APPENDIX 3

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

GROUNDWATER QUALITY PROTECTION PROGRAM SEPTIC-TO-SEWER UPDATE PROJECT

In and near the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California

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1.0 Executive Summary

Between May and October 2025, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources assessment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) Septic to Sewer Update Project in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. This study is a part of the environmental review process for the project, as required by the lead public agency, namely the MSWD, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project may involve federal funding administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and thereby qualify as a federal "undertaking," which would mandate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as well.

Description of the Undertaking: As a part of the MSWD Groundwater Quality Protection Program, the undertaking proposes the installation of approximately 142,000 linear feet (26.9 miles) of 8-inch sewer main pipelines and an estimated total of 2,500 4- to 6-inch service laterals along the routes, as well as the abatement of more than 2,000 on-site septic tanks. The primary objective of the undertaking is to switch approximately 2,600 parcels in the MSWD service area from private septic works to the district's sewer system.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The APE is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required for the implementation of the undertaking. The horizontal extent of the APE includes the proposed 26.9 linear miles of sewer main pipeline alignments within roadways and existing rights-of-way as well as the sites of the 2,500 service laterals and the septic tanks. In general, the portion of the APE for future laterals and septic tank abatement coincides with the portions of the individual parcels lying immediately adjacent to the sewer main pipeline alignments, between the public rights-of-way and the buildings.

The vertical extent of the APE, representing the maximum depth of excavation required for pipeline installation, is estimated to range from seven to ten feet below surface for the sewer mains and from four to six feet for the service laterals but may reach up to 15 feet in some areas due to the natural terrain or to cross under existing drainage channels. The APE is located in Section 23 of T2S R4E, Sections 30, 32, and 33 of T2S R5E, and Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23 of T3S R4E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, California, 7.5' quadrangles.

Steps Taken to Identify Historic Properties: CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American outreach, and a systematic field survey of the APE. The results of these research procedures indicate that four cultural resources of historical origin were previously recorded within, partially within, or in very close proximity to the APE, all of them in the vicinity of I-10 Corridor. Among these, Site 33-028591, Isolate 33-028593, and Site 33-028595 consisted of refuse items from the 1930s-1970s era, while Site 33-008410 represented the former alignment of the main construction access road for the 1930s Colorado River Aqueduct project, which coincided partially with the segments of Indian Canyon Drive in the APE.

All four of these known cultural resources were previously determined not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Furthermore, Site 33-028591, Isolate 33-028593, and Site 33-028595 could not be located during the field survey and were deemed to be no longer extant. The segments of Indian Canyon Drive in the APE are essentially modern in appearance today due to upgrading and maintenance during recent decades and retain little historic integrity to relate to the road's period of origin. Therefore, the present study concurs with the previous evaluation of Site 33-008410 and concludes that it does not meet the definition of a "historic property" under Section 106 or a "historical resource" under CEQA.

Most of the existing roadways in the APE are now more than 50 years of age. However, as with Indian Canyon Drive, the current characteristics of these roadways are a direct result of upgrading and maintenance during the modern era. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, they are not considered potential "historic properties" or "historical resources." Adjacent to the APE, numerous buildings along the project alinements also date to the historic period. Since the installation of underground pipelines and associated laterals and the abatement of existing septic tanks have little potential to compromise their historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the buildings adjacent to the project alignments were not included in the APE and do not require any further consideration.

In conclusion, the proposed undertaking would not cause an "adverse effect" or a "substantial adverse change" to any known "historic properties" or "historical resources." While most of the APE appears relatively low in sensitivity for subsurface archaeological deposits, two areas of moderate to high sensitivity were identified from the sources consulted. The results of past studies nearby indicate that the eastern extent of a prehistoric Native American village site around the Two Bunch Palms oasis, designated Site 33-001246, lies relatively close to the southwestern portion of Area H, namely along the southernmost segment of Miracle Hill Road and the westernmost segments of Loma Vista Road and Monterey Road. The southern portions of Areas H and I, around the intersection of Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road and Loma Vista Road, are known to be the general location of well-known early settler Cabot Yerxa's homestead. Consequently, these portions of the APE are considered to be higher in potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historic origin during construction activities.

Since the APE lies predominantly within the paved roadbeds of existing public roads or on adjacent private properties, standard subsurface exploration procedures known as Extended Phase I do not appear to be a feasible approach to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural remains in the vertical APE. In order to identify such remains in a timely manner and, if necessary, protect them from project impact, CRM TECH recommends that excavations and other ground-disturbing operations that will reach beyond the roadbed fill (generally speaking the uppermost five to six feet of surface and near-surface soils) in the archaeologically sensitive areas be conducted under the direction and close observation of a qualified archaeologist. If any potentially significant cultural remains are encountered, the mechanical excavations should be halted or diverted while an archaeological team recovers the materials through procedures consistent to a Phase II archaeological testing program.

Under this condition, the proposed undertaking may be cleared to proceed in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA provisions on cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the rest of the APE unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations anywhere within the APE, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

2.0 Introduction

Between May and October 2025, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources assessment on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) Septic to Sewer Update Project in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Figs. 1-9). This study is a part of the environmental review process for the project, as required by the lead public agency, namely the MSWD, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project may involve federal funding administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and thereby qualify as a federal "undertaking," which would mandate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as well.

As parts of the study, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American outreach, and a systematic field survey of the APE. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Project Location

The APE for this undertaking lies along the northern, eastern, and southern edge of the City of Desert Hot Springs, both inside and outside the city limits. It comprises eight

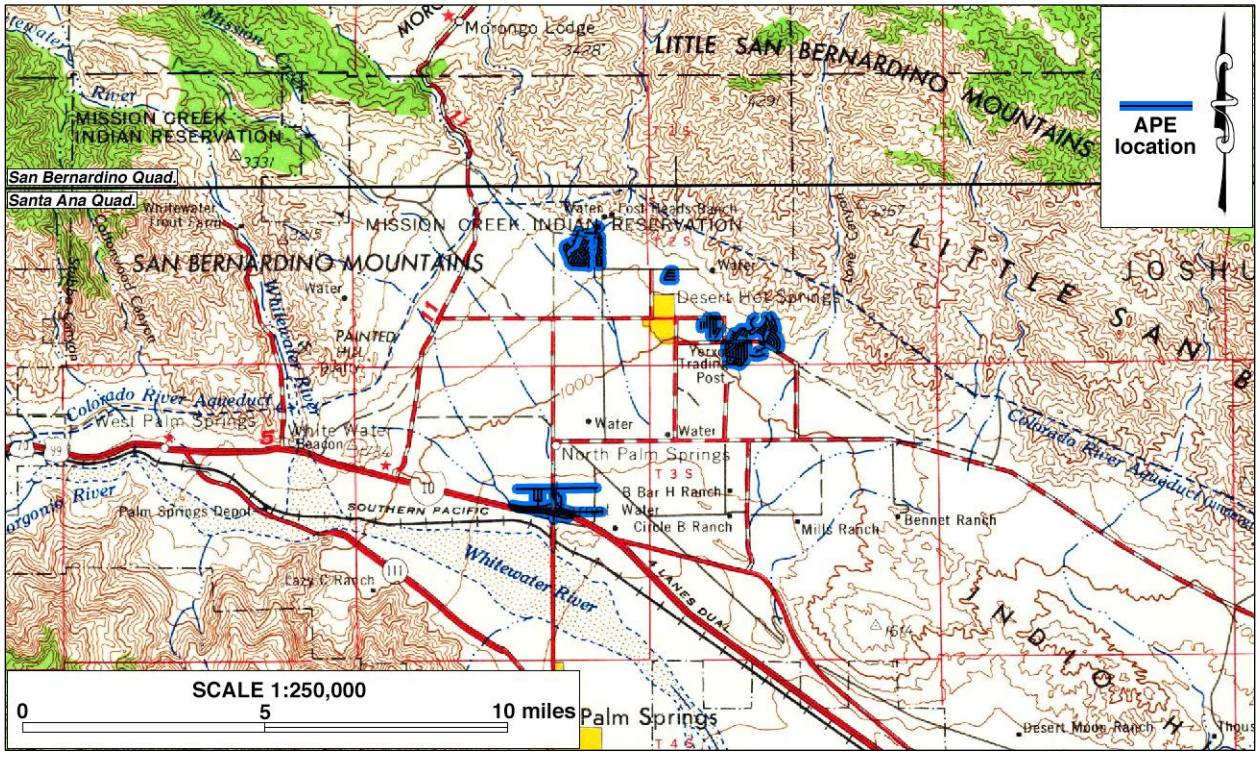


Figure 1. Project vicinity. Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles (USGS 1969; 1979).

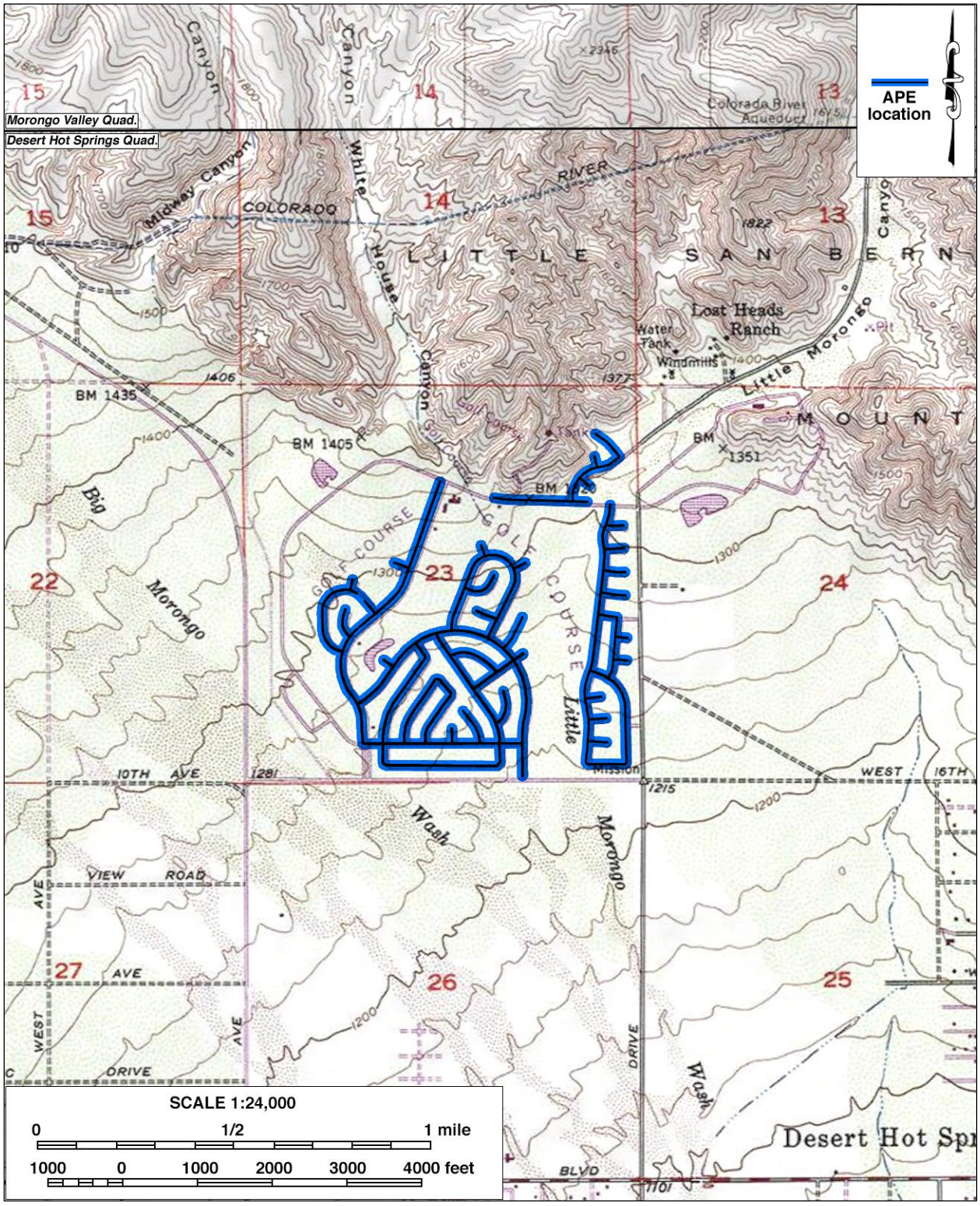


Figure 2. Location and configuration of the APE (Area A). Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Morongo Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (USGS 1978a; 1994).

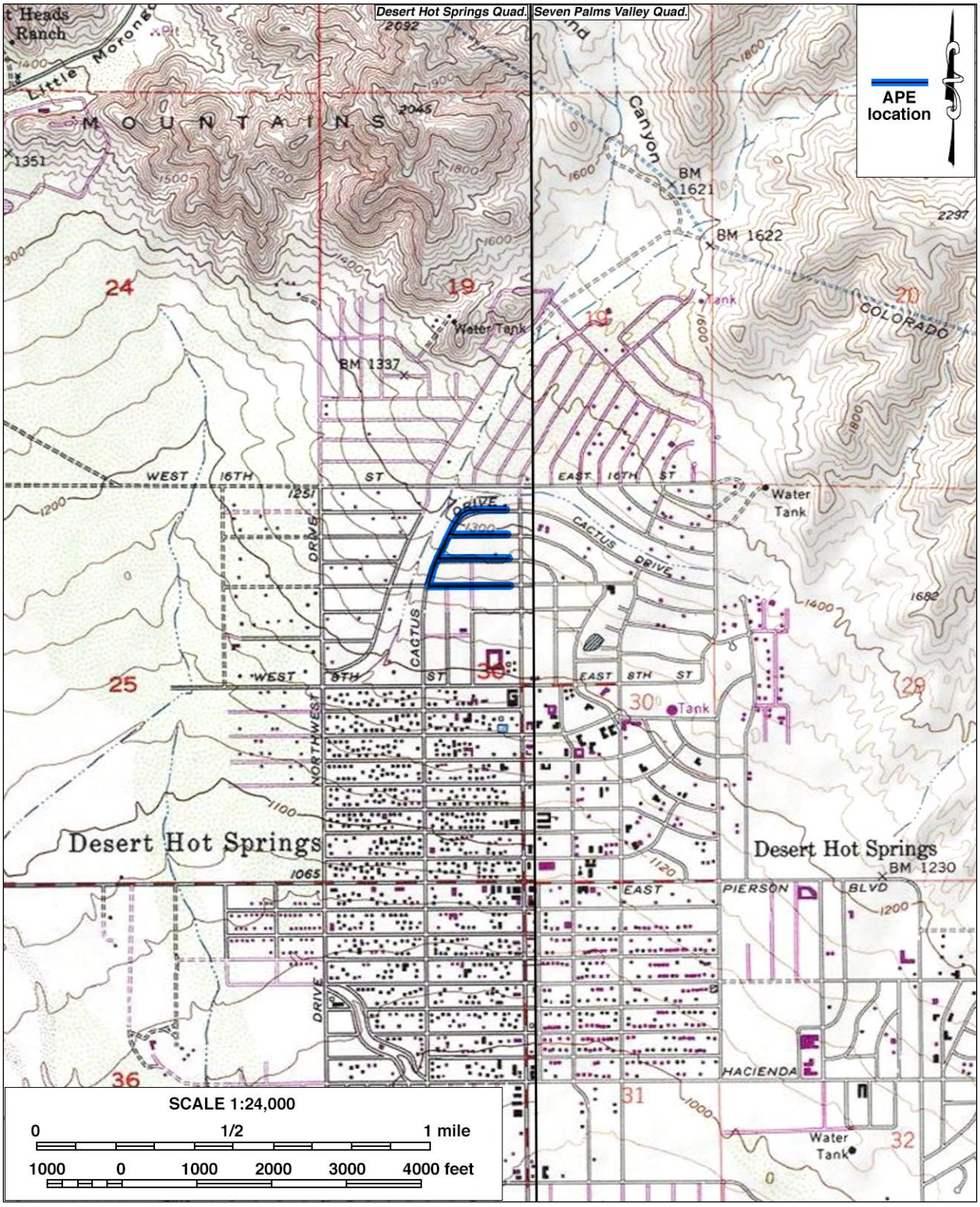


Figure 3. Location and configuration of the APE (Area D-3). Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (USGS 1978a; 1978b).

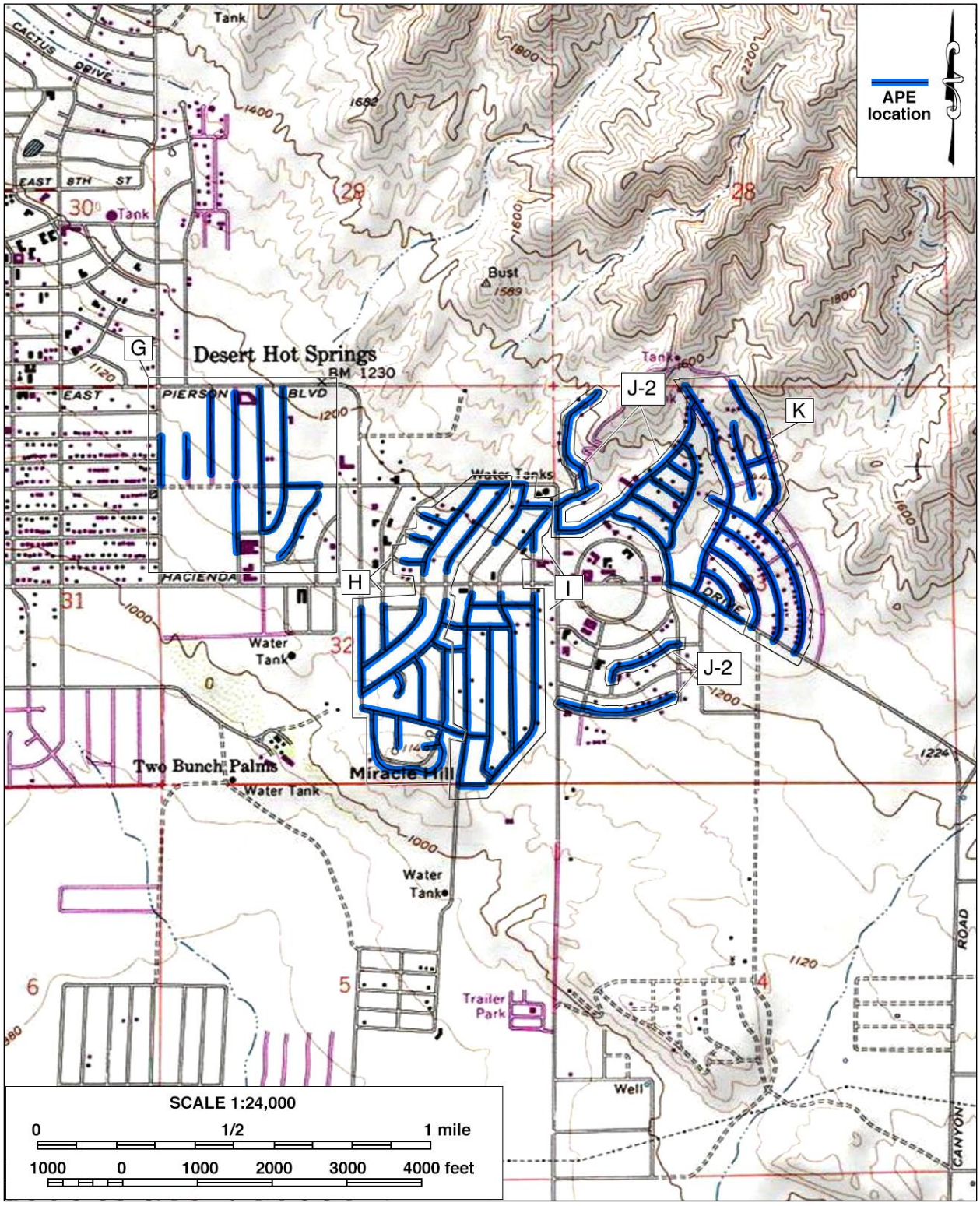


Figure 4. Location and configuration of the APE (Areas G, H, I, J-2 and K). Based on USGS Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (USGS 1978b).

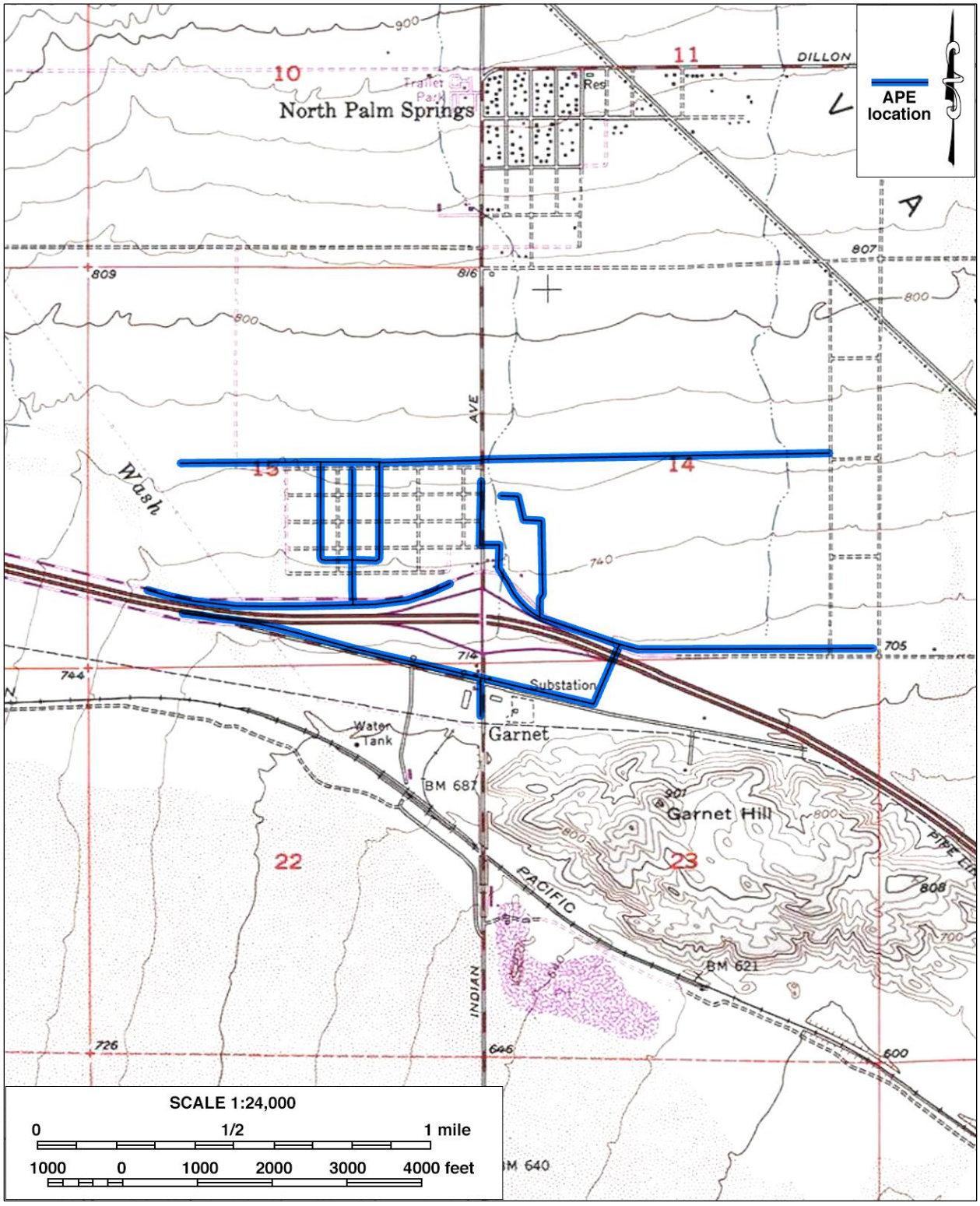


Figure 5. Location and configuration of the APE (I-10 Corridor). Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (USGS 1978a).



Figure 6. Satellite image of the APE (Area A).



Figure 7. Satellite image of the APE (Area D-3).

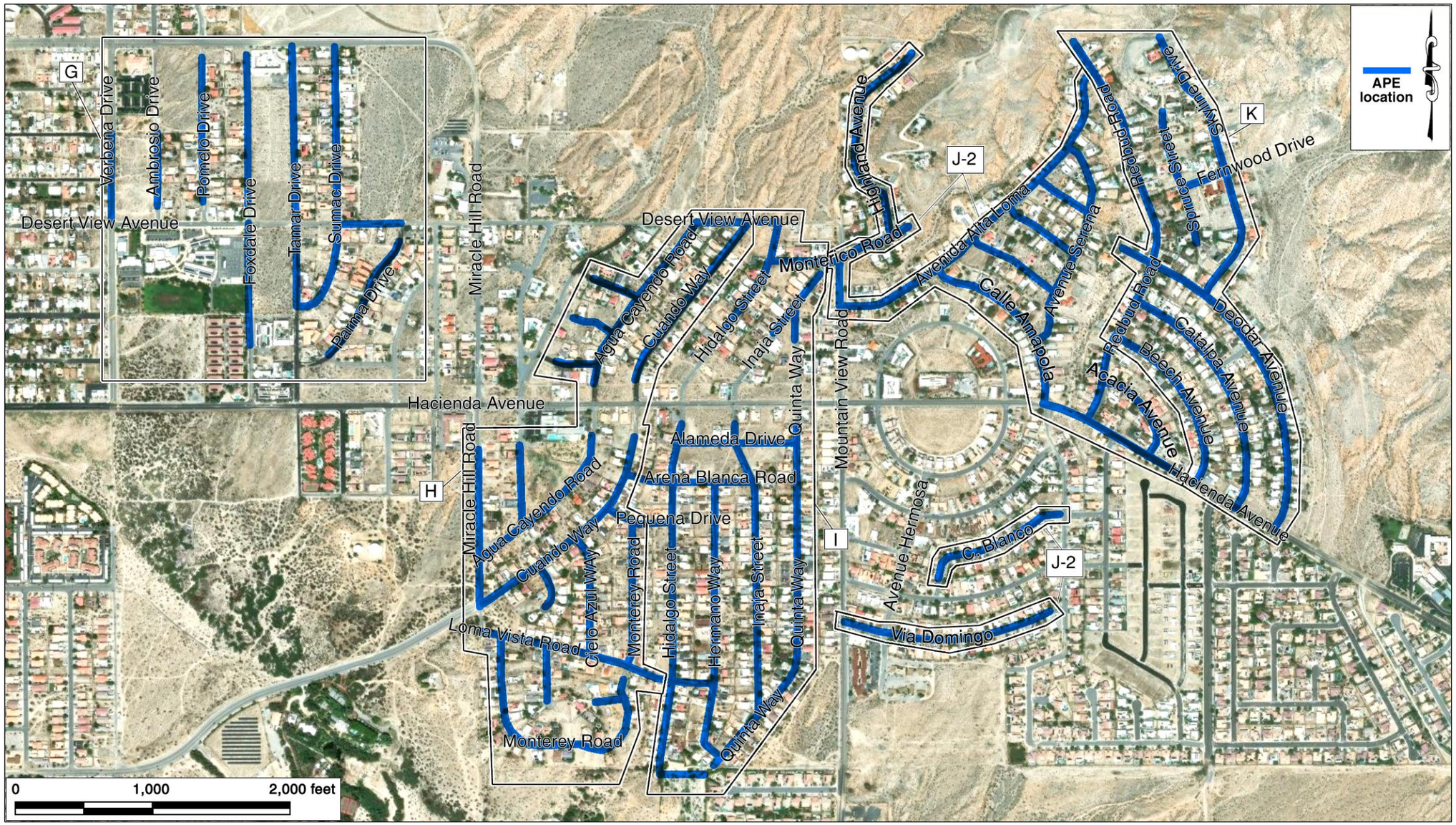


Figure 8. Satellite image of the APE (Areas G, H, I, J-2 and K).

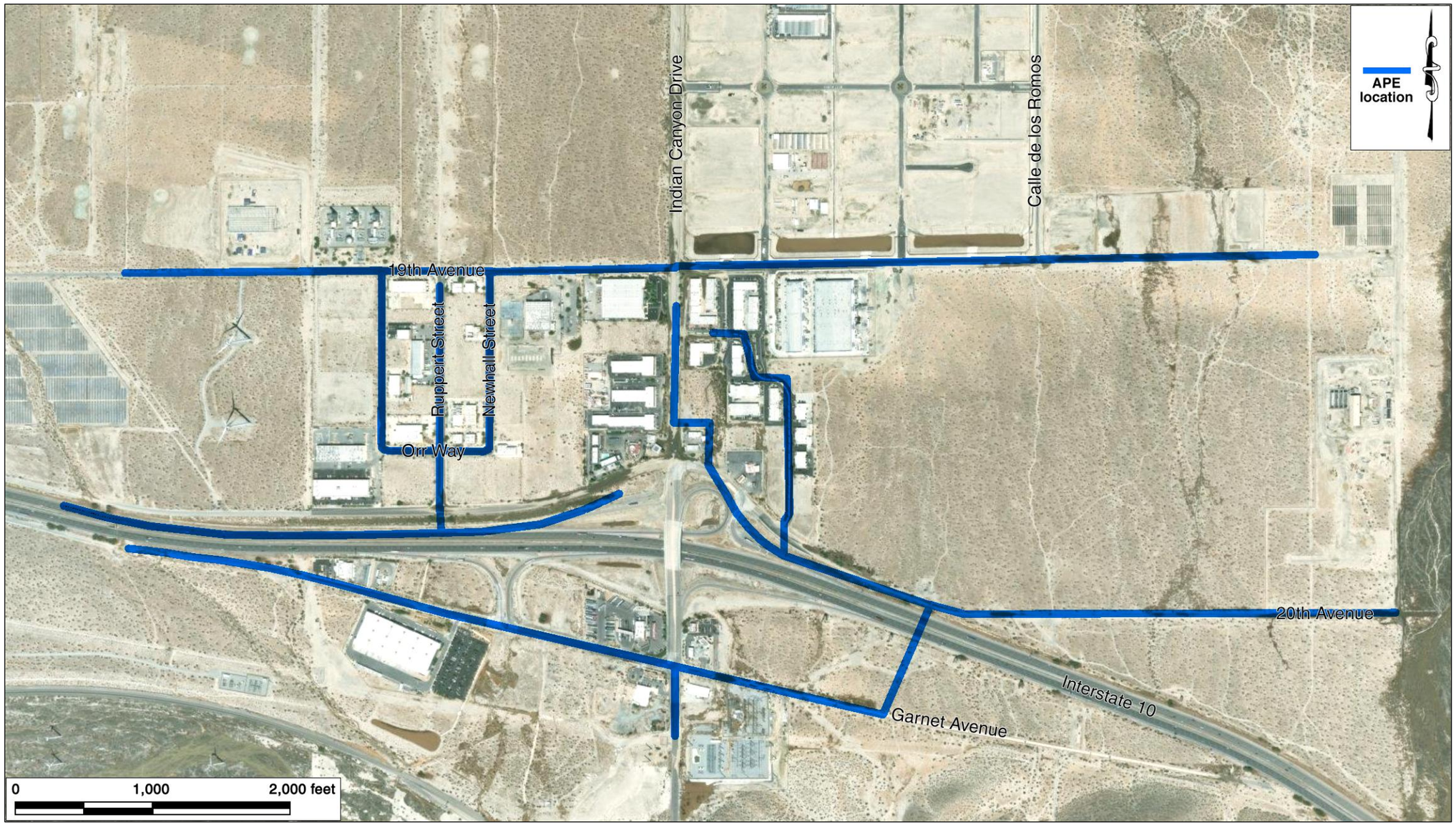


Figure 9. Satellite image of the APE (I-10 Corridor).

designated areas at four separate locations. Area A is located in the residential neighborhood around the golf courses of the Mission Lakes Country Club, just outside the northern boundary of the city (Figs. 2, 6). Areas D-3 is located in a residential neighborhood to the south of Mission Lakes Boulevard between Palm Drive and Santa Cruze Road, in the northeastern portion of the city (Figs. 3, 7). Areas G, H, I, J-2, and K are clustered in a residential neighborhood on both sides of Hacienda Avenue and between Verbena Drive and Deodar Avenue, in the easternmost portion of the city (Figs. 4, 8). The final area, known as I-10 Corridor, lies across the southwestern boundary of the city and on both sides of Indian Canyon Drive between 19th Avenue and the Union Pacific Railroad (Figs. 5, 9). The various components of the APE are scattered among Section 23 of T2S R4E, Sections 30, 32, and 33 of T2S R5E, and Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23 of T3S R4E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, California, 7.5' quadrangles (Figs. 2-5).

