APPENDIX 4

Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

WEST VALLEY WATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM

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

For Submittal to:

Mission Springs Water District
66575 Second Street
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

Prepared for:

Tom Dodson & Associates
2150 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92405

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
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Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

February 5, 2018
CRM TECH Contract No. 3416

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: West Valley Water Reclamation Program, in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

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Date: February 5, 2018

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USGS Quadrangle: Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (Sections 11-14, T3S R4E, and Sections 5, 7, and 8, T3S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 60 acres and 8.6 linear miles of pipeline right-of-way

Keywords: Northwestern Coachella Valley; Phase I cultural resources study; Sites 33-008409 (Palm Drive), 33-008410 (Dillon Road), 33-015035 (Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line), and 33-028574/CA-RIV-12874H (refuse scatter); no "historical resources" affected under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between November 2018 and January 2019, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The project entails the construction of a wastewater treatment plant known as the West Valley Water Reclamation Facility (WVWRF), approximately three miles of main sewer conveyance line, and approximately 5.6 miles of collection pipelines in a residential neighborhood known as Area M2, in order to eliminate individual septic systems that overlie the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs aquifers.

The area to be impacted by the project consists of approximately 60 acres of mostly undeveloped land at the proposed WVWRF site and 8.6 linear miles of underground pipeline alignments within the existing rights-of-way of various public roadways. The collection lines will be installed along residential streets to the north of Dillon Road, west of Bubbling Wells Road and Yerxa Road, south of San Gorgonio Street and Camino Campanero, and east of Avenida Merced and Avenida Gracia. The sewer main will extend west along Dillon Road from the existing Dos Palmas lift station at the intersection of Avenida Manzana and then south along Little Morongo Road to the WVWRF site on the northwest corner of Little Morongo Road and 20th Avenue. The entire project area lies within Sections 11-14 of T3S R4E and Sections 5, 7, and 8 of T3S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project. The Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), as the proponent and the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the MSWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. As a result of these research procedures, four historic-period cultural resources were identified as lying within or partially within the project boundaries, as listed below. No prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural resources were encountered in or near the project area.

Site Number	**Description**
33-008409	Palm Drive
33-008410	Dillon Road
33-015035	Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line
33-028574 (CA-RIV-12874H)	Refuse scatter

Among these, Sites 33-008409, 33-008410, and 33-015035, all of them linear infrastructure features of historical origin that extend across the project area, were previously determined not to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources, and the present study has uncovered no new information to warrant a re-visit of these determinations. Furthermore, this study finds that Site 33-028574, a small domestic refuse

scatter from the 1950s-1960s, does not appear eligible for the California Register. Therefore, none of the sites within or partially within the project area qualify as a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions.

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

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 2018 and January 2019, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The project entails the construction of a wastewater treatment plant known as the West Valley Water Reclamation Facility (WVWRF), approximately three miles of main sewer conveyance line, and approximately 5.6 miles of collection pipelines in a residential neighborhood known as Area M2 (Fig. 2), in order to eliminate individual septic systems that overlie the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs aquifers.

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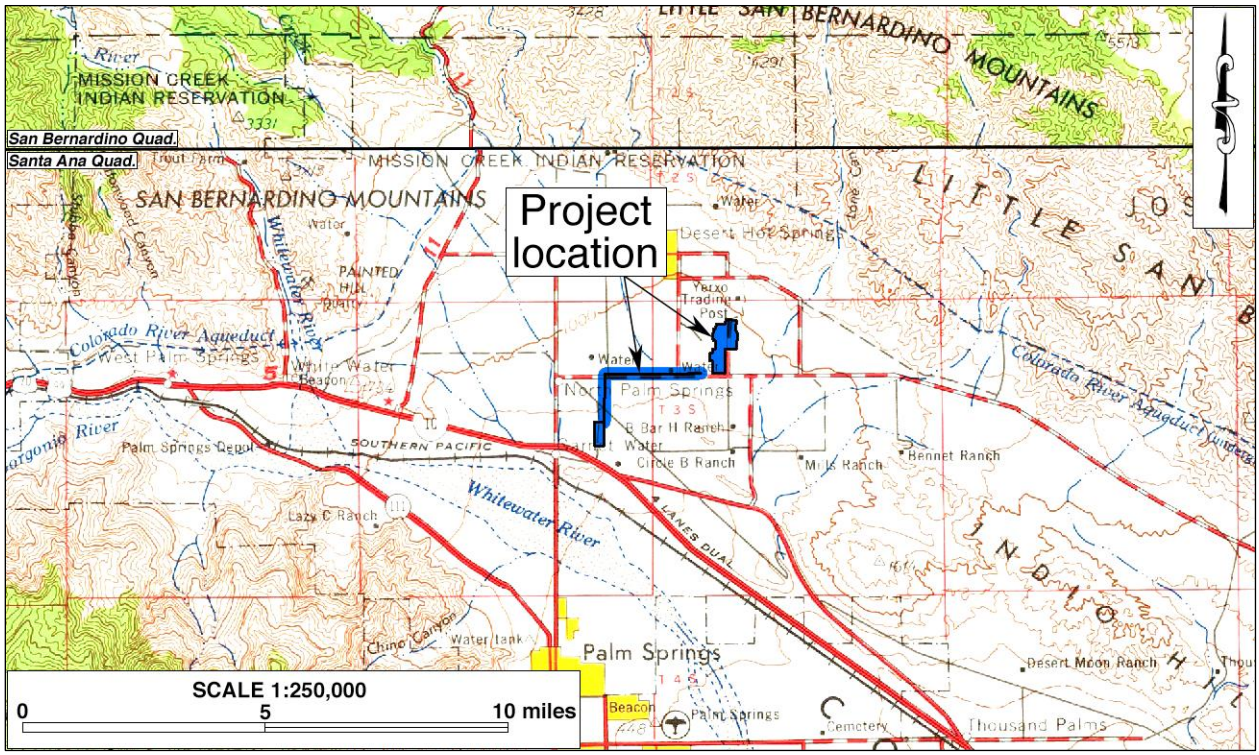

