

Appendix C
Cultural Report



HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

DESERT RV STORAGE PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 657-220-003 and -023
City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Community Development Department, Planning Division
City of Desert Hot Springs
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Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Desert RV Storage Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 657-220-003 and -023, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 7, T3S R5E, San Bernardino Base Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately nine acres

Keywords: Northwestern Coachella Valley, Colorado Desert region; Phase I cultural resources study; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately nine acres of partially developed land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 657-220-003 and -023, located on the south side of Dillon Road between Palm Drive and Atlantic Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion of the existing Desert Self Storage facility in the eastern portion of the project area (66251 Dillon Road) to accommodate RV storage. The expansion entails primarily the construction of enclosed and outside RV spaces, a caretaker residence, a retaining basin, a perimeter wall/fence, and paved driveways and parking spaces, along with the installation of utility lines, on the western portion of the project area. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of recent cultural resources records searches pertaining to the project vicinity, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no potential "historical resources" were encountered within the project boundaries. Outside but adjacent to the project boundaries, Dillon Road was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 33-008410 but was determined not to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. In light of the lack of historic integrity in relation to its period of origin, namely the 1930s era, this study concurs with the previous evaluation of Dillon Road with regard to the segment near the project location.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Desert Hot Springs a determination of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately nine acres of partially developed land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 657-220-003 and -023, located on the south side of Dillon Road between Palm Drive and Atlantic Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed expansion of the existing Desert Self Storage facility in the eastern portion of the project area (66251 Dillon Road) to accommodate RV storage. The expansion entails primarily the construction of enclosed and outside RV spaces, a caretaker residence, a retaining basin, a perimeter wall/fence, and paved driveways and parking spaces, along with the installation of utility lines, on the western portion of the project area. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH reviewed the results of recent cultural resources records searches pertaining to the project vicinity, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out 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.

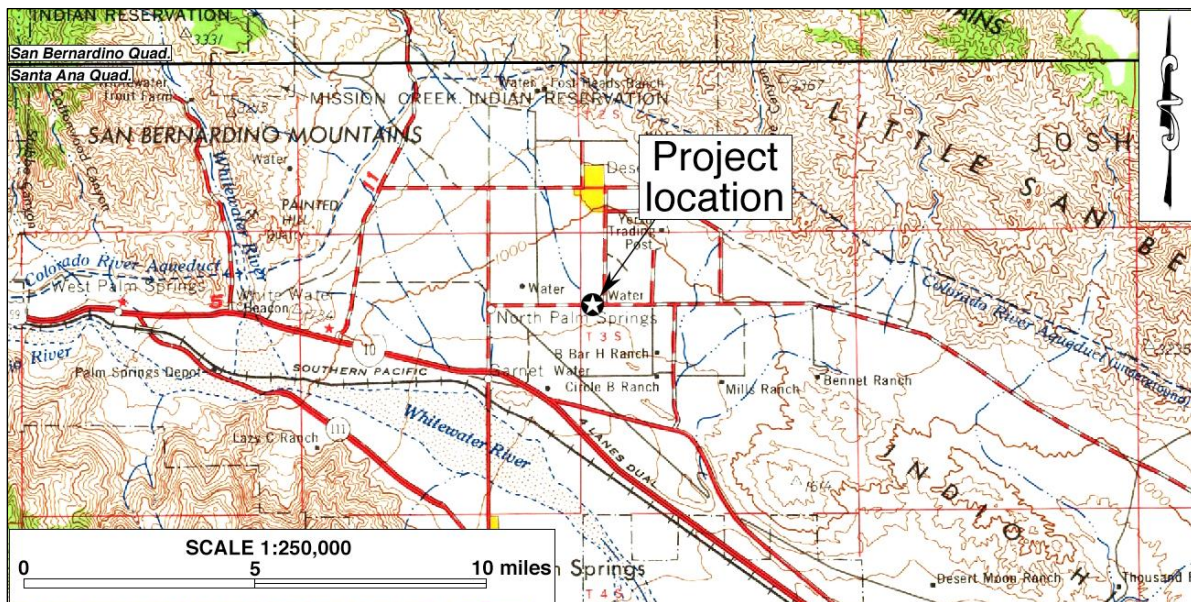


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

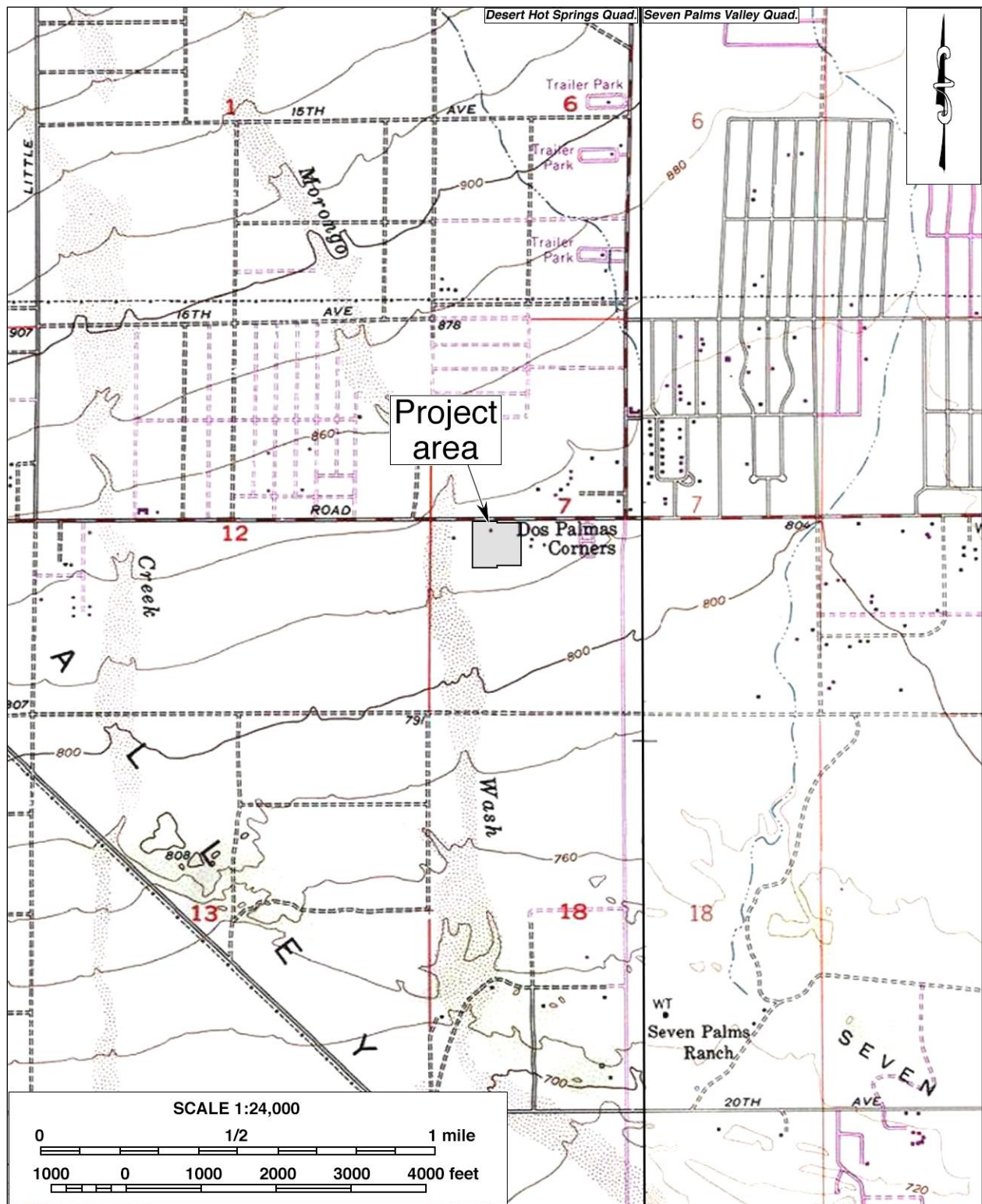


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978a; 1978b])

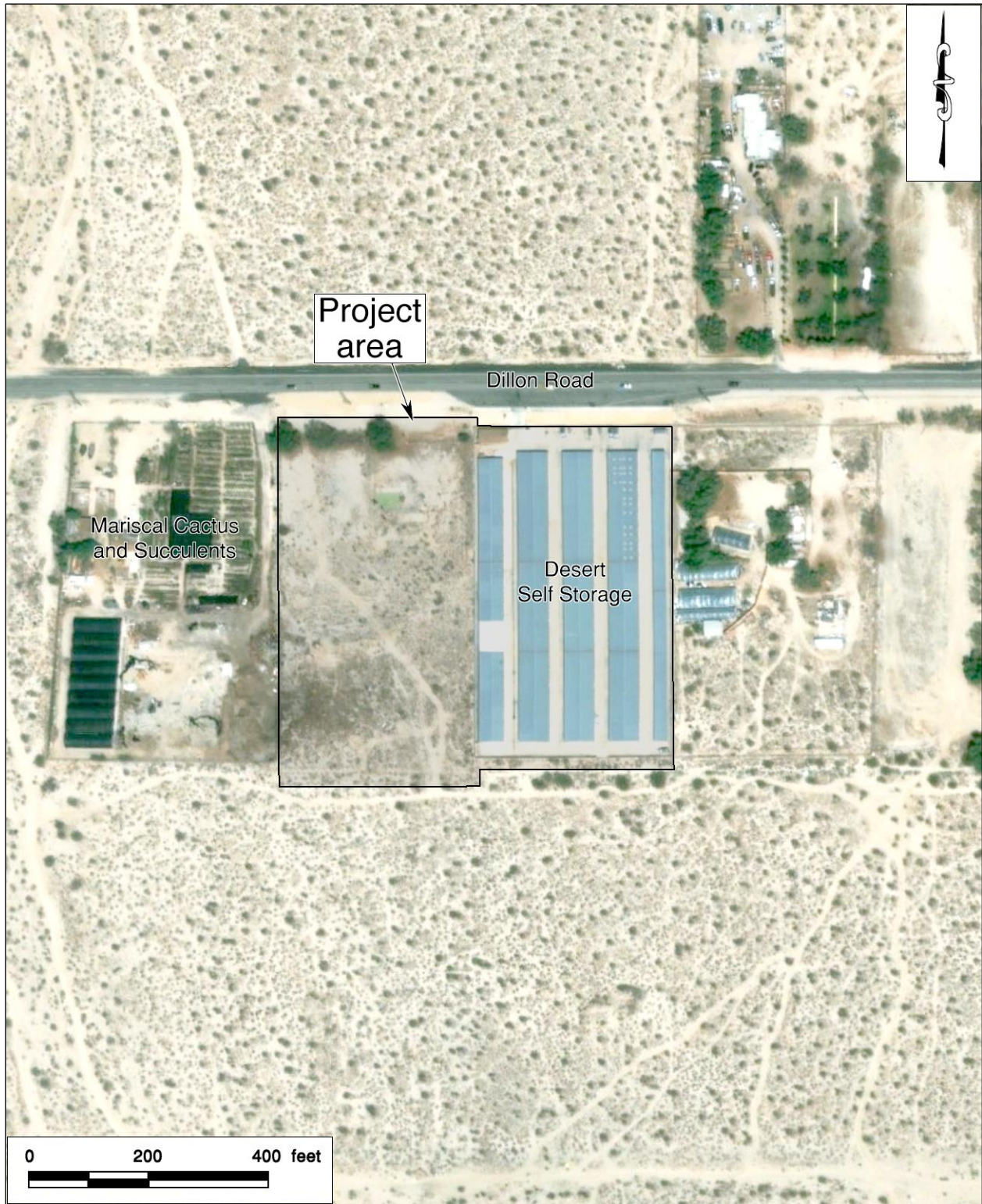


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Desert Hot Springs lies 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 project area is located on the sparsely populated southern outskirts of Desert Hot Springs, surrounded mostly by undeveloped land but with a few scattered commercial establishments and residential properties along Dillon Road, including a plant nursery on the adjacent property to the west (Figure 3). As mentioned above, the eastern portion of the project area, comprising APN 657-220-023, is occupied by storage units of the Desert Self Storage, while the western portion, comprising APN 657-220-003, is currently vacant but contains foundations left by buildings that have been demolished (Figure 3).

