

3.3 Cultural Resources

3.3.1 Introduction

This section analyzes the potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project. The 2011 FEIR contained information from four reports completed for the CSE facility: the *Cultural Resource Survey for a Portion of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Project Area, Imperial County, California* (Laguna, 2011) (Appendix B); *Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the Centinela Solar Energy Gen-tie Line, Imperial County, California* (kp, 2011a); *Addendum Letter Report for the Centinela Solar Energy Gen-tie Line Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Imperial County, California* (kp, 2011b); and the *Inventory, Evaluation, and Analysis of Effects on Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effect of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Imperial County, California* (ASM, 2011) (Appendix B). Another report was prepared for the Imperial Solar Energy Center South Project that included surveys and inventory of a portion of the 2011 APE (RECON, 2010). These reports were used in the 2011 FEIR analyses and cover additional area outside the Project footprint. The assessments were based on the information and guidelines provided in CEQA. Existing cultural resource conditions are presented, along with pertinent Federal, state, and local regulations. Mitigation measures are recommended, as necessary, to reduce significant impacts to cultural resources.

3.3.1.1 Environmental Setting

The cultural resource conditions previously described in Section 3.7 of the 2011 FEIR are similar to those that currently exist for the proposed Project. A background on existing cultural resources in the Project area is provided in the following subsections.

The 2011 FEIR investigated the CSE facility footprint as well as the Gen-tie line located west of the Project site on BLM land. The cultural resource reports encompassed both aspects of the CSE project. The following information is summarized from the *Cultural Resource Survey for a Portion of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Project Area, Imperial County, California* (Laguna, 2011); the *Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the Centinela Solar Energy Gen-tie Line, Imperial County, California* (kp, 2011a); and the *Inventory, Evaluation, and Analysis of Effects on Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effect of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Imperial County, California* (ASM, 2011).

3.3.1.1.1 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

An Area of Potential Effect (APE) was identified in the 2011 FEIR within which cultural resource investigations took place. The APE was located within Imperial County. On the private lands portion of

the CSE project, the APE was within Township 17 South, Range 13 East, in Sections 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17 and 18, as well as a small northern portion in Section 31 within Township 16 South, Range 13 East. The Project footprint is completely within the 2011 FEIR APE.

Cultural resource surveys and research for the 2011 FEIR was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An archaeological survey was conducted within the APE for the 2011 FEIR to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or significant under CEQA would be impacted by the CSE facility. These surveys encompassed the Project footprint analyzed in this SEIR.

3.3.1.1.2 Cultural Setting

The following sections provide information on the natural environment as well as the Paleoindian period, early archaic period, late archaic/late prehistoric period, ethnohistoric period, and historic period of the proposed Project area.

Natural Environment

The 2011 FEIR APE is located within the western Colorado Desert, which is part of the larger Sonoran Desert. The APE is located north of the U.S.-Mexico border, west of the Colorado River, east of the Yuha Desert, and south of the Salton Sea. The Quechan, Cocopah, and Kumeyaay Native American tribes are associated with the area. Euro-American occupation altered the landscape of the area.

At the time of the 2011 FEIR, the private lands in the APE were primarily active agriculture with limited native vegetation. The agricultural areas were likely desert scrub prior to being converted to agricultural use over the past century. Gravity-flow irrigation canals and drains have been installed throughout the area. Many agricultural fields are bordered by canals and/or earthen drains. Some earthen berms have patches of native and non-native wetland vegetation.

Outside of agricultural areas, a mixture of native and non-native vegetation species was observed in the 2011 FEIR APE. Animal species in the area include small game (dominated by rabbits), various bird and rodent species, and a variety of mammal species, including deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, and coyotes.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian period, locally known as the San Dieguito complex/tradition, occurred 9,000 years ago or earlier. Well documented prehistoric sites from this period contain the earliest evidence of human occupation for southern California. In the 2011 FEIR APE region, the earliest prehistoric sites date back to 8,000 years before present (BP). The San Dieguito complex is seen as a hunting-focused economy with limited seed grinding technology. The complex is thought to have focused on highly ranked resources such as large mammals. The economy had relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence from the Paleoindian period has been discovered around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and near the coast.

Early Archaic Period

In the Early Archaic period, Native Americans in the Project area shifted to a more generalized economy; hunting and gathering; and an increased use of grinding and seed processing technology. Native Americans along the Colorado River focused on horticulture and agriculture, whereas California desert economies remained focused on wild resource use. Tools diversified between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years BP, including the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dark points. Other tools characteristic of this period includes Pinto and Elk series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, and core tools. Major technology changes during this long chronological unit appear limited.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by smaller projectile points, replacement of flex inhumations with cremation, introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, particularly acorns. During the Late Prehistoric Period approximately 2,000 years BP, Yuman-speaking people began migrating to southern California from the eastern Colorado River region. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman or the Cuyamaca Complex. During this period, inland areas had semi-sedentary villages established along major waterways. Permanent milling features were created in montane areas, which were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts.

The Kumeyaay are the direct descendants of these early Yuman-speaking populations. The Kumeyaay language is a dialect of the Yuman language, which is related to the large Hokan super family. The Kumeyaay, formerly referred to as Diegueño, occupied a large and diverse territory including marine, foothill, mountain and desert areas. The Kumeyaay inhabited portions of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal,

patrilocal lineages, typically did not own resources (except some minor plants and eagle aeries), claimed prescribed territories, and sometimes occupied areas that required considerable residential mobility. Some larger mountain populations of Kumeyaay occupied certain areas biannually. For example, a population may reside in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall and spend winter and spring in Guatay or Descanso. Homes in mountain areas generally lacked any excavation. In southern California, Lake Cahuilla provided an oasis for villages with storable resources, vegetation, and game for hunting. Houses were arranged without an apparent pattern and typically were conical structures covered with tule bundles with excavated floors and central hearths. Villages included other structures such as sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Material goods found in the villages included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments. A variety of hunting tools were used in the villages, including the projectile points (such as Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points); bow and arrow; curved throwing sticks; nets and snares; shell and bone fishhooks; and fish nets. Lithic materials available to villages included quartz and metavolcanics. Obsidian, chert, chalcedony, steatite, and other lithic resources were more localized and acquired through direct procurement or exchange.

The advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations in the eighteenth century greatly reduced native populations of Kumeyaay in southern California. By the early 1820s California was part of Republic of Mexico, and the establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted native inhabitant culture.

Ethnohistoric Period

As described above, the Kumeyaay occupied the Project area at the time of Spanish colonization of California. The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period of time when Native American cultural was initially affected by Euro-American culture. Historical records on Native American activities are limited for this time period. Diseases transmitted by the European contact dramatically reduced the Native American populations in the area, including the Kumeyaay, and contributed to the breakdown of cultural institutions. The area rapidly transitioned to a predominantly Euro-American lifestyle in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Spanish colonization of the area began in 1769 and brought about an ended to Native American control of the southern California region over the next several decades. By the 1850s after the end of the Garra uprising, Euro-American lifestyle and culture was firmly established in the area. The period of time when Euro-American settlement and exploration of the area occurred is known as the Spanish Period (1769-

1821). The influence of the Spanish Period continued post-1821, when California came under Mexican rule. During the Spanish Period, the Mission system was introduced to the area with dual military and religious institutions being established. This system used Native Americans to increase European settlement and introduced different agricultural methods to the area, such as cattle and other agricultural tools. The Spanish Period also introduced different construction methods and architectural styles to the region.

The period following the Spanish Period is known as the Mexican Period, which began in 1821 and ended in 1848 after the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. During this period, cattle ranching dominated agricultural activities and the rancho system was established. Large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families after the secularization of the mission system in 1834. Mexican settlement increased in the region and dispossessed many Native Americans, which decreased Native American influence and control in the area. The Pueblo of San Diego was formed and Native American

The gold rush occurred soon after the Mexican-American war ended, and American control was established. Emigrants and livestock moved to the area via the Overland or Gila Trails from circa 1848 through the 1870s. The San Felipe and San José valleys became major corridors during this time for migration and communication. These corridors were originally established by military expeditions, explorers and traders. American armies used the overland trail through Arizona along the Gila River to the Colorado River. The trail continued across the Colorado Desert, already well-established, to the east side of the peninsular range and through the San Felipe Valley, Warner's Pass, and the San José Valley. By 1857, a mail service was created along the trail between El Paso and Yuma known as the First Transcontinental Overland Mail Route, though initially referred to as the James E. Birch route. Originally the mail run occurred twice a month but was increased to weekly runs in 1858 by John Butterfield after Birch's death. The original route stopped in the San Diego region including stops in Old Town San Diego, Mission San Diego, the Ames Ranch at Flinn Springs, the Williams Ranch near Alpine, Julian Sandoval's ranch near Descanso, Lassator Ranch near Green Valley, and through the Cuyamaca Mountains to Vallecito. The Butterfield Stage Route, also known as the Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Antonio Mail Line, operated until 1861. These routes were later followed by the Plank Road in 1912. This route traveled west to San Diego County, State Route 80, and Lee Highway.