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

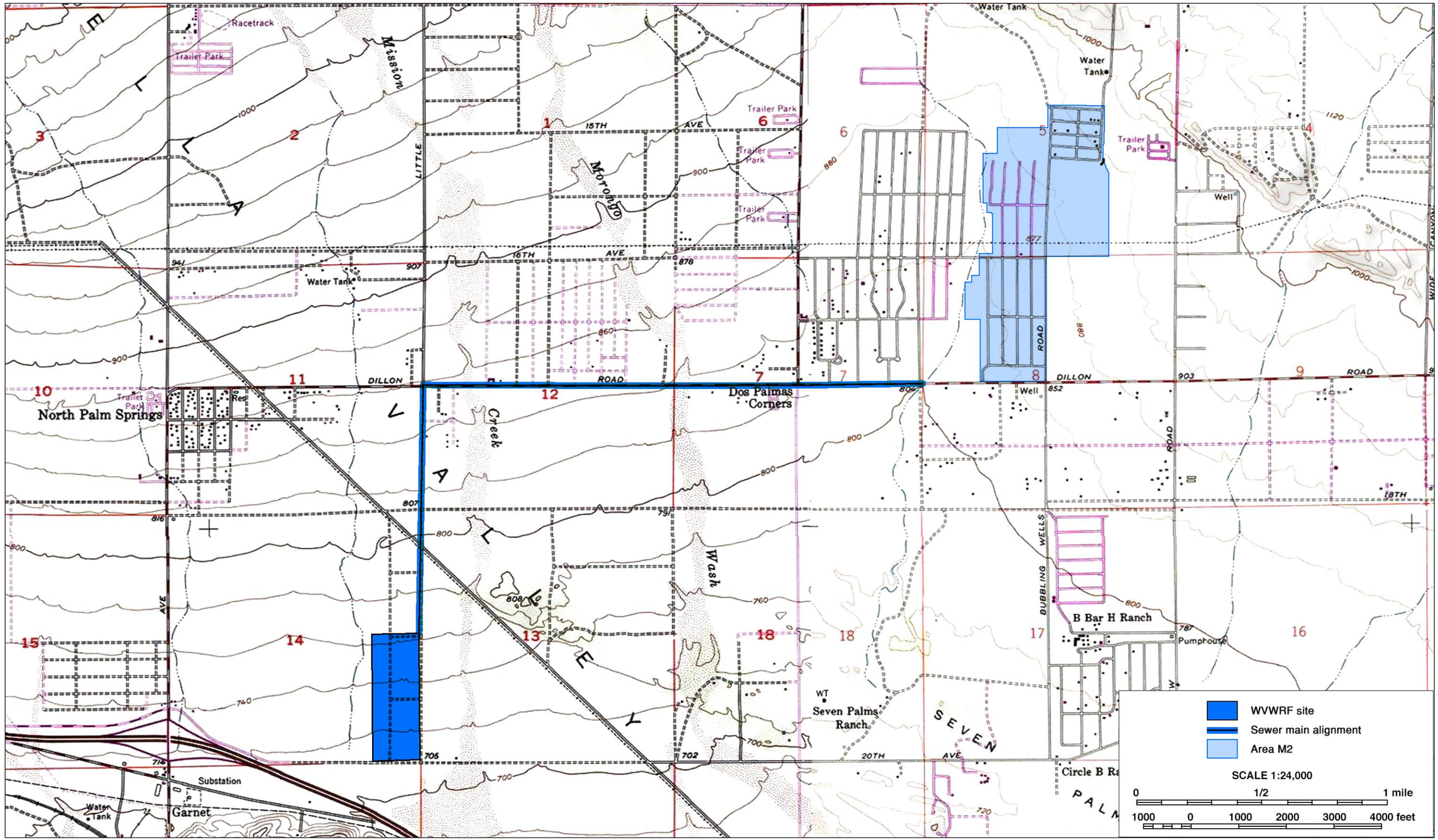

Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978a; 1978b])

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project. The Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), as the proponent and the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the MSWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area is located entirely within the MSWD service area, and across the southern outskirts of the City of Desert Hot Springs. The collection pipeline alignments follow various paved streets in a residential neighborhood that also included a hotel, an RV resort, and an elementary school, while the route the sewer main and the WVWRF site are surrounded mostly by undeveloped land (Fig. 3). Of the two roadways containing the sewer main right-of-way, Dillon Road is a paved local thoroughfare, and Little Morongo Road remains an unpaved dirt road to the south of the Dillon Road intersection. The WVWRF site currently contains a production well and an associated storage tank in the northeast corner but is otherwise relatively undisturbed (Fig. 3).

Elevations across the project area range approximately from 700 feet to 945 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level with a gradual incline towards the north. Surface soils in this area consist of light brown, fine to coarse alluvial sands with small boulders and rocks in some areas. Other than introduced landscaping plants, vegetation observed in and near the project boundaries includes creosote bush, tumbleweed, foxtail, brittlebush, cholla, and other small desert grasses and shrubs.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Numerous investigations on the history of cultural development in southern California have led researchers to propose a number of cultural chronologies for the desert regions. A specific cultural

Figure 3. Typical landscapes within project boundaries. *Clockwise from top left*: existing well and water tank at the WVWRF site, view to the west; undisturbed portion of the WVWRF site, view to the southeast; intersection of Dillon Road and Little Morongo Road along the sewer main alignment, view to the north; intersection of Bubbling Wells Road and San Antonio Street, view to the south. (Photographs taken on December 18, 2018)

sequence for the Colorado Desert was offered by Schaefer (1994) on the basis of the many archaeological studies conducted in the area. The earliest time period identified is the Paleoindian (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when "small, mobile bands" of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (*ibid*.:63). These small groups settled "on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes" (*ibid*.:64). The artifact assemblage of that period typically consists of very simple stone tools, "cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types" (*ibid*.).

The Early Archaic Period follows and dates to ca. 8,000 to 4,000 years ago. It appears that a decrease in population density occurred at this time and that the indigenous groups of the area relied more on foraging than hunting. Very few archaeological remains have been identified to this time period. The ensuing Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 years ago) is characterized by continued low population densities and groups of "flexible" sizes that settled near available seasonal food resources and relied on "opportunistic" hunting of game animals. Groundstone artifacts for food processing were prominent during this time period.

The most recent period in Schaefer's scheme, the Late Prehistoric, dates from ca. 1,500 years ago to the time of the Spanish missions and saw the continuation of the seasonal settlement pattern. Peoples of the Late Prehistoric Period were associated with the Patayan cultural pattern and relied more heavily on the availability of seasonal "wild plants and animal resources" (Schaefer 1994:66). It was during this period that brown and buff ware ceramics were introduced into the region.

The shores of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, during times of its presence, attracted much settlement and resource procurement; but in times of the lake's desiccation around 1700, according to Schaefer (1994:66), the Native people moved away from its receding shores towards rivers, streams, and mountains. Numerous archaeological sites dating to this time period have been identified along the shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brown and buff ware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremations.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The origin of the name "Cahuilla" is unclear, but may originate from their own word *káwiya*, meaning master or boss (Bean 1978). The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978), based on information provided by such Cahuilla informants as Juan Siva, Francisco Patencio, Katherine Siva Saubel, and Mariano Saubel. The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

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

Cahuilla subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the hunting and gathering of wild and cultivated foods, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water, building elaborate stone fish traps. Once the lake had desiccated, they relied on the available terrestrial resources. The cooler temperatures and resources available at higher elevations in the nearby mountains were also taken advantage of.

The Cahuilla diet included seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Medicinal plants such as creosote, California sagebrush, yerba buena and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages (Bean and Saubel 1972). Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowl. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured

through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink (*ibid.*).

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Cahuilla helped shape the landscape. Biological studies have recently found evidence that the fan palms found in the Coachella Valley and throughout the southeastern California desert (*Washingtonia filifera*) may not be relics of palms from a paleo-tropical environment, but instead a relatively recent addition brought to the area and cultivated by native populations (Anderson 2005). Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972).

The planting of palms by the Cahuilla is well-documented, as is their enhancement of palm stands through the practice of controlled burning (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005). Burning palm stands would increase fruit yield dramatically by eliminating pests such as the palm borer beetle, date scales, and spider mites (Bean and Saubel 1972). Firing palm stands prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The Cahuilla also burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (*ibid.*; Anderson 2005).

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

Historic Context

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley when they led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma (Johnston 1987:92-95). Due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled along the established trails. The most important of these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was "discovered" in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday (Johnston 1987:185).

Non-Indian settlement in the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad and spread further in the 1880s after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land

laws (Laflin 1998:35-36; Robinson 1948:169-171). Farming became the dominant economic activity in the valley thanks to the development of underground water sources, often in the form of artesian wells. Around the turn of the century, the date palm was introduced into the Coachella Valley, and by the late 1910s dates were the main agricultural crop and the tree an iconic image celebrating the region as the "Arabia of America" (Shields Date Gardens 1957). Then, starting in the 1920s, a new industry featuring equestrian camps, resorts, hotels, and eventually country clubs began to spread throughout the Coachella Valley, transforming it into southern California's premier winter retreat.

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

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On November 30, 2018, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/ archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/ historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history as well as historic maps and aerial photographs of the Desert Hot Springs area. The historic maps, including the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1978, are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs, taken between 1972 and 2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On November 28, 2018, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the two Native American groups located closest to the project area, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on December 20-21 CRM TECH also sent formal requests for comments to four tribal representatives in the region. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On December 18, 2018, CRM TECH project archaeologists Daniel Ballester and Michael Richardson carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of archaeological technician Lacy Padilla from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The proposed WVWRF site was surveyed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. The unpaved segment of Little Morongo Road in the project area was also surveyed intensively along two transects placed on either side of the right-of-way.

The rest of the pipeline alignments, lying along paved public roads, were surveyed at a reconnaissance level by driving on each side of the roads and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for any indications of potential cultural resources. Using these methods, the project area was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Other than where obscured by road pavement or imported gravel, visibility of the native ground surface was good to excellent (>85%).

When artifacts were discovered during the survey, their locations were marked with survey flags. Upon completion of the survey, the artifacts were re-visited and photographed. Further field recordation, including descriptions of the artifacts, a location map with UTM coordinates, and a scaled sketch map, were completed to document the exact location and nature of the artifacts. The field maps and descriptions were then compiled into a standard site record form and submitted to the EIC for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Information System (see App. 3).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to EIC records, various portions of the project area may have been covered by a number of previous cultural resources studies completed between 1972 and 2017, including a 1995 survey that covered the entire WVWRF site (Fig. 4). However, none of these previous studies coincided with the entire project area, and the only study with a substantial overlap, the 1995 survey mentioned above, is now well over 20 years old and is therefore considered to be outdated for statutory compliance purposes today.

