



# Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment

## Cultural Resources Assessment Report

*prepared for*

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**February 2022**



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Please cite this report as follows:

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, K. Montgomery, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, A.R. Harvey, S. Treffers, and J. Sisser

*2022 Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside, California

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# Executive Summary

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Woodard & Curran retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to perform a cultural resources assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)- Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project, Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project) near the community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. Rincon understands this project entails the installation of 3,500 linear-foot (0.67 mile) of pipe that would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. Rincon understands the project may require review by the State Water Resources Control Board and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and may be completed using federal funding. The cultural resources study was completed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-Plus standards for compliance with CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). It includes a records search at the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center (EIC), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, local historic societies outreach, a field survey, extensive background and archival research. CVWD is the CEQA lead agency.

A search of the Sacred Lands File search at the Native American Heritage Commission returned negative results. Rincon subsequently conducted outreach efforts with local Native American groups to obtain information on known Native American resources located in the Area of Direct Impact (ADI) or vicinity. As of September 15, 2021, two responses have been received.

Rincon also reached out to numerous local historic societies including Riverside County Historical Commission, the Palm Springs Historical Society, the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, the Coachella Valley Historical Society, and the Historic Society of Palm Desert. As of September 15, 2021, one response has been received from Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

On July 30, 2021, Rincon conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Area of Direct Impact (ADI). The survey identified one isolated cultural resource (Rincon-ISO-001) within the ADI. Rincon-ISO-001 is a metal punch and shear machine associated with White's Steel, Inc. likely manufactured in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Per regulatory guidelines isolates do not get management consideration and will not be affected by the proposed project. Other than the one historic-era isolated resource no additional resources were identified as to be impacted by the project.

As a result of this study, five built environment resources were also identified in the ADI. Of the five resources, three newly recorded resources were found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These three are therefore not considered historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and impacts to them would not result in an effect. The remaining two sites were previously recorded: the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel which was previously recorded as ineligible, and a segment of the Union Pacific Railroad / Southern Pacific Railroad which was previously recorded as ineligible. Therefore, they are not considered historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and impacts to them would result in a no effect determination, consistent with a less than significant impact under CEQA.

Based on the results of the CHRIS records search, Native American outreach, local historic group consultation, and field survey, eight cultural resources were identified in the project's ADI. Five of the eight identified resources are built environment resources that have been previously recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Three of the eight

resources are isolated archaeological resources that are recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Project design will avoid any significant impacts to the eight identified resources. Rincon concludes a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA, as well as a less than significant impact to Cultural Resources under CEQA.

Rincon presents the following recommendation in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under Section 106 of the NHPA and/or CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

# 1 Introduction

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Under direction by CVWD, Woodard & Curran retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to perform a cultural resources assessment for the CVWD-Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project, Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project) near the community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. The purpose of this report is to document the tasks Rincon conducted; specifically, a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, historical imagery review, local historic group consultation, and a field survey. Rincon understands the project may require review by the State Water Resources Control Board and the USDA and may be completed using federal funding. Therefore, the cultural resources study was completed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-Plus standards for compliance with CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is the project's CEQA lead agency.

## 1.1 Project Location

The project is generally located in the eastern portion of the Coachella Valley in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). More specifically, the project is located north of Airport Boulevard and west of Route 86 in the unincorporated community of Thermal.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Area of Direct Impact (ADI) is depicted on Township 6S, Range 8E, Section 15 of the U.S. Geological Survey *Indio, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The surrounding area consists of agricultural, light industrial, commercial, residential, open space, and transportation land uses.

## 1.2 Project Description

The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline is an up to 3,500 linear-foot (0.67 mile) pipe that would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area and project components are shown in Figure 2. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) small water systems (SWS) being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in Figure 2 encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment.

Figure 2 depicts the northernmost and southernmost options for the potential Phase III A-2 pipeline segments. The potential pipeline segment is described generally as follows:

- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would connect to the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street and continue east/northeast to Highway 111 via open trenching. This segment would be up to 400 linear feet.
- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks via jack-and-bore methods. This segment would be up to 450 linear feet.

- A 30-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would be constructed via open trenching between the segment that crosses under Highway 111 and the Union Pacific railroad tracks, and the segment that crosses the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This segment would be up to 1,050 linear feet.
- A 32-inch diameter segment of the pipeline would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel via horizontal directional drilling (HDD). This segment would be up to 950 linear feet.
- On the east side of the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a 30-inch diameter pipeline would connect the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline from the end of the pipeline placed under the channel to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard via open trenching. This segment would be up to 610 linear feet.

### 1.3 Area of Potential Effects and Area of Direct Impact

Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) defines a project APE as the “geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” In March 2019, D.C. circuit courts provided clarification on a direct or indirect effect under Section 106. The terms “directly or indirectly refer to the causality, and not the physicality, of the effect.” A direct effect “comes from the undertaking at the same time and place with no intervening cause,” regardless of the type (i.e. visual, physical, auditory). An indirect effect is one caused “later in time or farther removed in distance but is still reasonably foreseeable” (ACHP 2019). Per the State Water Resources Control Board (2020), “the APE must be described in both horizontal and vertical terms (belowground and aboveground elevation) and should include all components of the undertaking that have the potential to effect cultural resources, such as, construction footprint, staging areas, borrow areas, spoils locations, utility tie-ins, new access roads, vibrations, and visual effects, if applicable. If there are resources in or near the APE, the APE map should also show all identified resources from both the records search and the survey. The APE and resources should be depicted on one map and additional detail maps may be appropriate when there are resources in or adjacent to the APE. Resources should also be labeled.”<sup>1</sup>

For this study, the project APE includes all parcels that encompass the project disturbance footprint associated with the construction of the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main pipeline for both the northernmost option and the southernmost option, as well as the site boundaries of known cultural resources identified on those accompanying parcels. (Figure 3). Areas that will be avoided during project activities through the use of trenchless drilling methods include Highway 111, Union Pacific Railroad Tracks, and Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The APE totals 124 acres. The project ADI generally depicts all areas expected to be directly affected by the proposed project, including the direct footprint of pipeline installation (drilling receiving pits and trenching) and construction staging areas, as well as all reasonably foreseeable direct and indirect effects, as defined above, from construction activities (Figure 3).

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<sup>1</sup> This definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) meets the most recent State guidance (Lisa Machado, personal communication 2021) that the APE should encompass the Area of Direct Impacts (ADI), as well as the boundaries of eligible and ineligible cultural resources whose boundaries intersect the vertical and horizontal project disturbance footprint. If the resource boundary extends outside of the ADI, then the APE can be stopped at a reasonable distance and an arrow can be added to show it continues beyond the APE.

## **Project Personnel**

Rincon Archaeologist, Ryan Glenn, MA, RPA provided management oversight for this cultural resources study. Mr. Glenn meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Mr. Glenn requested the records search, completed the field survey and report for the project. Archaeologist Pedro Gonzalez assisted with the Native American outreach and local historic group consultation. Architectural Historians Steven Treffers, MHP and Ashley Losco conducted the evaluations of the built environment resources. Amanda R. Harvey, PhD, RPA conducted senior review of the report. Principal investigators Christopher Duran and Shannon Carmack provided review and oversight. Geographic Information Systems Analysts Erik Holtz and Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Lead Formatting and Document Production Specialist, Debra Jane Seltzer and Technical Editor Dario Campos reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location

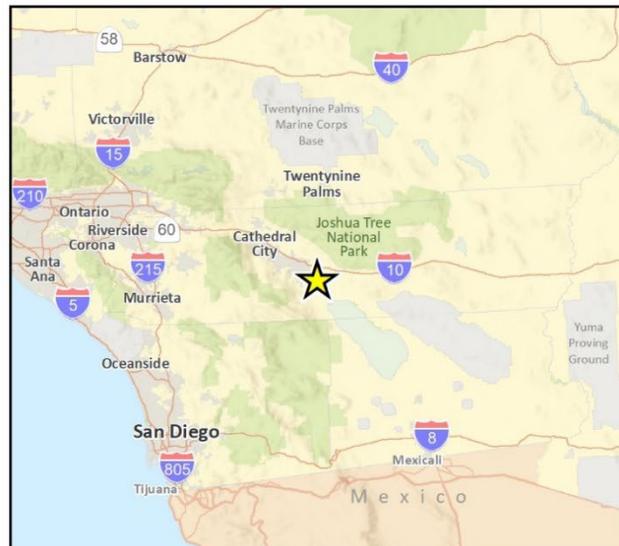
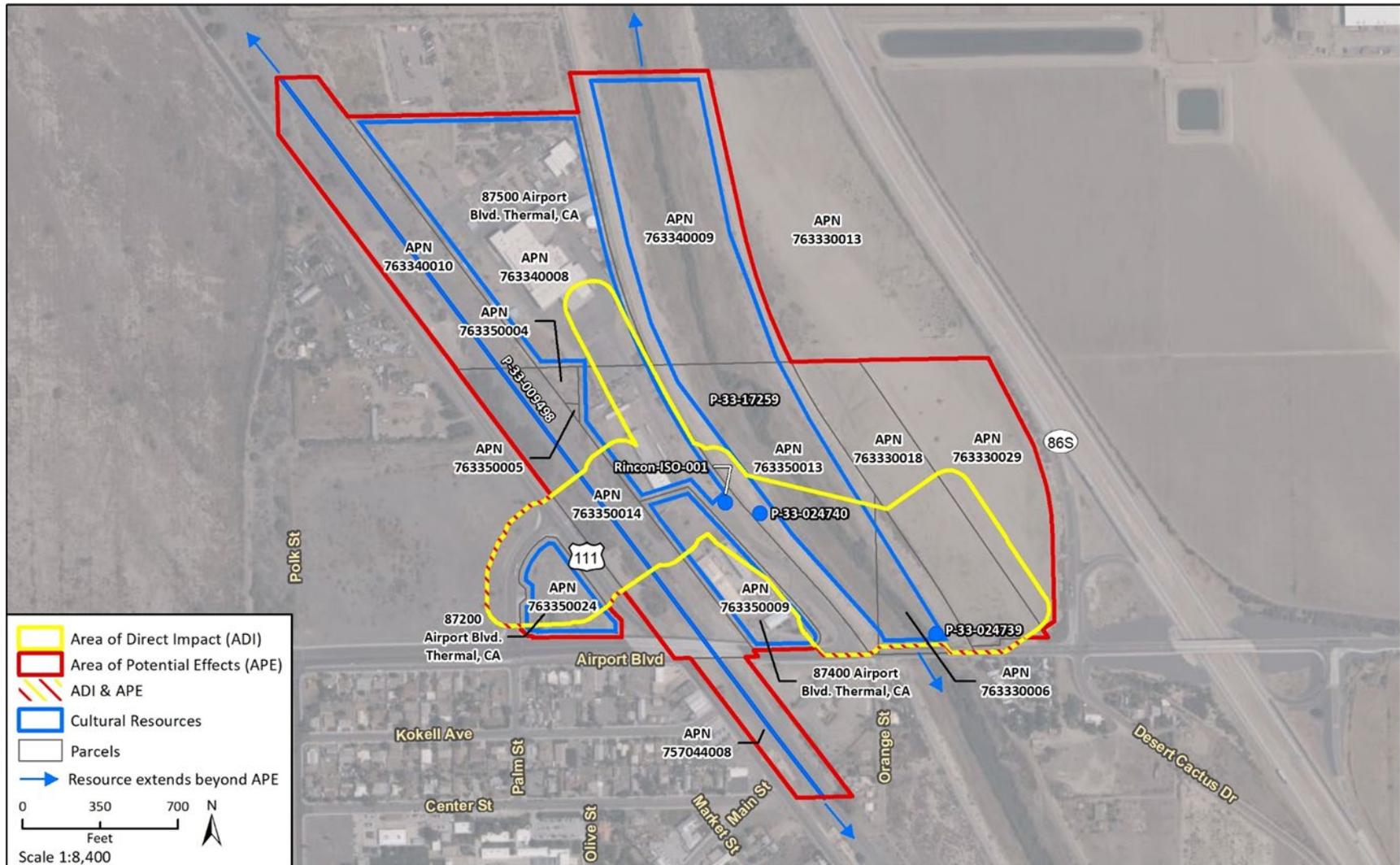




Figure 3 Project APE and ADI



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 Additional data provided by Riverside County, 2020.

CRI Fig X APE Map Overview

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## 2 Regulatory Setting

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This section includes a discussion of the applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, to which the proposed project should adhere before and during implementation.

### 2.1 CEQA-Plus Studies

A CEQA-Plus study includes compliance with state regulations, as well as specific federal cross-cutting regulations pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), in the event a federal nexus is established during the course of project execution. A federal nexus may be established if federal funding and/or permitting is obtained or required for the project. Compliance with both regulations allows the lead agency to apply the results of this technical study to both levels of regulation should a nexus be established later.

### 2.2 Federal

#### 2.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The proposed project is considered a federal undertaking due to the potential for federal funding; it is, therefore, subject to Section 106 of NHPA, which applies when a project, activity, or program is funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including projects carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. A Cultural Resource is defined physical evidence or place of past human activity: site, object, landscape, structure; or a site, landscape, object, or natural feature of significance to a group of people traditionally associated with it (NPS 2015); these include built environment resources, archaeological sites and artifacts of both historic-era and prehistoric periods, regardless of their eligibility to be listed on the NRHP or CRHR. A cultural resource may or may not be considered a historic property pursuant to NHPA. A Historic Property is defined as prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource (Title 54 U.S. C. § 300308). Impacts to all cultural resources must be considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of NHPA of 1966 (as amended) and through one of its implementing regulations, Title 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and NEPA. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 (Title 36 CFR 800.3-800.10) of NHPA. Other federal laws governing cultural resources include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (Title 16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (Title 36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the adverse effects. Historic properties are those

significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Generally, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP if they meet the following the criteria (Title 36 CFR 60.4):

- a. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- b. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- d. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for NRHP listing, unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

## 2.3 State

### 2.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). A site can be defined as a location that has historic, cultural or archaeological value due to observed material evidence of events, activities, and/or structural remains (OHP 1995: 7). An Isolate resource is an archaeological artifact that cannot be directly tied to an archaeological site (OHP 1995: 3). A cultural resource may or may not be considered a historical resource or tribal cultural resource pursuant to CEQA.

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* 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 to 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

Generally, a cultural resource must be at least 50 years of age to be considered for listing on the CRHR. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may also be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource (Office of Historic Preservation n.d.:3).

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If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated clearly that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted July 1, 2015; it expands CEQA by defining a new resource category called *tribal cultural resources* (TCR). AB 52 establishes “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

## 3 Natural and Cultural Setting

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### 3.1 Natural Setting

The project APE is in the central portion of the Coachella Valley, a region extending approximately 40 miles southeast from the San Bernardino Mountains to the northern shore of the Salton Sea. Averaging 15 miles wide, the valley is bounded on the west by the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and on the north and east by the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The San Andreas Fault runs along the northeastern edge of the valley, from the Chocolate Mountains in the south to the Little San Bernardino Mountains in the north. The Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel runs immediately west of the project APE, eventually draining into the Salton Sea.

Geological data indicate the project APE is characterized by Holocene valley fill which are composed of sands and clay (Dibblee 2008). The soils present consist of both Gilman and Indio series. Gilman is associated with fluvial sediments with Indio associated with lacustrine sediments. According to Mirro (2012:29), the presence of both of these sediments is “suggestive of the former pathways of the Whitewater River as a migrating wash through the valley interfingering with lake sediments.”

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

The Colorado Desert is a distinct geographical region with its own cultural and natural history, but it is embedded in a larger context that includes the Mojave Desert to the north and the Sonoran Desert to the east. The prehistoric period of these desert regions should be viewed in light of drastic climatic events which have reshaped the ecological setting of the region through time. The Salton Sink, also known as the Salton Trough, represents the Colorado Desert ecological setting of the Cahuilla. This desert stretched from the Coachella Valley in the north to Mexico in the south. Prehistorically, the region was lush, fed by overflows of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Present-day environmental conditions can be viewed as one of many alternating periods of lush and dry climates that have occurred through time. Moratto (2004:18) explains this topic thoroughly in the following:

Each lacustral period was followed by centuries when the river did not flow into the region but instead deposited sediments across its southern end. The waters of Lake Cahuilla then evaporated, leaving the desert and Salton Sea. As one might expect, the vicissitudes of ancient Lake Cahuilla strongly affected the course of prehistory in the Colorado Desert.

Several chronological sequences have been proposed by archaeologists to describe cultural change within southern California (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004). However, no cultural chronology for the Colorado Desert is currently available. Since the project APE is in a transitional zone between the Mojave and Colorado Deserts and these two regions were occupied traditionally by the same cultural groups, the next sections will follow the cultural chronology drafted by Sutton et al. (2007) for the Mojave/Colorado Desert regions more broadly, with descriptions focused on the unique cultural history of the Colorado Desert where such information is available (Table 1).

### 3.2.1 Pleistocene Period (ca. Pre-12,000 to 10,000 Calibrated Before Present [ca BP])

The climate of the Pleistocene period in the Mojave/Colorado Desert region is generally characterized as cool and wet (Sutton et al. 2007:231). During this time, this portion of the southern California desert featured several pluvial lakes. The presence of lakes indicates an environment with plentiful food and water resources suitable for early human habitation, especially as compared to the harsher desert environment now present. Solid evidence of pre-Clovis (ca. before 11,500 cal BP) archaeological sites in the Colorado Desert remains scarce, but it is possible such occupation occurred and sites with reliable early dates may be found, as has happened elsewhere in the Americas.

**Table 1 Cultural Chronology for the Mojave Desert**

Approximate Date Range	Temporal Period	Cultural Complex	Previously Known As
Pre – 12,000 cal BP*	Late Pleistocene	Pre-Clovis	Early Man Pre-Projectile Point
12,000 – 10,000 cal BP	Terminal Pleistocene	Paleoindian	Clovis Big Game Hunting Tradition
10,000 – 8000 cal BP	Early Holocene	Lake Mojave	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition San Dieguito Complex
9000 – 4000 cal BP	Middle Holocene	Pinto Deadman Lake	Little Lake N/A
4000 – 1600 cal BP	Late Holocene	Gypsum	Newberry
1600 – 850 cal BP		Rose Spring	Saratoga Springs I Haiwee
850 cal BP – Historic		Late Prehistoric	Shoshonean Marana Protohistoric

\*cal BP refers to Before Present dates derived by radiocarbon dating, “calibrated” to the year 1950, the year used as the “modern carbon” reference point.

Source: Sutton et al. 2007:236

The Clovis Complex is the earliest and only Paleoindian cultural complex widely accepted in the region (Sutton et al. 2007:233-234). Dating to approximately 11,500 cal BP, this complex is defined by large lanceolate-shaped bifaces with fluting, prepared to thin and flatten the base of the artifact for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex include large side scrapers, blades derived from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73). Paleo-Indian populations associated with fluted point technology consisted of small, mobile groups who hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water such as pluvial lakes. The tools associated with these populations are found most commonly in the drainage basins of the pluvial lakes (Sutton et al. 2007:234).

Fluted points have been interpreted as tools used for hunting Pleistocene megafauna due to their clear association with megafaunal remains in the Great Plains and Southwest, but most fluted points found in California have lacked corroborating Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold et al. 2004). One exception appeared during excavations at China Lake in the early 1970s, where fluted points

associated with burned remains of extinct megafauna were uncovered (Davis 1975). As Davis and Panlaqui (1978:31) note, the sites at China Lake demonstrate Paleo-Indians exploited many available resources, not just megafauna.

Evidence of terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene habitation in the Mojave Desert has remained sparse until recently, but evidence of habitation in the Colorado Desert at this time is all but absent. Evidence of late Pleistocene occupation in the Mojave was identified on the southern slopes of the Tehachapi Mountains, near Cottonwood Creek, in the form of a basal fragment of a fluted Clovis projectile point (Glennan 1971, 1987).

### 3.2.2 Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 cal BP)

The onset of the early Holocene was marked by warmer temperatures, reduced precipitation, and the eventual drying up of the Pleistocene pluvial lakes. These changes are believed to have caused an irregular distribution of resources available to the early Holocene inhabitants (Sutton et al. 2007:237). In the southern California desert region, the Lake Mojave Complex emerged at this time. This complex reflects an increasingly diversified subsistence strategy which was necessary for successful adaptation to climatic changes.

Primarily heavy, stemmed projectile points attributable to the Great Basin Stemmed series, such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake, identify the Lake Mojave Complex. Other Lake Mojave Complex tools include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, and occasional cobble-core tools with infrequent ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). Settlement organization components include extensive residential accumulations, workshops, and small camps containing a handful of formed tools (Sutton et al. 2007: 237). Basgall and Overly (2004) have found evidence of occupation near Pleistocene China Lake and Fort Irwin yielding radiocarbon dates from 9500-8000 cal BP.

While earlier research presumed a dependence on lacustrine subsistence strategies, recent studies have found Lake Mojave Complex sites in other contexts (e.g., Basgall 2005; Basgall and Jurich 2006; Giambastiani and Berg 2008:14). Sutton et al. (2007:237) stated the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools “consistent with long-term curation and transport.” The presence of exotic lithic materials and marine shell beads in Lake Mojave Complex assemblages further supports the assertion these people were highly mobile and possibly traded with groups over long distances.

Evidence is scant for Early Holocene occupation of the Colorado Desert. Scattered occurrences of large projectile points similar to Pinto and Elko forms have been reported in the region (Schaefer and Laylander 2007), but likely date to the Middle and Late Holocene.

### 3.2.3 Middle Holocene (9000 to 4000 cal BP)

The middle Holocene climate was generally more arid than the preceding or subsequent periods with multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions. The desiccation of the lakes and marshes of the Pleistocene and early Holocene required the region’s inhabitants to rely on streams and springs for water, resulting in lower occupational densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Average temperatures and aridity increased, peaking between 8000 and 6000 cal BP. Settlement patterns adapted, including a shift to upland settings where sources of water still existed and changes in tool assemblage content and diversity marked the emergence of the Pinto Complex (Sutton 1996).

Campbell and Campbell defined the Pinto Complex based on their work at the Pinto Basin site (1935), but it has a wider distribution throughout the southern California Desert Region than previous complexes. During the latter part of the Early Holocene, archaeological data indicate the Pinto Complex overlaps the Lake Mojave Complex (Sutton et al. 2007:237). The Pinto Complex reflects shifts in subsistence patterns and adaptation to the shrinking of the Pleistocene lakes, including a greater emphasis on the exploitation of plants, with the continued pursuit of artiodactyls and smaller game. The broad distribution of this complex implies a high degree of residential mobility. The hallmarks of the Pinto Complex tool assemblage include concave base and bifurcate base projectile points with strong basal ears and more gradual shoulders (Zyniecki 2003:12). Other diagnostic artifacts of this complex include domed and keeled scrapers, large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, core/cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped handstones.

Near the end of the middle Holocene the climate became increasingly hotter and more arid. Very few sites date to the period between 5000 and 4000 cal BP. This suggests populations were very low. It is possible some areas were abandoned during this hot period (Sutton et al. 2007:241). In the Colorado Desert specifically, archaeological evidence dating to this time is limited, supporting the notion an arid and drought-ridden environment may have resulted in a migration out of the area (Hayden 1976). Others argue the lack of archaeological evidence at this time may be a result of environmental processes that buried prehistoric resources (Weide 1976).

### 3.2.4 Late Holocene (4000 cal BP to European Contact)

The climate of the late Holocene was similar to current conditions, cooler and moister than the middle Holocene, but not as cool and moist as the early Holocene. The climate remained highly variable with periods that included the Mojave lakes refilling to levels of earlier high stands, contrasted with at least two major droughts, circa 1124 to 904 cal BP, and circa 807 to 660 cal BP (Stine 1994). A cooler and wetter period occurred between 550 and 100 cal BP (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). These climatic changes at the onset of the late Holocene once again resulted in modified subsistence strategies and correlating tool kits of three progressive cultural complexes: Gypsum Complex, Rose Spring Complex, and Late Prehistoric Complex (or period).

Dart-point size projectile points including notched or eared (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) types characterized the projectile points of the Gypsum Complex. In addition to these diagnostic points, Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones were common, and the mortar and pestle were introduced during this period. Other artifacts found at Gypsum Complex sites include split-twigg animal figurines, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis spp.* beads and ornaments, which are indicative of trade with people from the southern California coast and southern Great Basin. The inhabitants of the Mojave/Colorado Desert exported high-quality, locally available cryptocrystalline materials such as obsidian, chalcedony, and chert for the production of stone tools in exchange for exotic materials.

By 1750 cal BP, a slightly cooler climate appears to have provided for increased population, based on a higher frequency of archaeological sites. The Rose Spring Complex was present from approximately 1815 to 915 cal BP, with regional temporal variations known as the Saratoga Springs, Haiwee, or Amargosa periods (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007:236). The smaller Rose Spring projectile points replaced the dart-size points of previous complexes and heralded the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe 1998). The bow and arrow provided its user a way to fire multiple

projectiles rapidly during hunting or warfare and from a position of relative security compared to the atlatl or spear. This technological innovation appears to correspond with the onset of the Numic expansion westward to the coast, which some researchers believe started from southeastern California (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993). Bedrock milling features supplement portable milling stones in villages and ancillary sites within the California deserts.

The Late Prehistoric period (circa 900–250 cal BP) corresponds to the introduction of ceramic artifacts in the region as well as replacement of Rose Spring projectile points with even smaller Desert Side-notched points and Cottonwood series points. Use of mortar and pestle became more widespread during this period and evidence of food storage facilities becomes increasingly common in the archaeological record. In the central Mojave Desert, the Mojave River became a primary focus of occupation, and trade networks increased along the Mojave River and over the San Gabriel Mountains (Sutton 1996).

Sparse scatters of flaked stone, ground stone, and ceramic artifacts, and features such as hearths, rock rings, and trails are typical of the Prehistoric period. Several important Late Holocene sites are documented in the northern Coachella Valley (Love and Dahdul 2002) and are characterized by clay-lined features, cremations, hearths, milling equipment, shell beads, Coso obsidian bifaces and debitage, and wonderstone debitage. Settlement appears to have been more sustained than previously known for this area at this time.

### 3.3 Ethnographic Context

Like their neighbors the Luiseño and Juaneño to west, and the Cupeño to the south, the Cahuilla speak a Cupan language, which is part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is thought the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain range of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 2004:559). Local Tribes may have more specific Tribal knowledge on these topics.

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla was in one of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kíš ?ámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a “village” could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, “including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like” (Bean 1990:2).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and

insects. The Cahuilla employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. The throwing stick was used commonly to bring down rabbits and hares, but when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla and traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested their “proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture” consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly, by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *assistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of who resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano.

## 3.4 History

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three epochs: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is described briefly below.

### 3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition to observe what is now southern California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the following Mexican Period. To manage and expand herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administering the local people as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). Inevitably, this increased local population density and contact with diseases brought by Europeans greatly reduced the Native American population (McCawley 1996).

Friar Francisco Garcés and his group of explorers traveled through the area circa 1771, coming from the Colorado River (Hoover et al. 2002:321). Friar Garcés traveled as far as the Pacific coast along an ancient trade route, known as the Mojave Trail. The purpose of this expedition and the establishment of a Spanish trade route across the Colorado Desert were to further the Crown's missionization, trade, colonizing, and outpost development (Bannon 1974; Pourade 1971). This early expedition allowed for future undertakings by Captain Juan Batista de Anza in 1774. Garcés named the present-day Mojave River, the Arroyo de los Mártires (Stream of the Martyrs). The river was later renamed Rio de las Animas (River of Souls) by Friar Joaquín Pasqual Nuez, who accompanied the 1819 expedition of Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga.

### 3.4.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw extensive interior land grant development as well as exploration west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by American fur trappers. The California missions declined in power and ultimately were secularized in 1834. The hallmark of the Mexican period was large ranchos deeded to prominent Mexican citizens, frequently soldiers, by the governor. These ranchos became important economic and social centers. About 15 land grants (ranchos) were in Riverside County.

The Mexican Army passed through the region via the San Gorgonio Pass and along the eastern edge of the Salton Sink in 1825 but found the route to be impractical (Hoyt 1987). The Yuma to San Diego route was favored and ran along the southern Salton Sink and Imperial Valley. This route would later be utilized by U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel W.H. Emory in 1846, by General Kearny for his 1847 expedition, and by the Mormon Battalion in 1848, establishing a wagon road (Pourade 1971).

### 3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first significant California gold was discovered in Placerita Canyon near the San Fernando Mission in 1842 (Guinn 1977). In 1850, California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state.

Immigrants populated the region by way of wagon roads, the Southern Pacific railroad (Indio, CA to Yuma, AZ), the Bradshaw Trail, and stage routes. Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions increasingly supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. Toward the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, agricultural entrepreneurs became interested in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, leading to large-scale irrigation projects such as the Boulder, Hoover, and Imperial dams, the All-American Canal System and the Colorado River Aqueduct (Loftus 2016). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000.

#### Local European History

The paucity of water in many areas of the Colorado Desert discouraged farming, and agricultural development only flourished when water was imported in significant quantities. Because of the relatively high-water table in the Coachella Valley, the agricultural industry began to develop prior to the importation of water by means of drilling artesian wells. Beginning in the first decade of the twentieth century, Coachella Valley farmers planted extensive acreage in date, fig, and grape crops. Towns that developed with the agricultural growth include Thermal, Mecca, Indio, and Coachella. Because of the extensive farming efforts, the water table in the Coachella Valley was seriously depleted, stimulating the formation of CVWD to promote conservation and replenish the groundwater basin.

Following passage of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928, the waters of the Colorado River were harnessed for the development of agriculture in Imperial and Coachella valleys. CVWD cooperated with the Imperial Irrigation District to develop the All-American Canal and the Coachella Valley extension. Branching off from the All-American Canal, the Old Coachella Canal extends approximately 125 miles north to the northern Coachella Valley, bringing the first imported irrigation water to the valley in 1949 (Nordland 1978).

The community of Thermal was originally established as a railroad camp in 1910 for employees of the Southern California Railroad. In the following decades, a small cluster of commercial, public, and residential buildings was constructed along 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue (later renamed Airport Boulevard) at its intersection with State Route 111. With the introduction of canal irrigation in the 1930s, the Coachella Valley experienced rapid agricultural development. Aerial imagery indicates that much of the area around Thermal was under cultivation by the early 1940s (NETRonline 2019).

In 1942, an airfield was established two miles southeast of the community of Thermal. Known as the Thermal Ground Support Base or Thermal Army Airfield, the facility provided air support for the Desert Training Center during World War II (California Military Department 2018). Following the war, the air station was converted to a municipal airport for civilian use.

## 4 Background and Methods

### 4.1 Cultural Resources Record Search

#### 4.1.1 California Historical Resources Information Center

On July 14, 2021, Rincon submitted a request for a search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. The search was conducted to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the APE and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it, in accordance with industry standards and as required by the SWRCB and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. A summary of these results follows.

The records search found 23 previously identified cultural resource studies completed between 1974 and 2016 within 0.5 mile of the project ADI (Table 2).

**Table 2** Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within a 0.5-mile Radius of the ADI

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-01919	Von Werlhof, J.	1974	<i>A Cultural Impact Survey, Phase I</i>
RI-01921	Dominici, D	1988	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report First Addendum - Route 11-RIV-86 P.M.2.9/22.0</i>
RI-01922	Dominici, D	1985	<i>Report of an Archaeological Survey For The Proposed 86 Expressway in Riverside County</i>
RI-01924	Dominici, D	1992	<i>Negative Archaeological Report – Sixth Addendum</i>
RI-03245	Van Horn, David, Laurie White, and Robert White	1990	<i>Cultural Resources Sensitivity Overview for the Coachella Valley Enterprise Zone</i>
RI-04553	Brock, J	2002	<i>Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for 56831 Olive Street, Thermal, Riverside County, California (APN – 757-061-010-9)</i>
RI-06262	Allred, C	2006	<i>Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8579/Airport Blvd TCNS# 17287</i>
RI-06528	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Maravilla Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report, in and near the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06531	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Maravilla Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report, in and near the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>

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Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-06537	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deidre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rancho Coachella Vineyard Specific Plan, in and near the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06615	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deidre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements, near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06619	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Nina Gallardo, Daniel Ballester	2005	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: APNs 763-290-002, 763-310-009, -010, -013, and -014, Near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06749	Brunzell, D	2006	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment: Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Sheriff Station, Forensic Laboratory, and Helipad, Unincorporated Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-06963	Figueras, Earnest	2007	<i>State Route 86S at Airport Boulevard New Interchange: Draft Initial Study with, Proposed Negative Declaration, Volume 1 of 2.</i>
RI-07067	Hogan, Michael	2006	<i>Letter Report: Supplemental Archaeological Survey and Subsurface Testing, Rancho Coachella Vineyard Specific Plan, City of Coachella, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-07770	Formica, Tracy H.	2007	<i>Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Airport Boulevard Water Transmission Pipeline Project Corridor for the Coachella Valley Water District, Thermal, Riverside County, California (ARPA Permit No. LC-CA-07-11P)</i>
RI-07853	Tang, Bai Tom	2008	<i>Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey Report Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements In and near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. CRM TECH, Contract #1880/2447</i>
RI-08503	Everson, D, Billy Silva, John Eddy	2010	<i>Extended Phase I (XPI) Proposal for the State Route 86S &amp; Airport Boulevard New Interchange Project Riverside County, California</i>
RI-08719	McDougall, D, Vanessa Mirro	2011	<i>Cultural Resources Monitoring of the Coachella Valley Water District's Airport Boulevard Agricultural Drainline Project</i>
RI-09952	George, J, Josh Smallwood	2016	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment For The Airport Boulevard Domestic Water Transmission Pipeline Phase 3A-2 Project, Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-10374	George, J, Josh Smallwood	2013	<i>Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River- Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-10406	Mirro, Michael	2012	<i>Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Whitewater River Storm Channel, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-10857	Dominici, D, Richaelene Kelsay	1985	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report - First Addendum</i>

The records search identified 28 cultural resources within a 0.5 mile radius of the project ADI. There were four previously recorded cultural resources identified within the current ADI (P-33-009498, P-33-017259, P-33-024740, and P-33-024739). Three of these resources are historic-period resources (P-33-009498, P-33-017259, P-33-024740) and one is a prehistoric isolate (P-33-024739). Each of the resources identified as within the ADI are discussed in more detail below. Table 3 provides an overview of the 28 resources identified within a 0.5 mile radius of the project ADI.

