



## **APPENDIX E**

### Cultural Resource Survey





**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
SUPPORTING THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
FOR THE  
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND  
MAINTENANCE OF TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE  
U.S. BORDER PATROL EL CENTRO SECTOR,  
CALIFORNIA**

*Prepared for:*

**U.S. Customs and Border Patrol**

*Prepared by:*



**DECEMBER 2007**

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARMA	Archaeological Resource Management Reports
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
e <sup>2</sup> M	engineering-environmental Management, Inc.
GPS	Global Positioning System
IBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission
km	kilometer
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
m	meter
NADB	National Archaeological Database
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
SBI	Secure Border Initiative
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBP	U.S. Border Patrol
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

1                                   **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
2                                   **DATABASE INFORMATION**

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8   **Report Title:**            Proposed Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of  
9                                    Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
10                                  (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S.  
11                                  Border Patrol, El Centro Sector, California

12 **Submitted to:**            U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth

13 **Contract Number:**        DACA63-03-D-0009

14 **USGS Quadrangle**  
15 **Maps:**                     Coyote Wells, Yuha Basin, Mount Signal, Calexico, Bonds  
16                                  Corner, Midway Well NW, Midway Well, Grays Well 7.5

17 **Acreage:**                  Linear project area: 45 miles by 300 feet (945 acres)

18 **Keywords:**                Imperial Valley, Southern California, Prehistoric, Historic,  
19                                  Linear Survey, Positive, Ceramic, Flaked Stone Artifacts,  
20                                  Disturbed, International Boundary, All-American Canal

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1  
2 This report presents the cultural resources management activities conducted in  
3 support of construction and operation of approximately 45 miles of tactical  
4 infrastructure at the U.S./Mexico international border in the Imperial Valley,  
5 California. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project includes  
6 lands owned or managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of  
7 Reclamation, U.S. Section International Boundary Water Commission (USIBWC),  
8 and private property. The results of cultural resources survey activities  
9 conducted in support of the proposed project are presented in accordance with  
10 the regulations and terminology associated with the National Historic  
11 Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) Section 106 and 36 Code of Federal  
12 Regulations (CFR) 800: Protection of Historic Properties, revised 2000. All  
13 cultural resources survey activities performed in support of the proposed project  
14 meet the requirements of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of  
15 1979, as amended (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470aa–470mm), as defined  
16 in Section 36 CFR 60.4, and are presented in the format stipulated in  
17 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended*  
18 *Contents and Format* (California Office of Historic Preservation 2000). All  
19 personnel of engineering-environmental Management, Inc. (e<sup>2</sup>M) performing  
20 cultural resources survey activities in support of the proposed project addressed  
21 in this report meet or exceed the requirements for professional education and  
22 experience as defined in 36 CFR 800 (NHPA), the Secretary of the Interior's  
23 Professional Qualifications Standards (Federal Register Notice, Vol. 48, No. 190,  
24 pp. 44738-44739, 1983), and ARPA standards (43 CFR Part 7).

25 Two new archaeological sites (an historic debris scatter and a prehistoric artifact  
26 scatter), along with two isolates (prehistoric ceramic sherd and a prehistoric  
27 flake) were discovered during the survey. Site forms for all four resources were  
28 submitted to the appropriate center for recording. By definition, the two isolates  
29 do not meet the standards for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places  
30 and do not require additional documentation. The two newly discovered sites are  
31 within the buffer zone, but outside the immediate APE and are not recommended  
32 for additional evaluation. No further work is recommended for this site relative to  
33 the implementation of the current project.

34 A letter initiating consultation with potentially interested Native American groups  
35 was sent to 14 tribal groups with cultural links to the project area by the U.S.  
36 Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth (see **Appendix A**). The  
37 concerns of these groups were considered during the preparation of this  
38 document and information regarding resources of traditional, cultural, or religious  
39 significance to Native American people have also been considered as part of the  
40 impact analysis.

41 Based on the results of the background research and the pedestrian survey,  
42 implementation of the proposed project will not result in direct impacts on cultural  
43 resources within the proposed project APE. There are no sites within the

1 proposed project alignment and all construction-related activities would be  
2 conducted outside of the limits of known cultural resource sites.

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**  
**EL CENTRO SECTOR TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EA**  
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

1  
2 The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Proposed Action lies in Imperial  
3 County California, along the U.S./Mexico international border. A project-specific  
4 archaeological assessment was prepared in support of the USBP El Centro  
5 sector on the construction, operation, and maintenance of approximately 26  
6 miles of tactical infrastructure in the Imperial Valley, California. The APE for the  
7 Proposed Action includes lands owned or managed by the Bureau of Land  
8 Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. International Boundary Water  
9 Commission (USIBWC), and private property. The tactical infrastructure would  
10 consist of patrol roads, pedestrian fence, vehicle barriers, and other infrastructure  
11 such as lighting.

12 The mission of CBP is to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering  
13 the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. In  
14 supporting CBP's mission, USBP is charged with establishing and maintaining  
15 effective control of the border of the United States. USBP's mission strategy  
16 consists of five main objectives:

- 17 • Establish substantial probability of apprehending terrorists and their  
18 weapons as they attempt to enter illegally between the Ports of Entry  
19 (POEs)
- 20 • Deter illegal entries through improved enforcement
- 21 • Detect, apprehend, and deter smugglers of humans, drugs, and other  
22 contraband
- 23 • Leverage "smart border" technology to multiply the effect of enforcement  
24 personnel
- 25 • Reduce crime in border communities and consequently improve quality of  
26 life and economic vitality of targeted areas.

27 USBP has nine administrative sectors along the U.S./Mexico international border.  
28 Each sector is responsible for implementing an optimal combination of personnel,  
29 technology, and infrastructure appropriate to its operational requirements. The El  
30 Centro Sector is responsible for Imperial and Riverside counties in California.  
31 The areas affected by the Proposed Action include the southernmost portion of  
32 Imperial County. Within the USBP El Centro Sector, areas for tactical  
33 infrastructure improvements have been identified that would help the Sector gain  
34 more effective control of the border and significantly contribute to USBP's priority  
35 mission of homeland security.

36 The USBP El Centro Sector has identified areas for improvements that will help it  
37 gain operational control of the border. These improvements include installation  
38 of "primary fence" sections (areas of the border that are not currently fenced).  
39 These sections of primary pedestrian fence are designated as sections B-1, B-2,

1 B-4, B-5B, and B-5A on **Figure 1-1**. See **Table 1-1** for a general description of  
2 the proposed tactical infrastructure sections.

3 USBP currently uses the following three main types of barriers along the border:

- 4 • Primary fencing
- 5 • Secondary double fencing to complement the primary fencing
- 6 • Vehicle barriers meant to stop vehicles, but not people on foot.

7 There are several types of primary border fence designs that USBP can select  
8 for construction depending on various ground conditions and law enforcement  
9 tactics employed. Each option offers relative advantages and disadvantages.  
10 Fencing based on concrete panels, for example, is among the more cost-  
11 effective solutions but USBP agents cannot see through this type of barrier.  
12 USBP prefers fencing structures that offer visual transparency, which offer USBP  
13 agents a tactical advantage to observe activities developing on the other side of  
14 the border.

15 Over the past decade, USBP has used a variety of types of primary fencing, such  
16 as pedestrian fence, vehicle fence, bollard-type, ornamental picket, landing mat,  
17 and chain-link. Bollard fencing has been effective in its limited deployment and  
18 can be seen through. However, it is expensive to install and to maintain.  
19 Landing mat fencing is composed of military surplus carbon steel landing mats,  
20 which were used to create landing strips during the Vietnam War. Chain-link  
21 fencing is relatively economical, but more easily compromised. In selecting  
22 particular fencing designs, USBP has to weigh various factors such as their utility  
23 as a law enforcement tool, costs associated with construction and maintenance,  
24 potential environmental impacts, and public concerns. USBP is continuing to  
25 develop different types of fence designs that could best address these competing  
26 objectives and constraints.

27

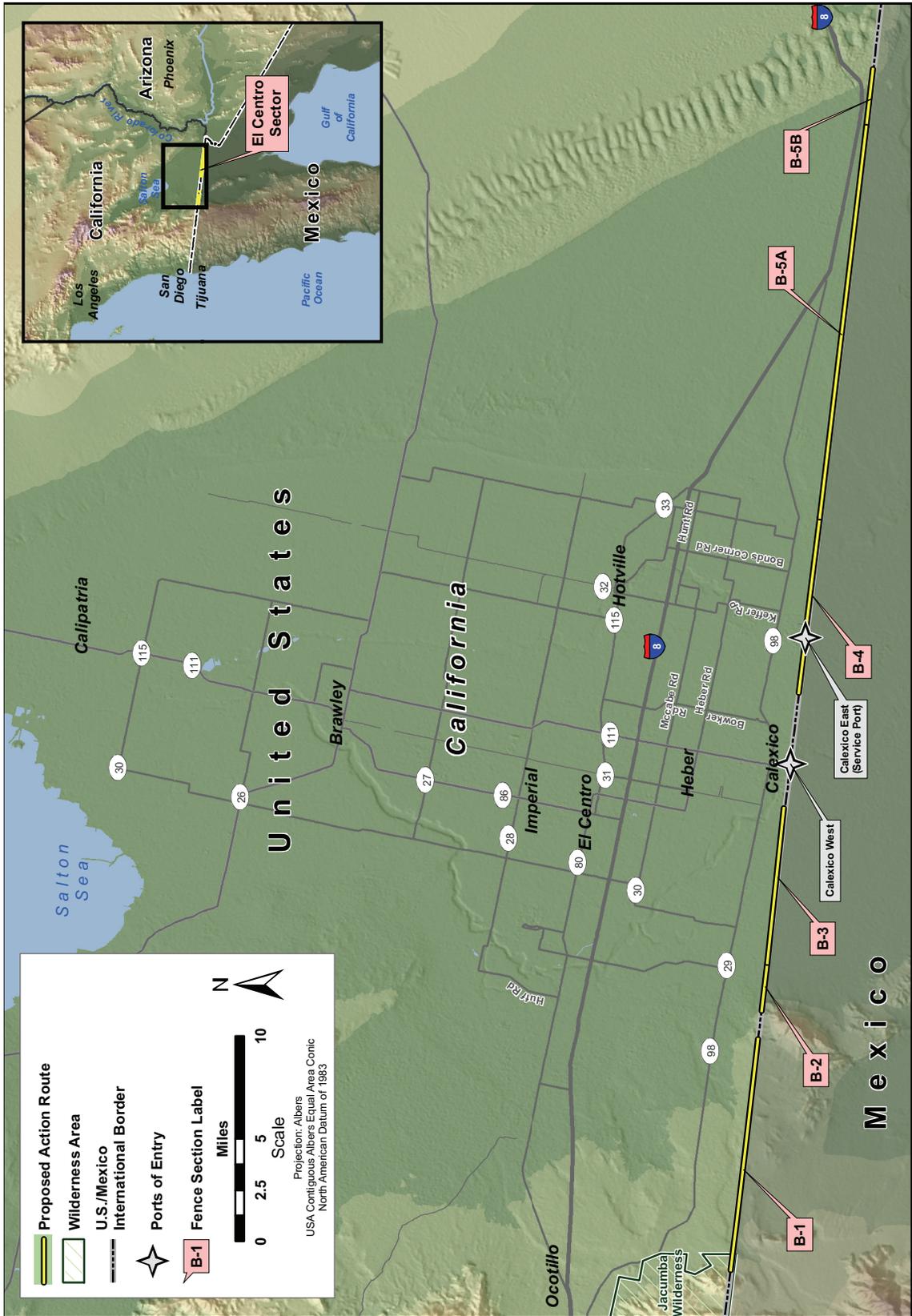


Figure 1-1. Locations of the Proposed Tactical Infrastructure

1 **Table 1-1. Proposed Fence Sections for USBP El Centro Sector**

Section Number	Border Patrol Station	General Location	Land Ownership	Type of Tactical Infrastructure	Length of New Fence Section
B-1	El Centro	West of Pinto	Public: BLM-managed	Vehicle fence, lighting, patrol road, access roads	11.3 miles
B-2	El Centro	Monument 224 to West of Calexico	Public: BLM-managed	Pedestrian fence, lighting, patrol road, access roads	2.4 miles
B-3	Calexico	West of Calexico	Public: BLM-managed	Lighting (7.4 miles)	NA
B-4	Calexico	Calexico East	Public: BLM- and Bureau of Reclamation-managed	Pedestrian fence, lighting, patrol road, access roads	8.6 miles
B-5A	Calexico	Calexico East	Public: BLM- and Bureau of Reclamation-managed	Pedestrian fence, lighting, patrol road, access roads	19.3 miles
B-5B	Calexico	East of Calexico to Monument 210	Public: BLM-managed	Pedestrian fence, lighting, patrol road, access roads	3.0 miles
<b>Total</b>					<b>44.6 miles</b>

Note: Lighting would be spaced approximately 50 yards apart.