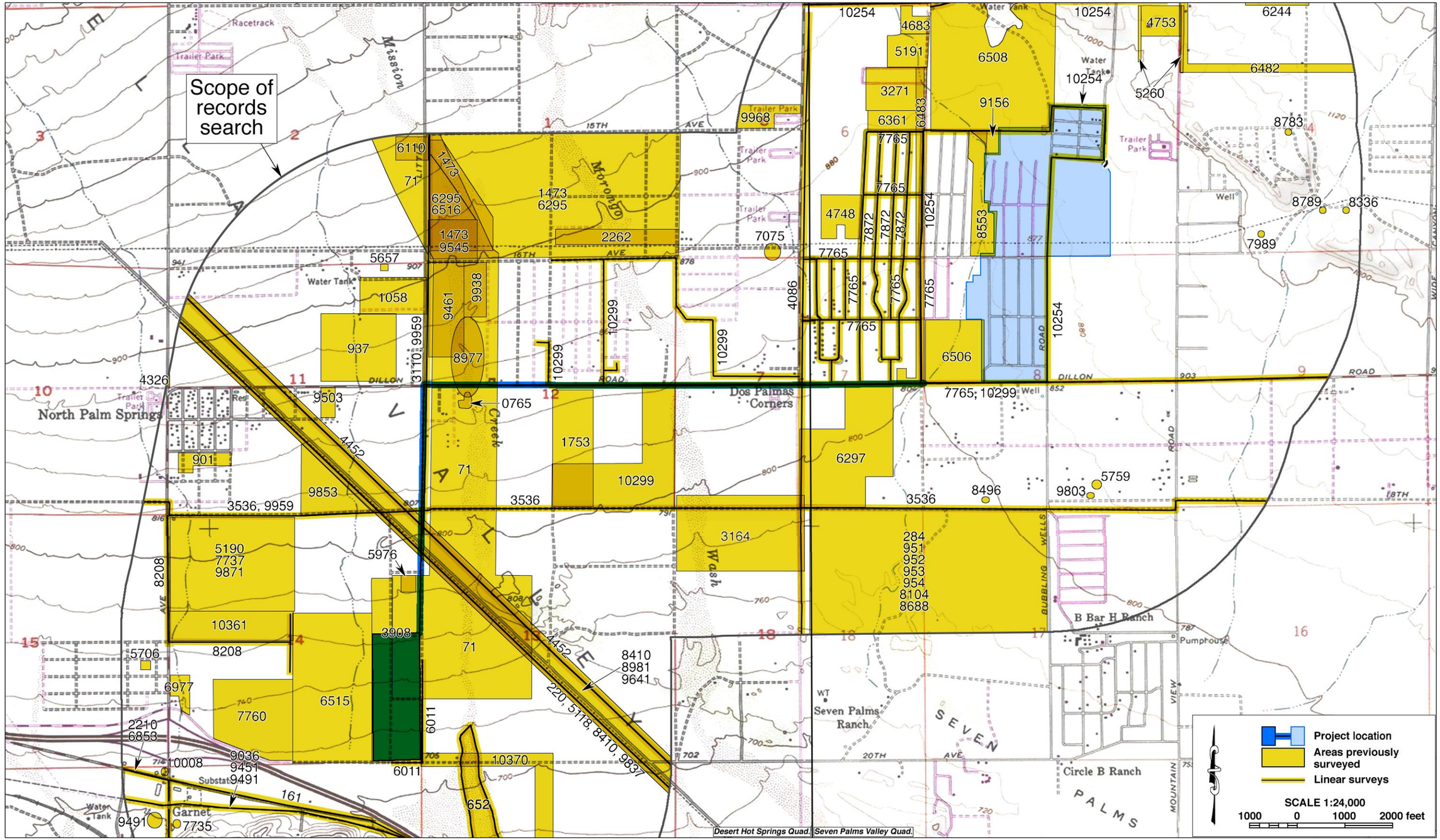

Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

EIC records further indicate that three linear infrastructure features of historical origin were previously recorded as lying partially within the project area, namely Palm Drive (Site 33-008409), Dillon Road (Site 33-008410), and the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line (Site 33-015035). These known cultural resources will be discussed further in the sections below.

Within a one-mile radius of the project location, EIC records show more than 100 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features, together covering nearly half of the land surface within the scope of the records search (Fig. 4). These and other similar studies in the vicinity resulted in the recordation of 26 additional sites and 17 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

Four of the sites and ten of the isolates were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin. Among the sites, Site 33-001119, described as a small scatter of ceramic sherds and a possible groundstone fragment, was the nearest to the project area at the distance of roughly 0.24 mile to the east. The other three prehistoric sites also represented ceramic scatters, while the prehistoric isolates consisted of ceramic sherds, groundstone fragments, and lithic flakes.

The other 22 sites and seven isolates dated to the historic period. Ten of the sites were also linear features of the historical infrastructure, such as roads, power transmission lines, and the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad. The rest of the sites included buildings, refuse scatters, an electrical substation, and the Seven Palms Ranch, and the seven historic-period isolates were all refuse items such as metal cans or glass shards.

Other than Sites 33-008409, 33-008410, and 33-015035, none of the previously recorded cultural resources was found within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Therefore, none of them will require further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historical sources consulted for this study yielded evidence of human activities in the project vicinity at least by the mid-19th century but suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period except for the aforementioned infrastructure features. In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land surveys in the region, the surveyors noted a trail traversing generally east-west across the proposed WVWRF site and leading to an Indian village and a spring some 1.25 miles to the east (Fig. 5). Four decades later, the trail and the spring remained, but the village had evidently been abandoned, like many other Cahuilla settlements in the Coachella Valley at the time (Fig. 6).

Around the turn of the century, the Southern Pacific Railroad, completed through the Coachella Valley in 1876-1877, and the Palm Springs station on the rail line were present roughly a mile to the south and the southwest, but the barren landscape in the immediate vicinity of the project area reflected no settlement or development activities (Fig. 6). During the 1900-1940 era, several ranches were established in the nearby Seven Palm Valley, and the Two Bunch Palms Ranch was established by early settler Cabot Yerxa around Miracle Hill, to the north of Area M2, in the 1910s (Fig. 7; Gunther 1984:551). Other settlements were scattered across what is now Desert Hot Springs, one of them in the southeastern corner of Area M2 (Fig. 7). Also in existence by the early 1940s were a web of crisscrossing roads, including present-day Palm Drive and Dillon Road (Fig. 7).

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

Primary No.	Trinomial	Description
33-001118	CA-RIV-1118	Ceramic scatter
33-001119	CA-RIV-1119	Ceramic and lithic scatter
33-001246	CA-RIV-1246	Ceramic scatter
33-001808	CA-RIV-1808	Ceramic scatter
33-004109	CA-RIV-4109H	Foundation and other habitation remains
33-008403	N/A	Segment of 20th Avenue
33-008408	N/A	Segment of Varner Road
33-008409*	N/A	Segment of Palm Drive, ca. 1930s
33-008410*	N/A	Segment of Dillon Road, ca. 1930s
33-008411	N/A	Devers-Hind 220kv transmission line
33-008412	N/A	Dos Palmas Tract Sales Office building, ca. 1948
33-008413	N/A	R.H. McDonald Real Estate Office, ca. 1948
33-008414	N/A	18th Avenue
33-009498	CA-RIV-6381H	Southern Pacific Railroad
33-012629	N/A	Isolate: ceramic sherd
33-013425	N/A	Isolate: ceramic sherd and metates
33-013426	N/A	Isolate: two purple glass shards
33-013435	N/A	Isolate: ceramic sherds and metates
33-013553	CA-RIV-7487H	Refuse scatter and rock alignment
33-014863	N/A	Isolate: two purple glass shards
33-015035*	N/A	Hayfield-Chino 220kV transmission line
33-016743	N/A	Isolate: metate fragment
33-016744	N/A	Isolate: ceramic sherd
33-016745	N/A	Isolate: mano fragment
33-016773	CA-RIV-8781H	Refuse scatter
33-016775	CA-RIV-8783H	Seven Palms Ranch
33-016776	CA-RIV-8784H	Refuse scatter
33-017841	CA-RIV-9232H	Refuse scatter
33-017842	CA-RIV-9233H	Refuse scatter
33-018166	N/A	Isolate: two ceramic sherds
33-024705	CA-RIV-12230H	Unnamed road
33-024712	CA-RIV-12236H	Unnamed road
33-024713	CA-RIV-12237H	Unnamed gravel road
33-024714	N/A	Unnamed road
33-024715	CA-RIV-12238H	Refuse scatter
33-024716	CA-RIV-12239H	Garnet electrical substation
33-024717	N/A	Isolate: three cans and a glass bottle base
33-026494	N/A	Isolate: two ceramic sherds
33-026706	N/A	Isolate: lithic flake
33-026872	N/A	Isolate: matchstick-filler vent-hole can
33-026873	N/A	Isolate: matchstick-filler vent-hole can
33-026874	N/A	Isolate: beverage can
33-026875	N/A	Isolate: beverage can
33-028014	N/A	Isolate: obsidian flake
33-028015	Not listed	Refuse scatter
33-028053	N/A	Segment of 20th Avenue