2.2 Project Description

As a part of the MSWD Groundwater Quality Protection Program, the undertaking proposes the installation of approximately 142,000 linear feet (26.9 miles) of 8-inch sewer main pipelines and an estimated total of 2,500 4- to 6-inch service laterals along the routes, as well as the abatement of more than 2,000 on-site septic tanks. The primary objective of the undertaking is to switch approximately 2,600 parcels in the MSWD service area from private septic works to the district's sewer system. The ultimate goal of the undertaking is to eliminate contamination risk posed by the septic tanks to potable groundwater supplies and the underground hot mineral water, which is the economic basis of the community's spa industry.

In February 1999, MSWD launched a sewer improvement project to convert approximately 5,000 septic disposal treatment systems to a sewer conveyance and treatment system by installing 62.8 miles of sewer pipelines and expanding the capacity of the district's Horton Wastewater Treatment Plant. In March 2011, MSWD adopted an addendum to the project to install 57 miles of sewer pipelines. The current undertaking is an extension of the original project from 1999. Because more than 25 years have passed since the original project was approved and some of the sewer improvement has been completed, this study is prepared to address specifically the project components identified above.

Construction work for this undertaking is anticipated to occur over a period of approximately 20 years, with one of the eight areas to be completed roughly every 30 months. The undertaking will utilize open cut trenching for the vast majority of the sewer reaches and septic abatement areas, with jack and bore techniques for certain small areas, such as across the I-10 freeway and existing drainage channels. The depth to the invert of the pipe will be approximately 8 feet deep in the open cut trench areas and approximately 12-15 feet deep under the drainage channel between Hidalgo Street and Quinta Way.

3.0 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

According to Section 106 of the NHPA, the APE is: *the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if anysuch properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an*

undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16[d]).

For this undertaking, the APE was delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required for the construction work. The horizontal extent of the APE includes the proposed 26.9 linear miles of sewer main pipeline alignments within roadways and existing rights-of-way as well as the sites of the 2,500 service laterals and the septic tanks, as depicted in Figs. 2-9. In general, the portion of the APE for future laterals and septic tank abatement coincides with the portions of the individual parcels lying immediately adjacent to the sewer main pipeline alignments, between the public rights-of-way and the buildings. The vertical extent of the APE, representing the maximum depth of excavation required for pipeline installation, is estimated to range from seven to ten feet below surface for the sewer mains and from four to six feet for the service laterals but may reach up to 15 feet in some areas due to the natural terrain or to cross under existing drainage channels, as discussed above.

4.0 Environmental Setting and Background

4.1 Natural Setting

The APE is situated in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, which is located near the northwestern end of the Coachella Valley, a northwest-southeast trending desert valley that constitutes the western end of the Colorado Desert (Fig. 1). Dictated by this geographic setting, the climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. Temperatures in the region reach over 120 degrees in summer, and dip to freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, and the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The APE alignments are confined primarily within and immediately adjacent to the existing rights-of-way of paved public roadways, mostly two-lane residential streets with some local thoroughfare and freeway on/off-ramps in the I-10 Corridor area (Figs. 6-17). As such, most



Figure 10. Area A at the intersection of Leith Avenue and Inglewood Avenue, view to the east. Photograph taken on June 18, 2025.



Figure 11. Area D-3 at the intersection of San Juan Road and Cactus Drive, view to the east. Photograph taken on July 7, 2025.



Figure 12. Area G at the intersection of Pierson Boulevard and Tamar Drive, view to the south. Photograph taken on June 18, 2025.



Figure 13. Area H at the intersection of Loma Vista Road and Monterey Road, view to the east. Photograph taken on June 18, 2025.



Figure 14. Area I at the intersection of Quinta Way and Inaja Street, view to the northeast. Photograph taken on June 18, 2025.



Figure 15. Area J-2 at the intersection of Avenida Alta Loma and Calle Descanso, view to the southeast. Photograph taken on July 7, 2025.



Figure 16. Area K at the intersection of Skyline Drive and Deodar Avenue, view to the northeast. Photograph taken on June 18, 2025.



Figure 17. I-10 Corridor at the intersection of 19th Street and Indian Canyon Drive, view to the west. Photograph taken on June 18, 2025.

of the APE has been extensively disturbed in the past by road construction and underground utility work. The surrounding land in Areas A, D-3, G, H, I, J-2, and K is occupied predominantly by single-family residences with some vacant land also present, especially towards the base of the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Figs. 6-8). Around I-10 Corridor, the prevailing land use is commercial, but much of the land along the project alignments remains undeveloped (Fig. 9).

The vast majority of the APE lies across the gentle slope of an alluvial fan extending from the southern base of the Little San Bernardino Mountains, at elevations ranging approximately from 700 feet to 1,300 feet above mean sea level. On the northern edge, small portions of the APE reach into the foothills of the mountain range and rise in elevation to nearly 1,500 feet above mean sea level. In its natural state, the project location is a part of the Creosote Bush Scrub Plant Community. Native plant species common to this community include creosote bush, prickly pear cactus, cholla, brittlebush, and globemallow. However, very little of the APE is in the natural state today, with most of the ground surface paved or landscaped. The existing vegetation in and around the APE features mainly introduced landscaping plants, including a wide variety of trees, bushes, flowers, and grass (Figs. 10-17).

4.2 Prehistoric Setting

The study of pre-European culture in southern California's desert region has drawn the interest of academics for more than a century, and a considerable amount of archaeological research in the last 50 years is credited to practitioners of cultural resource management. Archaeological frameworks of analysis were built upon the foundational academic work of Elizabeth W.C. Campbell (1931; see also Campbell and Campbell 1935 and Campbell et al. 1937) and Malcolm J. Rogers (1929; 1939), later supplemented by compliance-based research (e.g., Weide 1973; Wilke and Weide 1976; Stickel and Weinman-Roerts 1980) and synthesized by Warren (1984) into a macroregional archaeological framework for inland southern California. In the last four decades, archaeologists' interest in cultural variability prompted the desert region to be separated into subregions that include the Mojave Desert (e.g., Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007), Colorado Desert (e.g., Love and Dahdul 2002; Schafer

1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Wilke 1978), and inland valleys (e.g., Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997; O'Connell et al. 1974).

The prehistory of the Colorado Desert may be divided into several chronological periods: Paleoarchiac, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. This differs from the archaeological framework for the neighboring Mojave Desert, which is divided into archaeological complexes representing distinct sets of material traits, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies that are independent of chronological periods. This distinction is significant for several reasons: 1) few sites in the Colorado Desert date older than 2,000 years (cf. Indian Hill Rock Shelter [McDonald 1992; Wilke and McDonald 1989; Wilke et al. 1986], northern Coachella Valley [Love and Dahdul 2002], and northwestern shoreline of Lake Cahuilla [*ibid.*]); 2) the majority of sites in the Colorado Desert are associated with Late Prehistoric cultures as most notably defined by the presence of ceramics and desert series projectile points (i.e., Cottonwood triangular and Desert side-notched); and 3) while the published work on the Colorado Desert is commendable (e.g., Schaefer 1994; Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer and Laylander 2007), there has been a greater effort to synthesize research and publish on the archaeology of the Mojave Desert, likely due in part to its geographic proximity to, and association with, the Great Basin.

The earliest period identified is the Paleoarchic (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when "small, mobile bands" of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (Schaefer 1994:63). These small groups settled "on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes" (*ibid*.:64). Typical artifacts and features from that period include very simple stone tools, "cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types" (*ibid*.). The Early Archaic Period follows and dates to ca. 8,000 to 4,000 years ago. It appears that a decrease in population density occurred at this time and that the indigenous groups of the area relied more on foraging than hunting. Very few archaeological sites have been identified to this period.

The ensuing Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 years ago) is characterized by continued low population densities and groups of "flexible" sizes that settled near available seasonal food resources and relied on "opportunistic" hunting of game animals. Groundstone artifacts for food processing were prominent during this period. The most recent period in Schaefer's scheme, the Late Prehistoric, dates from ca. 1,500 years ago to the time of the Spanish missions and saw the continuation of the seasonal settlement pattern. Peoples of the Late Prehistoric Period were associated with the Patayan cultural pattern and relied more heavily on the availability of seasonal "wild plants and animal resources" (Schaefer 1994:66). It was during this period that brown and buff ware ceramics were introduced into the region.

The shores of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, during times of its presence, attracted much settlement and resource procurement. After the last desiccation of the lake around the 1730s A.D. (Rockwell et al. 2022), the Native people moved away from its receding shores towards rivers, streams, and mountains. Numerous archaeological sites dating to this period have been identified along the former shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brown and buff ware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremation remains.

4.3 Ethnographic Setting

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The Cahuilla did not have a single name that referred to an all-inclusive tribal affiliation. Instead, membership was in terms of lineages or clans. Each lineage or clan belonged to one of two main divisions of the people, known as moieties. Members of clans in one moiety had to marry into clans from the other moiety. Individual clans had villages, or central places, and territories they called their own, for purposes of hunting game, gathering food, or utilizing other necessary resources. They interacted with other clans through trade, intermarriage, and ceremonies.

The Cahuilla exploited nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water. Once the lake had desiccated, they utilized the available terrestrial resources. They also migrated to the higher elevations of the nearby mountains to take advantage of the resources and cooler temperatures available in that environment.

The Cahuilla cultivated and collected seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowls. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools and utensils included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally available material as well as exotic material procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink.

4.4 Historic Setting

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley when they led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma (Johnston 1987:92-95). Due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early

American periods, except those who traveled along the established trails. The most important of these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was "discovered" in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday (Johnston 1987:185).

Non-Indian settlement in the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad and spread further in the 1880s after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land laws (Laflin 1998:35-36; Robinson 1948:169-171). Farming became the dominant economic activity in the valley thanks to the development of underground water sources, often in the form of artesian wells. Around the turn of the century, the date palm was introduced into the Coachella Valley, and by the late 1910s dates were the main agricultural crop and the tree an iconic image celebrating the region as the "Arabia of America" (Shields Date Gardens 1957). Then, starting in the 1920s, a new industry featuring equestrian camps, resorts, hotels, and eventually country clubs began to spread throughout the Coachella Valley, transforming it into southern California's premier winter retreat.

The present-day City of Desert Hot Springs is among the communities that were largely created by the Coachella Valley's resort industry. Although sporadic settlement took place in the vicinity as early as 1908, the city owes much of its early growth to the abundance of hot mineral water along the San Andreas fault line. L.W. Coffee, who subdivided the Desert Hot Springs townsite in 1933, is also credited with the first successful development of the hot springs for commercial use (Gunther 1984:151). Advertised in the early and mid-20th century primarily for its potential for health spas and convalescent homes, Desert Hot Springs saw sufficient growth by 1944 to warrant the establishment of a post office. After a further growth spurt during the post-WWII boom, Desert Hot Springs incorporated as a city in 1963.

5.0 Regulatory Framework

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The principal federal law addressing historic properties is the NHPA, as amended (54 United States Code of Laws [USC] 300101 et seq.), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). Section 106 requires a federal agency with jurisdiction over a proposed federal action (referred to as an "undertaking" under the NHPA) to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the undertaking. The term "historic properties" refers to "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register" (36 CFR Part 800.16(*l*)(1)). The implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) describe the process for identifying and evaluating historic properties, for assessing the potential adverse effects of federal undertakings on historic properties, and seeking to develop measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. The Section 106 process does not require the preservation of

historic properties; instead, it is a procedural requirement mandating that federal agencies take into account effects to historic properties from an undertaking prior to approval.

The steps of the Section 106 process are accomplished through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), federally recognized Indian tribes, local governments, and other interested parties. The goal of consultation is to identify potentially affected historic properties, assess effects to such properties, and seek waysto avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties. The agency also must provide an opportunity for public involvement (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Consultation with Indian tribes regarding issues related to Section 106 and other authorities (such as NEPA and Executive Order No. 13007) must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as set forth in ExecutiveOrder 13175, 65 FR 87249 (Nov. 9, 2000), and Presidential Memorandum of Nov. 5, 2009.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The National Register of Historic Places was established by the NHPA of 1966, as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s historic resources andto indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). The National Register recognizes a broad range of cultural resources that are significant at the national, state, and local levels and can include districts, buildings, structures, objects, prehistoric archaeological sites, historic-period archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and cultural landscapes. As noted above, a resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register is considered “historic property” under Section106 of the NHPA.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Properties of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

In addition to meeting one or more of the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” The National Register recognizes seven qualities that,in various combinations, define integrity. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.

Ordinarily religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces or graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they meet one of the Criteria Considerations (A-G), in addition to meeting at least one of the four significance criteria and possessing integrity.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired." As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

6.0 Archival Research

6.1 Records Search

On May 23 and June 5, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación conducted the records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego. During the records search, Encarnación examined the SCIC's maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources

reports within a one-mile radius of the APE. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

According to SCIC records, 14 studies have been conducted across the various areas of the APE (Figs. 18-20). Area A was included in the scope of a project-specific survey completed in 1979 (RI-00712 in Fig. 18), which covered approximately 560 acres of the then-undeveloped portion of the Mission Lakes Country Club (Scientific Resource Surveys 1979). Areas A, G, H, I, J-2, and K lie across or close to the study area of a 2010 Phase I survey for an earlier phase of the MSWD's sewer improvement project (RI-10254 in Figs. 18 and 19; Jacquemain et al. 2010). Neither of these surveys identified any cultural resources in or near the APE (*ibid.*). Various portions of I-10 Corridor fall within the scope of 12 previous studies for various projects ranging from commercial and industrial development to power transmission lines (Fig. 20). Like the two surveys mentioned above, all of these studies are now at least eight years old and are considered out-of-date for Section 106- or CEQA-compliance purposes today.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCIC records identify approximately 150 additional studies and 127 previously recorded historical/archaeological resources (see Table 1). Four of these known cultural resources, designated Sites 33-008410, 33-028591, and 33-0028595, and Isolate 33-28593, were found within, partially within, or in very close proximity to the APE. All four of these localities dated to the historic period, and all of them were located in the vicinity of I-10 Corridor. Sites 33-028591 and 33-0028595 were refuse scatters made up of various types of metal cans from the 1930-1975 era, while Isolate 33-28593 consisted of a single crushed matchstick-filler vent-hole can that dated to the same period (Myers 2017a-c; see App. B). At the time of their recordation in 2017, these three localities were all determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (*ibid.*).

Site 33-008410 represented the former main access road built by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in the early 1930s for the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct. After the completion of the project in 1938, the road was transferred to the County of Riverside and dedicated as a public highway named Dillon Highway, after County Supervisor Robert Emmet Dillon (Smallwood 2015:3; see App. B). In the Desert Hot Springs area, the original alignment of the 1933 access road has evolved into present-day Dillon Road and the segment of Indian Canyon Drive between Dillon Road and Garnet Avenue (*ibid*.:1). Despite its early associations with one of the most important water supply projects in California history, Dillon Road was previously determined not to meet any of the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources or to retain sufficient historic integrity in relation to its period of origin (*ibid*.:3-6; Brock and di Iorio 1998:8-9; see App. B).

None of the other 123 previously identified cultural resources within the records search scope was found in the immediate vicinity of the APE. However, the easternmost portion of Site 33-

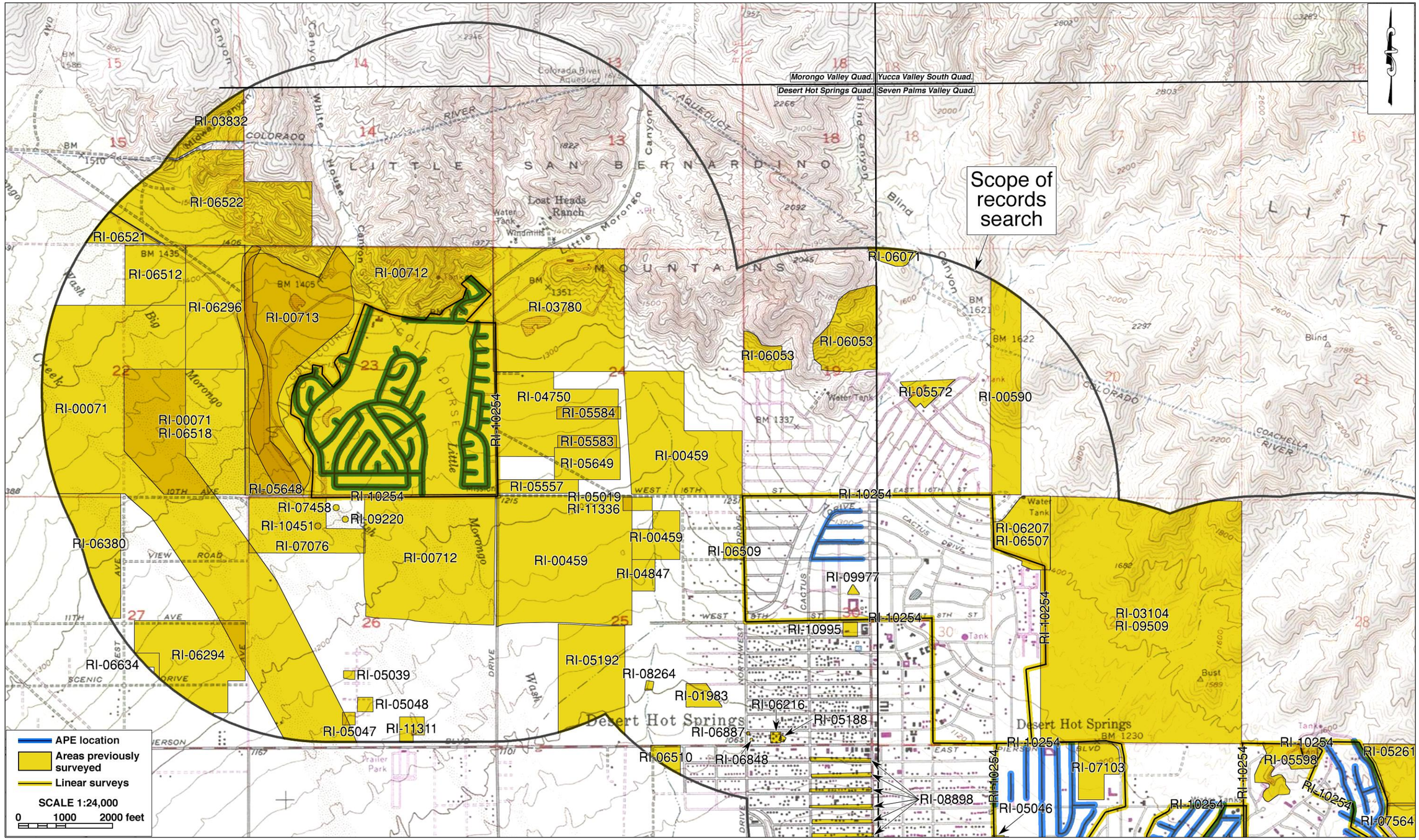


Figure 18. Previous cultural resources studies in and near Areas A and D-3, listed by SCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

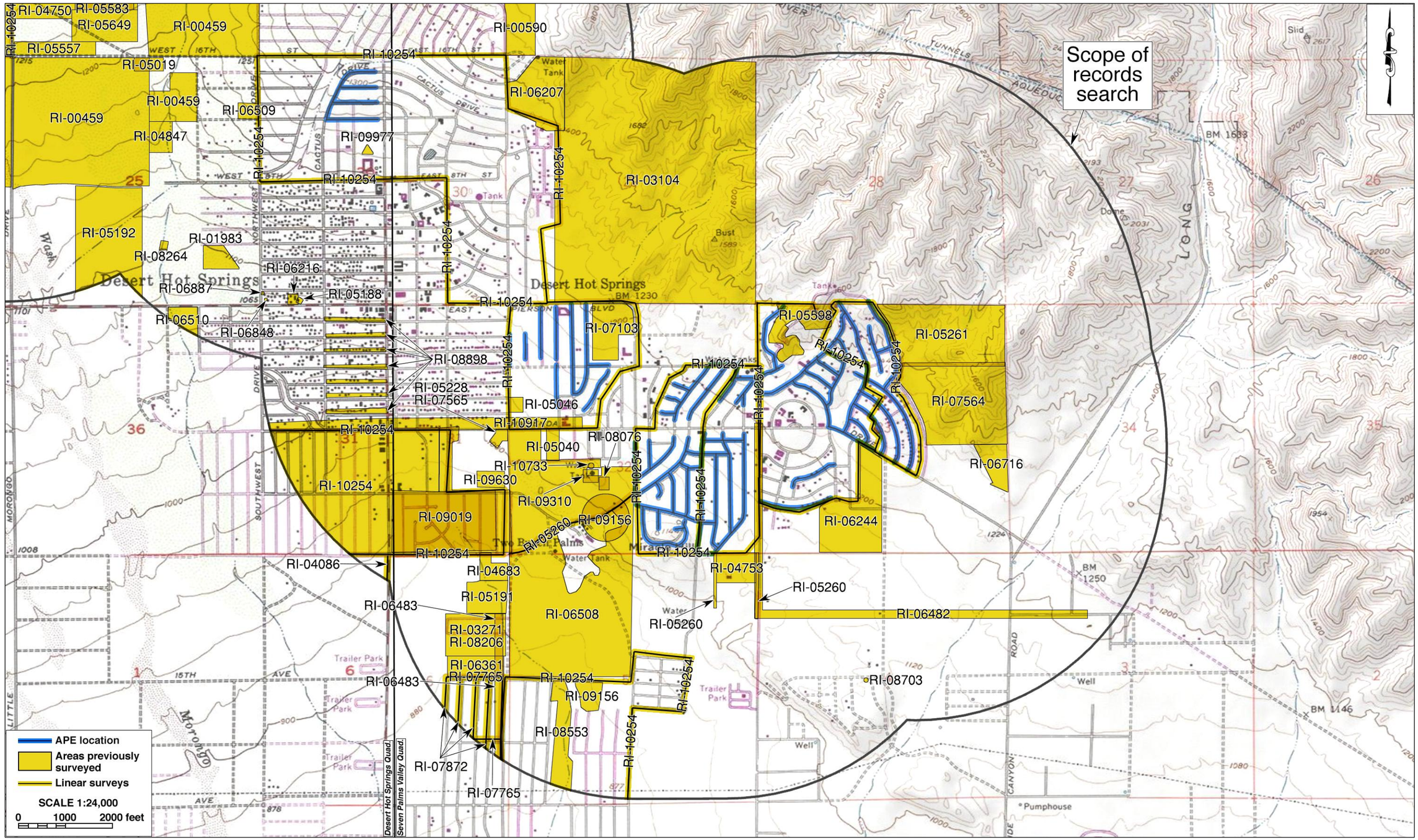


Figure 19. Previous cultural resources studies in and near Areas G, H, I, J-2, and K.

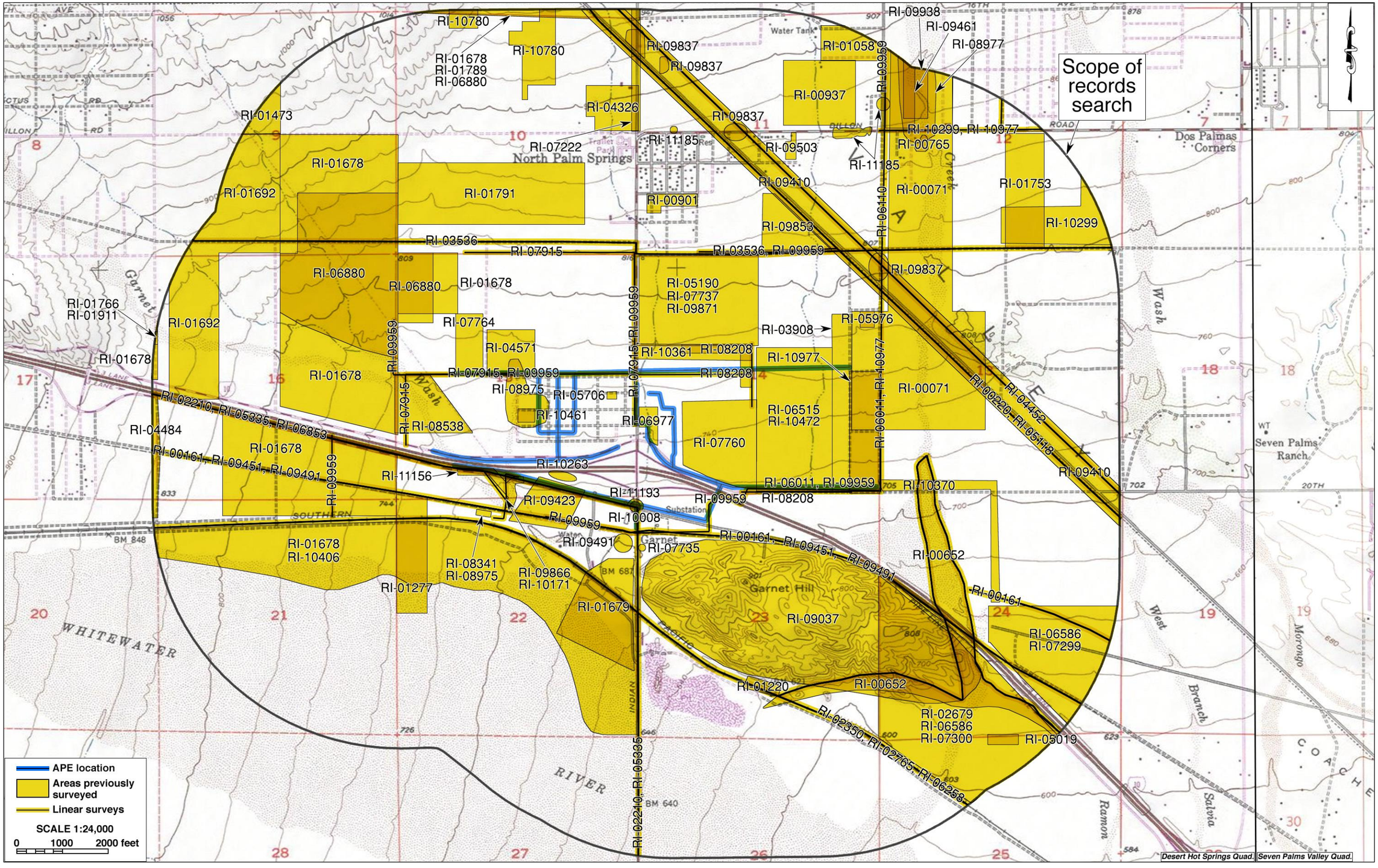


Figure 20. Previous cultural resources studies in and near I-10 Corridor.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource Number	**Date Recorded**	**Description**
33-001118/CA-RIV-01118	1976, 2004	Prehistoric ceramic sherd scatter
33-001119/CA-RIV-01119	1972-2004	Prehistoric habitation site
33-001246/CA-RIV-01246	1977, 2004	Prehistoric site
33-001294/CA-RIV-01294H	1972	Historic-period residential building made of local cobbles and mortar
33-001808/CA-RIV-01808	1979, 2004	Prehistoric ceramic scatter (destroyed by residential development)
33-003441/CA-RIV-03441H	1988	Historic-period structural foundations and refuse
33-006837	1983	Gurney Ranch, 1938
33-006840	1983	B Bar H Ranch, 1936
33-006842	1980, 1983	Cabot's Indian Pueblo, ca. 1941; California Point of Historical Interest
33-006843	1983	Lost Heads Ranch, 1950
33-006844	1983	Coffee's Pool, 1948
33-006845	1983	Historic-period Desert Hot Springs Library & Museum
33-006847	1983	Two residential buildings, 1932
33-006848	1983	Residential building, circa pre-1946
33-006849	1983	Cliff's Shop, 1951
33-006850	1983	Desert Hot Springs School House, ca. 1935
33-006887	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006888	1983	Residential building, ca. 1935
33-006889	1983	Residential building, 1951
33-006891	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006892	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006893	1983	Residential building, 1941
33-006894	1983	Residential building, ca. 1940
33-006895	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006896	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006897	1983	Residential building, 1945
33-006898	1983	Los Chimeneas, 1949
33-006899	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006900	1983	Residential building, 1950
33-006901	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006902	1983	Residential building, 1945
33-006903	1983	Residential building, 1949
33-006904	1983	Residential building, 1950
33-006905	1983	Residential building, 1943
33-006906	1983	Residential building, 1946
33-006907	1983	Stone Crest, 1949
33-006908	1983	Residential building, 1942
33-008403	1998	Two-lane asphalt road, ca. 1940s
33-008408	1998-2015	Varner Road, ca. 1915
33-008409	1998	Palm Drive, ca. 1930s and 1967
33-008410/CA-RIV-13015H*	1998, 2015	Dillon Road, 1933
33-009498/CA-RIV-06381H	1999-2017	Southern Pacific Railroad, ca. 1870
33-011265	2000-2013	California River Aqueduct, ca. 1930s
33-012629	1992	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic sherd
33-012922	1979	Isolate: historic-period nail
33-013425	1979	Prehistoric ceramic sherd and two portable metates
33-013426	1979	Historic-period glass fragments
33-013435	1979	Prehistoric ceramic sherds and two metates
33-013605/CA-RIV-7491H	2004	Scott Farris Date Farm, 1947