**Table 3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Relationship to ADI
P-33-005637		Historic, Building	"Bud" Martin House	1983 (M. Wright)	Outside
P-33-005638		Historic, Building	Coachella Valley High School	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-005639		Historic, Building	John Kelly House	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-005640		Historic, Building	Single Family Residence	1983 (J. Warner)	Outside
P-33-005641		Historic, Building	Dick Wood Home	1983 (G. Harmer)	Outside
P-33-005642		Historic, Building	Multiple Family Property	1983 (M. Wright)	Outside
P-33-005643		Historic, Building	Alderman House	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-005646		Historic, Building	Triple AAA Water Company	1983 (M. Wright)	Outside
P-33-005694		Historic, Building	Ray Harmon House	1983 (G. Harmon)	Outside
P-33-009498		Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad	1966 (S. ASHkar); 2003 (C. Chasteen); 2005 (C. Taniguchi); 2009 (S. Wilson); 2012 (S. Kremkau); 2015 (T. Baurley); 2016 (D. Leonard); 2017 (P. Moloney)	Within
P-33-011223		Historic, Building	Berger House	2002 (C. Di Lorie)	Outside
P-33-017259	CA-RIV-010847	Water conveyance system	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel	2008 (D. Ballester); 2009 (D. McDougall); 2012 (P. Stanton); 2012 (C. Inoway); 2016 (J. Smallwood); 2016 (D. Ballester)	Within
P-33-019859	CA-RIV-010106	Historic, Site	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	2011 (A. Podratz)	Outside
P-33-019860		Historic, Site	Roads/trails/railroad grades	2011 (B. Lichtenstein)	Outside
P-33-020764	CA-RIV-010686	Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - utility lines; HP39 (Other) - utility lines	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020906	CA-RIV-010830	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Relationship to ADI
P-33-020921	CA-RIV-010846	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020925	CA-RIV-010851	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020926	CA-RIV-010852	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020927	CA-RIV-010853	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-020928	CA-RIV-010854	Historic, Site	AH07 (Roads/trails/ railroad grades); HP37 (Highway/trail)	2012 (P. Stanton)	Outside
P-33-024735		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024737		Prehistoric, Isolate	AP16 (Other) - Ceramic	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024738		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024739		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Within
P-33-024740		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Within
P-33-024741		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside
P-33-024742		Historic, Site	AH16 (Other) - Glass	2015 (J. Goodman II)	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, November 2021

**P-33-009498**

P-33-009498 is recorded as the Coachella Valley line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was originally recorded in 1999 by Jones & Stokes Associates Inc. and updated in various years since. A 2005 study by Galvin & Associates recommended the line as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to lack of historic integrity {(Criterion C/3)( Section 2.3.1 above)} (Tang et al. 2016). The resource was most recently updated in 2017 by Applied Earth Works, Inc. which recorded the resource but did not evaluate it. Figure 3 shows portions of this resource that fall within the project ADI.

**P-33-017259**

P-33-017259 is recorded as a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. It was originally recorded in 2008 by CRM Tech which recommended the line as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to its status as a common infrastructure element and general lack of useful data potential towards history or prehistory {(Criterion D/4)( Section 2.3.1 above)}. The resource was most recently

updated in 2017 by Applied Earth Works Inc. which concurred with CRM Tech's 2008 evaluation. Figure 3 shows portions of this resource that fall within the project ADI.

**P-33-024739**

P-33-024739 is recorded as a prehistoric brownware potsherd measuring 4.5 centimeters (cm) by 3.5 cm by 1 cm. It was originally recorded in 2015. The potsherd was found on the surface along an eastern levee slope in (Tang et al. 2016). Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR by Tang and Colleagues (2016), isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing, as their potential to yield information important to history or prehistory—or their data potential—is exhausted during the initial recording {(Criterion D/4)(Section 2.3.1 above)}.

**P-33-024740**

P-33-024740 is recorded as a historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment consisting of the bottle neck and shoulder. It was originally recorded in 2015. The isolated bottle was observed along a western levee slope (Tang et al. 2016). Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR by Tang and Colleagues (2016), isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording {(Criterion D/4)(Section 2.3.1 above)}.

## 5 Native American Outreach

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Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 15, 2021, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the ADI and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. As part of this request, Rincon asked the NAHC to provide a list of Native American groups and/or individuals culturally affiliated with the area who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. The NAHC responded on August 2, 2021, stating the results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative (see Appendix C). The NAHC provided a list of 18 Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources of Native American origin at the project site. Rincon prepared and sent electronic mail letters to each of the groups with a listed email address on August 30, 2021. The groups without listed email address were sent hard copies of the letters via certified mail on September 2, 2021.

On September 10, 2021, Rincon followed up with phone calls with the Native American contacts who had not replied to the letters. Two responses were received from the outreach effort. A summary of each response follows, and Appendix C provides copies of all non-confidential Native American outreach correspondence, including a summary table.

On August 31, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, who stated that the Tribe is not aware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. However, in the event, that any cultural resources are discovered during development of the project, please contact their office immediately.

On September 7, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, who stated the Tribe would defer to more local Tribes when the lead agency initiates formal consultation for the project.

### 5.1 Local Historic Group Consultation

Rincon contacted the Riverside County Historical Commission, the Palm Springs Historical Society, the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, the Coachella Valley Historical Society, and the Historic Society of Palm Desert, to request information regarding historical resources in the proposed project APE. Rincon prepared and mailed letters to each of these groups on September 2, 2021 via certified mail; follow-up phone calls were conducted on September 10, 2021 (Appendix C).

On September 14, 2021, Rincon received a letter from Britt Wilson, President of the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, stating that the society “has no specific information on historical or prehistorical cultural resources in the APE; However, even though disturbed, there is a great likelihood of some subsurface cultural materials (e.g., ceramic sherds). As such, we do recommend a field survey of the APE and the hiring of a cultural monitor during any earthmoving activities.” Mr. Wilson also asked that if resources are encountered that Rincon re-contact the society to allow for additional comments.

### 5.2 Historical Imagery Review

In addition to the previously mentioned CHRIS records search, Rincon performed a review of satellite imagery and topographic maps of the project area to assess the potential for previously unrecorded built environment resources. A review of historical maps and aerial photographs of the

ADI indicates an unnamed northwest-southeast road, parallel to the Whitewater River, intersected the project ADI as early as 1856 (Bureau of Land Management 2021). The road is depicted in the 1904 United States Geological Survey Indio, CA, 15-minute topographic quadrangle along with the Southern Pacific Railroad running directly adjacent to the road. The map also depicts two other roads initiating in Thermal and running west. No buildings or structures are depicted in the Thermal vicinity, but there are buildings depicted in Indio, Coachella, and Walters. The northwest-southeast road and Southern Pacific Railroad are shown on the 1941 United States Geological Survey Coachella, CA topographic quadrangle. The road is labeled as Highway 111 and several other named roads are annotated on the map, including Airport Boulevard (formally 56th Avenue) which runs through the APE. Other features present on the 1941 map include the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, labeled as the “Whitewater River” and several new buildings and structures within the town of Thermal. A railroad spur was also constructed, running from the railroad south into Thermal near Polk Street. A 1953 aerial photograph of the area around the project APE is characterized primarily by undeveloped desert scrubland and agricultural fields (NETRonline 2021). As depicted in the 1941 map, structures and buildings were present in the towns in the vicinity. A new feature in the 1953 aerial was the Thermal Airport landing strip and the railroad spur was removed. Both changes were shown on the 1959 United States Geological Survey Santa Ana, CA topographic quadrangle. By the 1965 Santa Ana, CA topographic quadrangle, the surrounding towns were largely developed and connected by several roads. This was also seen in a 1972 aerial of the vicinity around the APE (NETRonline 2021). The results of the historic imagery review were used to support both the CHRIS records search results, and to aid in the assessment of potential built environment resources located within the project APE.

## 6 Field Survey

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### 6.1 Methods

On July 30, 2021, Rincon Archaeologist Ryan Glenn, MA, RPA performed a cultural resources field survey of the ADI, plus a 100-foot survey buffer. A pedestrian survey was conducted for those portions of the ADI and buffer that were not located within the paved roadway. The pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of north/south oriented transects spaced at no more than 5 meters (16 feet) apart within portions of the ADI with exposed ground surfaces. Mr. Glenn examined the ADI for evidence of artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discolorations that might indicate the presence of cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures of buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and road cuts were also visually inspected. Field notes of survey conditions and observations were recorded using Rincon field forms and a digital camera. Copies of the original field notes and photographs are maintained at the Rincon Redlands office.

On July 30, 2021, Mr. Glenn also conducted a built environment survey of the ADI. The built environment resources such as buildings and structures were visually inspected and photographed. Pursuant to California Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines (California OHP, 1995: 2), properties over 45 years of age were evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and local listing and recorded on DPR 523 series forms. Overall condition and integrity of these resources were documented and assessed. Site characteristics and conditions were documented using notes and digital photographs which are maintained at the Rincon Redlands office. Due to contractual agreements with CHRIS and following guidance from the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), any previously recorded resources that have not been revisited in the last five years were updated utilizing DPR form 523 ( Appendix D) to reflect current site conditions.

### 6.2 Results

#### 6.2.1 Built Environment Resources

As a result of field survey efforts and background research, five built environment properties were identified within the ADI which contain buildings and structures older than 45 years of age: the United States Post Office at 87200 Airport Boulevard, 87400 Airport Blvd., 87500 Airport Blvd., a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, and a segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The first three properties have not been subject to previous recordation, and therefore were evaluated and recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (Appendix D),<sup>2</sup> and presented below. The CHRIS records search confirmed the Southern Pacific Railroad (P-33-009498) was subject to previous recordation and evaluation and was most recently updated in 2017 by Applied Earth Works Inc. The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

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<sup>2</sup> Appendix D has been withheld as confidential because it contains the location of cultural resources, which according to (36 CFR 296.18) should be kept confidential to protect their integrity and prevent damage, such as from theft or vandalism.

(P 33-017259) was last recorded in 2016 by Michael Hogan, and therefore was updated as part of the current study.

## **87200 Airport Boulevard**

### *Physical Description*

The United States Post Office at 87200 Airport Boulevard in Thermal, CA. The 25.31-acre property is bound by Airport Blvd. to the south, Highway 111 to the east, and Palm Street to the west and north. The surrounding area is defined by single-family residential homes to the south, light industrial uses to the north and east, and vacant land to the west. The building, constructed in 1953, has a rectilinear plan and is one-story (Photograph 1). The exterior is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted an off-white color. The flat roof has a parapet at the southern end and is most likely clad with rolled roofing sheets. The non-original entrance to the post office was added in 2015 on the west elevation and features two glass doors with aluminum framing connected by a large floor-to-ceiling window with aluminum framing in-between. There are two aluminum paired fixed pane windows on the west elevation, one on each side of the entrance, also constructed in 2015.

The south elevation, originally the entrance, faces the Airport Blvd. overpass. A former entrance and window are visible on the elevation, now filled in with CMU. The enclosed window is set back with the original framing still visible and a brick planter box that spans the width of the window (Photograph 2). A new opening with a flush metal door painted white sits within the larger enclosed former entrance and sits to the east of the infilled window. Spanning the length of the south elevation above the openings is a wood overhang painted off-white. The edge has metal horizontal banding. The east elevation is void of fenestration.

The north elevation has a loading dock where mail is delivered and sent out. A loading driveway slopes down, which slightly elevates the north elevation off the ground. (Photograph 3) The loading driveway has concrete pony walls and metal railings on each side. The concrete loading dock is covered by a wooden, shed roof overhang supported by four metal circular posts. An entrance is at the center of the elevation with a white flush metal door. To the left of the door are two wood sash 6 over 6 windows and to the right one large 9 over 18 wood sash windows.

The United States Post Office building is in overall good condition; however, due to alterations stemming from the relocation of the entrance from the south elevation to the west elevation in 2015, aspects of the building's integrity have been affected. With the removal of the original entrance, window, and signage and the addition of the new incompatible entrance and windows, the material and design integrity of the building have been diminished. The building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne design.

**Photograph 1 United States Post Office, Facing West**



**Photograph 2 United States Post Office, Facing Northwest**



**Photograph 3 United States Post Office, Facing South**

### *Historical Resources Evaluation*

The 87200 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1953 with the extant United States Post Office. This location replaced an earlier post office in Thermal, whose original location was not identified during the course of historical research. In 2015, the building was altered due to the expansion of Airport Blvd. (formally Avenue 56). As detailed below, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under any applicable criteria due to lack of historical or architectural significance and its diminished integrity.

Under Criterion A/1, the post office is not significant as it did not influence any broad patterns or associated with any important trends in the town of Thermal's history. The town was established in the 1910s as a camp named Kokell for Southern Pacific Railroad workers (Coachella Valley Water District, *Coachella Valley's Golden Years*). In the 1920s and 30s, permanent housing and a school were constructed establishing the town of Thermal. Thermal experienced a temporary boom in the 1940s with the development of Thermal Airport for military aviation training during World War II. The airport was part of the larger Desert Training Center created by General Patton which spanned from the Palm Springs area south to El Centro and east into Arizona (Mead & Hunt, 2004: 1-1). After World War II, the airport was decommissioned and transferred to Riverside County and the War Assets Administration. In the 1950s, new water canals brought agriculture to the area, but the town did not experience any major growth or development during said time. The post office was constructed in 1953 after the major periods in Thermal's history; therefore, it is ineligible under Criterion A/1.

As a US Post Office, the 87200 Airport Road property was also not constructed during an important era of post office development, particularly the boom in post office construction by the Works

Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. In May 1930, the United States amended the Public Buildings Act of 1926 to increase federal funding for the construction of public buildings in order to alleviate the mass unemployment during the depression. The Treasury Department produced set designs and floor plans called "Cabinet Sketches" to allow for speedy design and construction. The more buildings built, the more people were employed and for a longer period of time. The buildings were meant to reflect the town or city in which they were located, so individualization was seen through the building materials and façade treatments. In the Coachella Valley, post offices were constructed of CMU as it was cheap and durable, withstanding the harsh environment of the desert. The post offices also featured a wood awning with metal horizontal banding around the edge. This feature is seen at the subject property and the Coachella and Westmorland post office locations. Post offices were constructed the most of any public building with 1,861 constructed between 1930 and 1940 (United States Postal Service, 1982:20). This period was the major boom in post office construction with the subject property missing this period by over 10 to 20 years. The 1950s to the present have not been well documented for post office development in the US. The building is not eligible under Criterion A/1 for an association with post office construction during the WPA era.

After a review of historical newspapers and other available resources, no information was identified to suggest the property is associated with an important individual. Therefore, the property is found ineligible under Criterion B/2.

The 87200 Airport Blvd. post office is not significant under Criterion C/3. The resource originally reflected the simplified Classicism character, also known as WPA Moderne, utilized by the WPA and US Treasury Department for new construction. The style was dominant in government construction in the 1930s but was most likely used in the 1940s and 1950s as the designs were simple and easy to construct. The WPA Moderne was characterized by symmetrical massing and unornamented surfaces. Due to alterations in 2015, the building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne style and therefore lacks integrity. The original entrance and picture window on the south elevation were enclosed with CMU and a new flush metal door was added. New openings for aluminum windows and doors were constructed on the west elevation, and all of the original Moderne signage has been removed. Contemporary signage has been added to the west elevation. The only feature that indicates the building's original style is an awning with horizontal banding on the south elevation above the former entrance. Due to lack of integrity, the property is not eligible under Criterion C/3.

The cultural resources records search and archival research did not identify any evidence to suggest the property has potential to yield important information. The property is not eligible under Criterion D/4.

## **87400 Airport Boulevard**

### *Physical Description*

The 87400 Airport Boulevard property houses the Formal Roadside Assistance, a used truck dealer. a paved driveway to the east, and paved parking lots throughout. The property is bound by the Southern Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) to the west, Airport Blvd. to the south, the CVWD Stormwater Channel to the east, and the 87500 Airport Blvd. property to the north. The main building sits directly west of the second building; both set in a north to south orientation. The two buildings sit north of the third building which is directly adjacent to Airport Blvd.

The main building's rectilinear plan is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted white with two additions along the east elevation. The one-story building has a domed roof divided into

two sections with parapets on the north and south elevations. Centered along the south elevation is the entrance accessible by concrete steps and metal railings. There are two fixed pane windows on each side of the entrance. Two additions are located on the east elevation. One sits at the south end connected to the south elevation and sits just below the main roof with a separate flat roof. There are two head-height windows on its east elevation, and adjacent to the addition is an entrance with a ramp. At the north end of the east elevation is the second addition, which is capped by a flat roof section that sits below the main roof line. (Photograph 4) Spanning the width of the north elevation is a concrete loading dock accessible on the east side by concrete steps and covered by a metal roof overhang. (Photograph 5) The west elevation has two loading doors elevated off the ground.

The second building at the 87400 Airport Blvd. property sits east of the main building and north of the third building. The rectilinear building is elevated off the ground and is constructed of corrugated metal along with the low-pitched front-gable roof. On the north and south elevations are two large openings with metal roll-up garage doors. On the west elevation are two large openings with metal roll-up doors, one at each end of the elevation. Between the openings is an entrance with a flush metal door painted white. The east elevation has no fenestration.

The third building on the property sits south of the two other buildings. The rectilinear building and the side gable roofline are clad in corrugated metal sheets painted white or left unfinished. The other elevations were not visible from the public ROW.

The three buildings present on the property are in fair condition and retain a low level of integrity due to alterations. The third building was replaced by a new building in 2016 and is thus not evaluated as part of this study. The main building has three additions constructed between 1996 and 2004 and original windows were infilled at an unidentified date along the east elevation, affecting the material and design integrity of the original building. The site does retain integrity of location, as the buildings have not been moved since the date of construction; however, the original agricultural setting is no longer present as more homes and industrial sites have replaced the agricultural fields. Therefore, the building no longer retains the feeling of an agricultural packing building.

**Photograph 4** 87400 Airport Blvd., Facing East



**Photograph 5** 87400 Airport Blvd., Facing Southeast



### *Historical Resources Evaluation*

The 87400 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1948 with the main building constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU). Based on available research, the building was most likely constructed for the fruit grower and distributor Heggblade Marguleas Co. based out of San Francisco (*Riverside Independent Enterprise*, 1956). The company owned thousands of acres of agricultural land in the area and shipped their produce around the country, likely the reason the subject property was developed directly adjacent to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The company constructed the second and third buildings in 1974 as metal storage. Newspaper research indicates the company owned the site until ca. 1975 (*The Bakersfield Californian*, 24). However, after extensive research through Newspapers.com, Ancestry.com, the Riverside County Assessor's property look up, and several other research repositories, little information was identified on the site past 1975. The current occupants of the building, the Formal Roadside Assistance, began their tenancy at an unidentified time.

The property was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and was found ineligible for either under any designation criteria due to a lack of historical or architectural significance. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). 87500 Airport Boulevard

## **87500 Airport Boulevard**

### *Physical Description*

The 87500 Airport Boulevard property is a 25.7-acre light industrial site with five buildings, a water tank, and five carports. The property sits on the northeast side of Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) and the Union Pacific Railroad and sits on the southwest side of the CVCWD Stormwater Canal. The property is divided into two sections with separate APNs: APN 763340008 for the northern section and APN 763350025 for the southern section. Within the northern section (APN 763340008) is the main building, two other buildings, a water tank, and three carports. Within the southern section (APN 763350025) are two buildings and two carports. The main building is surrounded by deteriorating paved concrete parking lots and walkways. The building is a light industrial building with an irregular rectilinear plan that is one-story and constructed of poured concrete. The exterior is painted white, light gray, and dark gray. The building has a flat roof with a slight parapet. The roof is most likely clad in rolled roofing sheets.

The south elevation of the main building facing the paved parking lot and driveway has seven large loading doors elevated off the ground for delivery trucks at the west end of the elevation. (Photograph 6) The loading doors are covered by a concrete overhang. At the east end of the elevation is a corrugated metal overhang most likely covering an entrance of more loading doors.

The west elevation faces the Union Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 and features seven large loading doors and four HVAC returns (Photograph 7 and Photograph 8). An entrance is located at the south end of the elevation near the seven loading doors on the south elevation. The entrance is elevated off the ground and accessible by metal and concrete stairs. The east elevation has four

loading doors throughout and three entrances at the north end of the elevation. Two of the entrances are single entrances and the third has double doors which all have flush metal doors painted gray. The northern section was constructed by 1996 (HistoricAerials.com).

The one-story second building sits to the east of the main building and just north of the water tank and three metal carports. The building is also a light industrial building, most likely a shed or storage facility for the site. The building has a rectilinear plan and has a flat roof, both of which are constructed of corrugated metal sheets either painted white or left unfinished. On the south and north elevation are single door entrances with a flush metal door painted white. On the west elevation is a large garage or delivery entrance; however, outside of these features, the building exhibits little fenestration.

The third building sits north of the second building and has an irregular rectilinear plan and a one-story height. The building is a light industrial building constructed of corrugated metal sheets painted white. The flat roof is also constructed of corrugated metal with 12 skylights featured at the east end of the building.

The water tank sits just south of the second building. The metal tank is circular with a metal roof all painted white.

The 87500 Airport Blvd. property is in overall good condition and retains a sufficient level of integrity. The site has remained in the same location since its construction in 1970 and the rural and light industrial setting has remained in place. The buildings retain most of their original materials and design, but alterations have occurred since 1970. A large addition was constructed to the east elevation of the main building between 1972 and 1996. The architect and builder were not identified during the course of research, but the workmanship of the unidentified architect/builder is largely still intact. The site is not associated with a significant person or event, and the building still retains the feeling of a large industrial site within rural Thermal.

**Photograph 6 87500 Airport Blvd., Facing North**



**Photograph 7 87500 Airport Blvd., Facing East**



**Photograph 8 87500 Airport Blvd., Facing Southeast**



### *Historical Resources Evaluation*

The subject property was developed in 1970 for industrial uses, and by 1973 the site was expanded with two additional buildings and a water tank. Its current occupant is White’s Steel, Inc., a construction company. The third building on the northern end was constructed in 1983 (Riverside County Assessor). The two buildings and the carports at the southern end of the property were constructed in 1984 and 1985 (Riverside County Assessor). Archival research failed to identify any additional consequential information about its former owners or occupants.

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the National or California Registers, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). The property is also not eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

### **Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel**

P-33-017259 is recorded as a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (Photo 9). It was originally recorded in 2008 and updated in various years since. It was last updated on a DPR in 2016 by Michael Hogan (2017). The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel still serves its originally intended purpose, and no significant alterations were observed within the project ADI. Rincon concurs with the previous finding and recommends this segment ineligible (Photograph 9). A site update was prepared as a result of the current field effort.

#### **Photograph 9 Current Condition of Resource P-33-017259, Facing North**



## Southern Pacific Railroad

Resource P-33-009498 is recorded as the Coachella Valley line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was originally recorded in 1999 and updated in various years since, the latest in 2017 by Applied Earthworks. A 2005 study recommended the line as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR due to lack of historic integrity (Tang et al. 2016). No significant alterations were observed within the project ADI. No site update was prepared as a result of the current field effort as it was last updated less than five years ago.

### Photograph 10 Current Condition of Resource P-33-009498, Facing North



## Summary of Built Environment Resources

All three of the newly recorded historic-era properties within the project area are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. The properties are also not eligible as contributors to any existing or potential historic districts. Since the properties are found ineligible, the project will not cause a significant impact to a historic resource pursuant to CEQA, nor will it cause an adverse effect under the guidelines of Section 106 of the NHPA.

### 6.2.2 Archaeological Resources

Results of the field survey indicate that portions of the ADI are developed with pavement and gravel covering much of the proposed pipeline alignment. Although some of the shoulder areas along Union Pacific Railroad have been treated with gravel, areas of exposed ground surface were noted (Photograph 10). Ground visibility in these areas was excellent (90 to 100 percent). Exposed ground was visible within portions of the ADI located in open areas and along unpaved residential access roads, mainly east of Palm Street and in the HDD Drill Pit Construction Work Area. Overgrowth obscured visibility in the HDD Drill Pit Construction Work Area (reduced to 10 to 50 percent) (Photograph 11).

**Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment**

An examination of areas of exposed ground surface indicates native sediments consist of loosely consolidated sand (Photograph 12). Surficial sediments appear to have been extensively disturbed by road construction and maintenance activities.

The field survey identified one archaeological resource within the APE. This resource, a Historic-period Isolate designated in the field as Rincon-ISO-001, consists of a metal punch and shear machine.

**Photograph 11 HDD Drill Pit and Construction Work Area, Facing West**



**Photograph 12 Overview of Native Sediments Visible Near Palm Street, Facing North**



## Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

As noted in Section 4.1, and in Table 3, two previously recorded cultural resources, both isolates, were identified within the project ADI. Isolate resource P-33-024739 is recorded as a prehistoric brownware potsherd measuring 4.5 centimeters (cm) by 3.5 cm by 1 cm. The potsherd was found on the surface along an eastern levee slope (Tang et al. 2016). Tang et al. do not evaluate the resource for NRHP or CRHR eligibility, and it could not be relocated during the survey for this project. Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR during this study, isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording (Criterion D/4). No site updates were prepared as a result of the current field effort.

Isolate resource P-33-024740 is a historic-period sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment consisting of the bottle neck and shoulder (Tang et al. 2016). The isolate was originally identified within the western earthen levee of site P-33-017259. Tang et al. do not evaluate the resource for NRHP or CRHR eligibility, and it could not be relocated during the survey for this project. Although the resource was not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR during this study, isolated finds are typically ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording (Criterion D/4). No site updates were prepared as a result of the current field effort.

## Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources

### *Rincon-ISO-001*

Rincon-ISO-001 is a metal punch and shear machine that was likely manufactured sometime in the early or mid-twentieth century. The machine does not contain any manufacturer markings or plates, making it difficult to accurately date, but manufacturer brochures from 1904 and 1920 were found to contain very similar machines (Beatty Machine & Manufacturing Co. Condensed Catalog, 1920, Punching & Shearing Machinery, Catalogue B, 1904). Given the portable nature of the machine, it is likely that its current location is not where the machine would have been in use and was likely set at this location for reclamation or disposal (Photograph 13). A California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms were completed for this resource (Appendix D).

Rincon-ISO-001 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any applicable designation criteria. Constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the metal punch and shear machine is not unique or important in the history of the Coachella Valley. Rather, the machine is one of many such machines that were constructed during this period to cut and manipulate metal sheeting, usually associated with the railroad industry. A review of historical newspapers and other primary and secondary source materials failed to indicate that it is directly associated with other significant events or persons; as such the resource is not eligible under Criteria A/1 or B/2. Rincon-ISO-001 is also not unique in its design or construction as it is a ubiquitous machine used by many companies throughout the region. As a result, the resource is not eligible under Criteria C/3. The machine is also a historic isolate which has had its data potential exhausted as the result of the initial recordation. Isolates are typically not eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Due to a lack of potential data the resource is not eligible under Criterion D/4.

The isolate was also evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and was found ineligible under any designation criteria because isolates do not receive management consideration.

**Photograph 13 Overview of Rincon-ISO-001H, Facing Southeast**



## 7 Discussions and Recommendations

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The results of the CHRIS records search, Native American and Historical Society outreach, historical imagery review, and field survey identified eight cultural resources within the APE. There is one prehistoric isolate. Historic-period resources include five built environment resources and two historic isolates. All of the five historic-period built environment resources were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore do not qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA or historic properties under Section 106. Rincon evaluated the resources at 87200 Airport Boulevard, 87400 Airport Boulevard, and 87500 Airport Boulevard found them ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as part of this study; Rincon updated the site and concurred with the previous finding of ineligibility for the segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel within the ADI; no update was performed as part of this study for the segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad within the ADI, which was last updated and found ineligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR in 2017.

Two prehistoric isolates were previously recorded within the APE but could not be relocated during the current field effort. These findings are consistent with the archaeological sensitivity study of the Whitewater River conducted by Mirro (2012:30), who noted very few prehistoric resources had been documented along this stretch of the river's course. He speculates that due to the alkalinity of the groundwater in this area of the valley, the native vegetation may have been of little interest to prehistoric and ethnohistoric Native American groups. These environmental conditions may have resulted in less intensive use of the area compared to other portions of the Coachella Valley. The lack of prehistoric resources in the project vicinity combined with the disturbed nature of the APE and ADI suggests that there is a low likelihood of impact to any prehistoric resources.

The historic period resources consist of buildings, roads, a railroad, an isolate consisting of a metal punch and shear machine, and a single amethyst bottle fragment that will not be impacted by the project. These results suggest that the project APE is not highly sensitive for buried archaeological remains. Rincon recommends a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA, and a less than significant impact to cultural resources under CEQA.

As stated above, the lack of prehistoric resources in the project vicinity and disturbed nature of the APE and ADI suggests low likelihood of impacts to any prehistoric resources. The lack of surface archaeology sites does not preclude their subsurface existence. The following recommendations are offered in the case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

### 7.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under Section 106 of the NHPA and/or CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

## 7.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

## 8 References

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### Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

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# Appendix A

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Resumes

## EDUCATION

MA, Archaeology,  
California State University Los  
Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

BA, Anthropology  
University of Southern  
California, Los Angeles, CA

## EXPERTISE

Meets Secretary of the  
Interior's professional  
qualification standards in  
archeology

Human osteology

Zooarchaeology and faunal  
analysis

Project management of  
large and interdisciplinary  
projects

Staff management and  
mentorship

## PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

HAZWOPER 40-hour  
Certified; 2019

First Aid and CPR, American  
Heart Association; 2019

CEQA Essentials 1 & 2  
Workshop, California  
Association of  
Environmental  
Professionals; 2019

NEPA Essentials Workshop,  
California Association of  
Environmental  
Professionals; 2019

# Ryan J Glenn, MA, RPA

## ARCHAEOLOGIST & PROJECT MANAGER

Ryan Glenn is an Archaeologist and Project Manager at Rincon Consultants. Mr. Glenn has over 13 years of experience in archaeology, including both cultural resource management and academic projects. He has worked in both the public and private sectors for clients such as Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas and electric, San Diego Gas and Electric, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Airforce, Caltrans, and AT&T and has conducted cultural resources work throughout California in support of compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Mr. Glenn has a bachelor's degree in Anthropology and a master's degree in Archaeology. Mr. Glenn has been listed as a Field Director on California Statewide Cultural Resources Use Permit (CRUP) since 2013 and has had more than 6 years of California experience as a Project Manager. Mr. Glenn's technical skills include archaeological survey, excavation, and site testing. He has extensive experience with a total station digital mapping unit and hand-held Trimble GPS units, including office-based data manipulation. Mr. Glenn has had thorough training in artifact and feature analysis and specializes in osteology and zoology. His academic background includes graduate level training and professional experience in human osteology and faunal analysis.

Mr. Glenn has completed numerous projects demonstrating competence in archaeological theory, method, recordation, collection, handling, analysis, evaluation, and reporting, including planning, equipping, staffing, organizing, and supervising extensive archaeological projects. Mr. Glenn has experience in team management in the environmental management sector. He also has expertise in project performance and compliance with federal, state, and local regulations; implementation of environmental mitigation monitoring plans for complex projects; report production, including NRHP and CRHR eligibility recommendations; direction of cultural resources surveys and mitigations; coordination with Native American groups; and management of a large cultural resources staff.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Southern California Edison (SCE) Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects Under Special Use Permit (SUP); Southern California Edison Company; Multiple Counties, California (2019-2020), SWCA Environmental Consultants** - Under an on call contract, SWCA is providing environmental compliance and management support for thousands of operations and maintenance projects across SCE's transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties. Projects are conducted under the Special Use Permits obtained by SCE to conducted Deteriorated Pole Replacements and other Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activities located within the Region 5 National Forests, including Angeles National Forest, Inyo National Forest, Cleveland National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Sierra National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, and San Bernardino National Forest. Role: Project Coordinator.



**Southern California Edison (SCE) On-Call Support for Environmental Analysis, Construction, and Emergency Response; Southern California Edison Company, Multiple Counties, California (2019-2020), SWCA Environmental Consultants** - Under an on call contract, SWCA is providing environmental compliance and management support for thousands of operations and maintenance projects across Southern California Edison's (SCE) transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in in Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Orange, Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties. Projects include but are not limited to support for CPUC licensed projects, PEA development, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) projects, renewable interconnections, execution of environmental mitigation, and environmental oversight during construction. Projects are located on lands managed by the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Parks Service, California States Parks, California State Lands Commission, other state and local governments, and private lands. Role: Project Coordinator.

**Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) On-Call Support for Environmental Analysis, Construction, and Emergency Response, Multiple Counties, California (2018-2020), Garcia and Associates (GANDA)** – Under an on-call contract, GANDA provided environment compliance and management support for multiple operations and maintenance projects across PG&E transmission and distribution systems and generation facilities in Placer, El Dorado, Sutter, and Sacramento Counties. Projects are located on lands managed by the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Parks Service, California States Parks, California State Lands Commission, other state and local governments, and private lands. Role: Field Director.