* Recorded partially within the project area

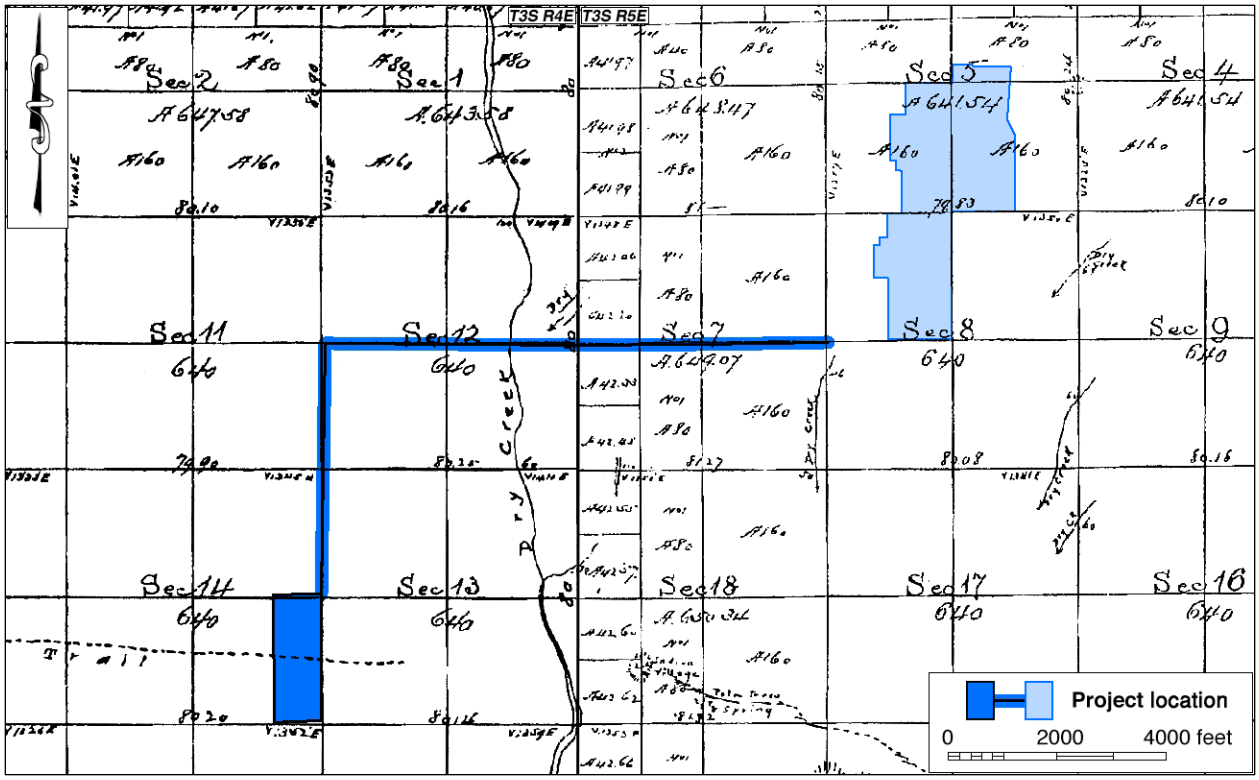

Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

The post-World War II boom brought accelerated growth to the project vicinity, along with at least two major power transmission lines, including the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line that crossed the project alignment along Little Morongo Road (Fig. 8). By the 1950s, a small number of buildings, presumably residences, had appeared with a grid of streets in the northeastern portion of Area M2 (Fig. 8).

Elsewhere in Area M2 and at the WVWRF site, additional roads were laid out by the 1950s, heralding further development to come (Fig. 8). Nevertheless, to this day no development has ever occurred at the WVWRF site except for the establishment of the well site and the water tank in the northeastern corner around 2005-2006 (NETR Online 1972-2012; Google Earth 1995-2018). In Area M2, few additional buildings were constructed prior to 1972 (NETR Online 1972). The vast majority of the residences in

