

TRAILS MANAGEMENT PLAN

TRAIL PLAN



WEST FORK
FALLS

**AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA
INDIANS**
PREPARED BY
TRIBAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE
OCTOBER 1, 2000

TRAIL PLAN

Master Plan Draft

Prepared for:

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Prepared by:

TRIBAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE

October 1, 2000

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

"A land ethic for tomorrow should be as honest as Thoreau's Walden, and as comprehensive as the sensitive science of ecology. It should stress the oneness of our resources and the live-and-help-live logic of the great chain of life. If, in our haste to "progress," the economics of ecology are disregarded by citizens and policy makers alike, the result will be an ugly America."

- Stewart Lee Udall (1920 -)

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AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS TRAIL PLAN

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TRAIL PLAN

INDIAN CANYONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A trail, at its most basic, is simply a cleared travel corridor leading from one point to another. In a way, that seems to fly in the face of environmental protection, for a trail is also a scar on the landscape. It is a sacrifice zone devoid of vegetation, a linear clear cut that can amount to a third of an acre or more per mile. And yet we accept the denuded surface of a trail as an almost natural part of the back county. It serves our needs extremely well and, by concentrating human use to a thin ribbon of land, it can spare the larger landscape from being trampled.

Trails are among the most effective means of backcountry management available to those responsible for overseeing Tribal, public and private lands. By controlling trail location, managers can encourage visitation to certain areas and limit access to others. Every choice that land managers make about design, construction, and maintenance will affect who will be able to use a pathway and who will be discouraged from traveling on it or denied access altogether.

How can trails best be planned and managed to recognize the needs and sensitivities of wildlife and the environment? What impacts do trail development and use have on wildlife? What can we do to minimize these impacts? With the tremendous love of both trails and wildlife, these seem to be the questions at hand. It is with these questions in mind and the need to identify critical issues and sources of information about trails and wildlife, to document case studies, and to present the information in a practical format that we address this management plan.

1.1 The Significance of Trails

Trails make positive contributions to nature conservation, they can help:

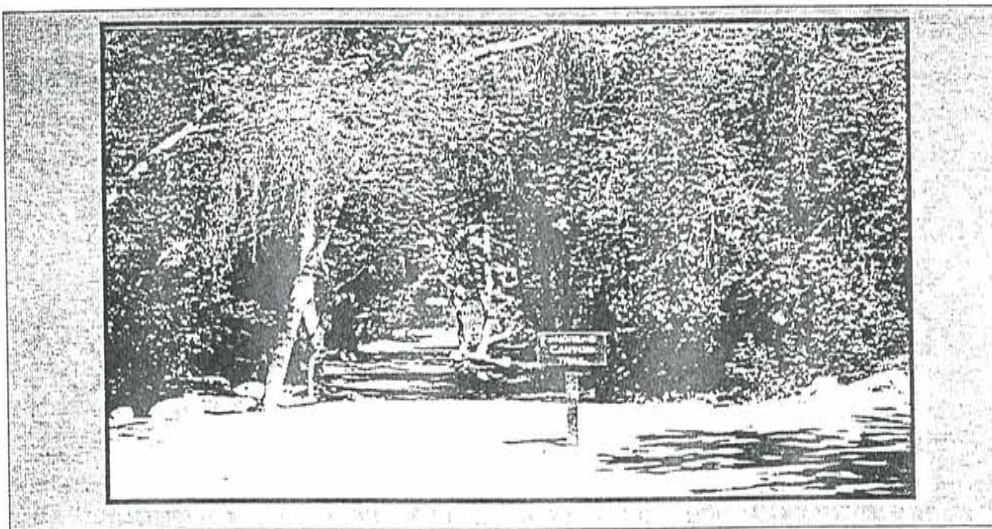
- restore degraded stream corridors and other habitats in the process of trail building;
- guide recreationalists away from sensitive cultural areas and wildlife habitat and into more adaptable settings;
- educate people about wildlife issues and appropriate behaviour in the outdoors; and
- build broad constituencies for wildlife conservatio by putting people in contact with nature.

Trails can be effective wildlife management tools. In a typical situation, land managers intentionally choose not to build a trail to particularly sensitive areas, perhaps a burial mound. People hear of the site and make their own paths to it. Many of the visitors are careful in how and when they approach the birds. But, before long many paths braid through the trees and planners are pressured into doing something. They decide to harden one of the trails and build an observation deck

at an appropriate distance from the birds. Finally, with great effort, over many years, most of the social trails are re-vegetated.

Any trail program should include a broad variety of trails to accommodate the various users that occur on Tribal and public lands and waters including the following:

Hiking Trails: This includes trails that are developed to accommodate foot travelers. Trails for hiking generally require less development than other travel modes and offer maximum opportunity for the trail to blend in with the environment. Although they may be constructed for a variety of purposes, foot trails are generally associated with providing a hiking experience, including day-long backpacking trails that extend into wild undeveloped areas.



Day Trail

Equestrian Trails: This trail type accommodates large numbers of saddle animals. These trails are simply day use paths.

Management must therefore include experienced guesses that may prove useful even though they may not be "right" in every situation. It is the larger framework of laws and community desires that determine what should – or must be valued and protected.