Elevations in the project area range approximately from 830 feet to 833 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is generally level with a slight incline towards the northwest. Surface soils consist of light brown alluvial sands of mostly granitic origin, ranging in grain size from fine-to-coarse pebbles to cobbles, with small boulders embedded in some areas. The vegetation observed in the vicinity belongs to the creosote bush scrub community, featuring mainly the namesake creosote bush, brittlebush, and saltbush, with some introduced tamarisk trees also present (Figure 4).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Numerous investigations on the history of cultural development in southern California have led researchers to propose a number of cultural chronologies for the desert regions. A specific cultural sequence for the Colorado Desert was offered by Schaefer (1994) on the basis of the many archaeological studies conducted in the area. The earliest time period identified is the Paleoindian (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 (*ibid.*: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 remains have been identified to this time 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 time period. The most recent period in Schaefer's



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the west along southern boundary. (Photograph taken on December 1, 2022)

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; but in times of the lake’s desiccation 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 time period have been identified along the shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brown and buff ware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremations.

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 origin of the name “Cahuilla” is unclear, but may originate from their own word

káwiya, meaning master or boss (Bean 1978). The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978), based on information provided by such Cahuilla informants as Juan Siva, Francisco Patencio, Katherine Siva Saubel, and Mariano Saubel. 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. Their moieties were named for the Wildcat, or *Tuktum*, and Coyote, or *Istam*. 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, and gathering raw materials for food, medicine, ritual, or tool use. They interacted with other clans through trade, intermarriage, and ceremonies.

Cahuilla subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the hunting and gathering of wild and cultivated foods, exploiting 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 cooler temperatures and resources available at higher elevations in 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, building elaborate stone fish traps. Once the lake had desiccated, they relied on the available terrestrial resources.

The Cahuilla diet included seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Medicinal plants such as creosote, California sagebrush, yerba buena and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages (Bean and Saubel 1972). Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowl. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools 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 sourced material as well as materials 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 (*ibid.*).

Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972). The planting of palms by the Cahuilla is well-documented, as is their enhancement of palm stands through the practice of controlled burning (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005). Burning palm stands would increase fruit yield dramatically by eliminating pests such as the palm borer beetle, date scales, and spider mites (Bean and Saubel 1972). Firing palm stands prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The Cahuilla also burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005).

Population data prior to European contact is almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons covering a territory of over 2,400 square miles. During the 19th century, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Agua Caliente, Morongo, Cabazon, Torres Martinez, and Augustine. There has been a resurgence of traditional ceremonies in recent years, and the language, songs, and stories are now being taught to the youngest generations.

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 harsh environmental conditions, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, save a few sporadic travelers along 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.

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

Upon commencement of this study, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo reviewed the results of several historical/archaeological resources records searches completed in the vicinity between 2019 and 2021 for information pertaining to the current project area. These results, obtained from the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, provided sufficient coverage to compile a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historic 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On October 24, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians by electronic mail for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to arrange for tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is summarized in the sections below, and a complete record is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the County of Riverside, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1979, and aerial/satellite photographs taken between 1972 and 2021. The historical maps are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, and the aerial and satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On December 1, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The open field in the western portion was surveyed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In the eastern portion, which is almost entirely covered by buildings, concrete pavement, and imported gravel, the survey was conducted at a reconnaissance level by inspecting the buildings and any exposed ground surface. In this way, the entire project area was inspected systematically and carefully for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally good to excellent (85-90%) over the native surface in the western half of the project area due to the sparsely scattered vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

The records search results indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although a linear survey had been completed along Dillon Road in 2015 (#10299 in Figure 5). The records identify no known historical/archaeological resources within the project area. Outside but adjacent to the project boundaries, however, Dillon Road had been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and designated Site 33-008410 (CA-RIV-13015H; Brock 1998).

Originally constructed in the early 1930s as a main access road for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California’s massive Colorado River Aqueduct project, Dillon Road (or Dillon Highway, as it was known historically) was transferred to the County of Riverside upon completion of the project in 1938, dedicated as a public highway subsequently, and named after County Supervisor Robert Emmet Dillon (Smallwood 2015:3). Despite its early ties with one of the most important water supply projects in Californian history, Dillon Road was previously determined not to contribute to the significance of that event, nor to meet any of the other criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources or to retain sufficient historic integrity in relation to its period of origin (*ibid.*:3-6; Brock and di Iorio 1998:8-9; see Appendix 3).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, records from the EIC identify 20 additional studies completed on various tracts of land and linear features between 1991 and 2017 (Figure 5) and nine other historical/archaeological resources, including seven sites and two isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), as listed in Table 1. All seven sites dated to the historic period, while both of the isolates were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin. Among the sites were other roads nearby, buildings, structural remains, and scattered refuse items, and the isolates consisted of a ceramic sherd and a groundstone fragment. Other than Site 33-008410, none of these localities were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

Primary #	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-004109	D. Everson 1990	Building foundation, circa 1940
33-008409	J. Brock 1998	Palm Drive
33-008410	J. Brock 1998; J. Smallwood 2015	Dillon Road
33-008412	C. di Iorio 1998	Former Dos Palmas Tract sales office
33-008413	C. di Iorio 1998	Former R.H. McDonald real estate office
33-008414	J. Brock 1998	Two-lane dirt road
33-016744	D. Ballester 2007	Isolate: buffware ceramic sherd
33-016745	D. Ballester 2007	Isolate: granite mano fragment
33-016775	M. Dahdul et al. 2008	Remnants of Seven Palms Ranch
33-016776	M. Dahdul et al. 2008	Abandoned well and refuse deposit

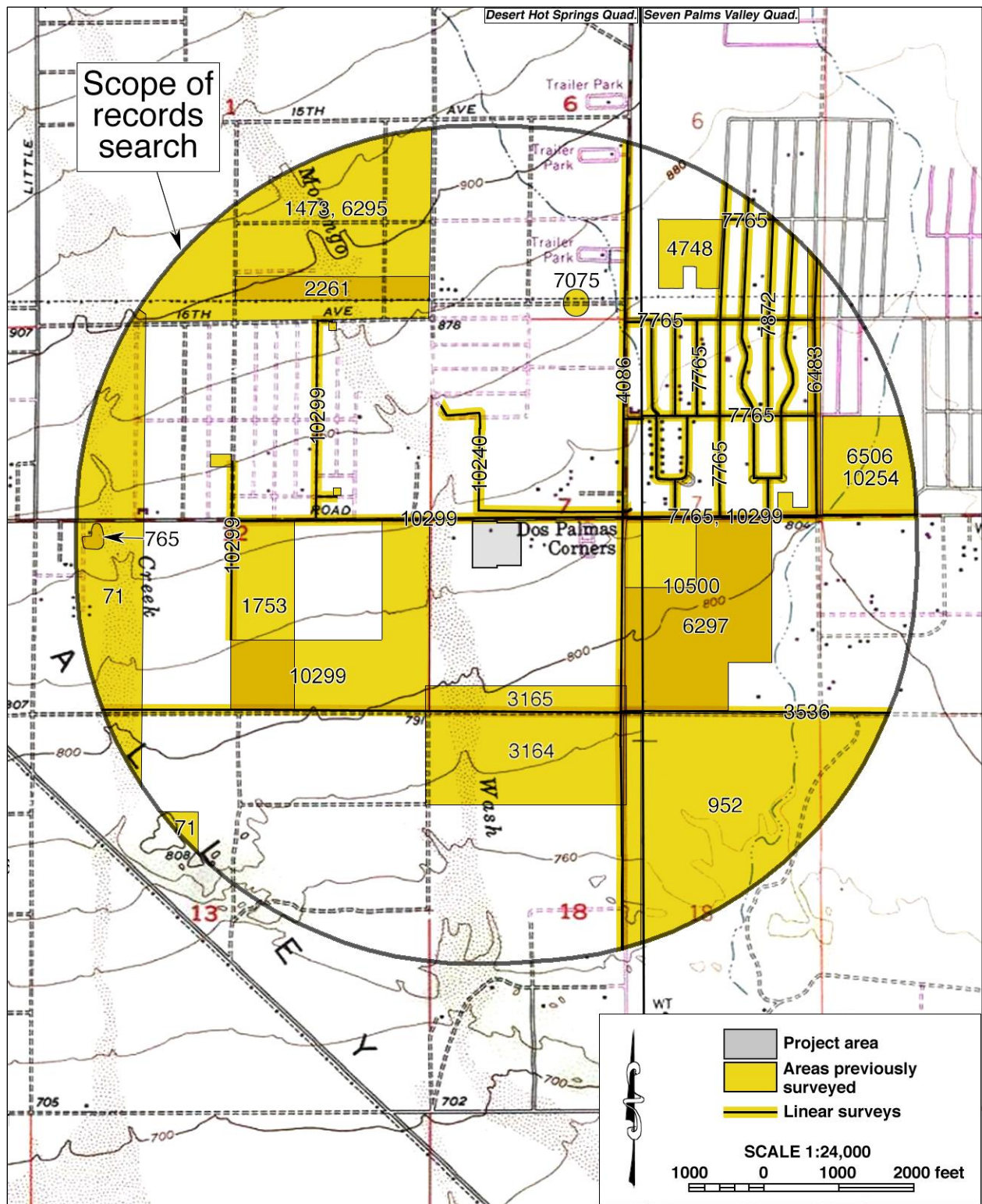


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated November 28, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and recommended contacting the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians for further information. In addition, the NAHC provided a referral list of additional Native American representatives in the region who may also have such information. The NAHC’s reply is included in its entirety in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Desert Hot Springs in future government-to-government consultations, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH has maintained communication with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians from the beginning of the study. On November 30, 2022, the tribe notified CRM TECH that they did not have personnel available to participate in the archaeological fieldwork and requested to be informed of the results of the survey. On December 6, a brief summary of the findings was sent to the tribe via electronic mail. Subsequently, the tribe provided CRM TECH with a formal response to the inquiry on December 8, in which they requested copies of all cultural resources documentation generated for this project and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities in the project area (see Appendix 2).

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study yielded no evidence of any settlement or development activities prior to the post-WWII era (Figures 6-9; NETR Online 1972). In the 1940s-1950s, Dillon