2 USBP has also developed a variety of barrier designs to stop vehicles from easily  
3 crossing into the United States from Mexico. Some of these barriers are  
4 fabricated to be used as temporary structures and are typically not anchored with  
5 foundations. Because they are not permanently anchored, they can be easily  
6 moved to different locations with heavy construction equipment. Temporary  
7 vehicle barriers are typically built from welded metal, such as railroad track, but  
8 can also be constructed from telephone poles or pipe. These barriers are built so  
9 that they cannot be easily rolled or moved using manual labor only. They are  
10 aligned and typically chained together over areas of high potential for vehicle  
11 entry.

12 At a minimum, the proposed barrier fencing will be as follows:

- 13 • 15 feet high and extend below ground
- 14 • Capable of withstanding a crash of a 10,000-pound (gross weight) vehicle  
15 traveling at 40 miles per hour

- 1       • Capable of withstanding vandalism, cutting, or various types of penetration
- 2       • Semi-transparent, as dictated by operational need
- 3       • Designed to survive extreme climate changes
- 4       • Designed to reduce or minimize impacts on small animal movements
- 5       • Not impede the natural flow of surface water
- 6       • Aesthetically pleasing to the extent possible.

7 Vehicle fence typically consist of steel posts or bollards with a concrete  
8 foundation base. The posts alternate in aboveground height in order to prevent  
9 individuals from forming a ramp over the barrier.

10 Potential direct impacts on archaeological resources are limited to ground-  
11 disturbing activities associated with construction of a number of elements of the  
12 proposed infrastructure and indirect impacts resulting from increased attention to  
13 this area and in some instances, improved access. The project APE includes the  
14 barrier alignment corridor and building area; access for construction; lay down,  
15 staging, and work areas; and all necessary road improvement to access the work  
16 areas. The identified sections for this survey, from west to east, include B-1, B-2,  
17 B-4, B-5A, and B-5B. The anticipated alignment is along the existing  
18 international border with Mexico, an existing right-of-way in most instances.

19

## 2. SETTING

### 2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is within a region of the great Sonoran ecozone that is known as the Colorado Desert. The Colorado Desert owes many of its features to its location within the Salton Rift, which is a distinct geomorphologic feature composed of a massive graben at the interface of portions of the North American and Pacific tectonic plates. The graben, or trough, formed through movement of these two plates; as the plates moved, basement formations were subducted. Sediments from the sides of the trough and the surface to either side of it have gradually filled it in. Colluvial and alluvial sediments in some places are as much as 20,000 feet deep (Morton 1977).

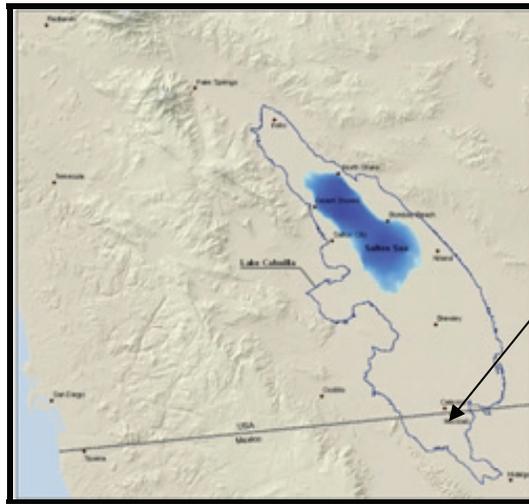
The largest quantity of the overlying sediment has been derived from the continuous uplift and erosion of the Peninsular Range west of the rift and the older Chocolate and Cargo Muchacho mountains that are on the eastern boundary of the rift. By far the primary source of the Tertiary and Quarternary Age sediments within the trough are sediments deposited by the meanderings of the Colorado River. At the point where the Colorado River empties into the Gulf of Mexico it releases finer sediments onto a vast and growing delta, with the coarser materials falling out of suspension along point bars and interchannel bars. Thus the trough is constantly being filled with sediment although portions of the central valley remain well below sea level.

The Colorado Desert is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. Heat, coupled with exceptionally low annual rainfall, creates a somewhat forbidding landscape. Summer temperature frequently exceeds 115 degrees Fahrenheit, with total rainfall averaging about 6.4 centimeters (cm) per year. Summer monsoons are not uncommon, though most of the rain falls in the mid-winter. Vegetation cover is sparse and runoff associated with heavy, seasonal rains is typically severe, in particular over large areas of the central basin which are characterized by hard lacustrine clay soil. There are few permanent water sources in this area of the Salton Rift, with the exception of seasonal springs and Native American dugwells that are associated with localized aquifers.

Prior to the construction of dams on the Colorado River, the slower flow of the river resulted in the deposition of large quantities of sediment in the lower channels of the delta. This encouraged local flooding, which resulted in even more sediment accumulation, an increase in the overall height of the delta, and lowering of the stream channel margins above the average grade of the main river channel to the north. The end result was impoundment and flooding in the Salton Trough. This chain of events was particularly common after large flood events, when the receding water of the Colorado River was unable to find a route back through the surface of the delta. The Salton Trough filled with overflow Colorado River water in approximately 18 years, forming what has been estimated to be the largest freshwater lake in California (Schaefer 2000). At its

1 greatest extent, Lake Cahuilla was 110 miles in length, 32 miles wide and more  
2 than 280 feet deep in the center. The lake filled to a maximum elevation of 40  
3 feet (12 meters [m]) above sea level. Until recently, it was thought that the  
4 phenomenon of Lake Cahuilla was a single episode spanning at least five  
5 centuries, between circa AD 1000 and 1500 (Rogers 1945). Further study has  
6 resulted in a reconstruction of three fillings and recessions that occurred between  
7 about AD 1200 and 1700 (Laylander 1997).

8 The lake (see **Figure 2-1**) is variously referred to as Blake Sea, Lake Le Conte,  
9 or Lake Cahuilla and is evidenced today by extensive deposits of lacustrine  
10 sediments and many kilometers of relic shoreline formations that are often  
11 associated with prehistoric human settlement in the form of camp sites, fishing  
12 camps, and occasional long-term habitation locations. The plant and animal  
13 resources that were made available as a result of the lake were extensive and  
14 large human populations are known to have occupied the region. Relic  
15 shorelines of Lake Cahuilla occur in each of the identified project sections,  
16 particularly at the western end of the infrastructure corridor.



17  
18 (Source: Krantz and Black 2007)

19 **Figure 2-1. Maximum stand for Lake Cahuilla**  
20 (Arrow identifies Calexico and Mexicali)

21 The 11.31-mile section (B-1) at the western end of the corridor is within the area  
22 known as the Yuha Basin, in the southwestern portion of Imperial County, about  
23 12 miles southwest of the city of El Centro. This area is referred to as West  
24 Mesa with the more easterly portion of the project within the area known as East  
25 Mesa.

26 The West Mesa portion of fence section B-1 supports a mixed creosote bush  
27 scrub community (Holland 1986) with stands of ironwood (*Olneya tesota*) and  
28 desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*) interspersed within extensive patches of tamarisk  
29 (*Tamarix chinensis*). The ground surface appears to be a combination of  
30 alternating clay lenses with softer sandy spits overlying a thick impervious clay

1 base. Runoff accumulates in deeper erosional features along the margins of the  
2 depression as well as in the central basin. Stands of vegetation concentrate  
3 around the margins of these seasonal, transitory features, and former pools are  
4 marked by large stands of dead vegetation. It appears that large concentrations  
5 of honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) have been present in this area in the  
6 past but appear to have died as a result of low water.

## 7 **2.2 CULTURAL SETTING**

### 8 **2.2.1 Prehistoric Period**

#### 9 **San Dieguito Complex (circa 10,000 to circa 5000 B.C.)**

10 The earliest documented occupants of Imperial County were first described by  
11 Malcolm Rogers as the “Scraper Makers” and later as the “San Dieguito” (Rogers  
12 1929). This cultural complex is widely considered to be the earliest  
13 archaeological complex within the Colorado Desert region, though it was first  
14 defined and perhaps better represented in San Diego County, in particular by the  
15 so-called “type site” CA-SDI-149 (the Harris Site). San Dieguito-era sites have  
16 been found in the deserts of California and Arizona with radiocarbon dates  
17 extending to as much as 9000 years before the present.

#### 18 **The Pinto Complex (5000 B.C. to 1500 B.C.)**

19 This complex is best known from a series of sites in the Great Basin, Mojave,  
20 and Colorado deserts and is identified primarily by the presence of a distinct  
21 stone tool kit that accompanied the divergence from Paleo-Indian technologies  
22 and subsistence patterns.

23 The artifact assemblages that are usually associated with the Pinto complex  
24 include well-made projectile points, bifacially worked knives, and scrapers. The  
25 economy of this period was generally dependent upon hunting, which is inferred  
26 from the large number of projectiles in the recovered assemblages. The  
27 projectiles were generally heavy, which suggests they were delivered on the end  
28 of a spear and probably with the assistance of an atlatl or spear thrower. This  
29 indicates a hunting style that focused on larger game, though the increased  
30 number of ground stone implements in Pinto period sites is taken as evidence of  
31 an increased use of plant foods. Pinto sites are usually found along the margins  
32 of old watercourses and dry lake sides (Weide 1976).

33 The two major divisions currently accepted for the Pinto complex are the Little  
34 Lake projectile point type series and the Pinto Basin projectile point series. The  
35 Little Lake series is generally confined to the regions surrounding the Mojave  
36 Desert, Death Valley, and Owens Valley (Bettinger and Taylor 1974). The Pinto  
37 Basin series is represented in the Colorado and eastern Mojave deserts, where it  
38 is gradually replaced by the Amargosa/Elko complex by circa 1,500 to 1,200 B.C.

1 **Amargosa/Elko Period (1,500 B.C. to circa 900 A.D.)**

2 The Amargosa complex is a geographically widespread and long-lasting cultural  
3 tradition that is often associated with the transition from atlatl to bow technology.  
4 The precise date for the transition has not been established, though there is a  
5 gradual reduction in the overall size (weight) of projectile points from the earliest  
6 to the later years of this complex. The characteristic projectile points for this  
7 period are the Gatecliff, Rose Springs, Eastgate, Elko, and the Gypsum Cave  
8 series. These are generally relatively large, stemmed, and notched points that  
9 were formed on triangular blanks. There have been a number of attempts to  
10 classify these variable point forms with mixed results (Heizer and Hester 1978,  
11 Thomas 1981). A proposal made in the late 1980s (Flennikan and Wilke 1989),  
12 suggests that the variation among these points was due to reuse and repair of  
13 damaged points.

14 Only a few Amargosa complex sites have been recorded in the interior of the  
15 Colorado Desert. It is likely that sites from this period are present in the desert  
16 regions; however, at present many more are known from the coastal plains and  
17 peninsular ranges. This is most likely due to the more concentrated amount of  
18 survey and evaluation work that has been accomplished in those regions.