2.0 MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), in partnership with local and governmental agencies, is to maintain and manage trails and cause minimum impact upon the environment; protect scenic, cultural, and historic values; conserve resources; and provide a safe and adequate trail for the user. We hope to instill the principles of the wilderness experience by "walking with a light step".

3.0 PURPOSE

This plan defines the responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of trails located within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation.

4.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives are to assure that Tribal trails are:

- uniform in planning, design, construction, and effective maintenance;
- harmonize with the surrounding landscape;
- cause minimum impact upon the environment; protect scenic, cultural, and historic assets;
- conserve all resources;
- and provide a safe and adequate trail for the user that conforms to the purpose defined herein.

5.0 AUTHORITY

The Tribal Council of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians has final authority over the planning, management, use and operation of all trails located on Tribal property. Other authority is sanctioned through executed management agreements between the Tribe and Governmental and local agencies and include: management Agreement between the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians for management of Indian Canyons Park (1992), its attachments and amendments. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Constitution and By-laws (1955), Declaration of Federal Recognition as a Federally recognized Indian Tribe (1952) and others, et.al. also establish authority for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

6.0 RESPONSIBILITY

6.1 The Chief Operating Officer (COO) has the responsibility for:

Issuing and monitoring standards. Overseeing new building/development and maintenance.

Providing technical advice and recommendations on programming for trails located on Tribal lands to the Tribal Council.

Supervising and directing all personnel related to trail construction and management.

6.2 The Tribal Planning Director has the responsibility for:

Developing and maintaining engineering and land use policies and procedures for the planning, design, ownership, easements, and construction of trails on Tribal lands.

Providing technical expertise to the Tribal Council, when requested, for trail project designs and reviews.

Maintaining inventory and recordation of trails that intersect and are located on Tribal lands. Including the location of and use of trails that may impact wildlife and wildlife conservation.

Maintaining inventory and recordation of trails that intersect and are located on Tribal lands. Including the location of and use of trails that may impact wildlife and wildlife conservation.

Developing Tribal standard drawings, maps and specifications for trails.

Monitoring plans and specifications prepared by others for technical adequacy and adherence to Tribal standards, ordinances or resolutions.

6.3 Tribal Canyon Maintenance Foreman/Environmental Resources Manager have the joint responsibility for:

Compiling and maintaining a Tribal inventory of trails and trail features.

Monitoring and reviewing trails designed, and having qualified personnel and resources available to perform the work.

Providing technical assistance to the Tribe, when requested, for trail project design.

Performing condition surveys and maintenance inspections of trails.

Obtaining engineering approval of all trail designs for all areas of responsibility consistent with the Indian Canyons Master Plan and Tribal Conservation Plan and this document.

Files and Records Maintenance- Generation and maintenance of project files, record keeping, and retention requirements.

Overseeing route selection, standards, and maintenance of all trails constructed within the respective area of jurisdiction.

Supervising the maintenance and upkeep of all Tribal trails.

6.4 Tribal Ranger Director has the following responsibilities:

- patrolling Tribal lands;
- interpretation;
- enforcement of ordinances;
- protection and security.

7.0 MAINTENANCE

7.1 Policy – The Canyon Maintenance Team, directed by the Canyon Foreman under authority of the Tribal Council, will be responsible to provide such maintenance activities as dictated by any directives incorporated in this document; Tribal Ordinance 28, and the Indian Canyons Park Management Agreement (1992) between the State of California Department of parks and Recreation, the U.. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, or as directed by Tribal Council.

The Canyon Maintenance Team, under direction by the Canyon Foreman are responsible to maintain the environmental integrity of all natural systems and to work to conserve the designated Canyon and tribal Property areas, their resources, both natural, economic and cultural features and recreations. In the event of natural or man-made disaster, Canyon staff will be charged with repairing, and restoring Canyon systems, as dictated by Tribal Council.

7.2 Goals – Canyon maintenance is intended to help preserve the Indian Canyons and such other areas as assigned by tribal Council in a natural, or restored state, and to maintain enhancements and cultural resources for the pleasure, education and responsible use by the public where designated.

7.3 Maintenance Schedule – In addition to daily maintenance of public Tribal lands, the following schedule will be adhered to:

Back-Country Trails: will be inspected every two years for trail and feature integrity and to assure that fire prevention measures are taken.

Front-Country Trails: will be inspected at least every year in order to perform any necessary maintenance to regularly used trails, to secure trail location and integrity has been kept, and to assure that fire prevention measures are taken. Front country trails, at a minimum, are hiked weekly to inspect for overhand, general trail condition, safety, and trail hazards. On-foot inspections for damage are conducted after heavy rainfall, heavy wind or after other severe weather conditions.

7.4 Trails Inventory – A trails inventory (see attachment #1) will be maintained by the Canyon Foreman and supplied to the Planning Department in order to record land status, etc. It will be amended each time new trails are built, or when trails are closed. Form information includes:

- Official Trail Name/and former name
- Trail length
- Date entered in inventory
- Name of person entering information
- Land Status
- Beginning elevation
- Elevation gain
- Trail Classification or use

These records are kept for the purposes of historic and legal reference/description, mapping and topographic reference, cooperation with adjoining owners and land management. The Chief Operating Officer, the Tribal Environmental Protection Office, the Tribal Ranger Director and the Canyon Foreman will have copies of this inventory available to them and will be issued amendments as they are recorded.