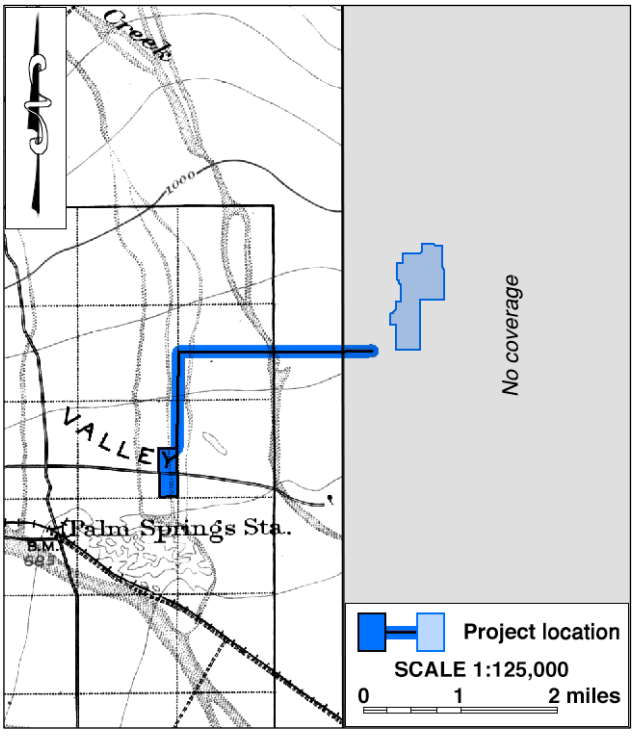

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

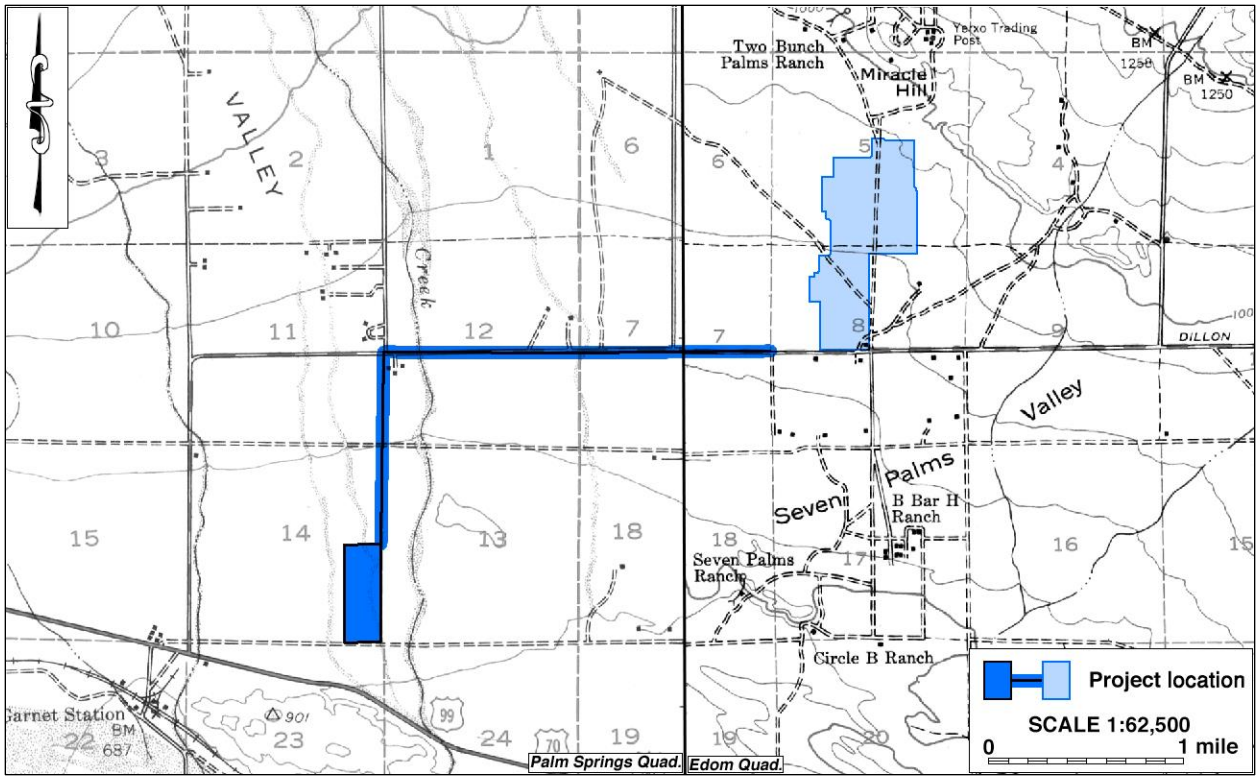

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941. (Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

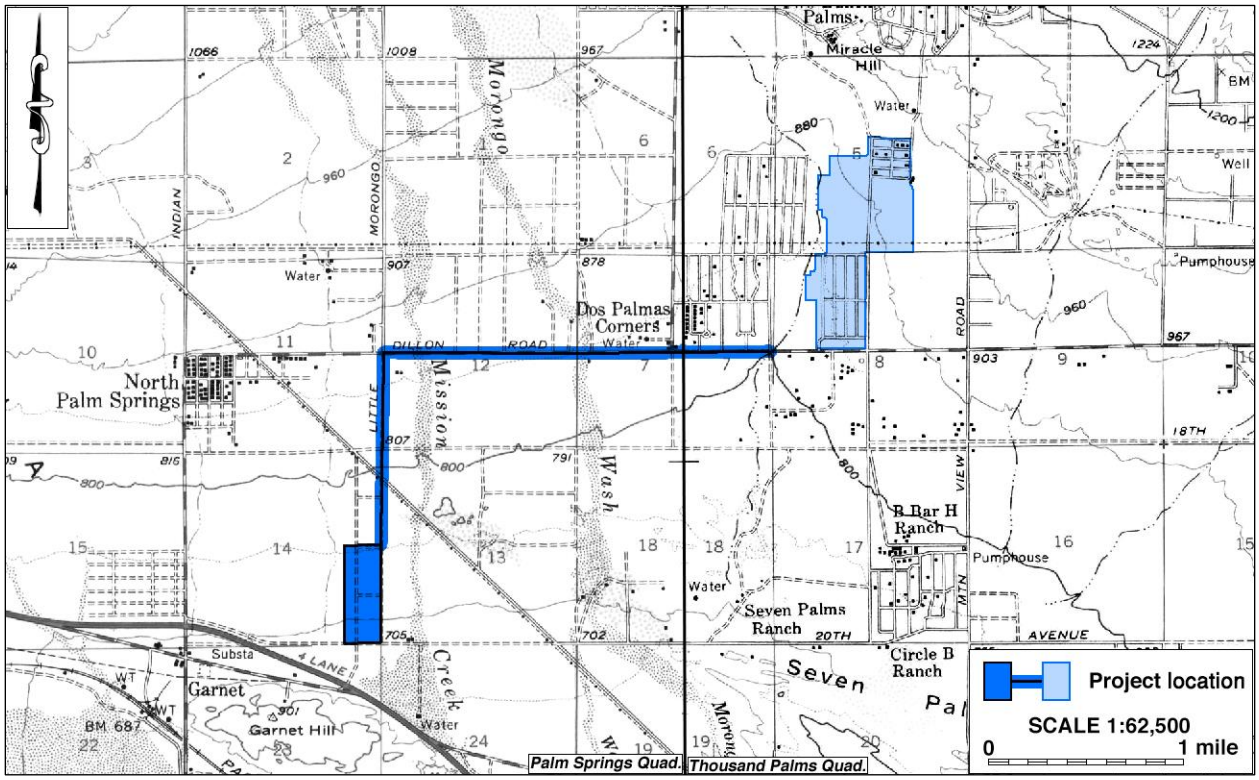

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1958. (Source: USGS 1957; 1958)

the area today have been built since then, especially after the mid-1990s (NETR Online 1972-2012; Google Earth 1995-2018).

NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC initially reported on December 18 that the Sacred Lands File yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App. 2). In a subsequent letter of correction, the NAHC stated on December 21 that the Sacred Lands File in fact identified unspecified Native American cultural resources in the vicinity and referred further inquiry regarding the location and nature of such resources to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (see App. 2). In the meantime, the NAHC also recommended the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Serrano Nation of Indians for additional consultation (see App. 2).

After receiving each of the NAHC's replies, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all four tribes identified above. In lieu of some of the tribal political leaders or administrators recommended by the NAHC, CRM TECH contacted each tribe's designated spokesperson on cultural resources issues, as listed below:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resource Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians.

As of this time, three of the four tribes have responded in writing (see App. 2). Among them, the San Manuel Band indicated that the project was located outside the tribe's ancestral territory and declined participation in further consultation. The Agua Caliente Band identified the project location as a part of the tribe's traditional use area and requested to review all cultural resource documentation generated for this project and to monitor future ground-disturbing activities in the project area. As mentioned above, Lacy Padilla from the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office participated in the archaeological field survey. The Morongo Band found the project to be in a culturally sensitive area but professed no additional information. Instead, the tribe also requested an opportunity to review this report.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

As stated above, three historic-period linear sites, designated 33-008409, 33-008410, and 33-015305 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, were previously recorded as lying partially within the project area. During the field survey, the presence of these sites across the project area was confirmed. In addition, a previously unknown refuse scatter of late historical origin was recorded in the project area and subsequently designated Site 33-028574. These four sites are discussed further below, and the site record forms are attached to this report in Appendix 3.

No other cultural resources were encountered during the survey. While some of the buildings in Area M2 are known to date to the 1950s, none of them was found to be within or immediately

adjacent to the project area, which is confined within the public rights-of-way at that location. A few of the streets in Area M2 also date to the 1950s, but their current configuration and appearance reflect the results of upgrading and maintenance in more recent times, and none of them demonstrates any distinctively historical characteristics. Therefore, Sites 33-008409, 33-008410, 33-015305, and 33-028574 constitute the only cultural resources in existence within the project boundaries.

Site 33-008409 (Palm Drive)

Site 33-008409 represents the 3.5-mile segment of Palm Drive extending north from Dillon Road to Mission Lake Boulevard (historically 16th Street). This segment of Palm Drive was once "Main Street" of L.W. Coffee's 1930s townsite of Desert Hot Springs, while the segment south of Dillon Road was built in the 1960s (Brock 1998a:1; Figs. 7, 8). The site was originally recorded in 1998 as a "two to four lane asphalt road, built in the 1930s, in heavily altered condition" (Brock 1998a:1). Since then, much of this local thoroughfare has been further widened and re-configured.

The proposed sewer main alignment crosses the southern end of Site 33-008409 along Dillon Road. At that location, Palm Drive was significantly widened between 1996 and 2002 (Google Earth 1996; 2002), and now consists of four regular traffic lanes plus left-turn and right-turn lanes at the intersection, with curbs and partial sidewalks on both sides. As such, it is essentially modern in appearance and no longer retains the original characteristics from the early days of Desert Hot Springs, or even from 1998 when the site was first recorded.

Site 33-008010 (Dillon Road)

Site 33-008010 was recorded in 1998 as a short segment of Dillon Road at the intersection with Palm Drive but was updated in 2015 to include the entire 31.2-mile length of Dillon Road from Indio to Desert Hot Springs (Brock 1998b; Smallwood 2015). Built in the early 1930s by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) as the main construction access road for the Colorado River Aqueduct project, Dillon Road was originally graded to an overall width of 30 feet and paved with an oil-treated mixture known as "Oil Road Mix" to the width of 20 feet (Jenken 1938). After the completion of the aqueduct, the MWD transferred the road to the County of Riverside in 1938 to be used as a public highway (County Recorder 1938).