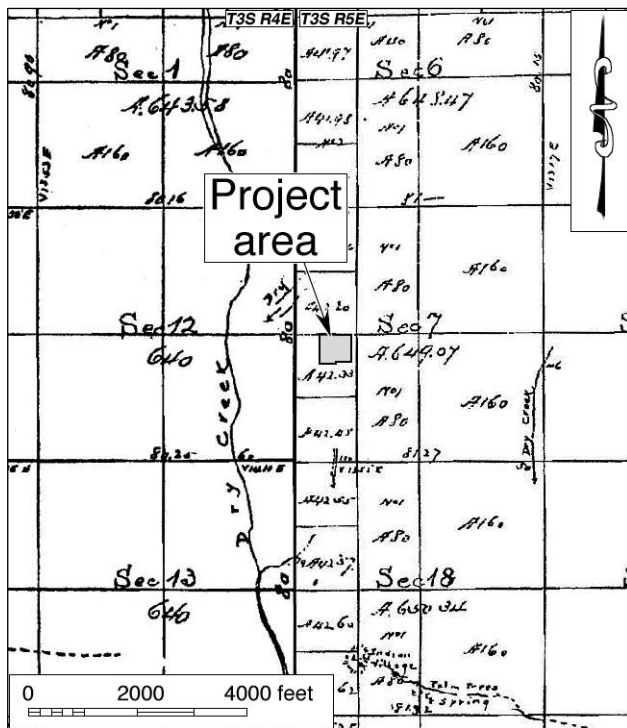


Figure 6. The project vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

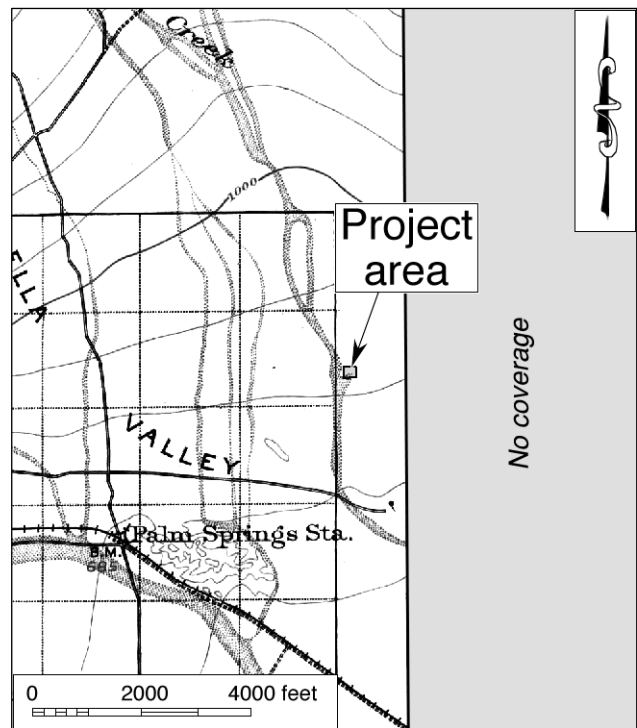


Figure 7. The project vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

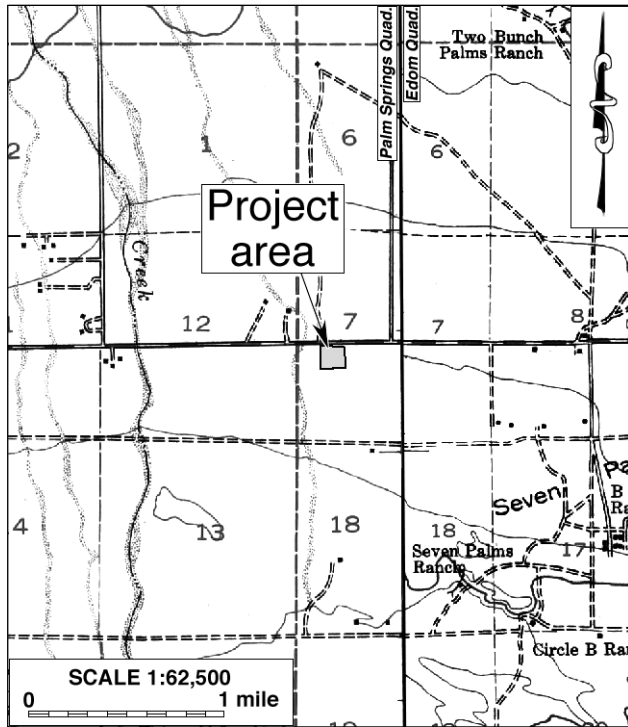


Figure 8. The project vicinity in 1940-1941. (Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

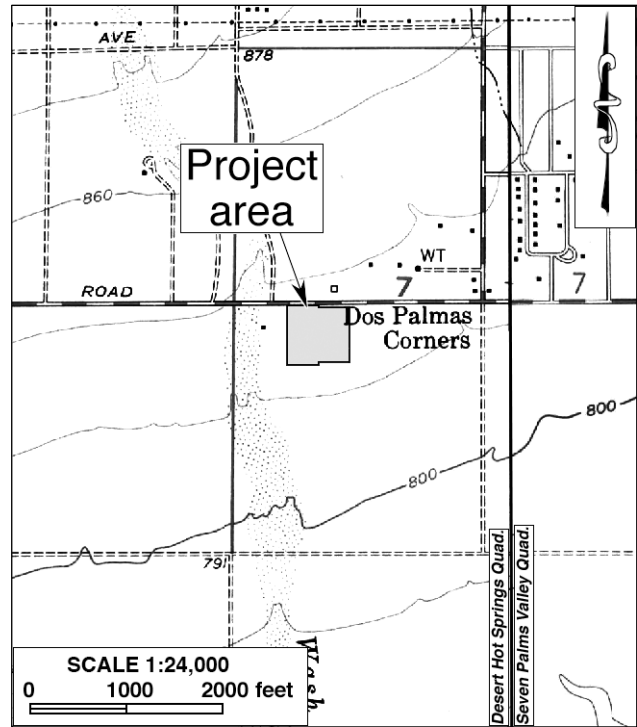


Figure 9. The project vicinity in 1951-1958. (Source: USGS 1955; 1958)

Road was the only notable feature in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Figures 8, 9). By 1972, a group of buildings, evidently a residence with ancillary buildings, had appeared in the western portion of the project area (NETR Online 1972). The Desert Self Storage facility in existence today was constructed in 1986, according to Riverside County records (County Assessor n.d.). Meanwhile, the residential complex to the west was removed sometime before 2002, leaving only foundational remains visible by that year (NETR Online 1972-2002; Google Earth 1996; 2002). Since then, no major changes in land use have been observed on the property (NETR Online 2002-2020; Google Earth 2002-2021).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, two concrete slab foundations were noted in the western portion of the project area, where the apparent residential complex stood in the 1970s-1980s, along with an abandoned well and a few scattered refuse items, mainly rusted metal cans. Dating only to the late historic period (1950s-1970s), these minor, fragmented, and ubiquitous remains demonstrate no potential for historic significance. The removal of the buildings has effectively severed any association that the property may have had with persons or events in its history, and the small cluster of common refuse items holds little promise for any important archaeological data. As such, the remains of the residential complex are not considered potential “historical resources” under CEQA and require no further study.

No other features or artifacts of historical or prehistoric origin were encountered within the project boundaries. Adjacent to the northern project boundary, Dillon Road (Site 33-008410) remains in use

today as a local thoroughfare, and its current appearance clearly reflects modern improvements and maintenance. At the project location, the south side of Dillon Road is lined with concrete curb and paved sidewalk of relatively recent vintage. As a result, Dillon Road does not exhibit any distinctively historical character at this location.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and assist the City of Desert Hot Springs in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation 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))

In summary of the research results presented above, Dillon Road (Site 33-008410), lying outside but adjacent to the northern project boundary, is the only potential “historical resource” encountered during this study, but it was previously determined not to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources due to the lack of any specific merit and the significant loss of historic integrity (Brock and di Iorio 1998:8-9; Smallwood 2015:3-6; see Appendix 3). In light of its significantly altered condition at and near the project location, the present study concurs with this evaluation and concludes that no “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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 a historical resource would be impaired.” Since no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, have been identified within or adjacent to the project area, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Desert Hot Springs:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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1978 Cahuilla. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 575-587. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Katherine Siva Saubel

1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian knowledge and usage of plants*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.

Brock, James

1998 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 33-008410 (CA-RIV-13015H). On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Brock, James, and Christine L. di Iorio

1998 Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Widening of Palm Drive between Interstate 10 and Two Bunch Palms Trail, Desert Hot Springs, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

County Assessor, Riverside

n.d. County of Riverside Assessor Online Services, Property Search. [https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/PropertySearch/Valuation.aspx?p=657220023&a=657220023&m=.](https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/PropertySearch/Valuation.aspx?p=657220023&a=657220023&m=)

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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1856a Plat map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 4 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856b Plat map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 5 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

Google Earth

1996-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1996, 2002-2006, 2009, and 2011-2019, and 2021. Available through the Google Earth software.

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 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
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 1987 *The Bradshaw Trail*; revised edition. Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
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 1998 *Coachella Valley California: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Virginia Beach, Virginia.
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 1972-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1972, 1983, 1995, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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 1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
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 1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretive Guide to the Bradshaw Trail*. Tales of the Mojave Road Publishing Company, Essex, California.
- Schaefer, Jerry
 1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(1):60-80.
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 1957 *Coachella Valley Desert Trails and the Romance and Sex Life of the Date*. Shields Date Gardens, Indio.
- Strong, William Duncan
 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 26.
- Smallwood, Josh
 2015 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 33-008410 (CA-RIV-13015H; update). On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 1901 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
 1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.
 1941 Map: EDOM, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
 1955 Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1955.
 1958 Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field-checked in 1958.
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1978a Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photorevised in 1972, photoinspected 1978.
 1978b Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972, photoinspected in 1978.
 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

**APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
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
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2016-2010 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Zibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

Education

2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

Project: Desert RV Storage Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 657-220-003 and -023 (CRM TECH No. 3960)

County: Riverside

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

Township 3 South **Range** 5 East **SB BM; Section(s):** 7

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 to expand an existing storage facility to include RV storage. The project site encompasses approximately nine acres in APNs 657-220-003 and -023, located on the southeast corner of Dillon Road and Beacon Way, in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

October 24, 2022

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2022 1:55 PM
To: 'Raslich, Nicole (TRBL)'
Cc: 'Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)'; 'ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net'
Subject: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of DHS (CRM TECH #3960)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting the cultural resources study for the proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3960). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey the project. We will contact you again when we begin to set up a specific time and date for the fieldwork. We are also asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project location. I'm attaching the project location map and other information. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/ or information regarding this project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324



03-012-2022-010

November 08, 2022

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

Re: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of DHS (CRM TECH # 3960)

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 Desert RV Storage 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 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.

Please contact us when you have a date for the field survey to see if we have a staff member available.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1134. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



Nicole Raslich
Archaeological Technician
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 28, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Desert RV Storage 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 submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
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Nomlaki

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Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC 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
11/28/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

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 Desert RV Storage Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/28/2022**

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
Jessica.Mauck@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**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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 Desert RV Storage Project, Riverside County.

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2022 9:59 AM
To: 'Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)'
Cc: 'THPO Consulting'
Subject: FW: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of DHS (CRM TECH #3960)

Morning Lacy,

I'm emailing you to see if the tribe is available sometime in the next few days (possibly Wednesday, November 30th) to join us on the fieldwork for the above-referenced project in DHS. We are also asking for any information regarding Tribal Cultural Resources in or near the project area. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/ or information regarding the project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2022 10:44 AM
To: 'Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)'
Cc: 'THPO Consulting'
Subject: Information Request Regarding Positive SLF Results, Desert RV Storage Project (CRM TECH #3960)

Morning Lacy,

In a letter dated November 28, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians for further information (see attached). Therefore, I am contacting you to inquire whether the tribe has any specific knowledge of sacred sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the above-referenced project area, or any additional information we should include in our cultural resources assessment. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/ or information regarding the project.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2022 3:45 PM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of DHS (CRM TECH #3960)

Good Afternoon Nina,

At this time we do not have anyone to assist with the survey. Please keep us updated and let us know if anything is found.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla, M.A., RPA
THPO Operations Manager
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
C: 760-333-5222

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Tuesday, December 6, 2022 11:59 AM
To: 'Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)'
Subject: RE: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of DHS (CRM TECH #3960)

Hi Lacy,

Hunter O'Donnell conducted the fieldwork for the above-referenced project on December 1st (last Thursday). He didn't encounter any cultural resources during the survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Thursday, December 8, 2022 9:23 AM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert RV Storage Project on APNs 657-220-003 and -023, in the City of DHS (CRM TECH #3960)

Thank you for the update, Nina.

