay	Appended record from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: IM-01228

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-01228

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1101228
	Voided	SWCA02

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Year: 2006

Title: VOLUME I - CULTURAL RESOURCES FINAL REPORT OF MONITORING AND FINDINGS FOR THE QWEST NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Affiliation: SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: UNKNOWN FINDINGS]

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Acolita, Araz, Brawley, Cactus, Clyde, Coyote Wells, Durmid, East Of Acolita, El Centro, Frink, Glamis, Glamis SE, In-Ko-Pah Gorge, Iris, Iris Pass, Iris Wash, Niland, Oasis, Ogilby, Painted Gorge, Palo Verde, Plaster City, Plaster City NW, Seeley, Seventeen Palms, Tortuga, Truckhaven, Westmorland West, Yuma East, Yuma West

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 8/4/2014	jay

Last modified:

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/4/2014	jay	Appended record from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: IM-01233

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-01233

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1101233
	Voided	ROSENS02

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): ROSENBERG, SETH A.

Year: 2006

Title: A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE RANCHO LOS LAGOS PROJECT, CITY OF BRAWLEY, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affiliation: BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation, Other research

Inventory size: RECONNASSIANCE OF 1071 ACRES

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: HISTORIC CANALS, MITIGATION MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS, NEGATIVE SURVEY]

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 8/4/2014	jay
-------------------	-----

Last modified:

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	8/4/2014	jay	Appended record from NADB.

Record status:

Report Detail: IM-01736

Identifiers

Report No.: IM-01736

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1101736

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): WILLS, CARRIE D.

Year: 2018 (Mar)

Title: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT FOR 416784, 'LEGION CA' 4223 HIGHWAY 86, BRAWLEY, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (EBI PROJECT NO. 6118001749)

Affiliation: HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

No. pages: 7

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Literature search, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	4223 HIGHWAY 86	BRAWLEY		92227

PLSS: T14S R14E Sec. 5 SBBM

Database record metadata

Date	User
------	------

Entered: 9/29/2019

Last modified: 9/30/2019 jlennox

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	9/30/2019	jlennox	POPULATED ATTRIBUTES

Record status: Database Complete

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-13-008682	CA-IMP-008166	Other - Southern Pacific Railroad (imperial and Gulf Branch); Resource Name - Niland to Calexico Railroad	Site	Historic	AH07; AH11	2003 (Karen Collins, J. Michael Pflaum, IVC Museum); 2005 (Andrea C. Craft, Michael J. Wise); 2011 (C. Ehringer, ESA)	IM-01337, IM-01451, IM-01462, IM-01493, IM-01537, IM-01710

Resource Detail: P-13-008682

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-13-008682

Trinomial: CA-IMP-008166

Name: Niland to Calexico Railroad

Other IDs:

Type	Name
Other	Southern Pacific Railroad (imperial and Gulf Branch)
Resource Name	Niland to Calexico Railroad

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); AH11 (Walls/fences) - wall

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

See supplemental file for additional info

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
6/13/2003	Karen Collins, J. Michael Pflaum	IVC Museum	
9/14/2011	C. Ehringer	ESA	update
5/24/2005	Andrea C. Craft, Michael J. Wise		update

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
IM-01337	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE CITY OF CALEXICO TOWN CENTER PLAZA INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS, CITY OF CALEXICO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LAGUNA MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
IM-01451	2011	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND ARCHIVAL SEARCH OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION BORDER PATROL STATION ON ATEN ROAD IN EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HARRIS ENVIRONMENTAL GROU, INC.
IM-01462	2010	RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE ALLIANCE REGIONAL CENTER, CITY OF IMPERIAL, IMPERIAL COUNTY	RECON ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
IM-01493	2012	REVISED CLUSTER I SOLAR POWER PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ RESPONSE TO COMMENTS	ESA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
IM-01537	2012	SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR PROPOSED EDA GRANT ASSISTANCE TO CONSTRUCT OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE IMPERIAL CENTER PROJECT, PHASE 1 (RECON NUMBER 5919)	RECON
IM-01710	2011	CLUSTER I SOLAR PROJECT - CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PALEONTOLOGICAL STUDIES	ESA

Resource Detail: P-13-008682

Location information

County: Imperial

USGS quad(s): Brawley, Calexico, El Centro, Heber, Niland

Address:

PLSS: T11S R14E Sec. 34 SBBM
T11S R14E Sec. 27 SBBM
T11S R14E Sec. 22 SBBM
T11S R14E Sec. 15 SBBM
T11S R14E Sec. 10 SBBM
T11S R14E Sec. 3 SBBM
T12S R14E Sec. 34 SBBM
T12S R14E Sec. 27 SBBM
T12S R14E Sec. 22 SBBM
T12S R14E Sec. 15 SBBM
T12S R14E Sec. 10 SBBM
T12S R14E Sec. 3 SBBM
T13S R14E Sec. 33 SBBM
T13S R14E Sec. 28 SBBM
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T13S R14E Sec. 22 SBBM
T13S R14E Sec. 15 SBBM
T13S R14E Sec. 10 SBBM
T13S R14E Sec. 3 SBBM
T14S R14E Sec. 31 SBBM
T14S R14E Sec. 30 SBBM
T14S R14E Sec. 29 SBBM
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T14S R14E Sec. 17 SBBM
T14S R14E Sec. 8 SBBM
T14S R14E Sec. 5 SBBM
T14S R14E Sec. 4 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 32 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 31 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 30 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 19 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 18 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 7 SBBM
T15S R14E Sec. 6 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 33 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 28 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 21 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 16 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 17 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 8 SBBM
T16S R14E Sec. 5 SBBM
T17S R14E Sec. 14 SBBM
T17S R14E Sec. 11 SBBM
T17S R14E Sec. 3 SBBM
T17S R14E Sec. 2 SBBM

UTMs: Zone 11 639073mE 3668618mN NAD83 (western wall)
Zone 11 639089mE 3668619mN NAD83 (eastern wall)
Zone 11 639081mE 3668619mN NAD83 (north end of rail update)
Zone 11 639098mE 3667195mN NAD83 (south end of rail update)
Zone 11 639120mE 3678620mN NAD27 (north utm)
Zone 11 641075mE 3614965mN NAD27 (south utm)

Management status

Resource Detail: P-13-008682

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 8/5/2014	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i> 9/8/2022	jlennox	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
8/5/2014	jay	Appended record from Access site list database.
8/5/2014	jay	Appended record from Excel resource log.
10/25/2021	jlennox	populated attributes
<i>Record status:</i> Database Complete		

Attachment 3
NAHC Sacred Lands File
Search Results

August 12, 2024

Laura Miranda
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Mixed Use Master Plan Project, Brawley, California

Dear Chairperson Miranda,

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Mixed Use Master Plan Project in Brawley, CA. The cultural resources inventory will be conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The proposed project includes the subdivision of the approximately 66-acre property to allow for future commercial and multi-family residential use. The subject site is located south of (future) Legion Road, east of Brawley Avenue/State Highway 86, and north of Rockwood Canal in the City of Brawley in central Imperial County, California. The project aims to subdivide the western portion of the property into 12 lots for future commercial development, and subdivide the eastern portion of the property (approximately 29 acres) for development of 408 multi-family residential units with an estimated 816 parking spaces. The residential area would include a dog park, clubhouse, pool, fire pit, and several community parks and green spaces for resident use.

Michael Baker International will conduct a cultural resources records search of the project area and a 0.5-mile search radius surrounding it at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature, historic map and aerial photo review, local historical society consultation, a built environment and archaeological pedestrian survey, and an archaeological sensitivity analysis of the project site.

We would also like to request a list of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area or who may wish to be notified of the investigation. Please submit your response to me via e-mail at Rachel.Garcia@mbakerintl.com.