Cultural features are not to be recorded on this form. The location of cultural features, artifacts or significant cultural sites will be recorded, stored and distributed by the Tribal Planning Director only as approved by Tribal Council.

7.5 Condition Surveys – Front and back country trails will be inspected for hike ability and fire abatement compliance as noted in Section 7.3. Issues having to do with Environmental conservation will be addressed separately but will be recorded on the Condition Survey form for remedy or repair (Attachment 2). The Environmental Resources Manager is responsible for preparing the Environmental Assessment for each trail (both qualitative and quantitative). A copy of the Assessment form is placed in a trail file. Make progress and similar reports as required. Make a final report on each project. Indicate the correct measured length of the trail, the distance to all important features such as bridges, puncheon, rockslides, and all other features that may affect or interest maintenance planning. This report is the first condition survey of the trail and should be filed with the maintenance records and the trail inventory record and filed in the trail file.

7.6 Materials – It will be the policy of the Canyon Maintenance Team to use natural materials for trail building and repair as available. In a case where paving, culverts, bridges, or other structures or outdoor equipment such as horse ties, picnic tables and so on are necessary additions to natural trail construction, the Environmental Resources Manager will be consulted as to best practices use, and a joint decision with the Canyon Foreman will be made.

Trail surface materials will depend on trail use. In the case of common trail use, chipped green waste in cooperation with the Tribal Solid Waste Plan (Dec. 2000) and other natural materials should be used (except as indicated) in order to maintain a responsible conservation approach to trail maintenance leading to the reduction of soil compaction and erosion.

Alternative surfacing can be costly and should be used only when it is impossible for traffic to use the natural material encountered in grading operations. There are various types of alternative materials that may be used for trail surfacing. Some are: natural gravel, graded gravel, an asphalt dust treatment, an asphalt mat, soil cement treatment in wet areas, puncheon, and corduroy.

Where handicapped use is indicated, a hardened trail surface is necessary for wheelchair access and a 1/4 inch or less trail hazard (raise) tolerance is permitted. Such materials as asphalt and other compacted surfaces should be agreed upon both from an environmental standpoint as well as economical and conservation points of view by the Environmental Resources Manager and the Canyon Foreman.

7.7 Manpower – Maintenance is accomplished by Tribal or contracted employees using tribally owned or rented equipment and purchased or natural materials. The supervisory area of responsibility extends to the Canyon Foreman who is given maximum responsibility to see that work is done with complete and clear advance instruction and who is tasked to have personnel, equipment and materials in the correct amounts for maintenance jobs. A record of maintenance projects and resources should be kept and should include; a budget, time, materials and contracts if applicable.

8.0 TRAIL DESIGN

The development of a design for new or re-routed trails should be performed as a result of a planning effort for trails, normally the result of management decisions made through the ACBCI Operating and Planning Systems. Trail projects are developed

Through a series of analyses and studies, then designed and funded for construction and/or maintenance through the ACBCI Canyon Maintenance Department. Management objectives and functional requirements should include such items as environmental concerns, the type of use (I.e., recreational, handicapped, administrative, etc.), the estimated volume of use, and the anticipated season of use.

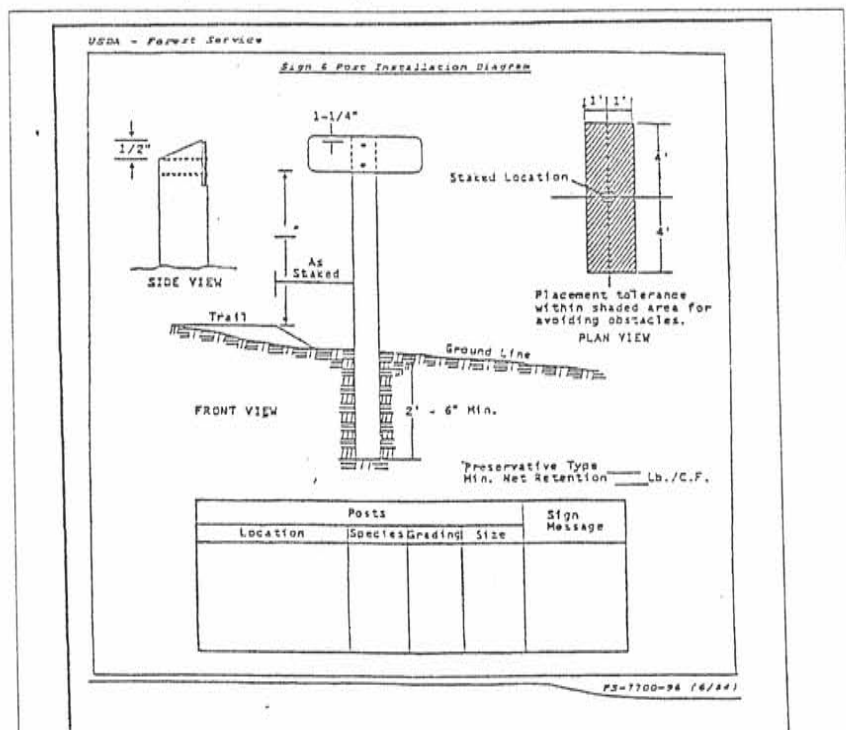
The design of a trail should be in keeping with its purpose. In general, it should be designed to produce minimum disturbance to the natural environment and should consider the protection of the adjoining resources, the safety and enjoyment of the user, the volume and type of traffic, the related economics. The design should incorporate features that reduce adverse impacts upon the environment, that resulting trail of high quality and permanence, and that provide the least costly maintenance.