APPENDIX 3

**CULTURAL RESOURCE
ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA**

**Site 33-008410 (CA-RIV-13015H)
Dillon Road**

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

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code **CA-RIV-013015**
Other Listings

Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 25

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

P1. Other Identifier: Æ-1376-T56-1

P2. Location: a. County Riverside

Not for Publication Unrestricted

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

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

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

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

d. UTM: Zone 11;

West end of Dillon Road (intersection of Indian Avenue): 542,031 mE / 3,753,914 mN

Southeast end (intersection of State Route 111): 574,923 mE / 3,729,223 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS; Google Earth NAD 1983

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

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

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

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

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P3a. Description (continued):

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

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

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP37. Highway

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing See attached Continuation sheets for photographs

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

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

P7. Owner and Address: Riverside County Transportation Department

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

P9. Date Recorded: August 5, 2015

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

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

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

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

- B1. **Historic Name:** Dillon Highway; MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road
- B2. **Common Name:** Dillon Road
- B3. **Original Use:** MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road built to support construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct in the 1930s
- B4. **Present Use:** local route; alternative route between the towns of Coachella and North Palm Springs
- B5. **Architectural Style:** The vast majority of the road is a 30-ft-wide, two-lane asphalt-concrete paved road of standard construction.
- B6. **Construction History:** Dillon Road originated as one of MWD's numerous trunk roads which were built to support construction of the CRA in the 1930s. The Garnet-to-Indio trunk road, as this segment was called, was built in 1933 (MWD 1939:141-145). By 1938, MWD had completed construction of the Coachella Tunnels and deeded their Garnet-to-Indio trunk road to the County of Riverside. The County designated the road as "Dillon Highway", named after County Supervisor Robert Emmet Dillon. Soon after, Indian Avenue was extended north from Palm Springs to intersect U.S. 60/70/99 and join Dillon Highway (USGS 1940). That segment of Dillon Highway was renamed Indian Avenue, and Dillon Highway was renamed Dillon Road. At the southeast end of Dillon Road, an S-shaped curve was straightened by 1972 (USGS 1972). In more recent decades, a grade separation was built to carry Dillon Road over SR 111 and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks at Avenue 48 in Coachella. A grade separation to carry State Route 86 over Dillon Road was also built in recent decades.
- B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
- B8. **Related Features:** As many as eight or nine branch roads were constructed by MWD to penetrate into the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north. These roads led the way to MWD work camps set up along the Coachella Tunnels alignment.
- B9a. **Architect:** MWD **b. Builder:** MWD; and later, Riverside County Transportation Department
- B10. **Significance:** **Theme** Development of local roads during the early and middle twentieth century
Area Coachella Valley, Riverside County
Period of Significance None
Property Type highway/local road **Applicable Criteria** None

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

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

B10. Significance (continued):

Colorado River Aqueduct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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B10. Significance (continued):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

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

B10. Significance (continued):

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

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

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

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

B12. References:

Brock, James

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

Gruen, J. Phillip

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

Hamilton, M. C., and P. Beedle

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

MWD (Metropolitan Water District)

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

OHP (Office of Historic Preservation)

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

Smallwood, Josh, Susan K. Goldberg, Victoria Smith, and M. Colleen Hamilton

2012 Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Effects to Historic Properties for Desert Harvest Solar Farm Project, Desert Center Vicinity, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Bureau of Land Management. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

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

B12. References (continued):

U.S. Army (Army Corps of Engineers)

- 1940 Palm Springs, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1940. Road data 1943.
- 1941 Coachella, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1941. Road data 1943.
- 1941 Edom, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1941. Road data 1943.
- 1944 Pinyon Well, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1941. Road data 1943.

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey)

- 1956 Coachella, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1952 and 1953. Compiled in 1960 from 1:24,000 scale maps surveyed 1955-1956.
- 1957 Palm Springs, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1951, 1954, 1955, and 1956; north half field check 1955 and south half field check 1957.
- 1958 Lost Horse Mtn, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1956; field check 1958.
- 1958 Thousand Palms, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (1:62,500), aerial photographs taken 1951 and 1956; field check 1958.

B13. Remarks:

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

Date of Evaluation: August 14, 2015



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



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

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

Primary # 33-008410 (update)

HRI #

CA-RIV-013015

Trinomial

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Resource Name or #

Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

Recorded by: Josh Smallwood

Date August 5, 2015

Continuation Update



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



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



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

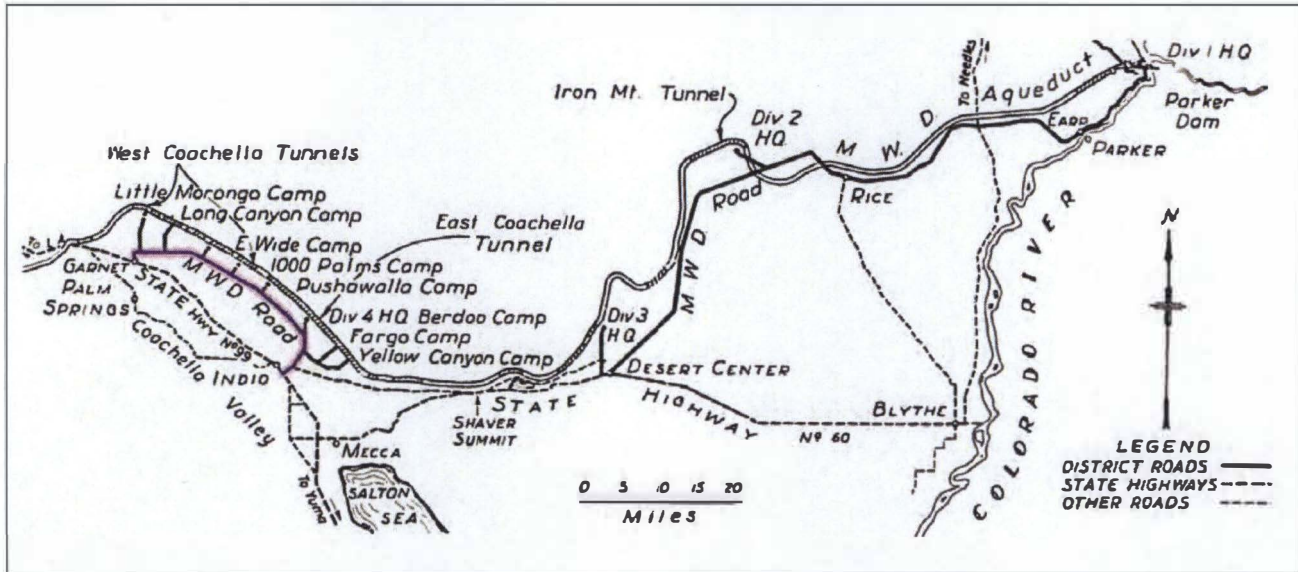
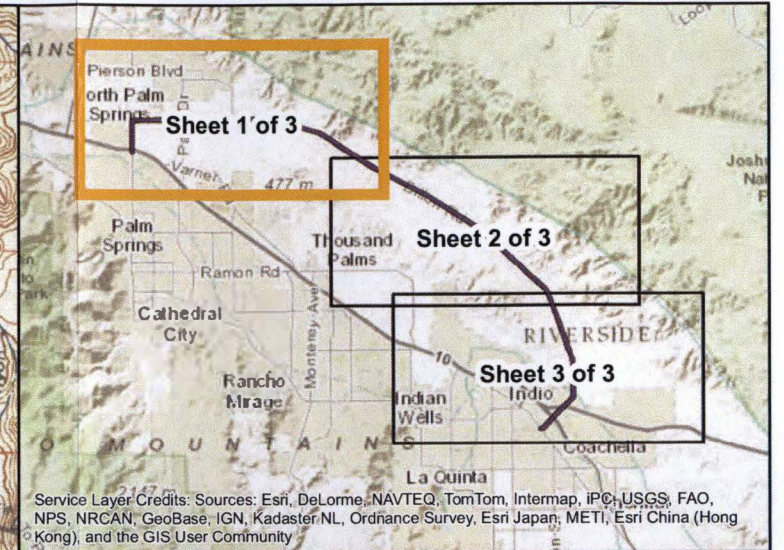
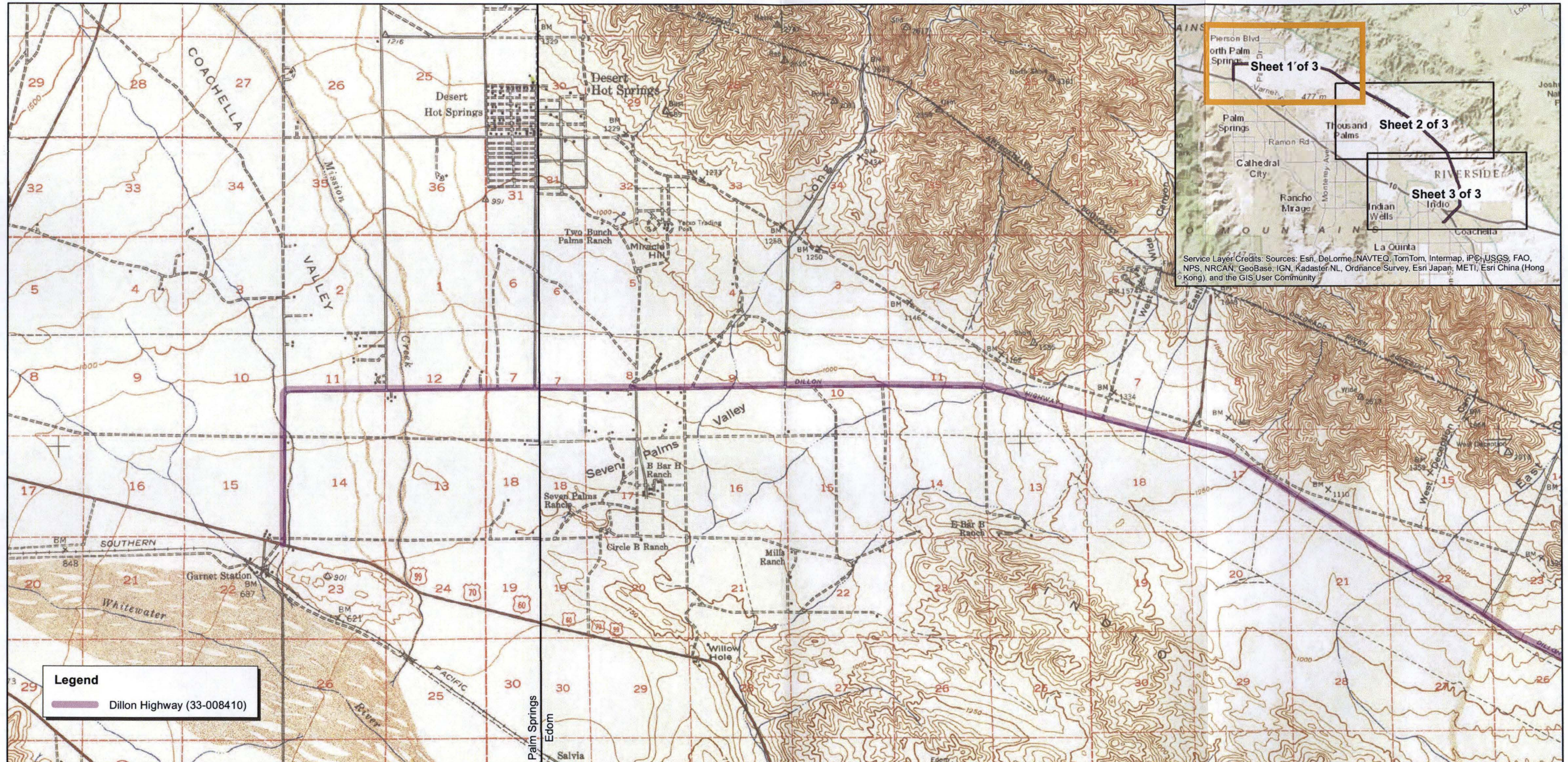


Figure 6. An MWD map of the CRA construction roads, circa 1938. The “MWD Road” depicted in purple between Garnet and Indio ultimately became the same route for Dillon Highway/Dillon Road once MWD deeded the road to the County of Riverside (MWD 1939:142).