Sincerely,

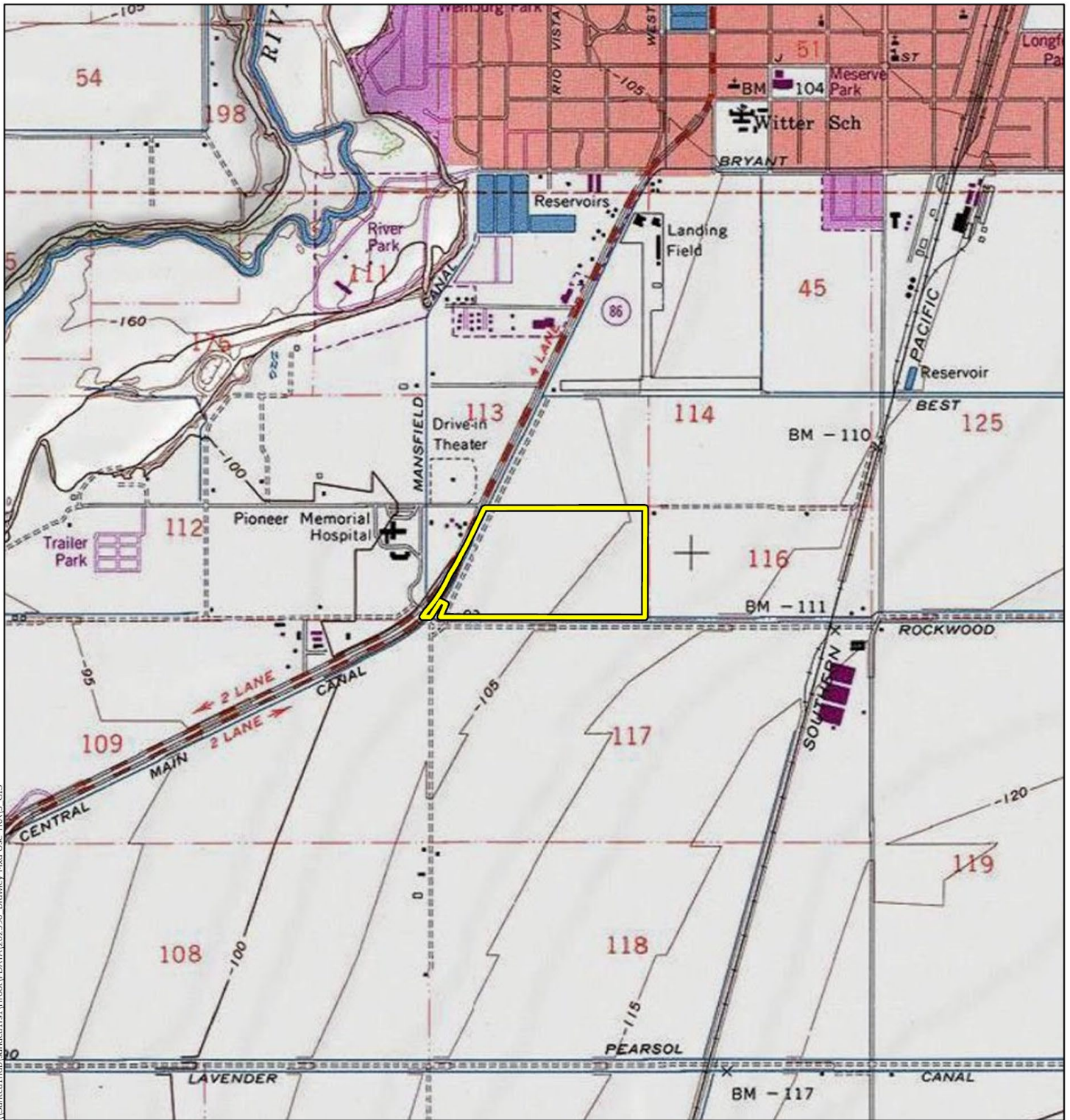


Rachel Garcia, MA
Archaeologist
Rachel.Garcia@mbakerintl.com

Your Requested Information:

County – Imperial
USGS Quad – Brawley
Township and Range – T04S R14E Sec. 5

Attachments: 1. 1:24,000 Scale Location Map of Project Area
2. Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request



\\Sanitca1\pub_sand\ca\1st1\lroot\p\DATA\2025\90_Brawley_Mxd Use_YKAL5_GIS

<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Area (APN: 048-440-001) USGS 7.5' Quad Boundary 	<p>BRAWLEY USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUAD T 04 S R 14 E, SECTION 5</p>
---	---

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: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____

Township: _____ **Range:** _____ **Section(s):** _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 23, 2024

Rachel Garcia
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: Rachel.Garcia@mbakerintl.com

Re: Mixed Use Master Plan Project, Imperial County

Dear Ms. Garcia:

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 positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. 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
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Imperial County
8/23/2024**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Imperial	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	F	Art Bunce, Attorney		(760) 489-0329		buncelaw@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	7/25/2023
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		marcuscuero@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	5/15/2024
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Ben Dyche, Vice Chairperson	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 478-9046		bdyche@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	5/24/2024
	Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Daniel Tsosie, THPO	36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906	(619) 760-6480		dtosie@campo-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	5/24/2024
	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 933-2200	(619) 445-9126	michaalg@leaningrock.net	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 368-4382	(619) 445-9126	ceo@ebki-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	F	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 803-5694		clinton@redtailenvironmental.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	11/30/2023
	Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	F	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025	(760) 737-7628	(760) 747-8568		Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4855		lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	9/5/2018
	Jamul Indian Village	F	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA, 91935	(619) 669-4785	(619) 669-4817	epinto@jiv-nsn.gov	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 478-2113	(619) 478-2125	LP13boots@aol.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	F	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905	(619) 766-4930	(619) 766-4957		Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Michael Linton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070	(760) 782-3818	(760) 782-9092	mesagrandeband@msn.com	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
	San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	8/16/2016
	San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	F	Allen Lawson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 749-3200	(760) 749-3876	allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org	Diegueno	Imperial, San Diego	
	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Cody Martinez, Chairman	Sycuan Tribal Office: 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-2613		cmartinez@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	F	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	Sycuan Cultural Center: 910 Willow Glen Drive El Cajon, CA, 92019	(619) 445-6917		bpaiapa2@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	8/7/2023
	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ray Teran, Resource Management Director	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 659-2312		rteran@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023
	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	F	Ernest Pingleton, THPO	1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901	(619) 445-3810		epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	Imperial, San Diego	6/29/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Imperial County
8/23/2024**

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 Mixed Use Master Plan Project, Imperial County.

Record: PROJ-2024-004390
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Imperial
NAHC Group: All