The arrival of American and Europeans after 1848 overwhelmed existing Spanish and Mexican cultural influences, and essentially eliminated any remaining de facto Native American control in the region. Few Mexican ranchos remained after this time period due to land claim disputes and the homestead system.

Imperial Valley was not initially a region settled by early emigrants, who would pass through the area while heading to San Diego or Los Angeles. Settlers viewed the area as a barren, arid wasteland subject to flooding and plagues of insect. It was not until the 1890s that settlers began moving into the Imperial Valley area, establishing the town of Imperial and beginning to farm the land. Water was not brought to the area until 1901 with the construction of the Alamo Canal, also known as the Imperial Canal, which helped spur development of the area. The canal connected the Colorado River to the head of the Alamo River and stretched between the United States and Mexico. Between 1901 and 1907, the area saw many changes. Hydroelectric power was installed along the Alamo Canal. In 1904, the City of Imperial was founded. The Salton Sea was formed in 1905 after a series of floods. In 1907, Imperial County was formed and the cities of El Centro, Brawley, and Holtville were founded.

Irrigation in the area increased in the early 1900s. By the mid-1920s, Imperial Valley had 500,000 acres of irrigated land. The All-American Canal was constructed in 1940 which provided a new irrigation canal system for the region. Over 60,000 people resided in Imperial County at the time. Approximately 1,550 farmers lived in Imperial Valley by the 1950s. Tiling and leveling fields was encouraged in the 1950s and 1960s. More farmers installed concrete ditches along fields. Today, there are approximately 500 farmers in Imperial Valley.

3.3.1.1.3 General Land Office Search

General Land Office (GLO) plat maps of the APE were researched to identify potential historic sites. The available GLO plats of Imperial County indicate that the Study area was originally surveyed in November 1880 (BLM, 2019). The 1880 plat maps do not show any object of cultural interest.

The original land patents of the APE indicate that Township 17 South, Range 13 East, Section 16 was originally patented by the State of California in November 1880 as part of the California Enabling Act (10 Stat. 244). Section 17 NENWNW was originally patented by Thomas L. Secrest in September 1919 under the Desert Land Act (19 Stat. 377) (BLM, 2019).

3.3.1.1.4 2011 FEIR Records Search

The following sections provide information related to the records search conducted for the 2011 FEIR.

Previously Recorded Investigations

A search was conducted for the 2011 FEIR for previously recorded cultural investigations within one mile of the APE. The APE encompassed the entire CSE facility, inclusive of a one-mile buffer surrounding the gen-tie line and solar facility. A literature review and a South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records

search was also performed. A total of 26 investigations had been conducted within one-mile of 2011 FEIR APE (Table 3.3-1).

Table 3.3-1: Archaeological Investigations within a One-Mile Radius of the 2011 FEIR APE

NABD	Author	Project	Company	Location	Year
1100207	Davis	East & West Mesa Class II Cultural Resource Inventory	Westec Services	Gen-tie Line	1980
1100213	Bull	Proposed Imperial Valley Substation Cultural Resource Survey	RECON	One-Mile Buffer	1980
1100251	Schaefer	La Rosita to Imperial Valley Interconnection Project 230-kV TL Archaeological Survey Vol. I, Phase II	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	Gen-tie Line	1981
1100262	CSRI	Proposed Imperial Valley Substation Overview & Assessment	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	One-Mile Buffer	1982
1100289	Foster & Greenwood	La Rosita to Imperial Valley Interconnection Project 230-kV TL Cultural Resource Inventory	Greenwood & Associates	One-Mile Buffer	1983
1100311	Townsend	SWPL Cultural Resources Management Plan -Vol. II	Wirth Environmental Services	Gen-tie Line	1984
1100408	Pignuolo	Imperial County Prison Alternatives Cultural Resource Study	Westec Services	CSE Footprint	1988
1100698	Hupp	Historical Architectural Survey Report for Pavement Rehabilitation and Shoulder, Bridge, Culvert Widening Project	Caltrans	One-Mile Buffer	1999
1100708	Haney	1st Addendum -Archaeological Survey Report for Pavement Rehabilitation and Shoulder/Bridge Widening Project along SR 98	Caltrans	One-Mile Buffer	1999
1100766	Schaefer, Palette O'Neill, & Eighmey	Extended Phase I Study of 8 Archaeological Sites on SR 98 (CA-IMP-1427, -3969, -6914, -6915, -6916, -6918, -6920, -6923)	ASM Affiliates	One-Mile Buffer	1999
1100853	Hangan	Hunter's Alien Waters Cultural Resources Inventory Report	BLM	One-Mile Buffer	2001
1100873	BLM	Hunter's Alien Waters Cultural Resources Inventory Report	BLM	One-Mile Buffer	2001a
1100906	BLM	EA for Presidential Permit Applications for Baja CA Power, Inc & Sempra Energy Resources	BLM	Gen-tie Line	2001b
1100914	Buysse & Smith	Border Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector Archaeological Survey Results	Brian F. Smith and Associates	One-Mile Buffer	2002

NABD	Author	Project	Company	Location	Year
1100960	BLM	DEIS Imperial-Mexicali 230-kV TLs	BLM	Gen-tie Line	2004a
1100980	Berryman	230-kV Transmission Corridor from Imperial Valley Substation to the International Border with Mexico Cultural Resource Survey	RECON	Gen-tie Line	2001a
1101037	BLM	Mesquite Mine Expansion Overview & Assessment	BLM	Gen-tie Line	2002
1101045	Caltrans	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report	Caltrans	One-Mile Buffer	1999
1101057	Pigniolo, Phillips, & Gallegos	Mt. Signal & Dixie Ranch Imperial County Prison Alternatives Cultural Resource Study	ERC Environmental & Energy Services	CSE Footprint	1990
1101072	Berryman	Cultural Resource Treatment Plan: Two 230-kV Transmission Lines from Imperial Valley Substation to the International Border with Mexico	RECON	Gen-tie Line	2001b
Not yet assigned	Noah & Gallegos	Sunrise Powerlink Class III Inventory	Gallegos & Associate	One-Mile Buffer	2008
Not yet assigned	Hunt	Cultural Resources Survey of Alternatives for the Sunrise Powerlink Project in Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California	SWCA	One-Mile Buffer	2008
Not yet assigned	Garcia-Herbst, Iverson, Laylander, & Williams	Class III Inventory for the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route	ASM	One-Mile Buffer	2010
Not yet assigned	Zepeda-Herman, Shultz, & Price	Cultural Resources Survey for the Imperial Solar Energy Center South Project, Imperial County, California	RECON	Gen-tie Line	2010
Not yet assigned	Hupp	Historical Architectural Survey Report for Pavement Rehabilitation and Shoulder, Bridge, Culvert Widening Project	Caltrans	One-Mile Buffer	1999
Not yet assigned	Schaefer	The All-American Canal: An Historic resources Inventory and Evaluation	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	One-Mile Buffer	2001

Source: Laguna, 2011; kp, 2011a; ASM, 2011.

Previously Recorded Sites

Previously recorded sites within a one-mile buffer of the 2011 FEIR APE are provided in Table 3.3-2 below. Of the 116 sites identified in the APE, only one site was located within the CSE facility. The site had insufficient data to be considered further and was not located on the Project site. The 2011 FEIR cultural resource analysis also included historic research and a review of the NRHP, CIHR, and California Historical Landmarks for resources in the area.

Table 3.3-2: Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the 2011 FEIR APE

Site Number	Type	Age	Location	NRHP Eligibility
CA-IMP-115	Habitation Site	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended NRHP Eligible
IMP-115-S-2	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible
IMP-115-S-3	Sparse lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-S-4	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible
IMP-115-S-5	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible
IMP-115-S-6	Sparse lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-S-7	Sparse lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-ISO-12	Quartzite retouched flake	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-ISO-19	Black Mesa/Tumco Ceramic	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-ISO-20	Metavolcanic assayed cobbles	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-ISO-21	Metavolcanic assayed cobble & flake	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
IMP-115-ISO-23	Chert flake	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-211	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-357	Isolate Axe	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-913	Isolate Knife	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-1144	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-1239	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	CSE facility	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-1241	Isolate Metate fragment	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-1242	Lithic & Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-1243	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-1248	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-1395	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data

Site Number	Type	Age	Location	NRHP Eligibility
CA-IMP-1400	Isolate Pottery Sherd	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-1402	Isolate Pottery Sherds	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-1403	Isolate Pottery Sherds	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-2407	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-2597	Rock-Lined Fish Trap	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3175	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible Not relocated in 2001
CA-IMP-3176	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3920	Isolate Mano Fragment	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-3956	Isolate Jasper Tool	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-3957	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-3958	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-3992	Isolate Pottery Sherd	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-3993	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3994	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3999	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible
CA-IMP-4002	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4127	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4244	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4246	Isolate Pottery & Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-4353	Isolate Pottery & Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-4354	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4499	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4500	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible

Site Number	Type	Age	Location	NRHP Eligibility
CA-IMP-4501	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-4502	Pot Drop	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4503	1920s Trash Dump	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4504	Isolate – Two Tumco Buff Potsherds	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-4510	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4511	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-4512	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-4959	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible
CA-IMP-4961	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5046	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-5297	Isolate Flakes	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5298	Isolate Bifacial Mano	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5496	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-5585	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5586	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5587	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5588	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5589	**Site Record Missing**	-	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-5590	Isolate Salton Buff Potsherd & Quartzite Scraper	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5592	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5593	Sparse lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5632	Isolate Pottery	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-5684	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible

Site Number	Type	Age	Location	NRHP Eligibility
CA-IMP-6641	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible Not relocated in survey APE (collected in 1956)
CA-IMP-6680	Isolate Scraping Tool	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible Not relocated/Not collected
CA-IMP-6681	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-6682	Isolate Scraping Tool	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-6683	Isolate Scraping Tool	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-6684	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-6882	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-6883	WWII Military Training Camp	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-6884	WWII Military Training Camp	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-7130H	All American Canal	Historic	One-mile buffer	Recommended eligible
CA-IMP-7638	Spirit Breaks Linear Features	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended eligible
CA-IMP-7642	Habitation Site	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended eligible
CA-IMP-7873	Lithic & Ceramic scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-7875	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
CA-IMP-8334	Ceramic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8403	Temporary camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8405	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8406	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8430	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8433	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8434	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8435	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data

Site Number	Type	Age	Location	NRHP Eligibility
CA-IMP-8436	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8439	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8720	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8721	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8793	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8955	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3406H	Crossed Wagon Road, N. of W.	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3408H	Cross Emigrant Trail	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-3413H	Crossed Wagon Road, NW	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-4245H	Historic Dumpsite	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-5594H	Multi-component Site: Flake/Pottery Sherds & Ordnance Tip	Prehistoric/ Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
CA-IMP-8445H	Rock Cairns/USGLO 1/4 Section Markers	Historic	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
D2-I-292	Isolate	-	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
D2-I-293	Isolate	-	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
D2-S-577	Unknown G&A data	-	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
D2-S-743	Unknown G&A data	-	One-mile buffer	Insufficient data
P-13-008983	Wormwood Canal	Historic	Portions within survey APE	Recommended not eligible
P-13-009122	Isolate Core & Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
P-13-009709	Isolate Debitage	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
P-13-009862	Isolate Flake	Prehistoric	One-mile buffer	Recommended not eligible
ISO-10	Granite metate fragment	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
ISO-11	Metavolcanic flake	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible

Site Number	Type	Age	Location	NRHP Eligibility
ISO-12	Black Mesa/Tumco Ceramic	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
ISO-64	Black Mesa/Tumco Ceramic	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended not eligible
S-5	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible
S-38	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Gen-tie Line	Recommended eligible

Source: Laguna, 2011; kp, 2011a; ASM, 2011.

Historic maps from the 1800s and 1900s were examined during cultural resource research. No structures are shown on township plat maps from surveys in the 1850s and 1880s. The maps show the San Diego to Yuma road near the CSE facility area. The 1908 El Centro 15' United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle map (reprinted in 1915) show the area developed for agriculture and show the Westside Main Canal and Wormwood Canal, but also did not show individual structures. This map also shows drainages at the current locations of the Woodbine Canal; Laterals 2, 7, and 8; and the Mount Signal Drain.

Structures are shown on the Soils Bureau El Centro Sheet from 1918. These structures are likely early farmhouses in the area. Eleven structures are within the APE. These structures are shown in roughly the same locations on a 1947 edition of the Heber 15' USGS Quadrangle and on the 1957 edition of the Mount Signal 7.5' USGS Quadrangle. Three structures were located within the southern portion of the Simmons property and one structure is at the southeast corner of the Simmons northern parcel along Brockman. One structure was located on the southeast end of the LeCrivain parcel and one was at the northwest corner of the Iliff parcel. A structure was located at the southeast corner of the Wilson parcel with another structure is located diagonally across from the Wilson parcel in the northwest corner of the Bishop property at the intersection of Kubler Road and Pulliam Road. One structure is located on the eastern edge of the Bishop property along Brockman Road. Two structures are shown south of SR 98 within the Dessert property. At the time of the 2011 FEIR, only two structures along Pulliam Road remained in these locations and the other structures were removed and replaced with agriculture.

3.3.1.1.5 SEIR Records Search

A SCIC records search was completed in May 2019 for the Project site and alternatives located east on SR-98. The search included previous projects in the area as well as recorded sites. The following sections provide the updated tables.

Previously Recorded Investigations

A SCIC record search was conducted for this SEIR for previously recorded cultural investigations within one mile of the Project site and alternative sites. The results are provided in Table 3.3-3.

Table 3.3-3: Archaeological Investigations within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site and Alternative Sites

Report Number	Name of Project	Reference
IM-00203	West and East Mesa	Gallegos, 1979
IM-00207	East and West Mesa	Davis, 1980
IM-00210	Republic Geothermal Field	Von Werlhof and McNitt, 1980
IM-00252	La Rosita 230kV	Schaefer, 1981
IM-00698	Bridge, Culvert Widening	Hupp, 1999
IM-00914	Border Remove surveillance	Buysse and Smith, 2002
IM-01045	Historic Property Survey	CALTRANS
IM-01057	Mt. Signal and Dixie Ranch Prison Alternatives	Pigniolo et al. 1990
IM-01141	Negative Declaration for Cingular Wireless	Imperial County Planning Department
IM-01275	Yuha Desert Off Road Vehicle Courses	Ritter 1975
IM-01433	Imperial Solar Energy Center South	Zepeda-Herman, 2011
IM-01442	Centinela Solar Energy Project	Pigniolo, et al. 2011
IM-01464	Centinela Solar Energy Gen-Tie	Mitchell 2011
IM-01466	Calexico and Mt. Signal Solar Farms	Bray and Strauss, 2011
IM-01489	Addendum Centinela Solar Energy Gen-Tie	Mitchell 2012a
IM-01490	Evaluation Letter Centinela Solar Energy Gen-Tie	Mitchell 2012b
IM-01515	Centinela Solar Energy Area of Potential Effect	Davis, et al, 2011
IM-01516	Imperial Solar Energy Center	Davis, 2011
IM-01588	New Access at Drew Switchyard	Crawford, 2015
IM-01645	Paleontology Assessment Imperial Solar Energy Center	Quinn and Encarnacion, 2011a
IM-01646	Paleontology Monitoring Imperial Solar Energy Center	Quinn and Encarnacion, 2011b
IM-01647	Monitoring Program Imperial Soalr Energy Center	No data
IM-01649	Paleontology Monitoring East-West Transmission line Dismantling	Hogan, 2014
IM-01650	Archaeological Monitoring East-West Transmission line Dismantling	Hogan, et al. 2014

Source: SCIC, 2019

Previously Recorded Sites

A SCIC record search was conducted for this SEIR for previously recorded sites within a one-mile buffer of the Project Site and alternatives. The results are provided in Table 3.3-4 below.

Table 3.3-4: Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site and Alternative Sites

Site Number	Site Type	Eligibility	Notes
4-IMP-115	Artifact scatter with house depressions	None given	Recorded in the 1920s
4-IMP-1473	Artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible	–
4-IMP-4484	Historic isolate	Not Eligible	–
4-IMP-4488	Precontact ceramics	None given	–
4-IMP-6641	Ceramic/lithic scatter	None given	–
4-IMP-7834	Irrigation Feature	Eligible	Westside Main Canal
P-13-008993	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Wormwood Canal
P-13-013073	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Woodbine Canal
P-13-013074	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Woodbine Lateral 7
P-13-013075	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Woodbine Lateral 7a
P-13-013076	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Woodbine Lateral 2
P-13-013078	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Brockman Drain
P-13-013079	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Mt. Signal Dam
P-13-013080	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Mt. Signal Drain 1
P-13-013081	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Carpenter Dam
P-13-013082	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Wells Drain
P-13-013085	Historic-age Isolate	Not Eligible	1249 Anza Road
P-13-013563	Historic-age Structure	Not Eligible	–
P-13-013837	Historic-age Scatter	Not Eligible	–
P-13-014395	Irrigation Feature	Not Eligible	Unnamed Drain
P-13-014905	Town	Not Eligible	Mt. Signal
P-13-014906	Historic-age Structure	Not Eligible	Mt. Signal Cafe
P-13-014907	Historic-age Structures	Not Eligible	Buildings 2a and 2b
P-13-014908	Historic-age Structure	Not Eligible	Building 3
P-13-014909	Historic-age Structure	Not Eligible	Building 4
P-13-014910	Historic-age Structure	Not Eligible	Building 5
P-13-014911	Historic-age Structures	Not Eligible	Buildings 6a and 6b
P-13-014912	Historic-age Structures	Not Eligible	Brockman Ranch
P-13-014915	Historic-age Structure	Not Eligible	405 Drew Road
P-13-017016	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible	Chopper
P-13-017017	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible	5 Lithic Flakes
P-13-017025	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible	Mano

Source: SCIC, 2019

3.3.1.1.6 Field Inventory Results

The following sections provide a summary of the cultural resource survey and the historic built environment resource survey results. The survey was conducted as part of the 2011 FEIR.