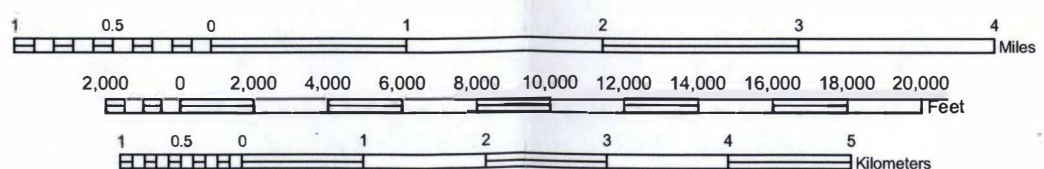


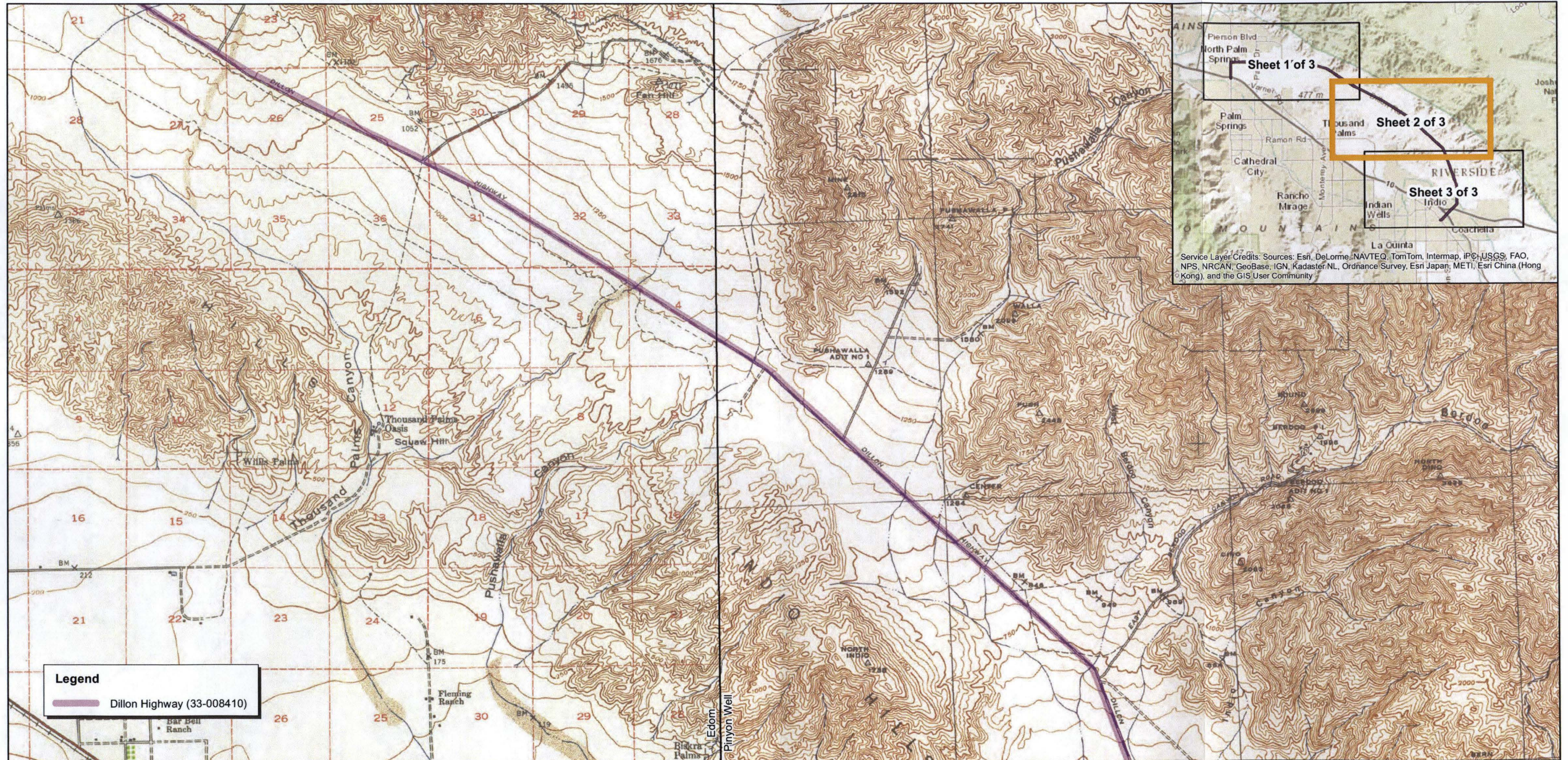
Figure 7. MWD map and profile of the CRA, from *History and First Annual Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1938* (MWD 1939:fold-out map in back of book).



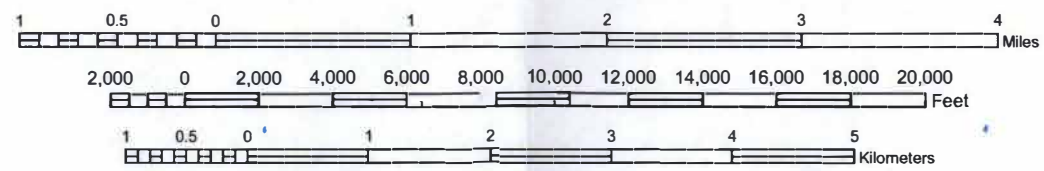
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

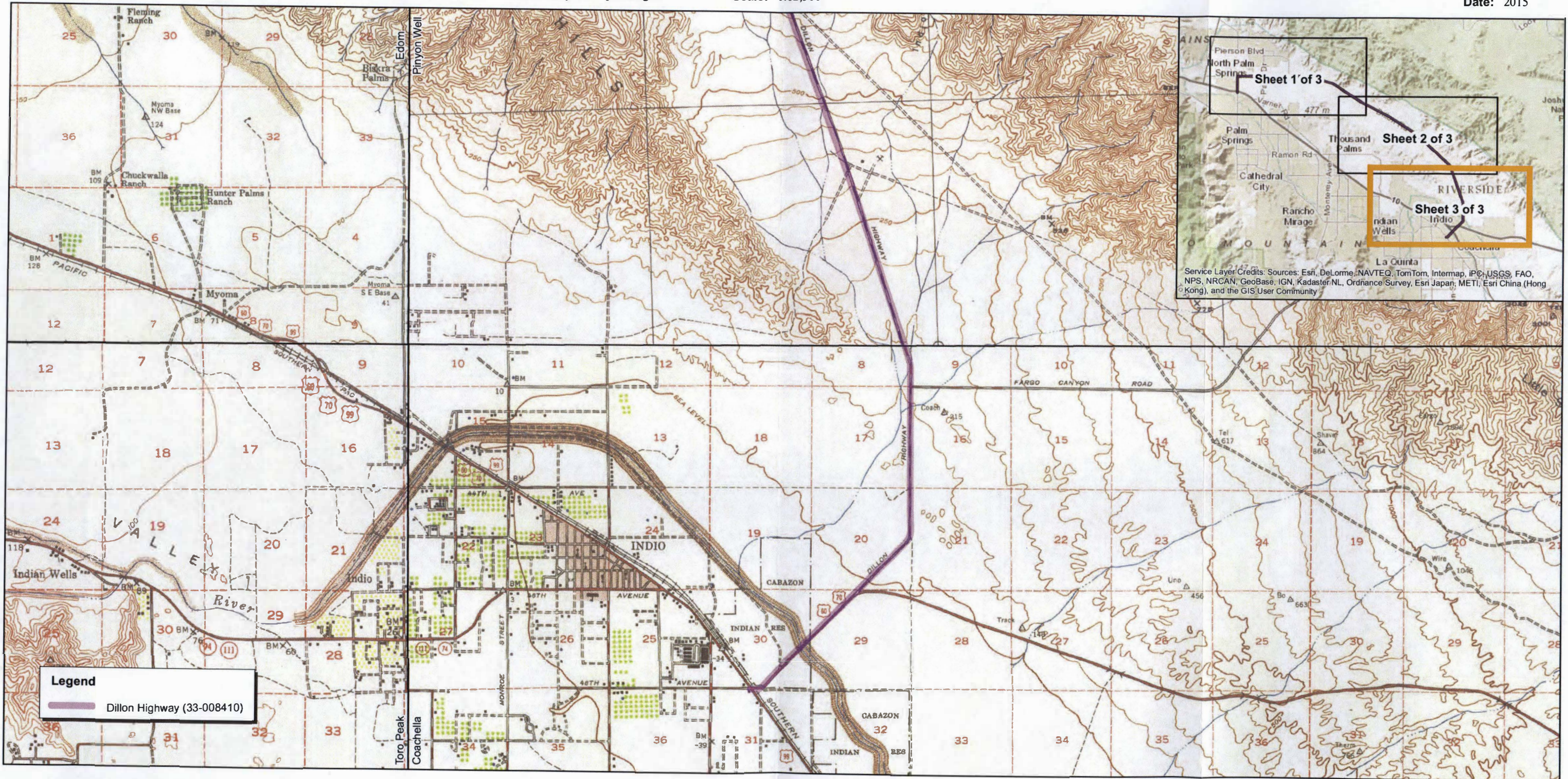
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Dillon Highway (33-008410)





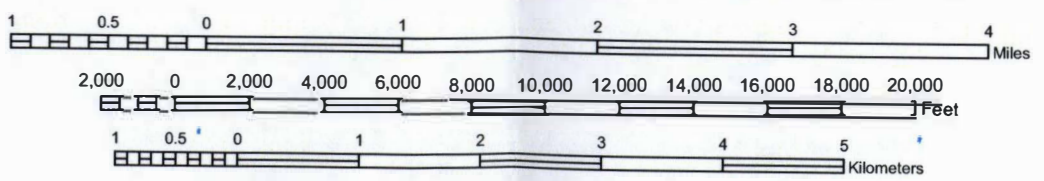
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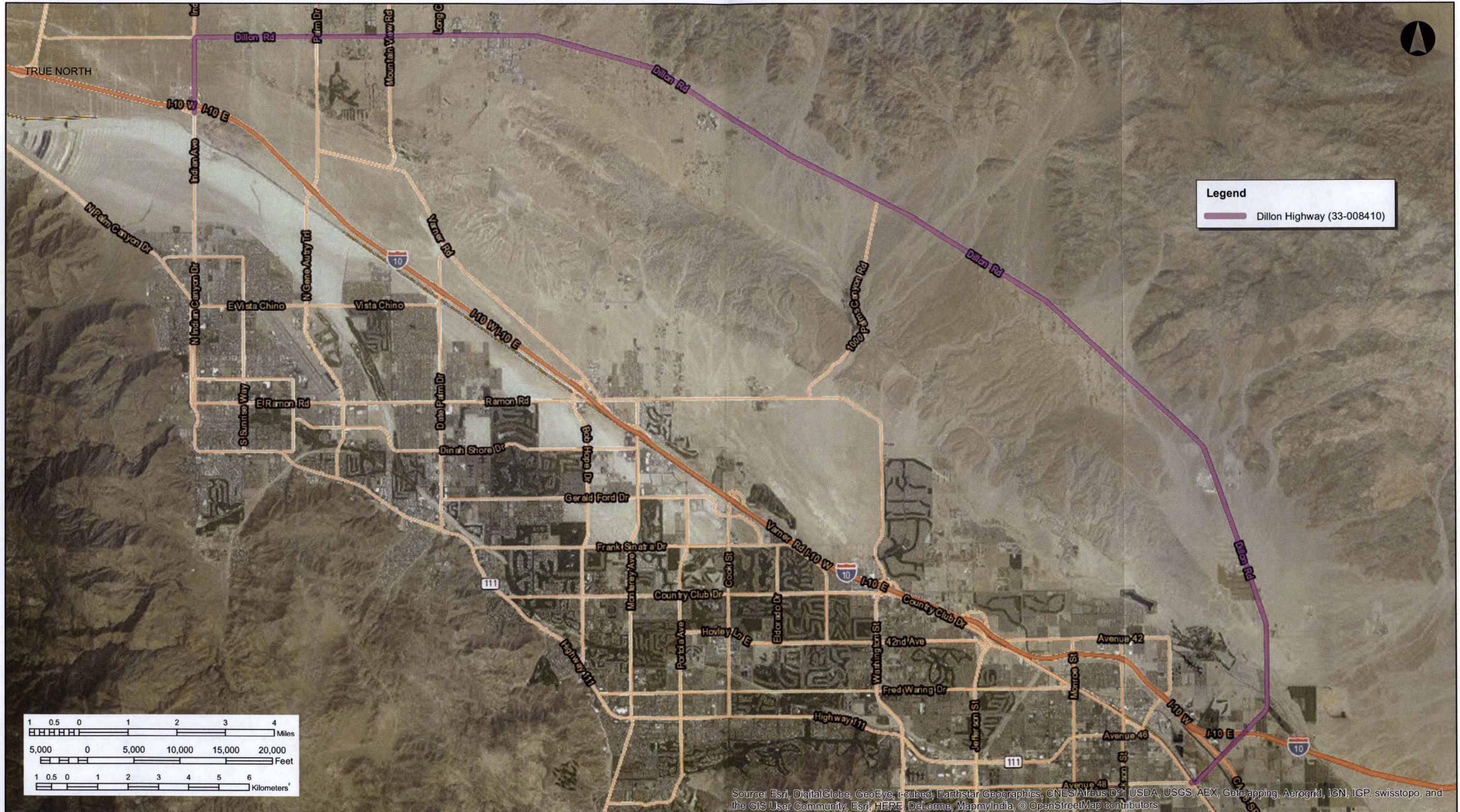