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource Number	**Date Recorded**	**Description**
33-013898/CA-RIV-07606H	2004, 2006	Historic-period concrete foundation and four associated artifact concentrations
33-014810	2004	Residential building, 1948
33-014849	2005	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic scatter
33-014863	1979	Duplicate of 33-013426
33-015035	1998-2019	Chino-Hayfield 200kV Transmission Line
33-015145/CA-RIV-08054	2006	Possible prehistoric stone circle
33-015281	2006	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic scatter
33-015282	2006	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
33-015298	2005	Isolate: historic-period bottle neck
33-016938/CA-RIV-08105	2008	Prehistoric artifact scatter
33-017841/CA-RIV-09232H	2009	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-017842/CA-RIV-09233H	2009, 2015	Historic-period foundation, collapsed walls, and refuse scatter
33-018094	2010	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
33-018166	2010	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic sherds
33-018169	2010	Isolate: historic-period can and glass bottle
33-018665	2010	Historic-period porcelain insulators
33-018666	2010	Ceramic doll head, ca. 1950s
33-019935/CA-RIV-10127	2011	Prehistoric ceramic scatter
33-022389	2012	Devers-Vista #1 220kV Transmission Line (partially encompassed by 33-015035)
33-024265	2015	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic sherds
33-024266	2015	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic sherds
33-024705/CA-RIV-12230H	2015	Historic-period road
33-024712/CA-RIV-12236H	2015	Historic-period road
33-024713/CA-RIV-12237H	2015	Historic-period road
33-024714	2015	Historic-period road
33-024716/CA-RIV-12239H	2015	Historic-period electrical substation
33-024717	2015	Historic-period cans and bottle fragment
33-026494	2011	Prehistoric ceramic sherds
33-026706	2016	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
33-026872	2016	Isolate: historic-period can
33-026873	2016	Isolate: historic-period can
33-026874	2016	Isolate: historic-period can
33-026875	2016	Isolate: historic-period cans
33-028014	2017	Prehistoric obsidian debitage
33-028015	2017	Isolate: historic-period cans
33-028053	2017	Historic-period segment of 20th Avenue
33-028585	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028586	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028587	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028591/CA-RIV-12879H*	2017	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-028592/CA-RIV-12880H	2017	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-028593*	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028594	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028595/CA-RIV-12881H*	2017	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-028596	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028597	2017	Isolate: historic-period cans
33-028598/CA-RIV-12882H	2017	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-028599	2017	Isolate: historic-period glass bottle isolate
33-028600	2017	Isolate: historic-period can and bottle fragment

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Resource Number	**Date Recorded**	**Description**
33-028601	2017	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028951	2018	Isolate: historic-period can
33-028952	2018	Historic-period metal automobile part
33-028969	2019	Prehistoric percussing tool
33-028970	2019	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
33-028971	2019	Isolate: prehistoric lithic flake
33-029139/CA-RIV-13022H	2022	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-029140/CA-RIV-13023H	2022	Historic-period power transmission line
33-029326/CA-RIV-13110H	2015, 2018	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-029328/CA-RIV-13112H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029329/CA-RIV-13113H	2015	Historic-period glass insulator fragment
33-029330/CA-RIV-13114H	2015	Isolate: historic-period cans
33-029331	2015	Isolate: historic-period glass bottle stopper
33-029332/CA-RIV-13116H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029333/CA-RIV-13117H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029334/CA-RIV-13118H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029335/CA-RIV-13119H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029336/CA-RIV-13120H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029337/CA-RIV-13121H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029338/CA-RIV-13122H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029339/CA-RIV-13123H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029340/CA-RIV-13124H	2015	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029417	2023	Isolate: historic-period can
33-029418	2023	Isolate: prehistoric ceramic sherd
33-029419/CA-RIV-13172H	2023	Historic-period concrete foundation and two posts
33-029420/CA-RIV-13173H	2023	Historic-period road
33-029421/CA-RIV-13174H	2023	Historic-period road
33-029740/CA-RIV-13257H	2015, 2018	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-029778/CA-RIV-13268H	2023	Historic-period refuse scatter

* Recorded as lying within, partially within, or in close proximity to the APE

001246 was located within a few hundred feet of the APE along Miracle Hill Road. First recorded in 1977, Site 33-001246 was subject to archaeological testing and a data recovery program in 2006. Excavations into the various mesquite dunes within the site boundary resulted in the discovery of deeply buried and stratified archaeological deposits associated with Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric cultures. These deposits contain dense clusters of artifacts and features of diverse types, suggesting intensive residential occupation and extensive use over the past 2,500 years.

Late Prehistoric living surfaces with multiple thermal features and distinct work areas have been discovered in the easternmost portion of the site, approximately 900 feet west of the APE. This includes the remains of a *ramada* floor, a processing area with groundstone but few flaked-stone artifacts, and a flaked-stone tool production area surrounding a thermal feature and containing a multitude of Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-Notched projectile points. Deposits in this area of the site ranged from the surface to depths of more than one meter.

The deepest archaeological deposits encountered during the excavations at Site 33-001246 were in the western portion of the site and extended to a depth of approximately three meters

below the surface of a large mesquite dune. It was here that the region's only known Archaic pit house feature was discovered in association with a concentration of stone beads, groundstone and flaked-stone artifacts, a bone awl, and several thermal features, including a large rock-lined oven or roasting pit. Based on the quantity, quality, and diversity of cultural remains it contains, Site 33-001246, dubbed the Two Bunch Palms village site, is considered to be one the most significant and unique prehistoric archaeological resources in the western Colorado Desert.

6.2 Sacred Lands File and Tribal Coordination

On May 12, 2025, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File (SLF; see App. C). In response, the NAHC reported in a letter dated May 28, 2025, that the SLF identified no Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE. However, noting that tribes are not required to list their sacred sites in the SLF, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a referral list of 29 individuals affiliated with 14 tribal organizations in the region (see App. C).

Following the commission's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on June 3, 2025, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 14 of the tribes on the referral list (see App. C). Follow-up telephone solicitations were subsequently made on June 17 and 24, 2025 (see App. C). For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the individuals on the NAHC's referral list, as recommended by the pertinent tribal government staff in the past. The 14 tribal representatives who were the primary points of contact are listed below:

- Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Tribal Operations, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Michael Mirelez, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
- John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla
- Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
- Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (a.k.a. the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians)

As of this time, five of the tribes have responded to the inquiry in writing, and three others have provided their comments by telephone (see App. C). Among them, the Augustine Band, the Quechan Indian Tribe, and the Santa Rosa Band expressed no concerns over this undertaking. The Quechan Indian Tribe deferred to other tribes in closer proximity to the APE, while the Soboba Band and the Torres Martinez band deferred specifically to the Agua Caliente Band. The Twenty-nine Palms Band stated that they were unaware of any cultural resources in the APE, and the Yuhaaviatam found the area to be low in sensitivity for cultural resources. Both tribes, however, consider the project location to be a part of their traditional territory, and both requested further consultation regarding this undertaking. The Agua Caliente Band also consider the APE a part of their traditional use area. In addition, the Agua Caliente Band reported that there were several tribal cultural resources adjacent to the APE. Therefore, the tribe requested to review all cultural resources documentation generated for this undertaking, including the records search results.

6.3 Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Elizabeth Beckner on the basis of published literature in local and regional history as well as historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1940-1994, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1955 and 2025, are available on the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through Google Earth software.

In 1856, Area A of the APE was large devoid of any signs of human activities with the exception of a "Road Leading to the Mohave River" running in a northeast-southwest direction across the project alignments at present-day Clubhouse Boulevard and Augusta Avenue (Fig. 21). Similarly, Areas D-3, G, H, I, J-2 and K were situated on unsettled and undeveloped land, and the only human-made feature noted nearby was an "Indian trail" running in a northwest-southeast direction to the southwest of these portions of the APE (Figs. 22, 23). At I-10 Corridor, an "Indian trail" crossed the APE in a generally east-west direction, while another road passed to the south along the Whitewater River (Fig. 24). The "Indian trail" across this portion of the APE was clearly a branch of the Cocomaricopa-Bradshaw Trail that would eventually evolve into U.S. Route 60/70/99 in the early 20th century and, after World War II, today's I-10 (Johnston 1987).

By 1940, Desert Hot Springs was a budding resort town known for its hot mineral water found along the San Andreas fault line, accompanied by a few outlying settlements such as the Two Bunch Palms Ranch and early settler Cabot Yerxa's homestead on Miracle Hills, both in close proximity to Area H (Figs. 25-28). At that time, some of the main thoroughfares across or near the various portions of the APE were in place, such as Indian Canyon Drive, Little Morongo Road, Palm Drive, Garnet Avenue (then U.S. Route 60/70/99), 20th Avenue, and the forerunner of Hacienda Avenue, but few of the secondary streets containing the proposed sewer pipeline alignments had yet appeared (Figs. 25-28). In contract, by the 1950s all of the residential streets in the Areas D-3, G, H, I, J-2, and K had been paid out,

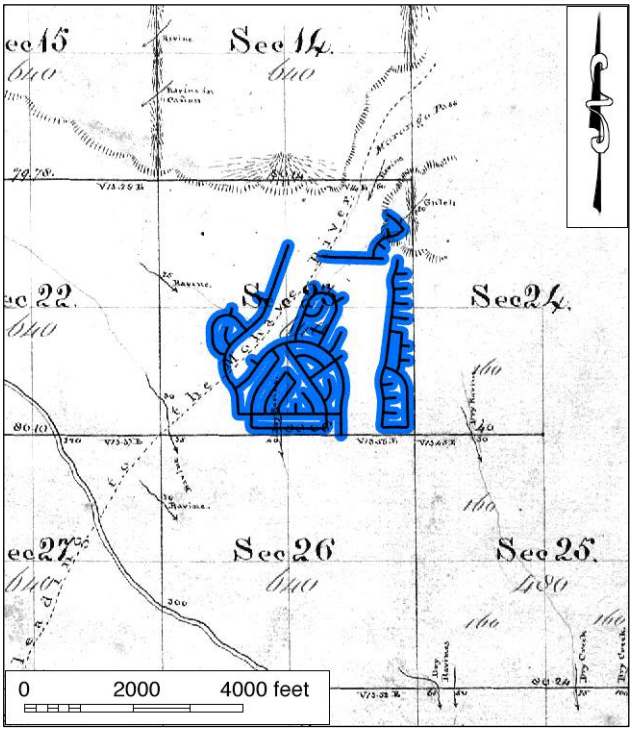


Figure 21. Area A in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a)

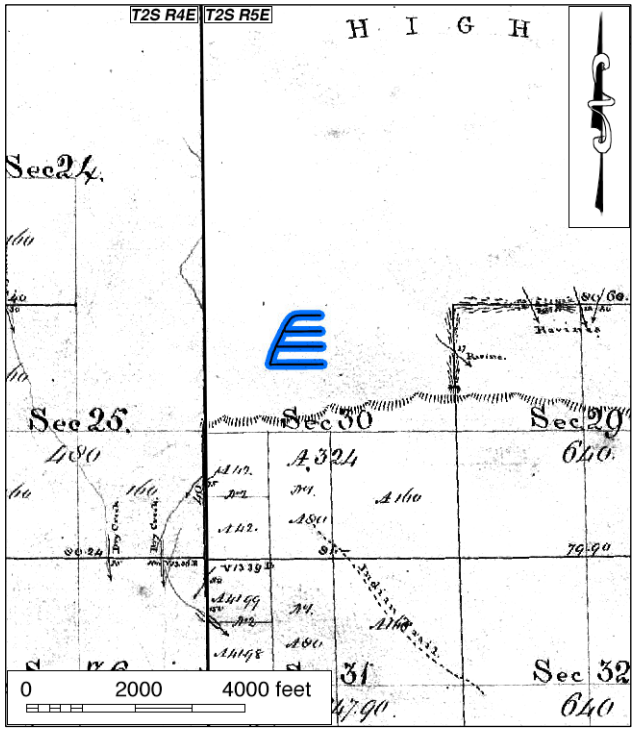


Figure 22. Area D-3 in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1865b)

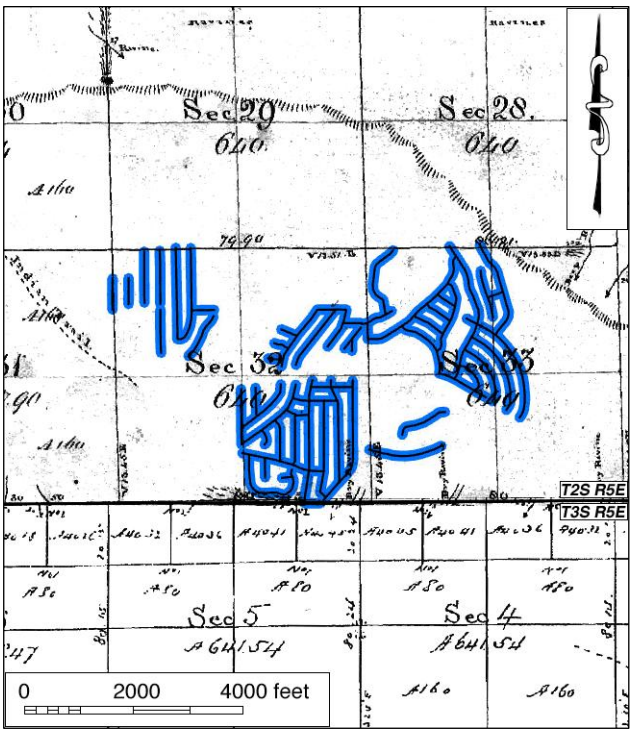


Figure 23. Areas G, H, I, J-2, and K in 1855-1856. (Source: USGS 1856b; 1856d)

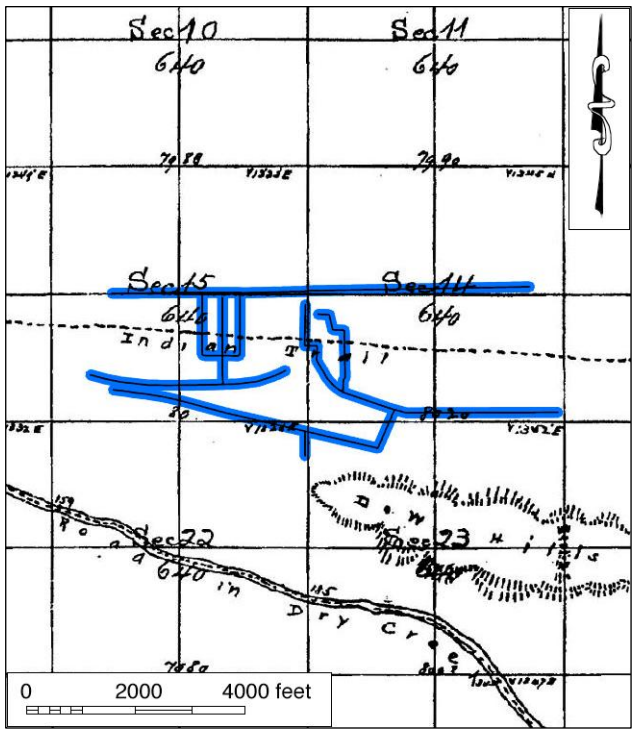


Figure 24. I-10 Corridor in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856c)

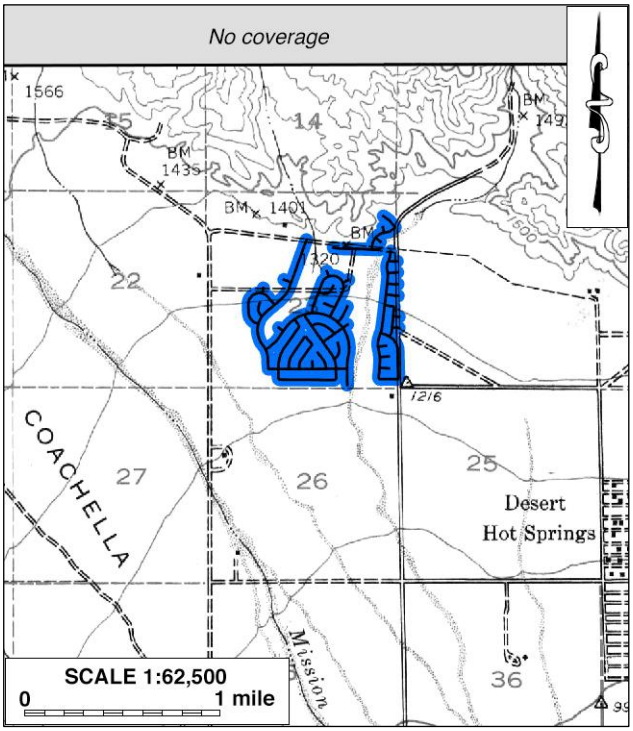


Figure 25. Area A in 1940. (Source: USGS 1940)

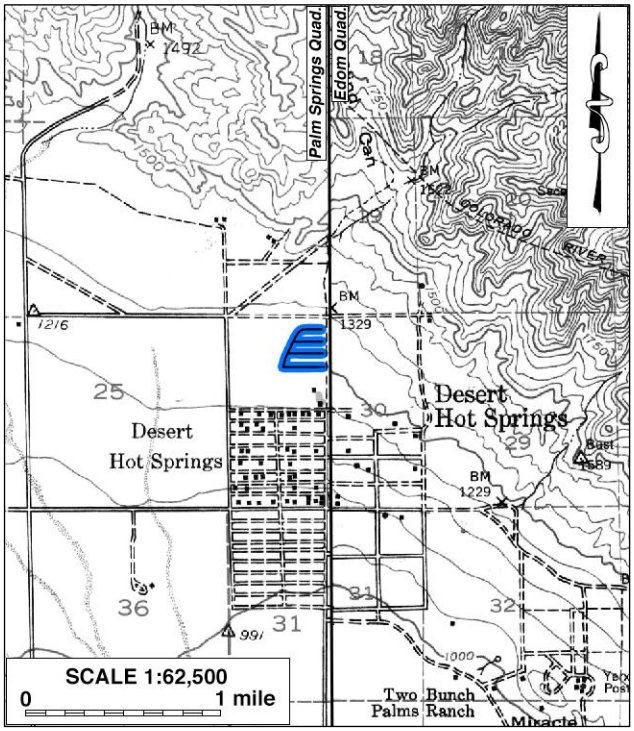


Figure 26. Area D-3 in 1940-1941. (Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

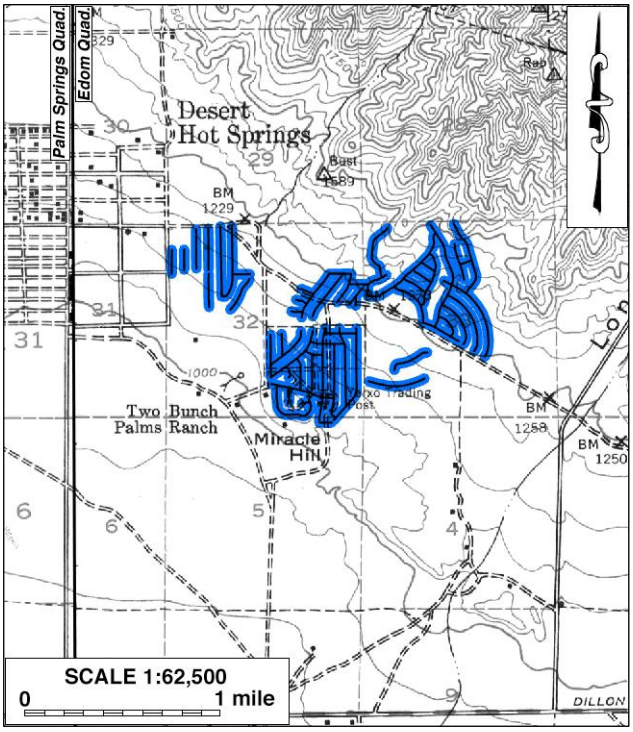


Figure 27. Areas G, H, I, J-2, and K in 1940-1941. (Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

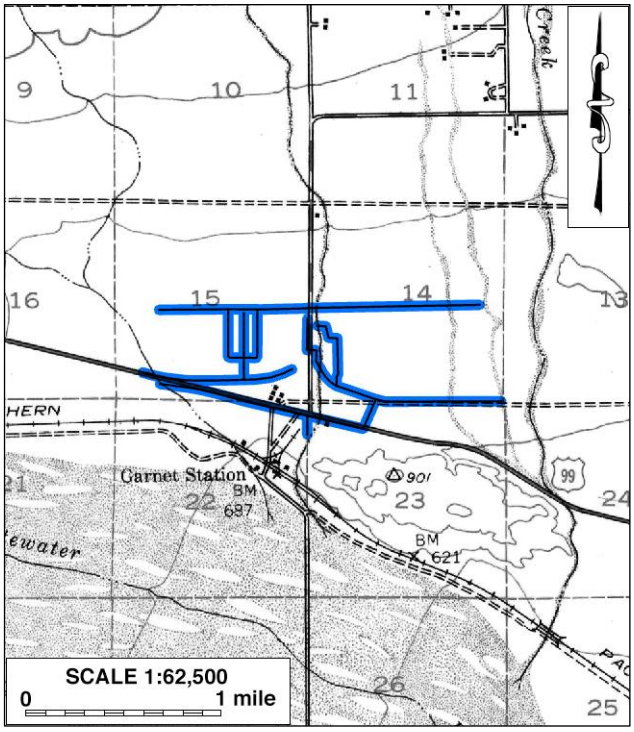


Figure 28. I-10 Corridor in 1940. (Source: USGS 1940)

followed by those in Area A by the early 1970s (Figs. 29-31; NETR Online 1955; 1972). Over the second half of the 20th century, all of these residential neighborhoods were gradually built out (NETR Online 1955-2002).

To the southwest, the I-10 Corridor area remained sparsely developed prior to the 1980s, with only a few buildings clustered around the I-10 on- and off-ramps at Indian Canyon Drive (Fig. 32; NETR Online 1955-1979). Beginning in the 1980s, commercial development greatly accelerated in that area, especially to the north of the freeway interchange (NETR Online 1984-2022; Google Earth 1996-2025). Most of the roadways along the proposed sewer pipeline alignments in the area have been constructed since the mis-1980s (*ibid*.).

6.4 Geoarchaeological Analysis

As a part of the research procedures, CRM TECH archaeologist Elizabeth Beckner pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE's potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps and reports pertaining to the project vicinity. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

Lancaster et al. (2012) identify most of the soils in Area A of the APE as *Qyf*, or young alluvial fan deposits, with the rest of the area featuring *Qw*, alluvial wash deposits, and a very small

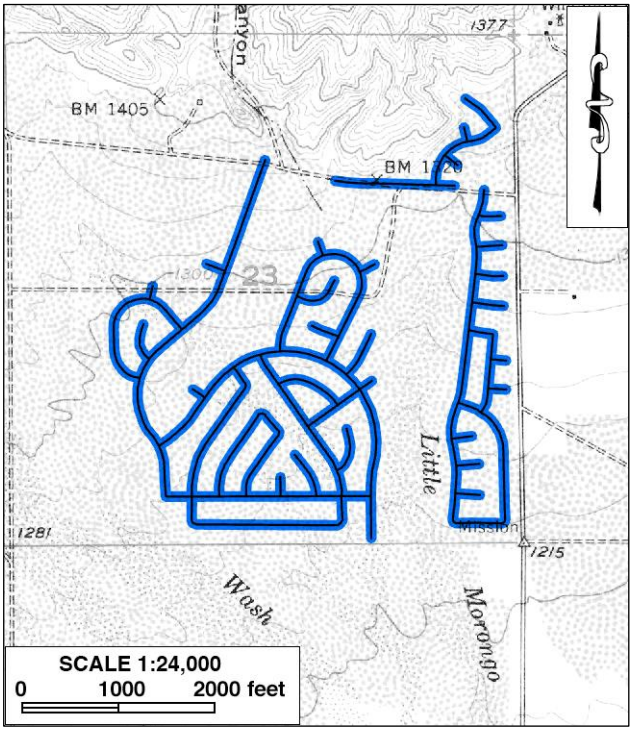


Figure 29. Area A in 1951-1955. (Source: USGS 1955)

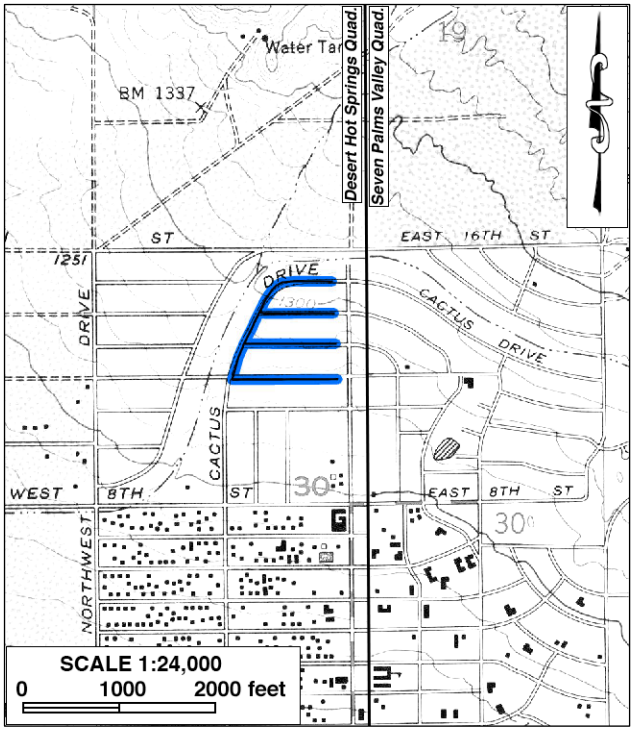


Figure 30. Area D-3 in 1951-1958. (Source: USGS 1955; 1958)

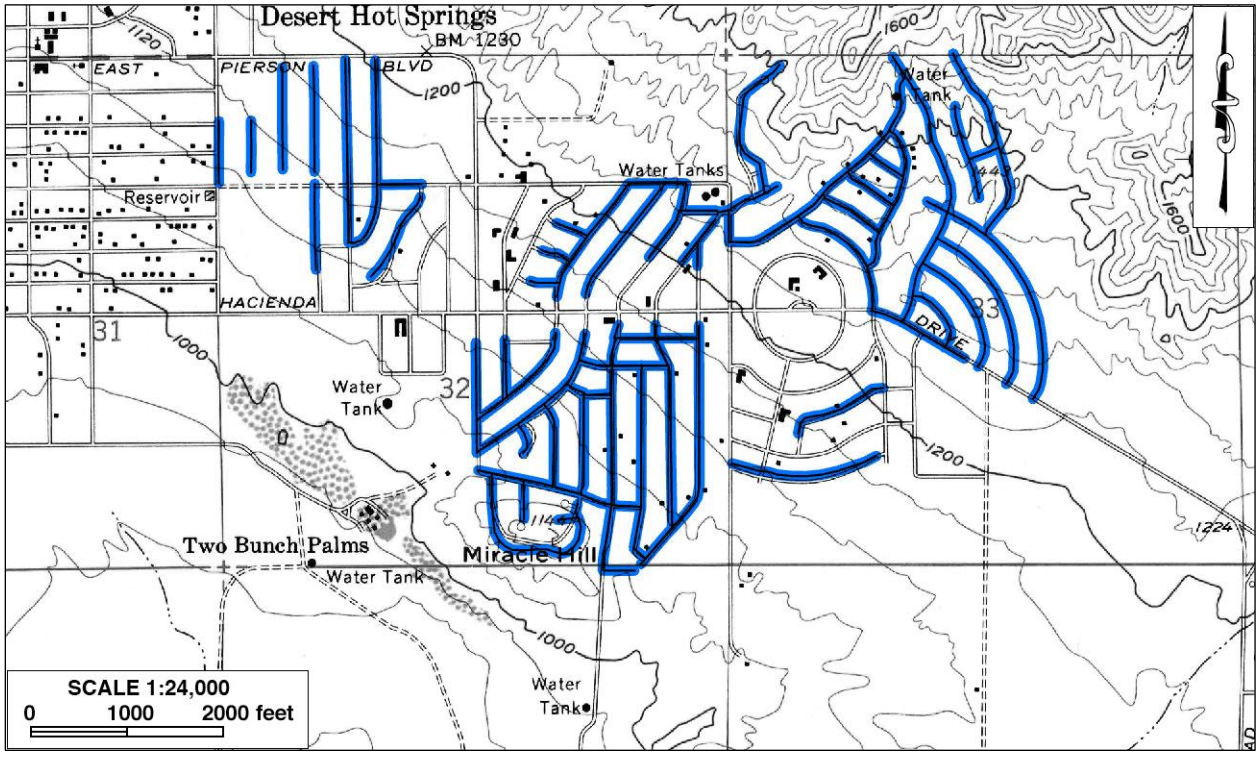


Figure 31. Areas G, H, I, J-2, and K in 1956-1958. (Source: USGS 1958)

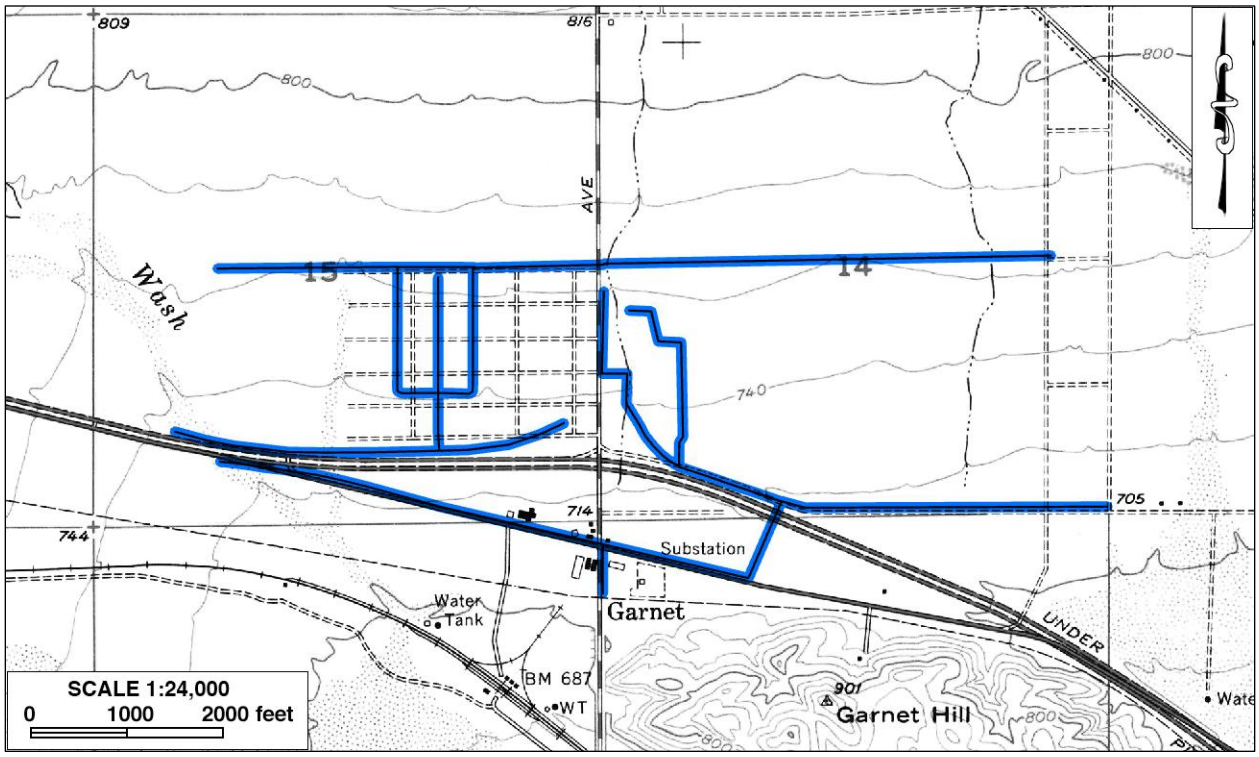


Figure 32. I-10 Corridor in 1951-1955. (Source: USGS 1955)