Cultural Resource Survey Results

Field surveys were conducted that identified 13 historic cultural resources within the APE, inclusive of the CSE facility footprint and adjacent private lands. (Survey results on BLM lands are described in the

2011 FEIR). The Project is completely within the CSE facility.) The surveys also add to a portion of a previously recorded resource. Table 3.3-5 provides a summary of cultural resources identified within the APE in the CSE facility and private lands. The previously recorded prehistoric site was not located during surveys. Nine structures shown on historic maps within the APE were not identified during the field surveys.

Table 3.3-5: Summary of Cultural Resources within the APE

Resource	Resource Type	Resource Name/Description (Comment)	NRHP Eligibility
<i>Prehistoric</i>			
CA-IMP-6641	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Not relocated (collected in 1956)	Recommended not eligible
<i>Historic</i>			
P-13-008983	Irrigation canal	Wormwood Canal (2 portions)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013073	Irrigation canal	Woodbine Canal (2 portions)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013074	Irrigation canal	Woodbine Lateral 7 (partial)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013075	Irrigation canal	Woodbine Lateral 7A	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013076	Irrigation canal	Woodbine Lateral 2 (partial)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013077	Irrigation canal	Woodbine Lateral 8	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013078	Agricultural drain	Brockman Drain (partial)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013079	Agricultural drain	Mt. Signal Drain (2 portions)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013080	Agricultural drain	Mt. Signal Drain 1 (partial)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013081	Agricultural drain	Carpenter Drain	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013082	Agricultural drain	Wells Drain (partial)	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013083	Historic-age structure	601 Pulliam Rd. residence	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013084	Historic-age structure	598 Pulliam Rd. residence	Further evaluation for eligibility
P-13-013085	Historic glass isolate	Sun-colored amethyst glass vessel handle fragment	Recommended not eligible

Source: Laguna, 2011

The following sections provide descriptions of each cultural resource in Table 3.3-5.

CA-IMP-6641

Material from CA-IMP-6641 was collected during surveys in 1956 when the site was originally recorded by the Archaeological Survey Association (ASA) volunteer research program studying Lake Cahuilla shorelines. Artifacts collected included five Tizon Brown Ware rim sherds and four body sherds, one drilled buffware sherd and 35 additional body sherds, one quartzite hammerstone, one fine-grained volcanic hammerstone, one fine-grained volcanic core, two fine-grained volcanic scrapers, two chert flakes, four quartz flakes, one petrified wood flake, three fine-grained volcanic flakes, one porphyritic volcanic flake, and one quartzite flake. Records do not clarify if the collection was a sample surface collection or a complete surface collection of the site. As most of the ASA work was along the higher 40-foot elevation shoreline, it is notable that the site form for this site mentions a receding Lake Cahuilla shoreline which is at an elevation of 17 feet below sea level. During surveys for the CSE facility the surface visibility in this portion of the area was approximately 90 percent and no surface evidence of the site was relocated within the area.

Wormwood Canal (P-13-008983)

The Wormwood Canal, located immediately west of the Project site, has previously had segments recorded. The survey for the 2011 FEIR recorded two additional segments, roughly 1.4 miles apart. The northern segment recorded is a north-south aligned 0.75-mile long segment that parallels the east side of Wormwood Road on the western border of the Simmons property, north of Fisher Road. This segment continues northward out of the APE for several miles towards the town of Seeley. An east-west aligned segment heads west south of Fisher Road but outside the APE. The southern portion of the Wormwood Canal in the APE is east of the Westside Main Canal and is approximately 2.3 miles long. The segment was recorded at the north end of the Brundy property, starting approximately 117 feet west of the western end of Kubler Road, heading south paralleling Mandrapa Road then crossing SR-98 approximately near the Project Site, and extending south-southeast another 0.8 miles along the western edge of the West-Gro parcel.

During surveys, only one date stamp was observed. A “1964” stamp is located on the flow gate along the northern portion. The canal width varies from approximately 11 feet to 15 feet across. Depth was unknown due to water levels. During the 2011 FEIR surveys the canal was noted to be well-maintained and had good integrity, despite recent earthquake activity in the area.

Woodbine Canal (P-13-013073)

Two segments of the western portion of the Woodbine Canal, located approximately 2 miles northwest of the Project site, were recorded during the survey. One segment parallels the north side of Kubler Road on the southern border of Section 5, south of the Iliff and Wilson parcels. This segment is approximately 0.5-mile long and is east-west aligned. Another 0.5 mile east-west aligned portion was recorded along the southern boundary of the Simmons northern property. The canal extends east at SR-98, paralleling the highway along the southern boundary of the Yang and Chen parcels ending just west of Rockwood Road. The canal continues eastward over 7 miles to Anza Road.

The Woodbine Canal is shown on the 1908 El Centro 15' USGS quadrangle map, however it is unlabeled and was not lined with concrete until the late 1950s or early 1960s. A date stamp (1957) was observed on a small elevation drop at the northwestern corner of Brockman Road and SR 98, and two gates along the north-south segment have "1979" date stamps. The canal between the 1979 date stamps appears to have different concrete, indicating a more recent replacement.

The canal width is approximately 13 feet across at the top. Depth was unknown due to water levels during time of survey. The canal has a small elevation drop, gate openings to the lateral canals, a gate along the canal itself, and the Brockman Road undercrossing. The canal was noted to be well-maintained and had good integrity during surveys.

Woodbine Lateral 7 (P-13-013074)

Woodbine Lateral 7 is located approximately 0.9 mile west of the Project Site along the north side of SR-98 on the southern border of the Bishop property, between Pulliam Road on the west and Brockman Road at the east. The lateral extends from the main Woodbine Canal to the east. The canal continues to the north for approximately 0.5 miles along the edge of the CSE property, then extends west outside of the survey boundary.

A date stamp (1957) was observed on a flow gate at the northeastern corner of Pulliam Road and SR 98. A second gate to the east appears contemporaneous but does not have a date stamp. The canal system was lined with concrete in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The connection to the main Woodbine Canal to the east has a date stamp of "1979."

The canal width is approximately 11.5 feet across at the top. Depth was unknown due to water levels during time of survey. The canal elevation ranges from 14 feet below sea level at the main

canal to 17 feet below sea level at the western end of the canal. The canal was noted have good integrity, despite recent earthquake activity in the area

Woodbine Lateral 7A (P-13-013075)

The earthen Woodbine Lateral 7A extends approximately 2,785 feet from the main Woodbine Canal at Brockman Road along the southern border of Bishop parcels -077 and -034 and ending just south of the Brockman Drain channel. During surveys it was noted that the canal appears to be occasionally maintained by excavation and removal of sediment although it is currently overgrown in some areas. The canal width is approximately 10 feet across at the top.

Approximately 0.25-mile west of Brockman Road are two concrete control gates. A time stamp of “1954” was observed one gate. The other gate was unmarked. The integrity of the canal was noted as fair.

Woodbine Lateral 2 (P-13-013076)

Approximately 1,948 feet of the northern portion of the Woodbine Lateral 2 irrigation canal was recorded during the survey. The canal extends generally north-south through the CSE facility, approximately 3 miles east of the Project site. The canal bisects the main Woodbine Canal as well as SR-98. The elevation is approximately 12 feet below sea level north of SR-98 and approximately 18 feet below sea level at the northern end of the canal.

Woodbine Lateral 2 is shown on the 1957 editions of the Mount Signal 7.5' USGS Quadrangle. It is thought that this portion of the canal underwent improvements in the 1970s due to the relatively recent cement observed. No date stamps were observed along the canal. The canal was noted to be well-maintained and the integrity was good.

Woodbine Lateral 8 (P-13-013077)

Woodbine Lateral 8 is located approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project Site. The irrigation canal is located approximately 100 feet north of Kubler Road and extends approximately 2,600 feet north to the southside of Fisher Road. Woodbine Lateral 8 shown but not labeled on the 1918 soil map. It is labeled on the 1957 edition of the Mount Signal 7.5' USGS quadrangle. The canal likely underwent improvements in the 1970s due to the relatively recent cement observed. No date stamps were found along the channel lining. The canal was noted to be well-maintained and the integrity was good.

Brockman Drain (P-13-013078)

The Brockman Drain, an earthen drainage located approximately 1.6 miles northeast of the Project Site, has two segments that were recorded. The first begins at the center of the Bishop property, extending north for approximately 2,740 feet. A second channel flows west from this point for approximately 2,410 feet and then extends under Pulliam Road and outside the survey area. The Brockman Drain eventually drains into the larger Mt. Signal Drain. The channel has concrete culverts at road under-crossings and where the channel changes direction.

The channel width is approximately 10 feet across at the top. The channel was overgrown in some areas during the survey but appeared to be occasionally maintained by excavation and sediment removal. The canal was noted have fair integrity. No date stamps were observed.