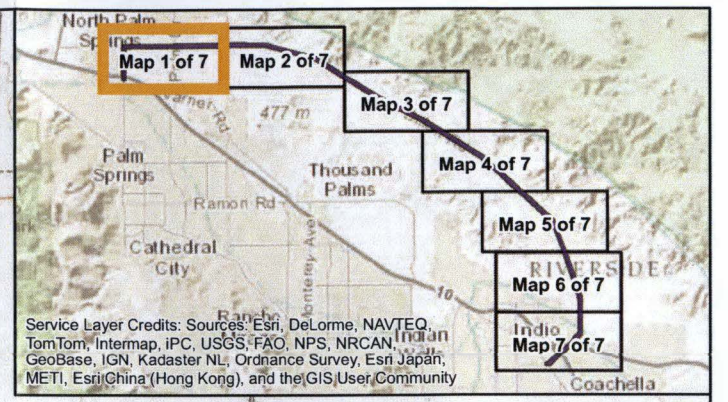
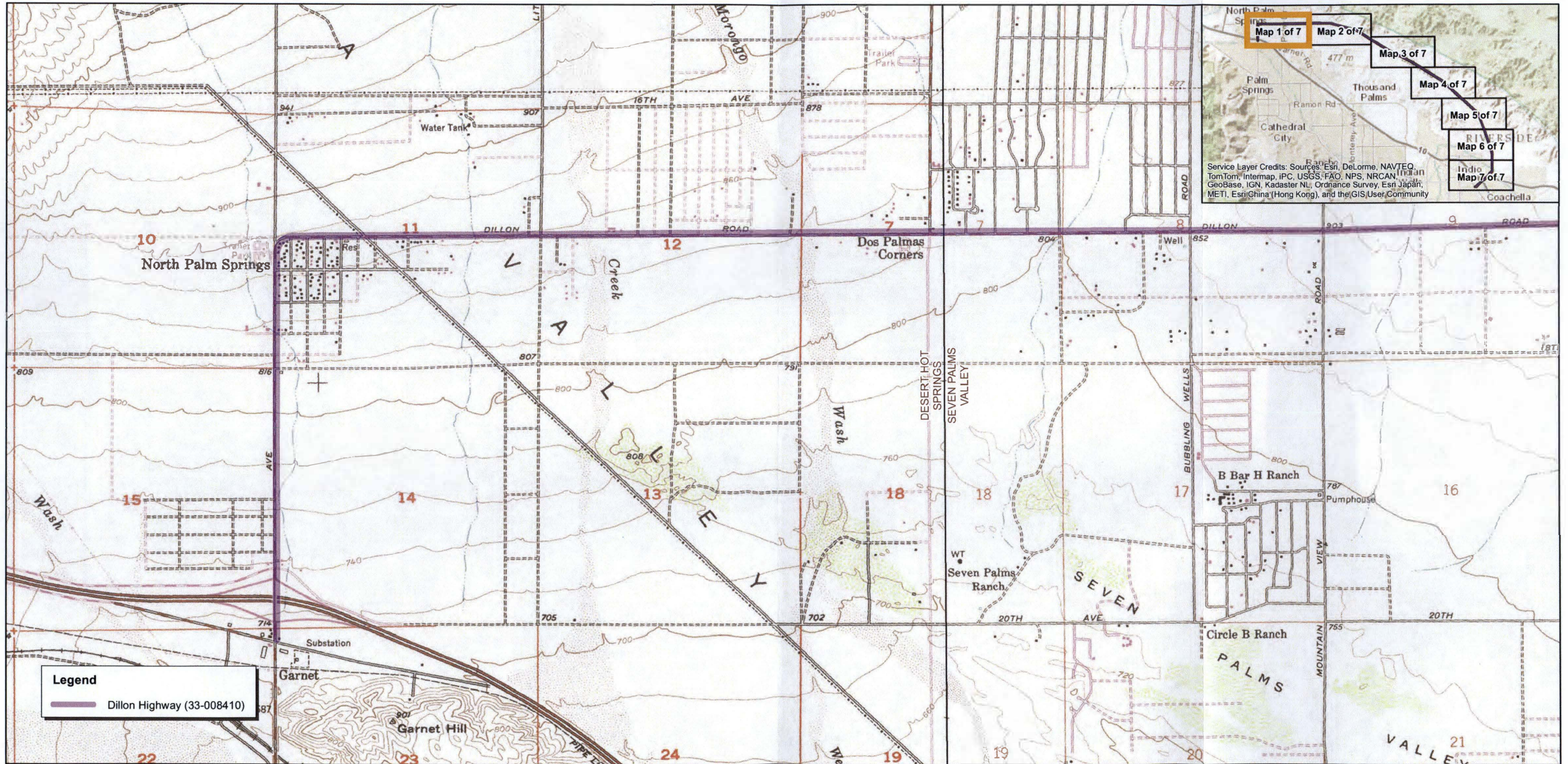
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Legend
Dillon Highway (33-008410)



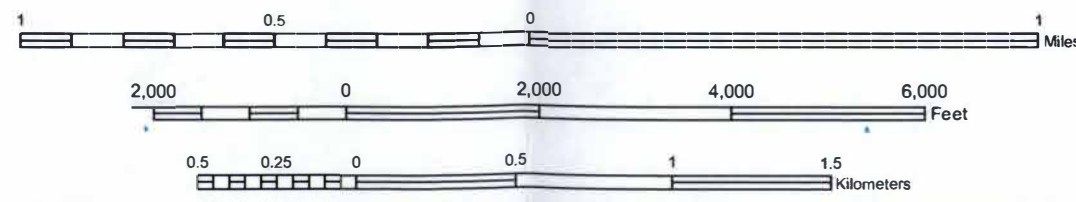


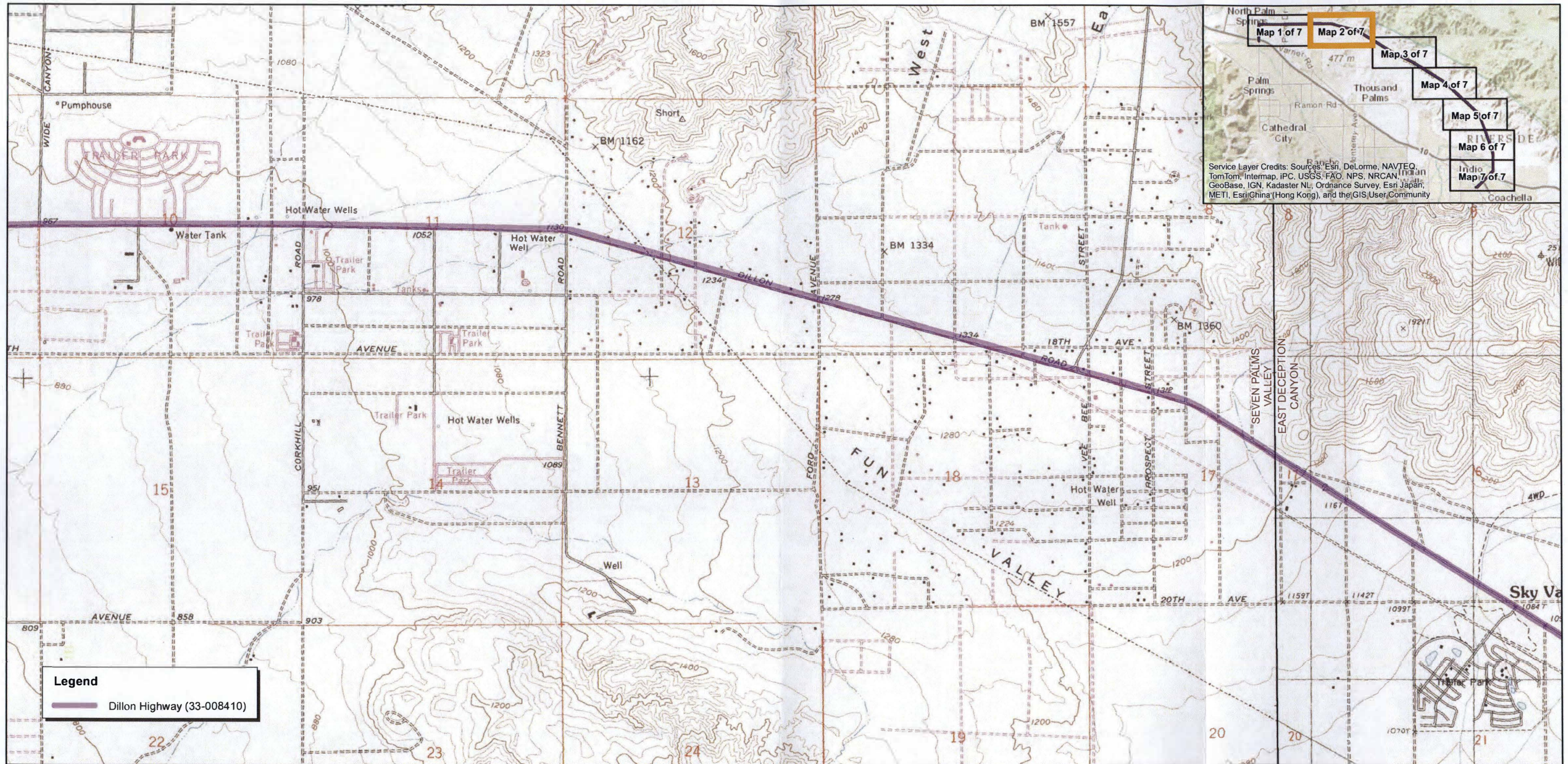
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors



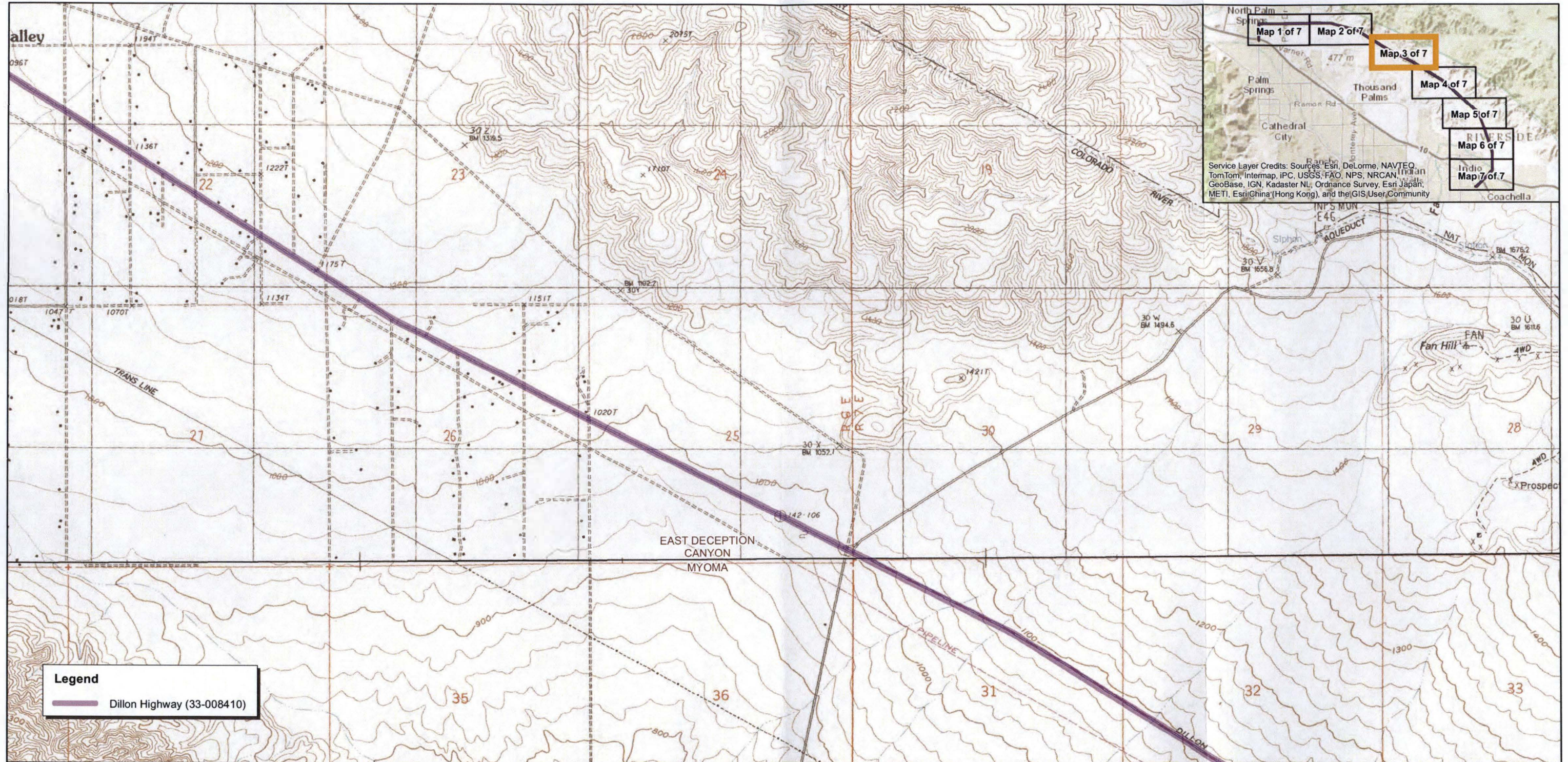
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Indian GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

