

APPENDIX 3

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
MISSION SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT AREAS H AND I
SEWER IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

Mission Springs Water District
66575 Second Street
Desert Hot Springs, California 92240
and
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street/P.O. Box 944212
Sacramento, CA 94244

Prepared for:

Tom Dodson and Associates
2150 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92405

Prepared by:

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

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

April 4, 2021
CRM TECH Contract No. 3677

Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Mission Springs Water District Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
John J. Eddy, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: April 4, 2021

For Submittal to: Mission Springs Water District
66575 Second Street
Desert Hot Springs, California 92240
(760) 329-6448
and
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street/P.O. Box 944212
Sacramento, CA 94244
(916) 341-5057

Prepared for: Tom Dodson, President
Tom Dodson and Associates
2150 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92405
(909) 882-3612

USGS Quadrangle: Seven Palms, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (T2S R5E, Section 32, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 5.7 linear miles of pipeline alignments

Keywords: Northwestern Coachella Valley; Colorado Desert; prehistoric village site at Two Bunch Palms (Site 33-001246); Cabot Yerxa’s homestead and trading post; no known “historic properties” or “historical resources” within the Area of Potential Effects

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October 2020 and March 2021, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a historic property inventory for the proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The project proposes to expand the MSWD's wastewater collection system through the installation of approximately 30,000 linear feet of 8-inch sewer pipeline in Sub Areas H and I of the district's service area in order to eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supplies and protect underground hot mineral water, which is the economic basis of the community's spa industry.

This technical study is a part of the environmental review process for the project, as required by MSWD, the lead public agency, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project may involve federal funding administered by the State of California Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and thereby qualify as a federal "undertaking," which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as well in a process known as CEQA-Plus.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required during construction, which mostly coincides with the existing rights-of-way of the various public roadways along the pipeline routes. The overall extent of the undertaking, namely Sub Areas H and I, lies south of Desert View Avenue, west of Mountain View Road, and east of Miracle Hill Road, extending approximately a half-mile south of Hacienda Avenue. Improvements will occur within the following roadways: Agua Cayendo Road, Cuando Way, Oro Lomo Street, Suerte Way, Tunitas Road, Eliseo Road, Miracle Hill Road, Cerrita Way, Pequena Drive, Cielo Azul Way, Loma Vista Road, Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Way, Hermano Way, Inaja Street, Quinta Way, Monterico Road, Alameda Drive, Arena Blanca Road, Oris Drive, Key Way, and Monterey Road.

The vertical extent of the APE, represented by the maximum depth of ground disturbance associated with pipeline installation, will reach 10 feet below current ground surface in most of the APE, while excavation to the depth of approximately 15 feet will be necessary for pipeline installation under an existing drainage channel between Hidalgo Street and Quinta Way. The undertaking proposes no aboveground improvements that may introduce visual, atmospheric, or other indirect impacts. Therefore, the limits of the APE are constrained to only those areas where direct ground disturbances may occur. The APE lies within the east half of Section 32, T2S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The purpose of this technical study is to provide the MSWD and the SWCRB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any "historic properties," as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or "historical resources," as defined by California PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist in the APE. To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH completed a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic field survey.

Throughout the course of this study, no “historic properties” or “historical resources” were encountered within the APE boundaries. However, the research results indicate that a prehistoric Native American village site at Two Bunch Palms, designated Site 33-001246 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, lies in close proximity to the southwestern portion of the APE, while the southern portion of the APE is known to be the general location of famed early settler Cabot Yerxa’s (1883-1965) original homestead and trading post. Therefore, the potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historic origin during construction is considered to be moderate to high in the portion of the APE along Miracle Hill Road and the portion delineated by Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road, Loma Vista Road, and Hermano Way.

Since the APE lies predominantly within the rights-of-way of paved public roadways, standard archaeological testing prior to the commencement of the undertaking does not appear to be a feasible approach to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural remains. In order to identify such remains in a timely manner and, if necessary, protect them from adverse effect from the undertaking, CRM TECH recommends that excavations and other ground-disturbing operations that will occur in the archaeologically sensitive area and reach beyond the roadbed fill—generally speaking the uppermost five feet of surface and near-surface soils—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 standard 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 undertaking 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 elsewhere within the APE, all work within a 100-foot radius of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. Any human remains unearthed during the project will need to be addressed in accordance with California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October 2020 and March 2021, at the request of Tom Dodson and Associates, CRM TECH performed a historic property inventory for the proposed Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The project proposes to expand the MSWD's wastewater collection system through the installation of approximately 30,000 linear feet of 8-inch sewer pipeline in Sub Areas H and I of the district's service area in order to eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supplies and protect underground hot mineral water, which is the economic basis of the community's spa industry.

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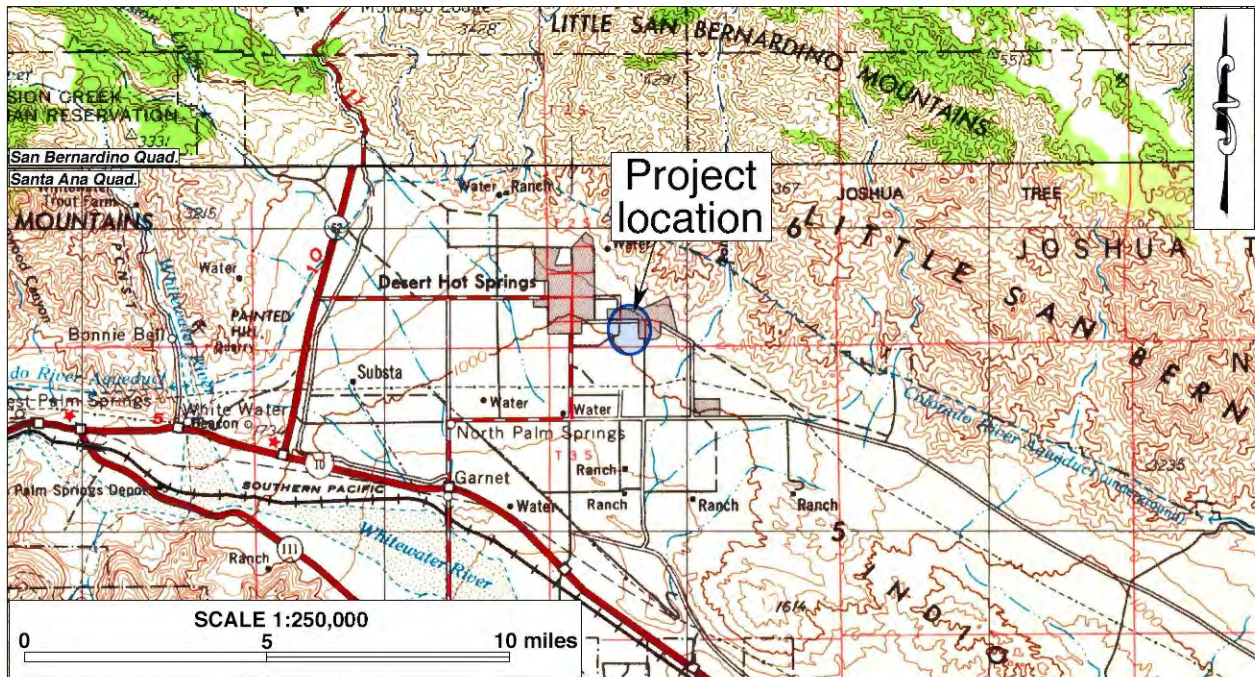


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

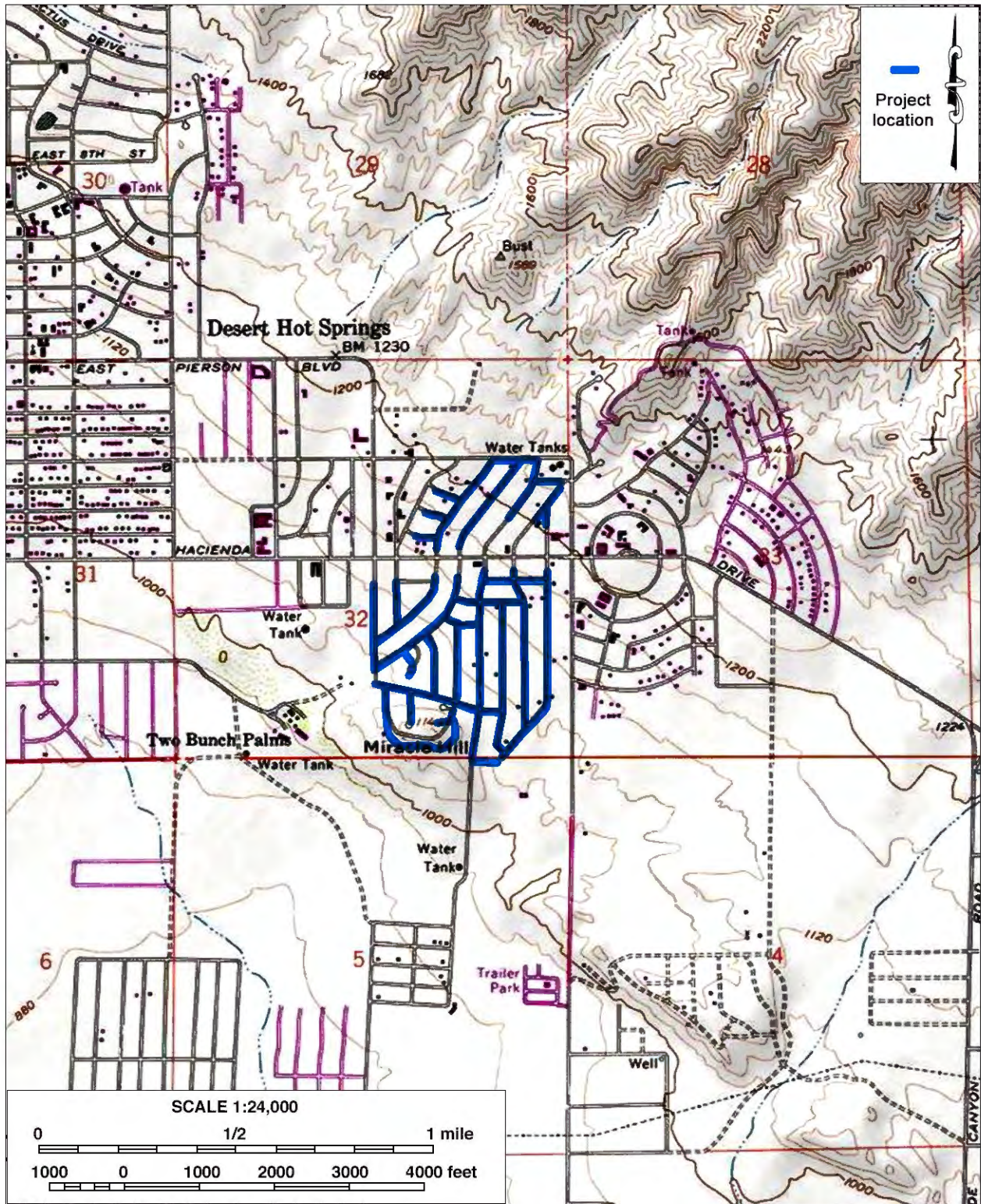


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1978])

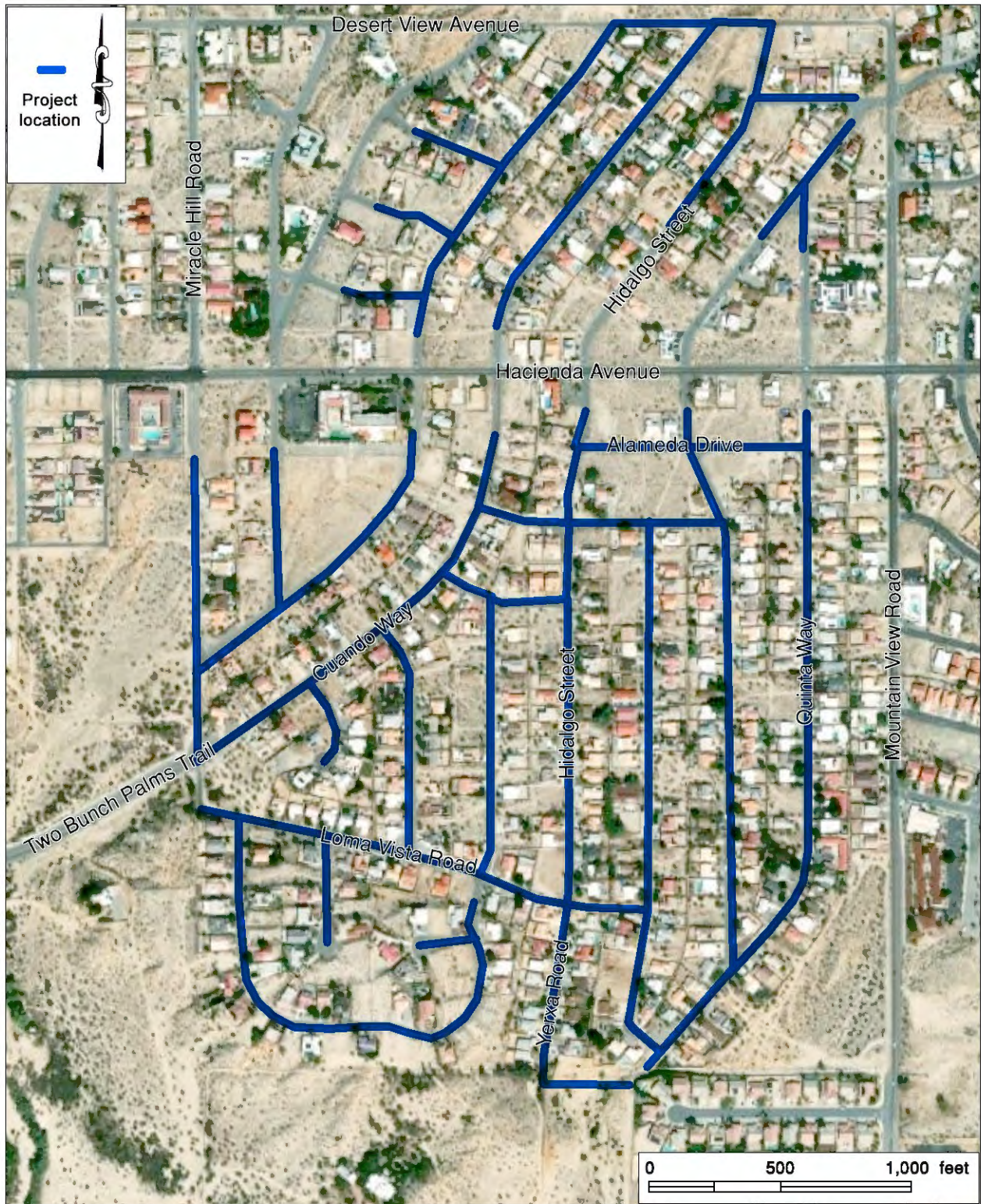


Figure 3. Aerial image of the APE. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

Drive, Cielo Azul Way, Loma Vista Road, Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Way, Hermano Way, Inaja Street, Quinta Way, Monterico Road, Alameda Drive, Arena Blanca Road, Oris Drive, Key Way, and Monterey Road.