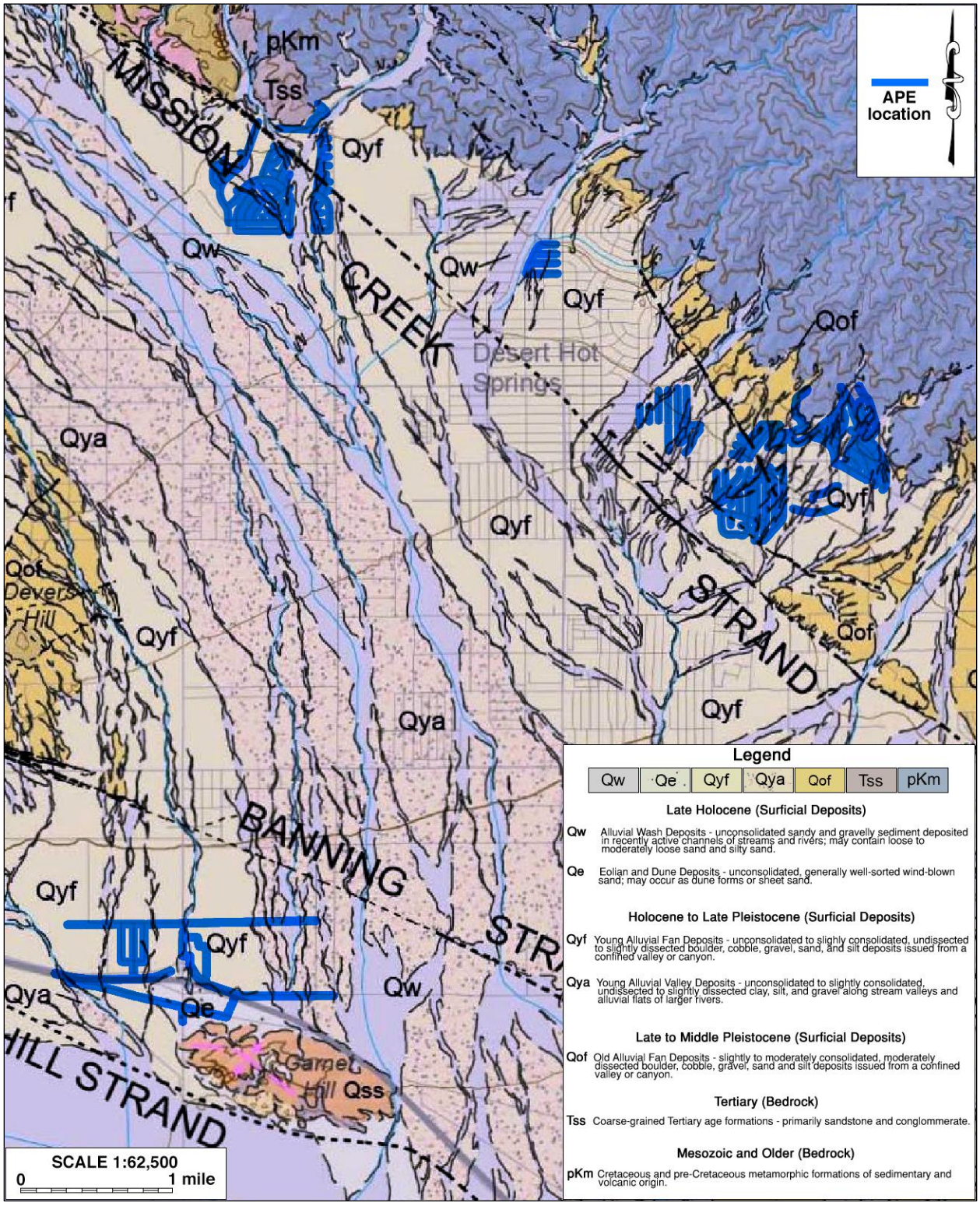


Figure 33. Surface sediments in and around the APE. (Source: Lancaster et al. 2012)

amount of *pKm*, Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous metamorphic formations (Fig. 32). The young alluvial fan deposits, *Qyf*, date to the Holocene to Late Pleistocene and is described as “unconsolidated to slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected boulder, cobble, gravel, sand, and silt deposits issued from a confined valley or canyon” (*ibid.*). *Qw* dates to the late Holocene and is described as “unconsolidated sandy and gravelly sediment deposited in recently active channels of streams and rivers,” while *pKm* is Mesozoic in age or older and is of “sedimentary and volcanic origin” (*ibid.*).

The surface soils in Area D-3 are identified as *Qyf* and *Qw*, while the soils in Area G are identified primarily as *Qyf*, with portions consisting of *Qw* (Fig. 32). In Areas H and I, the soils also consist of *Qyf* and *Qw*, with the northern portion of the areas having some *Qof*, or old alluvial fan deposits (Fig. 32), which date to the late to middle Pleistocene and are described as “slightly to moderately consolidated, moderately dissected boulder, cobble, gravel, sand and silt deposits issued from a confined valley or canyon” (Lancaster et al. 2012). The soils in Areas J-2 are identified as *Qyf*, *Qof*, and a small portion as *pKm*, while Area K is identified as *Qyf*, *Qw*, and *pKm* (Fig. 32). The soils in I-10 Corridor are identified as *Qyf*, *Qe* (eolian and dune deposits), and *Qya* (young alluvial valley deposits; Fig. 32). The eolian and dune deposits, *Qe*, date to the late Holocene and are described as “unconsolidated, generally well-sorted wind-blown sand,” while *Qya* dates to the Holocene to Late Pleistocene and is described as “unconsolidated to slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected clay, silt, sand, and gravel along stream valleys and alluvial flats of larger rivers” (*ibid.*).

The potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits in the Holocene-age alluvial and fluvial soils that cover the majority of the APE ranges from low to high. The Pleistocene-age or older soils are known to be present on or very close to the surface. Deposited largely before widespread human habitation in this region, these soils are generally considered unlikely to contain deeply buried cultural materials.

Areas A, D-3, G, H, I, J-2, and K of the APE lie at a higher elevation, at and above the northwest-southeast trending Mission Creek branch of the San Andreas Fault, where geologic processes forced groundwater to the surface near Two Bunch Palms. Active springs in that area led to the development of an oasis lush with vegetation and full of wild game, which attracted human populations to settle the area over 2,000 years ago (Hogan and Tang 2005). These oases and the mesquite dunes that formed around them also provided shelter against the sometimes turbulent winds in the San Gorgonio Pass area, which was an important factor in the establishment of Native American settlements.

In comparison, the areas within the APE lacked both perennial water sources and vegetation that could provide shelter from the wind. Therefore, they would be considered less favorable for long-term human habitation in prehistoric times. They would likely be used as resource gathering areas where plant and animal resources were harvested for consumption and use at nearby habitation sites (e.g., the Two Bunch Palms oasis). As such, there is a low potential for substantial prehistoric archaeological deposits to be encountered subsurface in most of the APE. Conversely, along the southern portion Miracle Hill Road and the western portions of Loma Vista Road and Monterey Road, near the Two Bunch Palms village site, the potential for encountering buried, intact prehistoric archaeological deposits appears to be high.

During the historic period, the southern portions of Areas H and I were partially occupied by Cabot Yerxa's homestead with several buildings, including the Yerxa Trading Post identified on the 1940s USGS maps (Fig. 27). These buildings were evidently removed prior to the subdivision and residential development that occurred in the Miracle Hill area following WWII (Fig. 31; NETR Online 1955; 1972). At this time, the extent of ground disturbance resulting from the more recent development is unclear, as is the depth at which native sediments may be encountered underneath the existing roadbeds. As such, it is possible that buried archaeological deposits associated with the early 20th century settlement may be encountered during excavation in the southern portion of Areas H and I, around the intersection of Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road and Loma Vista Road.

In summary, there is a low potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric and historic land use and settlement in most of the APE. However, areas with a moderate to high potential for encountering such deposits are identified along the southern portion Miracle Hill Road and the western portions of Loma Vista Road and Monterey Road, as well as around the intersection of Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road and Loma Vista Road.

7.0 Cultural Resources Survey

7.1 Survey Methods

On June 18, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Melissa Portilla carried out the field survey of Areas A, G, H, I, K, and I-10 Corridor of the APE with the assistance of two tribal monitors from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. On July 7, 2025, Areas D-3 and J-2 were surveyed by CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester. In Areas A, D-3, G, H, I, J-2, K, and the portions of I-10 Corridor along paved roads, the survey was conducted at a reconnaissance level by driving slowly along each roadway included in the APE and visually inspecting the public rights-of-way and the portions of the parcels along the routes lying immediately adjacent to the rights-of-way.

For the portions of the APE in I-10 Corridor that are unpaved or are inaccessible by vehicle, the survey team conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey by walking along the linear path of the APE and visually inspecting the adjacent land. In this way, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years of age or older). Visibility of the native ground surface was essentially 0% in the paved areas but was mostly excellent (90-100%) in unpaved areas where vegetation was sparse. A portion of the APE within I-10 Corridor on 20th Avenue, north of the I-10 freeway, is covered by dense brush within the drainage, which reduced ground visibility to less than 15%.

7.2 Survey Results

Areas A, D-3, G, H, I, J-2, and K are predominantly residential neighborhoods with some commercial establishments, while I-10 Corridor consists of commercial and industrial properties and vacant land. Much of the ground surface in the APE is paved or covered by

landscaping, with little vestige of the native ground surface visible. In addition, two small portions of the APE in I-10 Corridor had restricted access, where the survey team was unable to enter due to active road construction east of Indian Canyon Drive on 20th Avenue and east of Calle de los Romos on 19th Avenue. Both of these areas, however, are located within and adjacent to paved roadbeds. in light of the extent of past ground disturbances in the vicinity, the visibility level and restricted access were not considered a major hindrance to the survey effort.

The field survey of the APE yielded negative results for potential “historic properties” or “historical resources,” and no buildings, structures, objects, features, or artifacts of potential historic significance were observed within the APE boundaries. No trace of Sites 33-028591 and 33-0028595, the two previously recorded historic-period refuse scatters, or Isolate 33-28593, the metal can, were discovered at or near their previously reported locations. As demonstrated by the historical research results, most of the roadways in the APE are now more than 50 years old, including the segment of Indian Canyon Drive between Dillon Road and Garnet Avenue, which is a part of Site 33-008410. However, the current appearance of these roads reflects the results of decades of upgrading and maintenance during the modern era, and none of them demonstrates any particularly historical character (Fig. 34).



Figure 34. Segment of Indian Canyon Drive in the APE (Site 33-008410), south of Garnet Avenue. (Photographs taken on June 18, 2025; view to the north)

8.0 Significance Evaluation

As stated above, four cultural resources of historical origin were previously recorded within, partially within, or in very close proximity to the APE, all of them in the vicinity of I-10 Corridor. Among these, Site 33-028591, Isolate 33-028593, and Site 33-028595 consisted of refuse items from the 1930s-1970s period. Isolates like 33-028593, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. Therefore, 33-028593 would not constitute a potential "historic property" or "historical resource." Both of the sites, meanwhile, were determined not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources when they were first recorded in 2017 (Myers 2017a; Myers 2017b; see App. B). During the field survey, none of the artifacts recorded at these three localities could be found. As such, Site 33-028591, Isolate 33-028593, and Site 33-028595 were deemed to be no longer extant and thus require no further consideration during this study.

Site 33-008410 represents the former alignment of the main construction access road for the Colorado River Aqueduct project, which coincided partially with the segments of Indian Canyon Drive in the APE. Like Sites 33-028591 and 33-0028595, Site 33-008410 was previously determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (Smallwood 2015:3-6; Brock and di Iorio 1998:8-9; see App. B). Field observations during this study show the segments of Indian Canyon Drive in the APE to be essentially modern in appearance due to upgrading and maintenance during recent decades and retain little historic integrity to relate to the road's 1930s period of origin (Fig. 34). Therefore, the present study concurs with the previous evaluation of Site 33-008410.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Historical Architectural Resources

The only built-environment feature in the APE that was previously identified as a cultural resource, Site 33-008410, does not meet the definition of a "historic property" under Section 106 or a "historical resource" under CEQA. Also in the APE, most of the existing roadways containing the proposed sewer main pipelines are now more than 50 years of age, but their current characteristics are a direct result of upgrading and maintenance during the modern era. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, they are not considered potential "historic properties" or "historical resources."

Adjacent to the APE, numerous buildings along the project alinements date to the historic period. Since the installation of underground pipelines and associated laterals and the abatement of existing septic tanks have little potential to compromise their historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the buildings adjacent to the project alignments were not included in the APE and do not require any further consideration. In summary, the proposed undertaking would not cause an "adverse effect" or a "substantial adverse change" to any historical architectural resources that qualify as "historic properties" or "historical resources."

9.2 Archaeological Resources

None of the three archaeological resources previously recorded within, partially within, or in very close proximity to the APE, Site 33-028591, Isolate 33-028593, and Site 33-028595, could be found in the field today. Therefore, the proposed undertaking would not affect any known archaeological resources. The geoarchaeological analysis suggests that most of the vertical APE is relatively low in sensitivity for subsurface deposits of intact, potentially significant archaeological remains from the prehistoric or early historic period. However, two areas of moderate to high sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits were identified from the sources consulted.

Historical maps indicate that buildings associated with well-known early settler Cabot Yerxa's homestead and trading post once stood in or near the southern portions of Areas H and I, around the intersection of Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road and Loma Vista Road. To the west of that location, existing archaeological records show the eastern extent of Site 36-001246, known as the Two Bunch Palms village site, lies a few hundred feet from the southwestern portion of Area H, namely along the southernmost segment of Miracle Hill Road and the westernmost segments of Loma Vista Road and Monterey Road.

Yerxa's homestead was evidently removed prior to the development of the Miracle Hill area, but it is possible that archaeological features and/or artifact deposits associated with the homestead may survive in this area at depth. Similarly, given the close distance, the possibility that buried prehistoric cultural deposits associated with Site 36-001246 may extend into the APE cannot be ruled out. Any archaeological discovery that is potentially related to either Cabot Yerxa's homestead or the Two Bunch Palms village site would require further study to examine its possible association with a historical figure of recognized importance to the community and the potential to yield important information for the study of local history or prehistory.

9.3 Recommendations

In conclusion, the undertaking as currently proposed would not cause an "adverse effect" or a "substantial adverse change" to any known "historic properties" or "historical resources," as defined by Section 106 and CEQA. While most of the APE appears relatively low in sensitivity for subsurface cultural deposits, the southern portions of Areas H and I and the southwestern portion of Area H demonstrate a moderate to high potential for such deposits, as outlined above.

Since the APE lies predominantly within the paved roadbeds of existing public roads or on adjacent private properties, standard subsurface exploration procedures known as Extended Phase I do not appear to be a feasible approach to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural remains in the vertical APE. In order to identify such remains in a timely manner and, if necessary, protect them from project impact, CRM TECH recommends that excavations and other ground-disturbing operations that will reach beyond the roadbed fill (generally speaking the uppermost five to six feet of surface and near-surface soils) in the archaeologically sensitive areas be conducted under the direction and close observation of a qualified archaeologist.

If any potentially significant cultural remains are encountered, the mechanical excavations should be halted or diverted while an archaeological team recovers the materials through procedures consistent to a Phase II archaeological testing program. These procedures should include, at a minimum, the following:

- Hand excavations in the immediate vicinity of unearthed cultural remains to remove all artifacts;
- Immediate notification of the Riverside County Coroner and consultation with the NAHC and local Native American groups if human remains or potential human remains are discovered, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98;
- Cataloguing, laboratory analysis, and permanent curation of the recovered artifacts;
- Compilation of archaeological site records and/or site record updates, as appropriate, to document any archaeological discoveries in the California Historical Resources Inventory;
- Preparation of a final report as a comprehensive record of the research procedures and study findings.

Under this condition, the proposed undertaking may be cleared to proceed in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA provisions on cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the rest of the APE unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations anywhere within the APE, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
1987	M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982	B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
2000	"Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994	"Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002	Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997	Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993	Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
1985-1988	Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986	Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985	Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
2025	"Introductory Sedimentology for Archaeology," SAA Online Semina by Ervan Garrison.
2021	"An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist," SAA Online Seminar.
2002	"Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Elizabeth L. Beckner, Ph.D.

Education

2024	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2017	M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2016	B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2014	A.A., Anthropology, Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California.

Professional Experience

2025-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2025-	Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino.
2019-	Adjunct Instructor, Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California.
2019	Archaeologist, Dudek, Pasadena, California
2017-2019	Teaching Assistant, University of California, Riverside.
2018	Archaeologist, Proyecto Sacbé Cobá-Yaxuna (Sacbé Cobá-Yaxuna Project), Cobá, Quintana Roo, Mexico.
2016-2017	Field Assistant, Proyecto de Interacción Política del Centro de Yucatán (Political Interaction Project of Central Yucatan), Yaxuna, Yucatan, Mexico.
2015-2017	Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Publication

2023 T.W. Stanton, Traci Ardren, Nicolas C. Barth, Juan C. Fernandez Diaz, Steph J. Miller, Karl A. Taube, Patrick Rohrer, Elizabeth Beckner, and Aline Magnoni: Roads, Temples, and the Community Boundaries of Cobá, Quintana Roo. In T.H. Guderjan and J.P. Mathews (eds.): *Construction of Maya Space: Causeways, Walls, and Open Areas from Ancient to Modern Times*; pp. 71-98. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Melissa A. Portilla, B.A.

Education

2023	A.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, Fullerton College.
2019	B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Professional Experience

2023-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024	Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.
2020	Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

PROJCT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2021	An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	Historic Archaeology Workshop; presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base, at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2011-2012	GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003	M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000	B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors, San Diego State University, California.
2021	Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2016-	Archaeological Consultant, Friends of Maha'ulepu, Koloa, Hawai'i.
2004-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003	Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001	Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001	Archaeological Collection Catalog, San Diego State University Foundation.

Presentations

2023	"The Kumeyaay-Critical Awareness, Critical Activation," Salaam, San Diego College of Continuing Education.
2023	"A Look at the Three Wise Men and Their Global Celebrations," The Epiphany Project.
2022	"Voices: A Latina Advocate Shares about Life, Stereotypes, & Rising Above," Salaam online event.
2022	"The Original Beach Town: San Diego's Coastal Heritage," San Diego Archaeological Center Living Room Lecture.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

Appendix B: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms

(33-001246, 1233-008410, 33-028591, 33-028593, and 33-028595)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

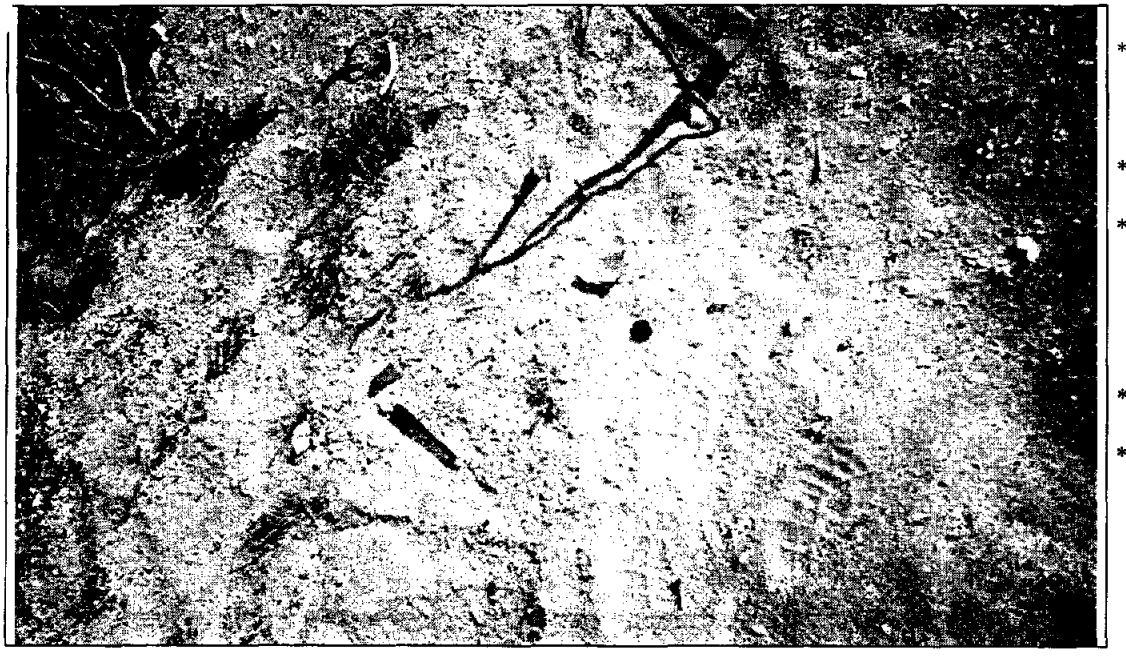
Primary # 33-1246
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-1246 Update
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer RECEIVED Date

Page 1 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

P1. Other Identifier: EIC
*P2. Location: X Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted
*a. County Riverside and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' quad *Seven Palms Valley* Date 1955 (Photorevised 1978)
c. Address Two Bunch Palms Road, between Verbena and Miracle Hill Road City Desert Hot Springs ZIP
d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S 0547487 mE / 3756598 mN
11S 0547471 3756600
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) South side of Two Bunch Palms Rd, Northwest side of Miracle Hill, near private property line, east of Two Bunch Palms Spa. Site "B" is 46 meters southwest from fire hydrant next to street and 24.5 meters west from the "Private Property No Trespassing" sign. Site is eroding out of dunes.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Four pottery shard scatters/concentrations, 9 pieces, one section of pot lip, another with distinct finger indentations from the maker.
*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP3.Ceramic Scatter.
*P4. Resources Present: ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object X Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Other (Isolates, etc.):

P5a. Photo or drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, data, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
___ Historic X Prehistoric ___ Both
*P7. Owner and Address:
*P8. Recorded by:

Heidi Sellers
LSA Associates, Inc.
1650 Spruce St, 5th Floor
Riverside, CA 92507

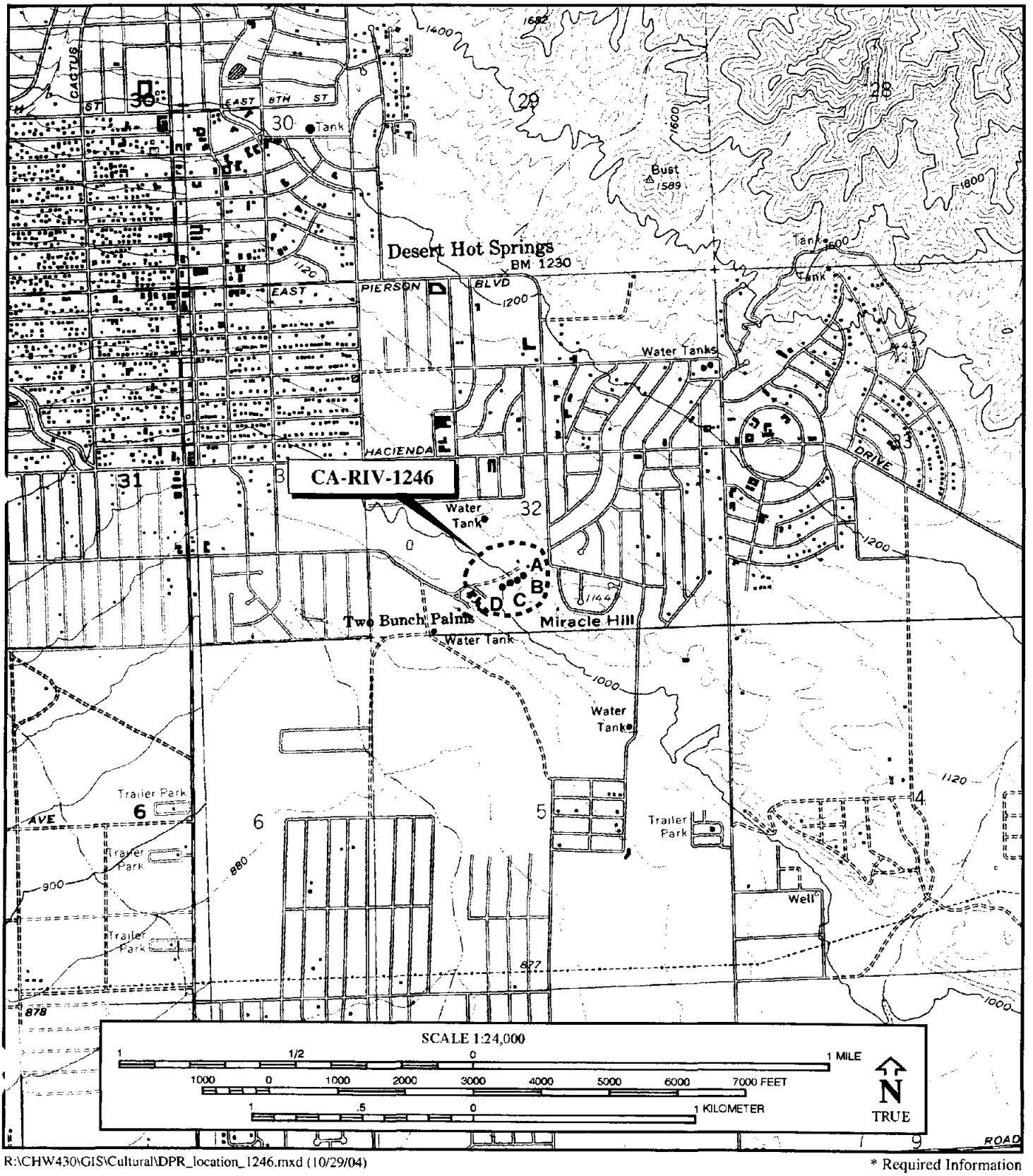
*P9. Date recorded: 10/7/04
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Construction monitoring

*P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")

Attachments: ___ None X Location Map X Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Feature Record ___ Milling Station Record
___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (list):

 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-RIV-1246 Update

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Seven Palms Valley and Desert Hot Springs, California *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: Photoinspected 1978



R:\CHW430\GIS\Cultural\DPR_location_1246.mxd (10/29/04)

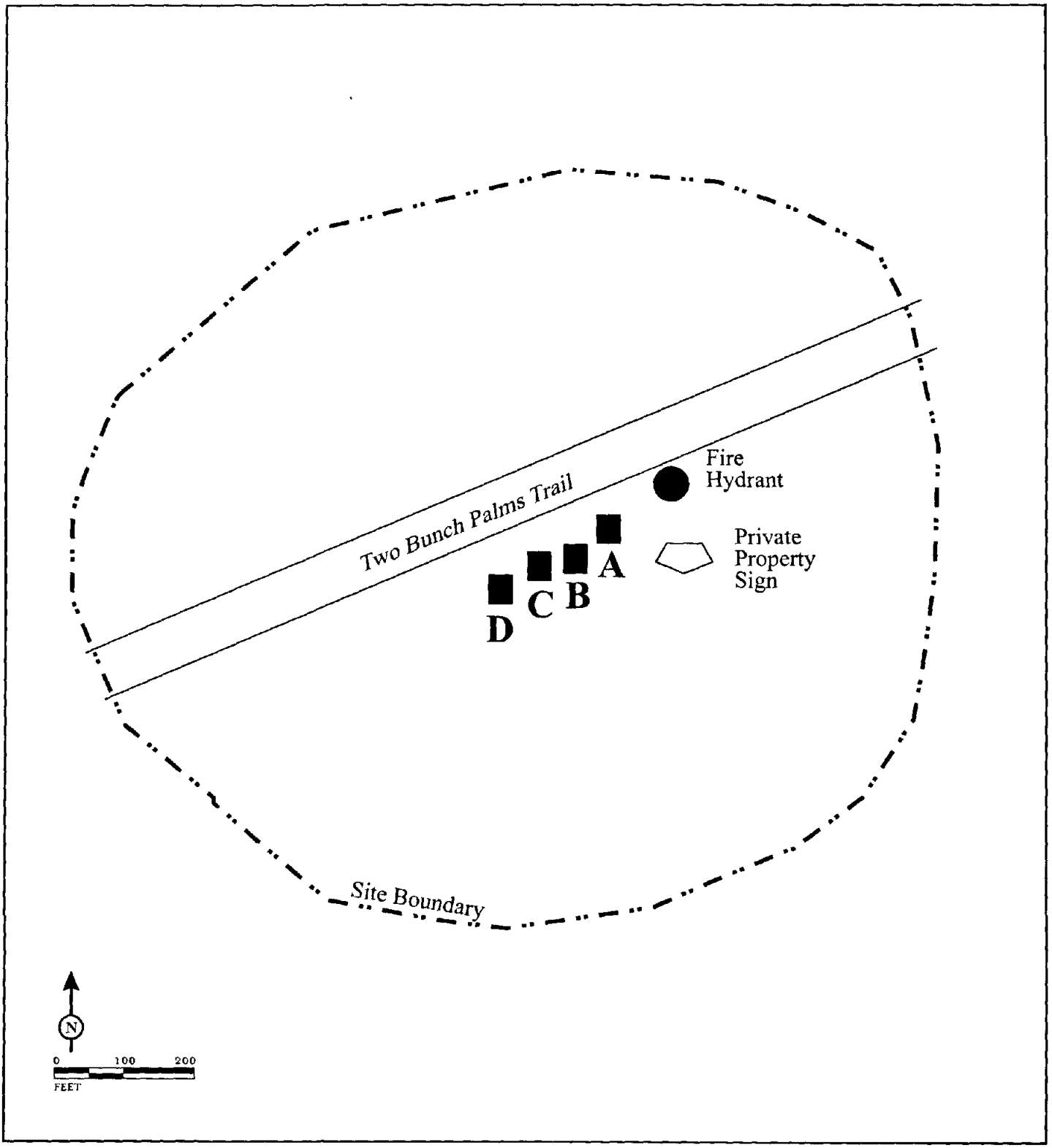
* Required Information

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-RIV-1246 Update

Drawn By: Heidi Sellers Date: 10/07/04



R:\CHW430\Graphics\Cultural\DPR_sketch1246.cdr (12/16/04)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