**Chevron Guadalupe Restoration Project, Guadalupe, San Luis Obispo County, California (2019), Garcia and Associates** – GANDA was retained by Chevron Corporation to provide cultural resources services in support of the Guadalupe-Nipono Sand Dunes Restoration Project including the removal of contaminated soils and metal piping. GANDA provided cultural resources monitoring for the duration of the contract and reporting on encountered resources. GANDA also coordinated the on-site staffing for cultural and Tribal monitoring. This project required the Hazwoper 40-hr training course. Role: Project Manager.

**Blue Diamond South Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project FERC No. 10756, Clark County, Nevada (2019), Garcia and Associates** – GANDA was retained by Blue Diamond South Pumped Storage Power Company, Inc. to conduct Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the 31-acre upper reservoir and a 32-acre lower reservoir. This project was conducted in association with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC). GANDA's project tasks included permit acquisition, coordination of lead agency, client and involved parties, literature review and records search, and intensive pedestrian surveys. The project was put on-hold and is scheduled to continue in 2021. Role: Project Manager.

**Big Creek Hydroelectric System Archaeological Assessment Project, Tulare and Fresno Counties California (2018-2019), Garcia and Associates** – GANDA was retained by ICF International Inc. to conduct intensive pedestrian surveys of two transmission corridor in Fresno and Tulare Counties on behalf of Southern California Edison Company (SCE). GANDA's project tasks included project coordination, intensive pedestrian survey and recordation of 80 plus archaeological sites, composition of DPR forms, and completion of project GIS schema. Role: Field Director.

**Cultural Resources Inventory for Warriors Solar Project, Fresno County, California (2018-2019), Garcia and Associates** – GANDA was retained by Solar Frontier Warriors, LLC, which proposed to develop a small-scale utility solar generation facility in Fresno County, California. GANDA composed a cultural resources inventory report that compiled the results of a cultural resources assessment of two separate parcels that comprised the project area. Project tasks included background research: records and literature searches, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, DPR form submission and final CEQA compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

**Cultural Resources Inventory for Rubita Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California (2019), Garcia and Associates** – GANDA was retained by Solar Frontier Rubita, LLC, which proposed to develop a small-scale utility solar generation facility in Fresno County, California. GANDA composed a cultural resources inventory report that



compiled the results of a cultural resources assessment of two separate parcels that comprised the project area. Project tasks included background research: records and literature searches, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, DPR form submission and final CEQA compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

**Cultural and Tribal Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison Company's Devers-Colorado River No. 1 Transmission Line Rating Remediation Project, Riverside County, California (2018 – 2019), Garcia and Associates** – Under contract with Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs), GANDA provided cultural and Tribal resources monitoring for the duration of the project. Project tasks included but were not limited to monitoring, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey, DPR form submission, composition of CEQA compliant site assessments. Role: Field Director.

**Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation for the Paradise Camp Dump Site Remediation Project, Mono County, California (2018), Garcia and Associates** – Under contract to Stantec, GANDA prepared this study to test and evaluate cultural resources that may be affected by implementation of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Paradise Camp Dump Site Remediation Project in Mono County, California. The purpose of the project was to remove hazardous waste and surficial recyclable debris from the western portion of the dump site. GANDA's responsibilities included literature and records searches, intensive pedestrian survey of the site, archaeological testing and analysis and submission of a final CEQA compliant report to LADWP. Role: Field Director.

**Southern California Edison (SCE) TLRR GO 131-D Evaluation Project along Victor-Apple Valley-Hesperia and Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Transmission Lines, San Bernardino County, California (2018-2019), Garcia and Associates (GANDA)** – Under an on-call contract as a subcontractor to SWCA, GANDA conducted intensive pedestrian surveys of multiple utility corridors and documented numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in advance of construction to replace utility poles with modern infrastructure. GANDA conducted all aspects of project management from acquisition of record search results from SWCA to final report submission. Role: Project Manager.

**Class III Archaeological Inventory for Gale to Pisgah Communications System Project, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Garcia and Associates** – Under contract with Environmental Intelligence (EI), GANDA's purpose and scope were to investigate and provide the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with a Class III intensive field survey of Southern California Edison Company's (SCE) project area for proposed All-Dielectric Self Supporting (ADSS) fiber optic communications system between the Gale and Pisgah Substations, San Bernardino County, California. The project area comprised 266.86-acres within the central Mojave Desert. GANDA tasks included cultural resources monitoring, intensive pedestrian survey and Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliant report. Role: Field Director.

**Cultural Resource Inventory of Southern California Edison's EC0005 Phase 2 IO 338875 Distribution Project (TD 1094329, TD 1283503, TD 1332593, TD 1337684, TD 1381790, TD 1390881, TD 1403497), Bridgeport Ranger District, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Mono County, California (2018), Garcia and Associates** - GANDA, under contract to SWCA Environmental Consultants, has prepared a cultural resource inventory report for the Southern California Edison (SCE) maintenance and infrastructure replacement project Transmission and Distribution [TD] 1094329, TD 1283503, TD 1332593, TD 1337684, TD 1381790, TD 1390881, TD 1403497 in Mono County, California, under the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF) Permit for Archaeological Investigations No. BRI679. The project upgraded and maintained 11 distribution poles over multiple locations on lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) HTNF near Bridgeport, California. Work included replacement of seven wood distribution poles with new poles in the same or immediate vicinity of existing poles, off existing access roads, as well as the installation of branch line fusing (BLS), a radio fault indicator (RFI), and a remote-control switch (RCS) for four poles. As work is located on HTNF land, the project has been completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and all other federal laws pertaining to cultural resources and historic properties. GANDA has been contracted to inventory these pole locations and to assess if there are any historic properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and



provide measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts for these pole replacement activities. Role: Archaeologist/ Report Author.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Long Valley Upper Gorge Overhead Line Replacement Project, Inyo and Mono Counties, California (2018-2020), Garcia and Associates (GANDA) –** Under contract to Stantec, GANDA conducted intensive pedestrian surveys and documented numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological sites for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). LADWP planned to upgrade approximately 8-miles of 34.5kV distribution lines sites along an existing right of way through a combination of LADWP and Inyo National Forest (INF) land running from Upper Gorge Power Plant to Long Valley Dam. Due to the location of some of the resource archaeological testing was required to document the full extent of the sites. GANDA conducted all aspects of project management from record search, surveys, testing to final report submission. Role: Project Manager.

**Southern California Edison (SCE) EC0005 Cultural Resources Studies of Multiple TDs – Ph 02, Needles, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. –** Chambers was retained by SWCA to conduct intensive pedestrian surveys for cultural resources of multiple TDs on lands administered by Bureau of Land Management, Needles Field Office. Chambers tasks included analysis of records search provided by SWCA, permit acquisition, project coordination, field surveys of transmission pole locations and 30-meter project area, and submission of a CEQA compliant letter report. Role: Project Manager.

**Cultural Resources Monitoring for Bloomington Project, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. –** Chambers was retained by Crow Holdings Industrial to conduct cultural resources and Native American monitoring at the Bloomington Project in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California from August 2017 to April 2018. The project area was an approximately 34.54-acre property in the area of Bloomington, California. The proposed construction includes a 676,983-square-foot distribution center and associated structures. Monitoring and reporting for this project were provided in compliance of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, CR-3 and CR-4 as outlined in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Appendix C – Cultural Resources Assessment (2016) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Based on the results of this investigation, Chambers composed a negative final report. Role: Project Manager.

**Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Reading Wind Energy, LLC Project, Reading, Lyon and Osage Counties, Kansas (2018) Chambers Group, Inc. –** Chambers was retained by Reading Wind Energy, LLC to conduct a Phase I and II cultural resources inventory and limited testing for the Reading Wind Energy Project in Lyon and Osage Counties, Kansas. The study has been prepared as part of Reading Wind Energy, LLCs' due diligence process to consider the Area of Potential Effect on cultural resources. The initial survey was conducted from December 18 through 22, 2017 with a subsequent survey conducted January 2 through 14, 2018, totaling approximately 2,774 acres. The entire survey area was located on private land and included subsurface testing in areas of discretion and low ground visibility. Because the Project is located exclusively on private land and requires no federal funds, licenses, permits, and involves no federal land, there is no federal nexus, as defined by 34 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In the event a federal nexus is triggered, then the responsible federal agency is required to allow the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer the opportunity to comment under Section 106 of the NHPA. Role: Project Manager.

**Cultural Resources Survey Report for the AES Fallbrook Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc. –** Chambers was retained by AES Energy Storage, LLC with the lead agency being the County of San Diego Planning and Development Services to conduct a cultural resources survey of 14.13-acres comprised of three separate parcels in Fallbrook, California. Chambers provided archaeological and historic research and included a literature and records search, examination of historic maps, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey and CEQA compliant final report. Role: Project Manager.



**City of Beaumont Self-Storage and Recreational Vehicle Storage Facility Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with the City of Beaumont, Chambers provided peer review of VCS Environmental’s Cultural Resource Assessment, conducted technical studies, prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and conducted AB-52 consultation with numerous Native American Tribes. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with CEQA standards. Chambers oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to properties listed on California Registers. Role: Archaeological Project Manager/ Field Director.

**Phase I and II and Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey of the Wild Horse Mountain Wind Project, Pushmataha County, Oklahoma (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by RES Americas, Inc. to conduct a Phase I and II cultural resources inventory and limited testing program for the Wild Horse Mountain Wind Project in Pushmataha County, Oklahoma in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA). The survey was conducted between Jan 30, 2018 through February 6, 2018 and covered approximately 1,374-acres, all of which is located on private land. The report presents the results of the literature research review, cultural resources pedestrian survey and subsurface sample testing. A Section 106 compliant report was submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the guidance of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Role: Project Manager.

**Canyon Fire II Cultural Resources Survey for the Peter’s Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) Project, Orange County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with Orange County Parks, Planning and Design Division, Chambers group conducted intensive pedestrian surveys of the Peter’s Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) within the Canyon Fire II burn area. This project was published as an addendum to the technical report prepared by Rincon Consultants titled Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project. Chambers surveyed the accessible areas of PCRP that were affected by the fire. The tasks that were undertaken included records and literature searches, pedestrian surveys, and a CEQA compliant report submitted OC Parks. Role: Project Manager.

**City of Beaumont Oakridge RV Storage Project, Beaumont, Riverside County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with the City of Beaumont, Chambers conducted technical studies, prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and conducted AB-52 consultation with numerous Native American Tribes. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with CEQA standards. Chambers oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to properties listed on California Registers. Role: Archaeological Project Manager/ Field Director.

**PA6N Elementary School Project, Irvine, Orange County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Under an on-call contract with Irvine Unified School District (IUSD), Chambers provided cultural and paleontological resources technical studies to satisfy mitigation measures. Chambers provided cultural and paleontological monitoring for the duration of construction activities and submission of a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

**Southern California Edison (SCE) EC0005 Camp Pendleton Field Surveys, Phase 02, San Diego County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers group was contracted by SWCA Environmental Consultants to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey from March to April 2018 on behalf of Southern California Edison (SCE) for the EC0005 Camp Pendleton Field Surveys, Phase 02 IO338875 located on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, California. This project and subsequent reporting met the implementing regulations outlined in 36 CFR Part 800, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The project installed approximately 200-feet of 1-to-5-inch conduit duct and associated infrastructure. Role: Project Manager.

**Malibu Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring Project (The Case), Malibu, Los Angeles County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by Unvarnished, Inc. to provided cultural resource studies and monitoring to comply with mitigation measures. Chambers conducted literature reviews and record searches,



intensive pedestrian surveys, cultural and Native American monitoring, and composition of a final CEQA compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

**Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project, Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Skookumchuck Wind Energy, LLC a subsidiary of Renewable Energy Solutions, Inc. (RES Americas) to conduct all cultural resource studies prior to and during construction of a commercial-scale wind energy generation facility. The Phase I cultural resources inventory was prepared pursuant to Washington State Environmental Policy (Chapter 43.21C Revised Code of Washington [RCW]). Chambers conducted intensive pedestrian surveyed of the project area resulting in the identification of prehistoric resources. The results of the investigation were documented pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Role: Project Manager.

**Archaeological Assessment for Santa Monica High School in the City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers in conjunction with Leighton Consulting, Inc. have been retained to provide a complete Phase I and Phase II archaeological assessment of the North Campus construction area to determine the potential for buried sites in the vicinity of the History Building on the Santa Monica High School campus. Chambers provided literature and records search, survey and excavation and CEQA compliant reporting. The excavations included four test units and multiple shovel test pits. Role: Project Manager.

**Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Willey Reservoir Bank Stabilization Project, Imperial County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by IID through a master service agreement (MSA) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the Willey Reservoir Bank Stabilization Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). IID is the lead CEQA agency for this project. Chambers tasks included a cultural resources records search, Paleontological resources records search, Native American coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, and final report. Role: Project Manager.

**AT&T Yermo to Slash X Ranch Regeneration Station Project, San Bernardino County, California (2018), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers conducted cultural resources monitoring and testing during construction activities under a subcontract agreement with Forkert Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (Forkert) pursuant to a higher-tier contract between Forkert and AT&T. Maintenance was required on the Yermo to Slash X Ranch segment of conduit requiring cultural resources monitoring. During construction, several cultural resources ranging from archaeological sites (i.e. lithic scatters, hunting camps, shell middens, refuse scatters) to historical built environments (i.e. canals, roads, homesteads) were located either within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Therefore, due to the cultural sensitivity of the project area and BLM involvement, an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) and cultural resource monitoring plan (CRMP) were produced. Chambers tasks included records and literature searches, project coordination, Native American coordination with San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, cultural resources monitoring, testing, Section 106 compliant final report with oversight from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Role: Project Manager.

**Cultural and Paleontological Studies for the SOKA University Expansion Project, Alisa Viejo, Orange County, California (2018)** – Chambers was retained by SOKA University of America to conduct cultural and paleontological investigations including literature and record searches, project coordination, archaeological testing and submission of a CEQA compliant report for the construction of the university's new 48,000-square-foot performing arts center, which includes a 1,200-seat auditorium, theater, rehearsal spaces and an adjacent academic building with 49,000-square-feet of classrooms and faculty offices Role: Project Manager.

**Southern California Edison (SCE) Cerritos Channel Transmission Relocation Project, Los Angeles County, California (2018)** – Chambers was retained by SCE to provided cultural resources investigations pertaining to raising the electric transmission lines crossing the Cerritos Channel to accommodate taller container ships entering the channel. Chambers coordinated the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and Historical American Building Survey (HABS) documentation, literature and records searches, intensive pedestrian survey and submission of a Section 106 compliant report. Role: Project Manager.



**Southern California Edison (SCE) Banducci Substation Project, Tehachapi, Kern County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract, Chambers provided cultural and paleontological resource compliance for the Banducci 66/12kV “B” Substation Project. Scope items included mitigation measure compliance, ESA maintenance, worker education program, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, project coordination and CEQA compliant reporting. Monitoring included digging into paleontologically sensitive formations during deep boring activities and grading. The project constructed a 3.3-acre substation on a larger 6.3-acre site that would modernize portions of the Correction-Cummings-Kern River #1 66 kV subtransmission line along Pelliser Road, Highline Road and within the substation perimeter. Role: Field Director.

**Cultural and Archaeological Resources Review in Support of Mobilitie, LLC’s Notice of Proposed Construction to the California Public Utilities Commission for Proposed Wireless Communications Facilities Located in Various Locations Throughout Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Mobilitie to provide cultural resources and architectural history/built environment studies pertaining to the installation of numerous wireless telecommunications facilities throughout portions of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California including the placement of cellular antennas on multiple light poles. Chambers was responsible for providing studies to determine if the installation of this infrastructure will impact known and unknown cultural resources. It was determined that numerous historic properties were located adjacent to proposed installation locations. As a result, Chambers conducted background research and literature review of historic records and maps, conducting intensive pedestrian surveys of the proposed installation sites and composing a final Section 106 compliant report with oversight from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Role: Field Director.

**Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Orange County Civic Center, Building 16 Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Griffin Structures Inc. to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and cultural resources assessment for sub-surface excavation and grading. The assessment report included an evaluation of potential federal and/or state significance and eligibility of Building 16. As part of the report, a records search was conducted at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously conducted surveys and previously recorded cultural resources within the project area. Chambers composed the resulting Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for this project specifically required to address cultural resources measures due to the sensitivity identified in the assessment. Role: Project Manager.

**AT&T Slash X Ranch to Halloran Summit Regeneration Station Project, San Bernardino County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers conducted cultural resources monitoring and testing during construction activities under a subcontract agreement with Forkert Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (Forkert) pursuant to a higher-tier contract between Forkert and AT&T. The cultural resources monitoring was undertaken as part of the Section 106 review process. The services provided by Chambers Group included cultural resources monitoring and Native American tribal resources monitoring during construction-related ground-disturbing activities. Section 106 compliant reporting documented the results of these efforts along an 88-mile stretch of existing AT&T conduit. Project Manager.

**Burrowing Owl Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for A.P.N.S. 913-210-022-2 and 913-210-021-1, Murrieta, Riverside County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by R & B Investment Group, LLC to conduct a Phase 1 cultural resources investigation which included a Native American outreach, literature and records search, intensive pedestrian survey and final report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of these investigations was to determine if the client qualified for exemption under CEQA to develop 2.3-acres in Murrieta, California. Role: Project Manager.

**James A. Musick Facility (JAMF) Fence/Retaining Wall Grading Project 16023-70100, Lake Forest, Orange County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call with Orange County Public Works, Chambers provided cultural and paleontological resource monitoring pursuant to the Mitigation and Reporting Program (MMRP) which was formulated based on the findings of the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) 564 for the James A. Musick Facility (JAMF) Expansion Project with coordination from Orange County Sheriff’s Department. Chambers



provided monitoring for cultural and paleontological resources and composed negative reports pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the installation of a fence/retaining wall which involved grading and ground disturbance. Role: Project Manager.

**Southern California Edison (SCE) TLRR GO 131-D El Casco-Purewater-Vista 115kV Circuit Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by SWCA Environmental Consultants to conduct a cultural and paleontological resources study of several discontinuous study areas totaling 91 project areas as part of the larger West of Devers (WOD) Upgrade Project. The project upgraded the existing WOD system by replacing existing 220 kV transmission lines and associated structures with new, higher-capacity 220 kV transmission lines and structures; modifying existing substation facilities; removing and relocating existing subtransmission (66 kV) lines; removing and relocating existing distribution (12 kV) lines; and making various telecommunication improvements. Chambers included records and literature searches, cultural and paleontological surveys and CEQA compliant reporting with project oversight from Southern California Edison (SCE). Role: Project Manager.

**Historic Assessment of the Star Theater, 145 North 1<sup>st</sup> Street, La Puente, Los Angeles County, California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was contracted by the City of La Puente to complete a historic assessment report for the Star Theater to assess the potential impacts to the building associated with development of a proposed 22-unit condominium project at the property. Chambers conducted the survey and evaluation of the property to determine if it meets the criteria as a significant historical resource as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The analysis complied with state environmental regulations concerning the protection of historical architectural resources. Role: Archaeologist/Co-author.

**San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) Tie-Line 636/639 Wood-to-Steel Project, San Diego County California (2017), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with SDG&E, Chambers provided cultural resources studies and Tribal Consultation for the fire-hardening of approximately 14-miles of existing 69-kilovolt (kV) wood pole power lines 636 and 639. SDG&E's purpose for the project was to increase fire safety and service reliability of the 69-kV powerlines in high risk areas of San Diego County. For the project, SDG&E replaced existing wood pole structures with new weathering steel poles. This project also included the installation of fiber-optic cables along the same alignment. Chambers tasks included records search, cultural and tribal resources pedestrian survey, DPR forms for recorded resources, and submission of a CEQA compliant report to SDG&E with oversight by California Utilities Commission (CPUC). Role: Field Director.

**Long Beach Polytechnic High School Auditorium Seismic Retrofit and Historic Restoration Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) to perform architectural evaluation of the historic auditorium and document and monitor the restoration process to make sure no diagnostic components were impacted or effected. Chamber's task included weekly monitoring visits to document the progress and compose a weekly report. These reports were compiled into a final evaluation report that was submitted to the district. Roles: Field Director.

**Paleontological Resources Monitoring for the Malibu Road Residential Project, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Malibu RD (Big Rock Partners) to conduct cultural and paleontological resources studies which included a paleontological literature search with the assistance of the Los Angeles Natural History Museum, cultural and paleontological monitoring, and submission of a final CEQA compliant report. Roles: Project Manager.

**Collier Park Master Plan Testing Project, La Mesa, San Diego County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by the City of La Mesa Planning and Development Services Division to conduct cultural resources literature review, records search, field survey, archaeological testing, Tribal consultation, and CEQA and Section 106 compliant report pertaining to the 7.7-acre park. The City of La Mesa proposed to adopt the Collier Park Master Plan. Collier Park and Spring House have been designated as Local Historic Landmark #3 by the City of La Mesa. Spring House is a historic-era structure built in 1907 and used for bottling water from the existing freshwater stream. This spring had been utilized Kumeyaay for centuries. Role: Archaeologist.



**Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 67 Acres at the Salton Sea on Land Administered by Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial County, California (2016) Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with Imperial Irrigation District, Chambers conducted archaeological investigations within the APE for the Johnson’s Landing Pilot and Boat Ramp Project. Due to the involvement of the United States Department of the Interior (USDI) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) the project was considered a federal undertaking and was subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The final Section 106 compliant report included a resource inventory, including literature and records search and intensive pedestrian survey. Fieldwork documented the presence of three newly recorded historic-era sites that were recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Role: Field Director.

**Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW) Emergency Repairs Project at Big Tujunga Canyon Road and Angeles Forest Highway, Los Angeles County, California (2016), Chambers Group Inc.** – Under an on-call with LADPW, Chambers conducted cultural resources monitoring activities along Big Tujunga Road and Angeles Forest Highway (AFH). This project was the result of compliance and adherence to mitigation and avoidance measures set forth by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Chambers responsibilities included coordination and daily monitoring. Role: Field Director.

**Phase I and II Cultural Resources Inventory of RES Cactus Flats Wind Energy, LLC Project, Concho County, Texas (2016), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by RES Cactus Flats Wind Energy, LLC to conduct Phase I and II cultural resources investigations and compile a final report. The survey was conducted on multiple dates in 2015 and 2016 and encompassed a total of 4,364 acres, all of which is located on private land and included subsurface testing in areas of low ground visibility. The project identified and updated 41 cultural resources. Due to lack of local guidelines pertaining to cultural resources on private land in Concho County, Work and reporting were conducted in accordance with state laws pertaining to cultural resources, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Role: Field Director.

**Coachella Avenue 48 Road Widening Project, Coachella, Riverside County, California (2016), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and City of Coachella, Chambers conducted the initial cultural resources studies, which resulted in monitoring for the duration of construction activities. Chambers responsibilities included literature and records search at CHRIS information center, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey, monitoring and final report pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Protection Act (NHPA). Roles: Project Manager.

**Supplemental Cultural Resources Surveys for the Bluestem Wind Project, Beaver County, Oklahoma (2016), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by Bluestem Wind Energy, LLC to perform supplemental cultural resources surveys regarding the installation of a wind energy farm. Chambers conducted supplemental intensive pedestrian surveys of an expanded footprint for the project to include more access to existing substations and other power generating infrastructure. These surveys were included as an addendum to the previous Bluestem surveys (2015). The final report was pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic preservation Act (NHPA) with oversight from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Oklahoma Archaeological Survey (OAS). Role: Project Manager.

**Intensive Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey for Approximately 2.2-Miles: Rodman Peak Access Road Project, San Bernardino County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Enplan to conduct cultural resources studies and produce a Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) with oversight from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Chambers tasks included conducting a records and literature search, conducting intensive pedestrian survey of the access route to Rodman Peak, and compiling a Section 106 compliant report. Role: Project Manager.

**Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Bluestem Wind Project, Beaver County, Oklahoma (2015), Chamber Group Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Bluestem Wind Energy, LLC to perform cultural resources evaluation for the installation of a wind energy farm. Chambers conducted the literature search, performed intensive cultural



resources pedestrian survey of the project area and compose a Section 106 compliant report to be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Roles: Field Director.

**Cal Water ELA Station 55 New Reservoir Project, Commerce, Los Angeles County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) to provide environmental services in support of the Cal Water ELA Station 55 New Reservoir Project located in the City of Commerce, Los Angeles County, California. The project included constructing a 1.5 million-gallon (MG) capacity reservoir at the existing East Los Angeles (ELA) Station 55. The project site was located at 5740 Ferguson Drive, Commerce, California. ELA Station 55 already contained a 0.5 MG capacity reservoir, as well as a booster station. Chambers provided records and literature search, Native American Coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, cultural and tribal resources monitoring and submission of a CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Director.

**Cal Water MPS Station 27 Beresford Tanks Project, San Mateo, San Mateo County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) to provide environmental services in support of Cal Water's installation of a 3.86-million gallon tank along with a 1-MG tank, designated Phase 1 and Phase 2, respectively. The Project doubled storage capacity at the existing Mid-Peninsula District (MPS) Station 27 from 5 MG to approximately 10 MG. Phase 1 included the installation of the 3.86-MG concrete storage tank (161 ft. in diameter and 35 ft. in height), and also associated piping and accessories for connecting to the existing distribution system. Phase 2 included installation of the 1-MG tank (80 ft. in diameter and 32 ft. in height) and associated piping and accessories to connect to the existing distribution system. Chambers provided records and literature search, Native American Coordination, intensive pedestrian survey, cultural and tribal resources monitoring and submission of a CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Director.

**Fallbrook Sewer Pump Stations Project on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California (2015), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by Heffler Contracting Group to create an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) that specified procedures to be followed prior to and during construction activities to ensure that there was no adverse effect to cultural resources identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Chambers also provided cultural resources monitors to observe the construction activities and compile a final report. Role: Project Manager.

**Camden Hollywood Project, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by commercial builder Bernard's Construction to perform cultural and paleontological resource monitoring during sub excavation for a mixed-use, 287-unit urban infill project that included retail space for Houston based Camden Property Trust. Chambers tasks included literature and records search, personnel education, monitoring and final CEQA report submission. Roles: Field Director Archaeology and Paleontology.

**AT&T Highway 127 Fiber-Optic Installation Project, Baker, San Bernardino County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers conducted cultural resources surveys and testing under a subcontract agreement with Forkert Engineering & Surveying, Inc. (Forkert) pursuant to a higher-tier contract between Forkert and AT&T. For the project, AT&T installed fiber optic cable (FOC) from the unincorporated community of Baker to the U.S. Army NTC at Fort Irwin in California. The project route involved the installation of approximately 12.25 miles of FOC within previously undisturbed desert sediments. Most of the route roughly parallels State Route (SR) 127 from Baker to Shoshone, and proceeds from the intersection of Mill Road and Baker Boulevard, southwest of the community of Baker, northeast to Cell Tower Site 9 located approximately 0.5 miles inside the easternmost boundary of the NTC. Of the approximately 12.25 miles of FOC, 9 miles is located on BLM managed lands, 0.5 miles is located on lands within the NTC, and the remaining 2.75 miles are State and County lands. Construction consisted of the installation of three new direct-buried, 1.5-inch diameter, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) ducts and 25 3-foot-by-5-foot-by-3-foot direct-buried cable splice vaults spaced approximately 3,000 feet apart. Chambers tasks included survey, testing of sites, and completion of a Section 106 compliant report to Bureau of Land Management's Barstow Field office, San Bernardino County, California. Role: Field Director.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Beacon Solar Project, Cantil, Kern County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by Hecate Energy with oversight from AECOM to conduct cultural and Tribal resources surveys prior to the installation of a photovoltaic power station, conduct monitoring



for the installation of the perimeter fencing and site grading, record archaeological resources and compose DPR forms, submit a section 106 compliant report to AECOM for review. Role: Field Director.

**Archaeological Sampling for Three Sites: CA-KER-7055, CA-KER-7231, and CA-KER-8592; East Kern Wind Resources Area Project (EKWRA), Kern County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Southern California Edison (SCE) to conduct a supplemental cultural resources study in support of East Kern Wind Resources Area Project (EKWRA). The study consists of the evaluation of three archaeological sites located within Oak Creek Canyon and consisted of a literature review, archaeological excavation and report. Roles: Archaeologist.

**San Francisquito Bridge (53C-0519) Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California (2014), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LACDPW) to conduct cultural resources technical studies and prepared report that was reviewed by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Cultural resources work included background research, record search, intensive pedestrian survey and evaluation report, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Caltrans standards. Role: Archaeologist/Co-Author.

**Cultural Monitoring for installation of Fiber Optic Conduit on Edwards Airforce Base, Rosamond, California (2013), Chambers Group, Inc.** - Chambers was retained by the U.S. Air Force to conduct cultural resources monitoring and reporting for the installation of a fiber optic conduit to modernize communications capabilities. Cultural resources tasks included literature and record search, project coordination, cultural resources monitoring and compliant reporting. Roles: Field Director.

**Plainview Solarworks, LLC Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California (2013), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Chambers was retained by Plainview Solarworks, LLC to conduct a cultural resources survey to include as a chapter in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to develop a piece of land for the purposes of generating green energy. Chambers provided a literature and records search, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey and aided in compiling the final cultural chapters. Role: Archaeologist.

**Redland and Hemlock Booster Pumping Station Project, Eastern Municipal Water District, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (2013), Chambers Group, Inc.** – Under an on-call contract with the Eastern Municipal Water District, Chambers provided Phase I and Phase II cultural resources investigations present to CEQA guidelines. Chambers tasks included literature and records search at CHRIS information center, cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey, monitoring and submission of a CEQA compliant final report. Role: Archaeologist.

**Blackstone Development Project, Orange County, Brea, California (2012), SWCA Environmental Consultants** – SWCA was retained by Blackstone Development Inc. and Mesa Construction Company to perform cultural and paleontological resources monitoring for a large-scale grading operation for a new residential development in Brea, California. SWCA's task included cultural and paleontological monitoring, crew coordination and compiling the final report. Roles: Field Director Archaeology and Paleontology.

**LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2012), SWCA Environmental Consultants** – SWCA was retained by LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes (LA Plaza) to provide testing, analysis of human burials, coordination with Tribal groups, reburial and composition of a report and subsequent articles present to Section 106. This project involved coordination and involvement of Native American Tribes with the repatriation of burials and burial goods and assistance in the reburial effort. SWCA utilized testing to determine the extent of the historic cemetery and analyzed the associated artifacts. Role: Field Technician/ Osteologist.

**Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Sacramento River Pad Survey, Sacramento County, California (2011), SWCA Environmental Consultants** – SWCA was retained by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) to conduct intensive pedestrian surveys of multiple locations for future installation of concrete pads/foundations for the expansion of the natural gas infrastructure in the Sacramento River Delta. SWCA's project tasks included literature and records searches, cultural resources survey and completion of DPR forms for recorded resources. Role: Archaeologist.



**Alameda Corridor East (ACE) San Gabriel Trench Cultural Resources Management Services; The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG); San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California (2010-2012), SWCA Environmental Consultants** - SWCA conducted technical studies and prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections for compliance with state and federal statutes, particularly CEQA and NEPA, for review by Caltrans, the lead agency. Cultural resources work included archaeological and architectural history surveys and evaluation studies, which were prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Caltrans standards. SWCA oversaw mitigation for adverse effects to the National and California Registers listed San Gabriel Mission site. Role: Archaeologist.

**Border Field State Park Cultural Resources Survey of Border Infrastructure System Project, San Diego County, California (2009), The Sandberg Group** – Sanberg was retained by California Department of Parks and Recreation with assistance from U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide cultural resources studies for renovations to infrastructure associated with Border Field State Park and Sanberg conducted archaeological pedestrian survey of portions of the park and areas of pathways that were to be widened. Sandberg’s tasks included literature and records searches, cultural resources survey, analysis of resources, creation of DPR forms, and production of CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Technician/ Archaeologist.

**LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2009), The Sanberg Group, Inc. –** Sanberg was retained LA Plaza De Cultura y Artes (LA Plaza) to provide cultural resources monitoring for the duration of the construction of a outdoor plaza area, garden and fountain with associated infrastructure such and lighting, irrigation and walkways. Sandberg’s tasks included monitoring, artifact analysis and composition of a CEQA compliant report. Role: Field Technician/ Osteologist.

**Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Coroner’s Office Skeletal Recovery Team and Forensic Field Technician, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2007- 2009)** – Mr. Glenn aided with processing skeletal material and conducting field searches for human remains in association with the Los Angeles Coroner’s Office. Mr. Glenn’s task included identification of material during field survey, analysis and documentation of remains, preservation and collection, composition of a final forensic report. One of the main daily tasks was discerning between human and non-human remains. Role: Technician.

## PUBLICATIONS

Bartelle, Barney and Ryan J. Glenn (2010) Trauma and Pathology of a Buried Dog from San Nicolas Island, California, U.S.A. *Journal of Archaeological Sciences* 37: 2721-2734.

Cisneros, Charles, Jim Shearer and Ryan J. Glenn (2016) Late Prehistoric Subsistence Practices and Landscape Archaeology in the Cronese Basin. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Conference.

## SELECTED REPORTS

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2020) Cultural Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison’s Transmission Road and Right-of-Way (ROW) South Orange Road Grading & Brushing Environmental Clearance for the San Onofre-Santiago No. 2 and San Onofre-Serrano Transmission Lines San Clemente and San Onofre State Beach, Orange and San Diego Counties, California. Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael and Ryan J. Glenn (2019) Cultural Resources Inventory Report for TLRR GO 131-D Evaluation Project Along the Victor-Aqueduct-Hesperia and Victor-Apple Valley-Hesperia 115kV Transmission Lines, San Bernardino, California. Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael and Ryan J. Glenn (2019) Cultural Resources Assessment for the Overhead Line Replacement Project, Upper Gorge Plant to Long Valley Dam, Mono County, California. Garcia and Associates.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2019) Cultural Resources Inventory Report: Rubita Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California. Garcia and Associates.



Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2019) Cultural Resources Inventory Report: Warrior Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California. Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael, Gregorio Pacheco and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Cultural Resource Inventory of Southern California Edison's EC0005 Phase 2 IO 338875 Distribution Project (TD 1094329, TD 1283503, TD 1332593, TD 1337684, TD 1381790, TD 1390881, TD 1403497), Bridgeport Ranger District, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Mono County, California (USFS ARPA Permit# BRI679). Garcia and Associates.

Nixon, Rachael, Samantha Dunham, Amanda Sims and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Class III Archaeological Inventory for the Gale to Pisgah Communications System Project, San Bernardino County, California. Garcia and Associates.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources and Human Skeletal Remains for the AT&T Yermo to Slash X Ranch Regeneration Station Project, San Bernardino County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Results of the Canyon Fire II Cultural Resources Survey for the Peters Canyon Region Park Project, Orange County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Willey Reservoir Bank Stabilization Project, Imperial County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2018) Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Reading Wind Energy, LLC Project, Reading, Lyon and Osage Counties, Kansas. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Lucas Tutschulte (2018) Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project, Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Bloomington Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, San Bernardino County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Southern California Edison (SCE) EC0005 Camp Pendleton Field Surveys, Phase 02 IO338875 Report, San Diego County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Glenn, Ryan J. (2018) Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the OC Civic Center, Building 16 Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Nixon, Rachael, Justin Castells and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Cultural Resources Survey Report for the AES Fallbrook Project, Fallbrook, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Nixon, Rachael and Ryan J. Glenn (2018) Cultural Resources Monitoring of Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for Stevenson 12kV Distribution Line-TD1334871 – H-Frame Pole Numbers 1215383E and 2032137E in Sierra National Forest, Madera County, California.

Glenn, Ryan J. and Rachael Nixon (2017) Cultural and Paleontological Resources Report for TLRR GO 131-D Evaluation Project on the El Casco-Purewater-Vista 115kV Circuit on Private Land, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Cisneros, Charles and Ryan J. Glenn (2016) Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 67 Acres at the Salton Sea on Land Administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Cisneros, Charles and Ryan J. Glenn (2014) Results of Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring for the Camden Hollywood Project, Los Angeles, California. Chambers Group, Inc.

Cisneros, Charles, Meghan Directo and Ryan J. Glenn (2012) Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Hemlock Booster Pumping Station Project, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc.



# Appendix B

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Record Search Results (Confidential)

# Appendix C

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Section 106 Consultation

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 2, 2021

Ryan Glenn  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com)

**Re: Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Project, Riverside County**

Dear Mr. Glenn:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
8/2/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**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**

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

**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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

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

**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

**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**

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

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899                                      Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.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 Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
8/2/2021**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

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

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

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

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

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 Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Project, Riverside County.



## Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Airport Blvd. IIIA-2 Correspondence Tracking

Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
<b>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians</b> Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, California 92264 Phone: (760) 699-6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and left a voicemail
<b>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians</b> Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, California 92264 (760) 699-6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919	9/2/21		9/10- Font desk answered and transferred call but did not answer
<b>Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians</b> Amanda Vance, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Coachella, California 92236 (760) 398-4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com	8/31/2021	8/31/2021	Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary, responded with letter stating that the Tribe is unaware of any resources in the APE. However, in the event of inadvertent discovery, notify the Tribe.
<b>Cabazon Band of Mission Indians</b> Doug Welmas, Spokesperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, California 92203 (760) 342-2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Went to voicemail and said it was for Louise so did not leave a message
<b>Cahuilla Band of Indians</b> Daniel Salgado, Chairperson 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, California 92539 (951) 763-5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808	8/31/2021		9/10- Jaquelin Esparza answered and said he was in a meeting but gave her my contact information for him to call back.



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
chairman@cahuilla.net			
<b>Morong Band of Mission Indians</b> Ann Brierty, THPO 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951)755-5259 Fax: (951)572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Went to voicemail but did not hear the tone so I am not sure if it is full. Did not leave a voicemail.
<b>Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation</b> Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee P.O. Box1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (928)750-2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	Rincon received an email from the Tribe, stating that the Tribe would defer to more local tribes.
<b>Ramona Band of Cahuilla</b> John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA,92539 Phone: (951)763-4105 Fax: (951)763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and unable to leave a voicemail
<b>Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians</b> Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator P.O. Box1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 Phone: (760)399-0022 Fax: (760)397-8146 mmirelez@tmdci.org	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and mailbox is full.
<b>Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians</b> Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson P.O. Box 189	9/2/21		9/10- Front desk answered and said Ray was not there. I provided my contact information. They mentioned they received the letter on Wednesday, and he will give me a call back ASAP.



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
Warner Springs, California 92086-0189 (760) 782-0711 Fax: (760) 782-0712			
<b>Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians</b> Darrell Mike, Chairperson 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 863-2444 Fax: (760) 863-244929 chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Was redirected to Sarah Bliss and did not answer but left a voicemail.
<b>Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians</b> Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236 Phone: (760) 775-3259 amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Called multiple times and call did not go through.
<b>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</b> Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, California 92220 (951) 849-8807 Fax: (951) 922-8146 dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Called multiple times and call did not go through.
<b>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians</b> 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	8/31/2021		9/10- Joseph answered and said to contact <b>Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians</b> .
<b>Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation</b> Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	Rincon received an email from the Tribe, stating that the Tribe would defer to more local tribes.



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, Arizona 85366 (760) 572-2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com			
<b>Ramona Band of Cahuilla</b> Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson P.O. Box 391670 Anza, California 92539 (951) 763-4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer but left a voicemail with my information.
<b>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians</b> Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 391820 Anza, California 92539 (951) 659-2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and could not leave a voicemail.
<b>Soboba Band of Luiseno indians</b> Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581 (951) 654-5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@saboba-nsn.gov	8/31/2021		9/10- Did not answer and could not leave a voicemail. They are closed on Fridays.
<b>Coachella Valley Arch Society</b> Phone: 760-565-1196	9/2/21	9/14/2021	Britt Wilson, president responded and stated that the society has no specific information on historical or prehistorical cultural resources in the APE; However, even though disturbed, there is a great likelihood of subsurface cultural materials like ceramic sherds. He recommends during a survey of the APE and hiring a monitor during construction.
<b>Coachella valley historical Society</b> Phone: 760-342-6651	9/2/21		



Contact List (Received 8/2/21)	Date Letter Sent to contact	Date of Response	Comments/Concerns
<b>Historical Society of Palm Desert</b> Phone: 760-346-6588	9/2/21		9/10- Did not answer but left a message
<b>Palm Springs historical society</b> Phone: 760-323-8297	9/2/21		9/10- Did not answer but left a message
<b>Riverside Historical Commission</b> Phone: 951-955-4300	9/2/21		9/10- Did not answer but left a message



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

1980 Orange Tree Ln., Ste 105  
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

August 27, 2021

Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, California 92220

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Brierty:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Glenn", written in a cursive style.

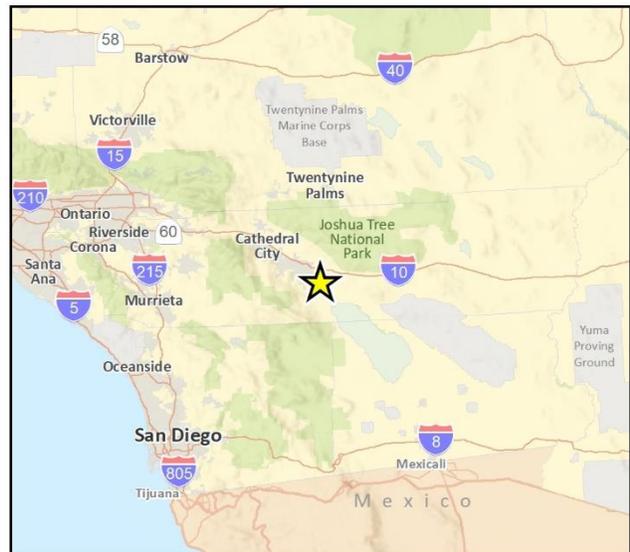
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

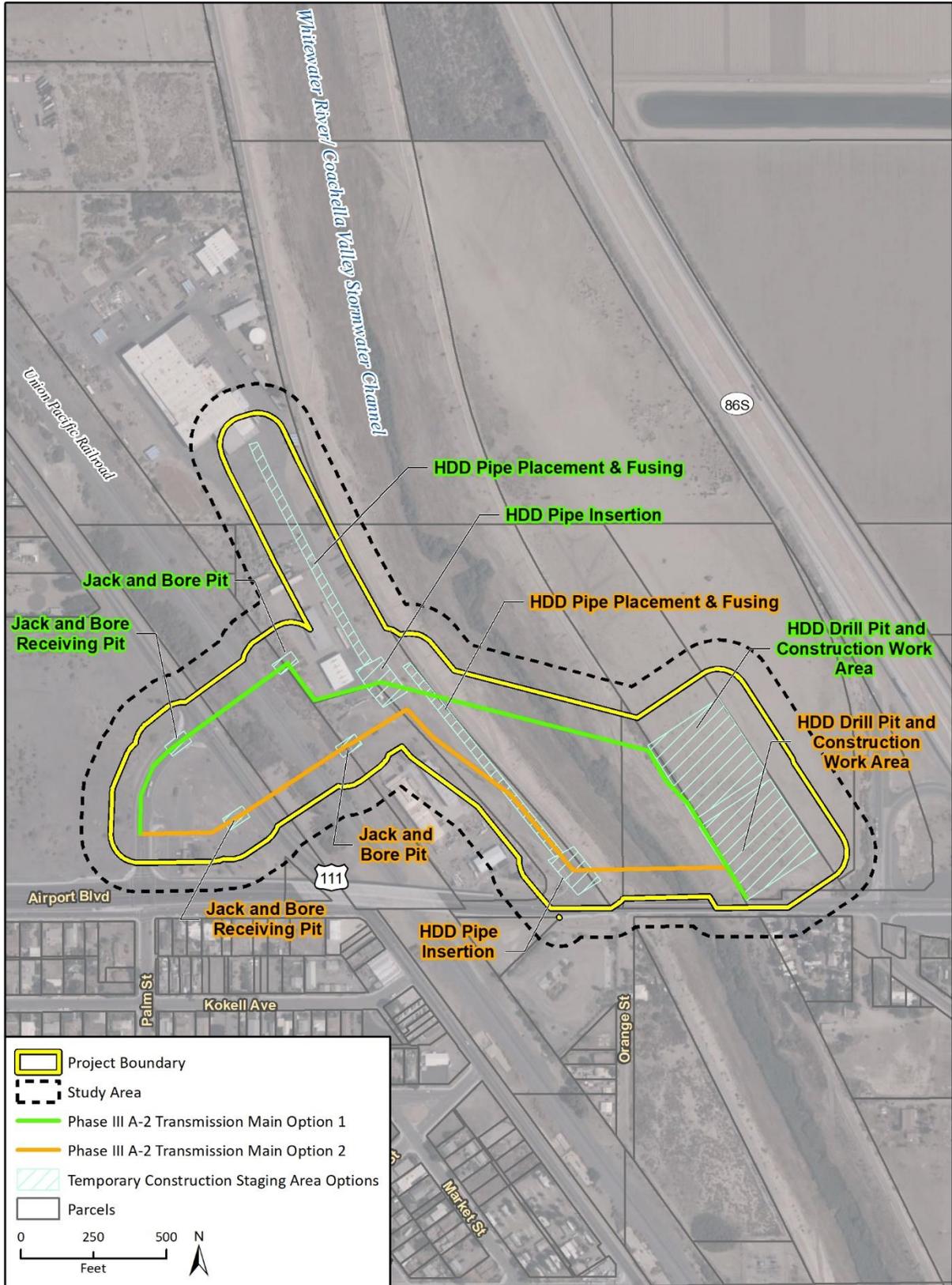
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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www.rinconconsultants.com

September 1, 2021

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, California 92086-0189

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Chapparosa:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Glenn", written in a cursive style.

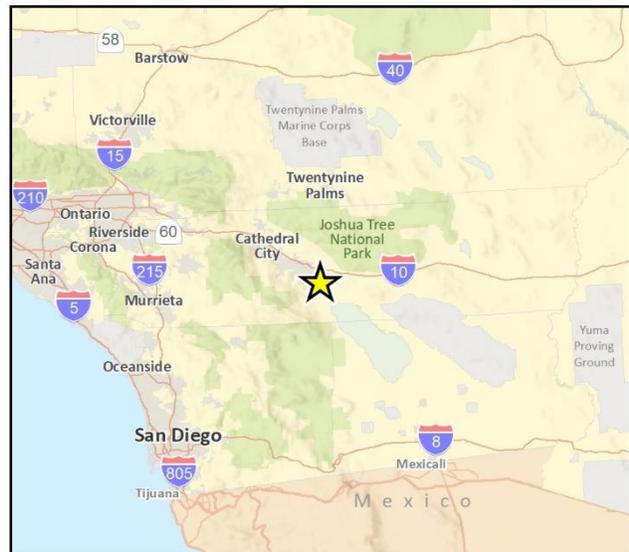
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

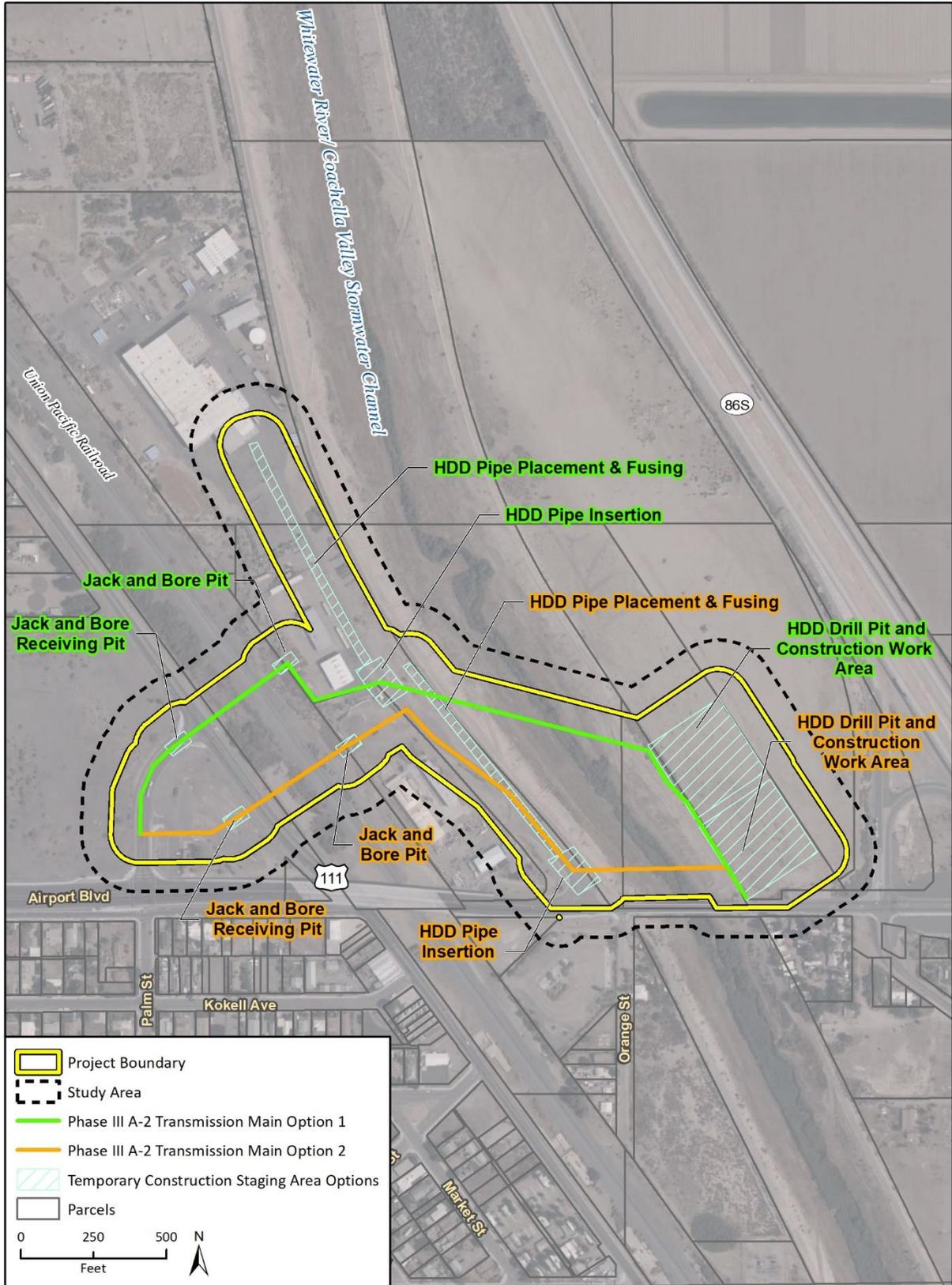
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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August 27, 2021

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, California 92264

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Director Garcia-Plotkin:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

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Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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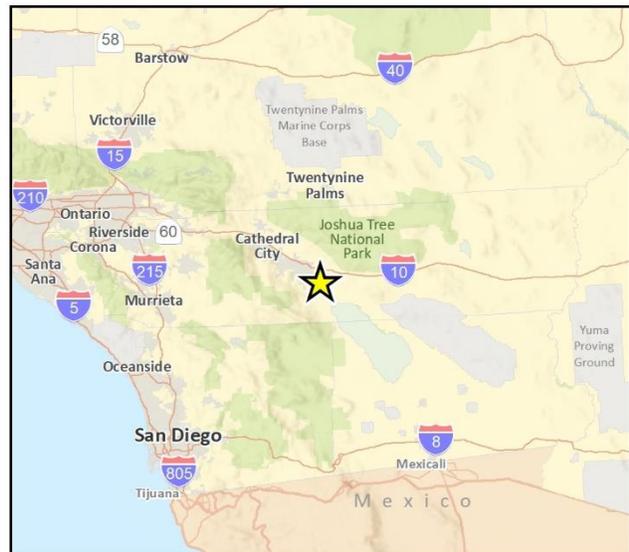
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

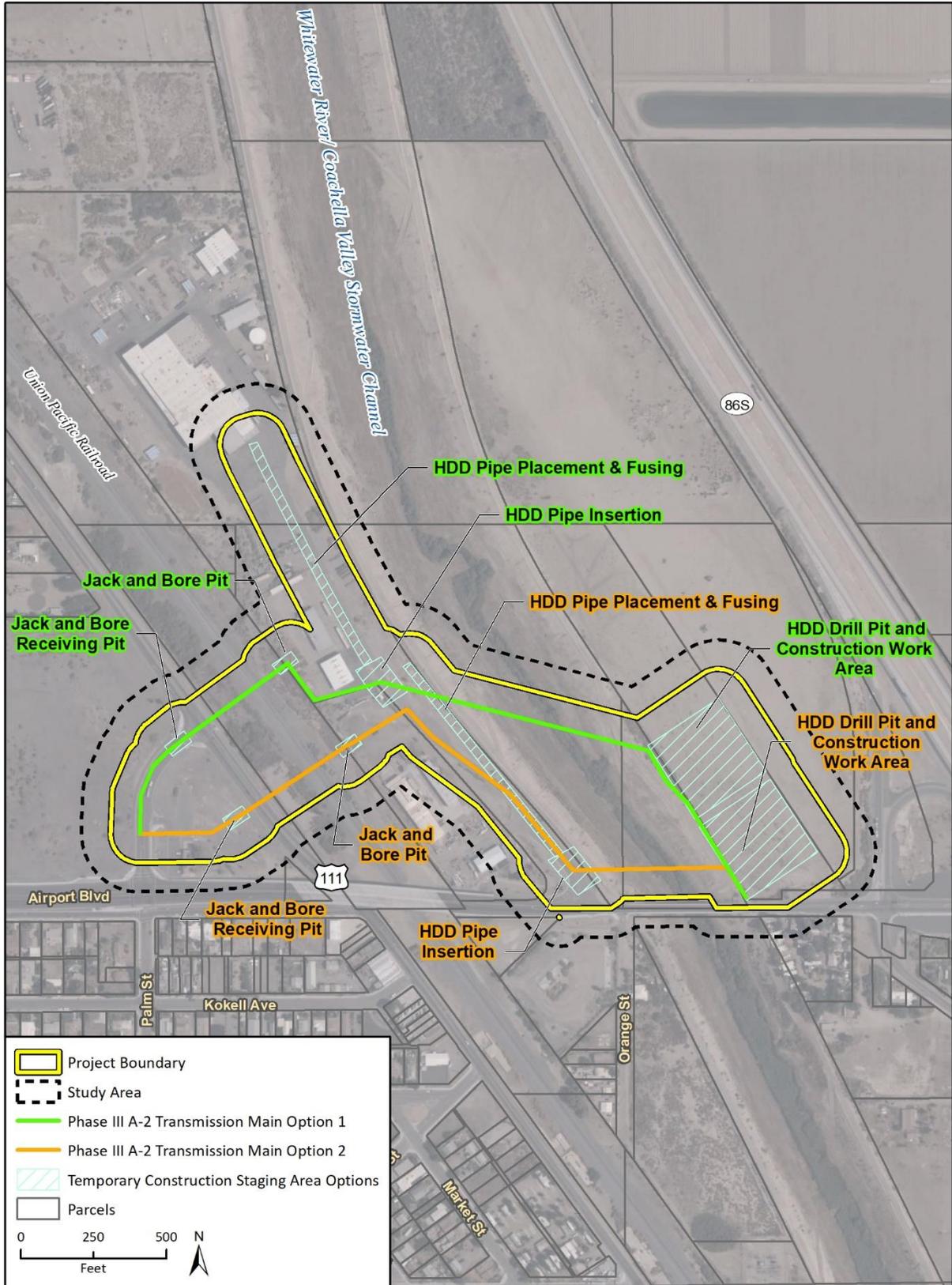
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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Redlands, California 92374

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August 27, 2021

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, California 92539

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

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Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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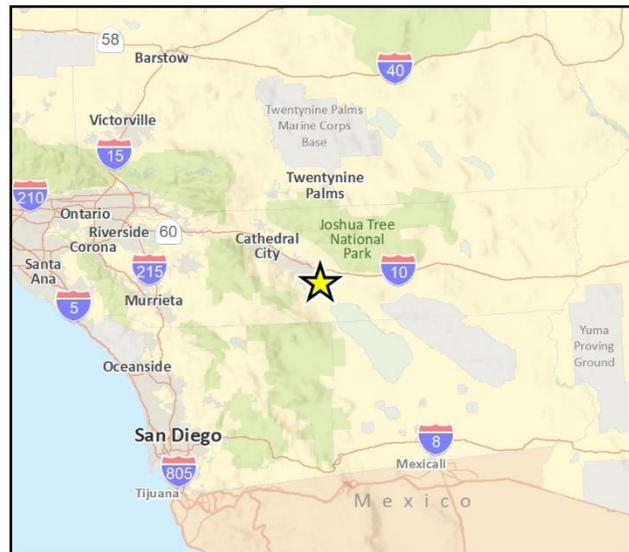
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

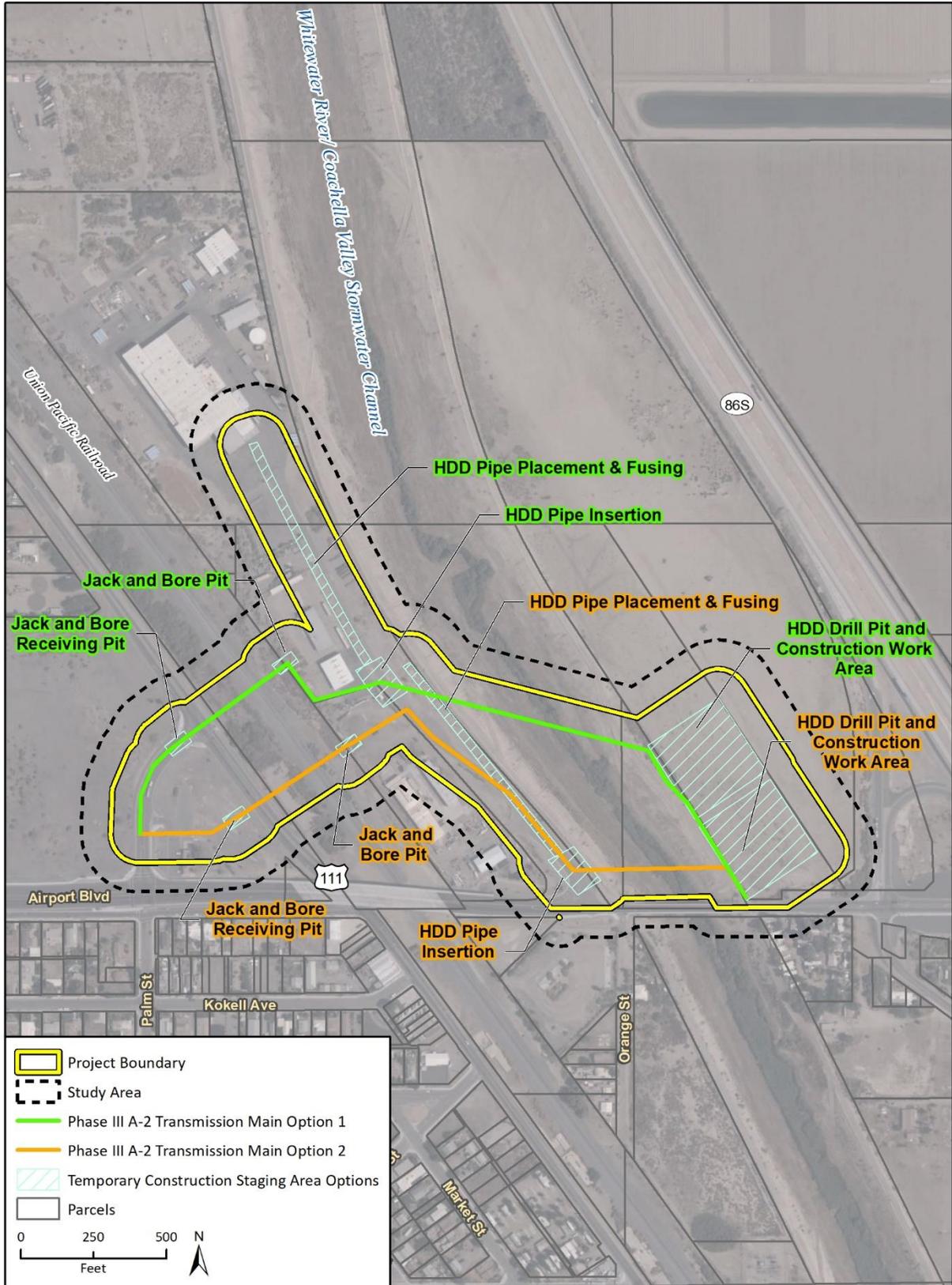
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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www.rinconconsultants.com

September 1, 2021

Jeff Grubb, Chairperson  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, California 92264

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Grubb:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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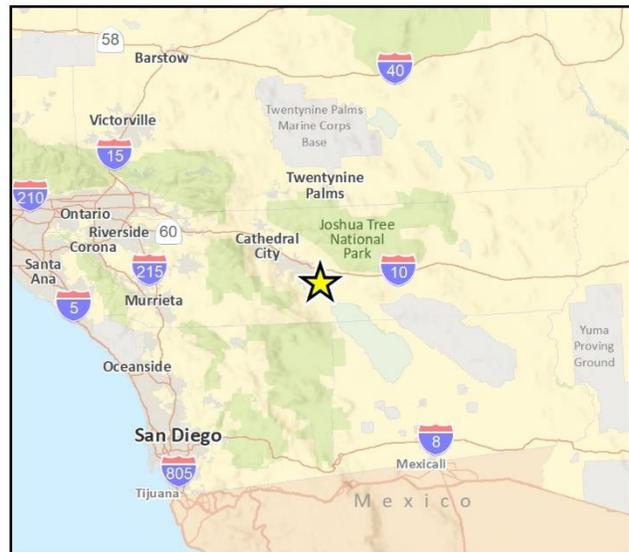
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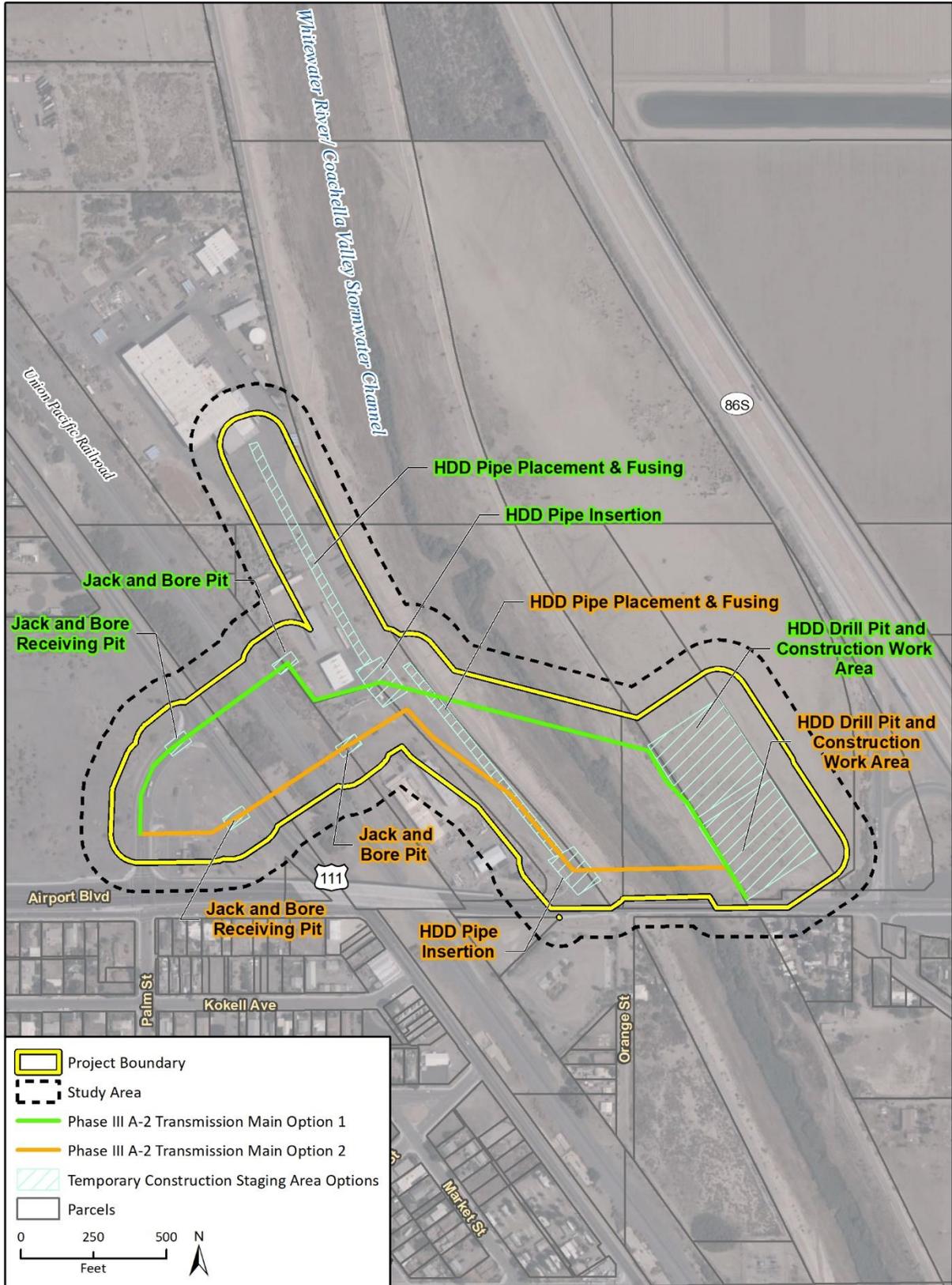
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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Redlands, California 92374

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August 27, 2021

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, California 92539

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Hamilton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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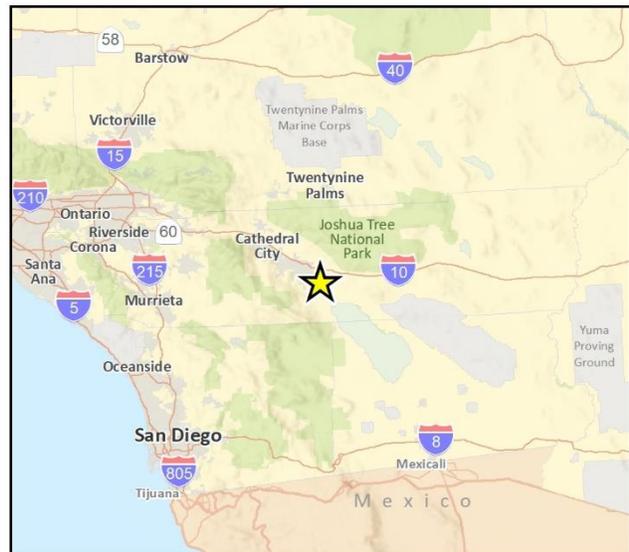
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Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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August 27, 2021