19 **Late Prehistoric Period 900 AD to Spanish Contact 1769**

20 Archaeological sites associated with the Late Prehistoric period reflect a  
21 continued focus on hunting and the gathering of natural resources, and are  
22 differentiated from Amargosa complex sites by the evidence for several  
23 technological developments, including the use of ceramics, introduction of the  
24 bow and arrow and the associated distinctive types of projectile points, and  
25 replacement of primary inhumation by cremation.

26 The easternmost portion of the APE is in the southeastern corner of California, at  
27 the international border with Mexico and the state boundary with Arizona, in an  
28 area referred to as East Mesa. The western portion of the project is in the West  
29 Mesa vicinity and is the territory that is traditionally associated with the Cahuilla  
30 people. The Cahuilla most likely exercised influence over the archaeological  
31 materials within the western project area though as boundary limits were most  
32 likely fluid and are probably not precisely represented. A presentation of the  
33 Cahuilla, Tipai, Quechan, and the Cocopa cultural practices is provided here as  
34 the project locations have the potential influence of several groups.

35 The Quechan was one of the Yuman groups who practiced agriculture in addition  
36 to hunting, gathering, and collecting. The typical Quechan Colorado River  
37 settlement had a scatter of houses along the riverbank rather than a centralized  
38 village (Moratto 1984). The house structures were two basic types, a semi-  
39 subterranean winter home made from cottonwood log frames with an arrow-weed  
40 wattle covered with earth. The second type was a flat-topped ramada that  
41 provided shade in the summer. The cultivated fields were established close to  
42 the houses.

1 The Quechan had clans and a strong tribal identity. This identity was  
2 represented in the *Kwoxot* or chief and there was normally only one *Kwoxot* in  
3 the tribe at a given time. This individual was the economic, political, and religious  
4 leader of the tribe.

5 The Quechan, like other Colorado River tribes, were agricultural and had a  
6 material culture that was more complex than neighboring desert people (Moratto  
7 1984). They had a military organization and are known to have traveled great  
8 distances to do battle, to visit, and to trade. These people are believed to have  
9 exercised influence over their California neighbors through the introduction of  
10 new material culture and cultural practices.

11 The Cocopa are also a Yuman language speaking group who occupied the lower  
12 Colorado River region and the delta in southwestern Arizona, and southeastern  
13 California, northwestern Sonora, and northeastern Baja California. The Cocopa  
14 have patrilineal, exogamous, nonlocalized, nonautonomous clans or lineages.  
15 Each lineage is associated with a particular totem (plant, animal or natural  
16 phenomenon). Leaders are selected based on their ability to speak well and to  
17 be counselors to other group members. There are elaborate rites and  
18 ceremonies associated with death and the dead and cremation has been and is  
19 still practiced by the Cocopa.

20 The Colorado River provided ample fresh water, in particular after summer flood  
21 events. In the winter months food was scarce though hunting and gathering  
22 were practiced. After the floodwaters receded, the Cocopa planted maize,  
23 squash, and beans. Wild foods of importance include mesquite, screw beans,  
24 cattail pollen, tule roots, and grass seeds. The Cocopa hunted deer, wild boar,  
25 rabbits, dove, quail, and waterfowl.

26 At the western end of the project the influence of the Cahuilla and the Tipai is  
27 most likely. As a group, the Cahuilla have traditionally inhabited the area north  
28 and west of the Salton Trough, including the Coachella Valley and the Santa  
29 Rosa Mountains (Wilke and Lawton 1975, Bean 1978). Their language belongs  
30 to the Cupan subgroup of the Uto-Aztecan stock, which allies them more closely  
31 to the other Takic-speaking groups, such as the Cupeño, Gabrielino, and the  
32 Luiseno (Shibley 1978).

33 The economy of the Cahuilla in ethnographic times was based primarily on  
34 hunting and gathering, with males primarily responsible for hunting and females  
35 providing the vegetable and other gathered or foraged staples. Horticulture was  
36 practiced using maize, beans, and squash, with the occasional addition of some  
37 melons that were probably procured from the Mohave and other Colorado River  
38 tribes (Bean 1978). There are a number of references to the well-developed  
39 tradition of native plant use by the Cahuilla, which allowed these people to  
40 prosper in what is considered to be a marginal environment for year-round  
41 human occupation (Barrows 1900; Bean and Saubel 1963, 1972).

1 Cahuilla technology included well-developed basketry and ceramic traditions with  
2 baskets made from grasses and reeds and dyed with elder, suede, and rush  
3 (Bean 1978). The ceramic items were constructed using a paddle and anvil  
4 technique and were coiled or sometimes burnished redware. The primary  
5 hunting device was a bow made from willow or mesquite with agave fiber string.

6 Cahuilla society was not highly structured in ethnographic times. Tribal members  
7 recognized two, nonpolitical patriarchies, which were organized into pseudoclans  
8 composed of 3–10 lineages (Bean 1978). The lineages were dialectically  
9 different but cooperated within the clan in matters of defense, ritual, and group  
10 subsistence practices (Bean 1978). Villages and their surrounding catchment  
11 areas were usually controlled by a single lineage, but territory boundaries were  
12 indistinct and were open to all Cahuilla (Bean 1978).

13 Early contact with the Spanish produced rapid culture change and decimation of  
14 the Cahuilla from disease. The Cahuilla first encountered Europeans in 1774  
15 when the Anza expedition crossed their territory. Estimates of the size of the pre-  
16 contact Cahuilla population range as high as 10,000 people and as many as 80  
17 lineages (Bean 1978). The true population of the Cahuilla was probably closer to  
18 4,000 people in pre-contact times but most likely fluctuated with the cycles of the  
19 lacustrine environment in the project area. By the 1860s the population of the  
20 Cahuilla had fallen to approximately 1,000 individuals as a result of disease and  
21 starvation (Bean 1978). After the initial contact with the Spanish, the desert  
22 Cahuilla were generally ignored, as their territory did not present a desirable  
23 location for early settlement.

## 24 **2.2.2 Historic Period**

25 Although European contact with indigenous groups in the coastal southern  
26 California region likely began in the mid 16th century, documented contact does  
27 not exist prior to the late 18th century, with the Spanish influx of missionaries and  
28 military personnel into what was then referred to as Alta California. With the  
29 establishment of the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego de Alcalá and San  
30 Luis Rey missions, Spain had a military and religious presence in the area by  
31 1769, laying the foundation for a period of Spanish expansion, colonization, and  
32 the exploitation and almost complete decimation of the native groups in the  
33 region. This period of Spanish expansion continued until 1821, when California  
34 was officially annexed by Mexico. The mission system was secularized and the  
35 Mexican military drove out or supplanted the majority of Spanish settlers that had  
36 established agricultural enterprises in the region.

37 The Mexican period was characterized by the retention of several of the Spanish  
38 institutions, including the granting of large tracts of land to Mexican individuals  
39 and families, and the establishment of the rancho system. Cattle ranching  
40 superseded agricultural enterprises and most lands became open ranges that  
41 were seasonally utilized for cattle grazing; this change in land use severely  
42 restricted the mobility and access that native groups once had to prime hunting  
43 and collecting areas.

1 The loss of the Mexican-American War by Mexico in 1848 marked the end of the  
2 Mexican period in the region. Gold was soon discovered in California, and the  
3 massive influx of European and American immigrants into the region beginning in  
4 1849 quickly eliminated the last vestiges of the rancho system and the free-range  
5 cattle system.

6 Prior to 1900, the Imperial Valley consisted entirely of the semi-barren Colorado  
7 Desert. To the settlers and explorers of the Spanish, Mexican, and American  
8 periods, the desert was a barren wasteland, which constituted a formidable  
9 barrier between southern California and the more settled regions to the east.  
10 Irrigation projects begun after 1900 dramatically altered this situation. With the  
11 development of a system to transport Colorado River water, the Imperial Valley  
12 became one of the most productive and important agricultural regions in the  
13 United States.

14 The All-American Canal brings Colorado River water to the Imperial Valley in  
15 California. The canal was built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation in  
16 the 1930s and was completed in 1942. The canal is the valley's only source of  
17 water. It replaced the Alamo Canal, which was mostly in Mexico. The All-  
18 American Canal provides drinking water for nine cities and irrigates more than  
19 500,000 acres (2,000 square kilometers [km<sup>2</sup>]) of farmland. It is the largest  
20 irrigation canal in the world, carrying up to 26,155 cubic feet per second of water.  
21 The Bureau of Reclamation owns the canal, but the Imperial Irrigation District  
22 operates it. Water for the canal is diverted at the Imperial Diversion Dam. The All-  
23 American Canal feeds, from east to west, the Coachella Canal, East Highline  
24 Canal, Central Canal, and the Westside Main Canal. These four main branches  
25 of the canal and a network of smaller canals gradually reduce the flow of the All-  
26 American Canal until it ends in the western Imperial Valley and drains into the  
27 Westside Main Canal. The All-American Canal is 82 miles (132 kilometers [km])  
28 long, has a total drop of 175 feet (53 m), a width of 150 to 700 feet, and a depth  
29 of 7 to 50 feet.

30 Activity in the Colorado Desert between the late 1700s and the 1900s primarily  
31 consisted of exploration and the establishment of suitable transportation routes  
32 across the desert. Some individuals took advantage of the potential for gold  
33 starting in the mid-1800s, with the development of a number of placer mining  
34 operations including the American Girl and American Boy mines in the Cargo  
35 Muchacho Mountains. Lode mining developed in this area beginning in the  
36 1870s. In 1938 the American Girl mine and the Golden Cross mine produced 4  
37 million dollars worth of gold. By 1900 the largest town in present-day Imperial  
38 County was the mining camp of Hedges (Van Wormer and Newland 1996). This  
39 town was composed of some 400 inhabitants, primarily Hispanic, in a narrow  
40 desert canyon of the Cargo Muchacho Mountains, somewhat north of the project  
41 area. Hedges was originally known as Gold Rock, and later as Tumco.

42 While land use in much of the Imperial Valley is still generally undeveloped or  
43 agricultural, the impacts of urban expansion, agricultural expansion, and  
44 recreational activities have had a significant impact in the past 20 years. The

- 1 development of roads, canals, utilities, and border maintenance have resulted in
- 2 alteration of the terrain and allowed greater access to previously isolated areas
- 3 as well as inadvertent damage to archaeological sites.

4

### 3. METHODS

#### 3.1 SITE RECORD AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

An archaeological site record and archival search was conducted at the Southeastern Information Center in accord with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.4 [2, 3, and 4]). The archeological site record and archival search were completed to identify and collect data regarding cultural resources recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project APE as shown on **Figure 1.1**. The record search area included proposed access roads and all areas known to be part of the project as of October 2007. Pertinent site records were identified and collected and supporting cultural resources management reports were collected, reviewed, and evaluated. A search of the National Archaeological Database (NADB) was also conducted in an effort to identify cultural resources management reports for previously completed cultural resources management activities (archaeological survey or evaluation excavations) in the study area and in the immediate vicinity.

A letter initiating consultation with associated Native American groups was sent to 14 tribal groups with cultural links to the project area by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth (see **Appendix A**). The concerns of these groups were considered during the preparation of this document, and information regarding resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American tribes, Traditional Cultural Properties have also been considered as part of the impact analysis.

#### 3.2 FIELD WORK

Cultural resources management survey activities conducted in support of the proposed construction and operation of tactical infrastructure in the El Centro Sector of the international border were completed by personnel of engineering-environmental Management, Inc. (e<sup>2</sup>M) in October 2007 with a full-time escort provided by the El Centro Sector of the Office of Border Patrol. An intensive pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted between October 9 and 11, 2007 under BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-08-03. The survey was completed by a team of five individuals over an area approximately 300 feet (90 m) in width along the designated corridor of access and proposed construction. This area was carefully inspected for surface evidence of archaeological materials such as ceramics, debitage, ground stone, formal flaked stone implements, and historic era materials as well as evidence of trails, "sleeping circles," intaglios or fish traps, and weirs. The study corridor was intensively examined using pedestrian transects that did not exceed 10 m between team members. Areas of substantial disturbance or alteration were spot-checked for cultural resources presence. For example, flood activity in the Yuha Basin portion of the survey area resulted in substantially altered land surface conditions and recent development along

1 additional portions also reduced the area of survey. The ground surface visibility  
2 was excellent and survey conditions were optimal.