Of the total length of three miles for the sewer main alignment, two miles lie within the Dillon Road right-of-way, extending between its intersections with Avenida Manzana and Little Morongo Road. At the intersection of Palm Drive, Dillon Road was also greatly widened between 1996 and 2002 and is now flanked by curbs and sidewalks (Google Earth 1996; 2002), but for most of the two-mile length it remains a two-lane rural highway with soft shoulders (Fig. 9). Still, its 36-foot-wide modern asphalt pavement bears little resemblance to the 20-foot-wide "Oil Road Mix" noted in the 1930s.

Site 33-015305 (Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line)

Site 33-015305 consists of a 126.75-mile-long 220kV power transmission line built in 1945-1946 by Southern California Edison from the MWD's Hayfield Pumping Plant near Desert Center to a substation in Chino (Becker et al. 2014:1). Like Site 33-008010, it was first recorded near the

Figure 9. Linear features of historical origin in the project area. *Left*: Dillon Road (33-008010), view to the west from the intersection of Little Morongo Road; *right*: Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line (33-015305), view to the northwest. (Photographs taken on December 18, 2018)

current project location in 1998 and later updated several times to include the entire length of the transmission line. The 1998 site record describes the physical character of the transmission line as "a three phase AC, single circuit line on steel lattice towers (Brock 1998c). However, the description evidently does not reflect the original configuration, since the power line was reported to have been mostly removed and rebuilt in the 1970s (McLean et al. 2013:169; CPUC 2015:D.7.18).

Still in use today by Southern California Edison, the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line crosses the project area on Little Morongo Road between Dillon Road and the WVWRF site. The only features of the site located in the project area are the wires passing overhead, and none of the steel lattice towers stands within or immediately adjacent to the project boundaries (Fig. 9). As such, the site in fact is not present within the vertical extent of the project's area of potential impacts.

Site 33-028574 (Refuse Scatter)

Recorded during the field survey for this study, Site 33-028574 consists of a small refuse scatter located south of the existing well within the boundaries of the WVWRF site. The site measures approximately 125 feet (east-west) by 70 feet (north-south), with the main artifact concentration measuring approximately 35 feet by 20 feet. Artifacts noted at the site include 43 metal cans, a complete glass jar with a circa 1950s-1960s Owens-Illinois marker on the base, and a large number of glass fragments. Among the cans are 35 sanitary and beverage cans, 5 aluminum-top beverage cans, 1 hole-in-top can, 1 spice can, and 1 five-gallon gasoline can. Of these, 31 cans are found within the concentration, and the other 12 cans, including the gasoline can, are scattered across the rest of the site.

Figure 10. Artifact concentration at Site 33-028574, view to the northeast. (Photograph taken on December 18, 2018)

DISCUSSION

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

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

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

As stated above, three historic-period linear sites were previously recorded as lying partially within the project area, and one historic-period refuse scatter was recorded within project boundaries during the current study. These four potential "historical resources" are listed below:

Site Number	**Description**
33-008409	Palm Drive
33-008410	Dillon Road
33-015035	Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line
33-028574 (CA-RIV-12874H)	Refuse scatter

All three of the linear sites have been evaluated previously under the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources, and all of them have been found not to be eligible due to the lack of any specific aspect of significance and the loss of historic integrity (Brock and di Iorio 1998:8-9; Davidson et al. 2012:2; McLean et al. 2013:216; Becker et al. 2014:2; CPUC 2015:D.7.18; Smallwood 2015:3). The present study has not uncovered any new information to suggest an important historic association, a significant merit in design and construction, or a demonstrated potential for archaeological data for any of these sites. Furthermore, as working components of the contemporary infrastructure, all three of these linear features are essentially modern in appearance today, and none of them retains any distinctively

historical character to relate to their period of origin, namely the 1930s-1930s era. Therefore, this study concurs to the previous evaluations on Sites 33-008409, 33-008410, and 33-015035.

The final site in the project area, 33-028574, consists of a small domestic refuse scatter from the late historic period, specifically the 1950s-1960s. Surface scatters of common household refuse represent the most proliferate type of historic-period archaeological remains to be found in the southern California desert, and they typically do not have any documented association, let alone a close association, with any person or event of recognized significance in national, state, or local history. In the absence of an exceptional quantity or quality of the artifacts, these sites do not hold the potential for any important archaeological data, and what little data potential they may have is largely exhausted through their recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory. Site 33-028574 fits the general pattern for such refuse scatter sites, and does not exhibit any special qualities to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the research results presented above, four historic-period sites were identified during this study as lying within or partially within the project area, but none of them appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, none of them meets the official definition of a "historical resource," as provided by CEQA and associated regulations. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the MSWD:

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

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1978a Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photorevised in 1972.
1978b Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981	Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
2002	Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003	M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000	B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993	A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
2001	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003	Part-time Instructor, San Diego State University, California.
2001	Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001	Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

- Surveys, excavations, construction monitoring, field recordation, mapping, records searches, and Native American liaison.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	"Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

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

APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* Four local Native American representatives were contacted; sample letters are included in this appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

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

Project: Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program (CRM TECH No. 3416)

County: Riverside

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

Township 3 South **Range** 4 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 11, 12, 13, and 14

Township 3 South **Range** 5 East SB **BM; Section(s)** 5, 7, and 8

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The proposed project, known as the West Valley Water Reclamation Program, consists of three components that are located within the Service Area of the Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The first component consists of approximately 60 acres for the proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Facility, located on the northwest corner of Little Morongo Road and 20th Avenue. The second component consists of approximately three linear miles of pipeline alignment (Alternatives 3 and 4) for the main sewer conveyance systems that will run from the Dos Palmas Lift Station west along Dillon Road to Little Morongo Road then south along Little Morongo Road to the West Valley Water Reclamation facility. The third component consists of about 5.6 linear miles of pipeline alignments within the Area M2 to connect the individual properties to the new main sewer line.

November 28, 2018

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, November 28, 2018 3:20 PM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Alicia Benally
Subject: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. In the meantime, I would also appreciate any information you may have regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. A project location map is attached to this e-mail.

We will contact you again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. A formal Native American scoping letter will be sent out with additional information once we receive a response from the Native American Heritage Commission.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, November 28, 2018 3:40 PM
To: 'THPO Consulting'
Cc: Padilla, Lacy; Katherine Croft (kcroft@aguacaliente.net); 'Feeney, Hannah
Subject: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. In the meantime, I would also appreciate any information you may have regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. A project location map is attached to this e-mail.

We will contact you again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. A formal Native American scoping letter will be sent out with additional information once we receive a response from the Native American Heritage Commission.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Monday, December 3, 2018 9:35 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hi Nina,

Did you have a date yet for this survey?

Thank you,
Lacy

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Tuesday, December 11, 2018 12:49 PM
To: 'THPO Consulting'
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hi Lacy,

Sorry for not responding as quickly as I would like, but we have been out in the field. I just spoke with Daniel and we were wondering if the tribe may have someone available next week to join Daniel and another crew member out there to conduct the field survey. Please let me know what days, if any, are available next week for the tribe to participate.

Thank for your time,

Nina

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Tuesday, December 11, 2018 12:53 PM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Alicia Benally
Subject: FW: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hello Travis,

I'm contacting you regarding the earlier email sent on November 28th regarding the above-referenced project. I'm emailing you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field work. I just spoke with Daniel and we were wondering if the tribe may have someone available next week to join Daniel and another crew member out there to conduct the field survey. Please let me know what days, if any, are available next week for the tribe to participate.

Thank for your time,

Nina

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 11:27 AM
To: 'THPO Consulting'
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hi Lacy,

I just spoke with Daniel and he thinks Tuesday is good for him. Is Tuesday (12/18) still open for you?

Nina

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 11:31 AM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Alicia Benally; 'dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov'
Subject: FW: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hello Travis,

I'm emailing you to see if this coming Tuesday (12/18) is convenient for the tribe to meet us out there for the above-referenced project. Will the tribe be able to join us on Tuesday morning to conduct the field survey with us? Please let me know if there are any issues.

Thanks again for your time,

Nina

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 1:32 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Yes, that will be fine. What time was he planning on going out?