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, California 92236

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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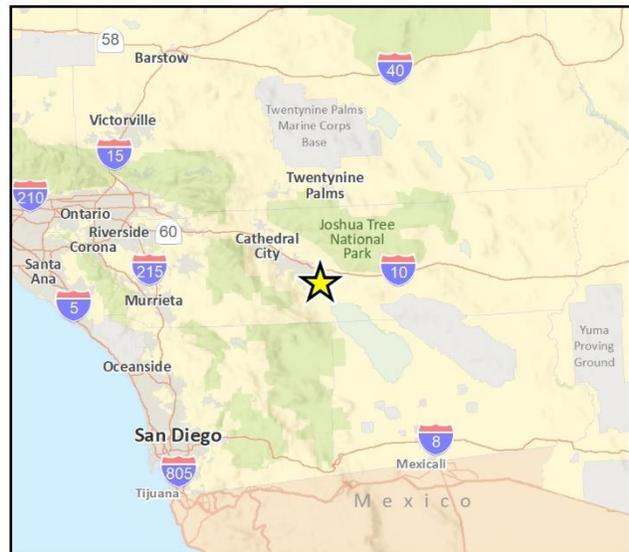
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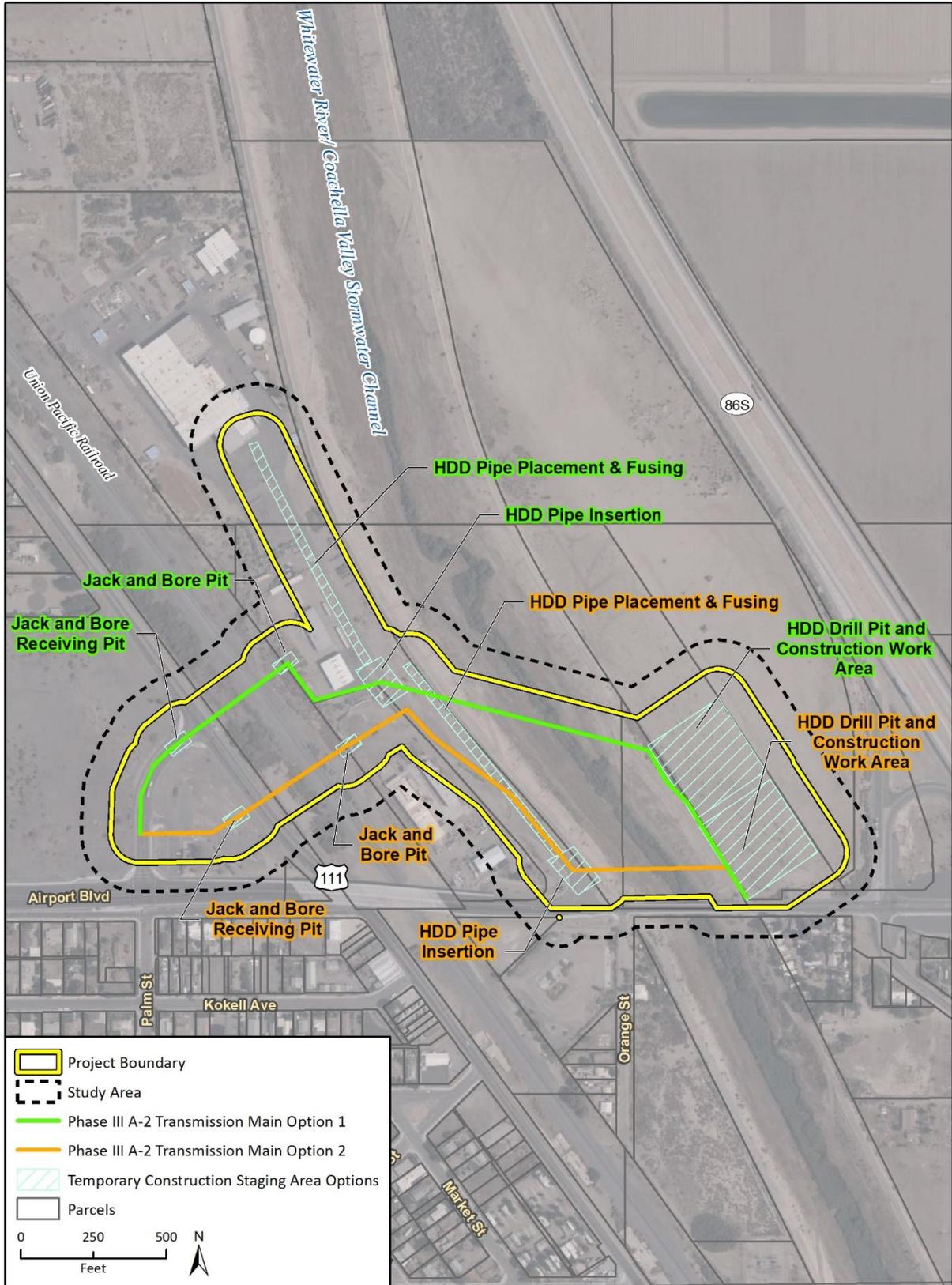
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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August 27, 2021

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, California 92220

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Martin:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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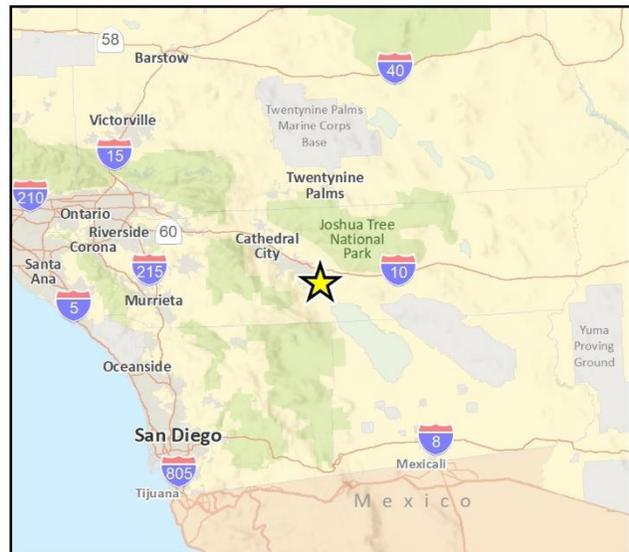
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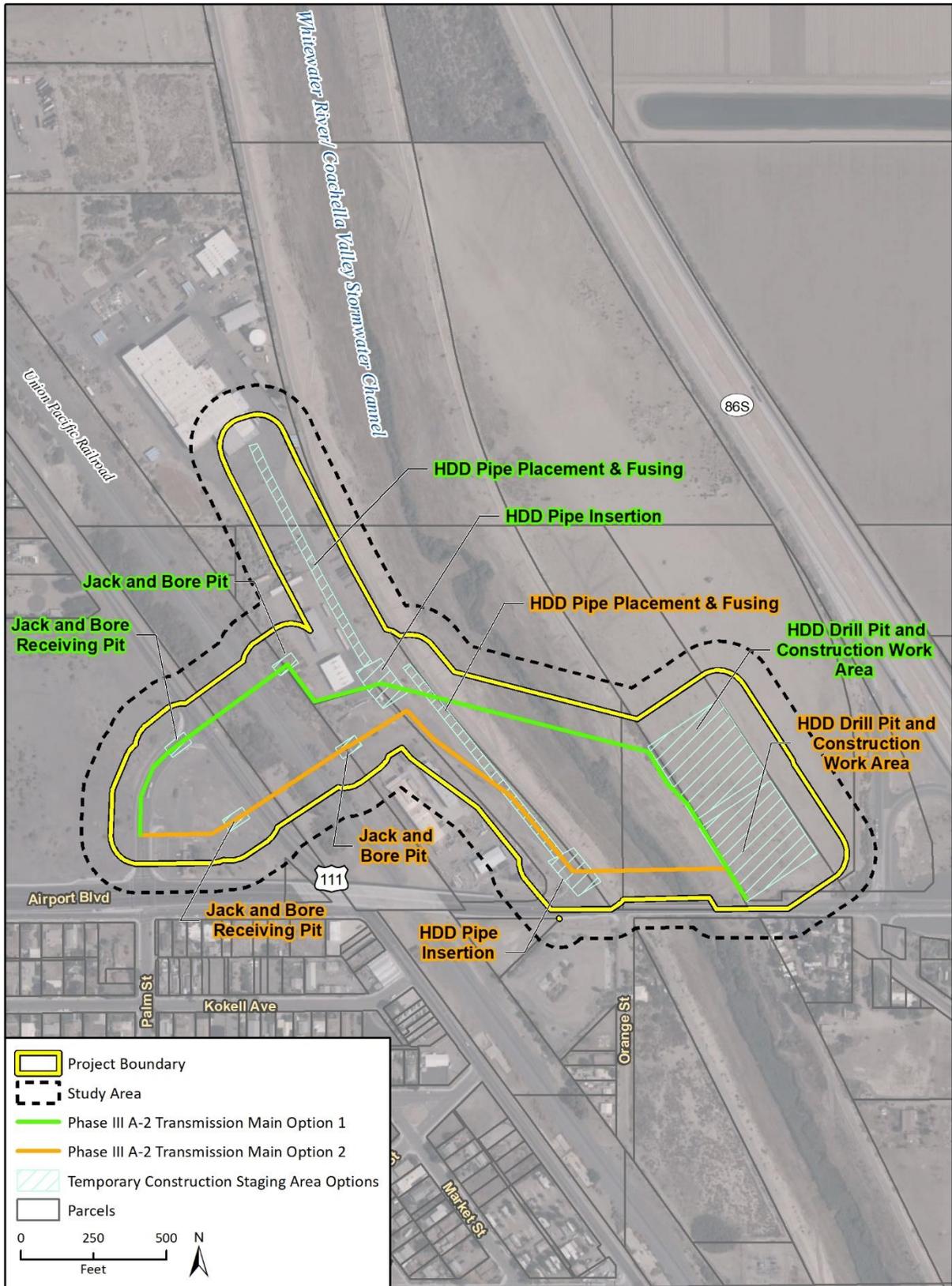
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★ Project Location





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August 27, 2021

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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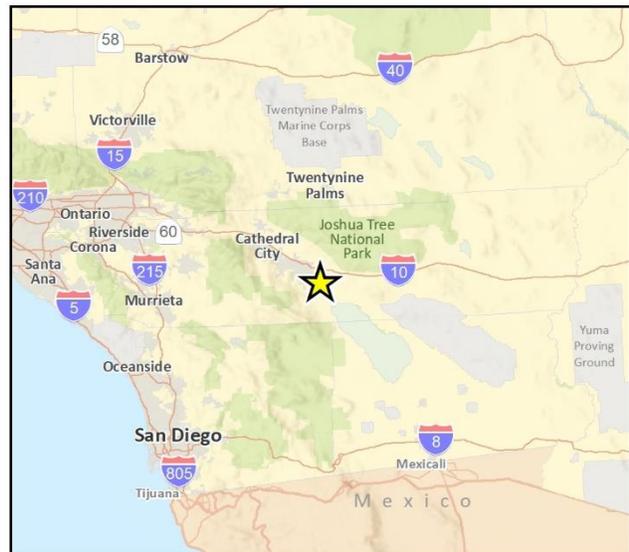
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Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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August 27, 2021

Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, California 92236

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Mike:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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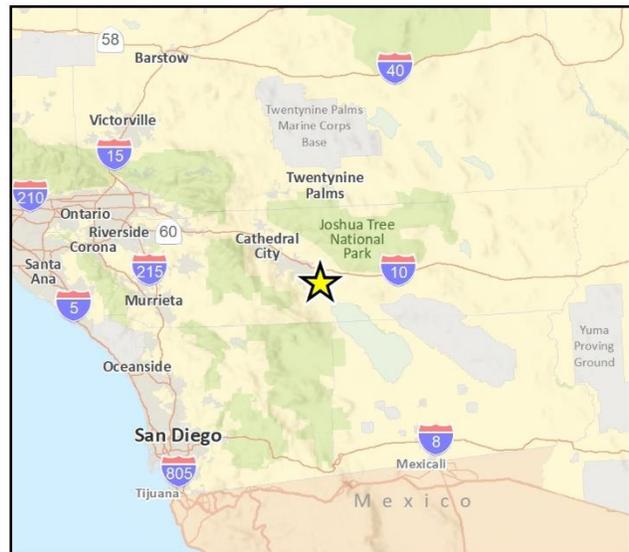
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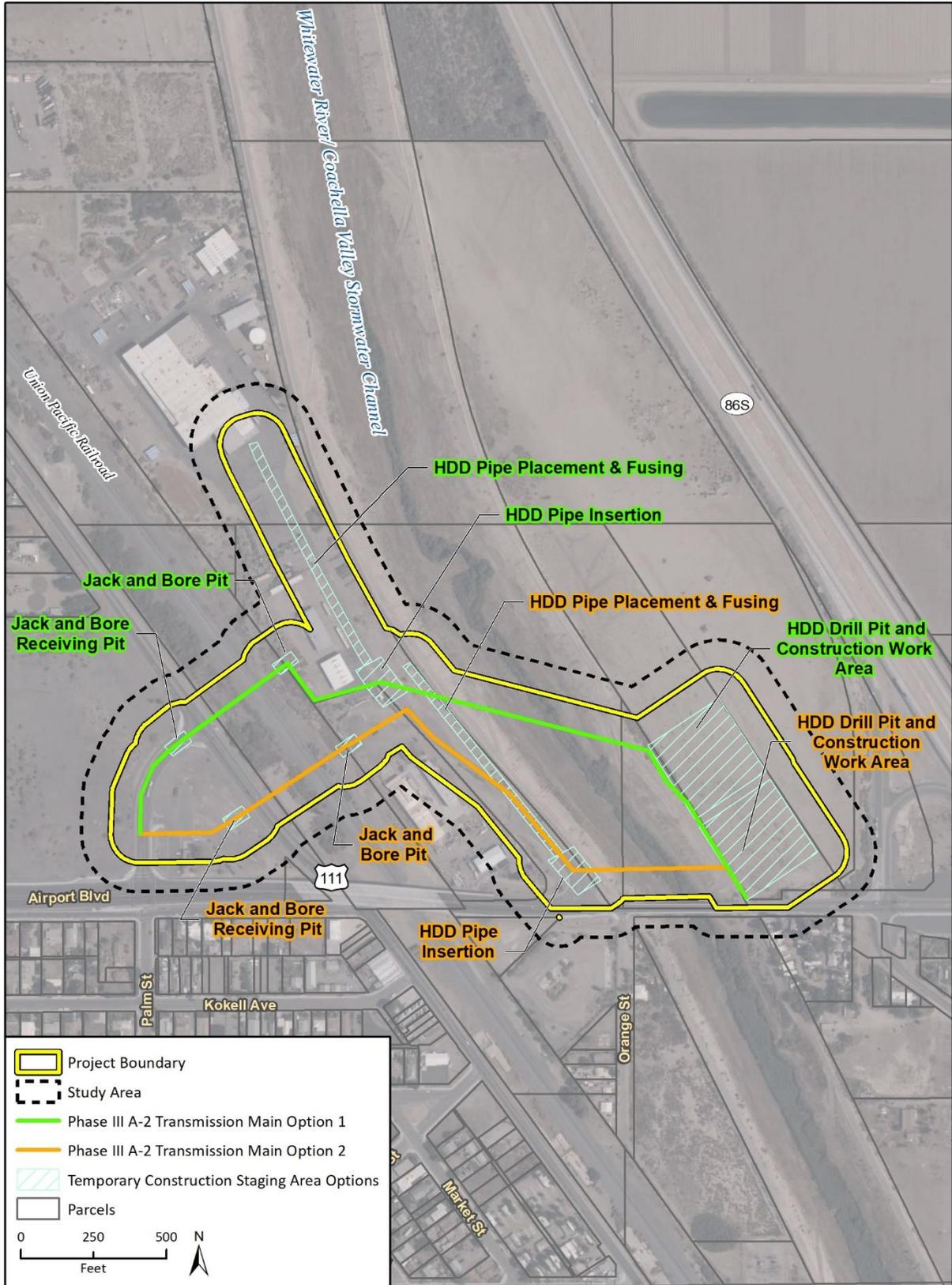
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★ Project Location





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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 27, 2021

Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, California 92274

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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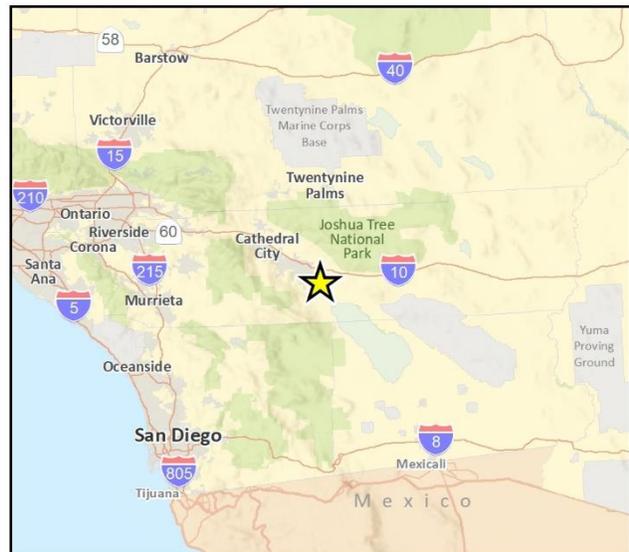
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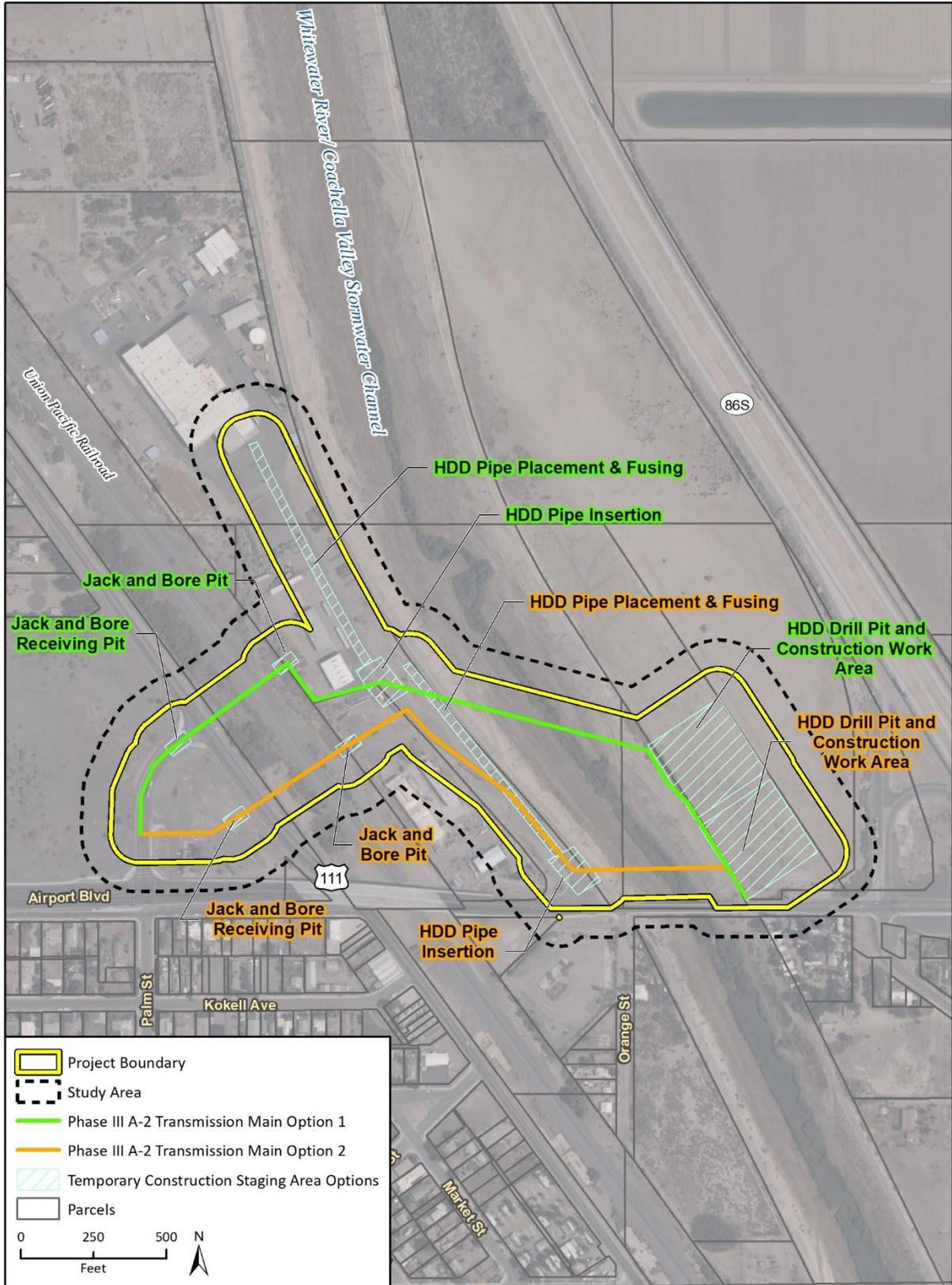
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★ Project Location





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August 27, 2021

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, California 92581

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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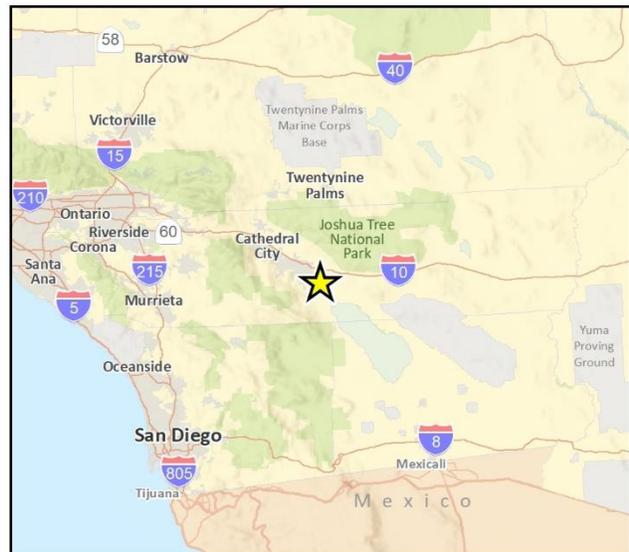
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August 27, 2021

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, California 92539

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Tribal Chair Redner:

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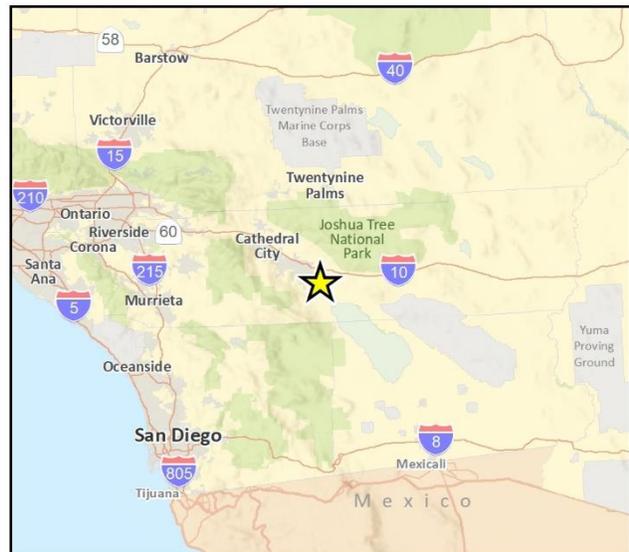
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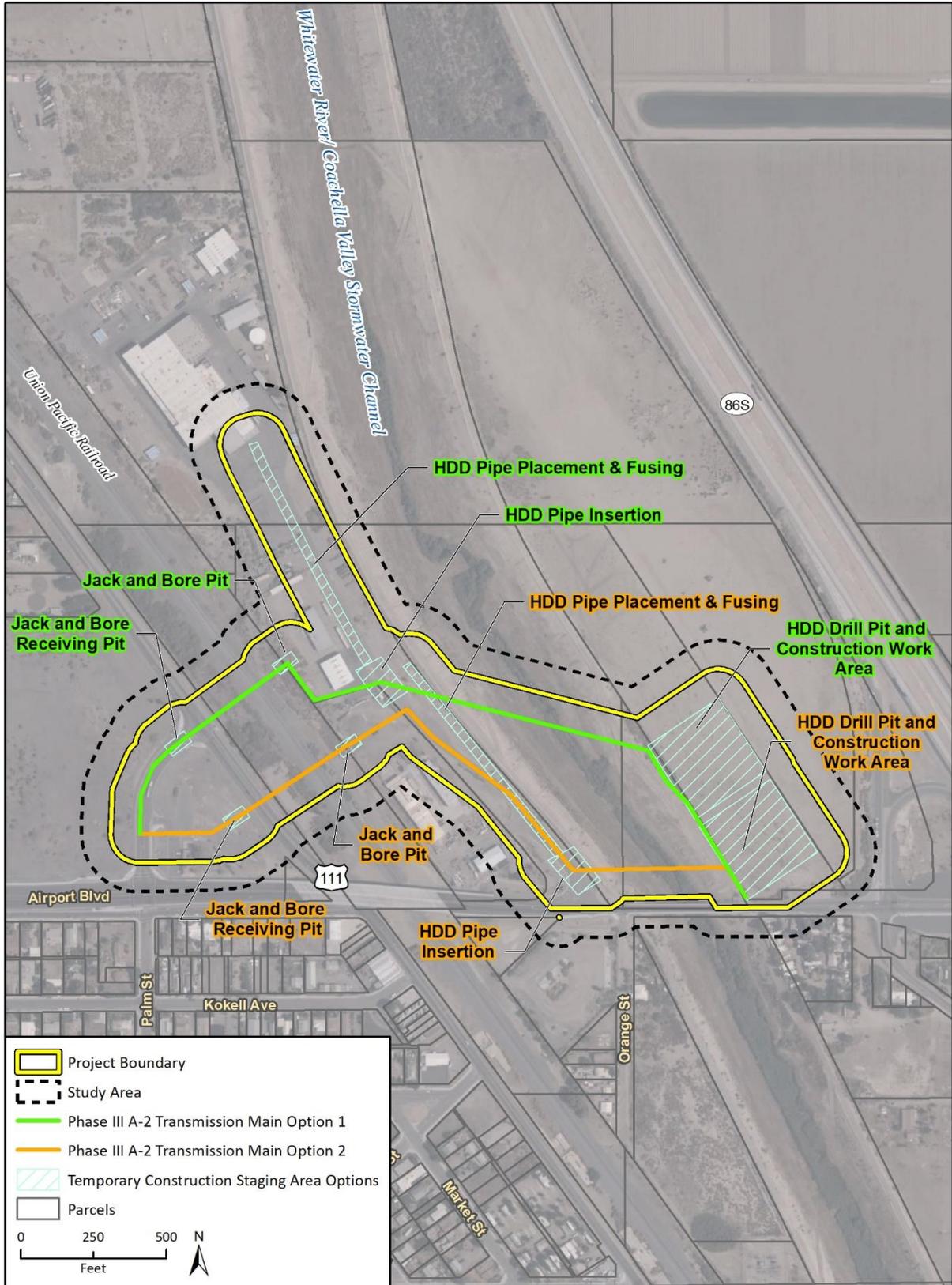
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August 27, 2021

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, California 92539

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Salgado:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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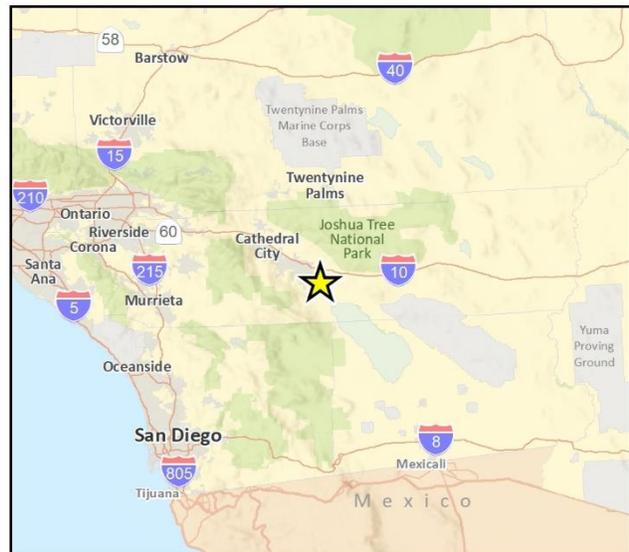
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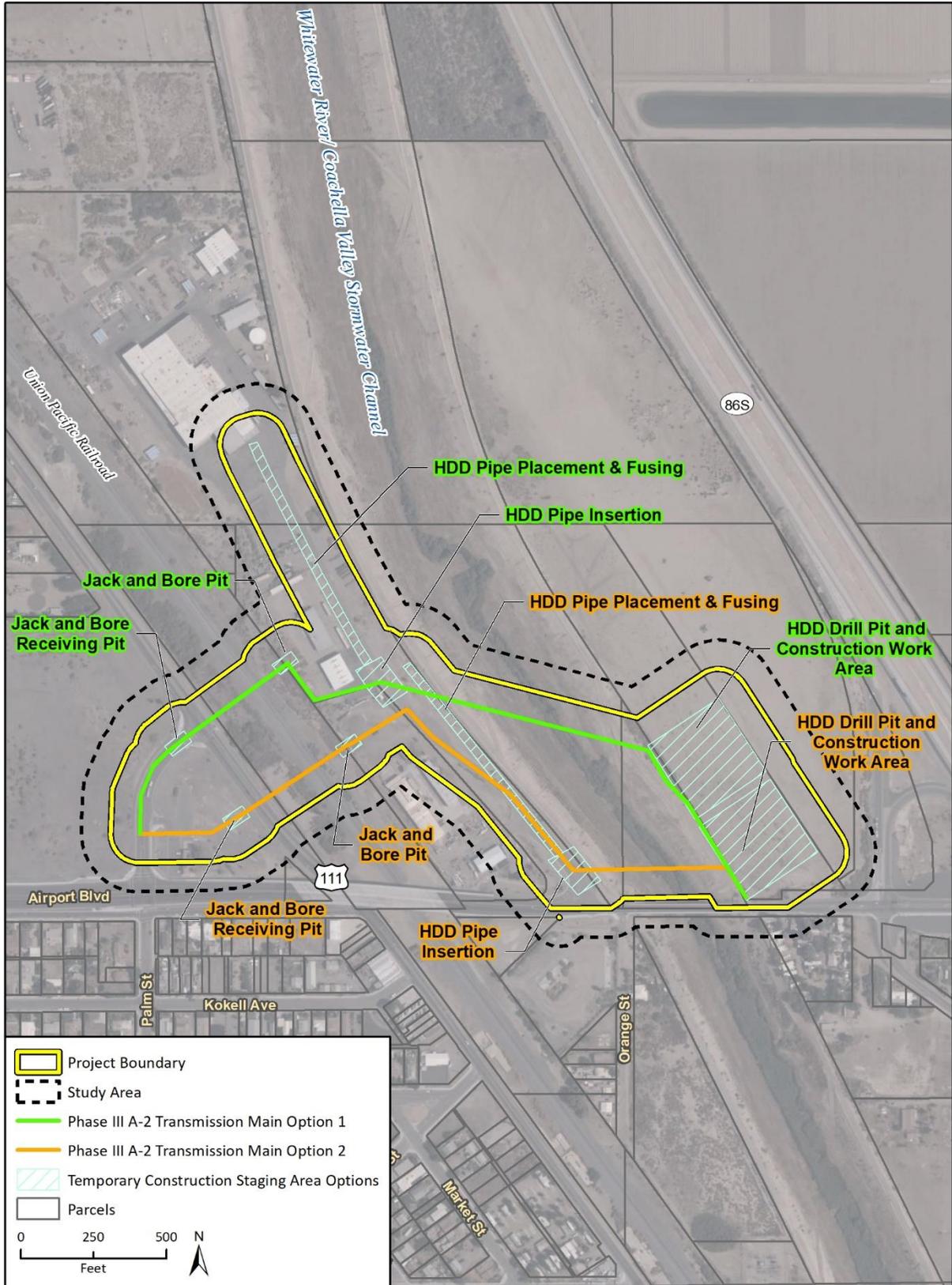
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



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★ Project Location





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**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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Redlands, California 92374

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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 27, 2021