8.1 Location – A good trail location provides a facility that meets management objectives, that is safe, functionally adequate, requires minimum maintenance, produces a minimum physical impact on the land, and, in most cases, is visually pleasing.

Cultural resources, endangered species, the preservation of habitat and erosion of stream banks, as well as other resource and conservation considerations will always be taken into consideration before building or relocating trails.

8.2 Signage – It is determined by above referenced management agreements, that signage should be kept to a minimum on both front and back country trails.

8.2.1 Specifications – Signage should be consistent. Brown weather-proof paint for the background with painted weather-proof white lettering. Sign material should be 2-inch x 6", 10" or 12" pine (depending on overall message to be posted). Signs are mounted on 2x2 or 2x4 pole stock also painted weather-proof brown. Galvanized or other weather-proof screws will be used to affix signs to sign poles. Lettering is machine routed using simple stencils. Special combinations of these specifications may be dictated by use/location/need (see drawing below).



Front CountryBack Country

1. Two inch (white) letters in parking
2. One inch on trails

1. One inch letters

8.2.2 Need – Put signs on special-purpose trails to indicate the primary use for which they are maintained. Proper directional signs are probably more necessary on trails than on roads. Travel on trails is slow and wearisome and improper or incomplete signing can cause a traveler to get lost or to underestimate the length and difficulty of the trail. Mileage indicators will be used that can be easily seen by the traveler, as necessary.



1/4 mile, Andreas Canyon ➤

8.2.2.1 Trailhead Signs – Trailhead signs will be posted at any trailhead or “y” in the trail, using standard signage for appropriate locations (back country or front country).

8.2.2.2 Trail Maps – Trail maps will be developed and their use encouraged by all hikers on ACBCI lands or Reservation and adjoining trails. Efforts in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management and other land use agencies in common.

8.2.3 Posting Policies – On front country trails, 1/4 mile signs will be posted from the trail head corresponding to trail maps as necessary.

8.3 TRAIL SPECIFICATIONS

Clearance

Front Country

1. Hiking 36 to 48 inches wide
2. Hiking 7 to 8 feet high
3. Equestrian 48 inches wide
4. Equestrian 8 to 10 feet high

Back Country

1. Hiking 12 to 18 inches wide (36 in. maximum)
2. Hiking 7 to 8 feet high
3. Equestrian 36 inches wide
4. Equestrian 8 to 10 feet high

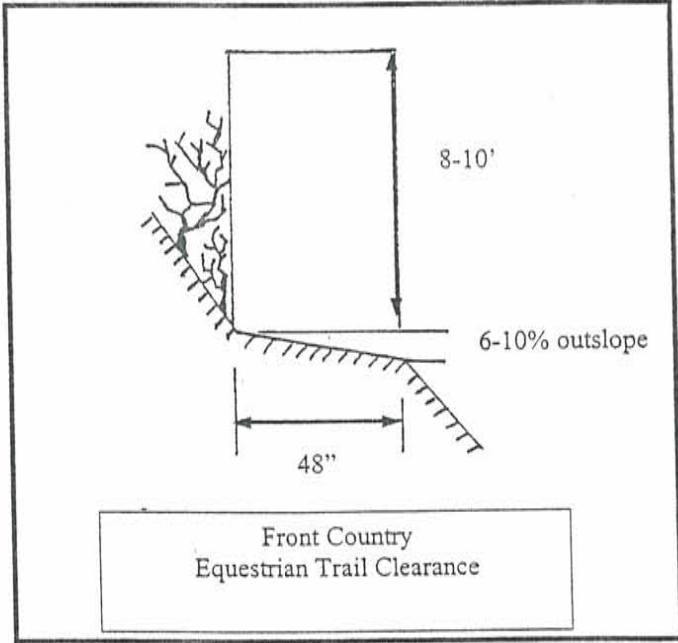
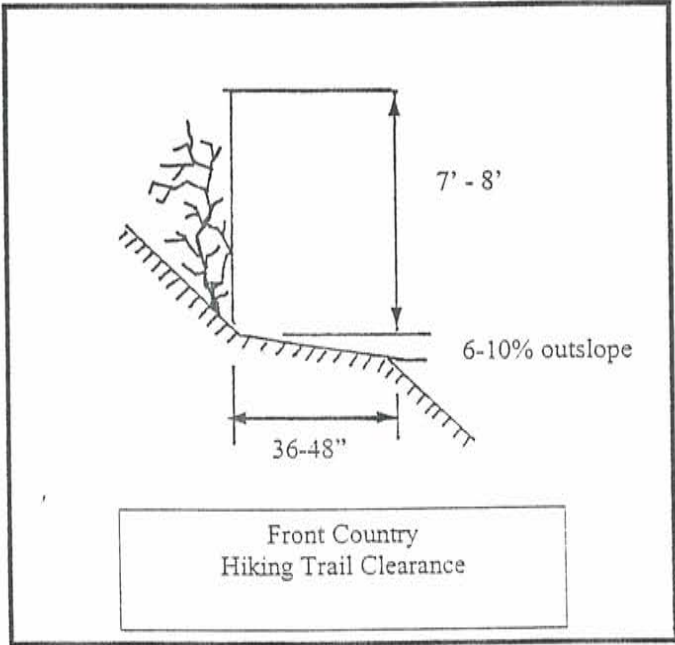
(see diagrams on page 13-14)

It should be considered that local heavy traffic or use by wheelchair handicapped may require a two-way trail to accommodate passing and/or turn-around.