3 Identified archaeological sites and isolated finds were plotted on field maps using  
4 a field Geographic Positioning instrument with submeter accuracy. All resources  
5 have been recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms  
6 that will be submitted to the Southeastern Information Center with a copy of the  
7 final technical report. The project area includes prehistoric and historic  
8 archaeological sites, features, and isolated finds and historic structures (e.g., All-  
9 American Canal).

10

## 4. RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

A review of the archaeological site records and archival information, including information on site (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) plot USGS maps (Coyote Wells, Yuha Basin, Mount Signal, Calexico, Bonds Corner Midway Well NW, Midway Well, Grays Well, and California quads) and information in the NADB, indicates that a number of sections of the study area and vicinity have been previously surveyed. Several recorded sites have been subjected to archaeological evaluation (see **Confidential Attachment 1 [Reserved]**). Reports listed in the NADB documenting previously completed cultural resources management projects in and within the vicinity of the study area are summarized below.

### 4.1 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

There are records for 37 cultural resources studies in the general study area (see **Table 4-2**). These work efforts include survey coverage of large areas associated with transmission line projects, private developments, and surveys for various border studies. The majority of the studies have been negative for cultural resources discovery, resulting in the identification of only a few prehistoric resources within the surveyed lands.

There are 37 reports on file with the Southeastern Information Center for the project area:

- Archaeological Impact Statement on East Mesa Areas 1 and 2, Imperial Valley, California. Archaeological Research, Inc., 1974
- New Evidence for Early Man in the Yuha Desert. Imperial Valley College Museum, 1977
- Environmental Impact Report for Big Chief Claims Group (Glamis), County of Imperial, 1979
- Class II Cultural Resource Inventory of the East Mesa and West Mesa Regions, Imperial Valley, California. WESTEC Services, Inc., 1980
- Archaeological Examinations of a Proposed Sand and Gravel Operation near Mount Signal: A Report. Imperial Valley College Museum, 1981
- Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Sand Hills Interchange Project. California Department of Transportation, 1981
- Cultural Resource Study of a Proposed Electric Transmission Line from Jade to the Sand Hills, Imperial County, California. RECON, 1981
- Archaeological Survey of the La Rosita 230kV Interconnection Project. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., 1981
- Archaeological Field Investigation of Cultural Resources Associated with the Proposed Imperial Valley Substation (7A) Access Road. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., 1982

- 1 • Data Recovery and Analysis for 4-IMP-4830 West Mesa. Imperial County,  
2 California, Cornerstone Research, 1982
- 3 • Archaeological Survey of the Mountain Springs (Jade) to Sand Hills Portion of  
4 the SDG&E Interconnection Project 500kV Transmission Line. Cultural  
5 Systems Research, Inc., 1982
- 6 • Sand Hills to the Colorado River Data Recovery Program APS/SDG&E  
7 Interconnection Project (now Southwest Powerlink). Wirth Environmental  
8 Services, 1982
- 9 • Cultural Resource Survey of the APS/SDG&E 500kV Transmission Line  
10 Right-Of-Way Sand Hills to the Colorado River, Imperial County, California.  
11 Cultural Systems Research, Inc., 1983
- 12 • Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan. Wirth  
13 Environmental Services, 1984
- 14 • Archaeological Investigations in the Western Colorado Desert: A  
15 Socioecological Approach, Data Recovery on the Mountain Spring (Jade) to  
16 Sand Hills Section: Southwest Powerlink Project. Wirth Environmental  
17 Services, 1984
- 18 • Archaeological Investigations in the Picacho Basin: Southwest Powerlink  
19 Project-Sand hills to the Colorado River Section. Wirth Environmental  
20 Services, 1984
- 21 • Cultural Resource Study of the Imperial County Prison Alternatives. Imperial  
22 County, California, WESTEC Services, Inc.,1988
- 23 • Cultural Resource Study of the Mount Signal and Dixie Ranch Imperial  
24 County Prison Alternatives Imperial County, California. ERC Environmental  
25 and Energy Services Company, Inc.,1990
- 26 • Archaeological Examinations of Bravo Ranch, Imperial County, California.  
27 Imperial Valley College Desert Museum, 1992
- 28 • Cultural Resources Study of the New Port of Entry and State Route 7 Situated  
29 Between the International Border and State Route 98, Calexico, Imperial  
30 County, California. Archaeological Associates,1992
- 31 • Cultural Resource Records Search and Survey for the Southern California  
32 Gas Company Line 6902 South, Imperial County, California. LSA Associates,  
33 Inc.,1993
- 34 • Cultural Resource Survey for the Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facility for  
35 the New Calexico Port of Entry, Imperial County, California.CalTrans,1994
- 36 • Cultural Resources Assessment, Southern California Gas Company Natural  
37 Gas Transmission Line 6902 Revised Border Crossing Location, Imperial  
38 County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.,1995
- 39 • Cultural Resources Assessment, Southern California Gas Company Natural  
40 Gas Transmission Line 6902 El Centro to Mexicali, Imperial County,  
41 California. LSA Associates, Inc.,1996

- 1 • Cultural Resource Survey for the Gateway of the Americas Specific Plan and  
2 Constraint Study for the Proposed State Route 7 Corridor, Imperial County,  
3 California. Gallegos & Associates, 1997
- 4 • A Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Imperial Irrigation  
5 District's C-Line Pole Replacement Project, Imperial County, California. ASM  
6 Affiliates, Inc., 1998
- 7 • Overview and Cultural Resources Survey for the De Anza Natural Gas  
8 Pipeline. KEA Environmental, Inc., 2000
- 9 • Archaeological Examinations of Aggregate Products, Inc. Conveyor Belt  
10 Project at the All-American Canal, Imperial County, California. Jay Von  
11 Werlhof, 2000
- 12 • The All-American Canal: An Historic Properties Inventory and Evaluation,  
13 Imperial County, California. ASM Affiliates, 2001
- 14 • Cultural Resource Survey of a 230-kV Transmission Corridor from the  
15 Imperial Valley Substation to the International Border with Mexico. RECON,  
16 2001
- 17 • Environmental Assessment for Presidential Permit Applications for BAJA  
18 California Power, Inc. and SEMPRA Energy Resources. U.S. Department of  
19 Energy, U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management El  
20 Centro, California, 2001
- 21 • Proposed Placement of Permanent Lighting Systems near Calexico along the  
22 All-American Canal, Imperial County, California. Department of the Army, Fort  
23 Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2002
- 24 • Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Border Remote Video  
25 Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F.  
26 Smith and Associates, 2002
- 27 • Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Border Remote Video  
28 Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F.  
29 Smith and Associates, 2002
- 30 • Environmental Impact Statement for the Imperial-Mexicali 230-kV  
31 Transmission Lines. U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of the  
32 Interior Bureau of Land Management El Centro, California, 2004
- 33 • A Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the All-American Canal Lining  
34 Project, ASM Affiliates, 2004
- 35 • Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Development of Industrial  
36 Entitlements at the East Calexico Port of Entry, Imperial County, California.  
37 ASM Affiliates, Ken Moslak, 2007

## 38 **4.2 RECORDED SITE INFORMATION**

39 The record search results indicate that there are 14 recorded cultural resources  
40 sites or features within the proposed APE (see **Table 4-1**). There are 106 sites

1 within the 0.5-mile radius study record search area as summarized on **Table 4-2**.  
 2 While this is a large number of sites, the recorded resources are generally  
 3 characterized as isolated prehistoric artifacts (prehistoric pottery, flakes, flaked  
 4 stone tools), features associated with the All-American Canal or historic trash  
 5 dumps, or artifacts associated with the historic Plank Road. A total of 21 of the  
 6 recorded resources are categorized as isolated finds, meaning there were fewer  
 7 than three items found at these locations.

8 **Table 4-1. Recorded Sites within the Project APE by Section**

Site Number CA-IMP	Sector	Site Number	Sector
4307	B-1	3813	B-5A
6174	B-1	4760	B-5A
4481	B-2	4761	B-5A
4829	B-2	4762	B-5B
4833	B-2	4763	B-5B
3811	B-5A		

9

10 **Table 4-2. Recorded Sites within 0.5 miles of the Project APE**

Site Number	Site Description	Record History
CA-IMP-319	Temporary camp	Ellis & Crabtree N/A
CA-IMP-805	Isolate-fragmented stone tool and one metacarpal bone	Childers N/A
CA-IMP-1383	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Corbin 1976
CA-IMP-1384	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Corbin 1976
CA-IMP-1385	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Corbin 1976
CA-IMP-1386	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Wessel 1976
CA-IMP-1387	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Corbin 1976
CA-IMP-1388	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Corbin 1976
CA-IMP-1391 Update	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd/not relocated	Corbin 1976/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-1392 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Corbin 1976/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-1393 Update	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Corbin 1976/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3046	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Unknown
CA-IMP-3047	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Vogel 1978
CA-IMP-3052 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Hunter 1978/Hangan 2003

Site Number	Site Description	Record History
CA-IMP-3053 Update	Trail section with small prehistoric ceramic scatter/not relocated	Gelinas 1978/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3054 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Hyslop 1978/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3055 Update	Trail section with small prehistoric ceramic scatter/not relocated	Vogel 1978/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3056 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Vogel 1978/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3057 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Vogel 1978/Hangan 2003/Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-3065 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd and flaked lithic scatter/not relocated	Vogel 1978/Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-3123 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	McManus 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3124 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Unknown 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3127 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Eckhardt 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3649H Update	Communications site/not relocated	Unknown 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3794	Isolate-modern camel bone fragment	Banks 1979
CA-IMP-3796 Update	Isolate-retouched flake/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3797 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3798 Update	Isolate-flaked lithic tool/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3799 Update	Flaked lithic scatter/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3800	Isolate-basalt core	Banks 1979
CA-IMP-3801H Update	Historic debris scatter/not relocated	Banks & Talley 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3802 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3803 Update	Isolate-jasper core/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3804H Update	Isolate-historic glass insulator/not relocated	Banks 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3811*	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Walker 1979
CA-IMP-3812	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Walker 1979
CA-IMP-3813*	Isolate-jasper core	Walker 1979

Site Number	Site Description	Record History
CA-IMP-3814 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Walker 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3815	Isolate-flaked lithic tool	Walker & Kupel 1979
CA-IMP-3816 Update	Small prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter/not relocated	Walker 1979/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-3978	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter	Carrico 1979
CA-IMP-3979	Cleared circle with flaked lithic tool	Gallegos & Martinez 1979
CA-IMP-3980H	Isolate-historic purple glass bottle fragment	Carrico 1979
CA-IMP-3981	Small flaked lithic scatter	Carrico 1979
CA-IMP-4307*	Trail linking NS Coyote Valley trail with S end of Skull Valley and S end of Haries Valley	Collins 1982
CA-IMP-4397 Update	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Palette 2004
CA-IMP-4398	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter	Kasper 1981
CA-IMP-4478	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter	Collins 1981
CA-IMP-4479* Update	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter/not relocated	Collins 1981/Berryman 2001
CA-IMP-4480	Cleared circles with small flaked stone tool and prehistoric ceramic scatter	Collins 1981
CA-IMP-4481* Update	Temporary camp with a hearth, flaked lithics, ground stone and burned bird bone/Site has been heavily impacted by bulldozing/not relocated	Collins 1981/Berryman 2001
CA-IMP-4495	Temporary camp with small flaked lithic scatter, prehistoric ceramics, fish bone, shell fragments, and a possible human cremation	Ainsworth 1981
CA-IMP-4757 Update	Pot drop of at least two vessels/not relocated	Coy 1979/Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-4758H Update	Historic scatter/not relocated	Palmer 1981/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-4759	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter and one jasper flake	Palmer 1981
CA-IMP-4760* Update	Pot drop (Salton Buff)/not relocated	Palmer 1981/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-4761*	2 Pot drops (Salton Buff)/not relocated	Palmer 1981/Hangan 2003
CA-IMP-4762*	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Palmer 1981
CA-IMP-4763*	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Palmer 1981