Manfred Scott, Chairperson  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Scott:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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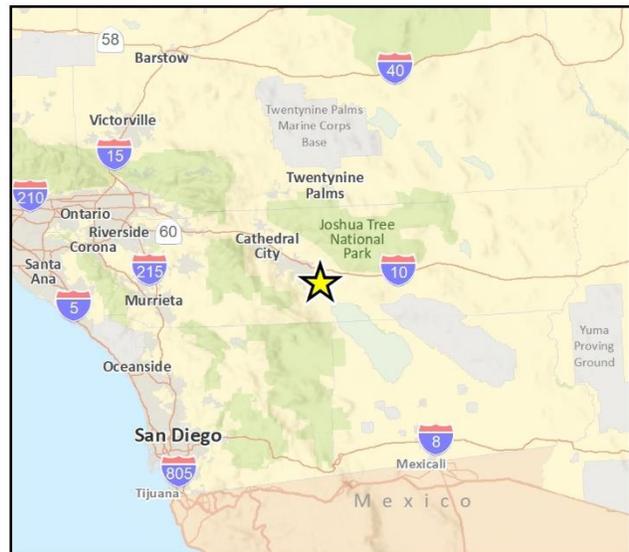
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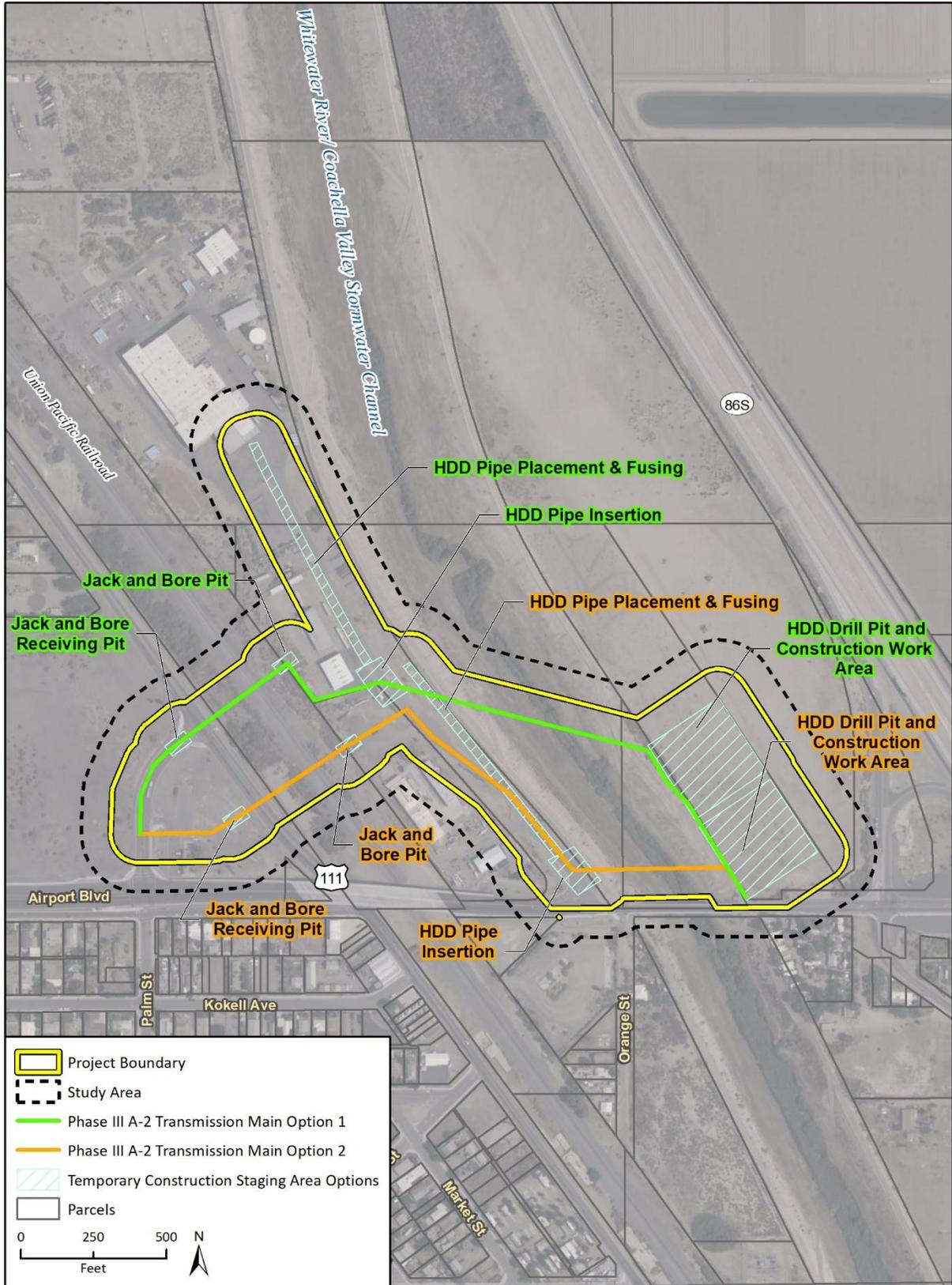
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★ Project Location





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August 27, 2021

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, California 92236

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Vance:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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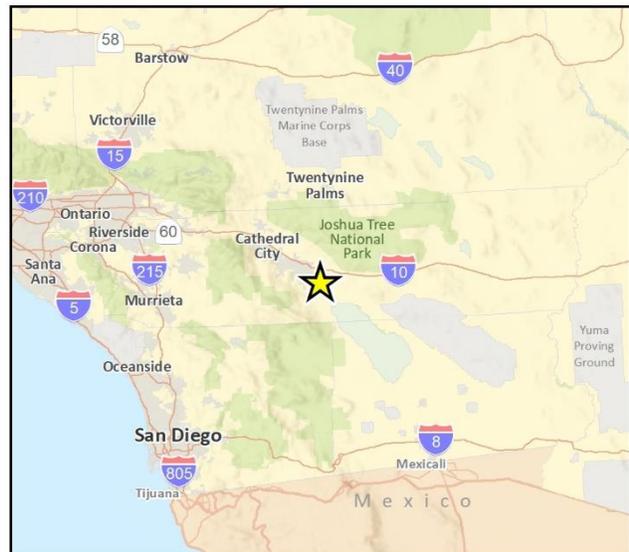
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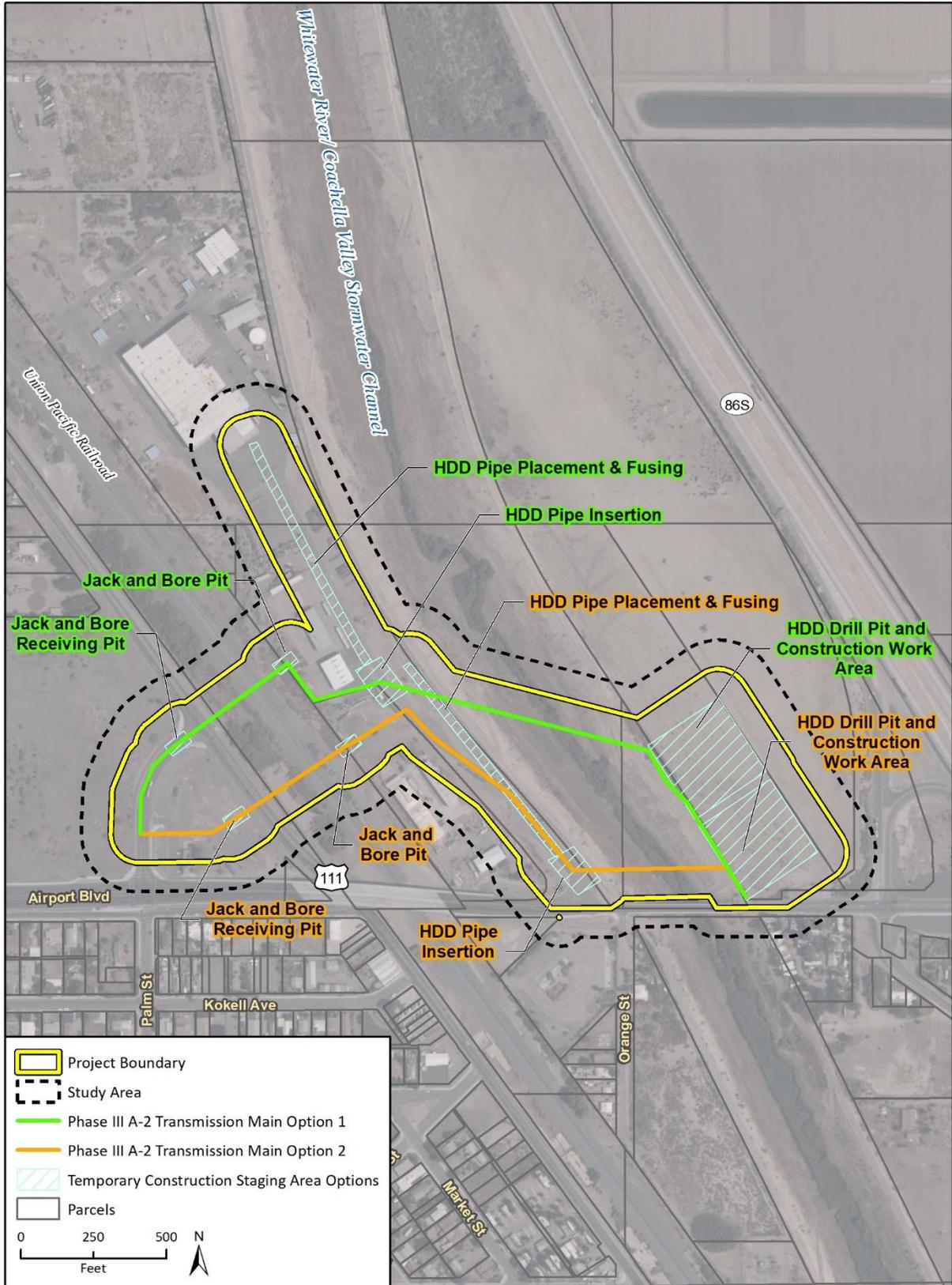
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★ Project Location





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August 27, 2021

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, California 92581

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Vivanco:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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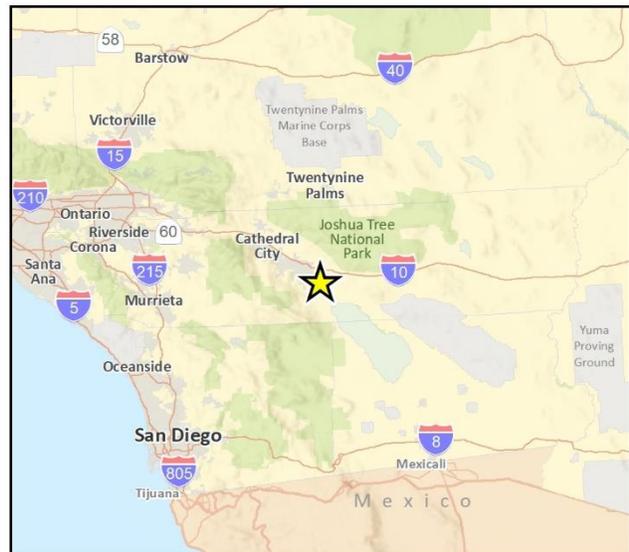
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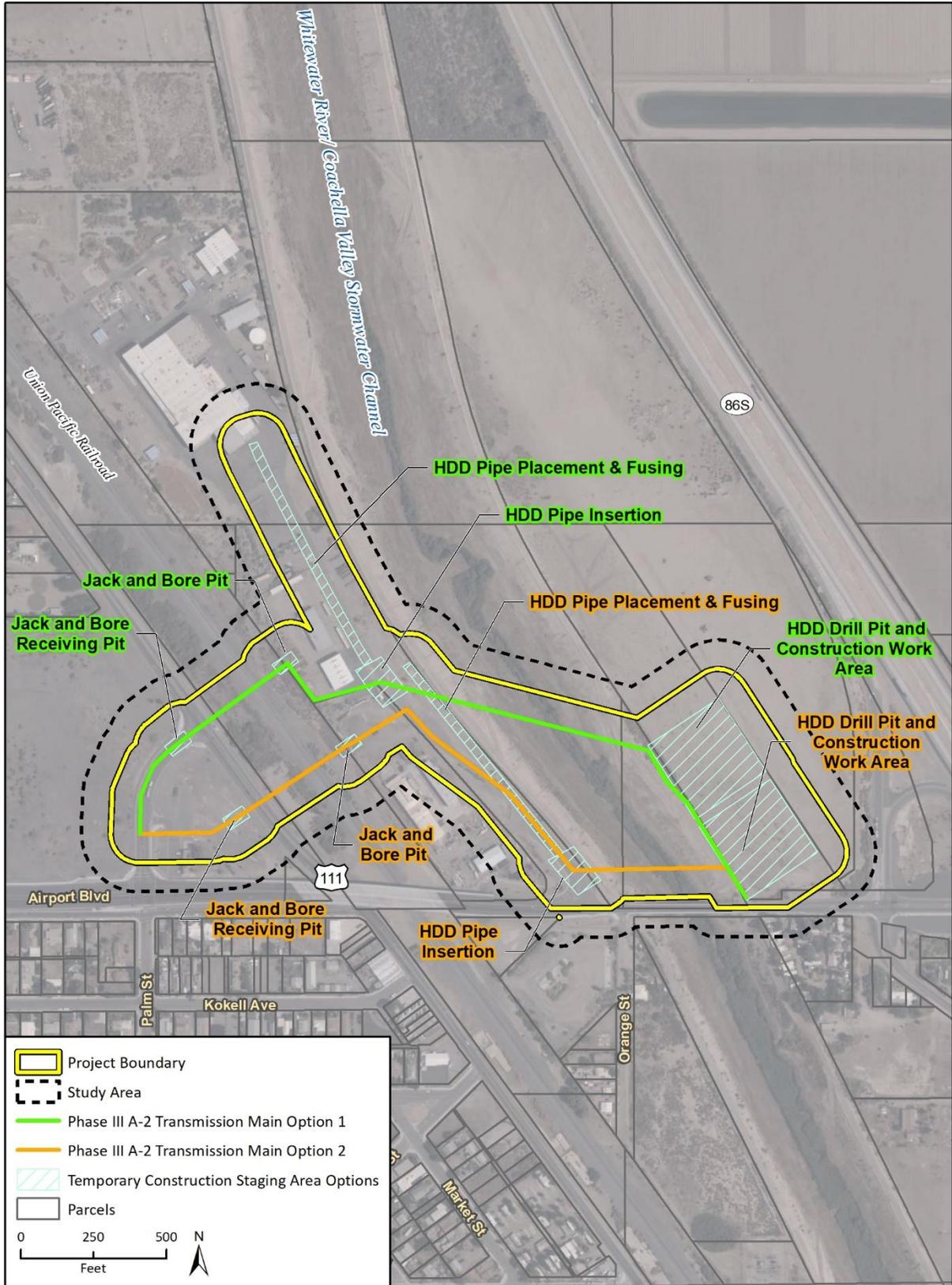
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August 27, 2021

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, California 92203

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Honorable Chairperson Welmas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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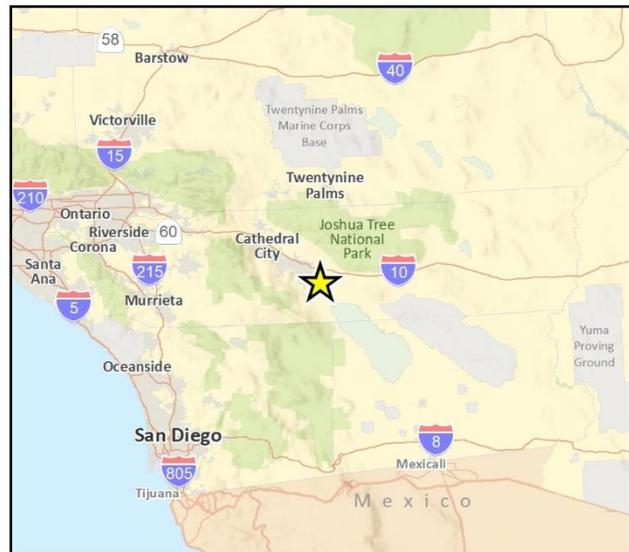
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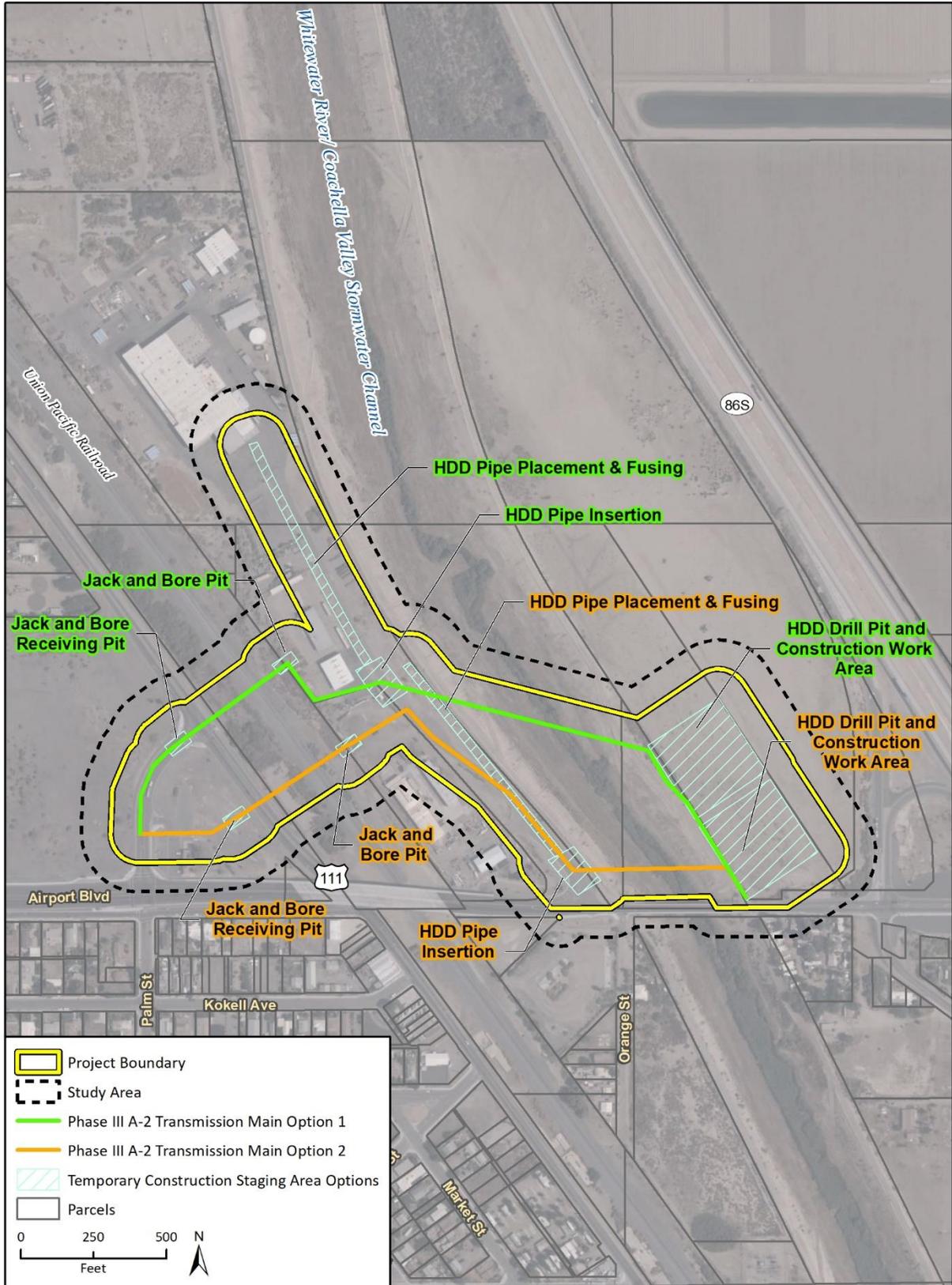
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★ Project Location





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September 1, 2021

Coachella Valley Archaeological Society  
P.O. Box 2344  
Palm Springs, California 92263

**RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Coachella Valley Archaeological Society:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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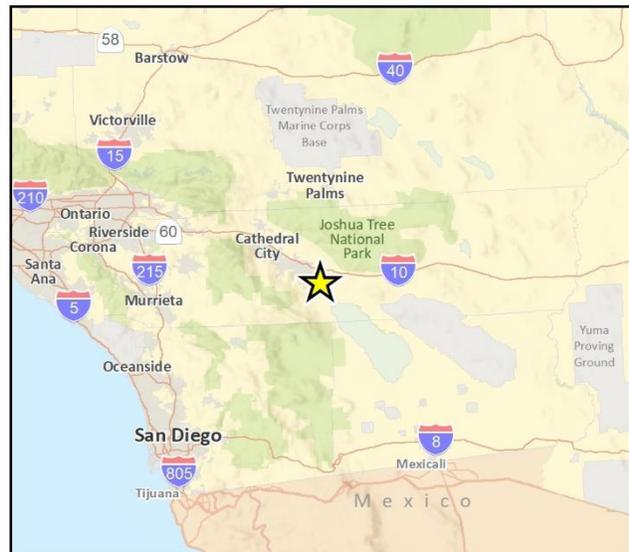
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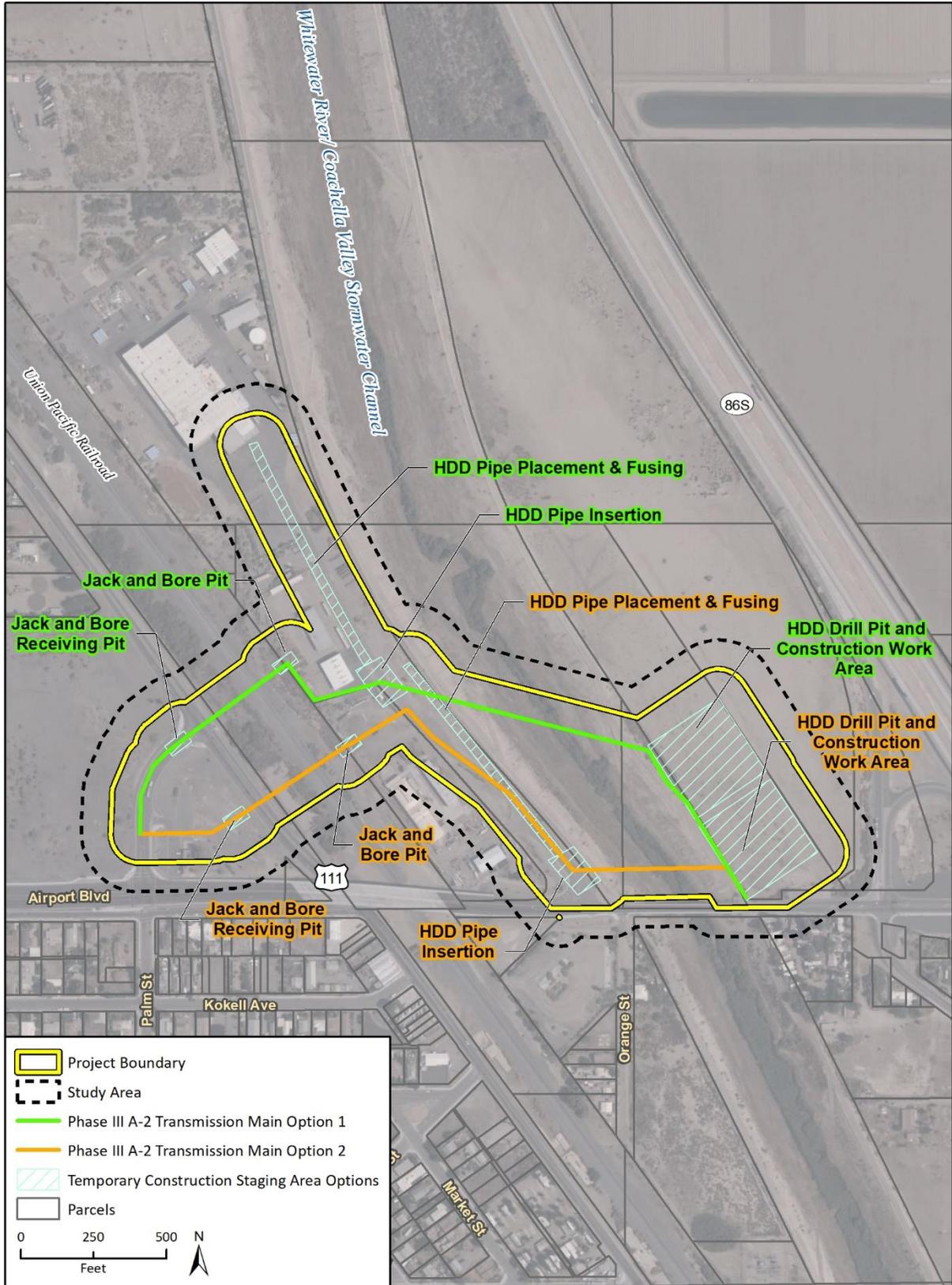
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September 1, 2021

Liz Lindsay  
Coachella Valley Historical Society  
82-616 Miles Avenue  
Indio, California 92201

**RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Lindsay:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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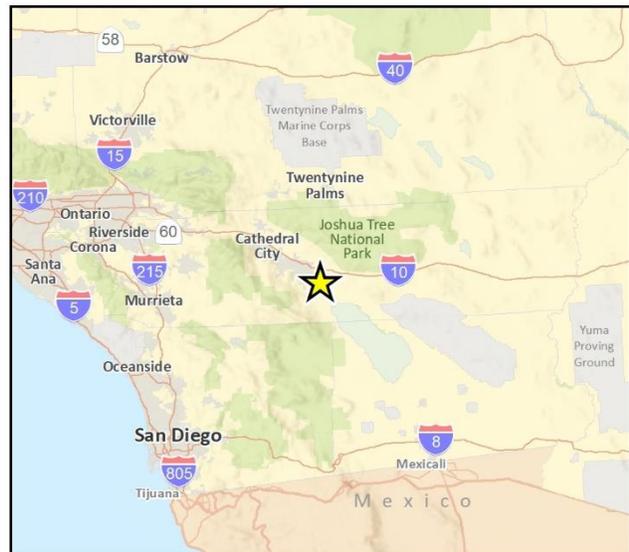
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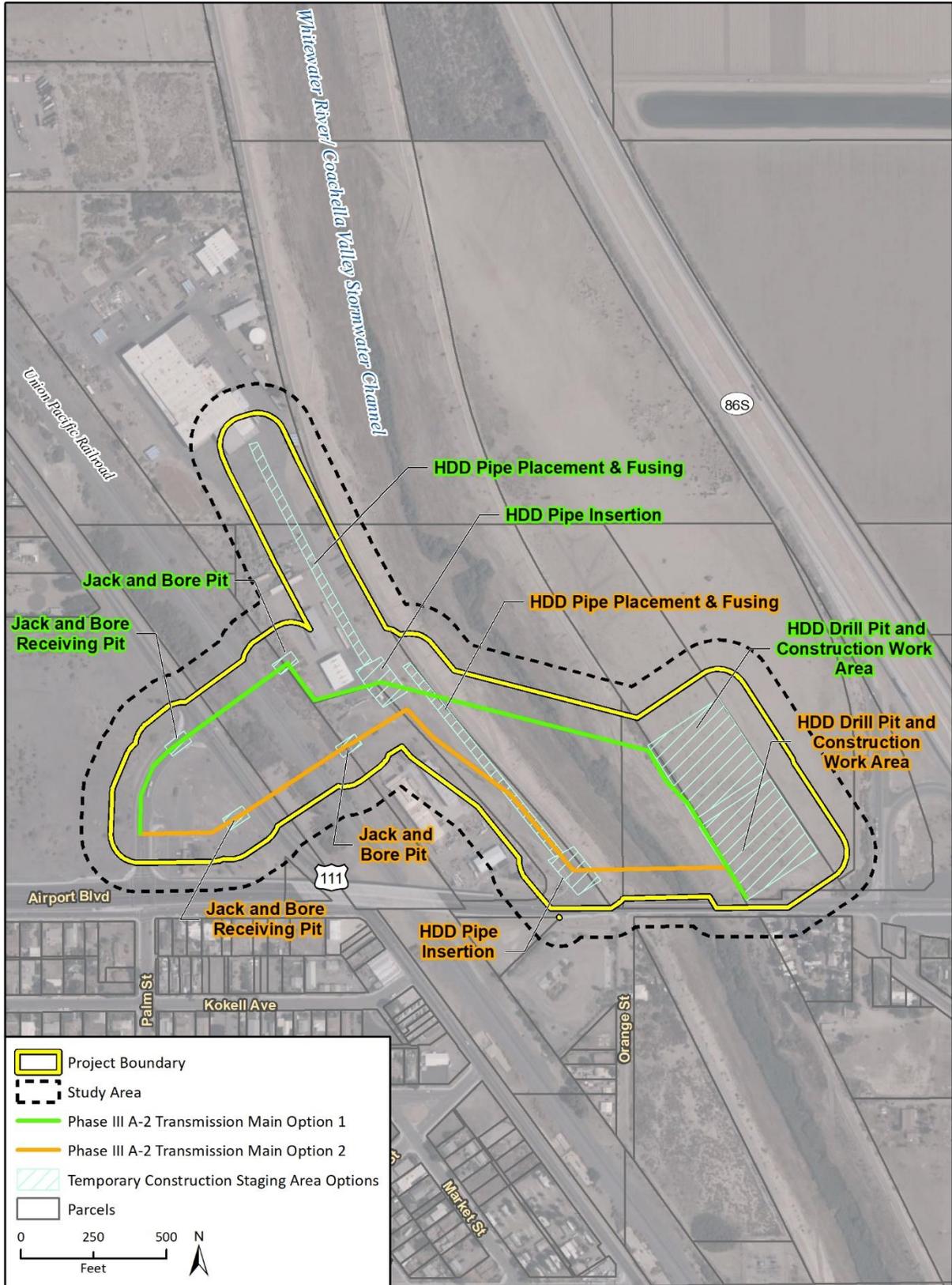
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September 1, 2021

Historical Society of Palm Desert  
P.O. Box 77  
Palm Desert, California 92261-0077

**RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Historical Society of Palm Desert:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

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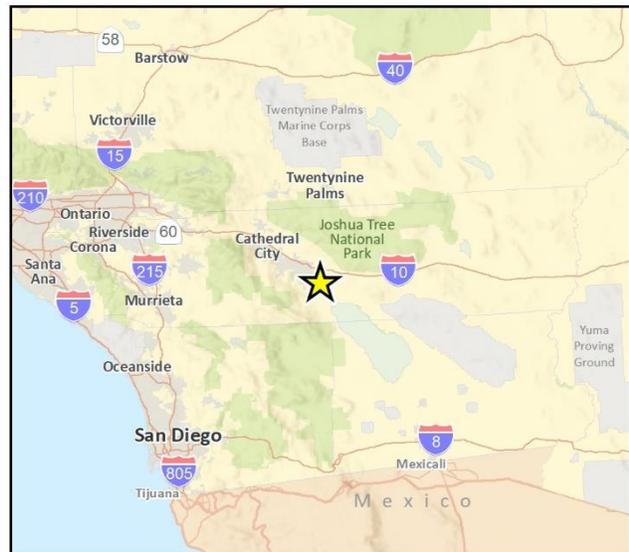
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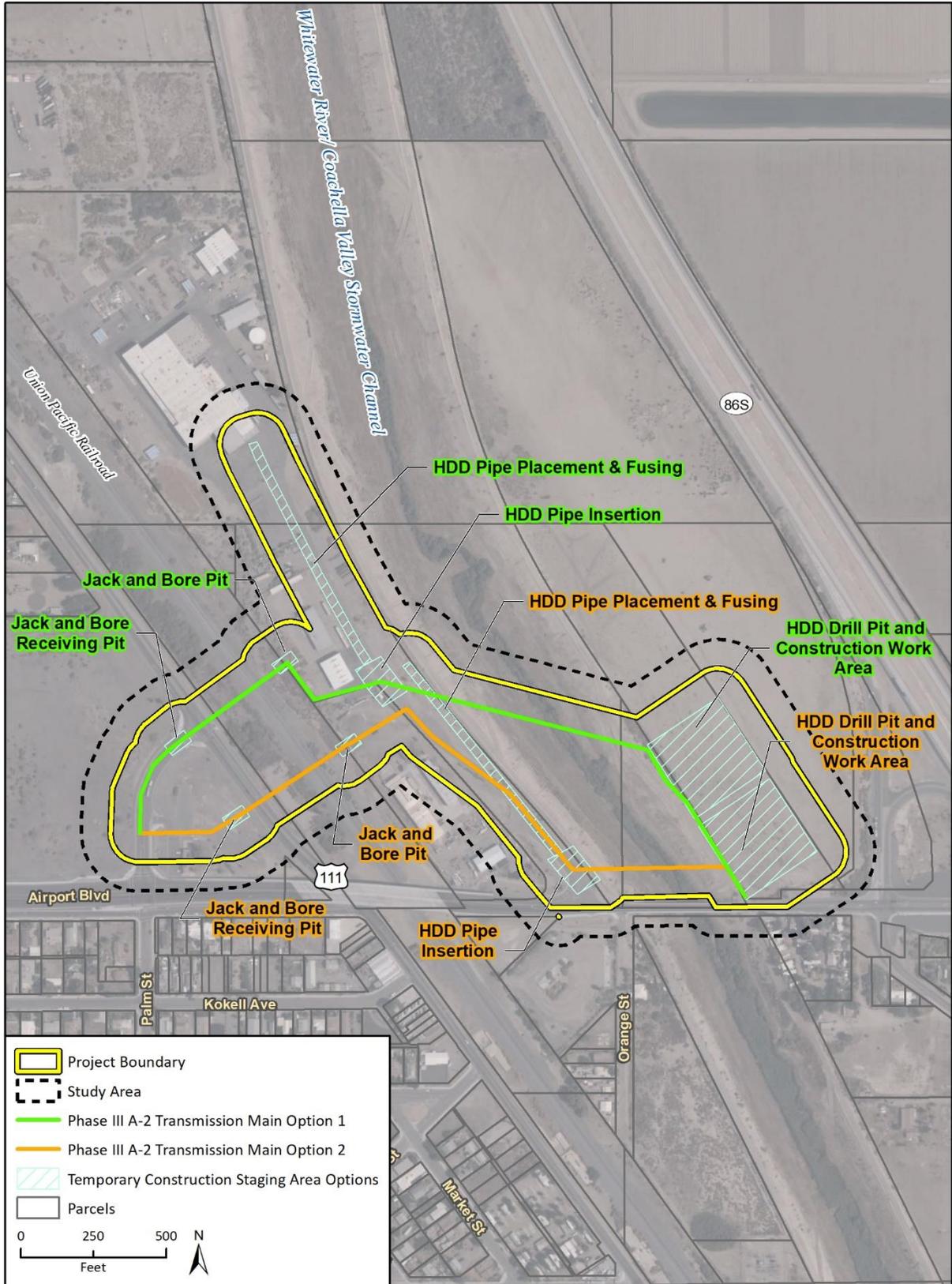
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September 1, 2021

Palm Springs Historical Society  
221 South Palm Canyon Drive  
Palm Springs, California 92262

**RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Palm Springs Historical Society:

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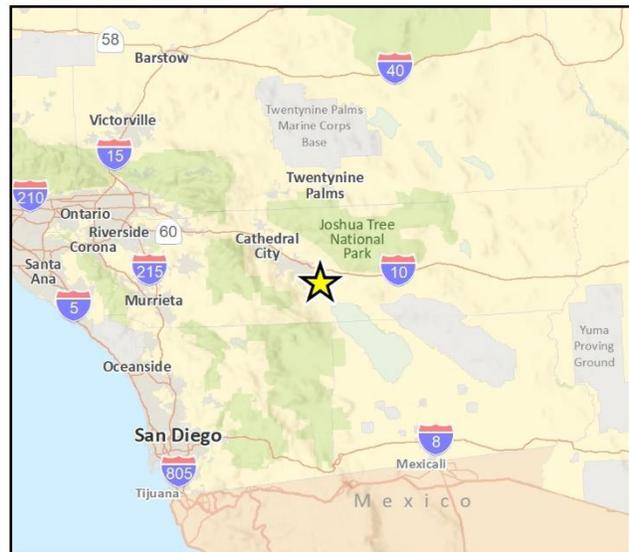
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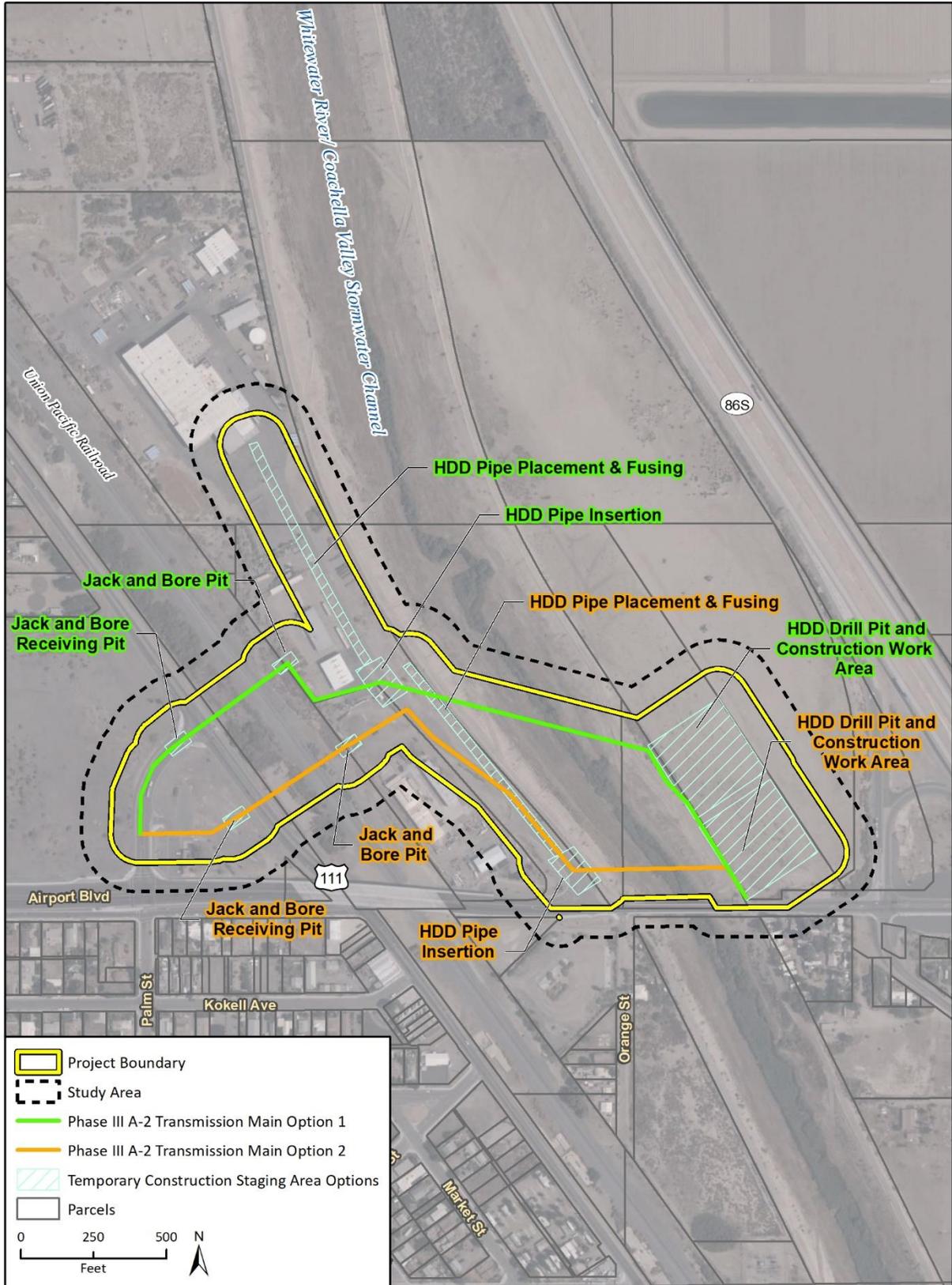
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September 1, 2021

Riverside County Historical Commission  
4600 Crestmore Road  
Riverside, California 92509

**RE: Historic Group Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear Riverside County Historical Commission:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon is contacting local historical groups who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project's APE. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Glenn", written in a cursive style.

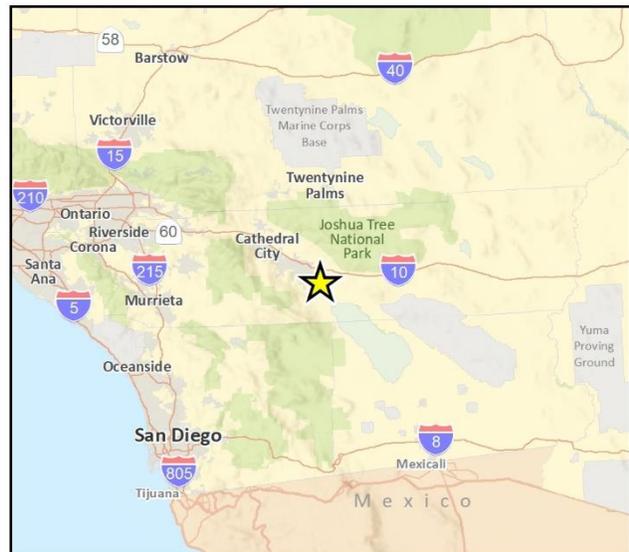
Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA

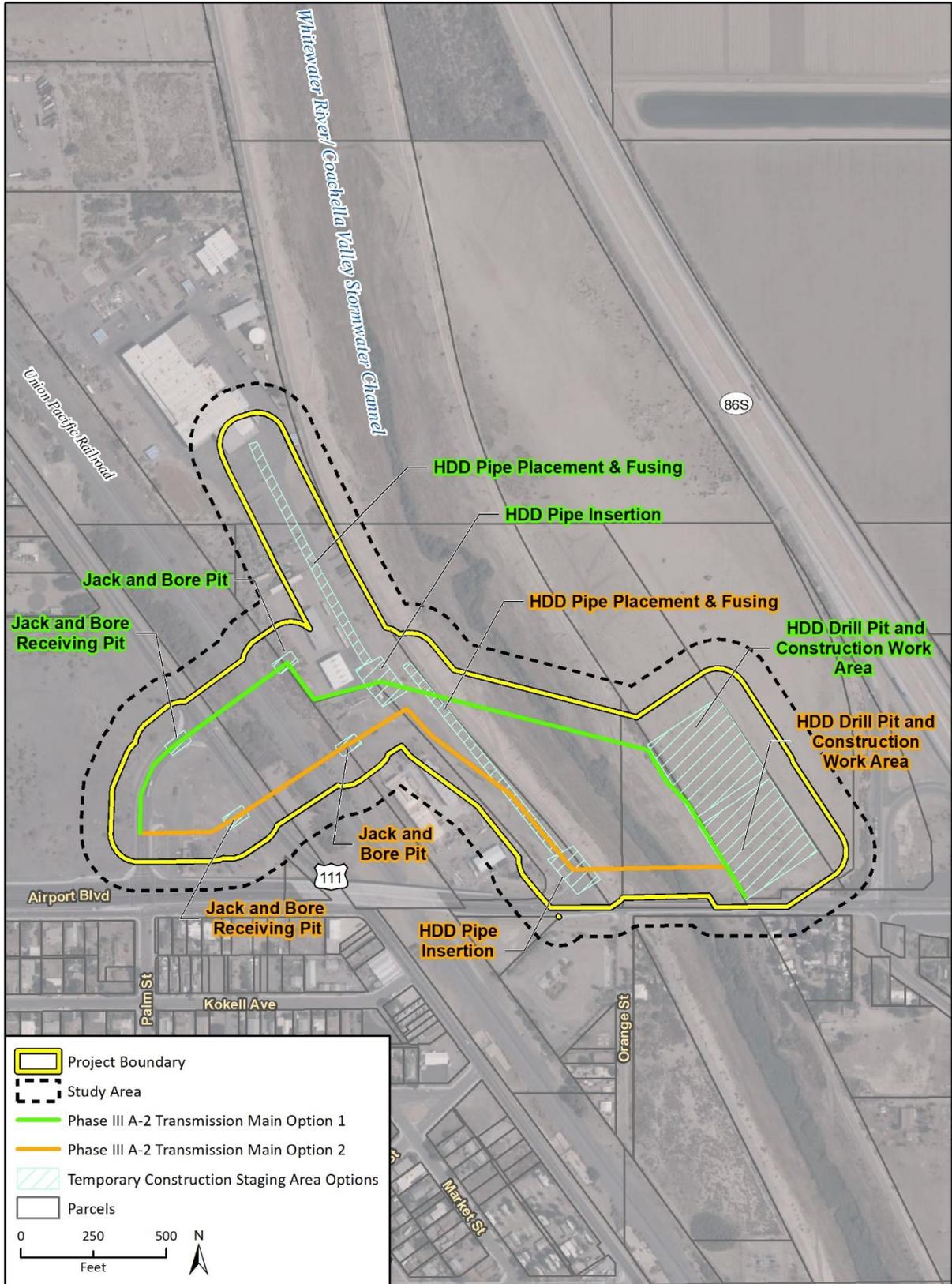
Enclosure: Regional Location Map and APE Map



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location





Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.



**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**  
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**  
**Fax (760) 369-7161**  
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**  
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance**  
**Tribal Secretary: Victoria Martin**

Date: August 31, 2021

**RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California**

Dear: Ryan Glenn  
MA RPA, Archaeologist

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

*Victoria Martin*

Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

## Ryan Glenn

---

**From:** Britt Wilson <brittwilson55@hotmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 14, 2021 9:42 AM  
**To:** Ryan Glenn  
**Cc:** Britt Wilson  
**Subject:** [EXT] RE: Society Outreach for CVWD Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Completed

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Dear Mr. Glenn,

I am Britt Wilson, the President of the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society (CVAS). As such, thank you for contacting CVAS and allowing us to provide comments on the CVWD Systems Consolidation Project.

CVAS has no specific information on historical or prehistorical cultural resources in the APE; however, even though disturbed, there is a great likelihood of some subsurface cultural material (e.g. ceramic sherds). As such, we do recommend a field survey of the APE and the hiring of a cultural resources monitor during any earthmoving activities.

If cultural materials are found, CVAS does request that you re-notify us of such materials and allow CVAS to make additional comments at that time.

Thank you for contacting CVAS regarding this project and considering our comments.

Respectfully submitted,

Britt W. Wilson  
President, Coachella Valley Archaeological Society

---

**From:** Ryan Glenn <rglenn@rinconconsultants.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, September 13, 2021 6:40 AM  
**To:** brittwilson55@hotmail.com  
**Subject:** Society Outreach for CVWD Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2

Hello Britt,

Please see attached.

Thanks,  
**Ryan Glenn, MA RPA, Archaeologist**  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
805-644-4455  
425-213-2349 Mobile  
[rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com)

**Time Off Alert: 8/20, 9/20-9/22**



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## Ryan Glenn

---

**From:** Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 7, 2021 9:05 AM  
**To:** Ryan Glenn  
**Subject:** [EXT] RE: Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

---

**From:** Ryan Glenn [mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, August 30, 2021 8:17 PM  
**To:** historicpreservation@quechantribe.com  
**Subject:** Native American Outreach for the Coachella Valley Water District Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment, Thermal, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Woodard & Curran to provide cultural resources services as part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (project), with Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) acting as lead agency. The Phase III A-2 Transmission Main is an up to 3,500-linear foot (0.67-mile) pipe that would cross under the Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Highway 111 using trenchless installation and connect to the existing CVWD water mains on Palm Street and Airport Boulevard. The project area is shown in the attached Area of Potential Effect (APE) Map. The pipeline is a connecting segment between two existing water mains that is needed to deliver potable water to the nine independent Valley View Mobile Home Park small water systems being consolidated onto the CVWD potable water system. The proposed alignment for this segment of pipeline is preliminary and may be altered as easements are finalized. Therefore, the project area shown in the APE Map, encompasses a buffer area around the northern and southernmost options for the proposed pipeline alignment. Because the project is possibly subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), a cultural resources study satisfying the requirements of Section 106 is being prepared.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project's APE. Rincon received a response from the NAHC dated August 2, 2021, stating that the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results. The NAHC suggested we contact you to discuss this project further.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (805) 644-4455. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

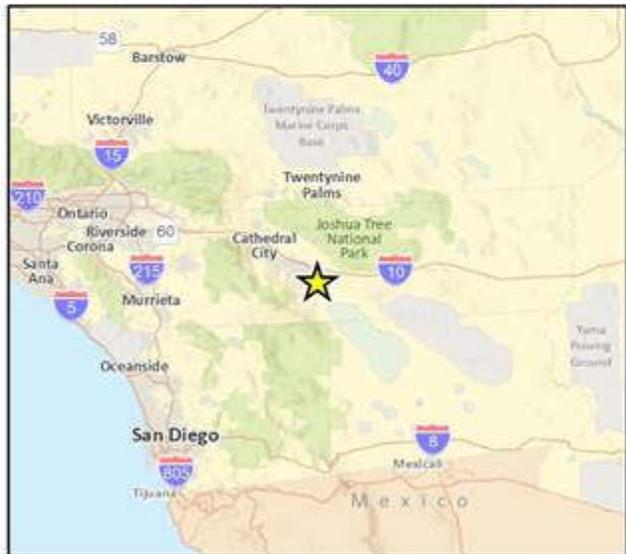
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Glenn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ryan Glenn, M.A. RPA



Basemap provided by Esri and its licensors © 2021.

★ Project Location





Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

**Ryan Glenn, MA RPA, Archaeologist**

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

805-644-4455

425-213-2349 Mobile

[rglenn@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rglenn@rinconconsultants.com)



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# Appendix D

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Archaeological Resource Records (Confidential)

# Appendix E

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Built Resource Records

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

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
 Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 1 of 5                      \*Resource Name or #: 87200 Airport Boulevard

**P1. Other Identifier:** United States Post Office

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Indio, California                      **Date:** 1973    T 6S ; R 8E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 15                      ; S.B. B.M.  
 c. Address: 87200 Airport Boulevard                      City: Thermal                      Zip: 92274  
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
 APN: 763350022

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

The 87200 Airport Boulevard property is the location of the United States Post Office of Thermal, CA. The 25.31-acre property is bound by Airport Blvd. to the south, Highway 111 to the east, and Palm Street to the west and north. The surrounding area is defined by single-family residential to the south, light industrial uses to the north and east, and vacant land to the west. The building has a rectilinear plan and is one-story. The exterior is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted an off-white color. The flat roof has a parapet at the southern end and is most likely clad with rolled roofing sheets. The non-original entrance to the post office is on the west elevation and features two glass doors with aluminum framing connected by a large floor-to-ceiling window with aluminum framing in-between. There are two aluminum paired fixed pane windows on the west elevation, one on each side of the entrance. Description continued on page 4 of the Continuation Sheet.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP14. Government Building

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

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #)  
 View northeast of the south and west elevations.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric     Both  
 1953, *Riverside Independent Enterprise*, April 8, 1956.

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
 Thermal 27  
 87200 Airport Blvd.  
 Thermal, CA 92274

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
 180 N. Ashwood  
 Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 9/15/2021

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
 Intensive

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

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, S. Treffers, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, C. Duran and J. Sisser. 2021 *Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299.

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 87200 Airport Boulevard

- B1. Historic Name: United States Post Office
- B2. Common Name: United States Post Office
- B3. Original Use: Post Office
- B4. Present Use: Post Office

\*B5. Architectural Style: WPA Moderne / Classicism

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The US Post Office at 87200 Airport Road was constructed in 1953 (*Riverside Independent Enterprise*, 1956). The building was not pictured in a 1932 aerial (UC Santa Barbara *FrameFinder*) but was shown in a 1953 aerial (*HistoricAerials.com*). The parking lot and front entrance were originally located at the south elevation of the building but were moved to the west elevation in 2015 for the expansion of Airport Blvd. The original entrance and window were enclosed with CMU and a new metal flush door was constructed along the south elevation. Aluminum windows and front entrance were added to the west elevation.

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Not Identified

b. Builder: Not Identified

\*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance:

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria:

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 87200 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1953 with the extant United States Post Office. This location replaced an earlier post office in Thermal, who's original location has not been identified during the course of historical research. In 2015, the building was altered due to the expansion of Airport Blvd. (formally Avenue 56). As detailed below, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under any applicable criteria due to lack of historical or architectural significance and its diminished integrity. See Continuation Sheet page 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References:

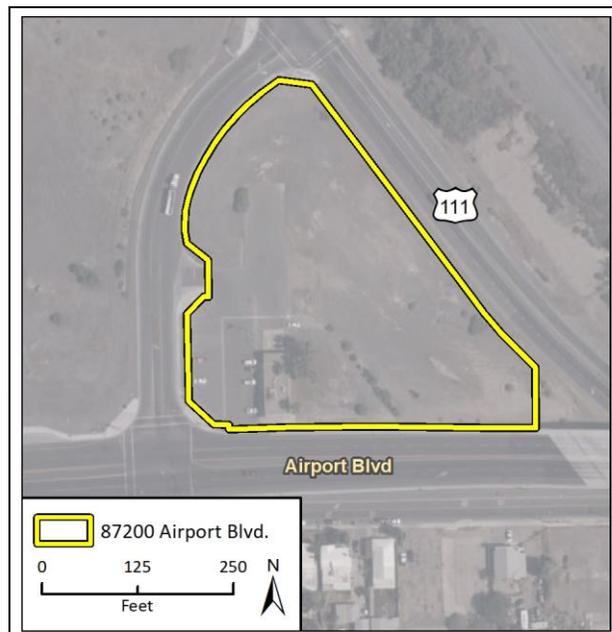
See Continuation Sheet page 4.

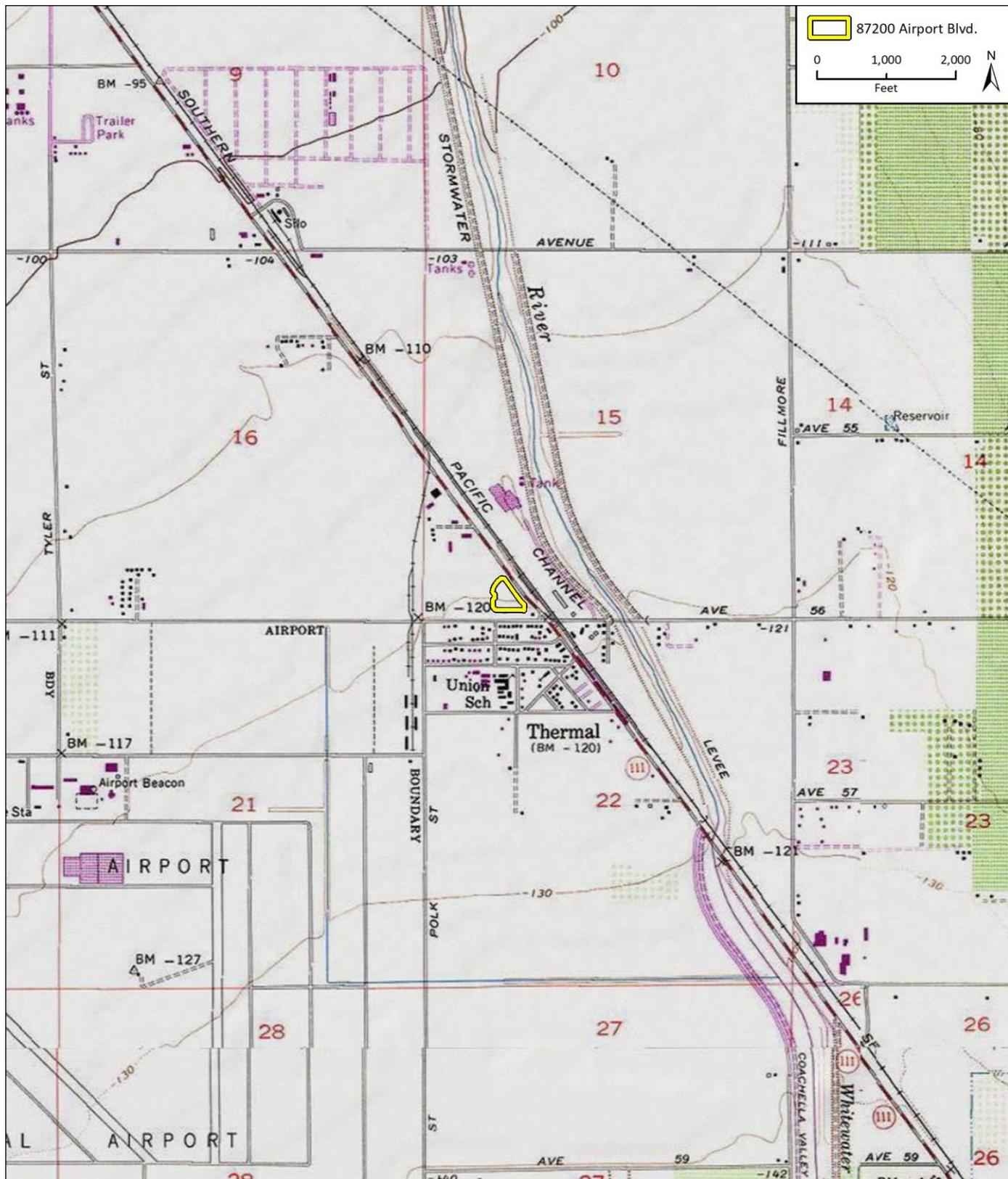
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





**\*P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

The south elevation, originally the entrance, faces the Airport Blvd. overpass. A former entrance and window are visible on the elevation, now filled in with CMU. The enclosed window is set back with the original framing still visible and a brick planter box that spans the width of the window. A new opening with a flush metal door painted white sits within the larger enclosed former entrance and sits to the east of the infilled window. Spanning the length of the south elevation above the openings is a wood overhang painted off-white. The edge has metal horizontal banding. The east elevation is void of fenestration.

The north elevation has a loading dock where mail is delivered and sent out. A loading driveway slopes down, which slightly elevates the north elevation off the ground. The loading driveway has concrete pony walls and metal railings on each side. The concrete loading dock is covered by a wood shed roof overhang supported by four metal circular posts. An entrance is at the center of the elevation with a white flush metal door. To the left of the door are two wood sash 6 over 6 windows and to the right one large 9 over 18 wood sash window. The United States Post Office building is in overall good condition; however, due to alterations stemming from the relocation of the entrance from the south elevation to the west elevation in 2015, aspects of the building's integrity have been affected. With the removal of the original entrance, window, and signage and the addition of the new incompatible entrance and windows, the material and design integrity of the building have been diminished. The building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne design.

**\*B10. Significance (Continued from Page 2):**

Under Criterion A/1, the post office is not significant as it did not influence any broad patterns or associated with any important trends in the town of Thermal's history. The town was established in the 1910s as a camp named Kokell for Southern Pacific Railroad workers (Coachella Valley Water District, *Coachella Valley's Golden Years*). In the 1920s and 30s, permanent housing and a school were constructed establishing the town of Thermal. Thermal experienced a temporary boom in the 1940s with the development of Thermal Airport for military aviation training during World War II. The airport was part of the larger Desert Training Center created by General Patton which spanned from the Palm Springs area south to El Centro and east into Arizona (Mead & Hunt, 1-1). After World War II, the airport was decommissioned and transferred to Riverside County and the War Assets Administration. In the 1950s, new water canals brought agriculture to the area, but the town did not experience any major growth or development during said time. The post office was constructed in 1953 after the major periods in Thermal's history; therefore, it is ineligible under Criterion A/1.

As a US Post Office, the 87200 Airport Road property was also not constructed during an important era of post office development, particularly the boom in post office construction by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. In May 1930, the United States amended the Public Buildings Act of 1926 to increase federal funding for the construction of public buildings in order to alleviate the mass unemployment during the depression. The Treasury Department produced set designs and floor plans called "Cabinet Sketches" to allow for speedy design and construction. The more buildings built, the more people were employed and for a longer period of time. The buildings were meant to reflect the town or city in which they were located, so individualization was seen through the building materials and façade treatments. In the Coachella Valley, post offices were constructed of CMU as it was cheap and durable, withstanding the harsh environment of the desert. The post offices also featured a wood awning with metal horizontal banding around the edge. This feature is seen at the subject property and the Coachella and Westmorland post office locations. Post offices were constructed the most of any public building with 1,861 constructed between 1930 and 1940 (United States Postal Service, 20). This period was the major boom in post office construction with the subject property missing this period by over 10 to 20 years. The 1950s to the present have not been well documented for post office development in the US. The building is not eligible under Criterion A/1 for an association with post office construction during the WPA era.

After a review of historical newspapers and other available resources, no information was identified to suggest the property is associated with an important individual. Therefore, the property is found ineligible under Criterion B/2.

The 87200 Airport Blvd. post office is not significant under Criterion C/3. The resource originally reflected the simplified Classicism character, also known as WPA Moderne, utilized by the WPA and US Treasury Department for new construction. The style was dominant in government construction in the 1930s but was most likely used in the 1940s and 1950s as the designs were simple and easy to construct. The WPA Moderne was characterized by symmetrical massing and unornamented surfaces. Due to alterations in 2015, the building no longer reflects its original WPA Moderne style and therefore lacks integrity. The original entrance and picture window on the south elevation were enclosed with CMU and a new flush metal door was added. New openings for aluminum windows and doors were constructed on the west elevation, and all of the original Moderne signage has been removed. Contemporary signage has been added to the west elevation. The only feature that indicates the building's original style is an awning with horizontal banding on the south elevation above the former entrance. Due to lack of integrity, the property is not eligible under Criterion C/3.

The cultural resources records search and archival research did not identify any evidence to suggest the property has potential to yield important information. The property is not eligible under Criterion D/4.

**\*B12. References (Continued from Page 3):**

Coachella Valley Water District. *Coachella Valley's Golden Years*. Indio: Desert Printing Co., 1968.

HistoricAerials.com.

Mead & Hunt. *Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Master Plan* 14 December, 2004.

Riverside County Assessor. "Online Property Search". <https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/>.

Rogers, Bill. "Plans for \$300,000 Shopping Center May Spark Larger Thermal Expansion" 8 April 1956. *Riverside Independent Enterprise*. Accessed through GenealogyBank.com.

UC Santa Barbara *FrameFinder*. [https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap\\_indexes/FrameFinder/](https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/).

United States Postal Service Office of Real Estate, *History of Post Office Construction 1900-1940* July 1982.

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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or #: 87400 Airport Boulevard

**P1. Other Identifier:** Formal Roadside Assistance

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

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Indio, California Date: 1973 T 6S ; R 8E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 15 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 87400 Airport Boulevard City: Thermal Zip: 92274

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

APN: 763350009

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
The 87400 Airport Boulevard property houses the Formal Roadside Assistance, a used truck dealer. The site has three buildings with a paved driveway to the east. The property is bound by the Southern Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) to the west, Airport Blvd. to the south, the CVCWD Stormwater Channel to the east, and the 87500 Airport Blvd. property to the north. The 6.24-acre light industrial property has three buildings, a paved driveway to the east, and paved parking lots throughout. The main building sits directly west of the second building both set in a north to south orientation. The two buildings sit north of the third building which is directly adjacent to Airport Blvd. Description continued on page 4 of the Continuation Sheet.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
View southeast of the north and east elevations of the main building and the second building.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1948, 1974 (Riverside County Assessor)

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
California Ag Prop  
87400 Airport Blvd.  
Thermal, CA 92274

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

Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
180 N. Ashwood  
Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 9/15/2021

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Intensive

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

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, S. Treffers, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, C. Duran and J. Sisser. 2021 *Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299.

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 87400 Airport Boulevard

- B1. Historic Name: Not Identified
- B2. Common Name: Formal Roadside Assistance
- B3. Original Use: Fruit packing and distribution plant
- B4. Present Use: Used Truck Dealership

\*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The main building at the 87400 Airport Boulevard property was constructed in 1948 and is visible in a 1953 aerial (HistoricAerials.com). The 1953 aerial shows only the main building sitting within an agricultural field with a small shed to the southeast. The property has the same appearance in a 1972 aerial but the agricultural fields were replaced with a paved concrete parking lot and driveway. The two other buildings were constructed in 1974 as metal storage (Riverside County Assessor). All three buildings appear in a 1996 aerial which shows them connected by a shear tarp cover. In 2015, the tarp was removed and the small shed at the southeastern end of the property was demolished for the expansion of Airport Boulevard. By 2016, the southern metal storage building was replaced with the current building, and a metal roof addition was constructed to the building in 2017 (Google Earth).

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

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Not Identified

b. Builder: Not Identified

\*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 87400 Airport Blvd. property was initially improved in 1948 with the main building constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU). Based on available research, the building was most likely constructed for the fruit grower and distributor Heggblade Marguleas Co. based out of San Francisco (*Riverside Independent Enterprise*, 1956). The company owned thousands of acres of agricultural land in the area and shipped their produce around the country, likely the reason the subject property was developed directly adjacent to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The company constructed the second and third buildings in 1974 as metal storage. Newspaper research indicates the company owned the site until ca. 1975 (*The Bakersfield Californian*, 24). However, after extensive research through Newspapers.com, Ancestry.com, the Riverside County Assessor’s property look up, and several other research repositories, little information was identified on the site past 1975. The current occupants of the building, the Formal Roadside Assistance, began their tenancy at an unidentified time. See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References:

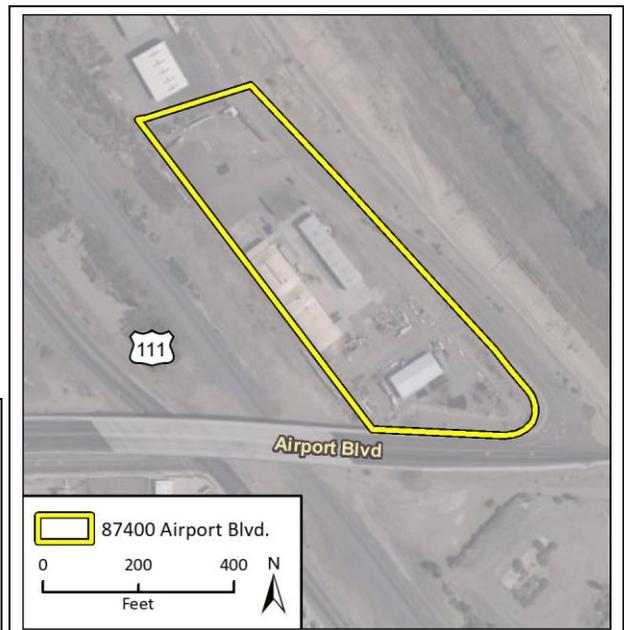
See Continuation sheet.