Clearing for trails varies according to the value of the trail (front country/back country). Clearing criteria, design guidelines, and dimensions of the cleared area are in agreement with Tribal environmental and conservation guidelines and as referenced in this document. General purpose trails should be cleared of all projecting limbs, brush, down logs, debris, and other hazards to the user. Healthy foliage should be removed only where it interferes with trail traffic and the trail cannot be relocated to eliminate the interference. Methods of accomplishing clearing and disposal of debris must be verified according to Tribal environmental standards including Tribal Ordinance

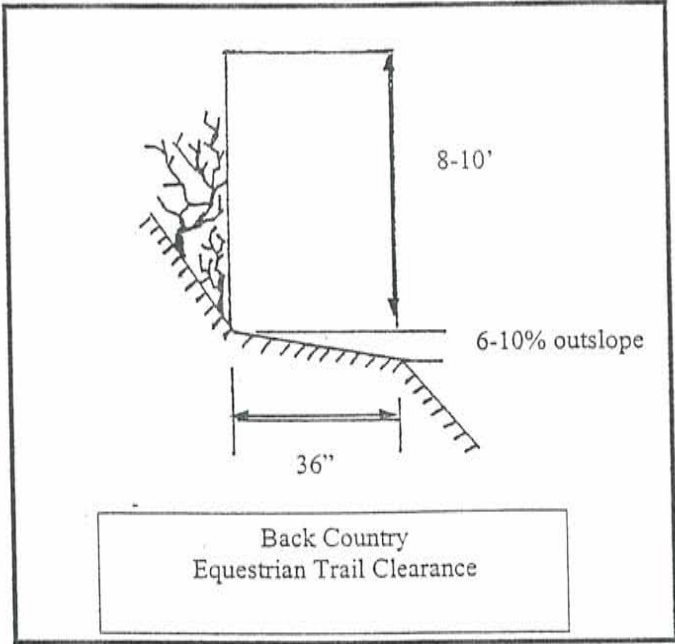
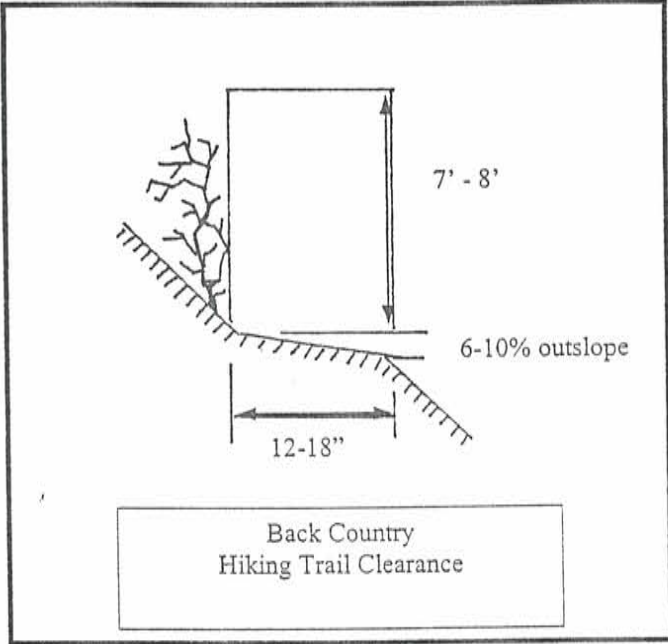


TRAIL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS





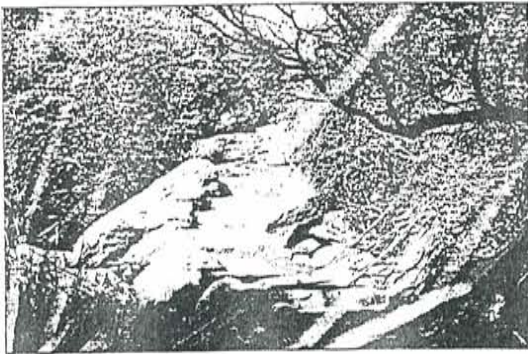
TRAIL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS



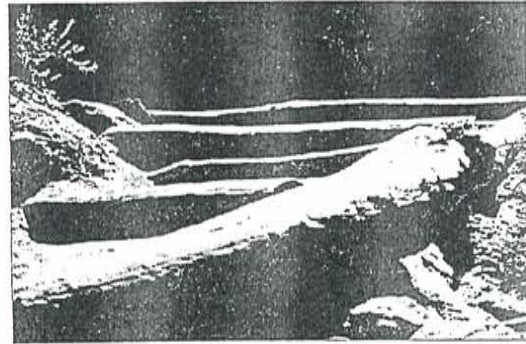
28, the Tribal Conservation Plan (Dangermond, 2000), and the Indian Canyons Park Management Agreement (1992) between the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Grading of trails should be 10% for normal use trails. Trails that accommodate handicapped access should normally be graded at 5% or less, or, in the case of elevation gain, no more than 10% for a short distance (~30 feet) with a flat resting area at the base of the incline and a flat resting area at the top of the incline. This design should include a 2% outslope (see trail surface discussion in Section 7.6). Hand rails or curbs are necessary for handicapped use on 10% inclines. Application should be specific in each case.) These directives are not a substitute for ADA Guidelines.