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The purpose of this technical study is to provide the MSWD and the SWCRB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by California PRC §5020.1(j), that may exist in the APE. To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH completed a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and 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 1.

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The City of Desert Hot Springs is situated near the northwestern end of the Coachella Valley, a northwest-southeast trending desert valley that constitutes the western end of the Colorado Desert. 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 is situated in a suburban residential neighborhood, and most of the ground surface within the project boundaries is currently under pavement (Fig. 4). The only exposed ground surface in the APE is found along a 350-foot segment of the project alignment that crosses undeveloped open land on Assessor’s Parcel No. (APN) 656-150-003, located on the southern end of the APE and to the east of Yerxa Road (Figs. 2, 3, 5). The rest of the APE is mostly lined by single family residences, although some vacant parcels are also adjacent (Figs. 3, 4). Elevations in the APE range approximately between 1,030 and 1,240 feet above mean sea level, with gradual inclines towards the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north and Miracle Hill to the south (Fig. 2).

Vegetation within the APE boundaries is limited to a few scattered bushes along the 350-foot segment through APN 656-150-003. In its native state, vegetation common to the project vicinity would be consistent with the Creosote Bush Scrub Plant Community, which includes creosote bush,



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the APE, view to the north at the intersection of Miracle Hill Road and Loma Vista Road. (Photograph taken on December 18, 2020)



Figure 5. Open field at the southern end of the APE, view to the west towards Yerxa Road. (Photograph taken on February 17, 2021)

prickly pear cactus, cholla, brittlebush, and globemallow. Animals commonly found in this area are reptiles (lizards and snakes), small to medium mammals (coyotes, jackrabbits, desert cottontails, rats, and mice), native birds (doves, vultures, raptors, and quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula and scorpions).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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 40 years, 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; Schaefer 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: Paleoarchaic, 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 Paleoarchaic (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 1700, according to Schaefer (1994:66), 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.

Ethnohistoric Context

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 people were primarily hunters and gatherers who 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 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.

Historic Context

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.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The record search for this study was completed by the staff of the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on December 14, 2020. Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California's official repository of archaeological and historical records for the County of Riverside. The records search was focused on the identification of previous cultural resource surveys and known cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the APE. Known cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical 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.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist John J. Eddy on the basis of published historical literature, maps, and aerial photographs. The purpose of the research is to assess land use and development within the scope of the records search over the past 150 years. Toward this end, land survey plat maps for T2S R5E dating to 1856 and prepared by the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) were accessed through the U.S. Bureau of Land Management website. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating between 1941 and 1985 were consulted via the USGS National Geologic Map Database website. Finally, aerial photographs available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software were inspected for the years between 1972 and 2019.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On October 16, 2020, CRM TECH contacted the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a record search in the commission's Sacred Lands File (SLF). Following the commission's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 14 tribal representatives in the region in writing and by telephone between October 21 and November 17, 2020, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is summarized below, and a complete record is presented in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On December 18, 2020, and February 17, 2021, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the APE. Most of the APE lies within the heavily disturbed and mostly paved rights-of-way of the various public roadways, and these project alignments were surveyed at a reconnaissance level from a motor vehicle in light of the reduced archaeological sensitivity. The southernmost portion of the APE, consisting of the 350-foot segment of pipeline alignment across privately owned open land, was surveyed at an intensive level on February 17, 2021, after securing the proper authorization and access. This portion of the survey was conducted on foot at an

intensive level by walking two transects placed on either side of the project centerline, at a distance of 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) from each other. Through these efforts, the entire APE was systematically inspected to identify any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older).

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As a part of the research procedures, John J. Eddy 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 USGS topographic and geologic maps, soils data from the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service website, and geotechnical and archaeological reports on nearby properties that include subsurface excavations. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

EIC records indicate that most of the APE has been surveyed previously for cultural resources (Fig. 6). With the exception of the southernmost 350-foot segment across private land, the rest of the pipeline alignments were all included in a similar study that CRM TECH completed in 2010 (Jacquemain et al. 2010; No. 10254 in Fig. 6). No cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the current APE during the 2010 survey or any other past studies nearby. Since the 2010 survey is now more than 10 years old, it is considered out-of-date for statutory compliance purposes today.

Within the half-mile scope of the records search, 16 additional area-specific cultural resource studies have been reported to the EIC, collectively covering roughly three quarters of the total ground surface (Fig. 6). These studies resulted in the identification of five cultural resources within a half-mile of the APE (see App. 3). Among these was early settler Cabot Yerxa's "Indian Pueblo," a Hopi-style structure built between 1941 and 1965 (33-006842), as well as a prehistoric artifact scatter (33-016938), two isolated localities with fewer than three pieces of prehistoric pottery each (33-024265 and 33-024266), and a prehistoric Native American village site at the Two Bunch Palms oasis (33-001246). None of these localities extend into the APE, but the easternmost portion of Site 33-001246 was recorded to be within a few hundred feet of the APE along Miracle Hill Road (see App. 3).

First recorded in 1977, Site 33-001246 is currently the subject of ongoing archaeological testing and data recovery program that CRM TECH has been engaged in since 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 site 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 to no 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 lie in the western portion of the site and extend to a depth of approximately three meters below the surface of a large mesquite dune. It is 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 found at the site, 33-001246, the Two Bunch Palms village site, is considered to be one the most significant and unique prehistoric archaeological resources in the western Colorado Desert.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources reviewed during this study indicate relatively little evidence of human activities in the project vicinity in the mid-19th century. In 1855-1856, the only man-made feature noted during the earliest official land surveys in the area was an "Indian trail" running northwest-southeast towards the general direction of the Two Bunch Palms oasis and Miracle Hill (Fig. 7). In 1913-1918, Cabot Yerxa (1883-1965), often credited as the first Anglo-American to settle in present-day

Desert Hot Springs, established a 160-acre homestead in the Two Bunch Palms-Miracle Hill area (Gunther 1984:551).

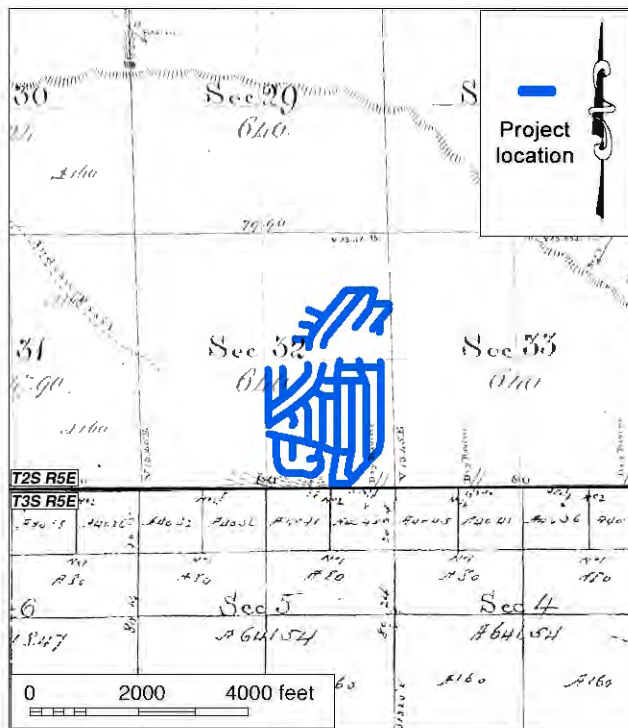


Figure 7. The APE and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

By the early 1940s, a small settlement had grown around Yerxa's homestead, including the Two Bunch Palms Ranch (Fig. 8). Several dirt roads are depicted running through various portions of the APE, connecting the Two Bunch Palms-Miracle Hill area to downtown Desert Hot Springs to the west, Thousand Palms Canyon to the east, and Seven Palms Valley to the south (Fig. 8). By that time, Yerxa had constructed several buildings and a trading post. The location of those buildings appears to coincide with the southern portion of the APE, more specifically in the area bordered by Hidalgo Street, Loma Vista Road, and Hermano Way (Fig. 8).

The post-WWII boom led to the development of subdivided residential tracts and improved transportation infrastructure. Almost all of the

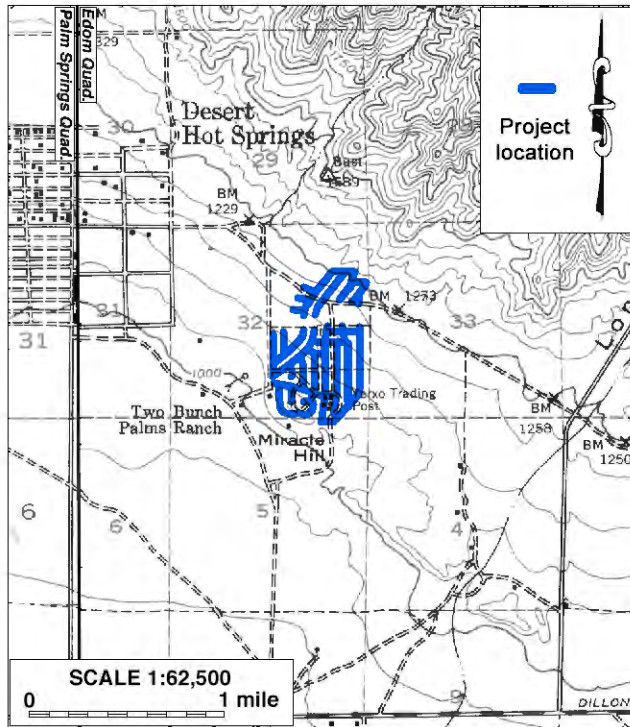


Figure 8. The APE and vicinity in 1940-1941. (Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

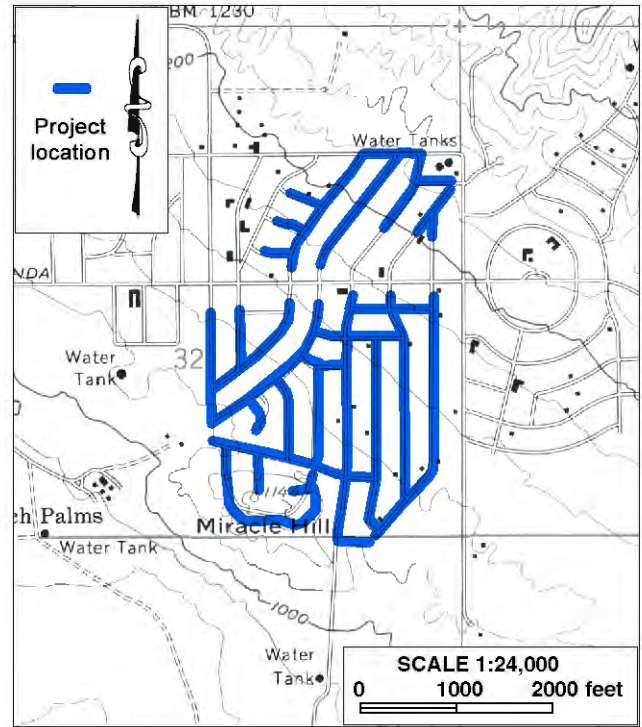


Figure 9. The APE and vicinity in 1956-1958. (Source: USGS 1958)

paved roads in the APE today were in place by the mid-1950s, as were a handful of residences along these streets (Fig. 9). This residential development likely caused the removal of Yerxa’s trading post and other buildings associated with the Desert Hot Springs pioneer.