Thank you,
Lacy

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Thursday, December 13, 2018 2:31 PM
To: 'THPO Consulting'
Cc: 'dballester@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hi Lacy,

Mike and Daniel will be out there at 7 am on Tuesday morning (12/18) at the northwest corner of 20th Avenue and Little Morongo Road (60 acres property first, then pipeline alignments). Daniel's number is (909) 376-7842. Please let Daniel or me know if there are any issues or questions.

Thanks,

Nina
(909) 824-6400 Office
(909) 580-0935 cell

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Thursday, December 13, 2018 4:21 PM
To: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Alicia Benally
Subject: FW: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hello Travis,

We will be conducting the survey for above-referenced project on Tuesday morning (12/18) at 7 am. Daniel Ballester will be out there and we will be meeting up in the morning at the northwest corner of 20th Avenue and Little Morongo Road (60 acres property first, then pipeline alignments). Daniel's number is (909) 376-7842. Please let Daniel or me know if you can join us or if there are any issues and additional questions regarding this project.

Thanks again for your time,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 13, 2018 4:26 PM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study and Participation in Archaeological Fieldwork for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3416)

Hello Nina,

Thank you. Unsure right now if we will be able to make it there.

Travis

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

December 18, 2018

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

VIA Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: West Valley Water Reclamation Program (CRM TECH No. 3416), Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov. Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

KATY SANCHEZ
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
12/18/2018

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 — Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 922-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr. — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code,Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
West Valley Water Reclamation Program (CRM TECH N. 3416), Riverside County.

December 20, 2018

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

RE: Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program
60 Acres and 8.6 Linear Miles in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3416

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the implementation of the West Valley Water Reclamation (WVWR) Program that consists of three components within the Service Area of the Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs. The first component consists of approximately 60 acres of land for the West Valley Water Reclamation Facility (WVWRF), located on the northwest corner of Little Morongo Road and 20th Avenue. The second component consists of approximately three linear miles of pipeline alignments (Alternatives 3 and 4) for a main sewer conveyance systems that will run from the Dos Palmas Lift Station west along Dillon Road to Little Morongo Road then south along the Little Morongo Road to the WVWR facility. The third component consists of approximately 5.6 linear miles of sewer pipeline alignments within Area M2 that will connect the individual properties to the main sewer line. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T3S R4E; and Sections 5, 7, and 8, T3S R5E, SBBM.

In a letter dated December 18, 2018, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the MSWD.

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

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 10:48 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs Riverside County (CRM TECH #3416)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation. The proposed project is located just outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to these legal and regulatory mandates.

Regards,

Jessica Mauck
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M: (909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland California 92346

From: Sanchez, Katy@NAHC <Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 11:41 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: Correction to letter for the West Valley Water Reclamation Program (CRM TECH No. 3146)

Hello Ms. Gallardo:

Upon review of the letters, I made a mistake. The list that I send was correct, however the letter saying there were no finds was not correct. There was a hit on the SLF database. I apologize for the erroneous letter. Attached is the correct letter and list. Thank you or your patience.

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner
Native American Heritage Commission
(916) 373-3712

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

December 18, 2018

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

VIA Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: **CORRECTION LETTER** West Valley Water Reclamation Program (CRM TECH No. 3416), Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264, telephone number # (760) 699-6800 and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on the attached list. 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 are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov. Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

KATY SANCHEZ
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
12/18/2018

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 — Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 922-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr. — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code,Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
West Valley Water Reclamation Program (CRM TECH N. 3416), Riverside County.

December 21, 2018

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

RE: Corrected NAHC SLF Response for West Valley Water Reclamation Program Project
In and around the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3416

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

I am writing to let you know that CRM TECH received a correction letter from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) regarding the Sacred Land File (SLF) record search for the proposed project referenced above (see attached). The correction letter states that the results of the SLF record search were positive (not negative as was reported in the earlier letter). The NAHC recommended that the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians be contacted for further information. I am writing to update you on the corrected results received today and request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Encl.: Corrected NAHC response letter

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 21, 2018 3:44 PM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: Update Letter Regarding Corrected SLF Letter from NAHC for the WVWR Program; CRM TECH #3416

Hello Nina,

Thank you for the update on this. This project is in a culturally sensitive area.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-012-2018-011

January 04, 2019

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

Re: West Valley Water Reclamation Program

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the West Valley Water Reclamation Program project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

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

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

*The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

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

Cordially,

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

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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

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

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 24, 2019 1:17 PM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed West Valley Water Reclamation Program Project, in and around the City of Desert Hot Springs Riverside County (CRM TECH #3416)

Hello Nina,

Thank you for your letter on this project.

We have no additional information at this time but look forward to reviewing the cultural report once it is ready.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

APPENDIX 3

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY RECORD FORMS

Sites 33-008409, 33-008410, 33-015035, and 33-028574

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-8409
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date / /

*Resource Name or #: Palm Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Desert Hot Springs Date 55/78 T 3S ; R 5E ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; SBM B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone 11 , 546135 mE/ 3753745 mN

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

Southern end is at Dillon Road (546135 mE, 3753745 mN), northern end is at West 16th Street (546140 mE, 3759350 mN). 820 to 1300 ft. msl.

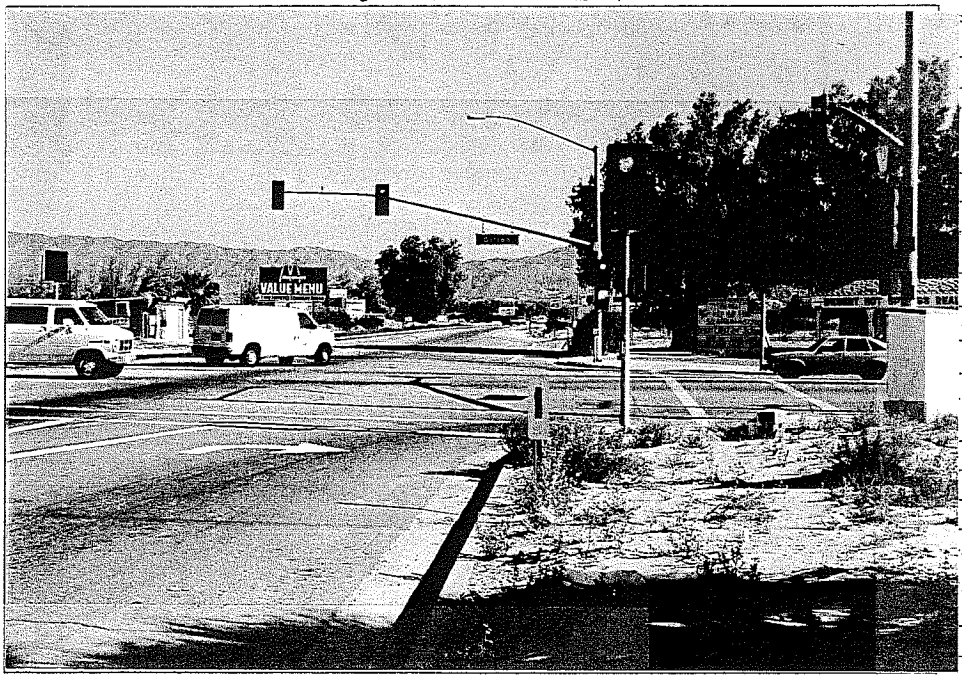
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)

Historic segment of Palm Drive (Palm Drive south of Dillon Road dates to 1967). Historic segment between Dillon Road and West 16th Street comprises a two to four lane asphalt road, built in the 1930s, in heavily altered condition. The length of the historic segment is 3.5 miles. It runs north-south along half section lines. Palm Drive is the primary access route to Desert Hot Springs and the main commercial zone of the City is constructed along it. Palm Springs in the west to Fun Valley in the east. The road is lightly used and in fair condition.

RECEIVED IN
OCT 1 4 1998
EIC

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Looking north across Dillon Road

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1930s, shows on US Army 1940 15' Palm Springs quad.

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

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

P9. Date Recorded: 08/23/1998

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

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

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

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

Primary # 33-8409
HRI #
Trinomial

Resource Name or #: Palm Drive

L1. Historic and/or Common Name:

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: see map

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

Dillon Road to Two Bunch Palms Trail.

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

Two to four lane asphalt road. No associated artifacts observed.