Site Number	Site Description	Record History
CA-IMP-4764	Historic metal strapping associated with the Plank Road	Wahoff, York and Shalom 2005
CA-IMP-4829*	Small flaked lithic scatter	Welch 1982
CA-IMP-4830	Small flaked lithic and prehistoric ceramic scatter	Welch 1982
CA-IMP-4831	Small flaked lithic scatter	Welch 1982
CA-IMP-4832	Isolated cleared circle	Welch 1982
CA-IMP-4833*	Rock cairn and trail section	Welch 1982
CA-IMP-4910	Prehistoric ceramic scatter	Shackley 1982
CA-IMP-5223	Two sleeping circles and a geoglyph associated with the rock ringed circles	Von Werlhof 1981
CA-IMP-5649	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Thesken 1984
CA-IMP-6173	Flaked Lithic tools and cleared circles	Simmons, Garst, Hahn, and Cline
CA-IMP-6174*	Cleared circles with prehistoric ceramic and flaked lithic scatter	Richardson, 1981
CA-IMP-7130H Update	Section of historic All-American Canal	Sturm 1995
CA-IMP-7130H Update	Sections of the historic All-American Canal	Dolan 2000
CA-IMP-7363H	Historic Ash Main Canal	Sturm 1995
CA-IMP-7364H	Historic South Alamo Canal	Sturm 1995
CA-IMP-7563H	Historic Alamitos Canal	Strudwick and McLean 1996
CA-IMP-7564H	Historic New Briar Canal	Strudwick and McLean 1996
CA-IMP-7565H	Historic Ash 2 Drain	Strudwick and McLean 1996
CA-IMP-7649	Small prehistoric ceramic pot drop	Palette 1997
CA-IMP-7685	Sparse flaked lithic scatter	Collins 1997
CA-IMP-7709	Small prehistoric stone artifact scatter	Collins 1997
Primary # P-13-007806	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd	Schaefer and Palette 1997
CA-IMP-8286	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Salton Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8287	Medium prehistoric ceramic scatter (Black Mesa Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8288	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Salton Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8292	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2004

Site Number	Site Description	Record History
CA-IMP-8293	Medium prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8294	Large prehistoric ceramic scatter (Colorado Beige)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8303H	Large historic machinery repair/maintenance workshop area likely associated with the All-American Canal	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8304H	Portion of historic Plank Road or ramp with associated artifacts	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8306H	Historic water tank/possible All-American Canal work camp	Palette 2004
CA-IMP-8308H	Historic trash dump possibly associated with the construction of the All-American Canal	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8309H	Historic trash dump	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8314 Update	Large Multi-loci prehistoric ceramic scatter	Palette 2004/York 2005
CA-IMP-8321	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8322	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8323	Very small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2004
CA-IMP-8335	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2005
CA-IMP-8336	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2005
CA-IMP-8356H	Section of Old Highway 80 across the East Mesa	York and Norwood 2005
CA-IMP-8361	Very small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Black Mesa Buff)	Andrews 2005
CA-IMP-8362H	Historic trash scatter	Andrews 2005
Primary # P-13-008865	Isolate-pile of metal lathe filings	Palette 2004
Primary # P-13-008910	Two prehistoric ceramic sherds (Colorado Beige)	Andrews 2004
Primary # P-13-008935	Isolate-prehistoric ceramic sherd (Tumco Buff)	Andrews 2005
Primary # P-13-008970	Two prehistoric ceramic sherds (Colorado Beige)	Andrews 2004
Primary # P-13-008977	Two prehistoric ceramic sherds (Tumco Buff)	Palette 2004

Site Number	Site Description	Record History
CA-IMP-9304	Small prehistoric ceramic scatter (Black Mesa Buff)	Schultz 2007

1 Note: \* denotes a site within the perceived project corridor.

2 As the definition of an archaeological site by the BLM is three or more artifacts in  
 3 a 50-square-meter area, many of these sites represent the minimal number of  
 4 items needed to qualify as an archaeological site and in fact under other site  
 5 definitions would not have been recorded as sites. A number of these sites were  
 6 recorded and revisited between 1976 and 2007 with many of the recording  
 7 episodes concentrated around environmental support work for several large,  
 8 linear projects such as powerlines and canal improvement projects. In addition  
 9 to the original survey and recording work at these sites, a number of these sites  
 10 were revisited with the intent of relocation.

11 Margaret Hangan, archaeologist for the El Centro BLM Field Office, conducted a  
 12 Class III survey of a number of previously recorded site locations as part of the  
 13 “110 survey” by the BLM in 2003. Using the Universal Transverse Mercator  
 14 (UTM) coordinates provided on the original site records, Hangan attempted to  
 15 relocate these previously identified sites and in every case the original site was  
 16 not verified. In part, this is not surprising as the original site descriptions are for  
 17 small numbers of items such as ceramic sherds and debitage and the sites were  
 18 generally recorded between 1976 and 1980, more than 20 years before Hangan  
 19 attempted to relocate them. It is possible that the items were collected by the  
 20 recording teams; however, this is not noted on the site records. Further  
 21 compounding this effort was the challenge that plotting of site locations during  
 22 the late 1970s generally involved the use of a hand-held compass to triangulate a  
 23 position, followed by drawing of point or polygon on the relevant 7.5-minute U.S.  
 24 Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map. The USGS quads  
 25 have a scale of 1” to 24,000’, meaning that a site which occupies a 5 or 10  
 26 square meter area will be plotted a minimum of several hundred feet from its  
 27 actual location with some regularity, in particular on a landscape that tends to be  
 28 absent of elevation distinctions or landmarks of a scale evident on a USGS map.  
 29 As part of her survey, Hangan examined an area of 50 meters around the  
 30 recorded site UTM’s and found no evidence of the 27 sites she attempted to  
 31 relocate. The likelihood of relocating these small sites remains low.

32 In many instances the site record is for a single cultural item or, in some  
 33 instances, several items at the mapped location. This is particularly true of those  
 34 “sites” characterized as ceramic scatters and flaked stone scatters. As shown on  
 35 the maps in **Confidential Attachment 1 (Reserved)**, many of these sites occupy  
 36 small areas (1-5 square meters in size) and consist of fewer than five items. In  
 37 many respects these sites can be characterized as “background noise” for an  
 38 area with a rich and varied archaeological profile, primarily based around the  
 39 various shores and edges of the extinct Lake Cahuilla. These small,  
 40 homogeneous sites represent the remnants of activity that took place in the  
 41 margins away from the foci of the various shorelines where individuals and

1 groups made use of specific resources or discarded, lost, or tested various  
2 natural resources as part of their seasonal rounds.

3 The following sites are recorded within the project APE based on UTM and  
4 plotted map indications. These sites were determined to be the most likely to  
5 occur within the survey corridor and the UTM data were downloaded into a field  
6 Global Positioning System (GPS) unit to assist in relocation efforts. Efforts were  
7 made during the survey to identify these sites using the UTM data, site location  
8 maps from the site forms, and by completing a careful pedestrian search of 50  
9 meters around the UTM or plotted datum.

10 **Table 4-2** provided a summary of the recorded sites and isolated finds within 0.5  
11 miles of the project corridor. The site descriptions were derived from the site  
12 records and the recorders are provided with updated site information, where  
13 available.

14 **Table 4-3** summarizes the sites and isolated finds by project section from west to  
15 east. The information highlights that each of the proposed sections has been  
16 previously surveyed and there is a considerable amount of data for each. While  
17 most of these sites are outside of the immediate project corridor, the summarized  
18 information does emphasize that this area has a relevant prehistoric human  
19 presence in addition to an historic component. There are 7 sites or isolated finds  
20 in or near Section B-1, 13 in or near Section B-2, 6 in or near Section B-4, 60 in  
21 or near Section B-5A, and 20 in or near Section B-5B.

22

**Table 4-3. Recorded Sites by Project Section**

Site	Section
CA-IMP-805	B-1
CA-IMP-3978	B-1
CA-IMP-3981	B-1
CA-IMP-4307	B-1
CA-IMP-5223	B-1
CA-IMP-6173	B-1
CA-IMP-6174	B-1
CA-IMP-3979	B-2
CA-IMP-3980H	B-2
CA-IMP-4478	B-2
CA-IMP-4479	B-2
CA-IMP-4480	B-2
CA-IMP-4481	B-2
CA-IMP-4495	B-2
CA-IMP-4829	B-2
CA-IMP-4830	B-2

<b>Site</b>	<b>Section</b>
CA-IMP-4831	B-2
CA-IMP-4832	B-2
CA-IMP-4833	B-2
CA-IMP-5649	B-2
CA-IMP-7130H	B-4
CA-IMP-7363H	B-4
CA-IMP-7364H	B-4
CA-IMP-7563H	B-4
CA-IMP-7564H	B-4
CA-IMP-7565H	B-4
CA-IMP-319	B-5A
CA-IMP-1387	B-5A
CA-IMP-1388	B-5A
CA-IMP-1391	B-5A
CA-IMP-1392	B-5A
CA-IMP-1393	B-5A
CA-IMP-3046	B-5A
CA-IMP-3047	B-5A
CA-IMP-3052	B-5A
CA-IMP-3053	B-5A
CA-IMP-3054	B-5A
CA-IMP-3055	B-5A
CA-IMP-3056	B-5A
CA-IMP-3057	B-5A
CA-IMP-3065	B-5A
CA-IMP-3123	B-5A
CA-IMP-3124	B-5A
CA-IMP-3127	B-5A
CA-IMP-3649H	B-5A
CA-IMP-3796	B-5A
CA-IMP-3797	B-5A
CA-IMP-3798	B-5A
CA-IMP-3799	B-5A
CA-IMP-3800	B-5A
CA-IMP-3801H	B-5A
CA-IMP-3802	B-5A
CA-IMP-3803	B-5A

<b>Site</b>	<b>Section</b>
CA-IMP-3804H	B-5A
CA-IMP-3813	B-5A
CA-IMP-3814	B-5A
CA-IMP-3815	B-5A
CA-IMP-3816	B-5A
CA-IMP-4757	B-5A
CA-IMP-4758H	B-5A
CA-IMP-4759	B-5A
CA-IMP-4760	B-5A
CA-IMP-4761	B-5A
CA-IMP-7685	B-5A
CA-IMP-8286	B-5A
CA-IMP-8287	B-5A
CA-IMP-8288	B-5A
CA-IMP-8292	B-5A
CA-IMP-8293	B-5A
CA-IMP-8294	B-5A
CA-IMP-8303H	B-5A
CA-IMP-8304H	B-5A
CA-IMP-8309H	B-5A
CA-IMP-8321	B-5A
CA-IMP-8322	B-5A
CA-IMP-8323	B-5A
CA-IMP-8335	B-5A
CA-IMP-8336	B-5A
CA-IMP-8356H	B-5A
CA-IMP-8361	B-5A
CA-IMP-8362H	B-5A
CA-IMP-9304	B-5A
P-13-008865	B-5A
P-13-008910	B-5A
P-13-008935	B-5A
P-13-008970	B-5A
CA-IMP-1383	B-5B
CA-IMP-1384	B-5B
CA-IMP-1385	B-5B
CA-IMP-1386	B-5B

<b>Site</b>	<b>Section</b>
CA-IMP-3794	B-5B
CA-IMP-3811	B-5B
CA-IMP-3812	B-5B
CA-IMP-4397	B-5B
CA-IMP-4398	B-5B
CA-IMP-4762	B-5B
CA-IMP-4763	B-5B
CA-IMP-4764H	B-5B
CA-IMP-4910	B-5B
CA-IMP-7130H	B-5B
CA-IMP-7649	B-5B
CA-IMP-7709	B-5B
CA-IMP-8306H	B-5B
CA-IMP-8308H	B-5B
CA-IMP-8314	B-5B
P-13-007806	B-5B

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## 5. FIELDWORK RESULTS

1  
2 The project area was surveyed by a team of five archaeologists from e<sup>2</sup>M in early  
3 October 2007. The team was accompanied by Agent David Kim of the El Centro  
4 Sector. Agent Kim was with the team for the entire survey and provided  
5 important project information. All areas were accessible, though several  
6 presented safety hazards. All areas were reached through the use of existing  
7 roads on BLM and private land. These roads are used extensively by the Border  
8 Patrol on a daily basis. Only one area in Section B-1 presented an access  
9 challenge, as there is not an existing road along this border section (see **Figure**  
10 **1-1**). The closest road is as much as several hundred meters from the  
11 international border for a distance of approximately 0.5 to 1 mile. Access to this  
12 area was gained by foot and the corridor was examined using a spaced transect  
13 pedestrian coverage.