Steps provide a stable vertical rise on a trail while permitting lower average grades between steps. This slows water and retains soil. Steps should be thoughtfully placed on the trail, usually a low place requiring the least effort on the part of the walker. Steps that rise too high above the surface of the ground will not be used by hikers. A new treadway will develop and hikers will create an eroded area immediately to the side of the unused steps.



*Steps in
Tahquitz
Canyon*
“ ”



9.0 EXISTING TRAILS

Existing trails are managed and maintained under the agreements and directions issued by tribal Council. These trails will be aligned to Tribally sanctioned names and will be maintained in a consistent, safe, and environmentally sound manner. Existing trails will be included in regular scheduled maintenance and inventory systems, and will be included in yearly budgets for upkeep and improvement. Improvements, changes or removal from the Tribal trail inventory will be by the recommendations of management and approval by Tribal Council.

Primary responsibility for upkeep and improvements is referenced in Section 6.3.

10.0 PROPOSED TRAILS

New trails may be proposed by anyone and will be studied and considered by Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians management organizations and the Tribal Council on a case-by-case basis. Final decisions will be made by the Tribal Council.

10.1 Justification – New trails are justified by need. Approval of new trail building or re-routing of existing trails is the responsibility of the Tribal Council and COO on

advice from the Canyon Foreman, Tribal Ranger Director, or Environmental Resources Manager. Such needs can be justified by, but not be limited to:

- * desire to provide handicapped access
- * redesign of old trails on the reservation that do not conform to environmental standards or cultural preservation goals
- * in consideration of user safety
- * as habitat management for endangered or sensitive species
- * for other purposes as determined

10.2 Trail Building/Locating – Various other regulations, Tribal policies, and laws affect the location of trails on reservation lands. As each alternative location for a trail is being analyzed, consider the items discussed below.

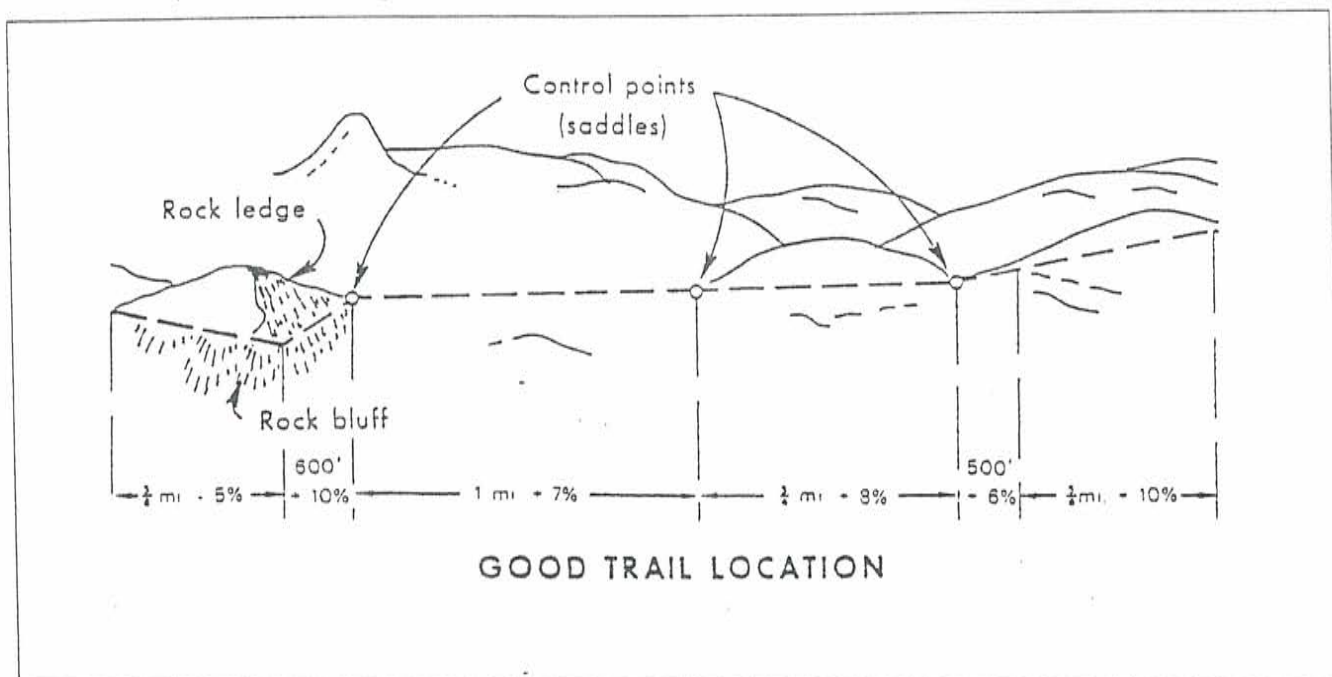
Management requirements and objectives and functional requirements which should include such items as environmental concerns, the type of use (i.e., recreational, handicapped, administrative, emergency, etc.), the estimated volume of use, and the anticipated season of use.