UTM: Zone 11-3756400/547600

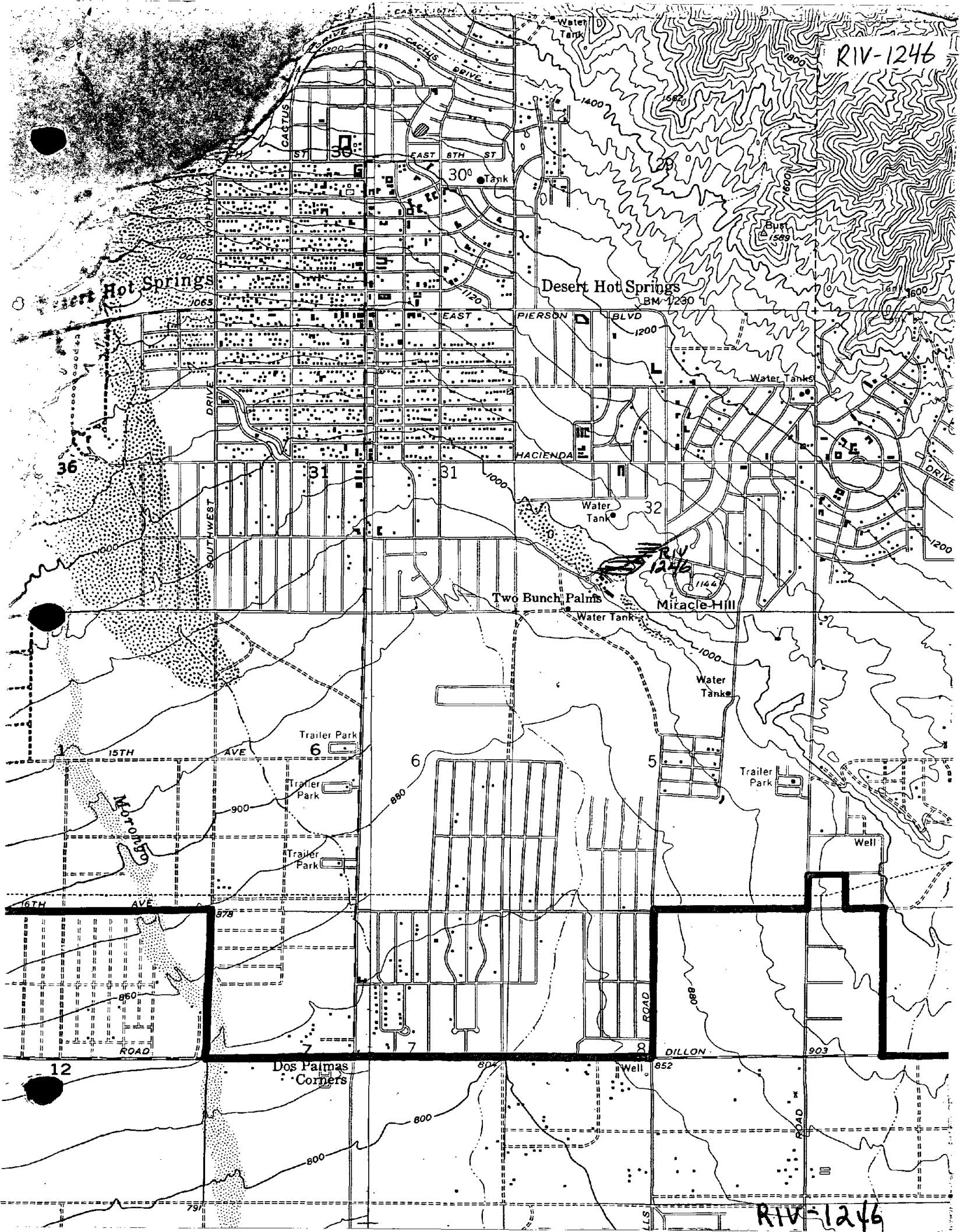
SITE No. Riv 1246

1. Previous Site Designation Two Bunch Palms 2. Temporary Field No. SBCM-171
3. USGS Quad ~~Thousand Palms~~ Seven Palms Valley XX 7.5 ~~15'~~ Year 1958
5. Twp. 2S Range 5E ; N 1/2 ¼ of SE 1/4SW ¼ of Sec. 32
6. Location Both sides of the road leading to Two Bunch Palms from Desert Hot Springs on the northwest side of Miracle Hill
7. Contour 1040 ± ft. 8. Owner & Address
9. Prehistoric XX Ethnographic XX Historic 10. Site Description Late Desert Cahuilla, in blowout dunes along wash area
11. Area 750 x 500 meters, square meters. 12. Depth of Midden surface/unknown
13. Site Vegetation mesquite Surrounding Vegetation same
14. Location & Proximity of Water intermittent stream, hot springs
15. Site Soil sandy Surrounding Vegetation
16. Previous Excavation none
17. Site Disturbance due to sandblowout and wash water, road through site
18. Destruction Possibility due to ecological conditions and building in the area
19. Features fire cracked rocks
20. Burials possible
21. Artifacts pottery, TCB point, bone material (some burnt), metate fragment, mano, flakes UTM 547380mE 3756440mN
22. Faunal Remains yes 547600mE 3756280mN
547800mE 3756420mN
23. Comments site is eroding out of dunes 547600mE 3756580mN
CENTER 547600mE 3756420mN
24. Accession No. 171 25. Sketch Map by where
26. Date Recorded 10/1/77 27. Recorded by G. A. Smith
28. Photo Roll No. Frame No. Film Type(s) Taken By
29. % Destroyed 10 How road Test Excavated % if known
30. National Register Status; Listed Potential No Determination XX
Nominated Ineligible
31. State Historical Landmark (No.) Point of Historical Interest

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place and X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

32. Midden/Habitation Debris XX, Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter XX
33. Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces Petroglyphs/Pictographs, Stone Features
34. Burials, Caches Hearths/Roasting Pits XX Housepits Structure Remains
35. Underwater Open Air XX Rockshelter Cave Quarry Trails

REMARKS


RIV-1246
Desert Hot Springs
Desert Hot Springs
BM 1230
Water Tank
Water Tanks
Water Tank
Water Tank
Water Tank
Tank
Bust
1589
Two Bunch Palms
Miracle Hill
1144
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
Well
Well
Dos Palmas Corners
EAST 15TH
EAST 8TH ST
CACTUS DRIVE
NORTHWEST DRIVE
SOUTHWEST DRIVE
EAST PIERSON BLVD
HACIENDA
15TH AVE
16TH AVE
DILLON ROAD
ROAD
1400
1600
1200
1000
900
880
860
800
1065
1120
878
804
852
903
791
36
31
32
6
5
7
8
12
1
RIV-1246

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-013015
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 25 Resource Name or # Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

P1. **Other Identifier:** Æ-1376-T56-1

P2. **Location:** **a. County** Riverside ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

b. USGS 7.5' Quadrangles (from west to east)

Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 1:24,000 scale (1955 photo-revised 1972);
Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 1:24,000 scale (1958 photo-revised 1972);
Thousand Palms, Calif., 1:62,500 scale (1958);
Myoma, Calif., 1:24,000 scale (1958 photo-revised 1972);
West Berdoo Canyon, Calif., 1:24,000 scale (1988);
Indio, Calif., 1:24,000 scale (1956 photo-revised 1972)

Crosses portions of Township 3 South, Ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 East; Township 4 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East; and Township 5 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Baseline & Meridian

c. Address Dillon Road **City** Extends from North Palm Springs east to Coachella **Zip** various

d. UTM: Zone 11;

West end of Dillon Road (intersection of Indian Avenue): 542,031 **mE** / 3,753,914 **mN**
Southeast end (intersection of State Route 111): 574,923 **mE** / 3,729,223 **mN**

UTM Derivation: ☐ USGS Quad ☒ GPS; Google Earth NAD 1983

e. Other Locational Data: The historic-period segment of Dillon Road traverses 31.2 miles beginning at the intersection of North Indian Canyon Avenue in North Palm Springs and extending east to State Route 111 in Coachella. Dillon Highway included this route as well as North Indian Canyon Avenue to U.S. 60/70/99 at Garnet (see attached maps).

P3a. **Description:** Dillon Road originated as one of Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) numerous trunk roads which were built to support construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) in the 1930s. The Garnet-to-Indio trunk road, as this segment was called, was built in 1933 (MWD 1939:141–145). It travelled 35.9 miles across the north side of the Coachella Valley to provide access to as many as eight or nine branch roads which penetrate into the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north (see maps, figures 6 and 7). These roads led the way to MWD work camps set up along the Coachella Tunnels alignment. The 35.9 mile-long Garnet-to-Indio trunk road began at State Route 111 south of Indio and headed north, then northwest across the valley north of Indio Hills; ultimately converging with U.S. Highway 60/70/99 at the community of Garnet. This route today comprises Dillon Road between State Route 111 in Coachella to the intersection of North Indian Canyon Avenue, as well as North Indian Canyon Avenue to U.S. 60/70/99 at Garnet.

The MWD trunk and branch roads serving the 1930s CRA construction were uniformly designed and built as a 20-ft-wide oil cake pavement having a thickness of three inches. On both sides of the pavement, shoulders extended 2 to 6 ft, flanked by drainage ditches. The entire roadway including shoulders and ditches measured a minimum of 24 ft wide. By 1938, MWD had completed construction of the Coachella Tunnels and deeded their Garnet-to-Indio trunk road to the County of Riverside. The County designated the road as "Dillon Highway", named after County Supervisor Robert Emmet Dillon. Soon after, Indian Avenue was extended north from Palm Springs to intersect U.S. 60/70/99 and join Dillon Highway (USGS 1940). That segment of Dillon Highway was renamed Indian Avenue, and Dillon Highway was renamed Dillon Road. At the southeast end of Dillon Road, an S-shaped curve was straightened by 1972 (USGS 1972). In more recent decades, a grade separation was built to carry Dillon Road over SR 111 and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks at Avenue 48 in Coachella. A grade separation also exists in Coachella to carry State Route 86 over Dillon Road.

As mentioned above, MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road was built to support construction of the CRA in the 1930s. Later, Dillon Highway supported the establishment of several small desert communities during the 1940s and 1950s, such as Indio Hills, Sky Valley, Desert Edge, and North Palm Springs. The MWD's 20-ft-wide Garnet-to-Indio trunk road no longer exists as it was constructed, other than its alignment. As a County-maintained road since 1938, the MWD trunk road was replaced with an asphalt-concrete paved, two-lane striped road. At present, Dillon Road is

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APR 19 2016
EIC

P3a. Description (continued):

two-lane, 30 ft wide, asphalt-concrete paved road with dirt shoulders that measure approximately eight ft wide. The pavement width is consistent for most of its length, but widens to as much as 95 ft where it intersects Interstate 10, to accommodate a center median and four lanes of traffic. Indian Canyon Drive, previously known as Indian Avenue, and formerly a segment of Dillon Highway and MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road, is also a two-lane, 30 ft wide, asphalt-concrete paved road. It is flanked by six-ft-wide paved shoulders and bordered by 10-ft-wide dirt shoulders.

The entire length of Dillon Road and Indian Canyon Drive were surveyed at a reconnaissance level by Applied EarthWorks architectural historian Josh Smallwood, M.A., on August 5, 2015. Smallwood drove the entire length of the route to document its physical appearance, design, construction, and current condition. Photographs of segments of Dillon Road were taken to document its setting and current condition (see Figures 1 through 5 on the attached Continuation Sheets). Smallwood pursued historical background research on the basis of historical US Army and USGS topographical maps of the region dating to the 1940s and 1950s, and the MWD's *History and First Annual Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1938*, in the collection of the author.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP37. Highway

P4. Resources Present: □ Building ☒ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other:

P5a. Photograph or Drawing See attached Continuation sheets for photographs

P5b. Description of Photo: Photographs taken on August 5, 2015.

P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: □ Prehistoric ☒ Historic □ Both

P7. Owner and Address: Riverside County Transportation Department

P8. Recorded by: : Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite H, Hemet, CA 92544

P9. Date Recorded: August 5, 2015

P10. Survey Type: Reconnaissance level survey for Section 106 and CEQA compliance

P11. Report Citation: Josh Smallwood (2015): Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Dillon Road Transmission Pipeline Replacement Phase 2 Project, Riverside County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA.

Attachments: □ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record Other:

B1. **Historic Name:** Dillon Highway; MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road

B2. **Common Name:** Dillon Road

B3. **Original Use:** MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road built to support construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct in the 1930s

B4. Present Use: local route; alternative route between the towns of Coachella and North Palm Springs

B5. **Architectural Style:** The vast majority of the road is a 30-ft-wide, two-lane asphalt-concrete paved road of standard construction.

B6. **Construction History:** Dillon Road originated as one of MWD's numerous trunk roads which were built to support construction of the CRA in the 1930s. The Garnet-to-Indio trunk road, as this segment was called, was built in 1933 (MWD 1939:141–145). By 1938, MWD had completed construction of the Coachella Tunnels and deeded their Garnet-to-Indio trunk road to the County of Riverside. The County designated the road as "Dillon Highway", named after County Supervisor Robert Emmet Dillon. Soon after, Indian Avenue was extended north from Palm Springs to intersect U.S. 60/70/99 and join Dillon Highway (USGS 1940). That segment of Dillon Highway was renamed Indian Avenue, and Dillon Highway was renamed Dillon Road. At the southeast end of Dillon Road, an S-shaped curve was straightened by 1972 (USGS 1972). In more recent decades, a grade separation was built to carry Dillon Road over SR 111 and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks at Avenue 48 in Coachella. A grade separation to carry State Route 86 over Dillon Road was also built in recent decades.

B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

B8. **Related Features:** As many as eight or nine branch roads were constructed by MWD to penetrate into the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north. These roads led the way to MWD work camps set up along the Coachella Tunnels alignment.

B9a. **Architect:** MWD b. Builder: MWD; and later, Riverside County Transportation Department

B10. **Significance:** **Theme** Development of local roads during the early and middle twentieth century
Area Coachella Valley, Riverside County
Period of Significance None
Property Type highway/local road **Applicable Criteria** None

The results of this investigation conclude that Dillon Highway/Dillon Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria of the NRHP or CRHR. Jim Brock of Archaeological Advisory Group first recorded a segment of Dillon Road at the intersection of Palm Drive near Desert Hot Springs (Brock 1998). Brock's record does not provide a formal evaluation of its historical significance; however, it is stated that "the point considered in our study (intersection of Palm Drive and Dillon Road) has been heavily modified by improvements to the intersection" (Brock 1998:2). Brock's report was generated for Section 106 review by Caltrans District 8 as part of the Palm Drive Widening Project. The FHWA (Federal Highway Administration) and DOE (Department of Energy) both determined that segment of Dillon Road (33-008410) was not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR on February 4, 1999 (OHP 2007). The current study, however, considers the historical significance of Dillon Road as part of former Dillon Highway, and MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road, which served to provide access across the northern Coachella Valley region to the various branch roads for construction along the Coachella Tunnels portion of the CRA during the 1930s.

Historical research has established that Dillon Road is the descendent of Dillon Highway, and its alignment originated in 1933 as one of MWD's trunk roads. It served to provide access across the northern Coachella Valley region to the various branch roads for construction along the Coachella Tunnels portion of the CRA. Thus, it is directly associated with the construction of the CRA. The CRA has previously been evaluated for historical significance and found eligible for the NRHP and CRHR, as explained below.

B10. Significance (continued):

Colorado River Aqueduct

The Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) is a water conveyance system operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Construction began in 1933 and water first flowed through the system in 1941. The CRA system carries Colorado River water, impounded at Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border, through, over, and across mountains and desert to the coastal and inland valleys of southern California. The CRA stretches 242 miles from Parker Dam to Lake Mathews (formerly known as Cajalco Reservoir). Water from Lake Mathews was then distributed to local water districts in the Los Angeles Basin and lower Santa Ana River drainage. The system is composed of two reservoirs, five pumping plants, 63 miles of canals, 92 miles of tunnels, and 84 miles of buried conduit and siphons.

The project involved ingenious engineering solutions and newly introduced equipment at the time of its construction. It also employed over 35,000 people during an eight-year span of construction, and as many as 10,000 people at one time, making it southern California's single largest work opportunity during the Great Depression (Gruen 1998). Due to its many engineering merits, the CRA has been named a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Today, it is one of the principal water supplies for southern California.

In building the CRA, Metropolitan chose an aqueduct route that required four pump lift stations. A fifth was added when the Granite Mountains tunnel could not be easily holed through. Each station was built with three pumps and the capability for expansion to nine pumps (Gruen 1998). Large amounts of electricity were required to operate the pumps, which necessitated construction of transmission lines from Hoover Dam to the pump stations.

Construction of the transmission lines to power the system began in 1934 with the grading of dirt roads to provide access to the tower locations. The line is constructed of single H-frame steel towers with cross supports. The contractor for construction of the transmission lines was Fritz Ziebarth of Long Beach. He established a construction camp at Camino where the steel towers were assembled using steel made in San Francisco. The steel was sent by rail to Goffs on the Santa Fe Railroad line and then by truck to Camino. Reinforced concrete footings were poured at each tower location and then the towers were erected on the footings. Erection of the towers began in February 1936 and the line from Hoover Dam to Iron Mountain Pump Lift was completed by the end of 1936. Construction of the line from Iron Mountain Pump Lift to Hayfield Pump Lift was completed in July, 1937 (Gruen 1998).

Documentation of the CRA as a cultural resource was prepared for the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) in 1998 (Gruen 1998):

> The Colorado River Aqueduct pumps water through, over, and across mountains and desert in a 242-mile long march to the coastal plain of southern California. When completed, it was one of the longest water conveyance facilities in the world. The aqueduct includes powerlines, tunnels, siphons, covered conduits, open canals, dams, reservoirs, and five pumping plants, involving ingenious engineering solutions and newly introduced construction equipment. The project also employed over 35,000 people during its eight-year span, and as many as 10,000 at one time, making it southern California's single largest work opportunity during the Great Depression. In 1995 the Colorado River Aqueduct was named a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Today it is the major water supply for urban and suburban southern California [Gruen 1998].

Based on the HAER significance statement, the CRA is clearly eligible for the NRHP. Nonetheless, the CRA system, as a whole, has not been formally evaluated for NRHP listing or eligibility. An evaluation of the Casa Loma Siphon/Canal, originating east of the San Jacinto Tunnel and a component of the CRA system near San Jacinto, California, resulted in those elements of the CRA being considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (association with important historical events) and Criterion C (distinctive architectural or engineering characteristics). Under Criterion A, the Casa Loma Siphon/Canal were evaluated as eligible because its construction

B10. Significance (continued):

"was a driving and enabling force for the economic development of southern California" during the Great Depression (Hamilton and Beedle 2005:5). Under Criterion C the CRA was evaluated as eligible because it is "a marvel of civil engineering as outlined by Gruen (1998)" (Hamilton and Beedle 2005:5). Although only these two components of the entire CRA system were formally evaluated at the time, the SHPO concurred that the Casa Loma Siphon and Canal would be eligible as contributing elements of the system should the system be formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility in the future (Hamilton and Beedle 2005:5).

Based on the HAER documentation (Gruen 1998), the Colorado River Aqueduct system, including numerous engineering features such as dams, reservoirs, pumping plants, tunnels, canals, conduits, siphons, and transmission lines, is recommended eligible for the NRHP as an important water conveyance system supplying southern California (Criterion A), and for its engineering merits (Criterion C).

Based on a study by Smallwood et al. (2012:57–58), similar branch roads of the CRA exist in the Chuckwalla Valley and Rice Valley to the east of Coachella Valley. Rice Road/State Route 177, and the eastern portion of State Route 62, were constructed and paved between Desert Center and Parker, Arizona in 1933. For several years this route was simply known as the Aqueduct Road, or Parker Dam Highway, and was built in support of the construction of the CRA in the 1930s. While Rice Road/SR 177 was originally constructed as an access road for the purpose of aqueduct construction, Smallwood et al. argued that its association does not appear to be an integral part of the historical CRA system, or contribute to its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion A and C. Rice Road/SR 177 and SR 62 are not recognized as one of the important engineering features in the HAER documentation (Gruen 1998), nor is the former route directly associated with water supply and conveyance. Therefore, Smallwood et al. (2012) concluded that Rice Road/SR 177/SR 62 do not appear to be contributors to the significance of the CRA system, and recommended that Rice Road/SR 177 is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR for this association (Smallwood et al. 2012:57–58, 71). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred on this finding in 2012.

Similarly, the MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road was ancillary to the engineering and construction of the CRA, and its association does not appear to be an integral part of the historical CRA system, or contribute to its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion A and C. The Garnet-to-Indio trunk road is not one of the important engineering features of the CRA, nor is the former route directly associated with water supply and conveyance. Therefore, Dillon Road does not appear to be a contributor to the significance of the CRA system, and is recommended *not* eligible for the NRHP Criterion A and C, or CRHR Criterion 1 and 3, for this association.

While Dillon Highway/Dillon Road did provide a route through the rugged terrain north of Indio Hills, which opened up the area to residential development, that association is also ancillary to the formation of towns and communities, as every road across the Coachella Valley and Riverside County is responsible for the further development of the town, community, or neighborhood it leads to. Dillon Highway/Dillon Road never achieved any recognition as one of the more important alignments or thoroughfares within the history of the Coachella Valley or Riverside County region. Rather, it served as a local thoroughfare across the north side of the Indio Hills, or at best, as a secondary route between the Desert Hot Springs area and Coachella, if U.S. 60/70/99 or State Route 111 were not in favor. Thus, Dillon Highway/Dillon Road does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

While Dillon Road was named after Riverside County Supervisor Robert Emmet Dillon, the namesake is purely because of his career-contribution to the development of roads in the Coachella Valley. In fact, Dillon was in office at the time that the MWD's trunk road was deeded to the county. However, Dillon Road has no known direct association with the productive life of this individual, or any other important historical figures. Therefore, Dillon Road does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2.

B10. Significance (continued):

Dillon Highway/Dillon Road today is completely modern in its appearance, and of standard design and construction. It does not exhibit any of the characteristics of the 1930s CRA construction road; it is merely a semi-rural modern paved road spanning between Coachella and North Palm Springs, which follows the same alignment as an older travelled route. It does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits that would deem it significant under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Furthermore, Dillon Highway/Dillon Road does not have the potential to yield any important archaeological data about early or middle twentieth century road-building techniques, or other subjects of local, state, or national history that is not already known or that cannot be gained from traditional avenues of research. As such, Dillon Highway/Dillon Road does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

In summary, Dillon Highway/Dillon Road does not appear to meet any of the criteria of the NRHP or CRHR.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

B12. References:

Brock, James
1998 Department of Parks & Recreation recording forms, 33-008410. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Gruen, J. Phillip
1998 Colorado River Aqueduct Historical Report. In *Colorado River Aqueduct Recording Project*. Published version of Historic American Engineering Record CA 226. Groucho Publications, Los Angeles, California.

Hamilton, M. C., and P. Beedle
2005 Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) 523 recording form, P33-11265 (CA-RIV-6726H), Casa Loma Siphon, Barrel 1. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

MWD (Metropolitan Water District)
1939 *History and First Annual Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1938*. F.E. Weymouth, General Managaer and Chief Engineer. Compiled and edited by Chas. A. Bissell. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles.

OHP (Office of Historic Preservation)
2007 Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Riverside County, page 21. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Smallwood, Josh, Susan K. Goldberg, Victoria Smith, and M. Colleen Hamilton
2012 Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Effects to Historic Properties for Desert Harvest Solar Farm Project, Desert Center Vicinity, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Bureau of Land Management. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

B12. References (continued):

U.S. Army (Army Corps of Engineers)

1940 Palm Springs, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1940. Road data 1943.

1941 Coachella, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1941. Road data 1943.

1941 Edom, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1941. Road data 1943.

1944 Pinyon Well, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1941. Road data 1943.

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey)

1956 Coachella, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1952 and 1953. Compiled in 1960 from 1:24,000 scale maps surveyed 1955–1956.

1957 Palm Springs, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1951, 1954, 1955, and 1956; north half field check 1955 and south half field check 1957.

1958 Lost Horse Mtn, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1956; field check 1958.

1958 Thousand Palms, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1951 and 1956; field check 1958.

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood, M.A., RPA
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite I,
Hemet, CA 92544

Date of Evaluation: August 14, 2015



Figure 1. A segment of Dillon Road heading northwest from Happy Valley Drive in the Indio Hills community (view to the northwest; photograph taken August 5, 2015).



Figure 2. A segment of Dillon Road heading northwest toward 28th Avenue in the Indio Hills community (view to the northwest; photograph taken August 5, 2015).



Figure 3. A segment of Dillon Road heading northwest toward the community of Sky Valley (view to the northwest; photograph taken August 5, 2015).



Figure 4. Dillon Road as it heads west through the community of Desert Edge (view to the west; photograph taken August 5, 2015).



Figure 5. Intersection of Dillon Road and Bubbling Wells Road in Desert Hot Springs (view to the west; photograph taken August 5, 2015).

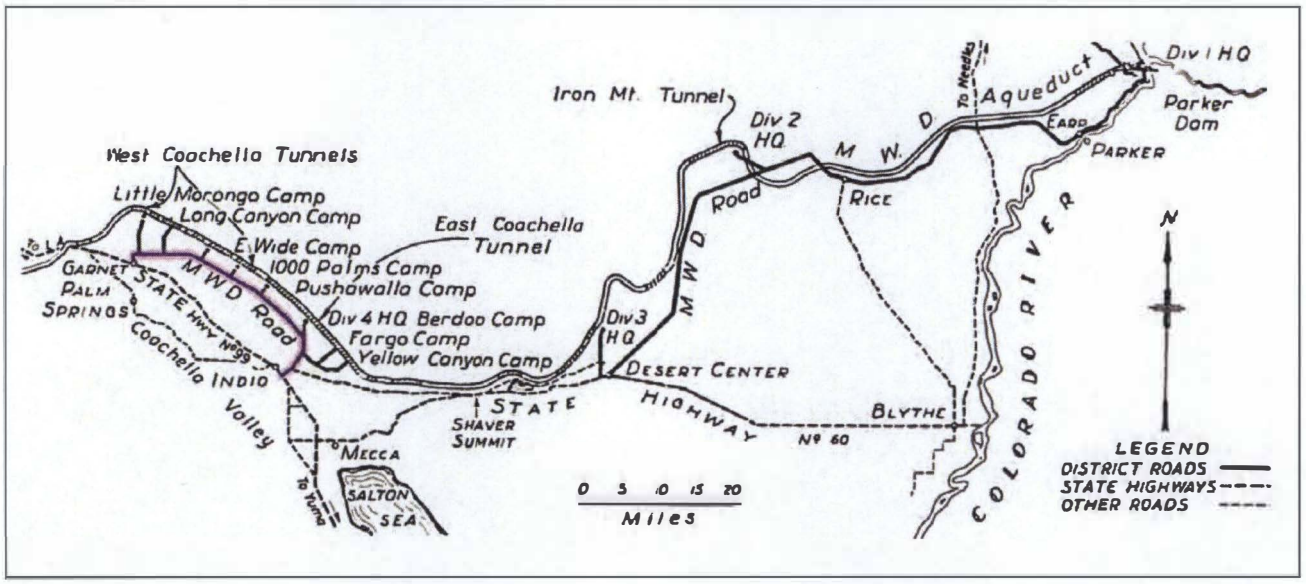


Figure 6. An MWD map of the CRA construction roads, circa 1938. The "MWD Road" depicted in purple between Garnet and Indio ultimately became the same route for Dillon Highway/Dillon Road once MWD deeded the road to the County of Riverside (MWD 1939:142).



Figure 7. MWD map and profile of the CRA, from *History and First Annual Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1938* (MWD 1939:fold-out map in back of book).