14 Ground surface visibility over the entire survey corridor was excellent. The area  
15 was open and generally devoid of vegetation. Large portions of the survey  
16 corridor have been altered by road construction, border maintenance, canal  
17 construction and maintenance, agricultural development, and off-road vehicle  
18 traffic. **Photographs 5-1** through **5-5** provide general characterizations of the  
19 surveyed areas.



20  
21 **Photograph 5-1. Overview of the Easternmost Section of the Survey Area**  
22 **(Section B-5B) Looking West**



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**Photograph 5-2. Survey Area in Section B-5B,  
Partial Desert Pavement, ORV Damage**



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**Photograph 5-3. Overview of Project Corridor Section B-5A, Looking East;  
International Border is on the Right Side of the Photograph**



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**Photograph 5-4. Section B-4 Looking East; Mexico is to the Left Side of the Photo and the All-American Canal is on the Right Side**



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**Photograph 5-5. Section B-1 Overview, Looking West, Vehicle Barrier is on the Border**

1 None of the previously identified sites within the survey corridor (see **Table 4-1**)  
2 were relocated during the current survey.

3 Two previously unrecorded archaeological resources (historic artifact scatter and  
4 a prehistoric chipping waste station) and two prehistoric isolates (prehistoric  
5 ceramic sherd and a single piece of chipping waste/debitage) were identified  
6 during the survey (see **Confidential Attachment 2**). Site information regarding  
7 the resources was submitted to the Southeastern Information Center. All four  
8 resources are immediately adjacent to the APE. By definition the two isolates  
9 are not eligible for NRHP consideration; evaluations were not conducted on the  
10 two newly discovered archaeological sites.

11 The newly discovered historic site (designated as Border Infrastructure  
12 Temporary Site #1) is a diffuse scatter of historic household materials, including  
13 glass (aquamarine, brown, clear, purple, green) bottles, patent medicine bottles  
14 and drinking glasses; ceramics (transfer ware, saltware, crockery), Vaseline jars,  
15 solder drop meat cans, barbed wire, window glass, and possible metal hoops for  
16 water container (**Photographs 5-6 through 5-8** and **Figure 5-1**). Artifacts appear  
17 to be secondary deposits, although the scatter could represent the remnants of a  
18 small homestead. There is a 1934 U.S. Coastal Geodetic Reference Marker  
19 within the site area. The historic materials are scattered in an area  
20 encompassing approximately 60 by 75 meters with a couple areas of  
21 concentration. There is blown sand covering some areas and the sand in the site  
22 area does appear to be prone to shifting.



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**Photograph 5-6. U.S./Mexico Border Monument #217,  
Approximately 35 m Southwest of Site Datum**

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**Photograph 5-7. Example of Historic Transfer Ware (ceramics)**



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**Photograph 5-8. Examples of Bottle Finishes**

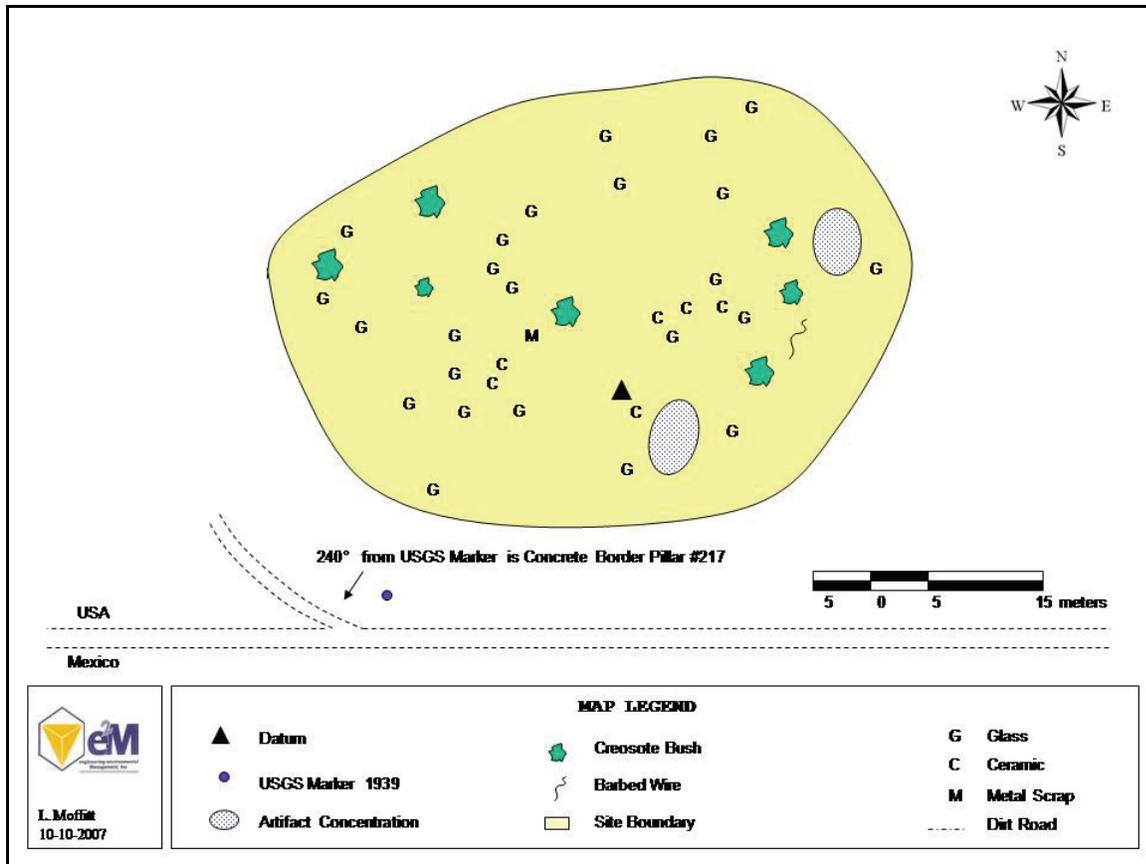
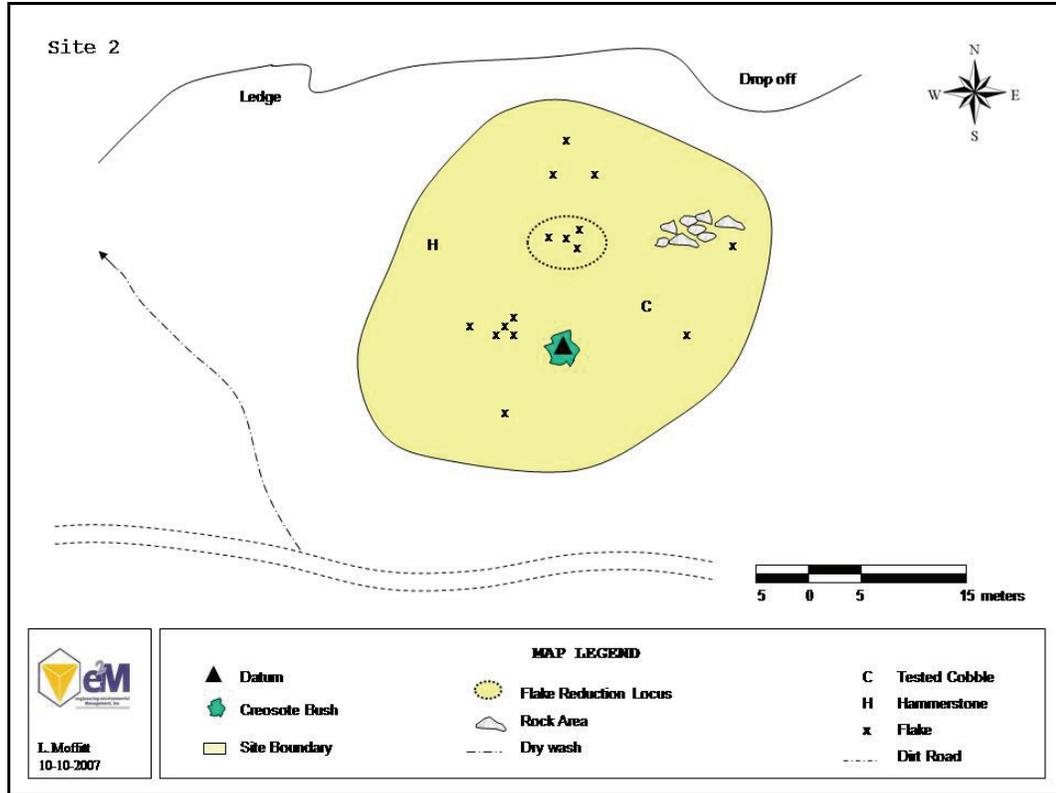


Figure 5-1. Site Map

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3 The prehistoric site is a small, dispersed artifact scatter containing 50+ pieces of  
 4 fine grain metavolcanic shatter and +5 tested cores (see **Figure 5-2**). Material is  
 5 sitting on the remnants of a thin desert pavement with an associated cobble lens.  
 6 There were no formed tools and a couple of the cores appear to be severely  
 7 weathered by wind, suggesting some antiquity. Artifacts are loosely scattered  
 8 over an area approximately 60 m east/west by 75 m north/south (see  
 9 **Photograph 5-9**). Diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points or artifacts  
 10 considered temporally sensitive are not present in the assemblage. In general, it  
 11 appears that one type of fine-grained stone was sampled or quarried from cobble  
 12 float and tested for suitability, or prepared cores and suitable flakes were  
 13 removed from the site to be worked elsewhere.

14 The historic features or sites within the project include a portion of the All-  
 15 American Canal, which parallels the study area in the vicinity of Mexicali, towards  
 16 the eastern end of the corridor (see **Photograph 5-10**). The All-American Canal  
 17 has been placed on the NRHP and is considered an important historic complex.  
 18 Although the canal is in close proximity to the project area, it will not be impacted  
 19 by the Proposed Action.



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Figure 5-2. Site Map



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Photograph 5-9. Example of Chipping Waste (red metavolcanic stone)



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**Photograph 5-10. View of the All-American Canal Looking West (the existing Border Fence can be seen on the far left of the photograph)**

1                   **6. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**  
2                   **RECOMMENDATIONS, PROTOCOLS, AND MITIGATION**  
3                   **MEASURES**

4                   **6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

5                   Due to the low potential for the inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified,  
6                   buried, or masked archaeological sites within the project area, archaeological  
7                   monitoring is not recommended for project-related excavation or other ground-  
8                   disturbing construction activities. Two newly discovered archaeological sites and  
9                   two isolates were recorded during the survey efforts. All four are outside the  
10                  area of immediate impacts. Neither of the recorded resources will be directly or  
11                  indirectly impacted by the project as proposed. Neither of the recorded isolates  
12                  meet the standards required for significance and would not be eligible for  
13                  nomination to the NRHP.