Mt. Signal Drain (P-13-013079)

The Mt. Signal Drain extends north-south approximately 0.3-mile east of the Project Site. This drain begins approximately 1 mile south of SR-98 and drains into the Greeson Wash approximately 0.6 mile south of Lyons Road. The elevation near SR-98 is 6 feet below sea level. At the Greeson Wash, the elevation is 45 feet below sea level. The portion of the Mt. Signal Drain near the Project Site extends from Section 8 entering the APE on the north side of Kubler Road. This segment extends approximately 2,390 feet along the boundary between the Iliff and Wilson parcels averaging about 55 feet across, and then heads east just south of Fisher Road for approximately 1,190 feet to the west side of Pulliam Road. The top width of this segment varies from 60-75 feet across. The longest segment has a northeasterly alignment for 2,500 feet, starting on the north side of Fisher Road extending along the southeastern border of the northern Simmons property. This portion of the drain is 70-80 feet across from bank to bank. The southern portion within the APE occurs south of SR 98 (between Drew and Pulliam roads) along the east side of the West-Gro parcel to where it continues outside the APE.

The portions of the drain within the APE had no historic-age features. The drain is part of the larger historic-age agricultural system. The drain was noted have good integrity and is likely maintained by regular clearing.

Mt. Signal Drain 1 (P-13-013080)

Mt. Signal Drain 1 extends immediately adjacent to the Project Site to the west. The drainage branch begins south of SR-98 and merges into the main Mt. Signal Drain at the center of Section 8. Only a short segment of Mt. Signal Drain 1 was within the APE during the 2011 FEIR. The

southeasterly aligned 0.25-mile segment was located approximately 100 feet northeast of the Westside Main Canal. It parallels the eastern side of Mandrapa Road along the western border of the West-Gro parcel.

The portions of the drain within the APE had no historic-age features. The drain is part of the larger historic-age agricultural system. The drain was overgrown at the time of survey but is likely maintained by regular clearing.

Carpenter Drain (P-13-013081)

The Carpenter Drain parallels SR-98 to the east of the Project Site. This east-west aligned earthen drainage channel begins approximately 0.5 miles west of Brockman Road and extends to 0.5 miles east of Drew Road. The drain empties into the Mt. Signal Drain. No date stamps were observed on the concrete culverts and road under-crossings. The drain is part of the larger historic-age agricultural system and appears to have been from the 1950s based on its construction and improvements.

The channel width averages approximately 25 feet across at the top. The drain was overgrown at the time of survey but is likely maintained by excavation and sediment removal. The drain was noted have fair integrity.

Wells Drain (P-13-013082)

The Wells Drain is located approximately 2.2 miles east of the Project Site. The northern portion of this earthen drainage channel was recorded along the western border of the Yang property. The north-south segment extends from north of SR-98 approximately 1,840 feet to where it turns eastward. The east-west segment runs approximately 1,044 feet east at a slight northerly angle, before it exits the northern parcel boundary.

The top of the channel maintains an average width of 10 feet. The portions of the drain within the APE had no historic-age features. The drain is part of the larger historic-age agricultural system. The drain appears to have been from the 1950s based on its construction and improvements. The drain was overgrown at the time of survey but is likely maintained by excavation and sediment removal. The drain was noted have fair integrity.

601 Pulliam Road (P-13-013083)

A resource was located at approximately 601 Pulliam Road on the LeCrivain property, which is northeast of the Project Site. A structure is shown on the 1918 Soils Bureau El Centro Sheet in

this location and the current structure appears to be from the late 1940s. The structure is consistent with the World War II-era agricultural boom in the area. The parcel also contains older trees and landscaping and is surrounded by agricultural fields to the east, north, west, and southwest. The Woodbine Canal parallels the southern boundary of the parcel. The CSE facility is located southeast of the parcel. The area has the potential for subsurface features related to the earlier structure as the area was likely excluded from agricultural tilling disturbance.

598 Pulliam Road (P-13-013084)

A resource was located in the northwest corner of the Bishop property at approximately 598 Pulliam Road in a small triangular area that was excluded from agricultural activities. A structure was shown at the location of this residential structure on the 1918 Soils Bureau El Centro Sheet. It appears that the current structure is of post-World War II construction, however, as it is made of concrete block set on block pilings. The triangular area also included large tamarisk trees and what appears to be a concrete-capped well, which likely dates to the late 1940s based on architectural style and materials. Buried refuse was observed that did not appear to be historic in age and appeared to have been burned prior to deposition.

The area has the potential for subsurface features related to the earlier structure as the area was likely excluded from agricultural tilling disturbance. The current structure was not well maintained but was noted to retain its context and integrity. The Brockman Drain parallels the north side of the parcel.

Historic Isolate (P-13-013085)

A historic isolate glass item was found near a heavily disturbed area with recent trash disposal. The isolate is an amethyst 4- to 5-inch handle portion from a pitch or similar vessel. The color of the item is due to the use of manganese, which was phased out of glass production by 1930 for such glassware. The surface of the item was pitted and braded by wind-blown sand. No other historic age items were observed in the area near the isolate. It is possible that additional historic material exists in the area. An illegal refuse disposal area is located south of the isolate. This disposal area had rubber tires, cement, wood pallets, grubbed vegetation, beer/soda cans and glass bottles, window glass, and paint cans.

Historic Built Environment Resource Survey Results

Sixteen historic resources were identified in the APE that were more than 45 years old (Table 3.3-6).

Table 3.3-6: Historic Resources More Than 45 Years Old

Resource	Date Built	Resource Type	Eligibility Recommendations
Westside Main Canal	ca. 1907	Canal	Recommended eligible
Wormwood Canal	1911	Canal	Recommended not eligible
Woodbine Canal	ca. 1915	Canal	Recommended not eligible
Mount Signal	ca. 1940-1965	District	Recommended not eligible
Brockman Ranch	ca. 1920	Farm complex	Recommended not eligible
1249 Anza Road	ca. 1950	Residence	Recommended not eligible
640 Brockman Road	ca. 1965	Residence	Recommended not eligible
644 Brockman Road	ca. 1940	Residence	Recommended not eligible
405 Drew Road	1940	Residence	Recommended not eligible
695 Drew Road	ca. 1900 and ca.1960	Farm complex	Recommended not eligible
706 Drew Road	ca. 1960	Residence	Recommended not eligible
1160 Kubler Road	ca. 1920	Agricultural building	Recommended not eligible
1596 Fisher Road	ca. 1940	Farm complex	Recommended not eligible
596 Pulliam Road	ca. 1950	Residence	Recommended not eligible
605 Pulliam Road	ca. 1950	Residence	Recommended not eligible
904 State Route 98	ca. 1920	Residence	Recommended not eligible

Source: ASM, 2011

Westside Main Canal

The Westside Main Canal is one of the oldest irrigation canals in Imperial County. It was constructed circa 1907 and later connected to the All-American Canal, which extends east-west along the United States – Mexico border. The Westside Main Canal is located west of the Project Site. The segment within the APE is approximately 2 miles long and extends under SR-98. The canal is approximately 8 feet deep and approximately 40 feet wide. Numerous laterals extend from the canal into the Project area.

Wormwood Canal

The Wormwood Canal parallels the Westside Main Canal to the west of the Project Site. The canal is a concrete-lined irrigation channel that was constructed in 1911 and improved in the 1960s. It extends east and south for approximately 6 miles, terminating at the northern end of the Wormwood Drain and at the intersection of Drew Road and SR-98 at the southern end. The canal is approximately 6 feet deep and approximately 10 feet wide.

Woodbine Canal

The Woodbine Canal is located approximately 2.2 miles east of the Project Site. The canal was constructed circa 1915 and improved in the 1950s and 1960s. The canal is approximately 6 feet

deep and approximately 10 feet wide. The Woodbine Canal terminates at the All-American Canal.

Mount Signal

Mount Signal is a small town located at the intersection of SR-98 and Brockman road. It is surrounded by the CSE facility to the north, northeast, and southwest. East of Mount Signal is an agricultural field. Mount Signal is comprised of eight buildings, described below. A 1957 USGS topographic map indicates that this area has been historically referred to as (the town of) “Mt. Signal,” likely named after the nearby Signal Mountain (Cerro Centinela) located to the south. It is defined by its grouping of buildings and its most recognizable landmark, the Mt. Signal Café, which has been abandoned. The buildings are surrounded by dirt yards and nondescript parking areas. There is only one property which has a walled-in yard to delineate its property line.

Building 1: The building at 1201 W. SR 98, which features a sign that reads, “Mt. Signal Café” on the west side, was constructed circa 1965 as a commercial building. The building is a one-story vernacular building with a wooden frame, rectangular plan, and a concrete foundation. The exterior of the building is brick and the roof is a low-pitched shed roof with wide eaves and asphalt shingles as well as red clay tiles. The building has a full-width porch with a flat roof on the north elevation with a concrete ramp. The porch is supported by brick columns and is the primary entrance with two doors. The windows in the building are aluminum sash windows. A neon-light star is located on the northeast corner of the building. No modifications appear to have been made to the building. The building is surrounded by a gravel parking lot.

Buildings 2a and 2b: Buildings 2a and 2b were constructed circa 1965 and 1950, respectively, as single-family residences. These two structures are located within a walled complex located west of the Mt. Signal Café and south of SR-98. Building 2a is surrounded by an adobe or plaster wall. Building 2b is surrounded by a wood fence. Building 2a is a stucco building with a one-room second story, red clay tile roof, and one aluminum sliding window. Building 2b has wood siding with a gable roof with asphalt shingles. No other features of either building could be seen at the time of the survey.