Legend
Dillon Highway (33-008410)

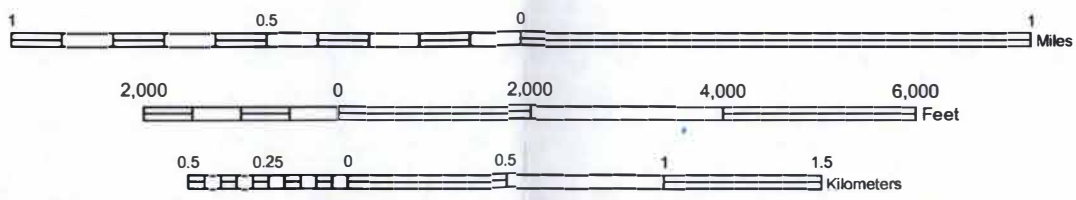


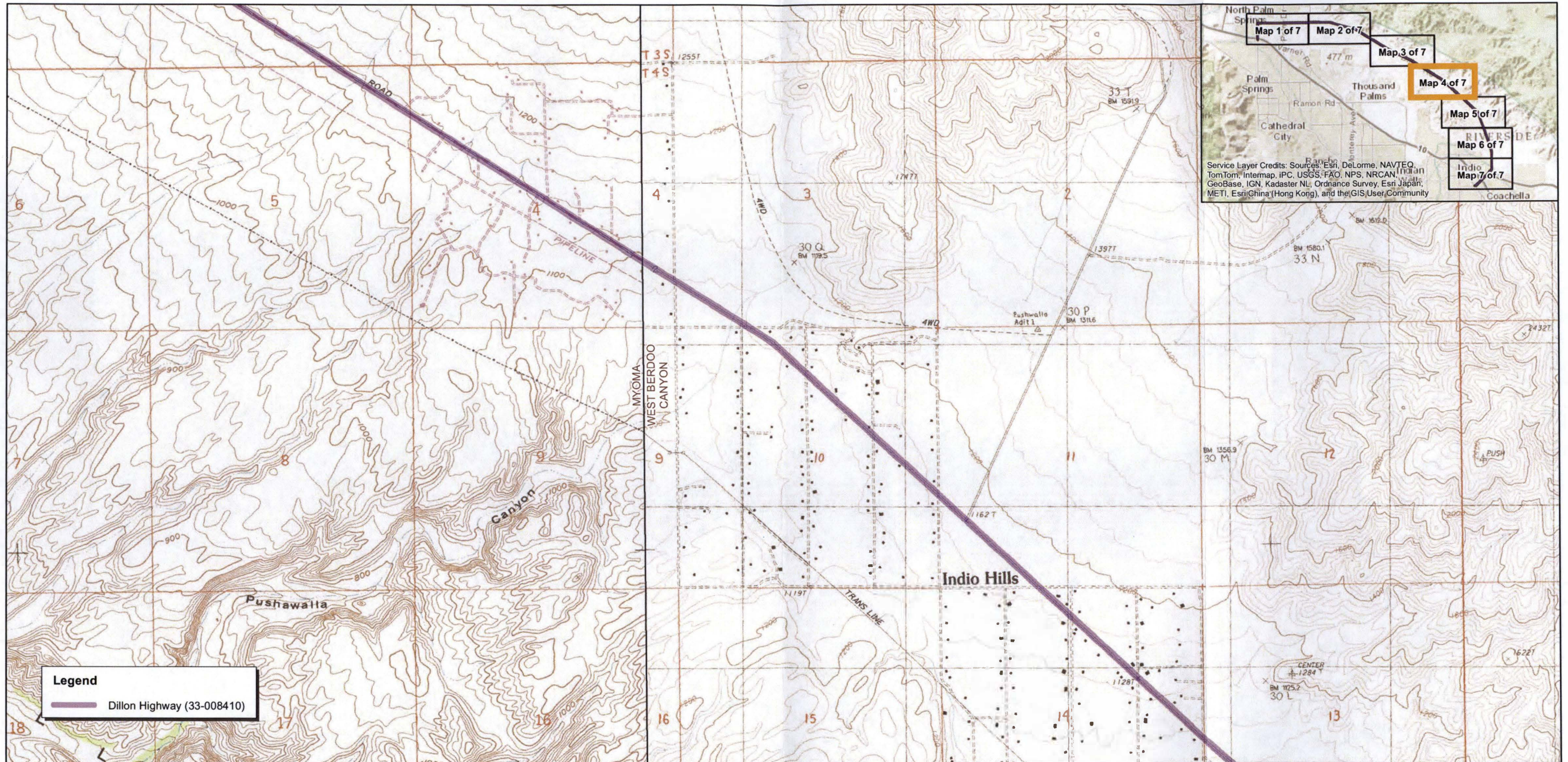


Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, IPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Indian GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri/China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

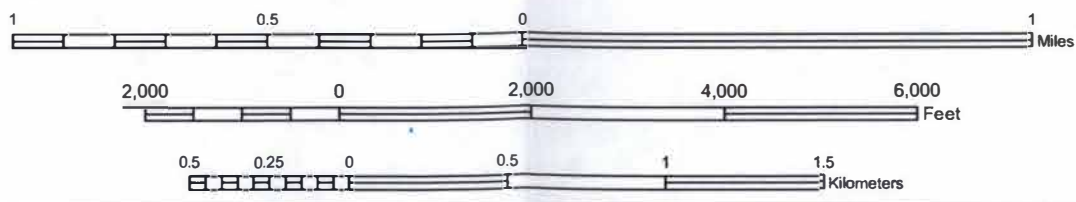


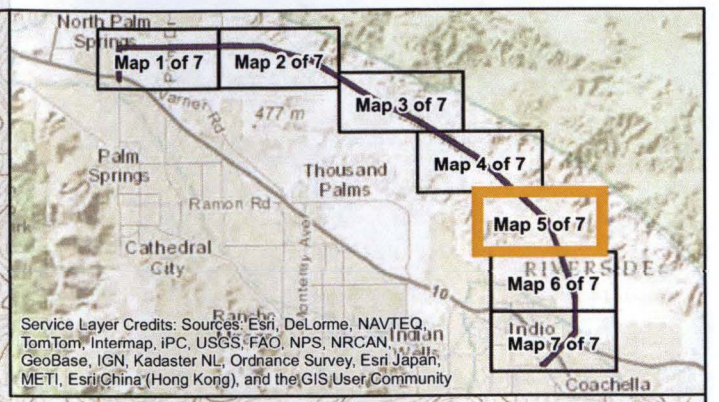
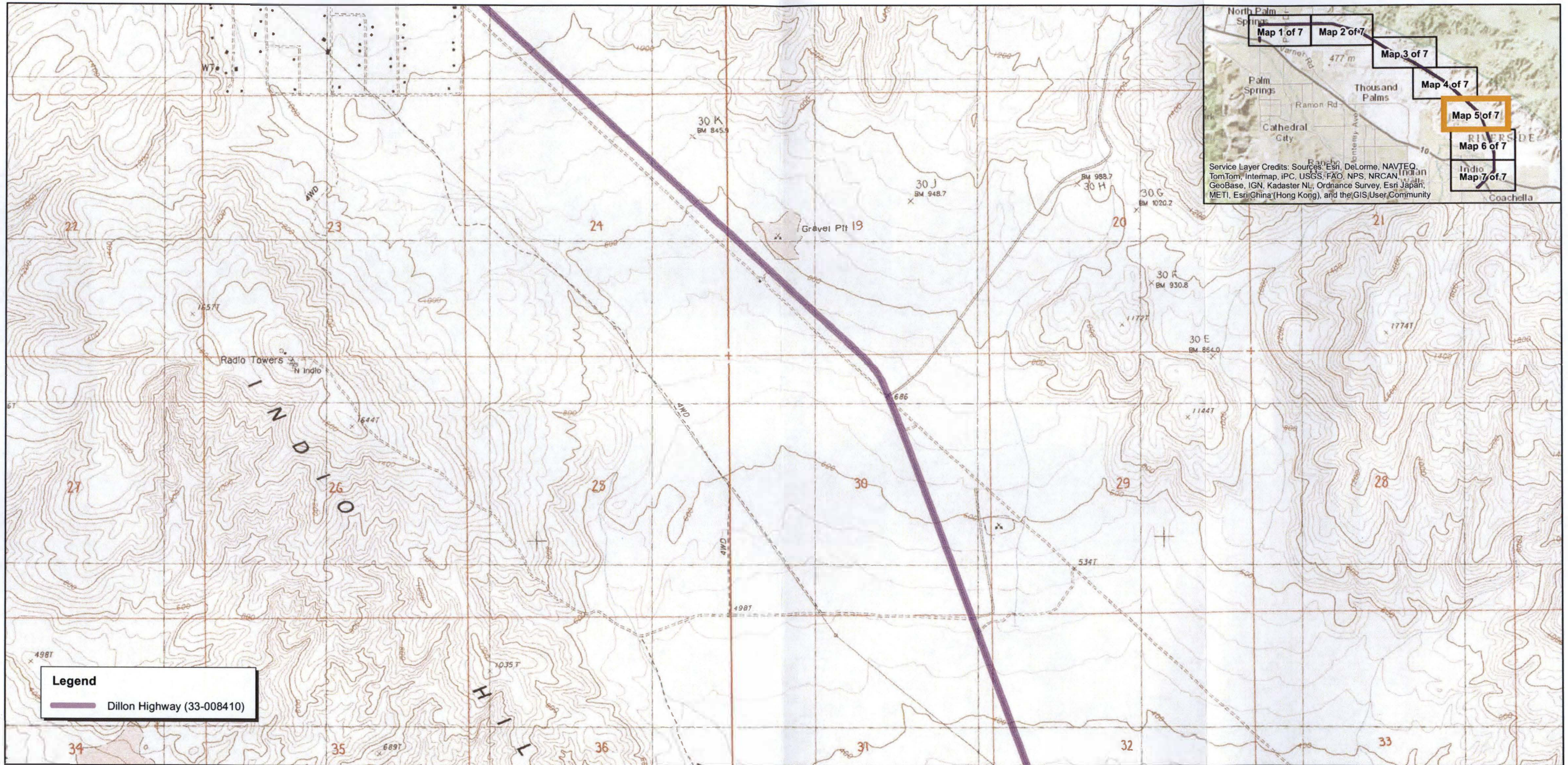
Legend
Dillon Highway (33-008410)



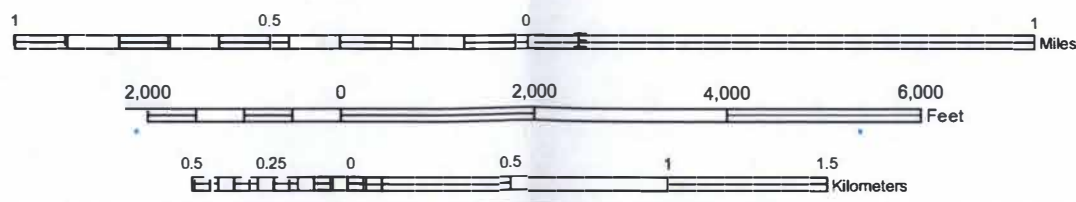


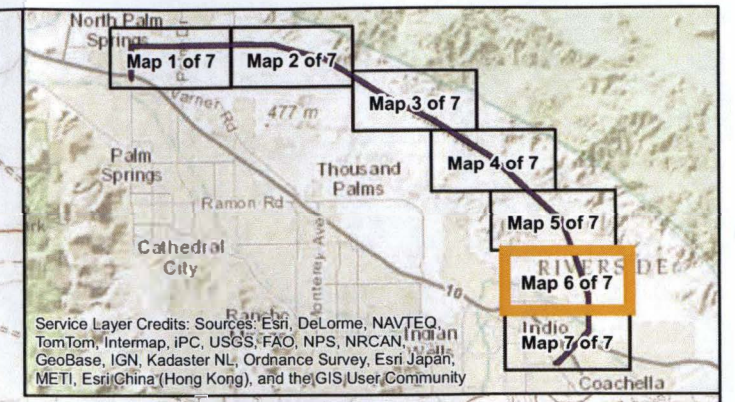
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Dillon Highway (33-008410)