Suburban sprawl from the downtown area moved steadily east through the 1960s while growth in the Two Bunch Palms-Miracle Hill area waned. By 1972, only a handful of new residences had been built in the subdivisions that encompass the APE (NETR 1972). This trend continued into the first decade of the current century, as the Two Bunch Palms-Miracle Hill area experienced its greatest growth spurt in the last 15-20 years (NETR 1972-2016; Google Earth 1995-2019).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

The NAHC responded to CRM TECH’s inquiry in a letter dated October 19, 2020, stating that the results of the SLF record search were negative (see App. 2). Noting that the absence of specific information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended contacting local Native American groups for further information and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

On October 21, 2020, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to a total of 13 Native American tribes whose traditional use areas are located in and around the Coachella Valley, primarily those of Cahuilla heritage (see App. 2). Follow-up telephone solicitations were subsequently made on November 6 and 17, 2020. For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the tribal political leaders on the

NAHC's referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. In all, 14 tribal representatives were contacted during this study, as listed below:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources Management, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Lovina Redner, Chairperson, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians;
- Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians;
- Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

As of this time, four of the 13 tribes have responded in writing, and four others have provided their comments by telephone (see App. 2). Among them, the San Manuel Band, the Cabazon Band, and the Los Coyotes Band expressed no concerns over this undertaking, while the Cahuilla Band deferred to other tribes in closer proximity to the APE. The Agua Caliente Band, the Soboba Band, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band indicated their interest in engaging in further consultation with the MSWD and the SWRCB regarding this undertaking. The Agua Caliente Band and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band requested to review this report upon completion, while the Agua Caliente Band and the Soboba Band recommended Native American monitoring during construction. The Serrano Nation, meanwhile, requested to be notified if any Native American cultural resources or human remains were discovered during the undertaking.

FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, no potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” were encountered within the project boundaries. Field observations have confirmed that the ground surface in virtually the entire APE has been disturbed in the past, and little vestige of the native landscape remains today. As mentioned above, all but 350 feet of the APE coincides with the rights-of-way of various paved public roads, with the project alignments lying entirely under existing pavement. The southernmost 350 feet of the APE, where the ground surface is visible, has also been subject to extensive disturbances, such as drainage improvement and landscaping by the property owner (Fig. 5).

While all of the roads in the APE were originally constructed more than 50 years ago, as working components of the modern transportation infrastructure their current appearance reflects the results of repeated upgrading and regular maintenance over the years, and none of them demonstrate any

particularly historical characteristics (Fig. 4). Numerous residential buildings constructed in the late historic period were also noted along the project alignments. However, since no aboveground construction is being proposed and all project-related work will occur below surface level, primarily within the existing roadbeds, this undertaking has little potential for any visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects. Therefore, the nearby buildings were not included in the APE.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Except for a small area of Pleistocene-age soils at the southern end near Miracle Hill, Proctor (1968) and Dibblee (2004) map the surface sediments in the entire APE as recent alluvial soils deposited by active channels emanating from the Little San Bernardino Mountains, such as Long Canyon to the east. The Pleistocene-age soils in the southern portion of the APE 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.

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 APE lies at a higher elevation 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 led to the development of oasis lush with vegetation and full of wild game, which attracted human populations to settle the area over 2,000 years ago. These oases and the mesquite dunes that formed around them also provided shelter against the sometimes turbulent winds in the San Geronio Pass area, which was an important factor in the establishment of Native American settlements.

The APE lacked both perennial water sources and vegetation that could provide shelter from the wind and was therefore a less likely location for the establishment of human settlements. On the other hand, it was likely used as a resource gathering area where plant and animal resources were harvested for consumption and use at nearby habitation sites (e.g., Two Bunch Palms). As such, there is a low potential that buried prehistoric archaeological deposits would be encountered in most of the APE. Conversely, along Miracle Hill Road and the furthest western extent of Loma Vista Road, in close proximity to the Two Bunch Palms village site, the potential for encountering buried, intact prehistoric archaeological deposits appears to be high.

During the historic period, the APE was partially occupied by Cabot Yerxa's homestead with several buildings, including the Yerxa Trading Post identified by the 1940s USGS maps (Fig. 8). These buildings were evidently removed prior to the subdivision and residential development that occurred in the Miracle Hill area following WWII. At this time, the extent of ground disturbance resulting from these more recent developments 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 construction in the southern portion of the APE, generally the area delineated by Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road, Loma Vista Road, and Hermano Way.

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 Miracle Hill Road and the

western extent of Loma Vista Road, as well as in the southern portion of the APE, around Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road, Loma Vista Road, and Hermano Way.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate any “historic properties” or “historical resources” that may exist within the APE of the proposed undertaking. “Historic properties,” as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(1)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (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)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California’s Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes the definitions and criteria for “historical resources,” which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. “Historical resources,” according to PRC §5020.1(j), “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))

Section 106 of the NHPA mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, CEQA 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 an historical resource would be impaired.”

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historic properties” or “historical resources,” as defined by the pertinent statutory and regulatory provisions, have been identified within the APE for this undertaking, and there is generally a low potential for encountering intact, potentially significant archaeological remains in subsurface deposits in most of the APE. However, two areas of moderate to high sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits were identified from the sources consulted.

As discussed above, historical maps indicate that buildings associated with Cabot Yerxa’s homestead and trading post once stood in or near the southern portion of the APE, in the area delineated by Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road, Loma Vista Road, and Hermano Way. Meanwhile, existing archaeological records show the eastern boundary of Site 36-001246, known as the Two Bunch Palms village site, lies in close proximity to the portion of the APE along Miracle Hill Road and the furthest western extension of Loma Vista Road.

Yerxa’s homestead was evidently removed prior to the development of the Miracle Hill area, but it is possible that archaeological materials and/or features may still exist 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 close examination under Criterion B/2 and/or Criterion D/4 listed above, for 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.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the undertaking as currently proposed will 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, and the vertical extent of the APE below surface appears to be generally low in archaeological sensitivity along most of the proposed project alignments. However, the potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historic origin in the vertical APE is considered to be moderate to high in the portion of the APE along Miracle Hill Road and the portion delineated by Hidalgo Street/Yerxa Road, Loma Vista Road, and Hermano Way.

Since the APE lies predominantly within the rights-of-way of paved public roadways, standard archaeological testing prior to the commencement of the undertaking does not appear to be a feasible approach to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural remains. In order to identify such remains in a timely manner and, if necessary, protect them from adverse effect from the undertaking, CRM TECH recommends that excavations and other ground-disturbing operations that will occur in the archaeologically sensitive area and reach beyond the roadbed fill—generally speaking the uppermost five feet of surface and near-surface soils—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 standard 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 undertaking 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 elsewhere within the APE, all work within a 100-foot radius 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 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
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/ARCHAEOLOGIST
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.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented 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, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

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; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 2013 M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/History, California State University, San Bernardino.

Specialized Training and Certificates

- 2014 National Preservation Institute, Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change, San Francisco.
2014 National Preservation Institute, Landscape Preservation: An Introduction, San Francisco.
2012 National Preservation Institute, Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, San Francisco.
2010 Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training.
2010 Caltrans Environmental Academy, Caltrans Environmental Staff Development, Irvine.
2010 ESRI ArcGIS II, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino.
2009 Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA), Caltrans Environmental Staff Development, Los Angeles.
2008 Caltrans Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement, Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO), Sacramento.
2008 Advanced GIS Applications, California State University, Northridge.

Professional Experience

- 2019- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017–2018 Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2014-2017 Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, California.
2010-2014 Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, California.
2009-2010 Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino, California.
2009-2010 Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino, California.
2007-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2007 Archaeologist, Inyo National Forest, Bishop, California.
2003-2007 Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
2000 Intern cultural anthropologist, California State University, San Bernardino;
Genealogy of Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians; Dr. Alan Turner, Director.

Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Phi Kappa Phi.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
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.
- 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; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew. Manages and updates CRM TECH’s GIS database, produces maps and extracts data using GIS. Manages field crews for field surveys, testing and data recovery projects. Oversees work to ensure correct procedures.
- 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.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* Fourteen local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

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 Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project
(CRM TECH No. 3677)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Seven Palms Valley, Calif.

Township 2 South **Range** 5 East **SB BM; Section(s):** 32

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 primary component of the project is the installation of approximately 30,000 linear feet of 8-inch sewer pipeline within Sub Areas H and I of the Mission Springs Water District's service area in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

October 16, 2020

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 19, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Mission Springs Water District Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
PomoNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/19/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
Cahuilla

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Quechan

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net
Cahuilla

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com
Quechan

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Mission Springs Water District Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/19/2020**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Mission Springs Water District Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project, Riverside County.

October 21, 2020

RE: Mission Springs Water District Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project
Approximately 5.68 Linear Miles of Sewer Alignment
In the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3677

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-Plus study for the proposed project referenced above, which entails the installation of approximately 5.68 linear miles of sewer pipeline. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking is mainly confined within the existing street rights-of-way in the residential neighborhoods within Sub Areas H and I of the Mission Springs Water District's (MSWD) service area in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depict the APE within Section 32, T2S R5E, SBBM.

In a letter dated October 19, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further 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.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the APE, 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, namely the MSWD and the State Water Resource Board.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not conducting the government-to-government consultations, which will be handled by the lead agency. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project 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
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map



03-067-2020-001

October 21, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]
CRM TECH
Ms. Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: MSWD Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Areas H and I Sewer Improvements 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 cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *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.
- *The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 21, 2020 5:03 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Jessica Mauck
Subject: RE: Mission Springs Water District Area H and I Sewer Improvements Project, Approximately 5.68 Linear Miles of Sewer Alignment in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Hey Nina,

Thanks for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) for the information request regarding this project. Upon reviewing the provided documents that were received on October 21st, 2020 I have found that this project is outside of Serrano ancestral territory. As such, SMBMI will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Additionally, would you mind replacing your POC from Jessica to myself in regards to your tribal email list. Thanks.

Kind regards,

Ryan Nordness
Cultural Resource Analyst
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
O: (909) 864-5050 x50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland CA 92346

From: Stapp, Judy <jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 22, 2020 3:31 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed MSWD Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs; CRM TECH #3677

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians has no specific information on the above referenced project indicating that it may be a sacred site or other site of Native American traditional Cultural value.
Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

November 25, 2020

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



RE: Mission Springs Water District Areas H and I Sewer Improvements Project – City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, CA – CRM TECH Contract #3677

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

NOV 30 2020

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba, the Mission Springs Water District, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

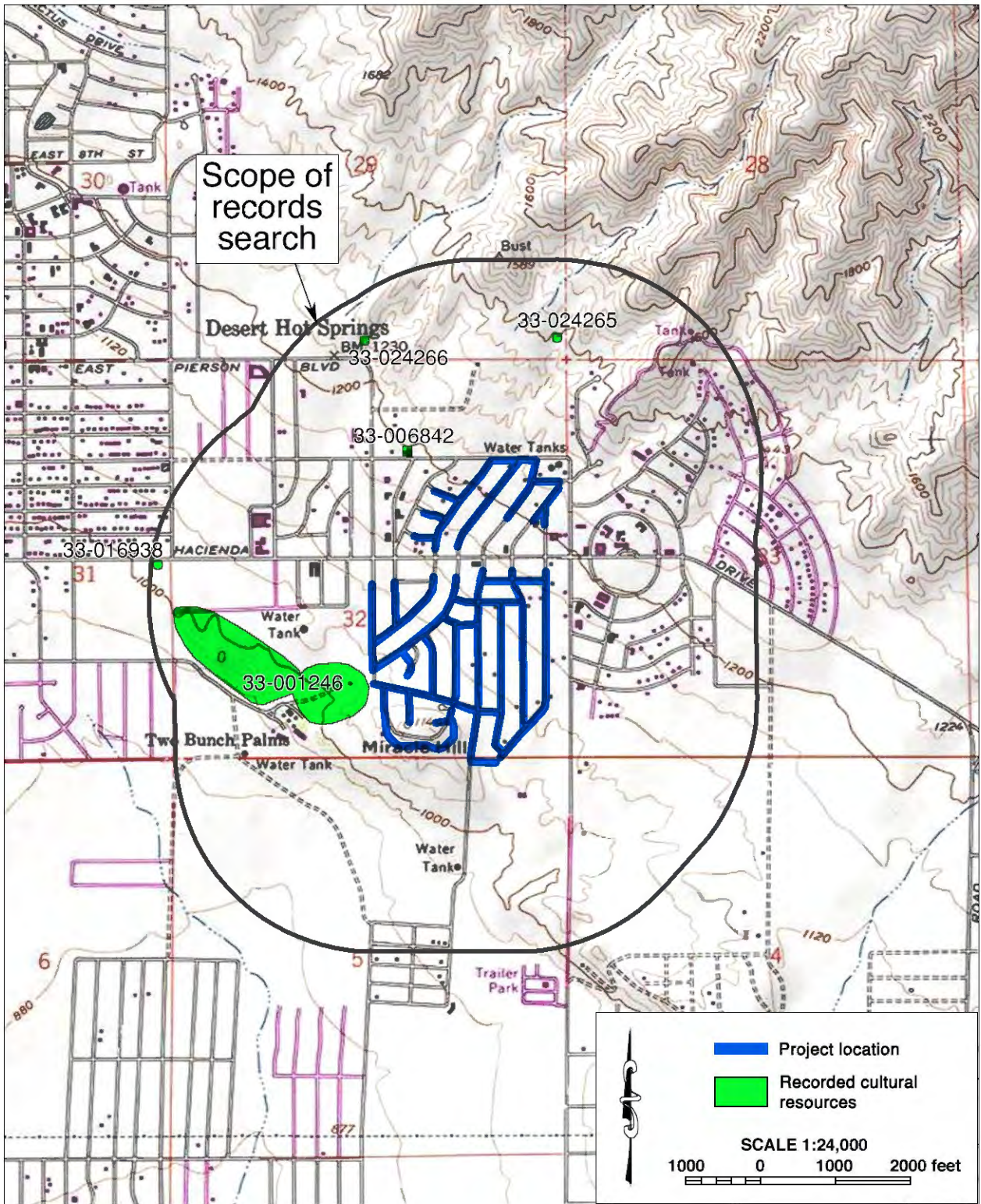
TELEPHONE LOG

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Note
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office, responded in a letter dated October 21, 2020 (copy attached).
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	2:05 pm, November 6, 2020; 9:18 am, November 17, 2020	Left messages; no response to date.
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	None	Ms. Stapp responded in an email dated October 22, 2020 (copy attached).
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	2:08 pm, November 6, 2020; 9:22 am, November 17, 2020	Mr. Esparza stated that the tribe would defer to other tribes in closer proximity to the APE.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairman	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	2:11 pm, November 6, 2020; 9:27 am, November 17, 2020	Dorothy Willis of the tribe's Environmental Protection Department stated that the tribe had no comments on this project.
Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	2:18 pm, November 6, 2020; 9:32 am, November 17, 2020	Left messages; no response to date.
John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	2:31 pm, November 6, 2020; 9:37 am, November 17, 2020	Left messages; no response to date.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources Management	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	None	Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst, responded by e-mail on October 21, 2020 (copy attached).
Lovina Redner, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	2:32 pm, November 6, 2020; 9:40 am, November 17, 2020	Left messages; no response to date.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	2:36 pm, November 6, 2020	Mr. Cochrane requested to be notified immediately if any Native American cultural resources or human remains were discovered during ground-disturbing activities.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	None	Mark Cochrane responded on behalf of the tribe (see above).
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	2:39 pm, November 6, 2020; 10:18 am, November 17, 2020	Mr. Ontiveros responded in a letter dated November 25, 2020 (copy attached).
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	2:44 pm, November 6, 2020; 10:23 am, November 17, 2020	Left messages; no response to date.
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	2:52 pm, November 6, 2020	Sarah Bliss, Cultural Resources Manager, stated that the tribe had no information on specific cultural resources in the APE, but the project location was in the tribe's area of interest. She requested notifications of project progress and a copy of the completed cultural resources study from the MSWD during future government-to-government consultations.