Environmental quality should consider the preservation or protection of water, soil, wildlife, air, and flora where possible.

With regard to cultural resources, trails are designed to meet the intent of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and must be constructed or routed to avoid known Tribal culturally sensitive areas. Trails must not be located where they might adversely affect national register quality cultural resources unless there is no practical alternative and the design includes appropriate measures to mitigate the impacts of the trail upon the cultural resources (see Section 7.4).

In accordance with Multi-Species Habitat Plans and agreements entered in by the Tribe, wildlife and habitat conservation will be a major concern in the consideration of new trail building, trail re-routing, and Canyon development.

Viewscape and hiker enjoyment will be considered, as well as future development and preservation, economic impact, closure and unauthorized or defacto trails.



11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

Environmental mitigation objectives are set forth as follows by Tribal Council: "...to ensure the protection of natural resources and the environment within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, while promoting the highest and best use and development of Tribal Property, by establishing minimum standards for the review and consideration of environmental impacts associated with proposed major Tribal actions, including development on Tribal Property."

11.1 Wildlife – Trails which connect Indian Canyons Park to other wildlands in the vicinity are of primary concern to management. Wildlife, managed on an ecosystem or habitat based approach will be beneficially affected by trail management which reflects biologically sound, cooperative efforts by multiple agencies where trail uses cross land ownership/jurisdictional boundaries. Wildlife in general requires access to water during critical summer months and may be implemented by a variety of strategies (including installation of water guzzlers, temporary or seasonal closures or trail re-routing) designed to enhance habitat needs of the vast array of wildlife on and adjacent to Tribal lands. Wildlife affected by trail management policies will be covered by the Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan.



*PENINSULAR
BIG HORN SHEEP*



LEAST BELLS VIREO



DESERT TORTOISE

11.2 Vegetation – The Tribe endorses the removal of non-indigenous vegetation along the trail corridors and reseeded to reintroduce native plants. Such restoration work is done to create a better trail setting, but is also effective in improving wildlife habitat. Cooperation has been developed between the Bureau of Land Management for the removal and control of Tamarisk and fountain grass. Native plant re-vegetation plans are currently being developed.

11.3 Re-vegetation – Re-vegetation is important as a means of preserving the environmental integrity of Indian Canyons and its trails. Where noxious and non-indigenous plants are removed, native plants will be used to re-vegetate the affected landscape. These directives are set forth in the Tribal Conservation and Habitat Management Plan.



*Tamarisk Removal
Canyon Maintenance Team/CDF Crew*

11.4 Pesticides/Chemical Usage – The Canyon Resources Handbook written by the Tribal Environmental Protection Department and provided in cooperation with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (Dr. Min-Lee Cheng) is on file in the office of the Canyon Foreman. When mitigation takes place or is planned using pesticides, herbicides, or other regulated chemicals, the Resources Handbook will be consulted to determine approved, best-method products to be used. Tribal and manufacturer regulations concerning purchase, human and wildlife hazard, storage, application and disposal of such products must be adhered to as referenced in the Resources handbook (Tribal Environmental Protection Office/EPA;6/2000) and elsewhere as referenced herein.

11.5 Solid Waste – Disposal of solid waste on front country trails is handled daily. There are trash receptacles at each trail head and Tribal Ranger patrols walk trails daily to assure the trails are free from trash.

Greenwaste in the form of palm fronds and other natural debris is handled as discussed in Section 7.6. Inspections for overhang and other trail greenwaste take place weekly and are handled according to standard Canyon Maintenance procedures.

With the exception of greenwaste, there are currently no recycling efforts being considered on trails or in the Indian Canyons Park (Tribal Recycling Plan, 2000).

11.6 Environmental Authority – Indian Tribes possess inherent sovereign authority over their land. Beginning with the inherent responsibility of the Agua Caliente Indians, this authority has been endorsed by virtue of environmental grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, The National Fish and Wildlife

Foundation, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the State of California Department of Parks and recreation, Federal Environmental Management Administration and other authorities. Documents and agreements are referenced herein, or are on file in the Tribal Environmental Protection Office.

12.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

Back Country – Public or service trails used infrequently.

COO – Chief Operating Officer of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Government.

Corduroy – Wood tread used like a boardwalk to get traffic over a bog or other problem trail area.

Duff – Leaves, branches and other natural debris (fire fuel) found on trails
Environmental Protection Office Manager – Environmental Resources Manager

Environmental Resources Manager – Environmental Protection Office Manager

Front Country – Public trails used daily.

General Purpose Trail – Use is mainly for hiking and public access.

Indian Canyon Park – The three canyon areas known cumulatively as Indian Canyon Park consisting of Andreas, Palm, and Murray Canyons

Indian Canyons – Those canyons at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains on the Agua Caliente Reservation including Chino, Palm, Murray, Andreas and Tahquitz Canyons.