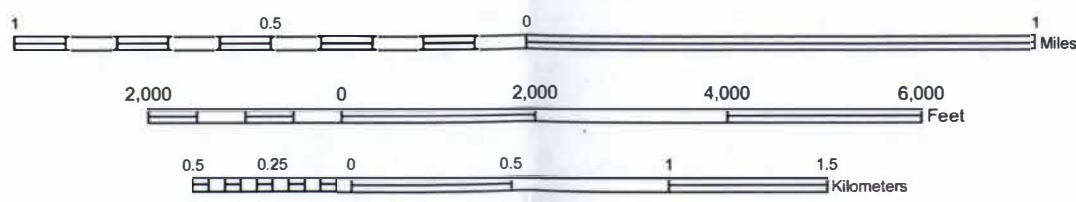


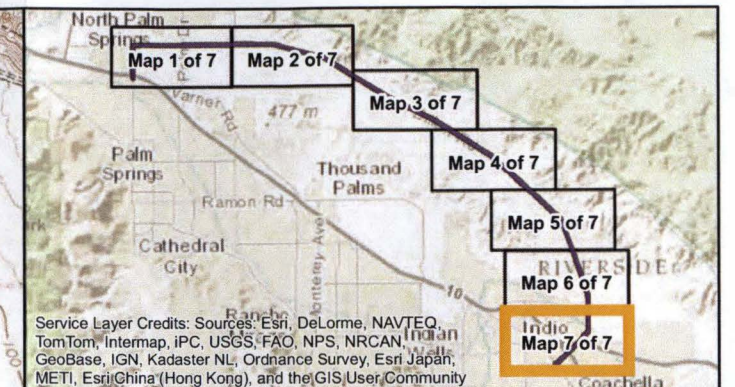
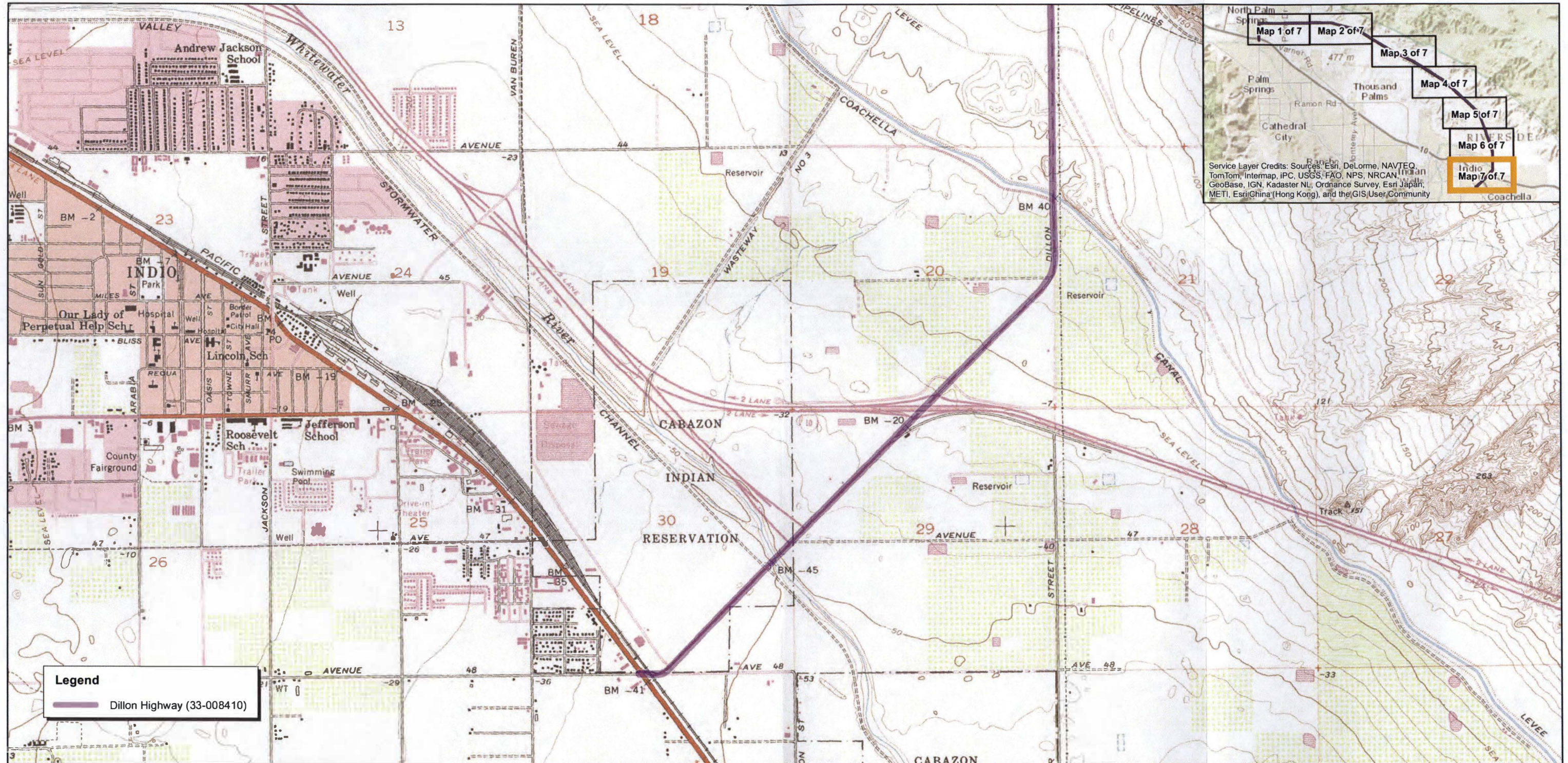
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Dillon Highway (33-008410)



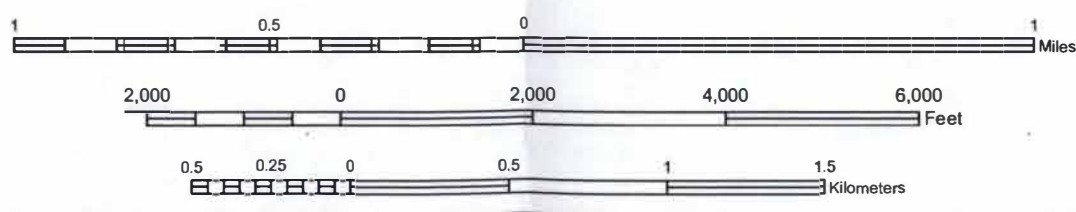


Legend
Dillon Highway (33-008410)





Legend
Dillon Highway (33-008410)



PRDV # 121939
DOE-33-99-0003-0000

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

Primary # 33-8410
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial CA-RIV-013015
 NRHP Status Code 6Y2

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date 1/1

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

P1. Other Identifier: Dillon Highway

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Desert Hot Springs Date 55/78 03S; R 05E; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 07; SBM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone 11, 546130 mE / 3753750 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as appropriate)

Entire length: western terminus of 30-mile segment was originally at Indian Avenue (542105 mE, 3753730 mN), eastern terminus is at Avenue 48 in Indio (575080 mE, 3729040 mN). 880 to -40 ft. msl.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

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

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP37. Highway/Trail

*P4. Resource Presentation Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (isolates, etc.)

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

Date of Photo: 08/23/1998

Photo Number: BW2-10

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Looking west across Palm Drive on 08/23/1998

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Prehistoric Historic Both

Literature/maps indicate construction circa 1933-1939

*P7. Owner and Address:

County of Riverside

P.O. Box 1090

Riverside, CA 92502

C--County

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

J. Brock

Archaeological Advisory Group

P.O. Box 491

Pioneertown, CA 92268

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/23/1998

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive, systematic,

Caltrans Section 106

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

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

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

Primary # 33-8410

CA-RIV-013015

Page 2 of 3

Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Dillon Highway

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Top Width 76 feet

b. Bottom Width

c. Height or Depth

d. Length of Segment 310 feet

L5. Associated Resources:

L4c. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing: _____

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

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

L7. Integrity Considerations:

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

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

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

L9. Remarks:

Date of Photo: / /

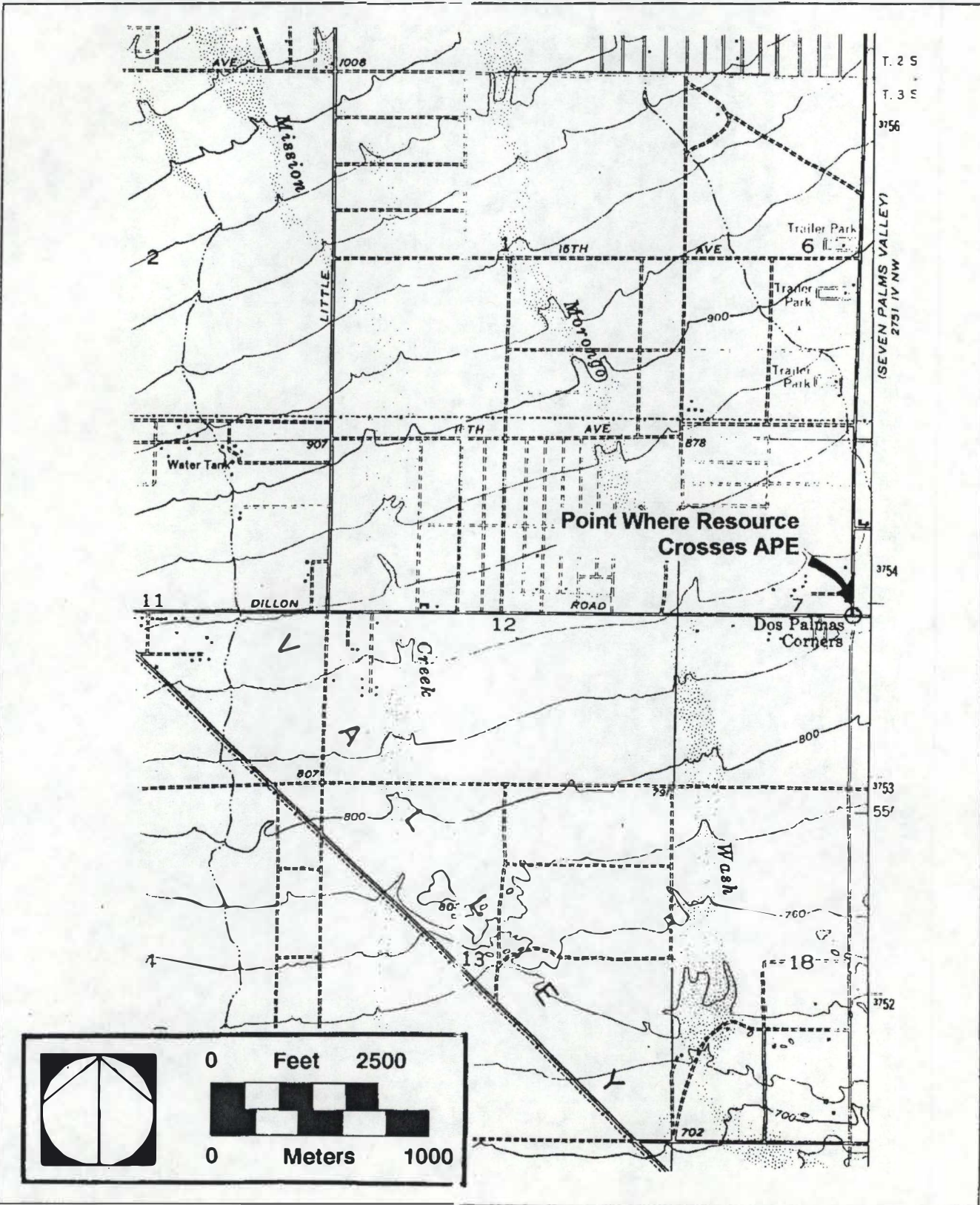
Photo Number: see P5a

Graphics Filename: @ 0DPI

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

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

L11. Date: 08/23/1998



P-33-008410
CA-RIV-013015