APPENDIX 3

**KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE
WITHIN RECORDS SEARCH SCOPE**

(Confidential)



Locations of previously identified cultural resources within the half-mile scope of the records search

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 10/7/04

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

P1. Other Identifier: _____
***P2. Location:** 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 3756598
 11S 0547487
d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources): Zone 11S 0547471 mE / 3756600 mN
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 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 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 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): _____

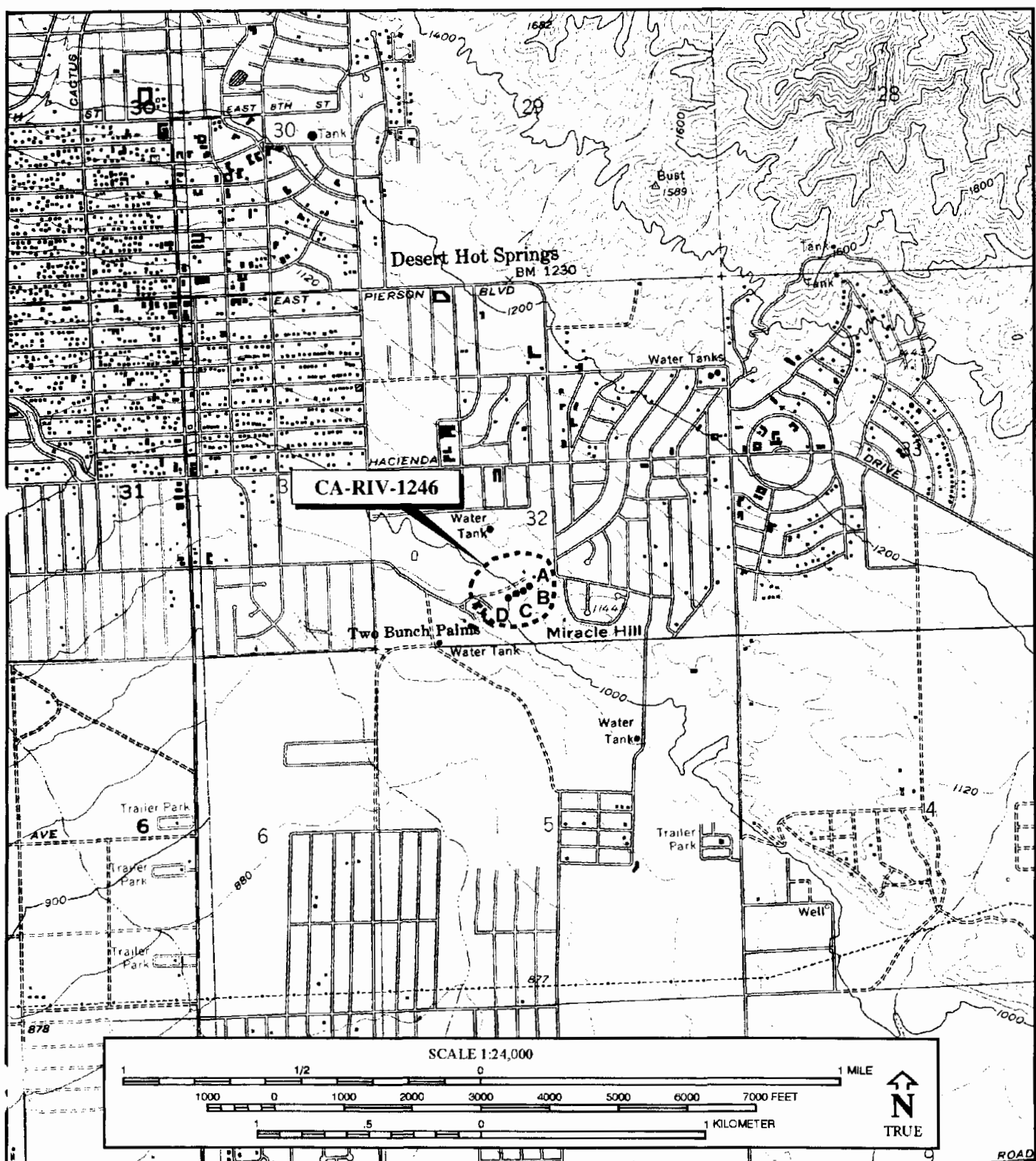
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-RIV-1246 Update

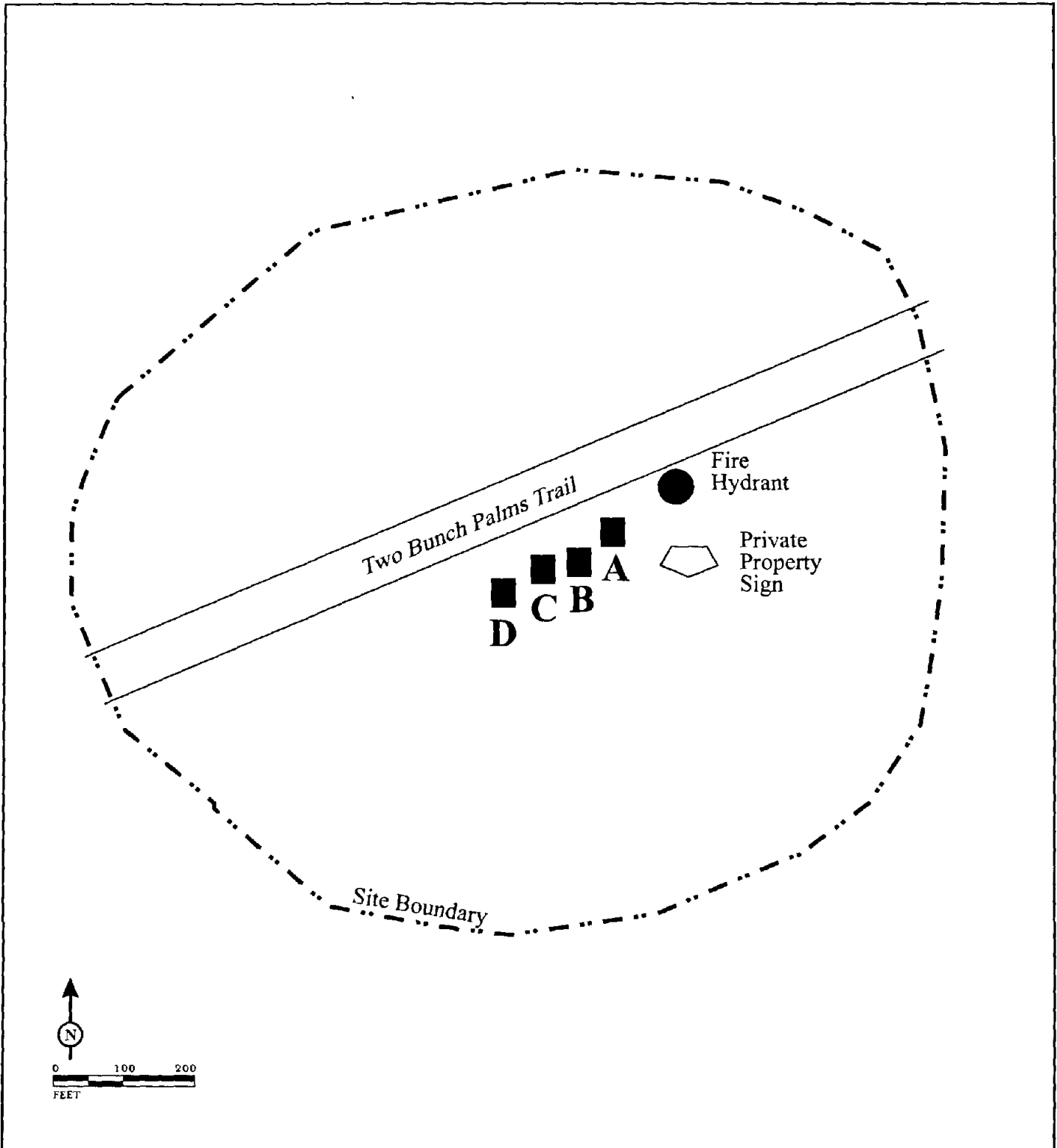
USGS 7.5' Quad, Seven Palms Valley

*Map Name: and Desert Hot Springs, California

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: Photoinspected 1978





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

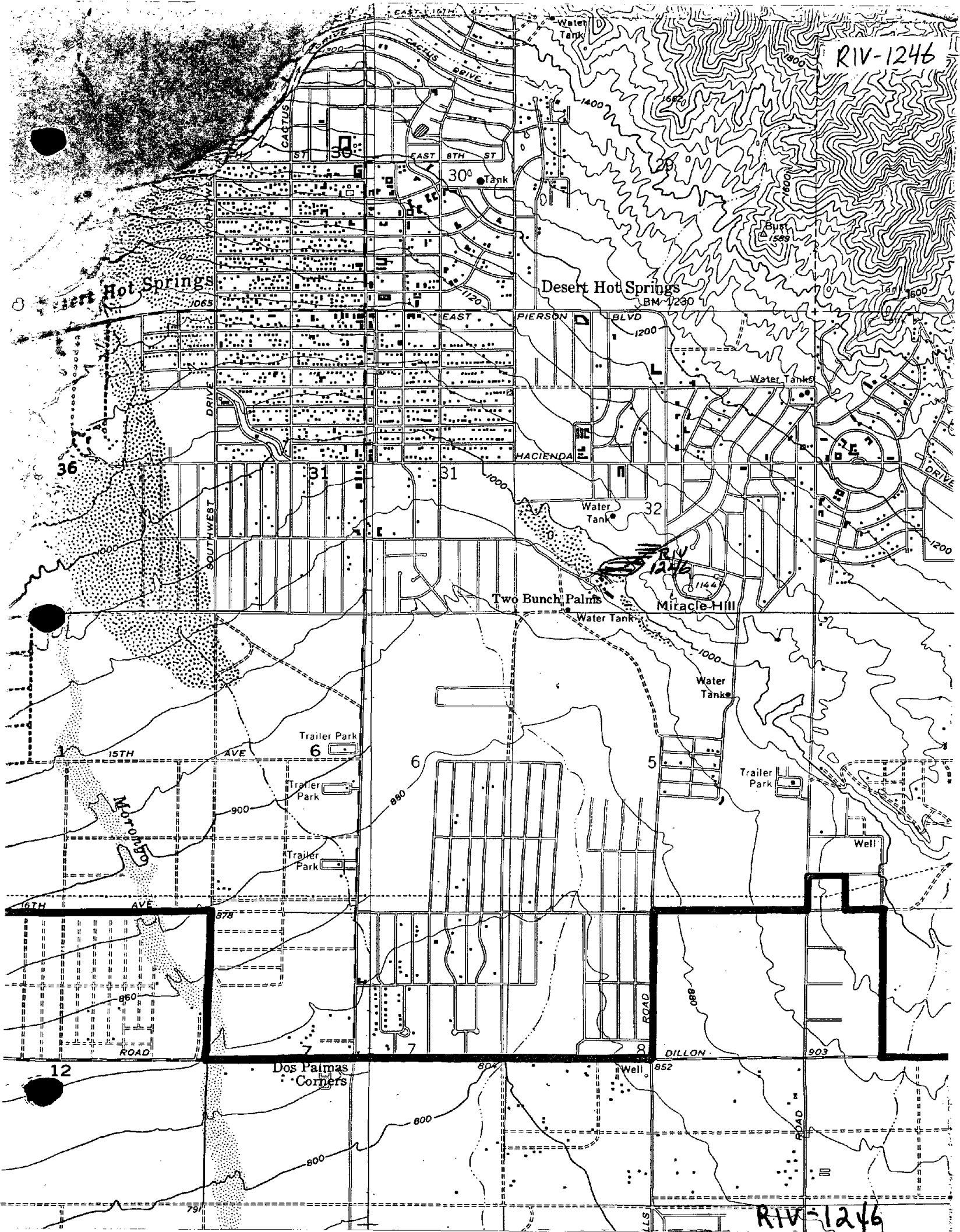
UTM: Zone 11-3756400/547600

SITE No. Riv 1246

1. Previous Site Designation Two Bunch Palms 2. Temporary Field No. SBCM-171
3. USGS Quad Two Bunch Palms XX 7.5 15 Year 1958
5. Twp. 2S Range 5E ; N 1/2 $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE 1/4SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 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