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

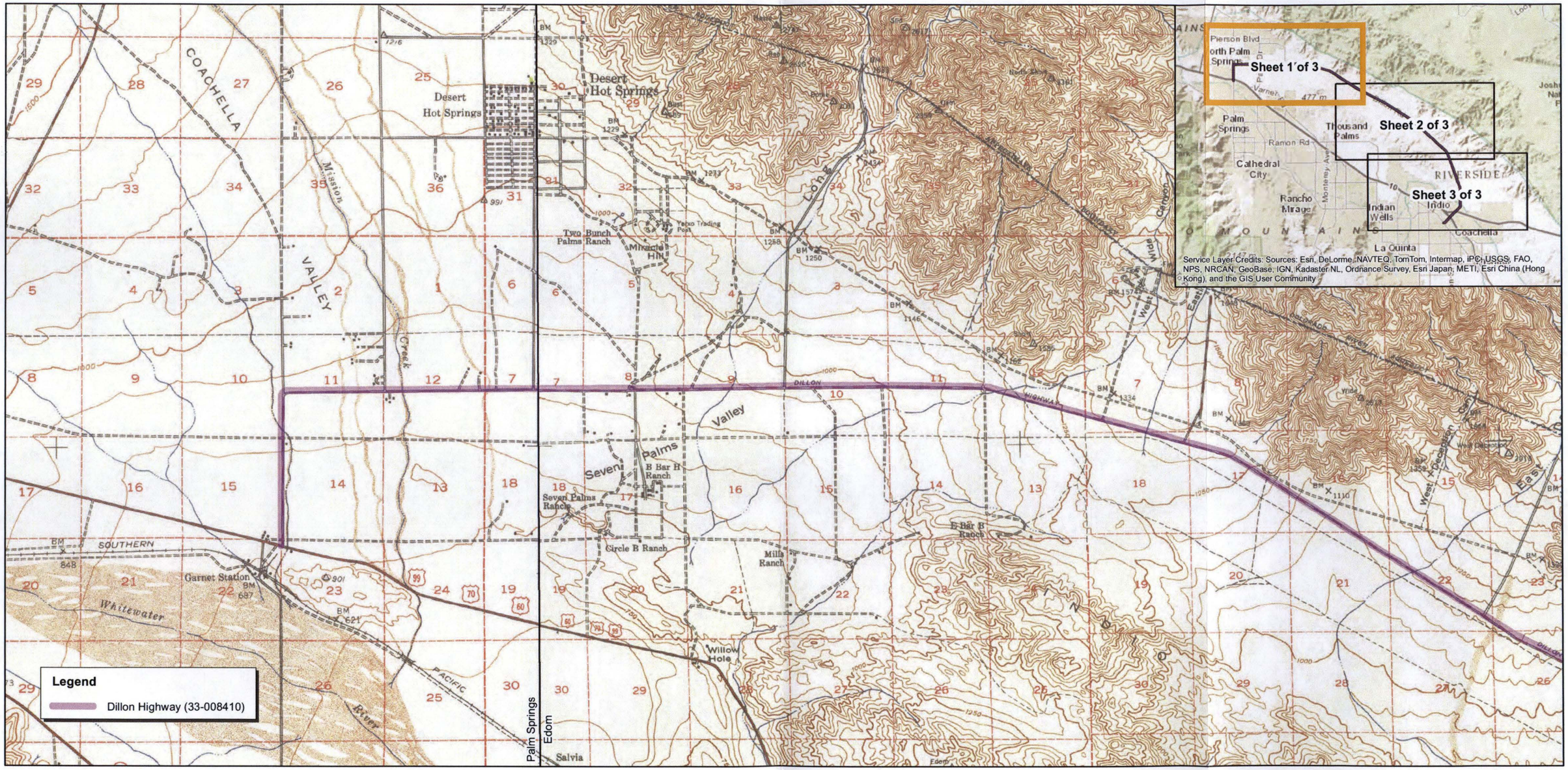
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Map Name: Palm Springs (1940) and Edom (1941), CA 15' USGS/Army COE quadrangles

Scale: 1:62,500 **CA-RIV-013015**

Date: 2015



Legend

Dillon Highway (33-008410)

TRUE NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 12,000 14,000 16,000 18,000 20,000 Feet

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

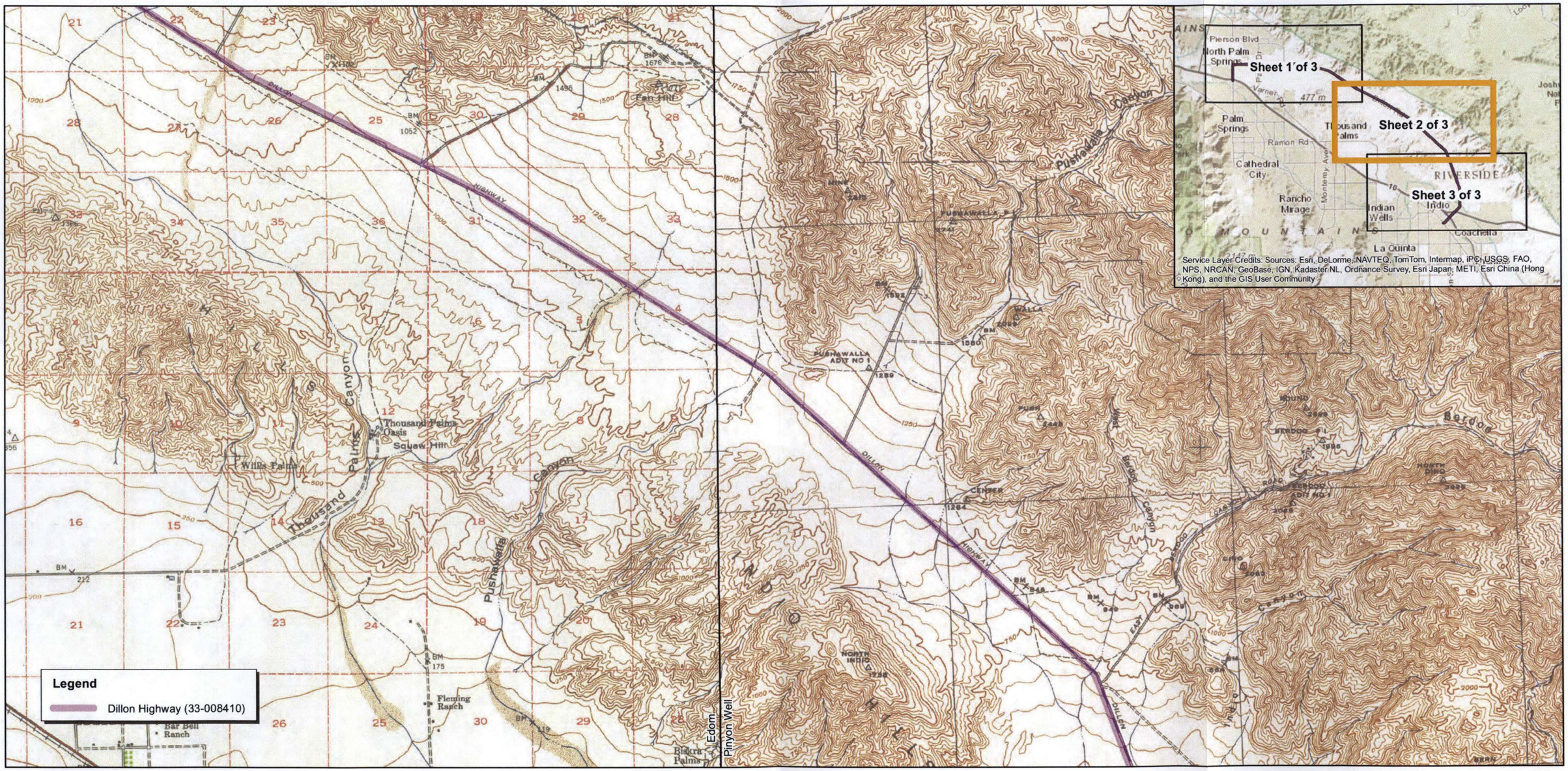
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HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-013015

Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Map Name: Edom (1941) and Pinyon Well (1944), CA 15' USGS/Army COE quadrangles

Scale: 1:62,500

Date: 2015



TRUE NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 12,000 14,000 16,000 18,000 20,000 Feet

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

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HRI#
Trinomial

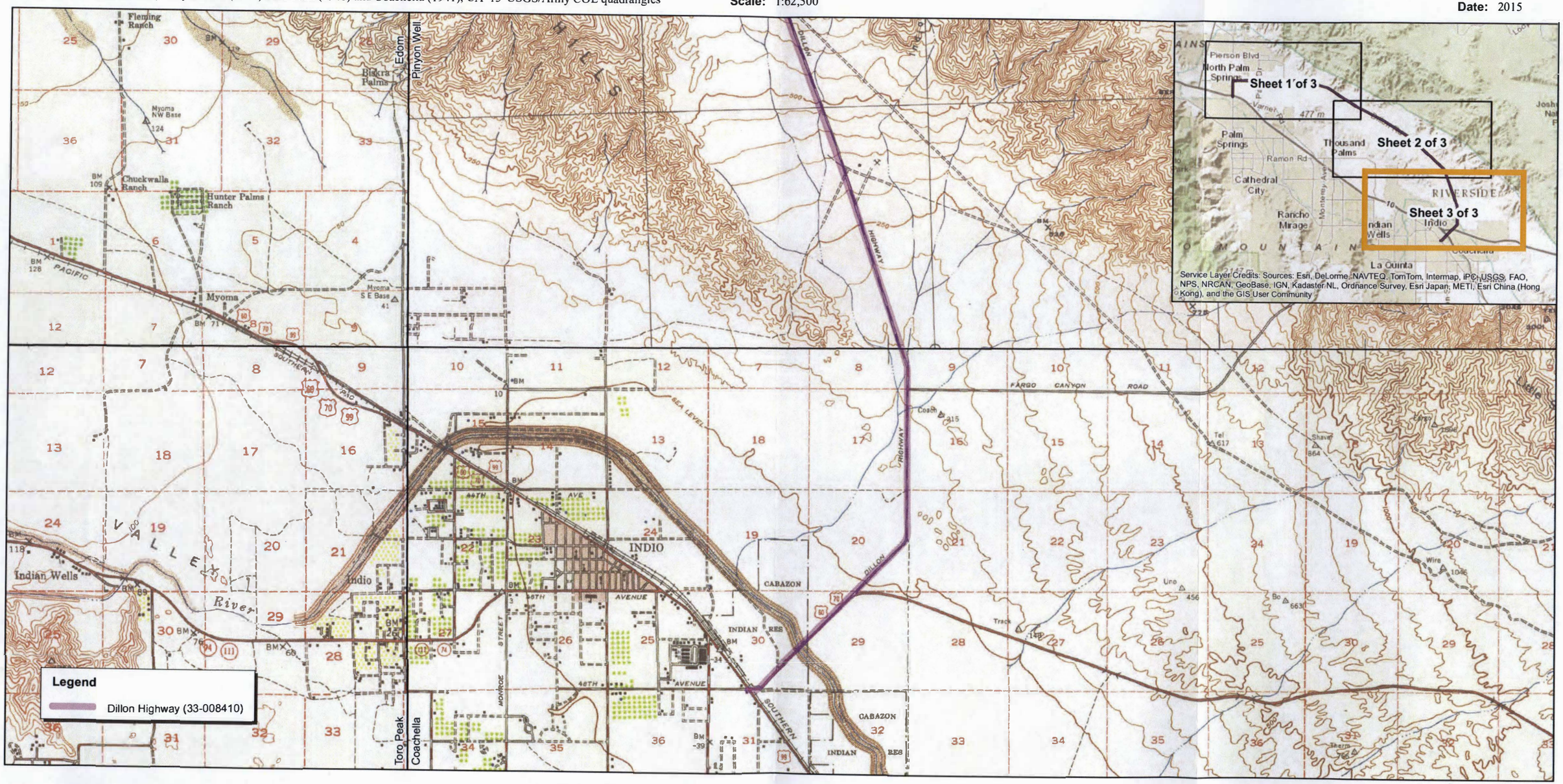
CA-RIV-013015

Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Map Name: Edom (1941), Pinyon Well (1944) Toro Peak (1941) and Coachella (1941), CA 15' USGS/Army COE quadrangles

Scale: 1:62,500

Date: 2015



Sheet 3 of 3

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 18 **of** 25

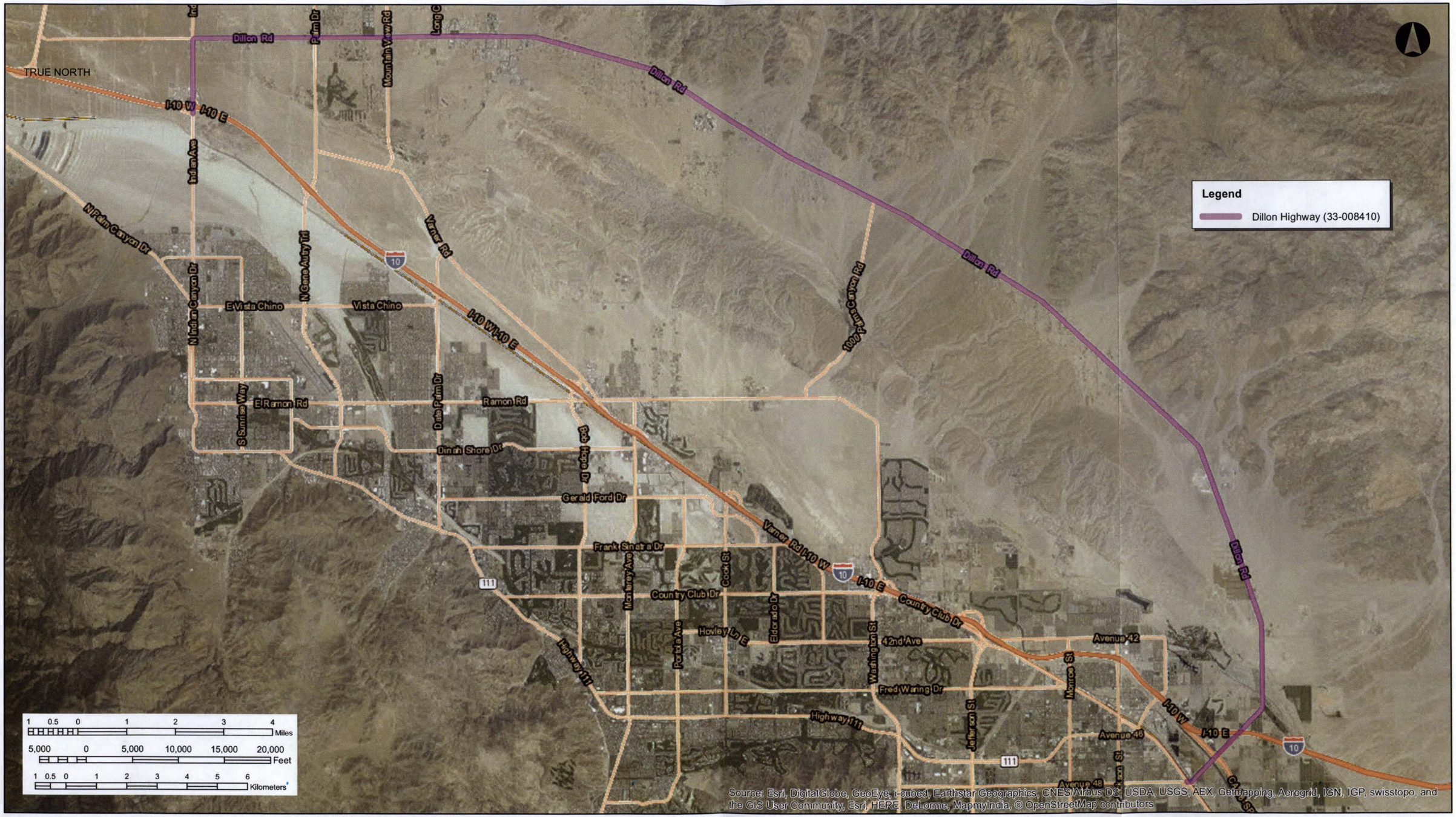
Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

CA-RIV-013015

Drawn by: J. Smallwood

Scale: 1:120,000 (1 inch = 10,000 feet)

Date: 2015



State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

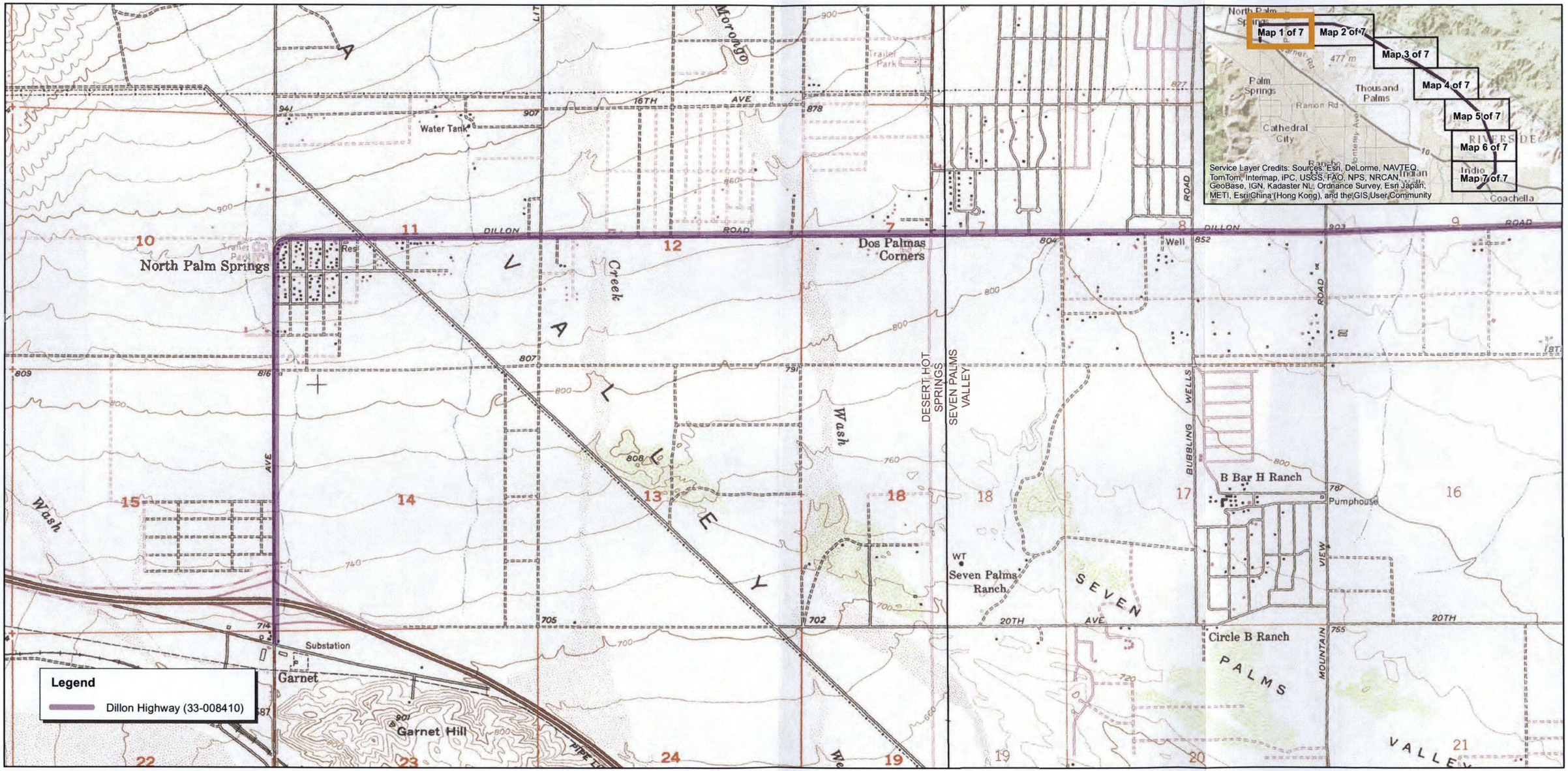
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

CA-RIV-013015

Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Map Name: Desert Hot Springs (1955, photorev. 1972, photoinsp. 1978) and Seven Palms Valley (1958, photorev. 1972), CA 7.5' USGS Quads **Scale:** 1:24,000 **Date:** 2015



State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#

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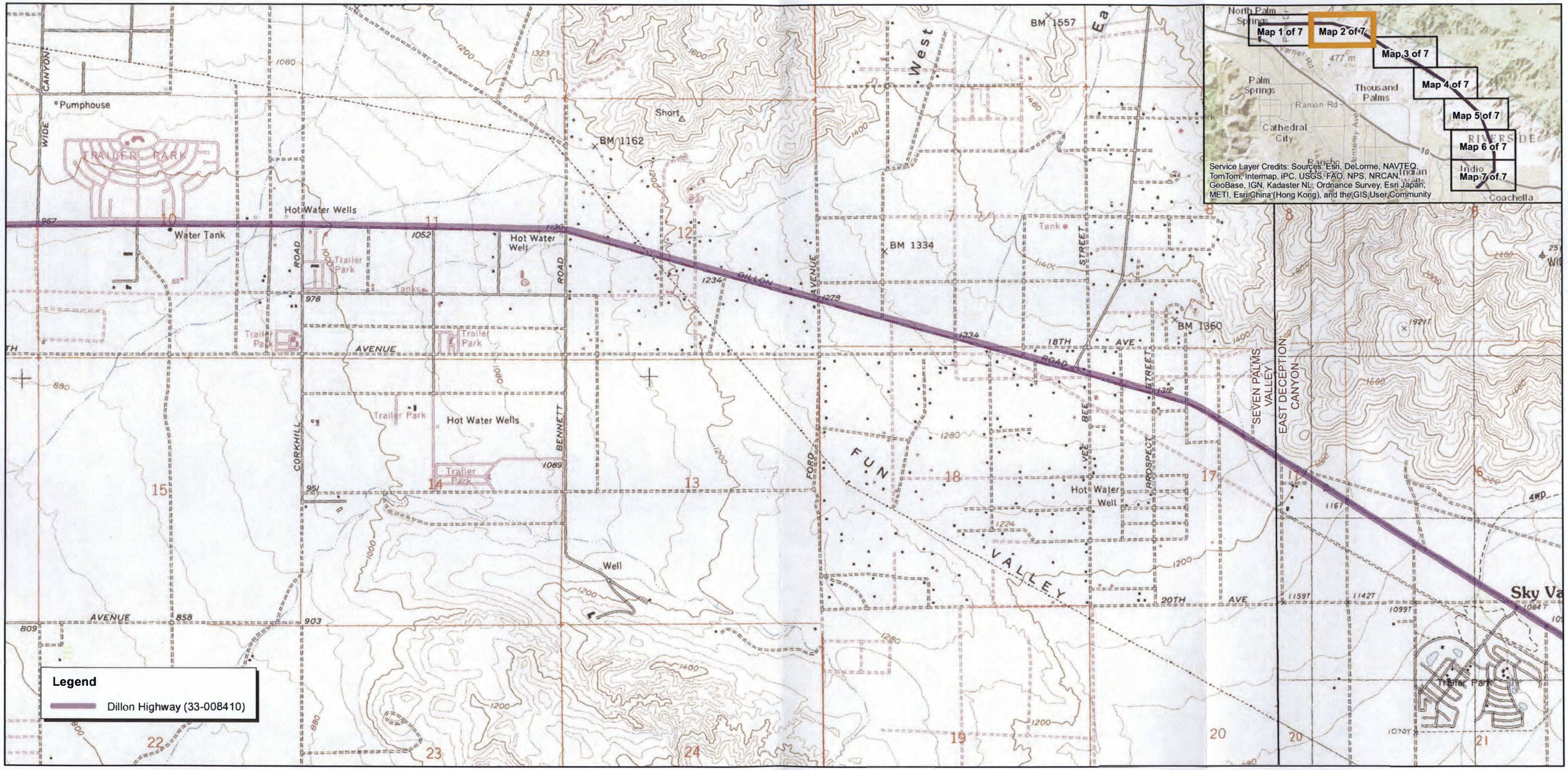
CA-RIV-013015

Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Map Name: Seven Palms Valley (1958, photorevised 1972) and East Deception Canyon (1988 Provisional), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangles

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



Legend

Dillon Highway (33-008410)

TRUE NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Map 2 of 7

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

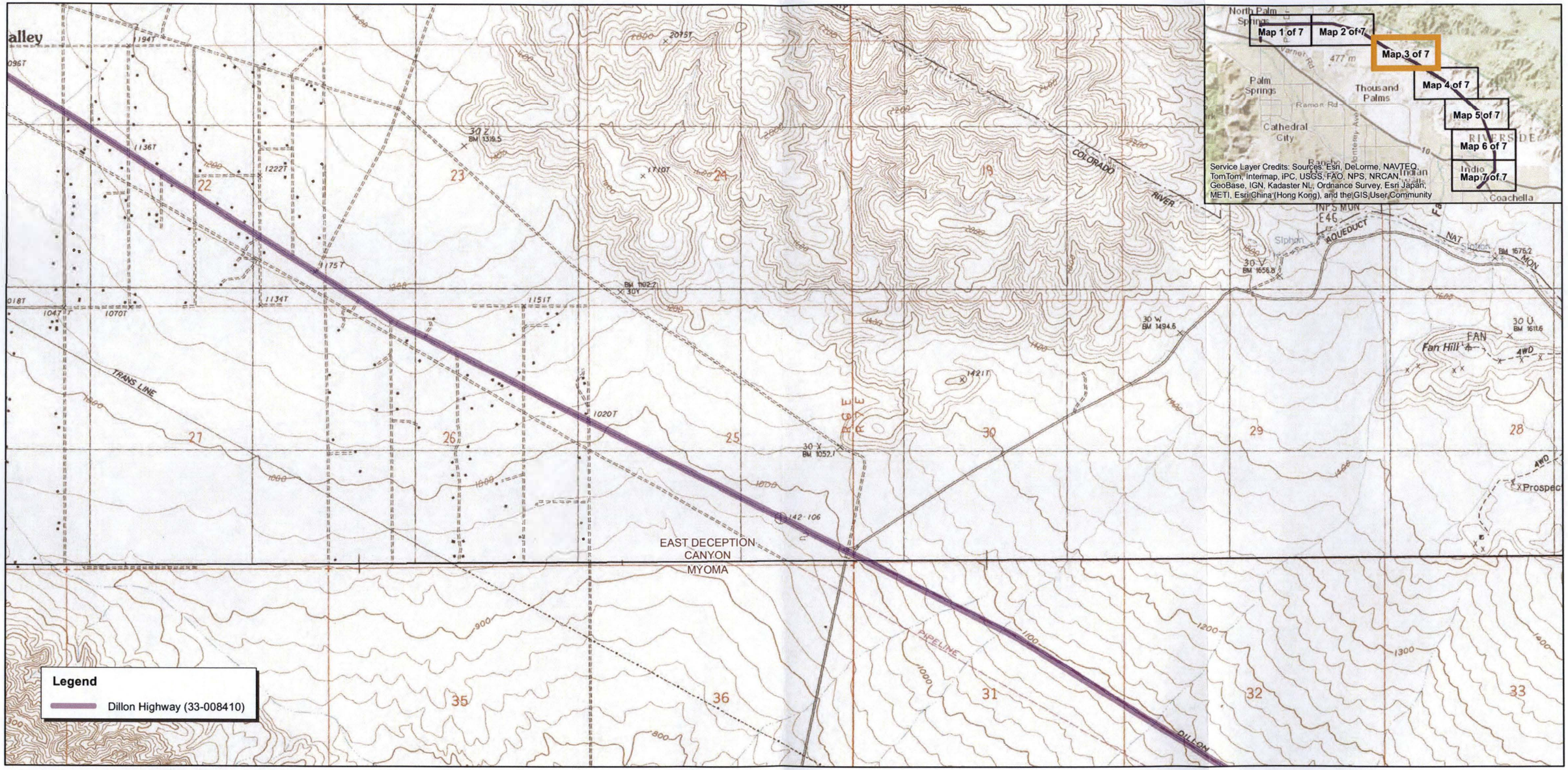
Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

CA-RIV-013015

Map Name: East Deception Canyon (1988 Provisional) and Myoma (1958, photorevised 1972), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangles

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



Map 3 of 7

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

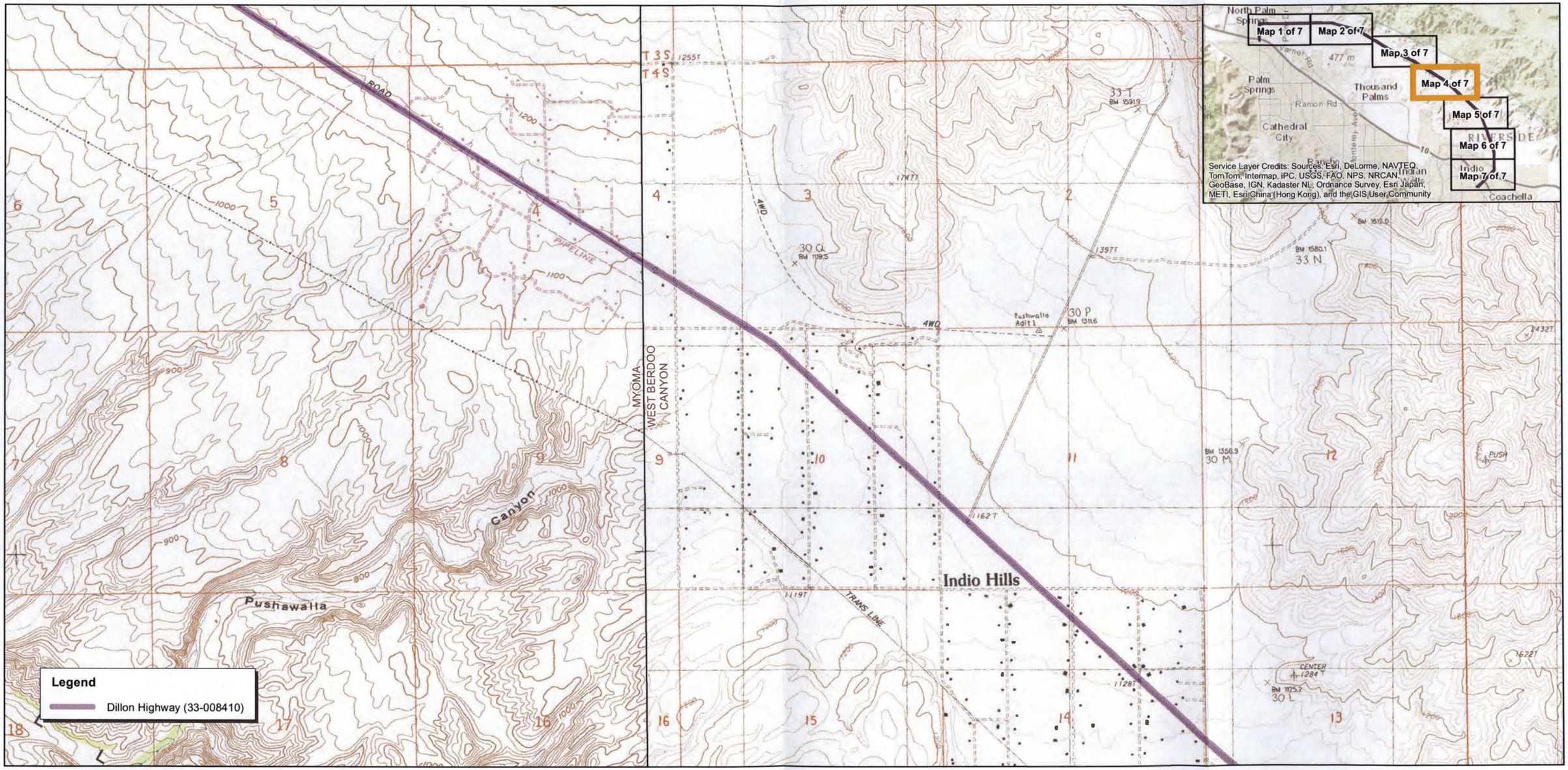
Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

CA-RIV-013015

Map Name: Myoma (1958, photorevised 1972) and West Berdoo Canyon (1988), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangles

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

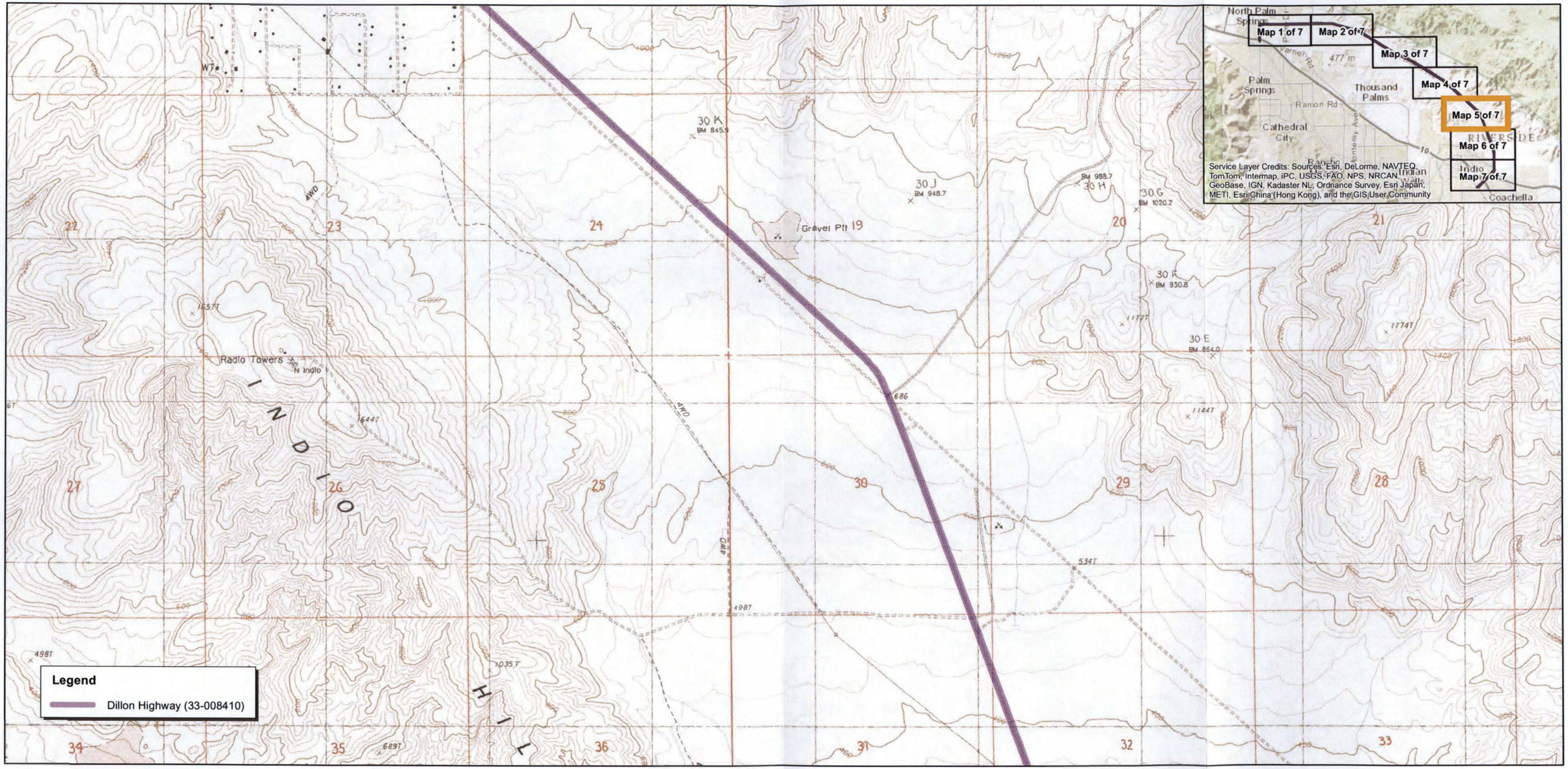
Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Map Name: West Berdoo Canyon (1988), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Scale: 1:24,000

CA-RIV-013015

Date: 2015



State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

CA-RIV-013015

Map Name: West Berdoo Canyon (1988) and Indio (1956, photorevised 1972), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangles

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



1 0.5 0 1 Miles

2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

TRUE NORTH

Map 6 of 7

State of California —The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

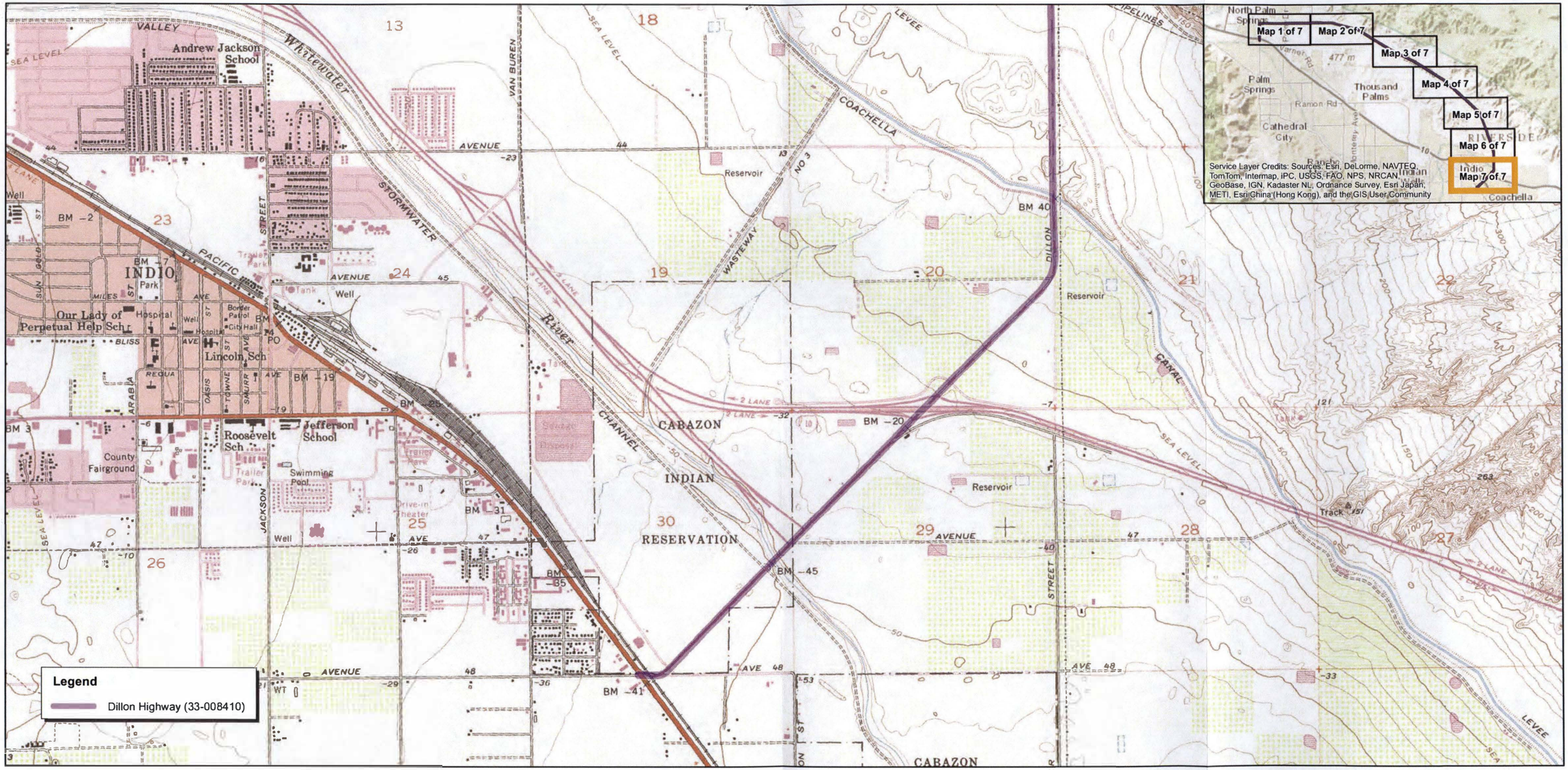
Resource Name or #: Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

CA-RIV-013015

Map Name: Indio (1956, photorevised 1972), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



TRUE NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

2,000 0 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Map 7 of 7

PROV # 121339
DOE-33-99-0003-0000

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-8410
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-013015
NRHP Status Code 6Y2
Other Listings
Review Code ____ Reviewer ____ Date / /

*Resource Name or #: Dillon Road
P1. Other Identifier: Dillon Highway
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County Riverside
b. USGS 7.5' Quad Desert Hot Springs Date 55/78 03S ; R 05E; SE 1/4 of NW/4 of Sec 07; SBM B.M.
c. Address ____ City ____ Zip ____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone 11, 546130 mE/ 3753750 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTMs, etc. as appropriate)
Entire length: western terminus of 30-mile segment was originally at Indian Avenue (542105 mE, 3753730 mN), eastern terminus is at Avenue 48 in Indio (575080 mE, 3729040 mN). 880 to -40 ft. msl.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Dillon Road, named for former County Supervisor Robert Dillon, is a two lane asphalt road that traverses the northern part of the Coachella Valley in a northwest to southeast direction, from North Palm Springs to Indio. It is the primary access route to, and across, this region. Literature/maps indicate a construction date of circa 1933-1939. The boundaries of the segment recorded for the Palm Drive Improvements study extend 100 feet both east and west of the 110 foot wide Palm Drive right-of-way (310 feet total). While most of Dillon Road maintains its original character, the intersection with Palm Drive has had many modifications, particularly with the extension of Palm Drive from Dillon Road to I-10 in 1967 and subsequent signalization. The Palm Drive/Dillon Road intersection also has buildings on the NW, NE, and SW corners and utility lines running along the south side of Dillon.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP37. Highway/Trail
*P4. Resource Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects)

Date of Photo: 08/23/1998

Photo Number: BW2-10

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Looking west across Palm Drive on 08/23/1998

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
Literature/maps indicate construction circa 1933-1939

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Riverside
P.O. Box 1090
Riverside, CA 92502
C--County

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
J. Brock
Archaeological Advisory Group
P.O. Box 491
Pioneertown, CA 92268

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/23/1998

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive, systematic, Caltrans Section 106

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") J. Brock & C. di Iorio 1998 Historic Resource Evaluation Report Palm Drive Widening, Desert Hot Springs. Ms. on file, CHRIS, UCR.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other: (List) ____

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # 33-8410

CA-RIV-013015

Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Dillon Highway

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ■ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: Intersec. w/Palm Dr.

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, etc. Show field inspected area on a Location Map.)

Intersection of Dillon Road and Palm Drive. 310 foot segment consists of 110 foot Palm Drive right-of-way along with 100 feet east and west of right-of-way.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment or point. Provide plans or sections as appropriate.)

Recorded segment only: 4 lane asphalt road with curbs and gutters.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features.)

a. Top Width 76 feet
b. Bottom Width
c. Height or Depth
d. Length of Segment 310 feet

L5. Associated Resources:

L4c Sketch of Cross-Section (Include scale) Facing:

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate.):

Creosote scrub community. Landscape is fairly level. Setting is rural.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

The segment considered in our study (intersection of Palm Drive and Dillon Road) has been heavily modified by improvements to the intersection.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

Date of Photo: / /

Photo Number: see P5a

Graphics Filename: @ 0DPI

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: (View, scale, etc.)

L9. Remarks:

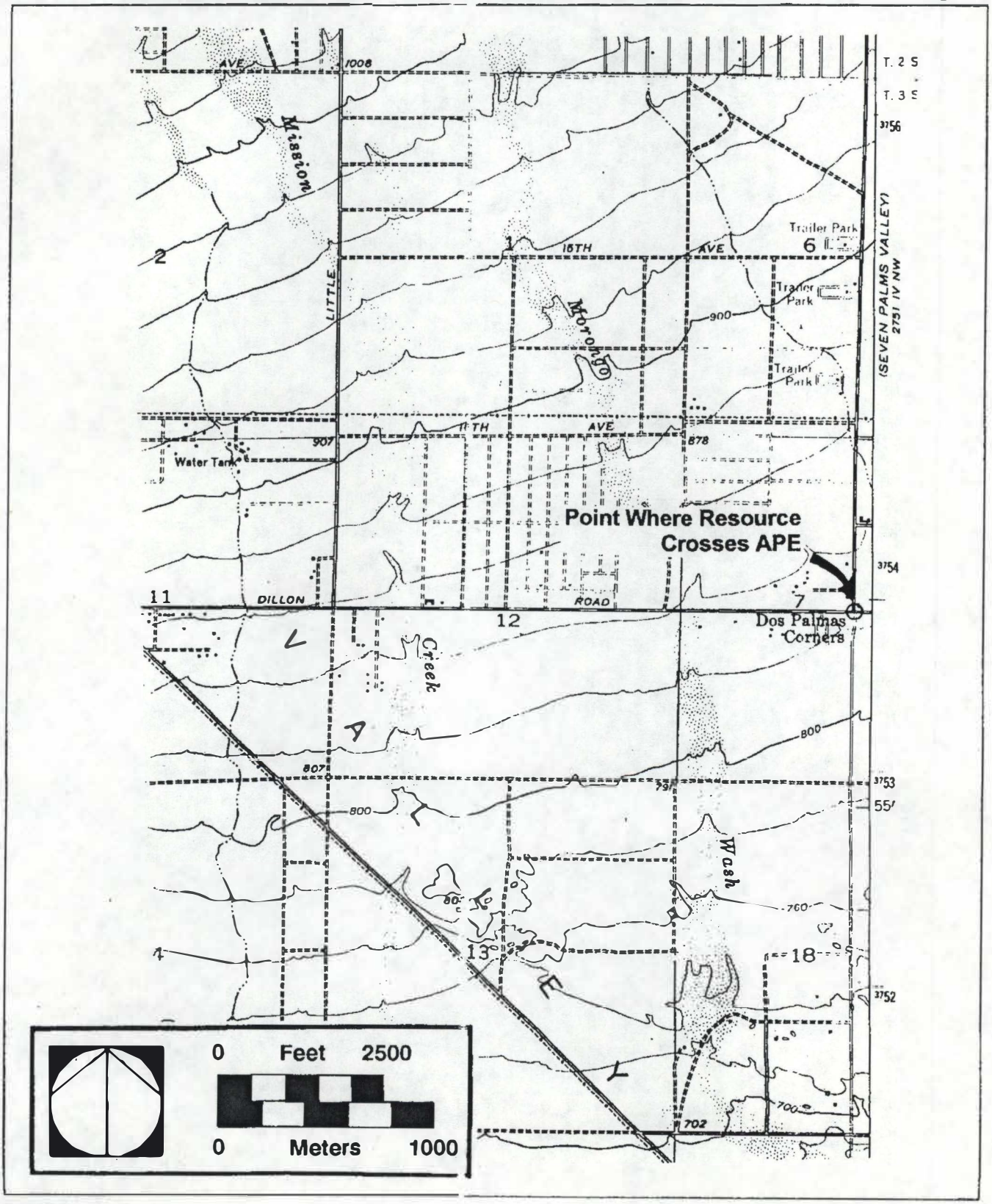
L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation & address)

J. Brock
Archaeological Advisory Group
P.O. Box 491
Pioneertown, CA 92268

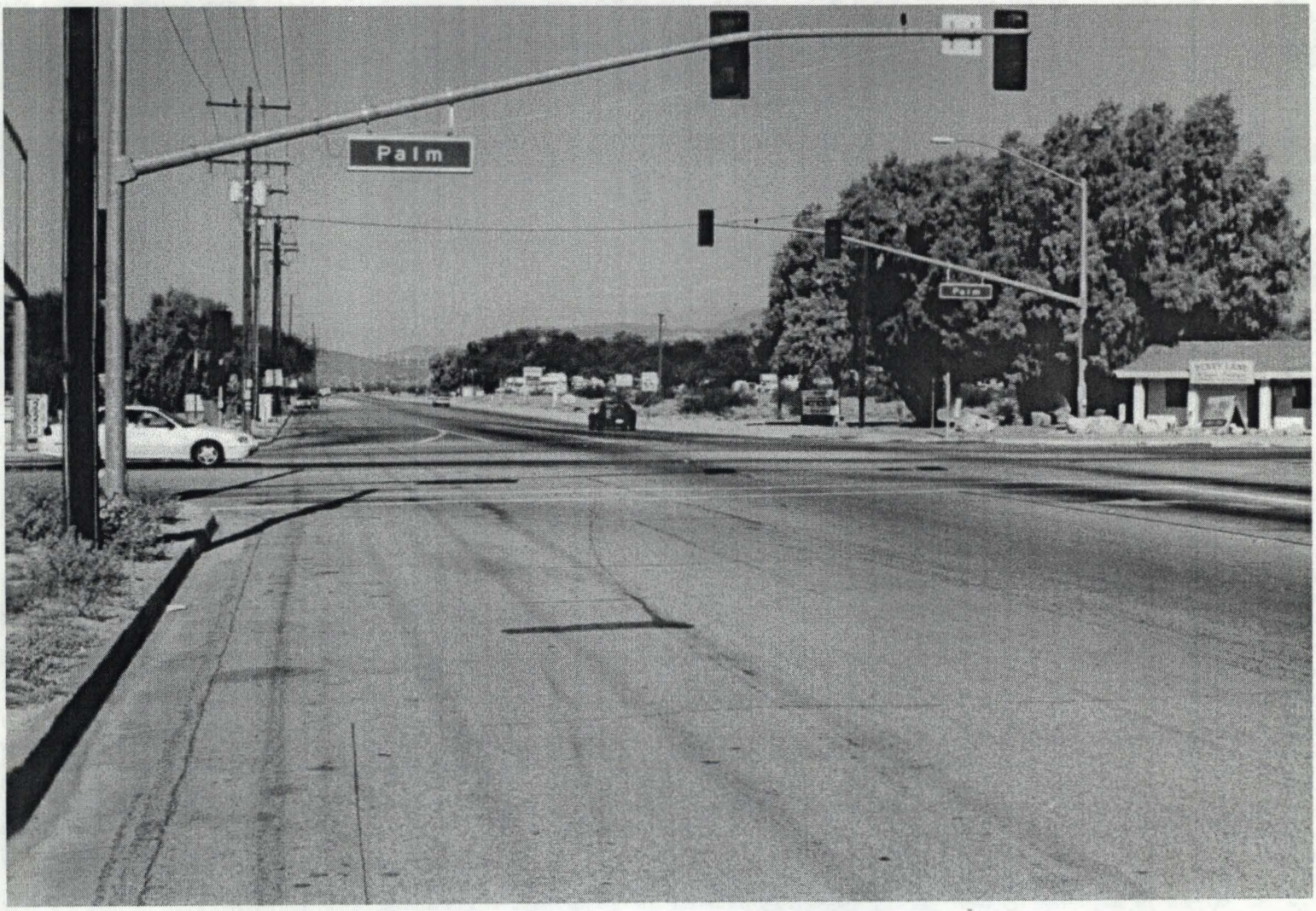
L11. Date: 08/23/1998

*Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

*Map Name: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1955, pi78



P-33-008410
CA-RIV-013015



33-28591

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial #
NRHP Status Code 6Z

CA-RIV-12879

Other Listings
Review Code
Reviewer
Date

***Resource Name or #:** BW-001

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Desert Hot Springs, California **Date:** 1952 (Photorevised 1972) **T**3S; **R**4E; SW ¼ **of the** NE ¼ **of Sec** 14; San Bernardino B. M.

c. Address: N/A City: Desert Hot Springs, CA Zip: 92240

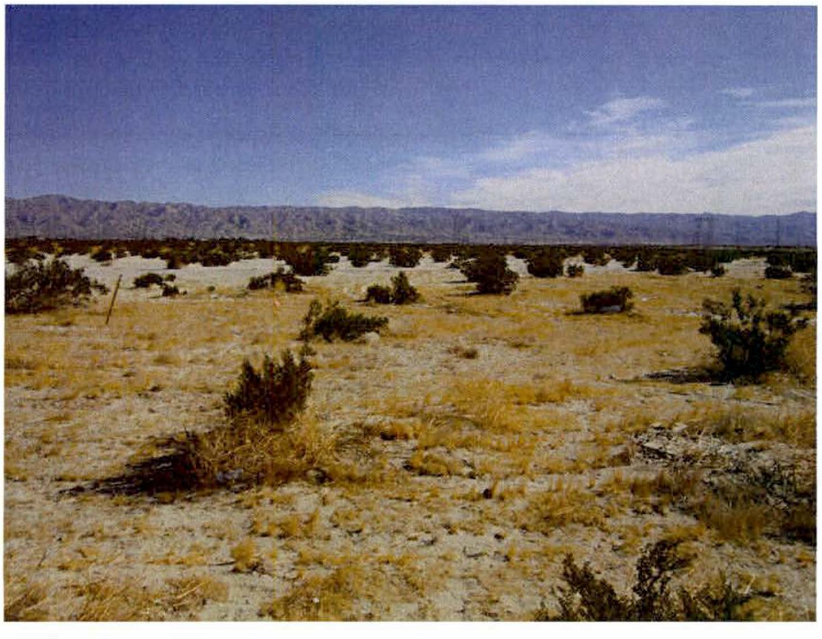
d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone: 11N 542872mE / 3752303mN

e. Other Locational Data: 755 feet above mean sea level

Directions: From the intersection of Interstate-10 and North Indian Canyon Drive in the City of Desert Hot Springs, proceed north on North Indian Canyon Drive for 0.01 mile to the intersection of North Indian Canyon Drive and 20th Avenue. At this point turn right (east) onto 20th Avenue and proceed east/southeast 0.58 mile. At this point the site is located 0.47 mile north on undeveloped desert landscape.

***P3a. Description:** This historic-period site consists of two crushed matchstick-filler (MSF) vent-hole cans and a single upright pocket tobacco tin. Matchstick-filler cans were manufactured from 1930 to 1975 and were typically used for packaging condensed or evaporated milk (Simonis n.d.). This site is located among intertwining northwest by southeast seasonal drainages and is likely out-of-situ.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters



***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: BW-001, Overview, Facing Northeast. 9/25/2017. Photo # 002

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Private Owner

***P8. Recorded by:**
Andrew Myers
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 N. 5th Street
Redlands, Ca 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 25, 2017

***P10. Survey Type:** Pedestrian survey

***P11. Report Citation:**

Myers, Andrew and Wendy Blumel
2017 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Interstate West Industrial Park Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California. Prepared for Interstate West Industrial, LLC, Palm Springs, California.

Simonis, Don
n.d. Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans: Chronology for Dating Historical Sites. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

RECEIVED IN
NOV 15 2018
EIC

33-28591

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
Trinomial

CA-RIV- 12879

 *Resource Name or #: BW-001

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length N-S: 39 feet (12 meters) x b. Width E-W: 144 feet (44 meters)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Historical context and seasonal drainages identified via aerials.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: Not Tested

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Not Tested

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

There are no identified features associated with this site.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Artifact 1 (A1) is a historic-period crushed match-stick-filler (MSF) can.

Artifact 2 (A2) is a historic-period crushed match-stick-filler (MSF) can.

Artifact 3 (A3) is a historic-period upright pocket-tobacco tin.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): numerous intertwining northwest to southeast trending seasonal drainages were noted in the vicinity of the site.

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Mission Creek, identified on the 7.5' USGS Desert Hot Springs Quadrangle is located 0.67 mile east of BW-001.

*A9. Elevation: 755 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on open desert landscape. The primary vegetation community is creosote. The site itself is highly exposed on a slight northwest to southeast slope of sandy silt.

A11. Historical Information: No archival research was conducted as part of this study.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☒ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** MSF cans were manufactured from 1930-1975 and were typically used for condensed or evaporated milk (Simonis n.d) Pocket tobacco tins of this nature were introd in 1907 or early 1908 (Rock 1989)

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): BW-001 appears to have diffused from a larger more discreet historic-period refuse deposit likely upslope its current location

A14. Remarks: BW-001 consists of a historic-period refuse scatter and cannot be tied to any significant impact on local history. The constituents of BW-001 are practical in nature and commonly found in the region. The constituents associated with the site would have contributed little to any broad pattern of local history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1. There is no evidence that this site was part of a residence or had any strong association with the region. This specific site, therefore, did not contribute to standing of any individuals in the community. The subsequent owners of the site are not known to have been significant individuals in either Desert Hot Springs or North Palm Springs history. Thus, this site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 2. The site does not display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies. As a result, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 3. Because there is no indication of any residential use of the property, this resource is not likely to

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
Trinomial

CA-RIV- 12879

contain significant subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the limited data potential of this resource, which is limited to common and ubiquitous items in the area, has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording and research that has already been conducted. The site is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4. Because the site does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria, the site is not evaluated as eligible for the CRHR.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Myers, Andrew and Wendy Blumel
2017 Cultural Resources Investigation of an approximately 100-acre Project Area in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California. Prepared for Big Wave Holdings, LLC, Palm Springs, California.

Simonis, Don
n.d. Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans: Chronology for Dating Historical Sites. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

Rock, Jim
1989 Tin Canisters Their Identification. Yreka, California

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
23 Photos on-file Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N Fifth Street, Redlands, California 92373

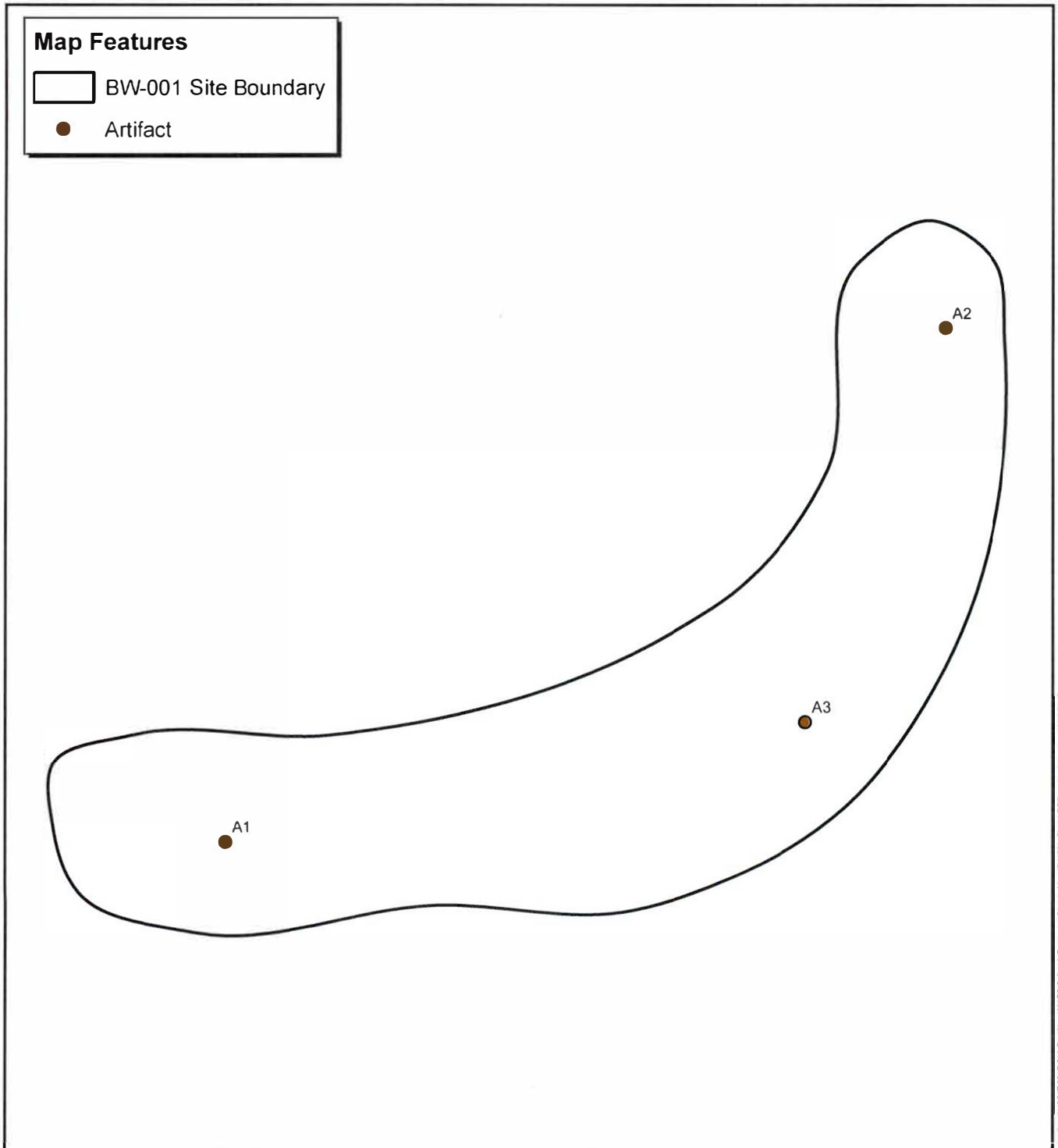
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Andrew Myers **Date:** 10/12/2017
Affiliation and Address: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N Fifth Street, Redlands, California 92373

33-28591

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
CA-RIV- 1287

MAP Page 4 of 5
*Resource Name or #: BW-001
*Drawn By: Andrew Myers
*Date: 09/25/2017



*Required Information

DPR 523K (1/95)

0 7.5 15 30 Feet
0 2.5 5 10 Meters

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Location: N:\2017\2017-216 Big Wave\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Sketch_Maps\BW001_SketchDPR.mxd (r-amyers 10/13/2017)

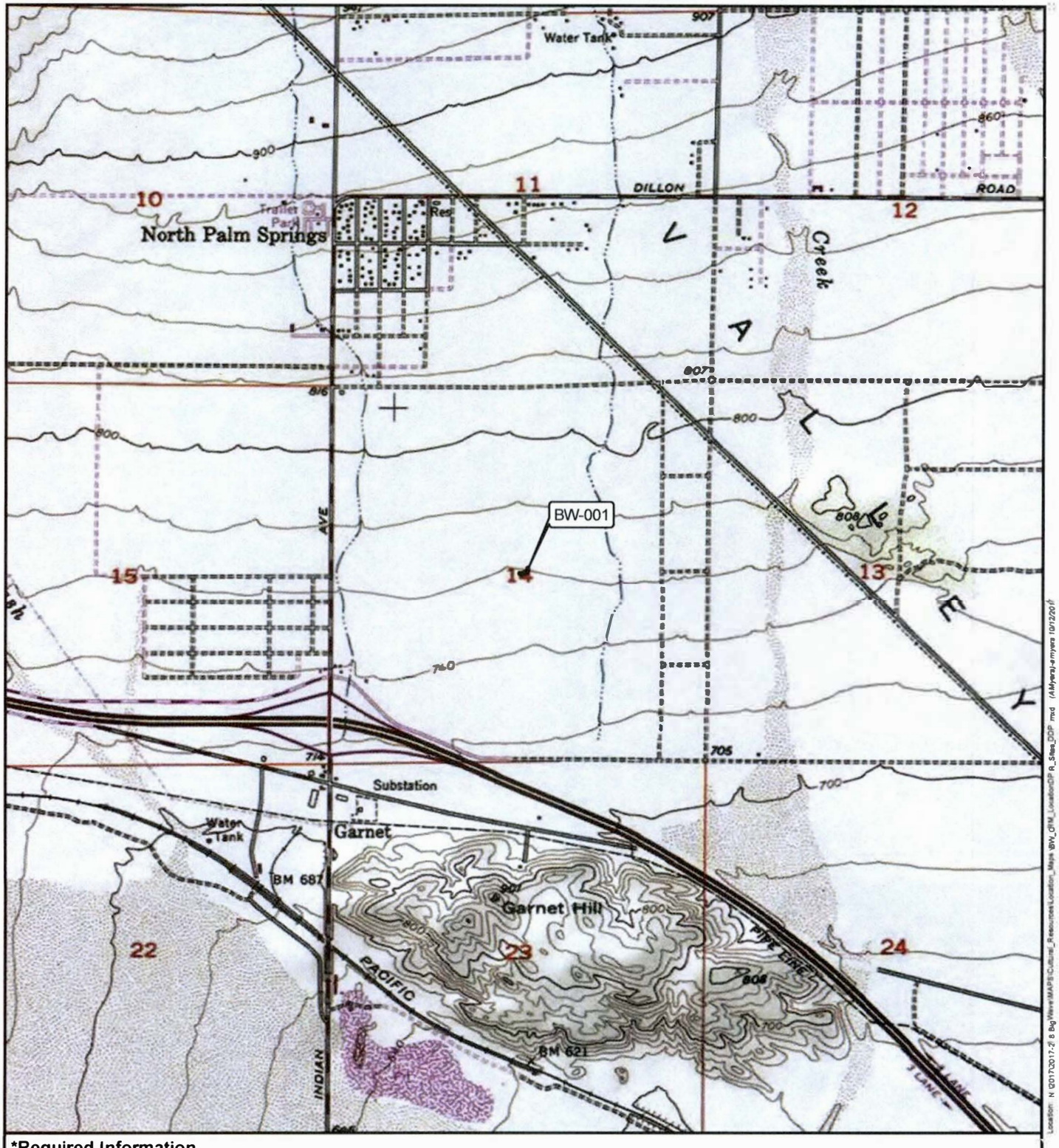
00-29591

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
CA-RIV- 12879

Page 5 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #:** BW-001

***Map Name:** Desert Hot Springs, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1952 (rev. 1972)



*Required Information

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
0 250 500 1,000 Meters

DPR 523J (1/95)

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

33-28523

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial #
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: BW-003-I

P1. **Other Identifier:** None
*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** *a. **County:** Riverside
*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Desert Hot Springs, California **Date:** 1952 (Photorevised 1972) **T**3S; **R**4E; NW ¼ **of the** SE ¼ **of Sec** 14; San Bernardino B. M.
c. Address: N/A City: Desert Hot Springs, CA Zip: 92240
d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone: 11N 543060mE / 3752273mN
e. Other Locational Data: 751 feet above mean sea level
Directions: From the intersection of Interstate-10 and North Indian Canyon Drive in the City of Desert Hot Springs, proceed north on North Indian Canyon Drive for 0.01 mile to the intersection of North Indian Canyon Drive and 20th Avenue. At this point turn right (east) onto 20th Avenue and proceed east/southeast 0.74 mile. At this point the site is located 0.46 mile north across undeveloped desert landscape.