14                 In the event that cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the  
15                 course of construction-related excavation, the onsite construction supervisor will  
16                 halt work in the area and immediately report the discovery to the designated  
17                 environmental manager and appropriate cultural resources management  
18                 protocols will be implemented. The results of such mitigation measures will be to  
19                 thoroughly document and analyze the discovery and the findings will be  
20                 submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for concurrence.  
21                 Work may not resume in the vicinity of a potentially eligible archaeological  
22                 resource until the SHPO has determined that the proposed mitigation measures  
23                 are sufficient for treatment of the resource, and has concurred with the findings  
24                 and conclusions contained in the mitigation report. Mitigation measures might  
25                 include relocation of ground-disturbing project activities to avoid the resource. If  
26                 avoidance is not possible, data recovery excavation can be implemented to  
27                 mitigate potential project impacts on a significant or eligible resource that cannot  
28                 be avoided.

29                 **6.2 SUMMARY**

30                 The proposed El Centro tactical infrastructure project does not represent a  
31                 potential impact on known significant or eligible archaeological sites or features.  
32                 The area has been examined for evidence of archaeological sites, features, and  
33                 isolates and none were identified within the project APE. The known sites are  
34                 outside of the proposed alignment and maximum extent of the construction zone  
35                 as presently defined.

36                 Native American groups with historic ties to the project area have been consulted  
37                 for information on resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance and  
38                 other concerns. The results of this consultation are pending and will be  
39                 incorporated into a final draft of this report. Based on the completed research  
40                 and survey work, no additional cultural resources evaluation is recommended  
41                 prior to implementation of the tactical infrastructure project as proposed. A

1 qualified archaeological monitor should be present during geotechnical survey  
2 work and additional work would be required if the project APE is altered or  
3 expanded. Additional consultation with Tribal groups might be necessary to  
4 address any raised concerns.

5

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11 Update, -3053 Update, -3054 Update, -3055 Update, -3056 Update, -  
12 3123 Update, -3124 Update, -3127 Update, -3649 Update, -3796  
13 Update, -3797 Update, -3798 Update, -3799 Update, -3801H Update, -  
14 3802 Update, -3803 Update, -3804 Update, -3814 Update, -3816  
15 Update, -4758H Update, -4760 Update, -4760 Update and -4761  
16 Update. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 17 Kasper, Jan  
18 1981 DPR Form 4-IMP-4398. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 19 McLean, Deborah B. and Ivan H. Strudwick  
20 1996 DPR Forms CA-IMP-7563H, -7120H Update, -7564H and -7565H. On  
21 file at Southeastern Information Center
- 22 Palette, Drew  
23 1997 DPR Forms CA-IMP-7649 and P-13-007806. On file at Southeastern  
24 Information Center
- 25 Palette, Drew  
26 2004 DPR Forms CA-IMP-4397 Update, -8306H, -8308H, P-13-008865,  
27 and P-13-008977. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 28 Palmer, K.  
29 1981 Imperial Valley College Museum Forms 4-IMP-4759, -4762 and -4763.  
30 On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 31 Richardson, Lindia  
32 1981 DPR Form 4-IMP-6174. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 33 Schaefer, Jerry, Sherri Andrews and Drew Palette  
34 2004 DPR Form CA-IMP-8314. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 35 Schultz, Richard  
36 2007 DPR Form CA-IMP-9304. On file at Southeastern Information Center

- 1 Sturm, Bradley L.  
2 1995 DPR Forms CA-IMP-7130H Update, -7363H and -7364H. On file at  
3 Southeastern Information Center
- 4 Thesken, Thomas  
5 1984 DPR Form 4-IMP-5649. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 6 Vogel  
7 1978 Imperial Valley College Museum Form 4-IMP-3047. On file at  
8 Southeastern Information Center
- 9 Von Werlhof, Jay  
10 1980 DPR Form 4-IMP-4307. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 11 Von Werlhof, Jay  
12 1981 DPR Form 4-IMP-5223. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 13 Walker, Carol  
14 1979 Imperial Valley College Museum Form 4-IMP-3811, -3812, -3813 and -  
15 3815. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 16 Welch, Pat  
17 1982 Imperial Valley College Museum Form 4-IMP-4829, -4830, -4831, -  
18 4832 and -4833. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 19 Wheelock, Naomi  
20 1979 BLM California Desert Survey Record Form 4-IMP-3980H. On file at  
21 Southeastern Information Center
- 22 Wessel  
23 1976 DPR Form 4-IMP-1386. On file at Southeastern Information Center
- 24 York, Andrew, Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Alex Kirkish and Jackson Underwood  
25 2000 DPR Form CA-IMP-7130H Update. On file at Southeastern Information  
26 Center
- 27 York, Andrew and Norwood, K.  
28 2005 DPR Form CA-IMP-8356H Update. On file at Southeastern Information  
29 Center
- 30

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY  
APPENDIX A**

**CONSULTATION LETTERS WITH ASSOCIATED NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS**



1

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

Honorable H. Paul Cuero, Jr., Chairman  
Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, California 91906

OCT 23 2007

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Cuero:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

Based on Congressional and Executive mandates, CBP and USBP are assessing operational requirements and land issues along the entire Southwest border. Preparing the EA does not necessarily mean the 25 miles of tactical infrastructure will be installed within USBP El Centro Sector. Rather, this effort is a prudent part of the planning process needed to assess any environmental concerns in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

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Honorable H. Paul Cuero, Jr.  
Page 2

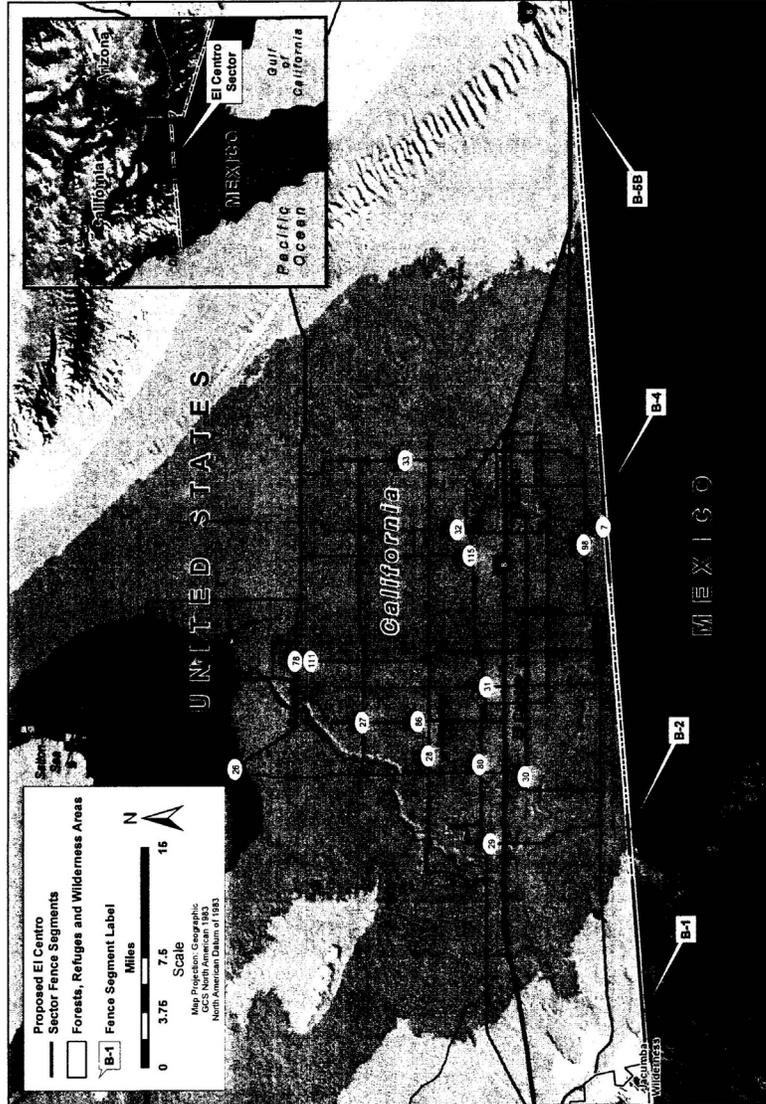
We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O. Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,

  
For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure



review. At that time, a Notice of Availability (NOA) will be published in the *Federal Register*, the *Brownsville Herald* (Brownsville, Texas), and the *The Monitor* (McAllen, Texas). The NOA will announce the availability of the draft EIS, how to obtain a copy, and the dates, times, and places of any associated public informational meetings.

Dated: September 19, 2007.  
Eugene H. Schied,  
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Finance.  
[FR Doc. E7-18829 Filed 9-21-07; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

#### Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Request for Public Comments Concerning Proposed Construction and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Border Patrol San Diego Sector

**AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Request for Public Comments.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.* (NEPA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to identify and assess the potential impacts associated with a proposal to construct and operate approximately four miles of tactical infrastructure and supporting patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border south of and adjacent to Otay Mountain Wilderness area in San Diego County, California (the Proposed Action). The purpose of the Proposed Action is to further CBP's ability to gain effective control of the border by denying pedestrian and other access in this high priority section of the Office of Border Patrol's (OBP's) San Diego Sector. CBP is the decision-making agency for this Proposed Action.

Notice is hereby given that the public scoping process has been initiated to prepare an EIS that will address the impacts and alternatives of the Proposed Action. The purpose of the scoping process is to solicit public comment regarding the range of issues, including

potential impacts and alternatives that should be addressed in the EIS.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Visit <http://www.BorderFenceNEPA.com> or e-mail: [information@BorderFenceNEPA.com](mailto:information@BorderFenceNEPA.com).

Written requests for information may be submitted to: Charles McGregor, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Construction and Support Office, 819 Taylor St., Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102; Phone: (817) 886-1585; and Fax: (817) 886-6404.

**Background:** An EIS is being prepared in support of a proposal by OBP's San Diego Sector for controlling and deterring the influx of illegal immigration and contraband into the United States. To assist Border Patrol officers, OBP is proposing to install and operate tactical infrastructure consisting of pedestrian fence, vehicle barriers, supporting patrol roads, lights, and other infrastructure along approximately four miles of the U.S./Mexico international border within OBP's San Diego Sector.

In order to secure the nation's borders, CBP is developing and deploying the most effective mix of proven technology, infrastructure, and increased personnel. In some locations, fencing is a critical element of border security. OBP has identified this area of the border as a location where fence would significantly contribute to CBP's priority mission homeland security. As a part of this Proposed Action, two segments of fence are proposed for construction.

One segment is approximately 3.4 miles long and would start at the Puebla Tree and end at boundary monument 250. The proposed segment would be adjacent to and south of the Otay Mountain Wilderness; would follow the Pack Truck Trail; and would not connect to any existing fence. The Otay Mountain Wilderness is on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Department of the Interior in San Diego County, California. The wilderness boundary is at least 100 feet from the U.S./Mexico border, and the proposed fence would occur in this corridor between the U.S./Mexico border and the wilderness boundary. However, due to steep topography, a portion of road or other tactical infrastructure might encroach into the wilderness area.

The second segment would be approximately 0.6 miles long and would connect with existing border fence west of Tecate. This fence segment is an extension of existing fence up Tecate Peak and would pass through a riparian area. This proposed fence segment would be on privately owned land.

Potential alternatives for environmental impacts analysis will consider location, construction, and operation of tactical infrastructure. Potential alternatives must meet the need to gain effective control of our nation's borders, as well as essential technical, engineering, and economic threshold requirements to ensure that the Proposed Action is environmentally sound, economically viable, and meets all applicable laws and regulations.

The EIS will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations in 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508, and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directive 5100.1 (*Environmental Planning Program*).