RIV-1246

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. 33-2240-11
HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 4d SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____
11/547940/3757420

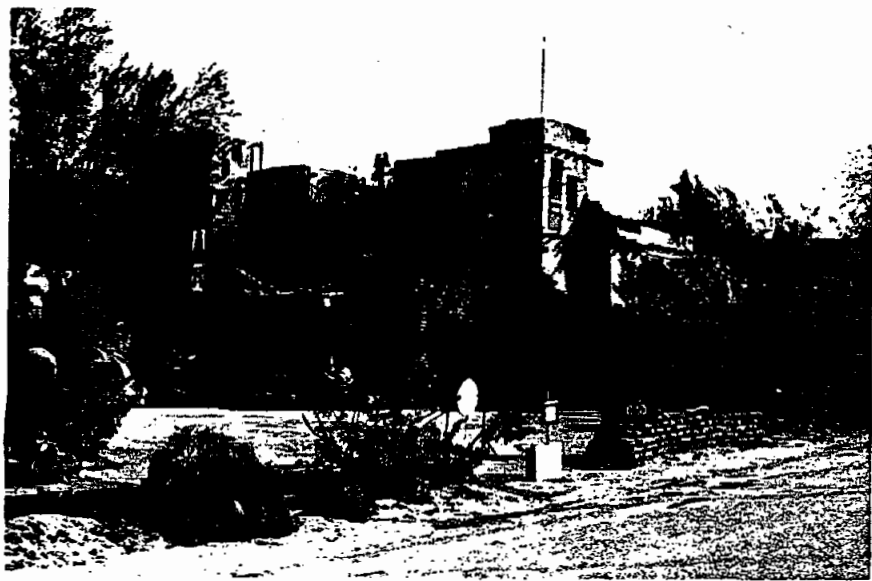
IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Cabot's Indian Pueblo 33-6842
2. Historic name: Cabot's Indian Pueblo
3. Street or rural address: 67616 Desert View
City Desert Hot Springs Zip 92240 County Riverside
4. Parcel number: 642-060-013-0
5. Present Owner: Quadric, Inc. Address: P.O. Box 1206
City Desert Hot Springs Zip 92240 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: museum Original use: residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Pueblo Revival Hopi-Style
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

Irregular in plan, four stories in height with flat roofs at many different levels, the Hopi-style Indian Pueblo at 67616 Desert View Avenue has 35 rooms (none on the same level as any other), 150 windows (made from scrap glass), 65 doors (17 of them go outdoors), genuine vigas (made from the telegraph poles of the old Los Angeles to Yuma line), wall studs made from railroad ties (from the route abandoned when the Salton Sea flooded), adobe brick and wood frame stucco construction, planks from deserted homestead cabins and Colorado River aqueduct structures, and thousands of bent nails from demolished shacks. A very unique air-conditioning system of vents and shafts built into the walls resembling missing boards and unfinished corners keeps every room in the Pueblo at a constant, even temperature.



8. Construction date: 1941
Estimated _____ Factual
9. Architect unknown
10. Builder unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage 4.77
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
January 26, 1983
14-208-06-05

53-6842

- 13. Condition: Excellent Good _____ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
- 14. Alterations: minor
- 15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings Densely built-up _____ Residential Industrial _____ Commercial _____ Other: _____
- 16. Threats to site: None known Private development _____ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____ Public Works project _____ Other: _____
- 17. Is the structure: On its original site? Moved? _____ Unknown? _____
- 18. Related features: unique construction

SIGNIFICANCE

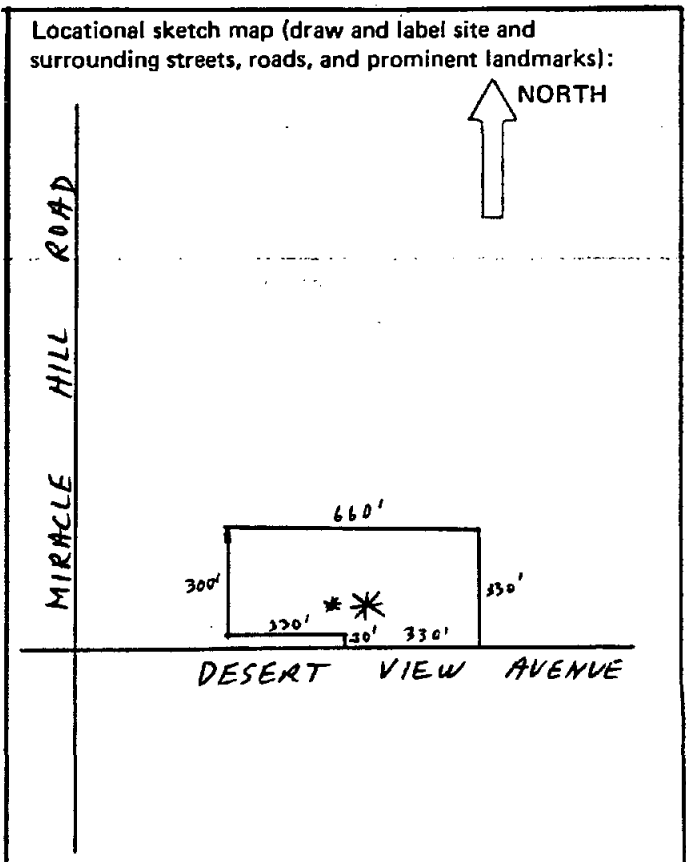
19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

Cabot's "Old Indian Pueblo Museum" is neither old, nor Indian, but does resemble a pueblo. It is Riverside County's Point of Historical Interest No. 054. A plaque placed at the site on April 26, 1981, states: "Cabot Yerxa, veteran of the Alaska Gold Rush of 1898, homesteaded 160 acres in 1913. By a hand-dug well, he discovered the extensive supply of underground hot water that in 1933 became the basis for the start of Desert Hot Springs. In 1941 he began this Pueblo-inspired home, the construction of which was his single-minded devotion until he died in 1965.

- 20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
 Architecture 3 Arts & Leisure 2
 Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement 1
 Government _____ Military _____
 Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates). County Records

22. Date form prepared May 19, 1983
 By (name) R.D. Adams
 Organization Riv. Co. Historical Commission
 Address: P.O. Box 3507
 City Riverside Zip 92519
 Phone: 787-2551



STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
Reg. No. RIV-054
Date 12-19-80
By [Signature]

County Riverside Name Yerxa's Discovery 33-6842

Location To be commemorated at Cabot's "Old Indian Pueblo Museum,"
67616 E. Desert View Avenue, Desert Hot Springs, California 92240

Historical Significance:
Cabot Yerxa, veteran of the Alaska gold rush of 1898, homesteaded 160 acres near here in 1913. By a hand-dug well, he discovered the extensive supply of underground hot water that in 1933 became the basis for the start of Desert Hot Springs. In 1941 he began this pueblo-inspired home, the construction of which was his single-minded devotion until he died in 1965.



THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

RECOMMENDED: [Signature] APPROVED: [Signature]
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Date JUN 24 1980 DONALD D. SULLIVAN, Clerk Date November 14, 1980

DPR-147 (4-68) by [Signature] Deputy [Signature] 68255-768 4-66 5M TRIP © OSP

33-6842

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST NOMINATION

TITLE: Cabot Yerxa, Desert Hot Springs Homesteader

LOCATION: To be commemorated at Cabot's "Old Indian Pueblo Museum"
67616 E. Desert View Avenue
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

SPONSOR: City Council
City of Desert Hot Springs
11-711 West Drive
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

SIGNIFICANCE:

Cabot Yerxa, who was born June 11, 1883, in Hamilton, North Dakota, came to the area now known as Desert Hot Springs as a homesteader in 1913. He and a friend met two prospectors named Dutch Frank and "Old Man Coolidge" in a Banning bar who told of a mudhole near Two Bunch Palms in the upper Coachella Valley, a site which had been noted in the 1850's by a U.S. Government survey team which was scouting a potential wagon train route through the area. The trail was later located elsewhere. Yerxa located Two Bunch Palms and homesteaded 160 adjacent acres. He first camped on the land but soon built a cabin, partially dug into the side of a hill, which he called The Eagle's Nest.

Yerxa had to haul his water to Eagle's Nest, a distance of seven miles from beyond the Southern Pacific stop at Garnett. This was a difficult task, so Yerxa set out to develop his own well. From a local elderly Indian, Yerxa learned of a well that had once existed near the mudhole at Two Bunch Palms. This well had long been abandoned, but Yerxa located it, dug it out, and found water that was suitable for drinking after boiling. However, this well was not on Yerxa's land,

so he decided to develop a new one. He dug a shaft 32 by 24 inches with a short-handled shovel, timbering as he went. About thirty feet in he was stopped by a two-inch layer of hot rock. Yerxa broke through the rock and continued to dig, noticing the temperature in the shaft rising. He struck water at about 40 feet that was so hot he was unable to work in the well in rubber boots alone. Yerxa later reported that he had to cool two oil cans of the hot water overnight so that he could soak his feet in the cold water while digging during the day. The temperature of the water is reported in various accounts as being 98 to 170 F. Because Yerxa found hot water on one side of this hill and cold on the other, he named his place Miracle Hill.

The location of the spring which Yerxa found was undoubtedly already known to local Native American groups. Hot water springs had long supplied their bathing pools. Yerxa was the first Anglo to discover and recognize the possible commercial potential of this spring. He was unable to interest backers at the time of his discovery, however. Palm Springs bankers feared competition for their own developing resort, and Los Angeles investors considered the hot springs too far off the beaten path.

Unable to develop his discovery, Yerxa "proved up" his homestead, making the necessary improvements in order to obtain title. He then left the area. Not until 1933 was Yerxa's spring developed into the Desert Hot Springs resort by L.W. Coffee, who learned the location of the well from Yerxa.

Yerxa returned to Desert Hot Springs in 1941 and began construction of the pueblo-inspired home which today houses a museum and art gallery. Yerxa's home is an interesting architectural creation of the modern period, but his primary historical significance is as the homesteader who rediscovered and utilized the hot water springs that led to the eventual development of the City of Desert Hot Springs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Coffee, L.W., "Desert Hot Springs -- Why?", Desert Sentinel, February 21, 1974.

Cooper, Charles W., The A. Wardman Story, Whittier, California: Whittier College, 1961.

James, Harry C., The Cahuilla Indians, Banning, California: Malki Museum Press, 1960.

Langley, Burton, Letter to Dr. John R. Brumgardt, Riverside, California, September 25, 1974.

Roy, George Merrill, "Cabot's Old Indian Pueblo", Riverside Press Enterprise, October 16, 1961.

Yerxa, Cabot, "Area Has Interesting Past", Desert Sentinel, November 20, 1958.

Yerxa, Cabot, Notes in possession of Rodney Yerxa, Cabot Yerxa's son, obtained 1974.

PS:jlh
5/30/80

Money was scarce in those early days; in fact, it was nonexistent. However, Yerxa finally came into possession of \$10 and he purchased a black burro which he named "Merry Xmas".

EAGLES NEST CABIN

In 1914 Yerxa very laboriously dug a large hole with pick and shovel on the crown of Miracle Hill, the location of which could not be seen.

Then in the hole he had made, was constructed the first permanent building in the area -- Eagles Nest Cabin -- 10 by 20 feet in size, built of stone. Cabot and Merry Xmas would walk seven miles over the desert to the railroad station at Garnet. Here they each got a drink of water. Then a 100 pound sack of cement was placed on the back of each, and they walked back to the homestead cabin, another seven miles. Gradually the cement, lumber, rocks and sand and water were carried to the top of Miracle Hill and Merry Xmas was turned loose on the desert to have a burro's holiday.

Eagles Nest Cabin had one door and one window out to the world; the rest was practically underground. A fireplace in one end added cheer and warmth. The main idea was to get out of the wind and to make safe storage for belongings.

Every few days Merry Xmas would climb the hill about noon time, after having eaten wild grass or sage brush, and lay down to rest. But when Yerxa opened his paper bag of lunch, or fried a little bacon or beans over a campfire, Merry Xmas stepped right forward and was given half the lunch. It would eat meat, potatoes, beans, bread, anything at all. It would chew tobacco, too, and could drink water out of a bottle. Merry Xmas was different from the average run of burros and became famous because of its unusual characteristics and intelligence. It was stolen while Yerxa was a soldier in World War I.

All went well for years, but the inevitable happened. Eagles Nest Cabin was discovered by vandals, then made a shambles, and later it was wrecked and buried beneath the sand on top of Miracle Hill.

OLD INDIAN PUEBLO

By 1941 there was talk of a town at Desert Hot Springs, so Yerxa started the Old Indian Pueblo near the mountains. The architecture is Hopi Indian style, like that found in New Mexico 1,000 years or so ago, except that there are steps inside instead of Indian ladders outside. Also, the Indians had only one door and one window per room; but in this building there are two or three windows and doors to each room to make it practical. The structure is four stories high, contains 150 windows and 65 doors, 17 of which lead to the outside.