*P3a. **Description:** This historic-period isolate consists one crushed matchstick-filler (MSF) vent-hole can. Matchstick-filler cans were manufactured from 1930 to 1975 and were typically used for packaging condensed or evaporated milk (Simonis n.d.). The can was opened via ice-pick. This isolate is located among intertwining northwest by southeast seasonal drainages and is likely out-of-situ.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters



*P4. **Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☒Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: BW-003-I, Detail, Facing Ground. 9/25/2017. Photo # 004

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Private Owner

*P8. **Recorded by:**
Andrew Myers
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 N. 5th Street
Redlands, Ca 92373

*P9. **Date Recorded:** September 25, 2017

*P10. **Survey Type:** Pedestrian survey

*P11. **Report Citation:**
Myers, Andrew and Wendy Blumel
2017 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Interstate West Industrial Park Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California. Prepared for Interstate West Industrial, LLC, Palm Springs, California.

Simonis, Don
n.d. Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans: Chronology for Dating Historical Sites. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

RECEIVED IN
NOV 15 2018
EIC

*Required information

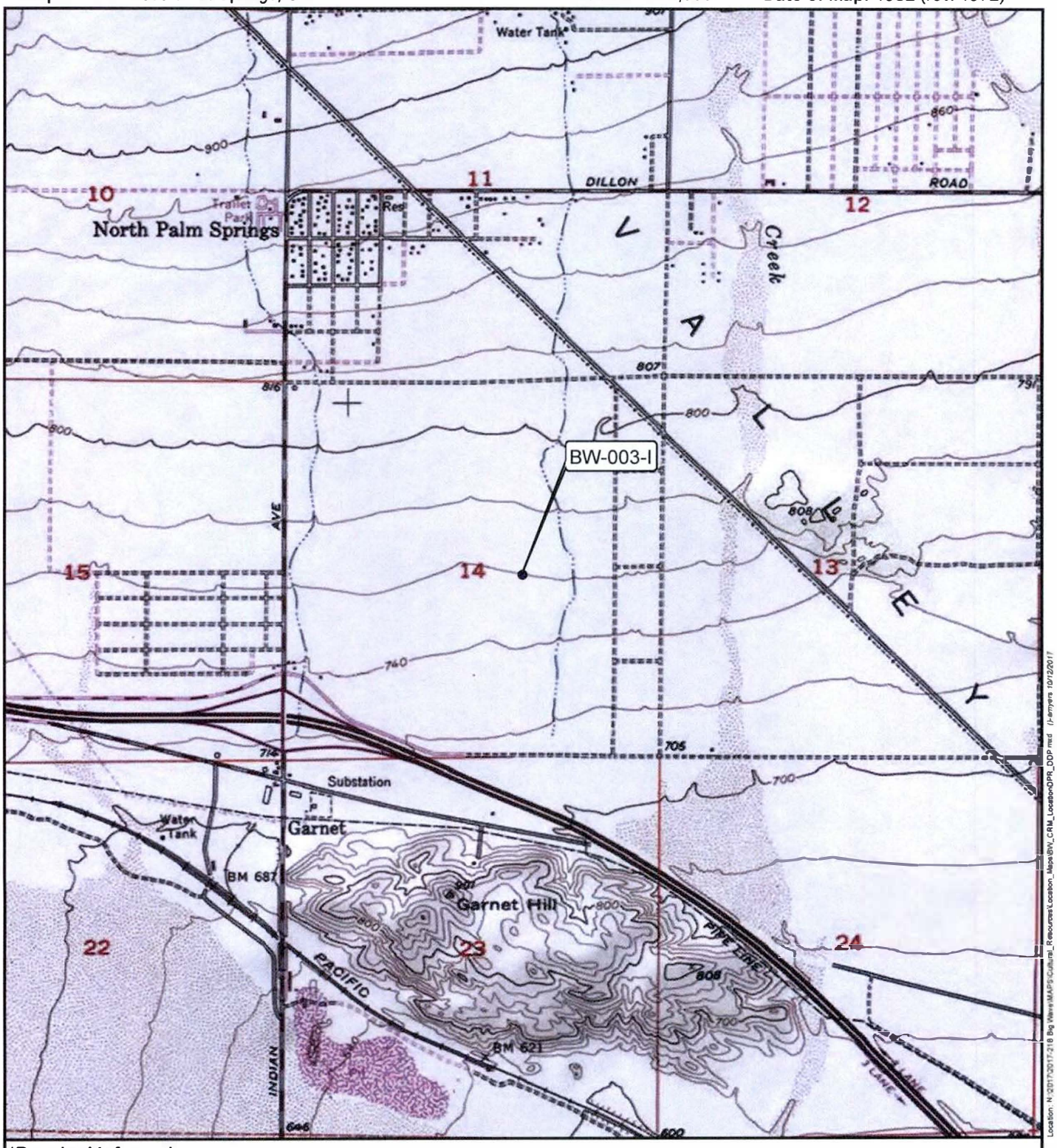
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-28503
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 ***Resource Name or #:** BW-003-I

***Map Name:** Desert Hot Springs, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1952 (rev. 1972)



***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
0 250 500 1,000 Meters

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

DPR 523J (1/95)

33-28505

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial #
NRHP Status Code 6Z

CA-RIV- 12881

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: BW-005

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Desert Hot Springs, California **Date:** 1952 (Photorevised 1972) T3S; R4E; NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Sec 14; San Bernardino B. M.

c. Address: N/A City: Desert Hot Springs, CA Zip: 92240

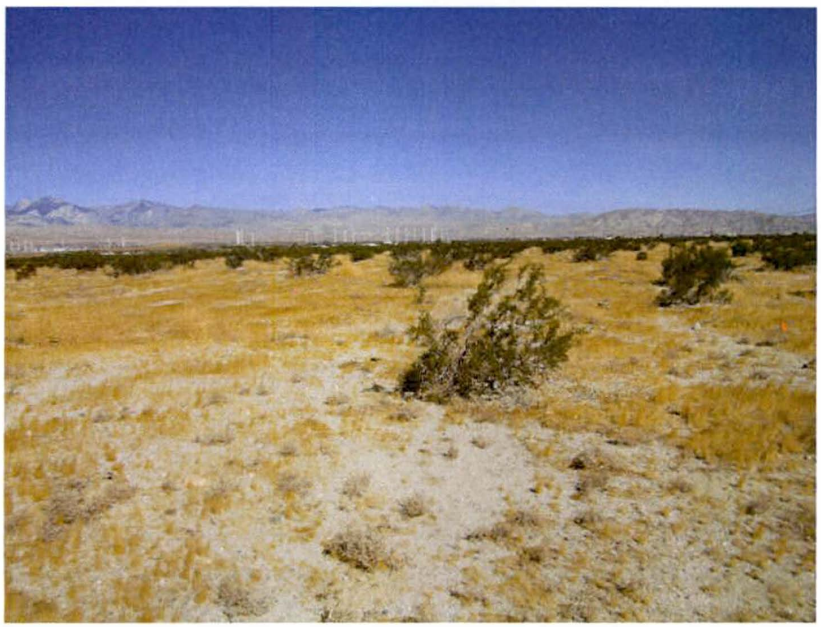
d. UTM: NAD 83; Zone: 11N 543215mE / 3752282mN

e. Other Locational Data: 755 feet above mean sea level

Directions: From the intersection of Interstate-10 and North Indian Canyon Drive in the City of Desert Hot Springs, proceed north on North Indian Canyon Drive for 0.01 mile to the intersection of North Indian Canyon Drive and 20th Avenue. At this point turn right (east) onto 20th Avenue and proceed east/southeast 0.83 mile. At this point the site is located 0.46 mile north on undeveloped desert landscape.

***P3a. Description:** This historic-period site consists of three crushed matchstick-filler (MSF) vent-hole cans, one complete MSF vent-hole can, one flat-top beverage can, one oil quart can and a single crushed cone-top beverage can. Matchstick-filler cans were manufactured from 1930 to 1975 and were typically used for packaging condensed or evaporated milk (Simonis n.d.). This site is located among intertwining northwest by southeast seasonal drainages and is likely out-of-situ.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters



***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: BW-005, Overview, Facing Northwest. 9/25/2017. Photo # 005

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Private Owner

***P8. Recorded by:**
Andrew Myers
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 N. 5th Street
Redlands, Ca 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 25, 2017

***P10. Survey Type:** Pedestrian survey

***P11. Report Citation:**

Myers, Andrew and Wendy Blumel
2017 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Interstate West Industrial Park Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California. Prepared for Interstate West Industrial, LLC, Palm Springs, California.

Simonis, Don
n.d. Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans: Chronology for Dating Historical Sites. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

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NOV 15 2018
EIC

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

CA-RIV- 12881

 *Resource Name or #: BW-005

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length N-S: 101 feet (31 meters) x b. Width E-W: 122 feet (37 meters)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Regional Historical context and seasonal drainages identified via aerials.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: Not Tested

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Not Tested

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

There are no identified features associated with this site.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Artifact 1 (A1) is a historic-period crushed match-stick-filler (MSF) can.

Artifact 2 (A2) is a historic-period crushed match-stick-filler (MSF) can.

Artifact 3 (A3) is a historic-period crushed match-stick-filler (MSF) can.

Artifact 4 (A4) is a historic-period complete match-stick-filler (MSF) can measuring 3 and 15/16 inches in height by 2 and 15/16 inches and is knife opened.

Artifact 5 (A5) is a flat-top beverage can.

Artifact 6 (A6) is a one-quart oil-can

Artifact 7 (A7) is a crushed cone-top beverage can

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): numerous intertwining northwest to southeast trending seasonal drainages were noted in the vicinity of the site.

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Mission Creek, identified on the 7.5' USGS Desert Hot Springs Quadrangle is located 0.67 mile east of BW-005.

*A9. Elevation: 755 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on open desert landscape. The primary vegetation community is creosote. The site itself is highly exposed on a slight northwest to southeast slope of sandy silt.

A11. Historical Information: No archival research was conducted as part of this study.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☒ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** Matchstick-filler cans were manufactured from 1930 to 1975 and were typically used for packaging condensed or evaporated milk (Simonis n.d.)

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): BW-005 appears to have diffused from a larger more discreet historic-period refuse deposit likely upslope its current location

33-29525

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
Trinomial
CA-RIV- 12881

 *Resource Name or #: BW-005

A14. Remarks: BW-005 consists of a historic-period refuse scatter and cannot be tied to any significant impact on local history. The constituents of BW-005 are practical in nature and commonly found in the region. The constituents associated with the site would have contributed little to any broad pattern of local history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1. There is no evidence that this site was part of a residence or had any strong association with the region. This specific site, therefore, did not contribute to standing of any individuals in the community. The subsequent owners of the site are not known to have been significant individuals in either Desert Hot Springs or North Palm Springs history. Thus, this site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 2. The site does not display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies. As a result, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion 3. Because there is no indication of any residential use of the property, this resource is not likely to contain significant subsurface archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the limited data potential of this resource, which is limited to common and ubiquitous items in the area, has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording and research that has already been conducted. The site is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4. Because the site does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria, the site is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Myers, Andrew and Wendy Blumel
2017 Cultural Resources Investigation of an Approximately 100-acre Project Area in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc., Redlands, California. Prepared for Big Wave Holdings, LLC, Palm Springs, California.

Simonis, Don
n.d. Condensed/Evaporated Milk Cans: Chronology for Dating Historical Sites. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
23 Photos on-file Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N Fifth Street, Redlands, California 92373

*A17. Form Prepared by: Andrew Myers **Date:** 10/12/2017
Affiliation and Address: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N Fifth Street, Redlands, California 92373

33-22525

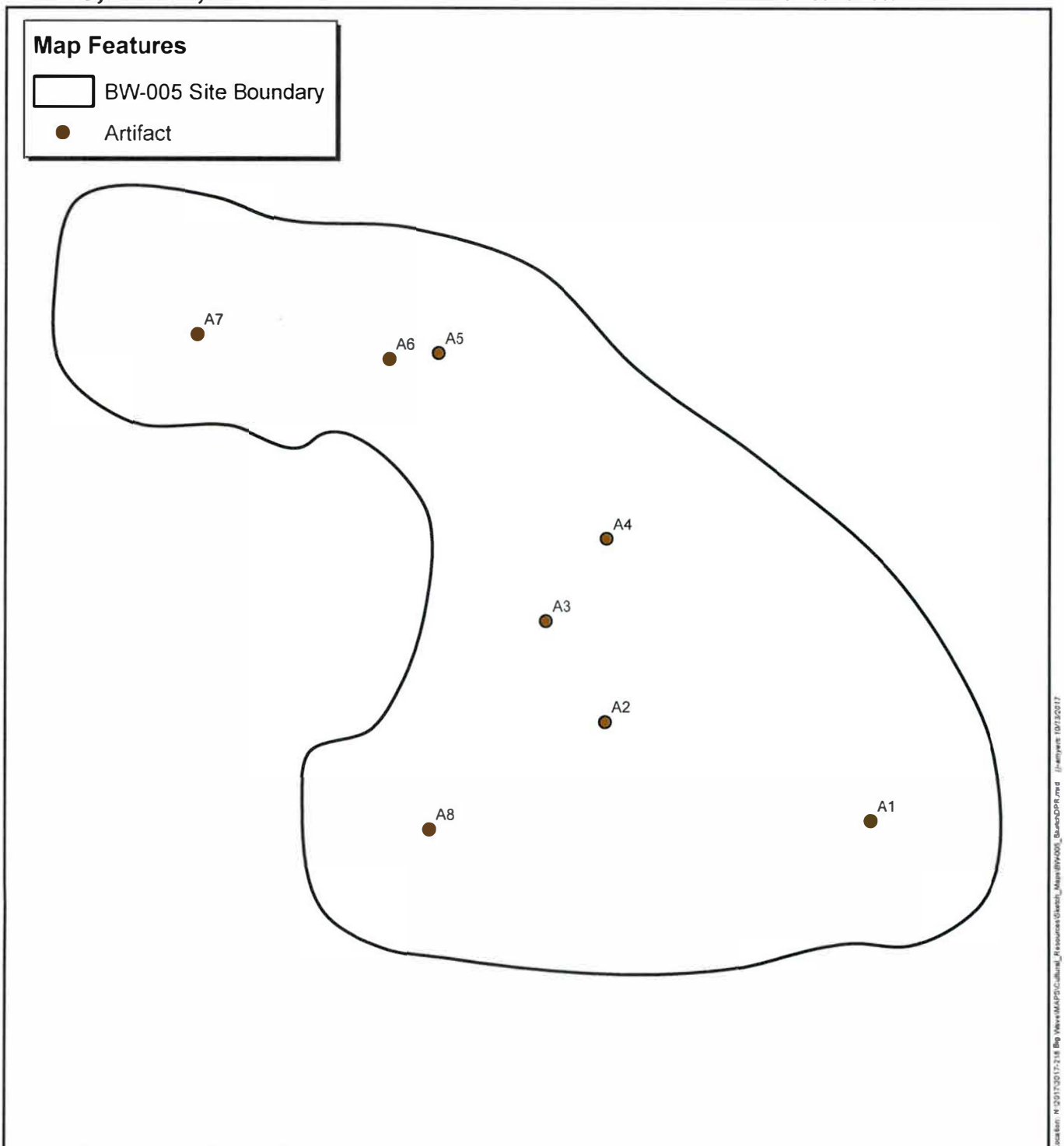
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV- 12881

***Resource Name or #:** BW-005

***Drawn By:** Andrew Myers

***Date:** 09/25/2017



***Required Information**

DPR 523K (1/95)

0 5 10 20 Feet
0 1.5 3 6 Meters

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

33-23525

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

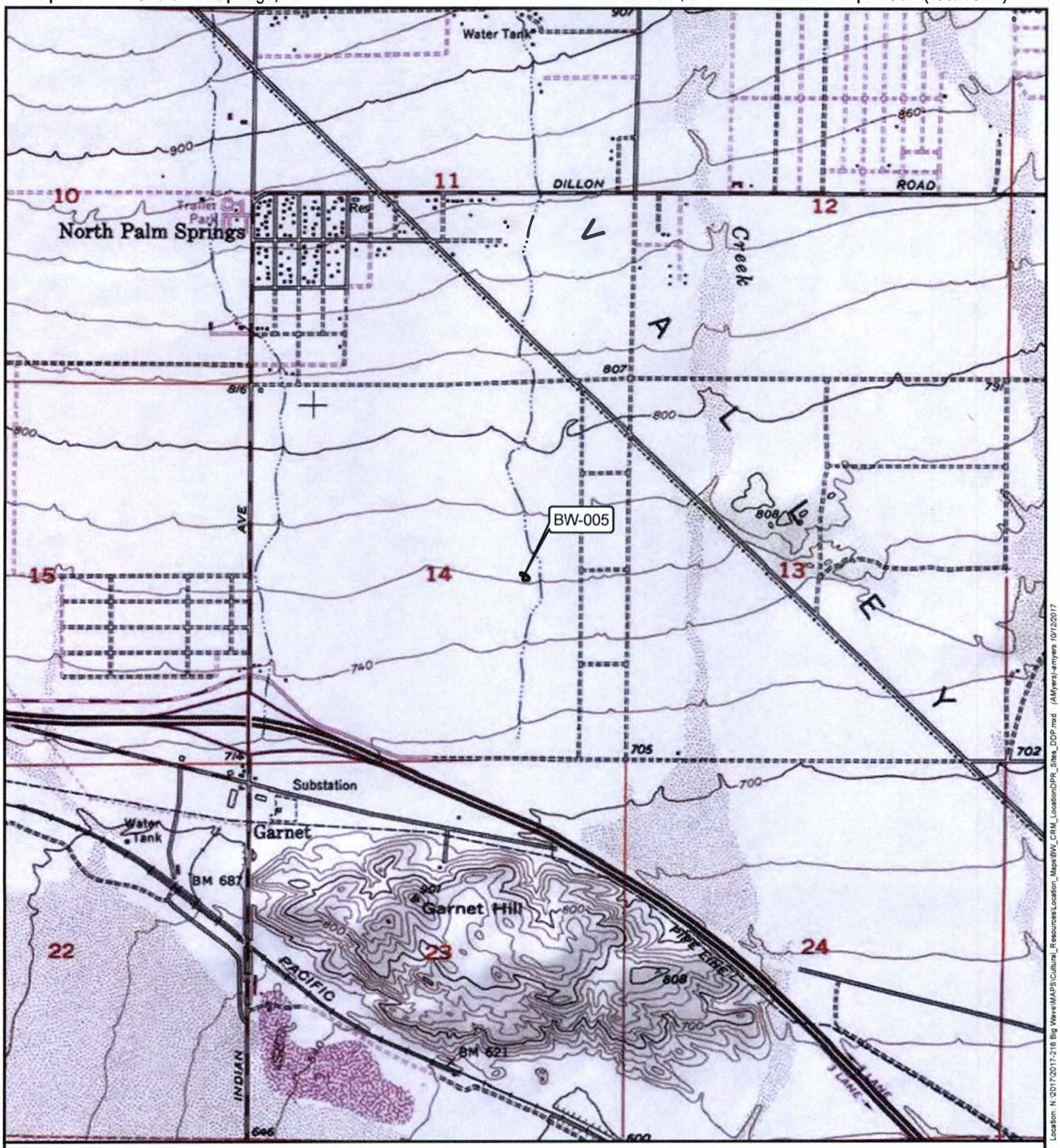
Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-12887

***Resource Name or #:** BW-005

***Map Name:** Desert Hot Springs, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** 1952 (rev. 1972)



*Required Information

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
0 250 500 1,000 Meters

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

DPR 523J (1/95)

Location: N:\2017\2017-218 Big Wave\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\Location_Maps\BW_CRM_LocationDPR_Sites_DDP.mxd (AMyers)-amyers 10/12/2017

Appendix C: Correspondence with Native American Representatives

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) Groundwater Quality Protection Program, Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary Project (CRM TECH No. 4271A)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif.

Desert Hot Springs:
Area A: **Township** 2 South **Range** 4 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 23
Area D-3: **Township** 2 South **Range** 5 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 30
I-10 Corridor: **Township** 3 South **Range** 4 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 14, 15, 22, and 23
Seven Palms Valley:
Areas G, H, and I: **Township** 2 South **Range** 5 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 32
Areas J-2 and K: **Township** 2 South **Range** 5 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 33

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The undertaking primarily entails the conversion of individual properties in specific areas of the MSWD service area from septic to sewer. The APE lies across approximately 2,237 acres of land in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

May 12, 2025

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
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Ohlone-Costanoan

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Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

May 28, 2025

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD): Groundwater Quality Protection Program Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/28/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla Cupeno	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/28/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD): Groundwater Quality Protection Program Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary Project, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2025-002854
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

June 3, 2025

RE: Proposed Mission Springs Water District:
Groundwater Quality Protection Program
Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary
Near and In the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract # 4271A

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing Section 106/CEQA-Plus study for the project referenced above. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking lies within approximately 2,237 acres of land, proposing new sewer pipeline alignments and connections that will mainly be located within existing street rights-of-way, that will connect to the individual parcels within the Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) service areas scattered around and in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The accompanying maps, based on the USGS Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5'quadrangle, depicts the locations of the APE, Areas A-I within Section 23, T2SR4E, D-3 within Section 30, T2SR5E, and I-10 within Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23, T3SR4E, SBBM. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5'quadrangle, depicts the locations of the APE, Areas # G, H and I within Section 32, J-2 and K within Section 33, T2SR5E, SBBM.

The Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated May 28, 2025, that Sacred Lands File search was negative for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity but recommends contacting local Native American groups for any additional information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE, and/or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agencies for the project, namely the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Mission Springs Water District.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources within and/ or near the APE area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the APE. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,



Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location maps

From: Jill Mccormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: June 5, 2025 at 04:02 AM
To: Eulices Lopez <elopez@crmtech.us>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]:Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Mission Springs Water District Groundwater Quality Protection Program Assessment District 18, near and in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside Co. (CRM TECH # 4271A)

Good morning,

This email is to inform you that the Historic Preservation Office of the Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe does not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

Jill

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.
Historic Preservation Office
Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-919-3631
Cell: 928-920-6521

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Friday, June 6, 2025 at 10:52 AM
To: elopez@crmtech.us <elopez@crmtech.us>
Subject: Proposed Mission Springs Water District Groundwater Quality Protection Program, Assessment District 18, near and in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside CO. (CRM TECH No. 4271A)

Hello Eulices,

Attached to this email is a formal response to the scoping letter. I did not include the survey as part of the recommendations since its already confirmed.

If you have any questions about the attached letter please feel free to contact me.

Best Regards,
Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
lsalazar@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3148 | D: (760) 883-1137
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-067-2025-001

June 06, 2025

[VIA EMAIL TO:elopez@crmtech.us]
CRM TECH
Eulices Lopez
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA Y92324

Re: Proposed Mission Springs Water District Groundwater Quality Protection Program, Assessment District 18, near and in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside CO. (CRM TECH No. 4271A)

Dear Eulices Lopez,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Groundwater Quality Protection Program Assessment District USACE Phasing Summary project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

* There are several TCR's adjacent to the project boundaries.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1137. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

From: Raylene Borrego <Raylene.Borrego@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 9, 2025 at 12:52 PM
To: Eulices Lopez <elopez@crmtech.us>
Cc: Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Subject: Response to Information Request: Proposed Mission Springs Water District Groundwater Quality Protection Program Assessment District 18, near and in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside Co. (CRM TECH # 4271A)

Hello Eulices,

Thank you for contacting the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN, formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the above-mentioned proposed project area. San Manuel appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on June 3rd, 2025. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project area has a low sensitivity for cultural resources. However, the proposed project is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory and is therefore of interest to the Tribe. As such, YSMN will still wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52, should this project be subject to CEQA review.

Thank you again for your correspondence. If you have any additional questions or comments, please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Kind Regards,

Raylene

Raylene Borrego
Cultural Resources Technician
Raylene.Borrego@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
O:(909) 864-8933 x 50-2035
M:(909) 737-3349
26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346

AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
84-001 AVENUE 54 COACHELLA, CA 92236 | T: 760-398-4722 F: 760-369-7161
TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON: AMANDA AUGUSTINE TRIBAL TREASURER: WILLIAM VANCE

June 17, 2025

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Proposed Mission Springs Water District: Groundwater Quality Protection Program Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary Near and in the City of Desert Hot Springs Riverside County, California CRM Tech Contract #471A

Dear Ms. Gallardo

Thank you for contacting the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians about the proposed project. We appreciate your consideration of the cultural resources in the project area.

At this time, we are not aware of any specific cultural resources within the project area that would be affected by the proposed development. Therefore, we do not believe that formal consultation is necessary at this stage.

Thank you once again for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,

Analise Perez

Analise Perez, Tribal Executive Assistant
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



TWENTY-NINE PALMS BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

46-200 Harrison Place, Coachella, CA 92236. Ph. 760.863.2444. Fax: 760.863.3449

July 11, 2025

Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

RE: Proposed Mission Springs Water District: Groundwater Quality Protection Program. Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary. CRM TECH Contract #4271A

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

This letter is regarding a consultation for Proposed Mission Springs Water District: Groundwater Quality Protection Program - Assessment District 18 USACE Phasing Summary. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking lies within approximately 2,237 acres of land, proposing new sewer pipeline alignments and connections that will mainly be located within existing street rights-of-way, that will connect to the individual parcels within the Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) service areas scattered around and in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

After reviewing the proposed project, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians (Tribe) has determined: The project is within the Chemehuevi Traditional Use Area (TUA). Presently, no known cultural resources are located within the project APE, but there exists the possibility of surface and/or buried archaeological materials. The Tribe requests that the agency follow specific conditions for all cultural resources on any developmental plans or entitlement applications.

Additionally, the Tribe and THPO request the following: The Tribe and THPO look forward to working with CRM Tech on this project. This letter is not intended to be considered government to government consultation; it is a communication of possible concerns or comments regarding the project. Additional emails, letters, phone calls, virtual meetings, or in-person meetings may be requested. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at (760) 863-2486 or email at Nicolas.Garza@29Palmsbomi-nsn.gov.

Sincerely,

Darrell Mike

Darrell Mike
Chairman, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Telephone Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Note
Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	Luz Salazar, Cultural Resources Analyst, responded in a letter dated June 6, 2025 (copy attached).
Tribal Operations	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	10:12 am, June 17, 2025	Analise Perez, Tribal Executive Assistant, responded in a letter dated June 17, 2025 (copy attached).
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Director	Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	10:15 am, June 17, 2025 10:46 am, June 24, 2025	Left messages; no response to date.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	10:17 am, June 17, 2025 10:50 am, June 24, 2025	Left messages; no response to date.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairman	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	10:20 am, June 17, 2025 10:53 am, June 24, 2025	Left messages; no response to date.
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	10:30 am, June 17, 2025 10: 55 am, June 24, 2025	Ms. Brierty stated that she would review the letter and respond later; no further response to date.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	None	Ms. McCormick responded by email on June 5, 2025 (copy attached).
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	10:33 am, June 17, 2025 10:58 am, June 24, 2025	Left messages; no response to date.
Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	None	Raylene Borrego, Cultural Resources Technician, responded by email on June 9, 2025 (copy attached).
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	10:38 am, June 17, 2025 11:00 am, June 24, 2025	Ms. Minott stated that the tribe had no comment regarding this undertaking.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	10:41 am, June 17, 2025 11:03 am, June 24, 2025	Left voice messages; no response to date.
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	10:43 am, June 17, 2025	Ms. Valdez stated that the tribe would defer to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and asked CRM TECH to inform Agua Caliente of their comment.
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	10:45 am, June 17, 2025	Mr. Becerra stated that the tribe would defer to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.
Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	10:50 am, June 17, 2025 11: 06 am, June 24, 2025	Darrel Mike, Tribal Chairman, responded in a letter dated July 11, 2025 (copy attached).