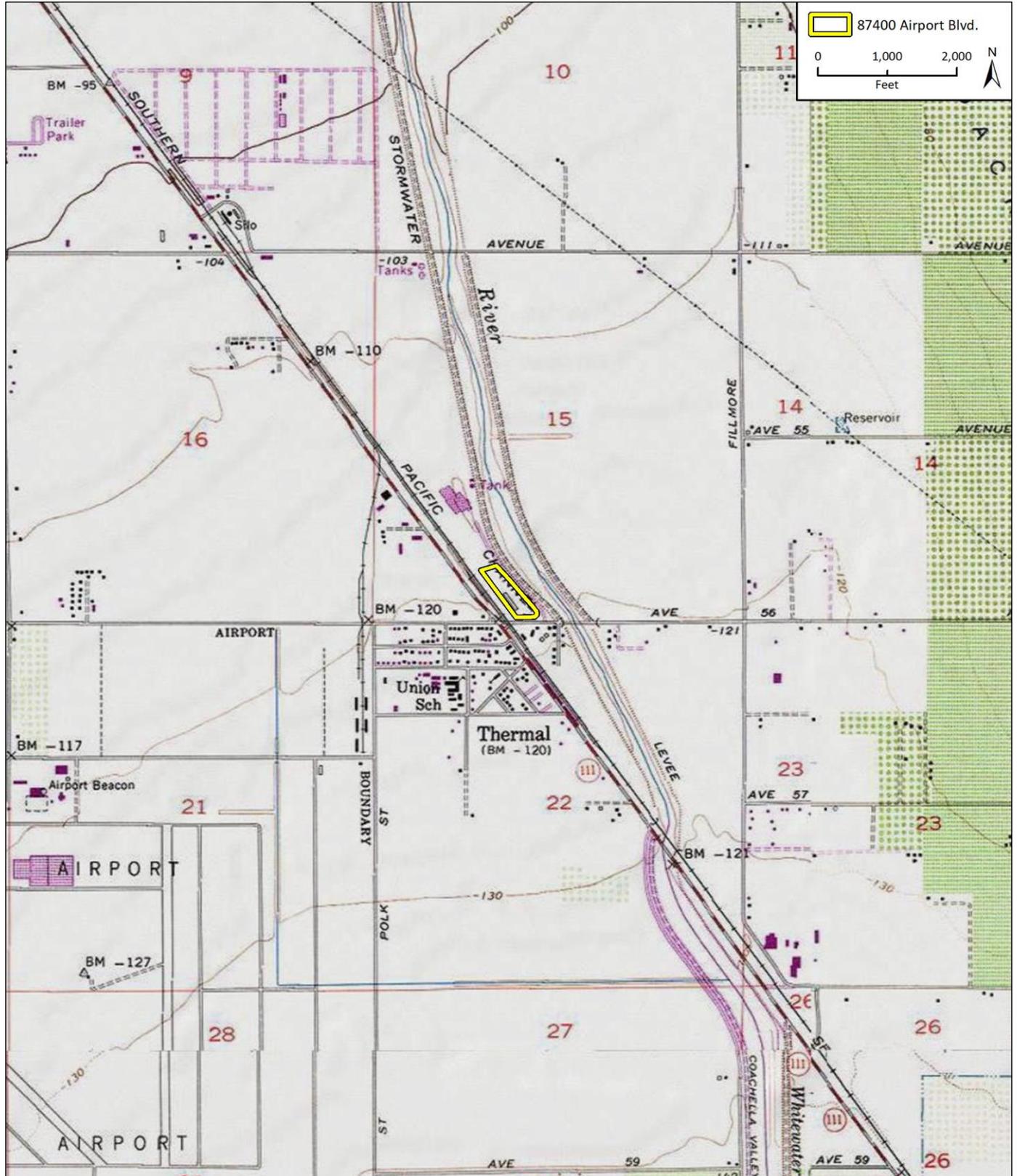
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





**\*P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

The main building's rectilinear plan is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) painted white with two additions along the east elevation. The one-story building has a domed roof divided into two sections with parapets on the north and south elevations. Centered along the south elevation is the entrance accessible by concrete steps and metal railings. There are two fixed pane windows on each side of the entrance. Two additions are located on the east elevation. One sits at the south end connected to the south elevation and sits just below the main roof with a separate flat roof. There are two head-height windows on its east elevation, and adjacent to the addition is an entrance with a ramp. At the north end of the east elevation is the second addition, which is capped by a flat roof section that sits below the main roof line. Spanning the width of the north elevation is a concrete loading dock accessible on the east side by concrete steps and covered by a metal roof overhang. The west elevation has two loading doors elevated off the ground.

The second building at the 87400 Airport Blvd. property sits east of the main building and north of the third building. The rectilinear building is elevated off the ground and is constructed of corrugated metal along with the low-pitched front-gable roof. On the north and south elevations are two large openings with metal roll-up garage doors. On the west elevation are two large openings with metal roll-up doors, one at each end of the elevation. Between the openings is an entrance with a flush metal door painted white. The east elevation has no fenestration.

The third building on the property sits south of the two other buildings. The rectilinear building and the side gable roofline are clad in corrugated metal sheets painted white or left unfinished. The other elevations were not visible from the public ROW.

The three buildings present on the property are in fair condition and retain a low level of integrity due to alterations. The third building was replaced by a new building in 2016 and is thus not evaluated as part of this study. The main building has three additions constructed between 1996 and 2004 and original windows were infilled at an unidentified date along the east elevation, affecting the material and design integrity of the original building. The site does retain integrity of location, as the buildings have not been moved since the date of construction; however, the original agricultural setting is no longer present as more homes and industrial sites have replaced the agricultural fields. Therefore, the building no longer retains the feeling of an agricultural packing building.

**\*B10. Significance:**

The property was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and was found ineligible for either under any designation criteria due to a lack of historical or architectural significance. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4).

**\*B12. References (Continued from Page 3):**

Allen, Sidney P. "Secrets of the Fruit Game" 7 January 1968. *San Francisco Chronicle*. Accessed through GenealogyBank.com.

*The Bakersfield Californian*. "Cal Almond VP, Nies, Resigns". February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1975.

HistoricAerials.com.

Google Earth Pro, 2021.

Riverside County Assessor. "Online Property Search". <https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/Search.aspx>.

Rogers, Bill. "Plans for \$300,000 Shopping Center May Spark Larger Thermal Expansion" 8 April 1956. *Riverside Independent Enterprise*. Accessed through GenealogyBank.com.

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

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
 Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 1 of 4                      \*Resource Name or #: 87500 Airport Boulevard

**P1. Other Identifier:** White's Steel, Inc.

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Indio, California                      **Date:** 1973 T 6S ; R 8E ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 15                      ; S.B. B.M.  
 c. Address: 87500 Airport Boulevard                      City: Thermal                      Zip: 92274  
 d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
 e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:  
 APNs: 763340008 and 763350025

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)  
 The 87500 Airport Boulevard property is a 25.7-acre light industrial site with five buildings, a water tank, and five carports. The property sits on the northeast side of Highway 111 (also known as Grapefruit Blvd.) and the Union Pacific Railroad and sits on the southwest side of the CVCWD Stormwater Canal. The property is divided into two sections with separate APNs: APN 763340008 for the northern section and APN 763350025 for the southern section. Within the northern section (APN 763340008) is the main building, two other buildings, a water tank, and three carports. Within the southern section (APN 763350025) are two buildings and two carports. The main building is surrounded by deteriorating paved concrete parking lots and walkways. The building is a light industrial building with an irregular rectilinear plan that is one-story and constructed of poured concrete. The exterior is painted white, light gray, and dark gray. The building has a flat roof with a slight parapet. The roof is most likely clad in rolled roofing sheets. Description continued on page 4 of the Continuation Sheet.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building

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

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #)  
 View north of the south elevation of the main building.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric     Both  
 1970, 1973, 1983, 1984, 1985  
 (Riverside County Assessor)

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
 Edwin J. Neumeyer  
 72975 Amber Street  
 Palm Desert, CA 92260

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
 180 N. Ashwood  
 Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:** 9/15/2021

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
 Intensive

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

Glenn, R., S. Carmack, S. Treffers, A. Losco, P. Gonzalez, C. Duran and J. Sisser. 2021 *Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 21-11299.

**\*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):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 87500 Airport Boulevard property

- B1. Historic Name: Not Identified
- B2. Common Name: White's Steel, Inc.
- B3. Original Use: Not Identified
- B4. Present Use: Light Industrial

\*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The main building at the northern end of the 87500 Airport Boulevard property was constructed in 1970 (Riverside County Assessor). The main building and the water tank appear in a 1972 aerial (HistoricAerials.com). The following year, the second building and carports at the northern end were constructed (Riverside County Assessor). The third building on the northern end was constructed in 1983 (Riverside County Assessor). The two buildings and the carports at the southern end of the property were constructed in 1984 and 1985 (Riverside County Assessor). By a 1996 aerial, all the buildings and structures are shown. Also pictured in 1996 was an addition constructed to the east elevation of the main building which is still extant.

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

\*B8. Related Features:

- B9a. Architect: Not Identified
- b. Builder: Not Identified

\*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A Property Type: N/A Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property was developed in 1970 for industrial uses, and by 1973 the site was expanded with two additional buildings and a water tank. Its current occupant is White's Steel, Inc., a construction company. Archival research failed to identify any additional consequential information about its former owners or occupants.

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the National or California Registers, or any applicable local register, under any significance criteria. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with any important events or individuals significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1 and B/2). The buildings are relatively ordinary examples of industrial buildings and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). The property is also not eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References:

HistoricAerials.com.

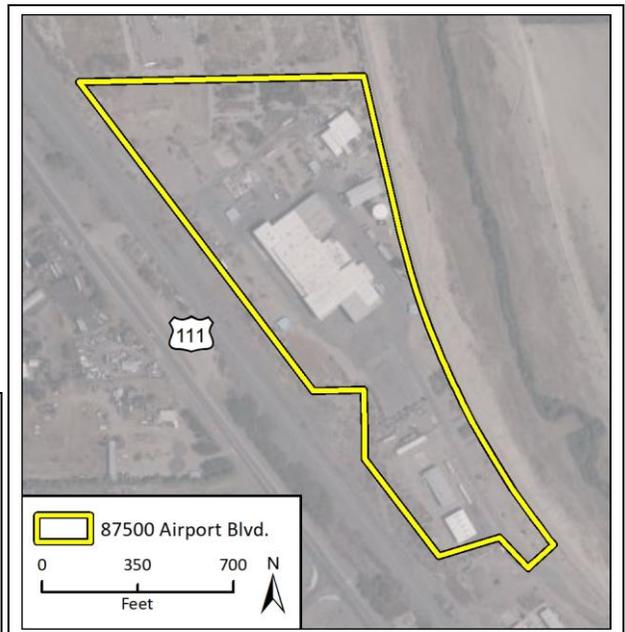
Riverside County Assessor. "Online Property Search". <https://ca-riverside-acr.publicaccessnow.com/Search.aspx>.

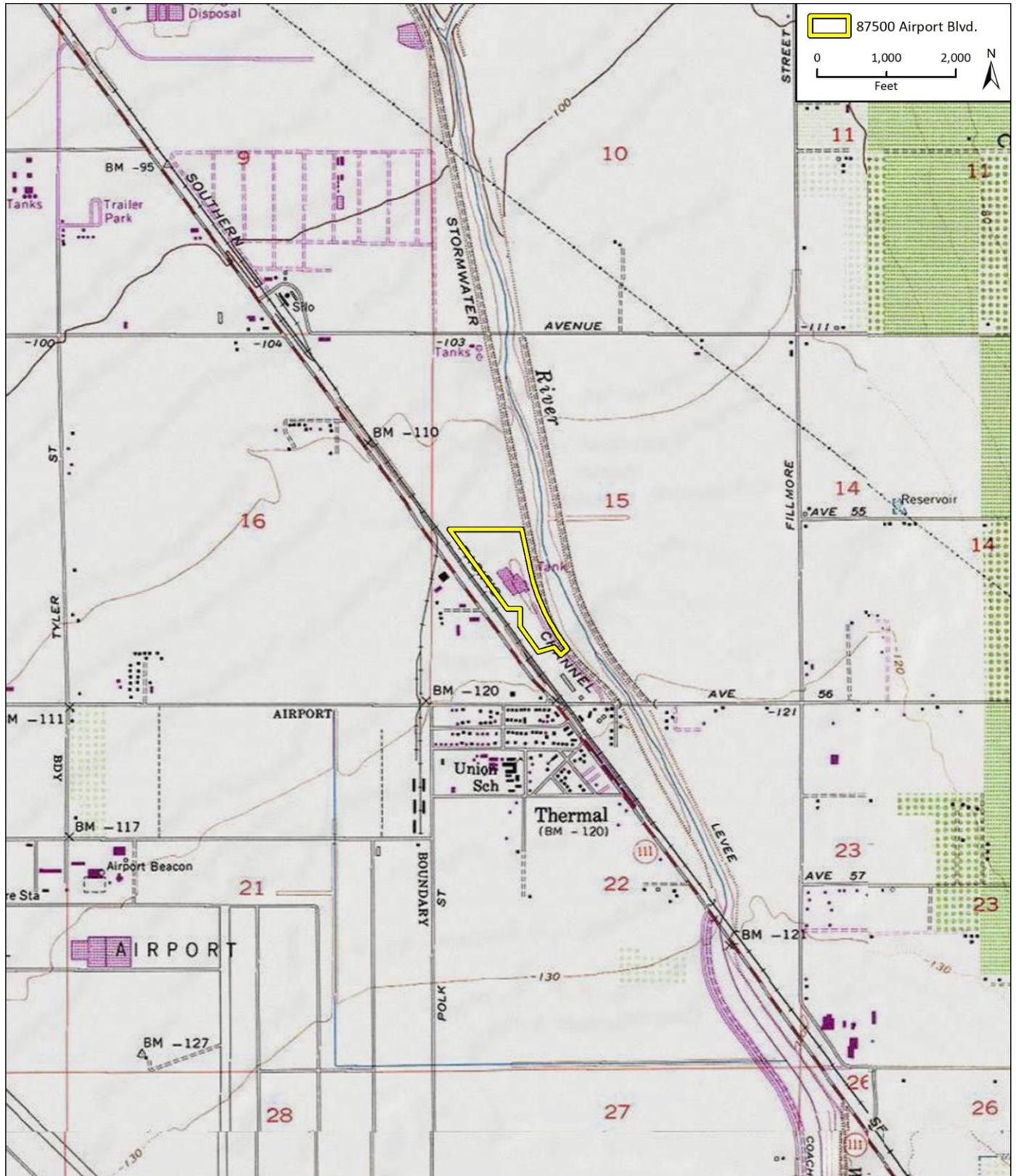
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Ashley Losco, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date of Evaluation: September 15, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)





**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 4 of 4

\*Resource Name or # 87500 Airport Boulevard property

\*Recorded by: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: 9/15/2021

■ Continuation □ Update

**\*P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):**

The south elevation of the main building facing the paved parking lot and driveway has seven large loading doors elevated off the ground for delivery trucks at the west end of the elevation. The loading doors are covered by a concrete overhang. At the east end of the elevation is a corrugated metal overhang most likely covering an entrance of more loading doors.

The west elevation faces the Union Pacific Railroad and Highway 111 and features seven large loading doors and four HVAC returns. An entrance is located at the south end of the elevation near the seven loading doors on the south elevation. The entrance is elevated off the ground and accessible by metal and concrete stairs. The east elevation has four loading doors throughout and three entrances at the north end of the elevation. Two of the entrances are single entrances and the third has double doors which all have flush metal doors painted gray. The northern section was constructed by 1996 (HistoricAerials.com).

**Second Building**

The one-story second building sits to the east of the main building and just north of the water tank and three metal carports. The building is also a light industrial building, most likely a shed or storage facility for the site. The building has a rectilinear plan and has a flat roof, both of which are constructed of corrugated metal sheets either painted white or left unfinished. On the south and north elevation are single door entrances with a flush metal door painted white. On the west elevation is a large garage or delivery entrance; however, outside of these features, the building exhibits little fenestration.

**Third Building**

The third building sits north of the second building and has an irregular rectilinear plan and a one-story height. The building is a light industrial building constructed of corrugated metal sheets painted white. The flat roof is also constructed of corrugated metal with 12 skylights featured at the east end of the building.

**Water Tank**

The water tank sits just south of the second building. The metal tank is circular with a metal roof all painted white.

The 87500 Airport Blvd. property is in overall good condition and retains a sufficient level of integrity. The site has remained in the same location since its construction in 1970 and the rural and light industrial setting has remained in place. The buildings retain most of their original materials and design, but alterations have occurred since 1970. A large addition was constructed to the east elevation of the main building between 1972 and 1996. The architect and builder were not identified during the course of research, but the workmanship of the unidentified architect/builder is largely still intact. The site is not associated with a significant person or event, and the building still retains the feeling of a large industrial site within rural Thermal.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Recorded By:** Rincon Consultants, Inc.

**\*Date:** 11/16/2021

Continuation  Update

As part of the Valley View Water Systems Consolidation Project Phase IIIA-2 Segment (Rincon project number 21-11299), historic-era site, P-33-017259 was visited to assess its current condition. P-33-017259 is a segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The site was first recorded in 2008 by Bai Tang and Terri Jacquemain from CRM Tech and has been updated eight times since (Tang 2008, McDougall 2009, Garcia 2011, Inoway 2012, Stanton 2012, Castells 2017, McDougall 2017, Moslak 2017, and Hogan 2017). In 2008, it was recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to its status as a common infrastructure element and general lack of useful data potential (Tang 2008). The condition of the canal was noted in 2017 as similar to previous recordations. In 2021, Rincon noted that the site is in similar condition as described by the 2017 update (Photo 1).



Photo 1: P-33-017259 view facing north

Recorded By: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: 11/16/2021

Continuation  Update

**References**

Castells, Justin and Josh Smallwood

2017 Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 86 -Avenue 50 New Interchange and Bridge Project, City of Coachella, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Pasadena, California.

Garcia, Kyle

2011 DPR Site Update Form for P-33-17259. Record on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Hogan, Michael

2017 Historic Property Survey Report: CV Link Project, Cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, and Unincorporated Areas of Riverside County, California

Inoway, Cari

2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jefferson Street Grade Control and Sewer Replacement Project, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

McDougall, Dennis

2009 *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California.* Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

2017 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River Stormwater Channel Bureau of Indian Affairs Easement Renewal Project, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

Moslak, Ken

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Bank Protection Project Avenue 62 to Avenue 64 near Thermal, Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Coachella Valley Water District, Coachella, California. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Stanton, Patrick

2012 Archaeological Site Record for P-33-017259. On file at the Eastern Information Center. University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Tom, and Harry Quinn

2008 Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Survey of Whitewater River Channel, Thermal 551 Brookfield Project, near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside



# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Established in 1918 as a public agency

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

«Native\_American\_Tribe»

Attn: «Contact\_»

«Title»

«Address»

«City\_State\_Zip»

Dear «Salutation» «Contact\_»:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

This letter and project information serve as an opportunity for AB-52 Consultation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) for Tribal Resources under CEQA PRC §21080.3.1; AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Section 21080.3.1(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) require that we respond to your prior written request to be notified of projects in our jurisdiction that will be reviewed under CEQA. Your name was provided to us as the point of contact for your tribe. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to consult with us regarding the potential for this project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. Please respond within 30 days if you would like to consult with CVWD on this project.

The purposes of tribal consultation under AB-52 are to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the development of this property. If Tribal Cultural Resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CVWD understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency shall be kept confidential (PRC §21082.3(c)(1)). The purpose of AB52 consultation is to obtain Tribal expertise on the subject project area (PRC §21080.3.1(a)) via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or project design measures.

According to the State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's *Discussion Draft Technical Advisory: AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA* report (May 2015), the consultation process shall be considered concluded when either: 1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or 2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC §21080.3.2(b)).

«Native\_American\_Tribe»  
Attn: «Contact\_»  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

Included for your information is a brief description of the proposed project and location (figure enclosed), and lead agency contact person pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d): CVWD is proposing to construct approximately 3,500 linear feet (0.67 mile) of 30-inch water transmission main to connect the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard. The pipeline would be located in the community of Thermal, within Riverside County, and in the City of Coachella. The pipeline, referred to as the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main, would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, Highway 111, and the Union Pacific Railroad using trenchless techniques (horizontal directional drilling and jack-and-bore methods). Open trench construction methods would be used between the channel, railroad, and highway crossings. The pipeline would increase in size to 32 inches for the portion crossing under the stormwater channel. The overall project objective is to provide domestic potable water services to the surrounding area, including 9 mobile home parks in the vicinity.

If you have any questions regarding the project or content of this letter, please contact William Patterson, Environmental Supervisor, at (760) 398-2651 extension 2545; or email: [WPatterson@cvwd.org](mailto:WPatterson@cvwd.org). In your response, please reference the following project name: *Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project*. If I do not receive a response within 30 days, then we will proceed. Thank you and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

WP: ms\Env Svcs\Env\2021\Oct\Phase IIA-2AB 52 Ltr.doc  
File: 0932.55, 0421.2



ec: All with enclosure  
Steve Bigley  
William Patterson  
Dan Ruiz

WP: ms\Env Svcs\Env\2021\Oct\Phase IIA-2AB 52 Ltr.doc



**AB52 Consultation Letter: Mail Merge Recipients  
Dated October 6, 2021**

<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City, State, Zip</b>
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	Tribal Historic Preservation Director	5401 Dinah Shore Drive	Palm Springs, CA 92264
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance	Tribal Chairperson	P.O. Box 846	Coachella, CA 92236
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas	Tribal Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway	Indio, CA 922203-3499
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada	Tribal Chairwoman	8 Crestwood Road	Boulevard, CA 91905-9725
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Raymond Huaute	Cultural Resource Specialist	12700 Pumarra Road	Banning, CA 92220
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros	Cultural Resources Director	P.O. Box 487	San Jacinto, CA 92581
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Mary Resvaloso	Tribal Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160	Thermal, CA 92274
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Darrell Mike	Tribal Chairman	46-200 Harrison Place	Coachella, CA 92236



**East Coachella Valley Water Supply Consolidation Project**

Phase IIIA-2 Transmission Main

**Legend**

-  Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Option 1
-  Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Option 2
-  Valley View Project (Not being evaluated at this time)
-  Existing CVWD Water Mains

 Small Water Systems (Not being evaluated at this time)



Map Created: July 2021  
 0 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

Third Party GIS Disclaimer: This map is for reference and graphical purposes only and should not be relied upon by third parties for any legal decisions. Any reliance upon the map or data contained herein shall be at the users' sole risk. Data Sources: Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS



# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin  
Tribal Historic Preservation Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

This letter and project information serve as an opportunity for AB-52 Consultation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) for Tribal Resources under CEQA PRC §21080.3.1; AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Section 21080.3.1(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) require that we respond to your prior written request to be notified of projects in our jurisdiction that will be reviewed under CEQA. Your name was provided to us as the point of contact for your tribe. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to consult with us regarding the potential for this project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. Please respond within 30 days if you would like to consult with CVWD on this project.

The purposes of tribal consultation under AB-52 are to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the development of this property. If Tribal Cultural Resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CVWD understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency shall be kept confidential (PRC §21082.3(c)(1)). The purpose of AB52 consultation is to obtain Tribal expertise on the subject project area (PRC §21080.3.1(a)) via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or project design measures.

According to the State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's *Discussion Draft Technical Advisory: AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA* report (May 2015), the consultation process shall be considered concluded when either: 1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or 2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC §21080.3.2(b)).

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

Included for your information is a brief description of the proposed project and location (figure enclosed), and lead agency contact person pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d): CVWD is proposing to construct approximately 3,500 linear feet (0.67 mile) of 30-inch water transmission main to connect the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard. The pipeline would be located in the community of Thermal, within Riverside County, and in the City of Coachella. The pipeline, referred to as the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main, would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, Highway 111, and the Union Pacific Railroad using trenchless techniques (horizontal directional drilling and jack-and-bore methods). Open trench construction methods would be used between the channel, railroad, and highway crossings. The pipeline would increase in size to 32 inches for the portion crossing under the stormwater channel. The overall project objective is to provide domestic potable water services to the surrounding area, including 9 mobile home parks in the vicinity.

If you have any questions regarding the project or content of this letter, please contact William Patterson, Environmental Supervisor, at (760) 398-2651 extension 2545; or email: [WPatterson@cvwd.org](mailto:WPatterson@cvwd.org). In your response, please reference the following project name: *Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project*. If I do not receive a response within 30 days, then we will proceed. Thank you and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

WP: ms\Env Svcs\Env\2021\Oct\Phase IIA-2AB 52 Ltr.doc  
File: 0932.55, 0421.2



# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Attn: Amanda Vance  
Tribal Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA 92236

Dear Ms. Vance:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

This letter and project information serve as an opportunity for AB-52 Consultation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) for Tribal Resources under CEQA PRC §21080.3.1; AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Section 21080.3.1(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) require that we respond to your prior written request to be notified of projects in our jurisdiction that will be reviewed under CEQA. Your name was provided to us as the point of contact for your tribe. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to consult with us regarding the potential for this project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. Please respond within 30 days if you would like to consult with CVWD on this project.

The purposes of tribal consultation under AB-52 are to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the development of this property. If Tribal Cultural Resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CVWD understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency shall be kept confidential (PRC §21082.3(c)(1)). The purpose of AB52 consultation is to obtain Tribal expertise on the subject project area (PRC §21080.3.1(a)) via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or project design measures.

According to the State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's *Discussion Draft Technical Advisory: AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA* report (May 2015), the consultation process shall be considered concluded when either: 1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or 2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC §21080.3.2(b)).

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Attn: Amanda Vance  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

Included for your information is a brief description of the proposed project and location (figure enclosed), and lead agency contact person pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d): CVWD is proposing to construct approximately 3,500 linear feet (0.67 mile) of 30-inch water transmission main to connect the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard. The pipeline would be located in the community of Thermal, within Riverside County, and in the City of Coachella. The pipeline, referred to as the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main, would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, Highway 111, and the Union Pacific Railroad using trenchless techniques (horizontal directional drilling and jack-and-bore methods). Open trench construction methods would be used between the channel, railroad, and highway crossings. The pipeline would increase in size to 32 inches for the portion crossing under the stormwater channel. The overall project objective is to provide domestic potable water services to the surrounding area, including 9 mobile home parks in the vicinity.

If you have any questions regarding the project or content of this letter, please contact William Patterson, Environmental Supervisor, at (760) 398-2651 extension 2545; or email: [WPatterson@cvwd.org](mailto:WPatterson@cvwd.org). In your response, please reference the following project name: *Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park (MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project*. If I do not receive a response within 30 days, then we will proceed. Thank you and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

WP: ms\Env Svcs\Env\2021\Oct\Phase IIA-2AB 52 Ltr.doc  
File: 0932.55, 0421.2



# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Doug Welmas  
Tribal Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA 92203-3499

Dear Mr. Welmas:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

This letter and project information serve as an opportunity for AB-52 Consultation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) for Tribal Resources under CEQA PRC §21080.3.1; AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Section 21080.3.1(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) require that we respond to your prior written request to be notified of projects in our jurisdiction that will be reviewed under CEQA. Your name was provided to us as the point of contact for your tribe. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to consult with us regarding the potential for this project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. Please respond within 30 days if you would like to consult with CVWD on this project.

The purposes of tribal consultation under AB-52 are to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the development of this property. If Tribal Cultural Resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CVWD understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency shall be kept confidential (PRC §21082.3(c)(1)). The purpose of AB52 consultation is to obtain Tribal expertise on the subject project area (PRC §21080.3.1(a)) via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or project design measures.

According to the State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's *Discussion Draft Technical Advisory: AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA* report (May 2015), the consultation process shall be considered concluded when either: 1) The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or 2) A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC §21080.3.2(b)).

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Doug Welmas  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Gwendolyn Parada  
Tribal Chairwoman  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA 91905-9725

Dear Ms. Parada:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

This letter and project information serve as an opportunity for AB-52 Consultation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) for Tribal Resources under CEQA PRC §21080.3.1; AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Section 21080.3.1(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) require that we respond to your prior written request to be notified of projects in our jurisdiction that will be reviewed under CEQA. Your name was provided to us as the point of contact for your tribe. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to consult with us regarding the potential for this project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. Please respond within 30 days if you would like to consult with CVWD on this project.

The purposes of tribal consultation under AB-52 are to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the development of this property. If Tribal Cultural Resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CVWD understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency shall be kept confidential (PRC §21082.3(c)(1)). The purpose of AB52 consultation is to obtain Tribal expertise on the subject project area (PRC §21080.3.1(a)) via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or project design measures.

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La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Gwendolyn Parada  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

Included for your information is a brief description of the proposed project and location (figure enclosed), and lead agency contact person pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1(d): CVWD is proposing to construct approximately 3,500 linear feet (0.67 mile) of 30-inch water transmission main to connect the existing CVWD water main on Palm Street to the existing CVWD water main on Airport Boulevard. The pipeline would be located in the community of Thermal, within Riverside County, and in the City of Coachella. The pipeline, referred to as the Phase III A-2 Transmission Main, would cross under the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, Highway 111, and the Union Pacific Railroad using trenchless techniques (horizontal directional drilling and jack-and-bore methods). Open trench construction methods would be used between the channel, railroad, and highway crossings. The pipeline would increase in size to 32 inches for the portion crossing under the stormwater channel. The overall project objective is to provide domestic potable water services to the surrounding area, including 9 mobile home parks in the vicinity.

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Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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File: 0932.55, 0421.2



# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Raymond Huaute  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

Dear Mr. Huaute:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

This letter and project information serve as an opportunity for AB-52 Consultation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) for Tribal Resources under CEQA PRC §21080.3.1; AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Section 21080.3.1(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) require that we respond to your prior written request to be notified of projects in our jurisdiction that will be reviewed under CEQA. Your name was provided to us as the point of contact for your tribe. We are hereby notifying you of an opportunity to consult with us regarding the potential for this project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. Please respond within 30 days if you would like to consult with CVWD on this project.

The purposes of tribal consultation under AB-52 are to determine, as part of the CEQA review process, whether or not Tribal Cultural Resources are present within the project area, and if so, whether or not those resources will be significantly impacted by the development of this property. If Tribal Cultural Resources may be significantly impacted, then consultation will also help to determine the most appropriate way to avoid or mitigate those impacts. CVWD understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency shall be kept confidential (PRC §21082.3(c)(1)). The purpose of AB52 consultation is to obtain Tribal expertise on the subject project area (PRC §21080.3.1(a)) via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or project design measures.

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Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Raymond Huaute  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Attn: Joseph Ontiveros  
Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

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Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Attn: Joseph Ontiveros  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

October 6, 2021

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Mary Resvaloso  
Tribal Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

Dear Ms. Resvaloso:

**Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project**

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Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Mary Resvaloso  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Darrell Mike  
Tribal Chairman  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA 92236

Dear Mr. Mike:

Subject: Notice of Opportunity to Consult under AB-52 for the Coachella Valley Water District  
*Phase III A-2 Transmission Main* Segment of the Valley View Mobile Home Park  
(MHP) Water Supply Consolidation Project

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Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Darrell Mike  
October 6, 2021  
Page 2

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Sincerely,

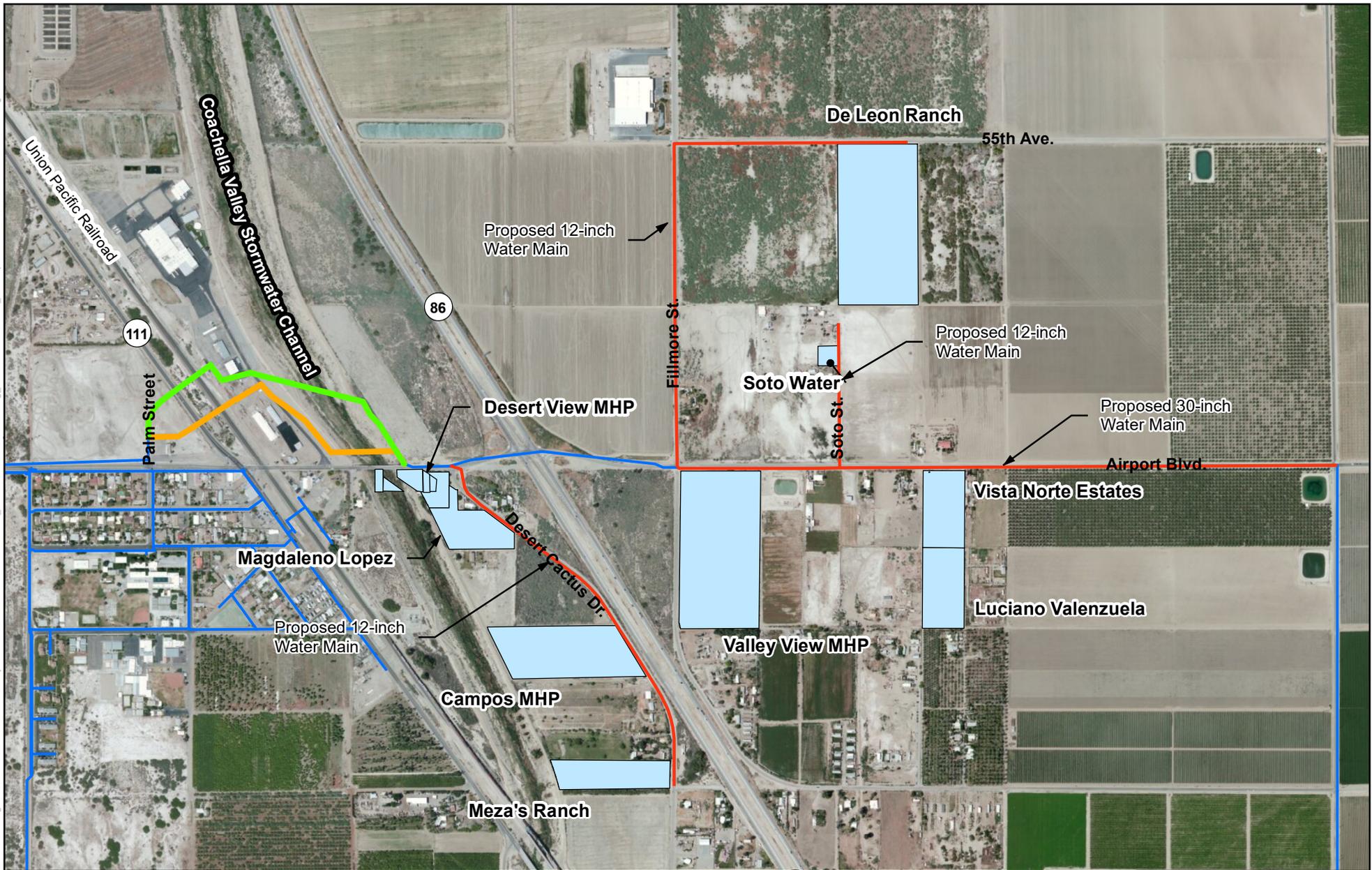


William Patterson  
Environmental Supervisor

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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Figure Exported: 9/15/2021, By: gvalenzuela Using: \\woodardcurran.net\shared\Projects\RMC\SD\0574 - CVWD On-Call Elemental Eng. 2020-21\0011572\_26 - Subsequent VV.MXD\G - GISTrial\Outreach Figure.mxd



**East Coachella Valley Water Supply Consolidation Project**  
Phase IIIA-2 Transmission Main

- Legend**
-  Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Option 1
  -  Phase III A-2 Transmission Main Option 2
  -  Valley View Project (Not being evaluated at this time)
  -  Existing CVWD Water Mains

 Small Water Systems (Not being evaluated at this time)



Map Created: July 2021  
0 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

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