Obstacle – any rise in a trail, natural or manufactured.

Outslope – direction of trail construction incline which allows water to drain off the trail.

Puncheon – Textured trail tread constructed of wood.

Social Trails – Unsanctioned trails formed from random use by recreationalists to get to a desirable feature or location.

Special Use Trails – Those trails used specifically for non-public purposes such as maintenance, study, scientific and cultural access.

Tribal Lands – any portion of the Reservation regardless of land status.

13.0 APPENDICES

13.1 (DRAFTS) Trail Forms (7)

DRAFT

WATERSHED GRAZING/WATER QUALITY INVENTORY/ASSESSMENT

TRAIL CODE: _____

LOCATION: _____ TRAIL SEGMENT _____

WATER SOURCE PRESENT WITHIN CORRIDOR ASSESSED: Seasonal

Yes No Name of Water Body _____

TYPE: Spring Creek Seep Wellhead

LIST Diversions, Bridges Crossings:

Water Samples Taken: Program 319 Non-Point Source 106 Clean Water Act

RECOMMEND TEST FOR:

Fe.Col.

D.O. (Dissolved Oxygen)

TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)

VOL (Volatile Suspended Solids)

COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)

NO₂

GOD (Biological Oxygen Demand)

NO₃ (Total Nitrate)

As (Arsenic)

Turbidity

NH₃ (Total Ammonia)

TEM (Temperature)

TSS (Total Suspended Solids)

Settleability 10 min. _____ 30 min. _____ 60 min. _____

COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

Taken by: _____

Date: _____

DRAFT
AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
TRAIL INVENTORY / ASSESSMENT
& DIGITAL MAPPING PROCESS
OCTOBER 2000

1. Review trail records, maintenance schedule and Trail Mgmt Plan for existing trail inventory and digital maps on file.
2. Digitize trails using aerial photograph, current trail digital mapping and visual review with canyon ranger and maintenance coordinator.
3. Print maps and review with Environmental Coordinator and trail management staff: Tribal Planning Director, Tribal Ranger, Maintenance.
4. Review maps for biological/habitat assessment concurrence with biological & habitat consultants.
5. Select site/trail segments for ground truthing/field verification and detail assessment using an interdisciplinary team:
 - A. Hydrologist/Watershed Specialist
 - B. Biologist/Habitat Consultant
 - C. Cultural Resource Monitor/Archeologist
 - D. GIS field specialist
 - E. Environmental Technician/Env. Coordinator
 - F. Trail Maintenance Supervisor/Ranger Law Enforcement Coord.
6. Schedule Assessment & accomplish field assessment for chosen sites/segments.
7. Digitize and summarize new field data into revised trail segments and summary recommendations for:
 - A. Field changes, trail categorization, seasonal openings/closures
 - B. Biological data mapping
 - C. Trail corridor/habitat mapping
 - D. Permanent Trail Inventory & Maintenance Records
 - E. Updated Trails Maps for Tribal, Gov't Agency & Public Use

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CULTURAL INVENTORY/ASSESSMENT

TRAIL CODE: _____

QUAD NAME: _____

Curator: _____

Type: _____

Human Remains: Yes No Site Work Required: Yes No

Type of Site: Habitation Activity Burial

Integrity of Site: Intact Impacted

Uniqueness of Site: Rare Extensive

Segment: _____

Low → High

Site Sensitivity:

0 25 50 75 100

Site Significance:

0 25 50 75 100

Impact/Effect of Activity:

0 25 50 75 100

Vulnerability of Sites:

- Close proximity to Trails, Roads, Public access, or other
- May Impact Recreational Uses
- Relational to Aboriginal History
 - Historical
 - Pre-Historical
- Affects mitigation for other environmental components
- May May Not be candidate for limited public use

Exact Location:

Cultural Value:

0 25 50 75 100

Agent: _____

DATE: _____

Mapped: _____ 2000

Map Updated: _____ 2000

Trails Inventory
 Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

DRAFT

Trail Code: _____

Trail Name: _____

Common Name: _____

Trail Segment(s): _____ through _____

Fac: _____ Allot: _____ Public Lands: _____ Tribal: _____ Guide Reservation: _____

Trail Type: Hiking Equestrian Biking

Status: (Y or N) Approved:

Open:

Explain if No: _____

Trail Description:

Segment Length(s): _____

Average Aspect: _____

Average % Slope: _____

Starting Elevation: _____ Ending Elev.: _____

Total Elevation Gain: _____

Trailhead Location: _____

Classification: Back Country Front Country

Trail Difficulty: Easy Moderate Strenuous

Season: Spring Summer Fall Winter

Loop: Y N

Condition: Good Fair Needs Work: (Explain Below)

Noteworthy Features: Mileage:

Water	Waterfalls Springs	
Seasonal H2O		
Plant Features		
Public Cultural Features		
Wildlife		
Hazards		
Permanent Features		

Landscape Features to be Named

Feature Description	Name	Approved	Date

Land Status

_____ R _____ S _____ (W) _____ (V) _____

USGS Topographic Quadrangle: _____

Allotment Number: _____

Attached: _____ Date: _____

GIS Unit: _____

Photo: _____

Other records: _____