Building 3: Building 3 of Mt. Signal was constructed circa 1965 as a one-story single-family residence with a brick exterior. The vernacular building is a wood framed structure that is rectangular in plan with a concrete foundation. The low-pitched hipped roof has moderate eaves and red clay tiles. A concrete path leads to a full-width porch supported by brick columns with a

shed roof on the east side of the structure. A partially glazed wood door is located on the porch and is the primary entrance. The windows in the structure are vinyl casement windows with metal security bars. The landscape around the structure is a dirt yard. Modifications to the building include the replacement door.

Building 4: Building 4 was constructed circa 1948 as a one-story single-family residence. It is a wood-frame vernacular building located west of Brockman Road. The structure is rectangular in plan with ca concrete foundation with a stucco siding exterior. The roof is a low-pitched side gable roof. The building has a recessed porch supported by wood posts with a low concrete block on either side. The main entrance to the structure is on the porch. The windows are aluminum sliders. Building 4 has had modifications made to the structure, including a boarded-over door on the south elevation. The structure has a dirt yard. There appear to be no additions to Building 4.

Building 5: Building 5 is a one-story commercial building built around 1940 on the south side of SR-98. The structure has two components, both of which are wooden-framed and rectangular in plan with concrete foundations. The component on the east side has a Western False Front parapet comprised of wood boards. The roof is flat on the east side of the structure. The windows are wood sash and the primary door is located on the north elevation. The other component has a shed roof, wood sash windows, and a door on the north elevation. Both components are concrete block and have wood clapboard siding. The building has been modified by door replacements and a change in fenestration on the shed roof building.

Buildings 6a and 6b: Buildings 6a and 6b are an industrial complex built circa 1940 on the south side of SR-98. The vernacular buildings are wooden-framed and rectangular in plan with concrete foundations. The siding is asbestos shingle and the windows are primarily casements or boarded over. The roofs of the buildings are moderately pitched front gable roofs with asphalt sheets. The buildings have been modified through boarding over of windows and doors. The structures have a dirt and gravel drive.

Brockman Ranch

The Brockman Ranch was constructed circa 1920, making it one of the first ranches in the area. It was constructed at 513 Brockman Road by the Brockman family and includes eight vernacular buildings, described below, and a few small storage sheds. The storage sheds were not visible from the road during the survey. Building 5 had been demolished. Mature trees are located along the road the plowed farmland surrounded the property.

Building 1 & Granary: Building 1 and the granary silos were built circa 1920 and are located on the south side of the Brockman Ranch. These structures appear to be the oldest structures on the property. Building 1 is a two-story barn with a wood frame and metal sheet siding. The roof of Building 1 is comprised of metal sheets as well.

Building 2: Building 2 is also a wood frame building with corrugated metal sheet siding and corrugated metal sheets on the side gable roof. Building 2 is on the south side of the Brockman Ranch north of Building 1 and the granary. Building 2 has a carport structure attached to the main structure on the north elevation.

Building 3: Building 3 is likely a one-story secondary residence located east of Building 2. The structure has a flat roof and concrete block siding. The porch on the east elevation has a shed roof and latticework. No additional features of the structure could be seen from the road.

Building 4: Building 4 is a single-family residence located on the west side of the property. It has concrete block siding with wood siding underneath the gable ends. The front gable roof is clad in corrugated metal sheets. The windows of the structure are triple hung sash aluminum windows. The porch on the north elevation is shed-roofed, enclosed space.

Building 5: Building 5 was demolished but was previously located east of Building 4 and north of Buildings 2 and 3. The 2011 FEIR used aerial imagery from 2010 (Google Earth) which indicated that Building 5 had been a one-story side gable single-family residence with two front-gable dormer windows.

Building 6: Building 6 is an ancillary building with a corrugated metal sheet siding door. The one-story structure also has metal sheet siding.

Building 7: Building 7 is a one-story front-gable storage shed with no walls. The roof is supported by wood beams.

Building 8: Building 8 is a one-story concrete block ancillary building. No other features of Building 8 could be seen at the time of the survey.

1249 Anza Road

The structure at 1249 Anza Road is a one-and-one-half-story single-family residence constructed circa 1950. The vernacular building is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, and has stucco siding. The roof is a moderately pitched front-gable roof with shallow

eaves, wood shingles, and a chimney. The windows in the structure are double hung wood sash windows. The primary entrance was not visible from the road during the survey. No additions were apparent at the time of the survey. A garage was located south of the main structure. Landscaping included a chain-link fence, mature trees, and a lawn.

640 Brockman Road

The structure at 640 Brockman Road is a one-story building constructed as a single-family residence circa 1965. The vernacular building is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, and has stucco and brick siding. The roof is a low-pitched side-gable roof with moderate eaves and covered in an asphalt roll. The primary entrance is a single door with a metal security door. A gravel driveway leads to the primary entrance. The windows in the building are aluminum sliding. A shed roof extension was added on the north elevation. No modifications to the building were apparent. Landscaping includes trees, bushes, and a grass lawn.

644 Brockman Road

The structure at 644 Brockman Road is a one-story building constructed as a single-family residence circa 1940. The vernacular building is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, and has vinyl siding. The asphalt roof is a moderately pitched front-gable roof with shallow eaves. A sidewalk leads to the primary entrance which consists of a vinyl door. The windows in the building are double hung vinyl sliding windows. A shed roof extension was added on the north elevation. The building has been modified through the addition of replacement windows, doors, and siding. Landscaping includes a chain-link fence and a dirt yard.

405 Drew Road

The structure at 405 Drew Road is a one-and-one-half-story building constructed as a single-family residence circa 1940. The Craftsman-style residence is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, has concrete foundations, and has stucco siding. The asphalt roof is a moderately pitched side-gable roof with wide eaves. Wood steps lead to a full-width partially enclosed porch with a shed roof extension. The porch has a wall with wood columns and the primary entrance. The primary entrance and windows were not visible at the time of the survey. The structure had a shed roof dormer window with two vent openings. The structure had two additional shed roof extensions on either side of the main façade. The building had been modified through the addition of non-original siding and the attached garage extension. Landscaping included a chain-link fence around the perimeter of the property.

695 Drew Road

Two buildings are located 695 Drew Road near the intersection of Drew and Fisher roads. This agricultural complex includes a residence (Building 1) and a shop building (Building 2), described below. The landscape of the property includes mature trees, shrubbery, a dirt yard, and a chain-link fence around the property.

Building 1: Building 1 is a one-story single-family residence built circa 1960. The building is wooden-framed, has a concrete foundation, stucco siding with wood siding underneath the gable ends of the roof, and a chimney. The roof has a widely pitched cross gable. The windows in the structure are primarily vinyl. No other features of the building could be seen from the road at the time of the survey.

Building 2: The shop building on the property (Building 2) was construction circa 1900. Its position in the parcel makes it likely that it was originally constructed as a commercial building as it has a small setback from the road. The building has a wood frame, a front-gable roof, and a porch on the east elevation with two large double hung sash windows. The primary entrance is located on the porch, which has an extended front-gable roof supported by two wood posts. A second enclosed porch is located on the north elevation. No other features could be seen from the road at the time of the survey.

706 Drew Road

The structure at 706 Drew Road is a two-story single-family residence constructed circa 1958. The Colonial Revival-style building is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, and has wood siding. The gambrel roof has split wood shingles and two dormer windows. A full-width porch with the primary entrance to the building is located on the west elevation and has a walkway with steps. The porch has a shed roof with latticework. The primary entrance has a glazed door. The windows in the structure consist of vinyl sliders and vinyl fixed windows. No additions to the structure were visible at the time of survey. Modifications to the building include the carport extension on the north elevation. Landscaping at the property includes mature trees.

1160 Kubler Road

The two-story barn structure located at 1160 Kubler Road is part of a larger agricultural ranch complex and was constructed as an ancillary agricultural building circa 1920. The vernacular building is wood-frame, rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, and has corrugated metal

sheet siding. The standing seam metal roof is a low-pitched front-gable with exposed rafter tails. The structure has had additions include a shed-roof extension on the east side of the barn. No modifications to the building were visible at the time of survey. The agricultural complex has other buildings including a mobile home, a modern barn, and shed and storage buildings.

1596 Fisher Road

An agricultural farm complex constructed circa 1940 is located at 1596 Fisher Road. The complex contains several vernacular buildings: a single-family residence (Building 1), a large barrel-roof shop (Building 2), and three storage sheds (Buildings 3a, 3b, and 3c). The complex also has a gazebo. Landscaping at the property includes a grass lawn around Building 1, trees, other vegetation, and a chain-link fence around the complex.

Building 1: The single-family residence in the complex is a one-story vernacular building with a concrete pier foundation built circa 1940. The structure has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves and wood composite sheet siding with decorative wood strips. The windows in the building are primarily vinyl sash and sliders. The primary entrance was not visible at the time of the survey and is located on the south elevation. A gazebo is located southwest of Building 1 on the southwest corner of the property lot. An addition was added to the north elevation of the building. This addition and the replacement windows were the only noted modifications to the structure.