Consistent with 40 CFR 1508.28, the EIS will analyze the site-specific environmental impacts of the proposed action which were broadly described in two previous programmatic EISs prepared by the former U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (which now falls under the responsibility of CBP), Department of Defense, and Joint Task Force 6 (JTF-6). The *Programmatic EIS for JTF-6 Activities Along the U.S./Mexico Border*, August 1994, and its supplementing document, *Supplemental Programmatic EIS for INS and JTF-6 Activities*, June 2001, were prepared to address the cumulative effects of past and reasonably foreseeable projects undertaken by JTF-6 for numerous law enforcement agencies within the four southwestern states (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas). These documents can be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction and Support Office Web site, at <https://ecso.swf.usace.army.mil/>; by sending an e-mail to [charles.mcgregor@swf02.usace.army.mil](mailto:charles.mcgregor@swf02.usace.army.mil); or by mailing a request to: Charles McGregor, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Construction and Support Office, 819 Taylor St., Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.

**Public Participation:** Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations, CBP invites public participation in the NEPA process. This notice requests public participation in the scoping process, establishes a public comment period, and provides information on how to participate.

Public scoping is an open process for determining the scope of the EIS and identifying significant issues related to the proposed action. Anyone wishing to provide comments, suggestions, or relevant information on the Proposed Action may do so as follows:

54278

Federal Register / Vol. 72, No. 184 / Monday, September 24, 2007 / Notices

You may submit comments to CBP by contacting the SBInet, Tactical Infrastructure Program Office. To avoid duplication, please use only one of the following methods:

(a) Electronically through the Web site at: <http://www.BorderFenceNEPA.com>;

(b) By e-mail to: [SDcomments@BorderFenceNEPA.com](mailto:SDcomments@BorderFenceNEPA.com);

(c) By mail to: San Diego Tactical Infrastructure EIS, c/o e2M, 2751 Prosperity Avenue, Suite 200, Fairfax, Virginia 22031; or

(d) By fax to: (757) 257-7643.

Comments and related material must reach CBP by October 15, 2007. CBP will consider all comments and material received during the NOI comment period. If you submit a comment, please include your name and address, and identify your comments as for the San Diego Sector EIS. Comments received after October 15, 2007 will receive responses following the publication of the draft EIS.

This scoping period is not the only opportunity you will have to comment. A draft EIS will be prepared, and prior to the development of a final EIS, CBP will release the draft EIS for public review. At that time, a Notice of Availability (NOA) will be published in the *Federal Register*, the *San Diego Union Tribune*, and the *San Diego Daily Transcript*. The NOA will announce the availability of the draft EIS, how to obtain a copy, and the dates, times, and places of any associated public informational meetings.

Dated: September 19, 2007.  
Eugene H. Schied,  
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Finance.  
[FR Doc. E7-18830 Filed 9-21-07; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990; Amendments to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of distribution and availability of replacement maps of eight of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

**SUMMARY:** We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have replaced maps of eight John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, as directed by Congress. We are using this notice to inform the public

about the distribution and availability of the replacement maps.

**DATES:** The replacement map for Units T07/T07P became effective on December 1, 2003. The replacement maps for Unit NC-07P became effective on October 18, 2004. The replacement map for Units P25/P25P became effective on October 30, 2004. The replacement maps for Units FL-95P, FL-96, and GA-06P became effective on October 16, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** For information about how to get copies of the maps or where to go to view them, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Katie Niemi, Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation, (703) 358-2161.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

In 1982, Congress passed the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348) to restrict Federal spending that has the effect of encouraging development on undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. In the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-591), Congress amended the 1982 Act to broaden the definition of a coastal barrier, and approved a series of maps entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System" dated October 24, 1990. These maps identify and depict those coastal barriers located on the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico that are subject to the Federal funding limitations outlined in the Act.

The Act also defines Service responsibilities regarding the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System maps. We have official custody of these maps and prepare and distribute copies. In the *Federal Register* on June 6, 1991 (56 FR 26304), we published a notice of the filing, distribution, and availability of the maps entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System" and dated October 24, 1990. We have announced all subsequent map revisions in the *Federal Register*.

##### Revisions to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Texas

Public Law 108-138, enacted on December 1, 2003, replaced one of the six maps relating to Matagorda Peninsula Units T07/T07P in Matagorda County, Texas, with a revised map entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, Matagorda Peninsula Unit T07/T07P" for that area. The changes to the map ensure that the

boundary of Unit T07 does not include property within the Matagorda Dunes Homesites Subdivision. A full complement of infrastructure was available to each lot within the subdivision prior to 1982, therefore meeting the Coastal Barrier Resources Act definition of "developed" at the time the subdivision was included within Unit T07 in 1982. Under the new map, 76 acres (23 fastland acres and 53 associated aquatic habitat acres) were removed from Unit T07, and 3 acres of associated aquatic habitat were added to Unit T07. Additionally, 80 acres were reclassified from Unit T07 to Unit T07P.

##### Revisions to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in North Carolina

Public Law 108-339, enacted on October 18, 2004, replaced the two maps relating to Cape Fear Unit NC-07P in New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina, with two revised maps entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, Cape Fear Unit NC-07P." The changes to the maps ensure that the boundary of Unit NC-07P follows the exterior boundaries of lands held for conservation or recreation. Under the new maps, 273 acres (13 acres of fastland and 261 acres of associated aquatic habitat) were removed from Unit NC-07P, and 8,117 acres (2,714 acres of fastland and 5,403 acres of associated aquatic habitat) were added to Unit NC-07P.

##### Revisions to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Florida

Public Law 108-380, enacted on October 30, 2004, replaced one of the two maps relating to Cedar Keys Units P25/P25P in Levy County, Florida, with a revised map entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, Cedar Keys Unit P25/P25P." The changes to the map clarify the boundaries of an excluded area on Cedar Key so that the Unit P25 boundary more precisely follows geomorphic features. Under the new map, 41 acres (32 fastland acres and 9 associated aquatic habitat acres) were removed from Unit P25, and 56 acres (1 acre of fastland and 55 acres of associated aquatic habitat) were added to Unit P25.

Public Law 109-355, enacted on October 16, 2006, replaced the map relating to Grayton Beach Unit FL-95P and Draper Lake Unit FL-96 in Walton County, Florida, with a revised map entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, Grayton Beach Unit FL-95P Draper Lake Unit FL-96." The changes to the map ensure that the boundary of Unit FL-95P follows the exterior boundaries of Grayton Beach

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 23 2007

Honorable Bobby L. Barrett, Chairman  
Viejas Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, California 91903

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Barrett:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

Based on Congressional and Executive mandates, CBP and USBP are assessing operational requirements and land issues along the entire Southwest border. Preparing the EA does not necessarily mean the 25 miles of tactical infrastructure will be installed within USBP El Centro Sector. Rather, this effort is a prudent part of the planning process needed to assess any environmental concerns in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Honorable Bobby L. Barrett  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,



For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

1

2

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 2

Honorable Leroy Elliott, Chairman  
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, California 91905

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Elliott:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

Based on Congressional and Executive mandates, CBP and USBP are assessing operational requirements and land issues along the entire Southwest border. Preparing the EA does not necessarily mean the 25 miles of tactical infrastructure will be installed within USBP El Centro Sector. Rather, this effort is a prudent part of the planning process needed to assess any environmental concerns in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Honorable Leroy Elliott  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

Honorable Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman  
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Hernandez:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

Based on Congressional and Executive mandates, CBP and USBP are assessing operational requirements and land issues along the entire Southwest border. Preparing the EA does not necessarily mean the 25 miles of tactical infrastructure will be installed within USBP El Centro Sector. Rather, this effort is a prudent part of the planning process needed to assess any environmental concerns in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Honorable Johnny Hernandez  
Page 2

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Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Robert F. Janson, with the text "For Janson" written below it.

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

Honorable John James, Chairman  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Pkwy  
Indio, California 92203

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. James:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

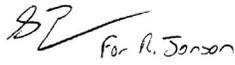
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Honorable John James  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Robert F. Janson in black ink, with the text "for R. Janson" written below it.

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 24 2007

Honorable Allen E. Lawson, Spokesman  
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
27458 No. Lake Wolford Rd. Level #3  
Valley Center, CA 92082

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Lawson:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

Based on Congressional and Executive mandates, CBP and USBP are assessing operational requirements and land issues along the entire Southwest border. Preparing the EA does not necessarily mean the 25 miles of tactical infrastructure will be installed within USBP El Centro Sector. Rather, this effort is a prudent part of the planning process needed to assess any environmental concerns in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Honorable Allen E. Lawson  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "RFJ For R. Janson". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

Honorable Howard Maxcy, Chairman  
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 270  
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Maxcy:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

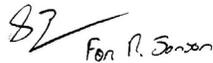
To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

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Honorable Howard Maxcy  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O. Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Robert F. Janson in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'RJ' followed by the name 'For R. Janson'.

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 23 2007

Honorable Leon Acebedo, Chairman  
Jamul Band of Mission Indians  
13910 Lyons Valley Road  
Jamul, California 91935

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Acebedo:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

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Honorable Leon Acebedo  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O. Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,



For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

Honorable Richard Milanovich, Chairperson  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
600 East Tahquitz Canyon Way  
Palm Springs, CA 92262

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Milanovich:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

To assist USBP in gaining and maintaining operational control of the border, CBP proposes to construct, maintain, and operate tactical infrastructure to include primary pedestrian fence and access and patrol roads along the U.S./Mexico international border. Individual segments would range from approximately 2.4 to 11.3 miles in length. A map presenting the proposed project sites is enclosed.

Based on Congressional and Executive mandates, CBP and USBP are assessing operational requirements and land issues along the entire Southwest border. Preparing the EA does not necessarily mean the 25 miles of tactical infrastructure will be installed within USBP El Centro Sector. Rather, this effort is a prudent part of the planning process needed to assess any environmental concerns in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Honorable Richard Milanovich  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "RFJ" followed by "For R. Janson".

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 29 2007

Honorable Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
1048 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, California 92905

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Ms. Parada:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

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Honorable Gwendolyn Parada  
Page 2

We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing any concerns you may have regarding known sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties within the proposed project area. A cultural resources survey is currently being conducted on the project corridor, and we will provide you a copy of the cultural resources report for your review and comment once it has been prepared. We will also provide a copy of the EA for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Charles McGregor by mail at USACE, Fort Worth District, Engineering Construction Support Office by mail at P.O Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300 or by telephone at (817) 886-1585 or by contacting Assistant Chief Patrol Agent Chris Wells, USBP El Centro Sector at (760) 352-3241.

Sincerely,



for R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 23 2007

Honorable Harlan Pinto, Chairman  
Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, California 91903-2250

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Pinto:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

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Honorable Harlan Pinto  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 23 2007

Honorable Rhonda Welch-Sealco, Chairwoman  
Barona Band of Mission Indians  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Ms. Welch-Sealco:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

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Honorable Rhonda Welch-Sealco  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 20 2007

Honorable Daniel J. Tucker, Chairman  
Sycuan Band of Mission Indians  
5459 Dehesa Road  
El Cajon, CA 92019

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Tucker:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate its consultation process with appropriate federally-recognized tribes who historically used this region and/or continue to use the area.

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Honorable Daniel J. Tucker  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



For R. Janson

Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20229



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

OCT 23 2007

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA  
California State Historic Preservation Officer  
ATTN: Michael McGuirt  
Office of Historic Preservation  
1416 9<sup>TH</sup> Street, Room 1442-7  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Subject: Environmental Assessment (EA) for Proposed Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Tactical Infrastructure, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol El Centro Sector**

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

While no final decisions on the fence locations have been made, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the potential environmental impacts and feasibility of constructing, maintaining, and operating tactical infrastructure in segments totaling approximately 25 miles in length within USBP El Centro Sector, California. In preparing the EA, CBP will be working directly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE), who will provide technical expertise and other support to CBP. At this time, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, CBP wishes to initiate consultation with your office.

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Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



Robert F. Janson  
Acting Executive Director  
Asset Management  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosure

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY  
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 1**

**UPDATED SITE RECORD FORMS**

**RESERVED**

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY  
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT 2**

**UPDATED SITE RECORD FORMS**

**RESERVED**

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