Having no money at the time, he took a pick and shovel and cut down the mountainside, put the earth in wheelbarrows, and filled up the canyon to make a front yard. This took about one year, and then he built the pueblo in the hole he had made because he wanted it to fit into the mountain.

The east wall on the ground floor is 100 feet long and has no doors or windows in this distance. The sun rises but does not shine into the rooms downstairs until it is on the way down. This makes for coolness. He worked some 20 or more years on the building. That east wall is 24 inches thick at the bottom and 10 or more at the top. For most of it, he hauled sand in a model T Ford; rocks and water for cement were transported in barrels. He mixed all by hand in a box, and alone did most of the construction. On occasion, he did have another man to help.

The rooms are small; but by counting everything -- kitchens, bathrooms, sleeping rooms, etc. -- there are 35 rooms in the unfinished building.

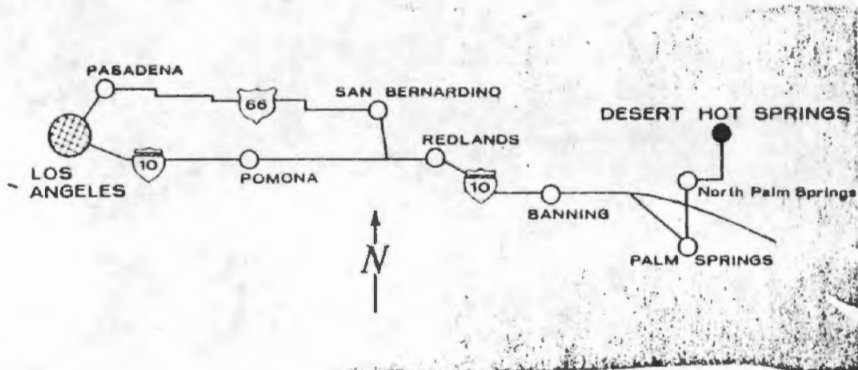
There never was a blue print, and it is all second hand lumber. Poles came out of mountain floods, many railroad ties, some timbers out of the Metropolitan Aqueduct tunnels. Bent, rusty nails were saved to straighten and use again.

Cabot's Old Indian Pueblo is one of the most fantastic structures in Southern California. Cabot Yerxa has built part of his soul into these adobe walls. His "castle" is an incredible building which stands as a fitting monument to his faith and love for this desert community.

ART GALLERY ... original paintings of the desert in all its many moods by noted desert artists are on exhibition.

IN THE TRADING POST... you will find for sale unusual gifts, post cards, hand work of the Indians, of Mexican artisans, books and various souvenirs of the desert.

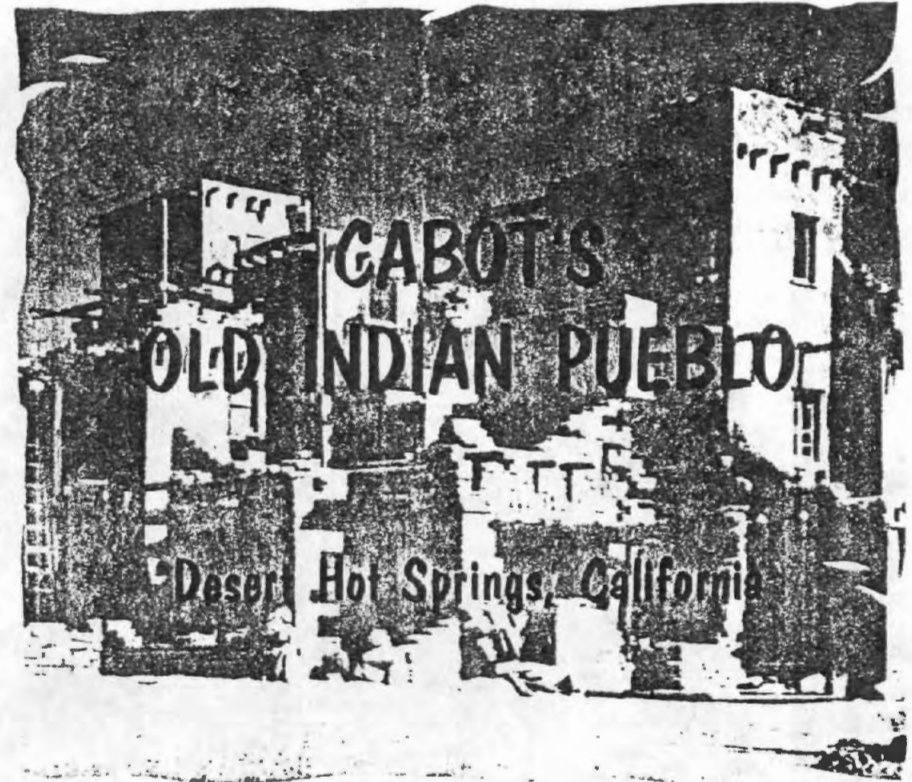
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Landmark Conservators

P. O. BOX 1267
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A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION DEVOTED TO RESTORING, SUPPORTING & PRESERVING LANDMARKS FOR AMERICAN HERITAGE WITH ACTIVITIES ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PROGRAMS



YERXA'S ARRIVAL

Cabot Yerxa came to this desert in 1913, one of the very first homesteaders. He walked in during the night from the railroad, with some food in a paper bag, a quart bottle of water, but he had no blanket. So for two weeks he kept warm at night by a campfire, and obtained some sleep in the daytime by lying on the sand warmed by the sunshine.

After much walking and exploring, he finally made a home-stead location of 160 acres next to the Two Bunch Palms. At that time there were 100,000 acres of desert land open, and not even roads. It seems fantastic now, but at that time no one was interested in deserts with no water or anything deemed essential by city-type people. So there it was -- 100,000 acres to choose from.

In the beginning he slept on the ground, by a fire or in the sunshine. Then he dug a hole in a bank and lived there -- no roof, no floor, no windows, no bed, no door, no chair and no stove. He cooked on a campfire. Next came a one room cabin, 10 by 12 feet in size, walls of one inch boards.

33-6842

CABOT'S OLD INDIAN PUEBLO

MUSEUM TRADING POST
ART GALLERY



CALIFORNIA INDIAN MONUMENT

Desert Hot Springs, California 92240

67616 E. Desert View Avenue

OPEN ALL YEAR

HOURS: Wed. thru Mon. 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Closed Tuesday (714) 329-7610

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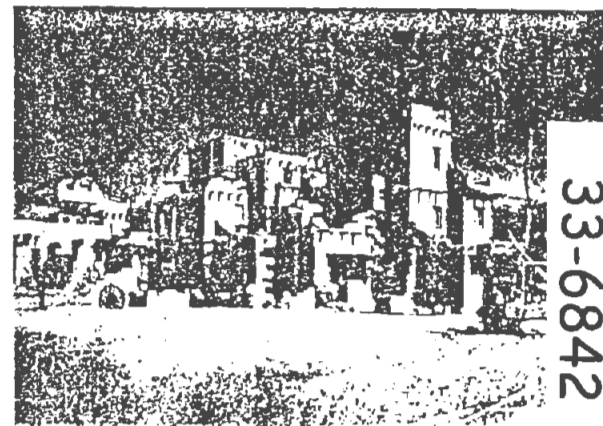
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33-6842

CALIFORNIA INDIAN MONUMENT

Peter Toth, Sculptor

Peter Toth has devoted the past seven years of his life fulfilling a dream he considers to be his destiny. The magnificent Indian Memorial being dedicated today marks the 27th statue he has completed toward his goal to place a memorial in each of the 50 states.

These monuments are carved to bring attention to the plight of the Indians, so that people might always remember that the Indians were and are a proud race of people who inhabited America before recorded history. His statues provide a means of preserving a memory that has too often been distorted or destroyed. May they generate the incentive to all Americans to preserve a culture of living together in peace.

Peter Toth was born in Hungary where he spent the first six years of his life, the next five years living in various European countries before his family moved to the United States in 1959. From the time he read about the Indians in Europe through his college education at the University of Akron in Ohio as a psychology major, he has been interested in the Indians. His cause is his dream, but he has made a seemingly impossible dream come true and is accomplishing something for humanity.

Through his sculptures and travels he estimates he has reached millions of people and thousands more with his lectures about Indians. He earns no profits from any of these statues but, instead, receives his reward from knowing that people seeing them might become aware of the Indian's cause. The courage to carry out a project of this magnitude certainly deserves the most heart warming thanks from people all over America.

Those of us in Riverside County and the State of California are especially grateful to Peter Toth for his gift. His silent monument will stand like the mighty redwood it is for a thousand years to come, a gentle reminder to all, and an opportunity for a quiet prayer of peace and good will for all mankind.

Monument Statistics

Hand carved from a giant Sequoia Redwood approximately 750 years old. The tree, felled by lightning 20 years ago, v almost 200 feet tall.

The portion used for the Monument weighs 20 tons, is feet in diameter and 22 feet long. The concrete pedestal made of 2,000 pounds of steel and 33 yards of cement.

The finished height of the Monument, including pedestal and feather is 43 feet.

The feather is made from Incense Cedar acquired Idyllwild; it was 15 feet long, 4 feet wide and 1½ feet thick.

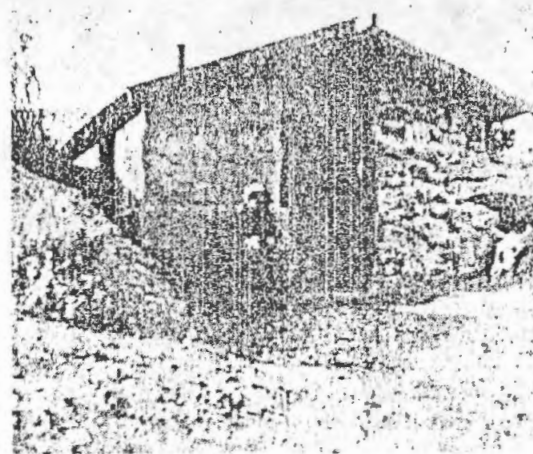
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MERRY CHRISTMAS



EAGLES NEST

Sandmark Conservators

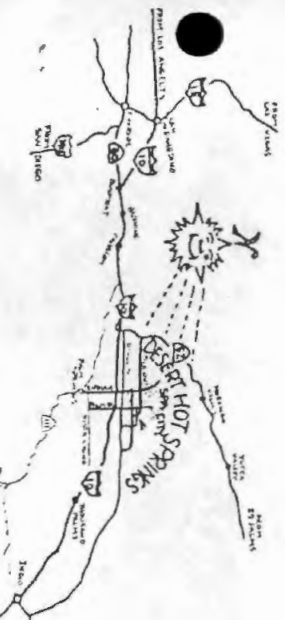
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To:



33-6842



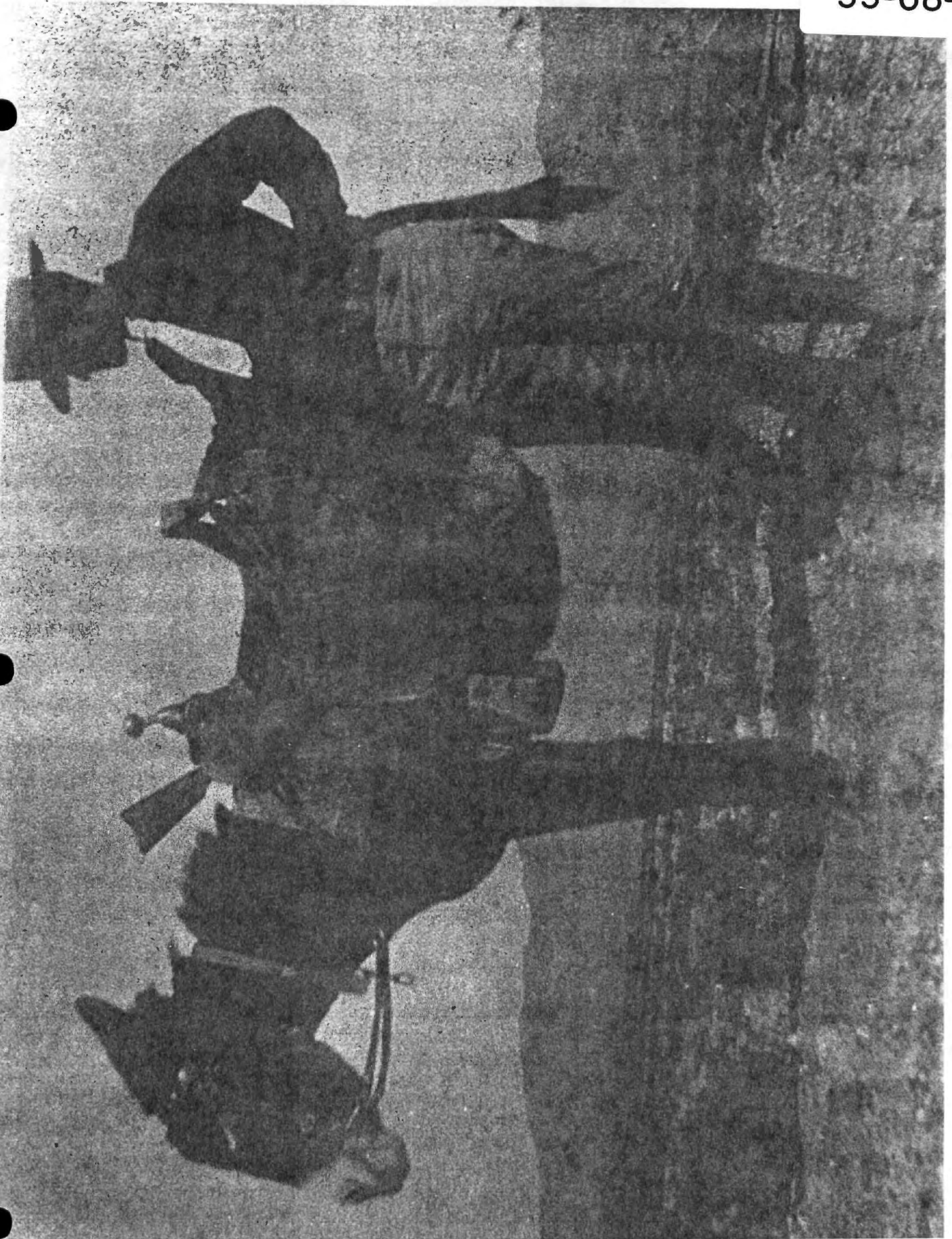
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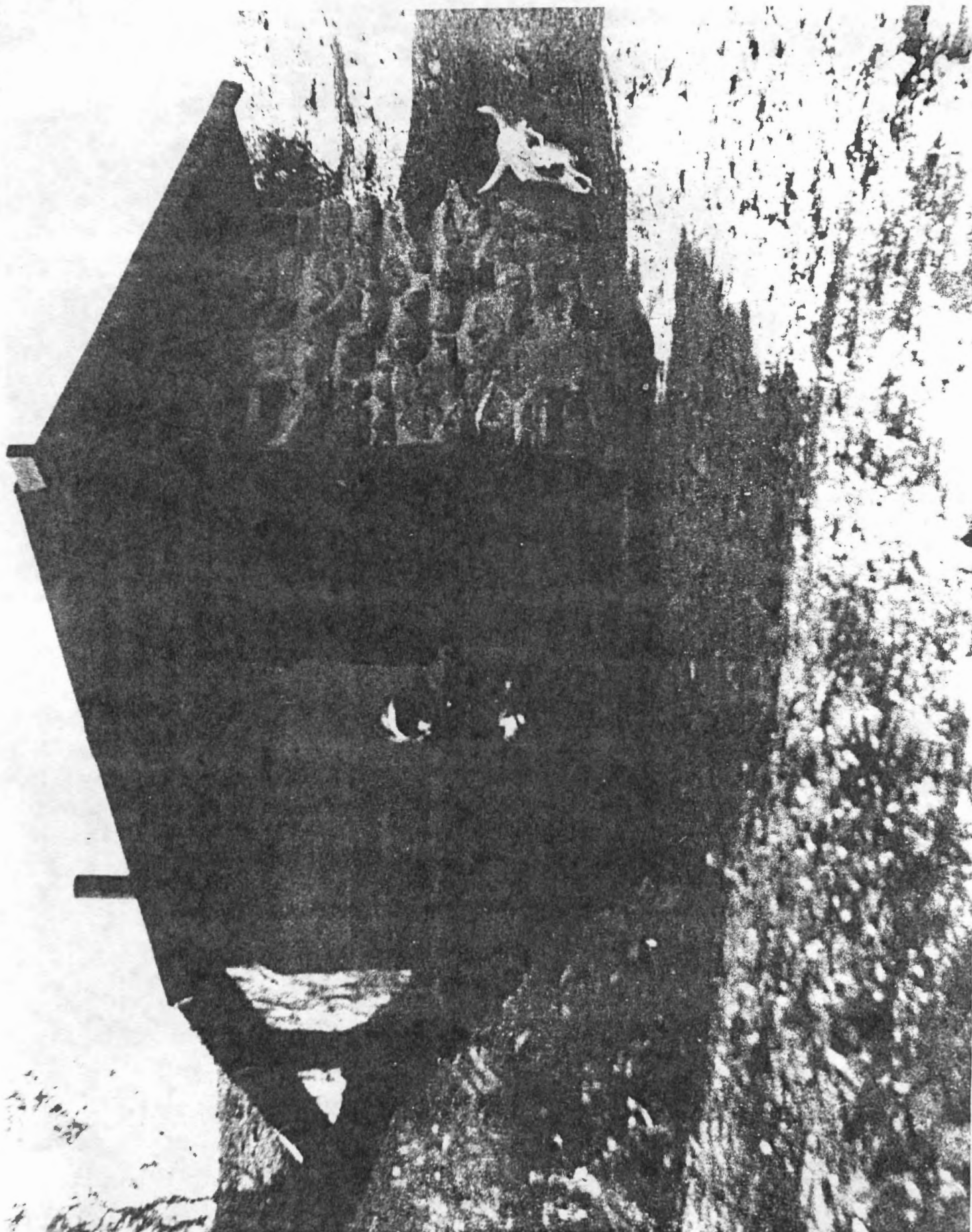


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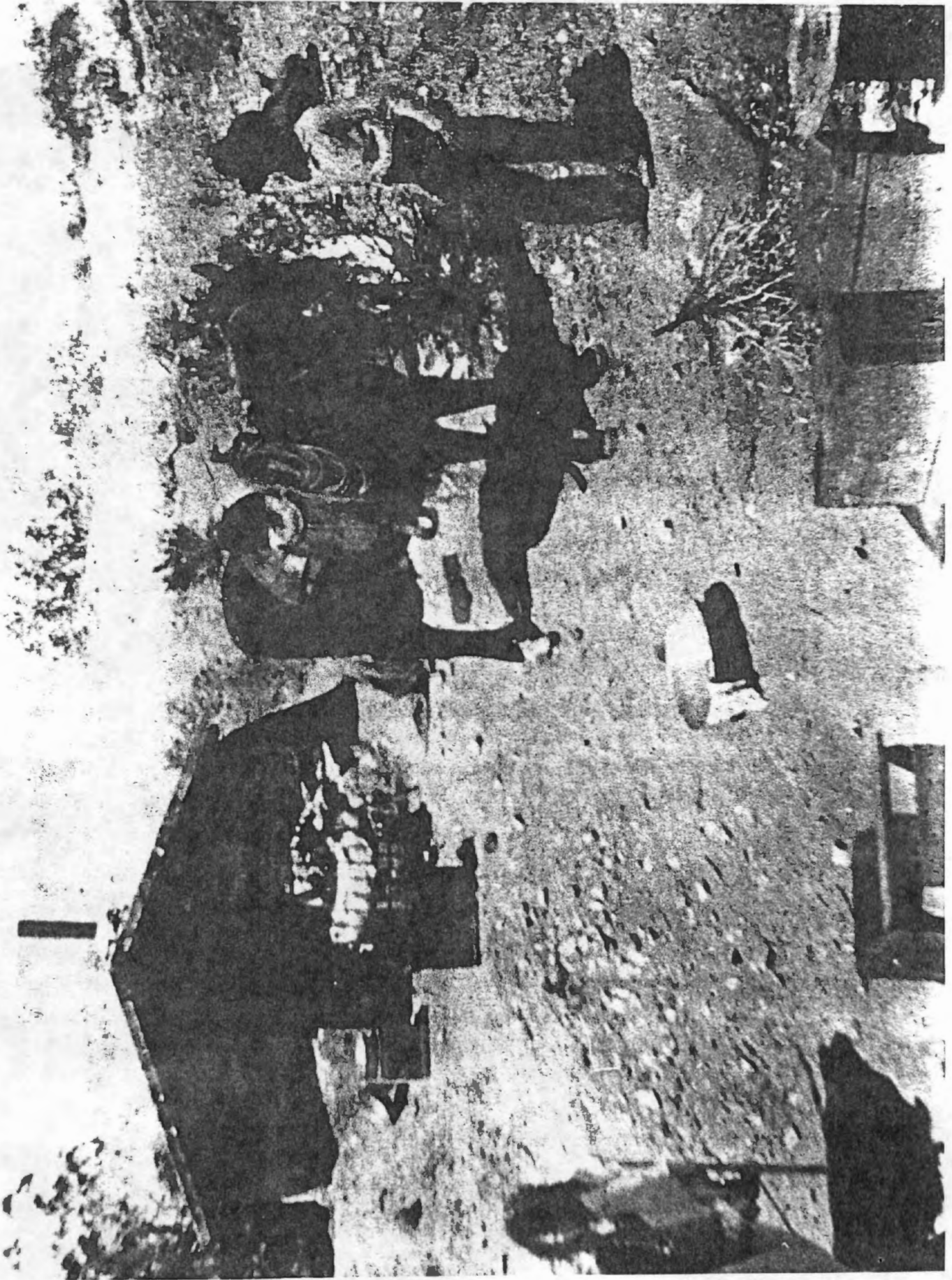


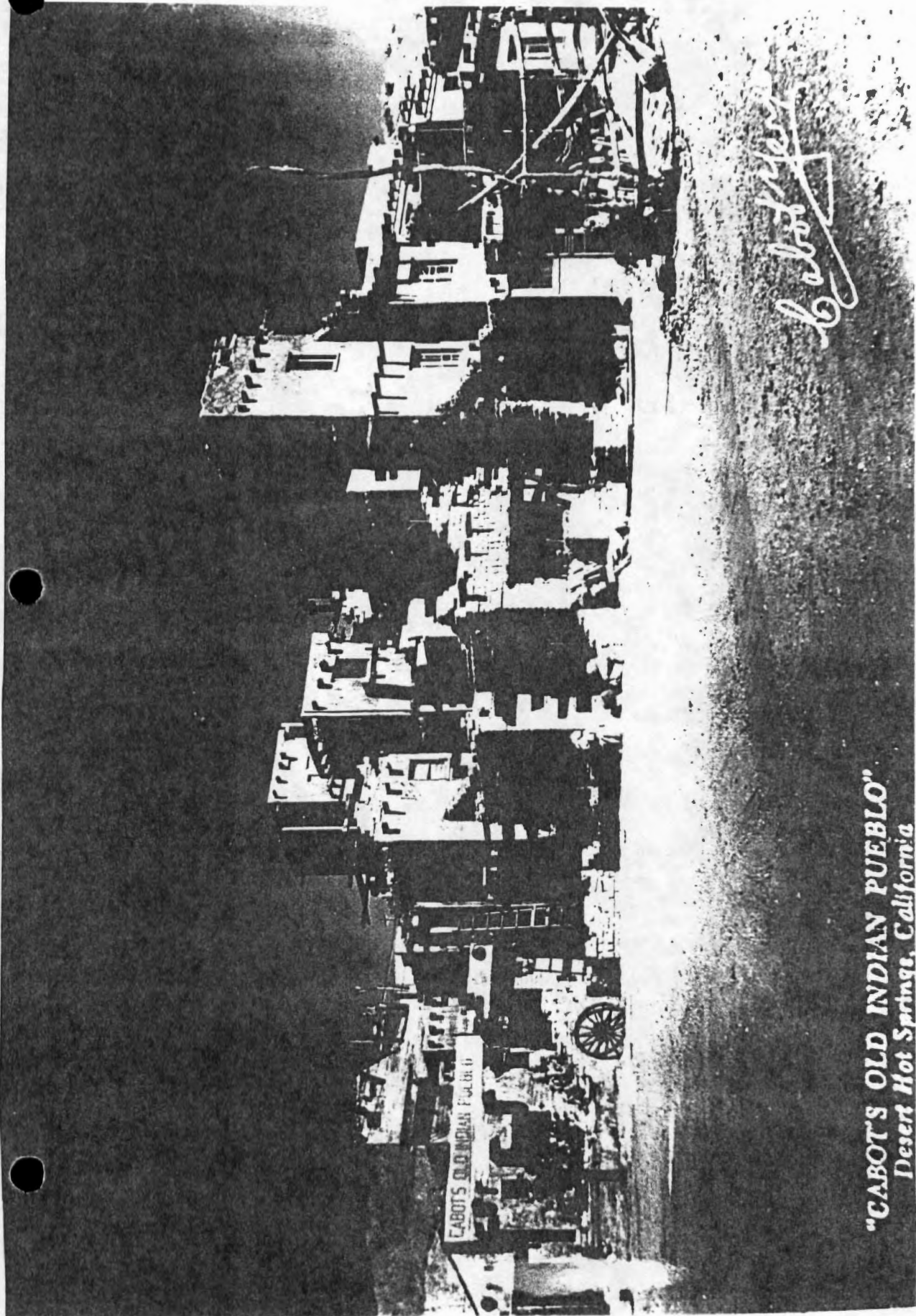
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33-6842





"CABOT'S OLD INDIAN PUEBLO"
Desert Hot Springs, California

Cabot's

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

Primary # 33-16938
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-8105
NRHP Status Code 7

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2205-1

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: 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, Calif. Date 1958/1972
T2S; R5E; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 31; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 1,012 feet above mean sea level
- c. Address N/A City Desert Hot Springs Zip _____
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S; 546,908 mE/ 3,756,945 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 27)
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located approx. 110 feet south of Hacienda Avenue and approx. 155 feet west of the unpaved extension of Verbena Drive.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter located on the slope of a mesquite sand dune. The artifacts are found in a disturbed area where a geological trench was apparently excavated into the dune. Among the artifacts are some 27 ceramic sherds, 1 metate fragment, 4 mano fragments, 1 chipped-stone flake, and 4 bone fragments. Only 1 ceramic sherd was found outside the disturbed area.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2-lithic scatter; AP3-ceramic scatter; AP16-other (groundstone)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Isolate Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

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

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: January 29, 2008

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none") Bai "Tom" Tang, Clarence Bodmer, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker (2008): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Casa de Oro Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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MAR 15 2008