Building 2: Building 2 is an ancillary shop building with metal siding and a barrel-shaped roof. The windows are primarily aluminum sliding and the primary entrance on the west elevation has two metal-hinged doors. A metal carport extension is located on the south side of the structure.

Building 3a: Building 3a is one of three sheds located behind Building 1. Building 3a is in the northwestern portion of the property lot. Building 3a is a front-gable, wood-sided building with a standing seam metal roof and a hinged awning garage door on the west elevation. The flat roof extension connects Building 3a to Building 3b.

Building 3b: Building 3b is one of three sheds on the property and is connected to Building 3a to the south. The front-gable shed structure has an asphalt roof and wood siding. Building 3b has one paneled door on the west elevation. A flat roof extension connects Building 3b to an open and covered walkway/shop area north of Building 3c.

Building 3c: Building 3c is a front-gable ancillary structure with wood siding and a corrugated metal sheet roof located south of Building 3b. The shed has a hipped porch roof extension that

extends around the north and west elevations of the building. The porch is enclosed by screens and wood posts. No other features of this building were visible at the time of survey.

596 Pulliam Road

The structure at 596 Pulliam Road is a one-story single-family residence constructed circa 1950. The vernacular building is wood-framed, rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, and has concrete block siding with vertical wood siding underneath the gable ends. The standing seam metal roof is a low-pitched side-gable roof with shallow eaves. A nearly full-width porch is located on the west elevation and has a shed roof and squared wooden posts to support the roof. The primary entrance is on the porch. The windows are 9-light windows. No modifications to the building were apparent at the time of survey. Landscaping includes mature trees and a dirt yard.

605 Pulliam Road

The structure at 605 Pulliam Road is a one-story single-family residence constructed circa 1950. The vernacular building is a wood-framed structure that is rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, has concrete block siding, and has an asphalt roof that is a low-pitched side-gable roof with shallow eaves. The primary entrance is a wood door with a metal security door on the south elevation. Windows in the structure are wood sash and casement. The screen awnings are the only apparent modification to the structure. Landscaping includes mature trees and a dirt yard.

904 State Route 98

The structure at 904 SR-98 is a one-and-one-half-story single-family residence constructed circa 1920. The Craftsman's-influenced building is a wood-framed structure that is rectangular in plan, has a concrete foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a corrugated metal sheet roof that is a low-pitched side-gable roof with exposed rafter tails. A partial-width porch on the south elevation contains the primary entrance to the structure. The porch roof is supported by wood posts and is a shed roof extension from the main roof. Windows were not visible at the time of survey. The shed roof extension on the west elevation is the only apparent addition to the structure. Replacement patch siding is the only apparent modification to the structure. Landscaping includes trees and a fence around the property comprised of wood and chain-link portions. Other ancillary buildings are located on the property but were not visible from the road at the time of survey.

3.3.1.1.7 Native American Religious Concerns

The following sections provide information related to the Sacred Lands file and Native American consultation for the Project.

Sacred Lands File

A Sacred Land File search request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission on February 27, 2019, for the Project. The Native American Heritage Commission provided a response on April 10, 2019, indicating that Native American Cultural Resources were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project. The Native American Heritage Commission recommended contacting the Ewiiapaayp Tribe for additional information as well as other sources for information about known and recorded sites in the area. The Native American Heritage Commission provided a list of Native American tribes with potential knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area and who could assist with identifying areas of potential adverse impact. The Native American Heritage Commission also suggested contacting all tribal contacts provided. In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission requested a follow-up telephone call or email to verify that the Project information was received if no response was received within two weeks of notification. The Ilpay Nation of Santa Ysabel responded with an interest in consulting on the Project.

Native American Consultation

During the 2011 FEIR, the BLM invited tribes into consultation pursuant to the Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, as well as other relevant laws and regulations, including Section 106 of the NHPA. Fifteen tribes were identified and invited to consult on the CSE facility project by letter in February 2011. Local tribes were invited to participate in the field survey for the project. One tribe, the Cocopah Indian Tribe, sent a representative to assist with project surveys whose input was documented during the survey with their consent. Additional letters were sent to tribal contacts in July 2011 and August 2011.

In February 2019, a NAHC sacred file search was requested to determine whether any sacred sites are listed in the NAHC Sacred Lands Field (SLF) for the proposed Project. In response, NAHC provided a list of tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. The following fourteen tribes were contacted, based on the list provided by the NAHC in their response to the SFL search request:

- Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
- Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Cocopah Indian Reservation
- Ewiiapaayp Tribe
- Ilpay Nation of Santa Ysabel
- Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
- Jamul Indian Village

- Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
- La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

On April 16, 2019, Mr. Clint Linton, representing the Ilpay Nation of Santa Ysabel, responded with an interest in consulting on the proposed Project. In his response, Mr. Linton requested additional information related to the Project and placement of any ground disturbing structures. He further requested that a Kumeyaay NAM should be hired for survey and all ground disturbing activities. A follow-up correspondence was conducted with Mr. Linton providing details regarding construction of the proposed Project components and location within the existing CSE facility site. In response, the Project will involve a Kumeyaay NAM for survey and all ground disturbing activities.

3.3.1.2 Regulatory Setting

The relevant regulatory framework, as it applies cultural resources associated with the Project, is summarized below.

3.3.1.2.1 Federal Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws

The following sections describe applicable Federal plans, policies, regulations, and laws associated with the Project.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was enacted in 1970 to require federal agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of their actions. Federal agencies must work to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” ‘Cultural resources,’ a term that is used to indicate any historic or prehistoric districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects, need not be deemed eligible for the NRHP to receive consideration under NEPA. The NEPA process may also involve public comment periods that can include consideration of cultural resource issues and concerns.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to evaluate cultural resources listed on or potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and may be affected by actions involving Federal lands, funds, or

permitting actions. “Cultural resources” is a term that is used to indicate any historic or prehistoric districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects, regardless of whether it is eligible for the NRHP. Section 106 of the NHPA is regulated by the Secretary of the Interior, as codified and amended in 36 CFR Part 800. The significance of the cultural resources on the site are evaluated using criteria set in 36 CFR Section 60.4. If it is determined a historic property would be adversely impacted by the implementation of a proposed project, prudent and feasible measures to avoid or minimize adverse effects must be taken.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990); Title 25, United States Code Section 3001, et seq.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act requires that federal agencies and institutions who receive federal funding to inventory Native American human remains and funerary objects and provide written summaries of other cultural items. The act describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Native American tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations in regard to treatment, repatriation, and disposition of cultural items. The act also provides protection for Native American burial sites.

3.3.1.2.2 State Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws

The following sections describe applicable state plans, policies, regulations, and laws associated with the Project.

State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) administers federal and state historic preservation programs to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California’s archaeological and historic resources. OHP reviews projects pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA as well as state programs and projects pursuant to Section 5024 and 5024.5 of the Public Resources Code. OHP also reviews projects pursuant to CEQA guidelines. Section 15064.5 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, describes how significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources is determined. Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 7050.5 and PRC Sections 5097.94 et seq. protect Native American burials, human remains, and associated cultural resources regardless of their antiquity.

AB 4239

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), established by AB 4239, was created to identify and catalog Native American cultural resources in the State of California. The primary duty of the NAHC is to prevent irreparable damage to designated sacred sites and prevent interference with Native American

religious expression in California. Another aspect of AB 4239 was authorizing the NAHC to inventory sacred sites on public lands and confirm that sacred sites were accessible by Native Americans.

Public Resources Code 5097.97

Public Resources Code 5097.97 requires the commission to conduct an investigation into potential impacts of a proposed project if any Native American organization, tribe, group, or individual advises the commission that an action by a public agency “may cause severe or irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, or may bar appropriate access thereto by Native Americans.”

Public Resources Code 5097.98 (b) and (e)

Public Resources Code 5097.98 (b) and (e) describe steps required in the event that Native American remains are discovered during development activity. The landowner must confirm that the immediate vicinity is not damaged or disturbed by development activity until the landowner has conferred with the most likely descendants on their recommendations, if applicable. Reasonable options regarding the most likely descendants’ preferences shall be discussed. If the commission is unable to identify descendants, the identified descendants fail to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation, the remains and any associated items must be reinterred with dignity on the property in a location not subject to further or future subsurface disturbance. The landowner must protect the site(s) by recording the site location with the commission and the county, and the landowner must utilize an open-space or conservation zoning for the area.

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that it is a misdemeanor if a person knowingly mutilates or disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location other than a dedicated cemetery without legal authority. If remains outside a dedicated cemetery are discovered, excavation or disturbance at the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains must immediately cease and the county coroner must be contacted.

3.3.1.2.3 Regional and Local Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws

Imperial County General Plan

Table 3.3-7 analyzed the consistency of the proposed Project with the applicable policies related to cultural resources in the Imperial County General Plan pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(d). The Imperial County Board of Supervisors determines consistency with the General Plan.

Table 3.3-7: Imperial County General Plan Consistency Analysis

General Plan Policies	Consistency with General Plan	Analysis
<p><i>Cultural Resource Conservation Policy:</i> Identify and document significant historic and prehistoric resources and provide for the preservation of representative and worthy examples; and recognize the value of historic and prehistoric resources and assess current and proposed land uses for impacts upon these resources.</p> <p><i>Programs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County will use the CEQA process to conserve cultural resources and conform to Senate Bill 18 “Consultation with Tribal Governments” and Assembly Bill 52 “Consultation with Tribal Governments”. Public awareness of cultural heritage will be stressed. All information and artifacts recovered in this process will be stored in an appropriate institution and made available for public exhibit and scientific review. • Encourage the use of open space easements in the conservation of high value cultural resources. • Consider measures which would provide incentives to report archeological discoveries immediately to the Imperial Valley Desert Museum. Coordinate with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies to provide adequate maps identifying cultural resource locations for use during development review. Newly discovered archeological resources shall be added to the "Sensitivity Map for Cultural Resources". • Discourage vandalism of cultural resources and excavation by persons other than qualified archaeologists. The County shall study the feasibility of implementing policies and enacting ordinances toward the protection of cultural resources such as can be found in California Penal Code, Title 14, Point 1, Section 622-1/2. The County should maintain confidentiality of specific resource locations to prevent vandalism and desecration of sensitive cultural resources. 	<p>Consistent</p>	<p>Four studies were performed for the CSE facility in the 2011 FEIR that covered the Project site: the <i>Cultural Resource Survey for a Portion of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Project Area, Imperial County, California</i> report (Laguna, 2011) and the <i>Inventory, Evaluation, and Analysis of Effects on Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effect of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Imperial County, California</i> report (ASM, 2011). Two additional studies were performed for the 2011 FEIR related to the Gen-tie line on BLM land.</p> <p>Six mitigation measures were developed for the CSE facility in the 2011 FEIR based on the recommendations provided in these studies. Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-6 are incorporated into this Project in order to avoid or minimize potential impacts to cultural resources from the Project to a level of insignificance.</p>

3.3.1.3 Environmental Consequences

The following sections describe the thresholds of significance used in the analysis of cultural resources, analysis methodology, and issues scoped out of this SEIR.

3.3.1.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

The Project would result in a significant impact related to cultural resources if it were to:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5
- c) disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries

3.3.1.3.2 Analysis Methodology

The following sections provide details on the survey, reports, and participation by Native American tribes in the assessment of potential cultural resource impacts due to the Project.

Surveys

A pedestrian field survey was conducted in phases between April and December 2010 for the areas of the CSE facility project located on private lands. Any area not covered by the 2010 RECON survey was subject to this Class III Inventory survey. A historic built environment survey was conducted in May 2011 to document historic resources within the APE. In some areas, the survey area was expanded to one mile from the APE. These surveys were done using the Secretary of the Interior standards and guidelines for the identification and evaluation of historic properties (48 FR 44720-44726). Property information was collected during the surveys related to the prehistory, history, architecture, and other aspects to document the relationship of that property to other properties in the area with similar aspects.

Reports

Four cultural resource reports were prepared for the 2011 FEIR: *Cultural Resource Survey for a Portion of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Project Area, Imperial County, California* (Laguna, 2011); *Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the Centinela Solar Energy Gen-tie Line, Imperial County, California* (kp, 2011a); *Addendum Letter Report for the Centinela Solar Energy Gen-tie Line Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Imperial County, California* (kp, 2011b); and the *Inventory, Evaluation, and Analysis of Effects on Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effect of the Centinela Solar Energy, LLC Imperial County, California* (ASM, 2011). Another report was prepared for the Imperial

Solar Energy Center South Project that included surveys and inventory of a portion of the 2011 APE (RECON, 2010). These five reports were used in the 2011 FEIR analyses and cover additional area outside the Project footprint.

The documentation of sites in the 2011 FEIR complied with the reporting specification in the BLM 8100 Manual Guidance as described in the BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit and Field Authorization for the Undertaking. The documentation in the 2011 FEIR cultural resource reports also complied with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 447-16-44740) and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a), December 1989, Archaeological Resource Management Reports. All prehistoric and historic sites and isolates found during the surveys conducted for the 2011 FEIR were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95) using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources published by the Office of Historic Preservation (1995).

Tribal Participation

The 2011 FEIR for the CSE facility involved a transmission line that crossed BLM land located west of the Project site. The BLM invited fifteen identified tribes into consultation pursuant to the Executive Memorandum of April 29th, 1994, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other applicable laws and regulations by letter in February 2011. Local Native American contacts were also invited to participate in field surveys for the CSE facility project. One tribe, the Cocopah Indian Tribe, sent a representative to assist with project surveys whose input was documented during the survey with their consent.

Additional letters were sent to tribal contacts in July 2011 and August 2011. Fourteen tribes were contacted for the Project addressed in this SEIR based on the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission in their response to the Sacred Lands File search request. The Ilpay Nation of Santa Ysabel responded with an interest in consulting on the Project. Please also refer to Section 3.3.1.1.7 above.

3.3.1.3.3 Issues Scoped Out

No cultural resource issues were scoped out of the analysis.

3.3.1.4 Project Impacts

The following subsections evaluate the significance of various potential Project impacts with respect to the criteria outlined above.

Impact 3.3-1: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?**Construction, Operational, and Decommissioning Impacts**

The Cultural Resources Inventory Report prepared for the CSE facility includes the proposed location of the Project. In addition, a records search and field survey were conducted for the entire CSE facility site (that includes the proposed Project site) as part of the CSE facility 2011 FEIR. The APE of this previous field survey included a total of 43 cultural resources. One of those resources was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, and four are recommended eligible. Since none of the 43 resources were located on the Project site, ground disturbance from grading, excavation, and trenching during construction, operation, maintenance, or decommissioning of the Project are not anticipated to cause a “substantial adverse change” in the “significance” of any of these sites. The area of the proposed Project site has been disturbed and leveled as part of the existing CSE facility. In addition, no historical resources as defined in §15064.5 are present at the proposed Project location and no impacts are anticipated to occur. This issue is anticipated to have less than significant impacts.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Significance After Mitigation

Not applicable.

Impact 3.3-2: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?**Construction Impacts**

The site where the Project is proposed has historically been disturbed by past agricultural practices. Currently, the proposed Project site is vacant and covered by compacted soil. Although the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources on Project site is low, the possibility still remains for unrecorded cultural resources potentially present beneath the ground surface to be exposed during construction. Construction will involve ground disturbance from grading, excavation, and trenching. Therefore, potential to encounter subsurface archaeological resources is considered a potentially significant impact during construction.

Operational Impacts

During Project operation and maintenance, no additional impacts to the archaeological resources are anticipated because the soil disturbance will have already occurred. As a result, impacts to archaeological resources are considered less than significant during Project operation.

Decommissioning Impacts

Decommissioning activities will involve the removal of the BESS facility structure, associated wiring, and battery cells. Earth-moving activities similar to those occurring during Project construction will occur during the decommissioning phase of the Project. The ground disturbance that will occur as a result of decommissioning will be in the same locations of disturbance that occurred during construction of the Project. Therefore, additional ground disturbances outside of those during construction are anticipated. As such, no further disturbance of potential archaeological resources is anticipated to occur.

Mitigation Measures

- MM CR-1:** To the extent practicable, the Project will be engineered and designed to avoid any cultural resources eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. Such resources will be mitigated as specified in accordance with the approved historic properties treatment plan for the CSE facility site.
- MM CR-2:** Cultural resources sites eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP adjacent to Project features but not directly impacted by construction shall be avoided during construction.
- MM CR-3:** The areal limits of construction activities shall be predetermined, with activity confined within those limits.
- MM CR-4:** A cultural monitor shall be present during grading and excavation in areas on the Project site where construction or restoration surface-disturbing activities are required.
- MM CR-5:** If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find. A Native American monitor, following the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites

established by the Native American Heritage Commission, may also be required. Work at the discovery site shall be suspended until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either: 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if feasible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility for the CRHR and, if eligible, data recovery as mitigation.

Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Impact 3.3-3: Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Construction Impacts

Subsurface human remains could be impacted during construction of the proposed Project. The proposed Project site has been historically disturbed by past agricultural practices and grading related to the CSE facility. The Project site is currently vacant land within the CSE facility boundary. Although the potential for encountering subsurface human remains within the Project footprint is unlikely, there remains a possibility that human remains could be present beneath the ground surface, and that such remains could be exposed during Project construction. Therefore, potential to encounter subsurface human remains is considered a potentially significant impact unless mitigation is incorporated during construction.

Operational Impacts

No subsurface disturbance will occur during Project operation. Therefore, no impacts to subsurface human remains are anticipated during operation.

Decommissioning Impacts

Decommissioning activities will involve the removal of the BESS facility structure, associated wiring, and battery cells. Earth-moving activities similar to those occurring during Project construction will occur during the decommissioning phase of the Project. The ground disturbance that will occur as a result of decommissioning will be in the same locations of disturbance that occurred during construction of the Project. Therefore, additional ground disturbances outside of those during construction are anticipated. As such, no further disturbance of potential human remains is anticipated to occur.

Mitigation Measures

MM CR-6: In the event that evidence of human remains is discovered, construction activities within 50 feet of the discovery shall be halted or diverted and the Imperial County Coroner will be notified (Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission which will designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD then has 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains (AB 2641). If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641).

Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.