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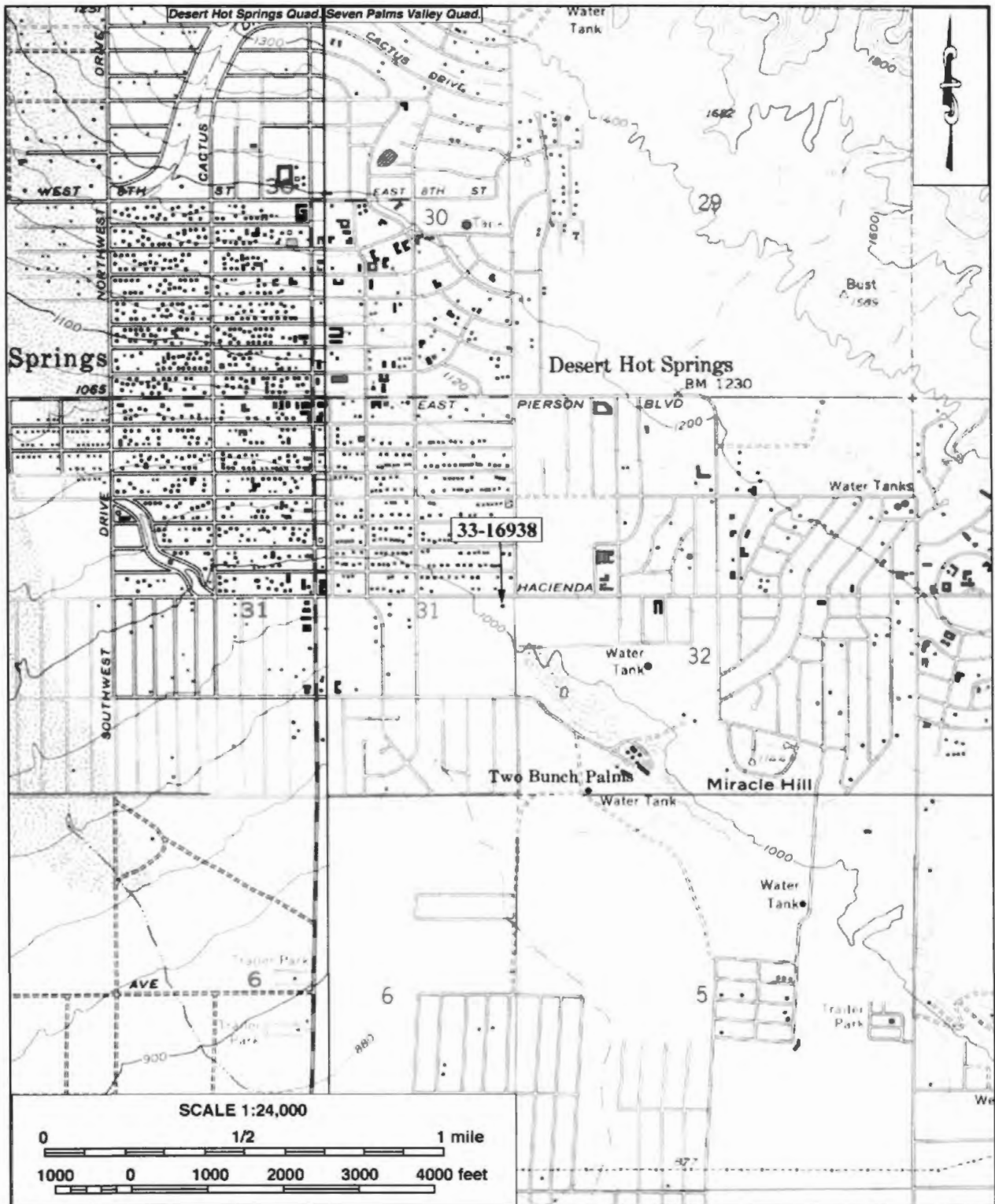
*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2205-1

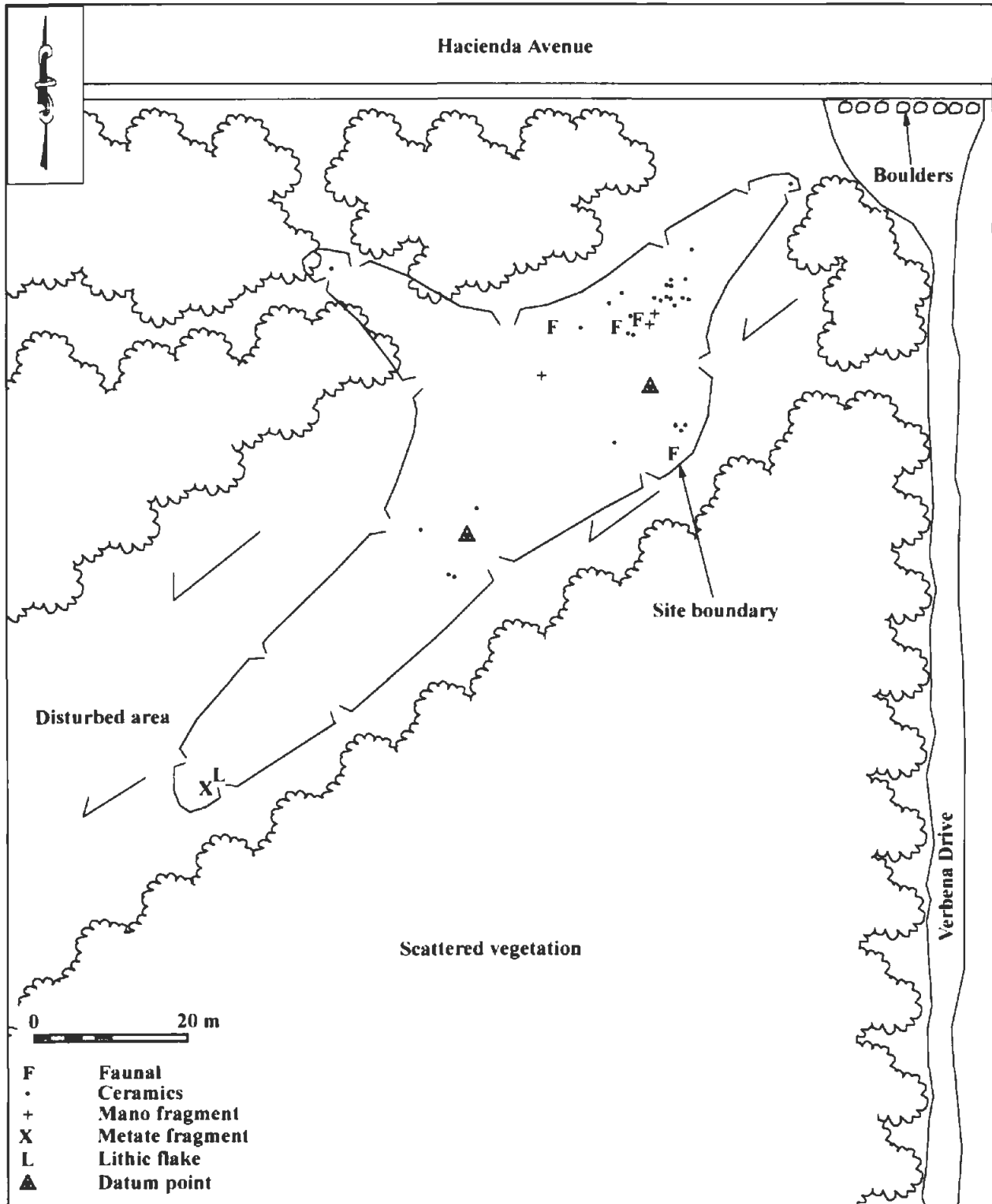
- A1. Dimensions: a. Length 117 m (NE-SW) b. Width 50 m (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: _____
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: _____
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: _____
- *A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map) None
- *A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) See Item P3a.
- *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): Geologic trenching has disturbed the soils to an unknown depth.
- *A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction): The Little Morongo Wash is located approximately 1.64 miles to the west of the site.
- *A9. Elevation: Approximately 1,012 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on the northwestern slope of a large mesquite dune that extends towards Two Bunch Palms Trail. The vegetation observed in the area consists of creosote bushes, mesquite brush, chollas, brittle brush, saltbushes, and small desert grasses and shrubs.
11. Historical Information: N/A
- *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: _____
- A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) This site may be an extension of Site 33-1246 (CA-RIV-1246), an important early Native American habitation site found near the Two Bunch Palms resort, some 550 feet to the southeast.
- A14. Remarks: Archaeological testing is recommended.
- A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- *A17. Form Prepared by: Daniel Ballester Date February 1, 2008
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324



SKETCH MAP

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester

*Date: January 29, 2008



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

Primary # 33-024265
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Isa 2

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Seven Palms Valley, Calif. Date 1959, photorevised 1972
T2S; R5E; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 29 ; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,400 feet above mean sea level

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

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 548,475 mE/ 3,758,122 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 633-340-006; approximately 1,685 feet north from Desert View Avenue and 750 feet northwest of Highland Avenue

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of two brownware ceramic sherds from the same vessel, found in a small drainage running in a northeast-southwest direction.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP3-ceramic scatter (isolate)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Isolate Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

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

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: July 30, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jesse Yorck, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2015): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tuscan Hills Residential Community, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

33-24265

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

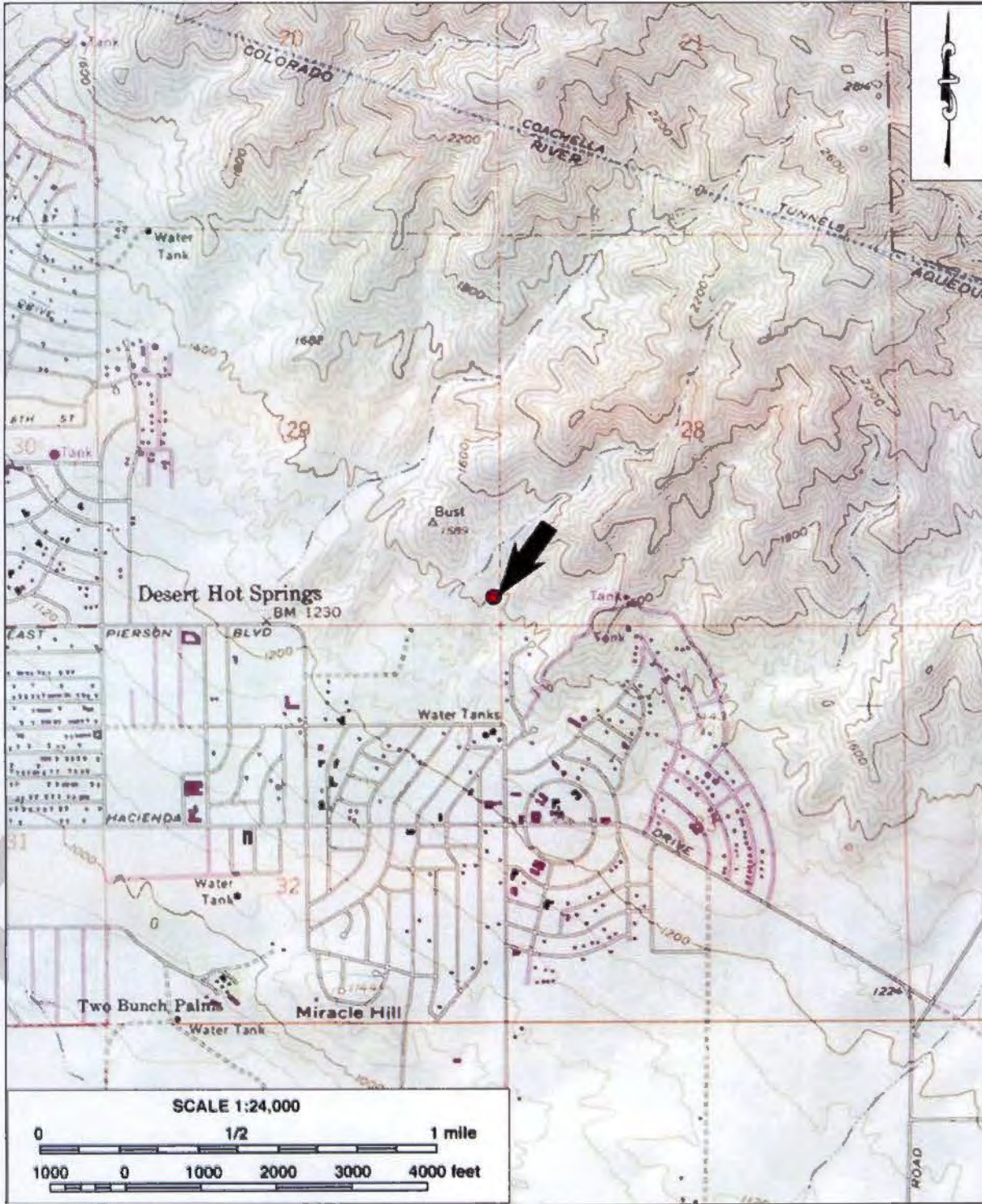
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 2

*Map Name: Seven Palms Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1958/1972



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

Primary # 33-024266
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Seven Palms Valley, Calif. Date 1958, photorevised 1972
T2S; R5E; SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 29 ; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,255 feet above mean sea level

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

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 547,679 mE/ 3,758,079 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 638-340-007;
approximately 450 feet north from Miracle Hill Road and 410 feet northeast
of Pierson Boulevard

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of two brownware ceramic sherds from the same vessel, found in a small drainage that runs into a large wash.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP3-ceramic scatter (isolate)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Isolate Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

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

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: July 29, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jesse Yorck, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2015): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tuscan Hills Residential Community, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

33-24266

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 1

*Map Name: Seven Palms Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1958/1972