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

a. Top Width 58 feet (at Dillon)
b. Bottom Width
c. Height or Depth
d. Length of Segment 1.5 miles

L5. Associated Resources:

Two historic buildings at intersection with Dillon Road. Others (unrecorded) north of Two Bunch Palms Trail.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (Include scale) Facing:

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

Urbanized, formerly creosote scrub community. Landscape is fairly level, sloping gently to the north.

L7. Integrity Considerations:

This road has been heavily modified through the years by the continued development of the area.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

Date of Photo: / /

Photo Number: see P5a

Graphics Filename: @ 0DPI

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

L9. Remarks:

Our study only included this road as far north as Two Bunch Palms Trail.

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

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

L11. Date: 08/23/1998

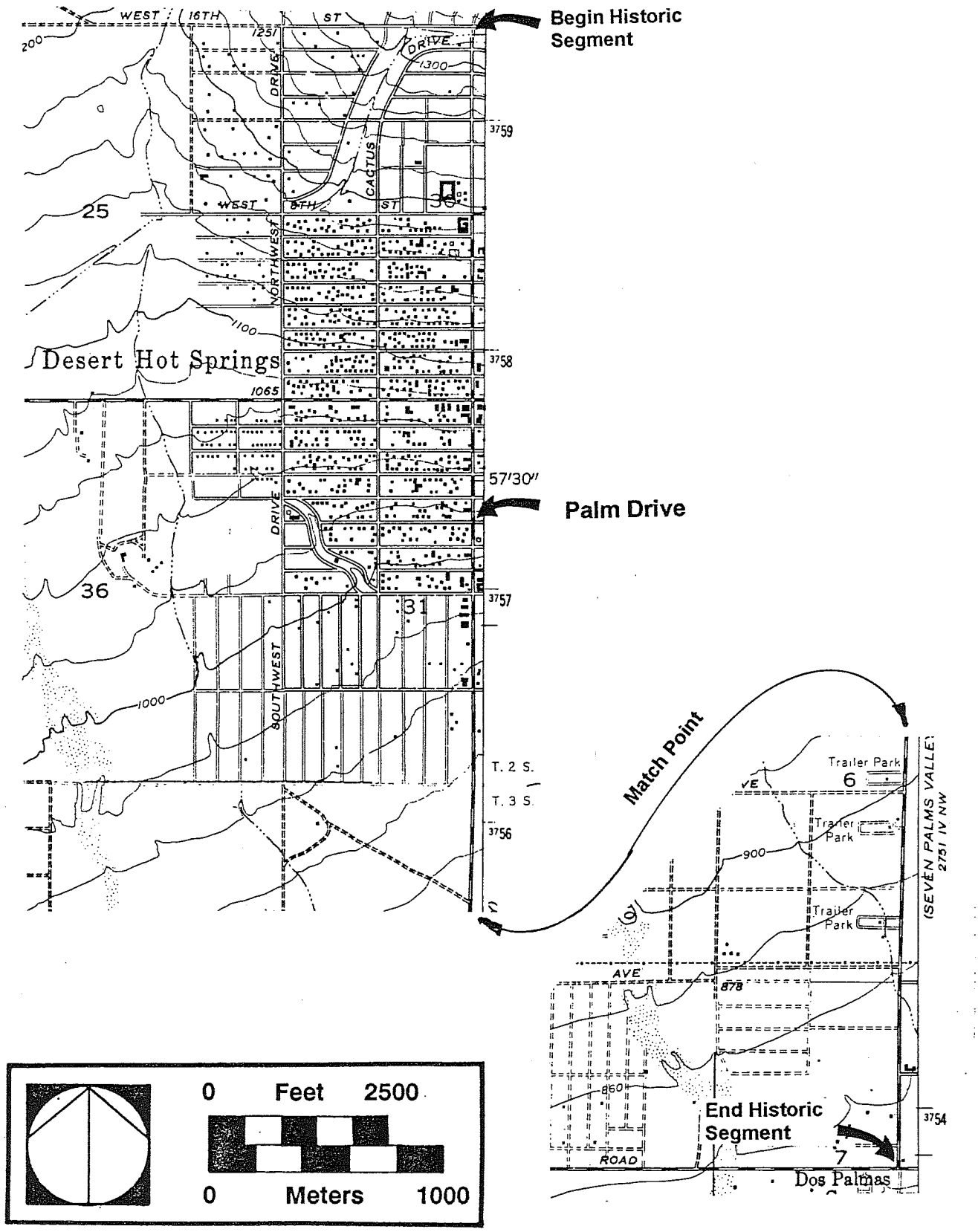
State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-8409
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Palm Drive

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



*Required Information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. UTM: Zone 11;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P3a. Description (continued):

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

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

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP37. Highway

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing See attached Continuation sheets for photographs

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

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

P7. Owner and Address: Riverside County Transportation Department

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

P9. Date Recorded: August 5, 2015

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

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

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

NRHP Status Code 6Z
Resource Name or # Dillon Highway (MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road)

B1. Historic Name: Dillon Highway; MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road
B2. Common Name: Dillon Road
B3. Original Use: MWD's Garnet-to-Indio trunk road built to support construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct in the 1930s
B4. Present Use: local route; alternative route between the towns of Coachella and North Palm Springs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B10. Significance (continued):

Colorado River Aqueduct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B10. Significance (continued):

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

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

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

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

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

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

B10. Significance (continued):

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

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

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

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

B12. References:

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

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

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

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

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

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

B12. References (continued):

U.S. Army (Army Corps of Engineers)

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

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

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

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

USGS (U.S. Geological Survey)

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

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

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

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

B13. Remarks:

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

Date of Evaluation: August 14, 2015

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

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

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

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

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

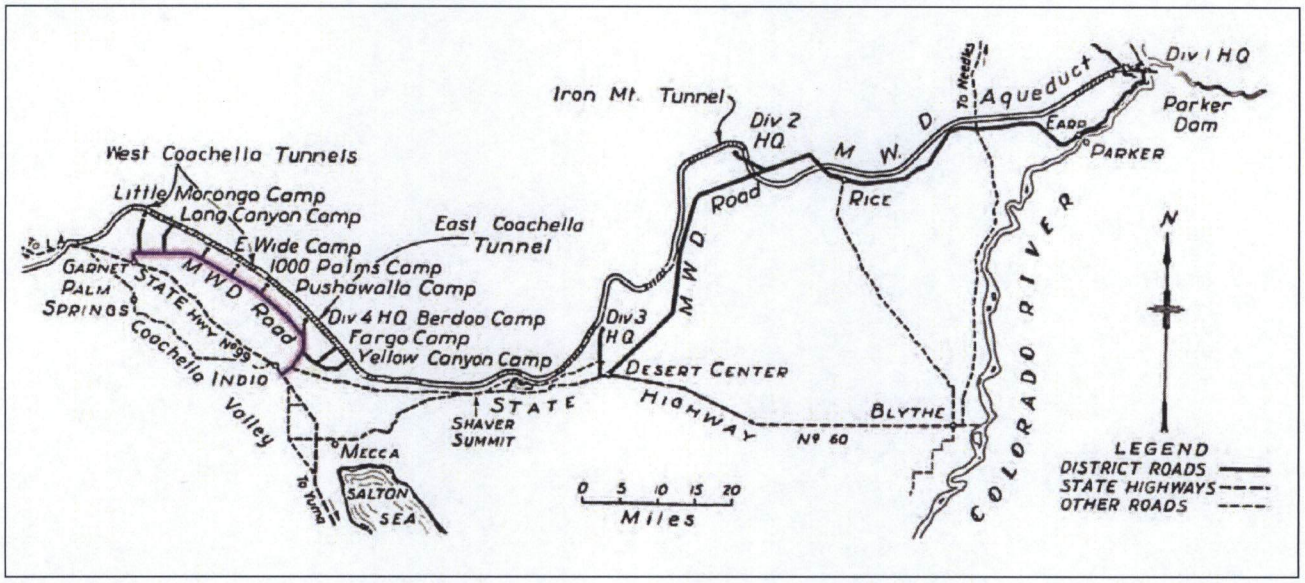


Figure 6. An MWD map of the CRA construction roads, circa 1938. The "MWD Road" depicted in purple between Garnet and Indio ultimately became the same route for Dillon Highway/Dillon Road once MWD deeded the road to the County of Riverside (MWD 1939:142).

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

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

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

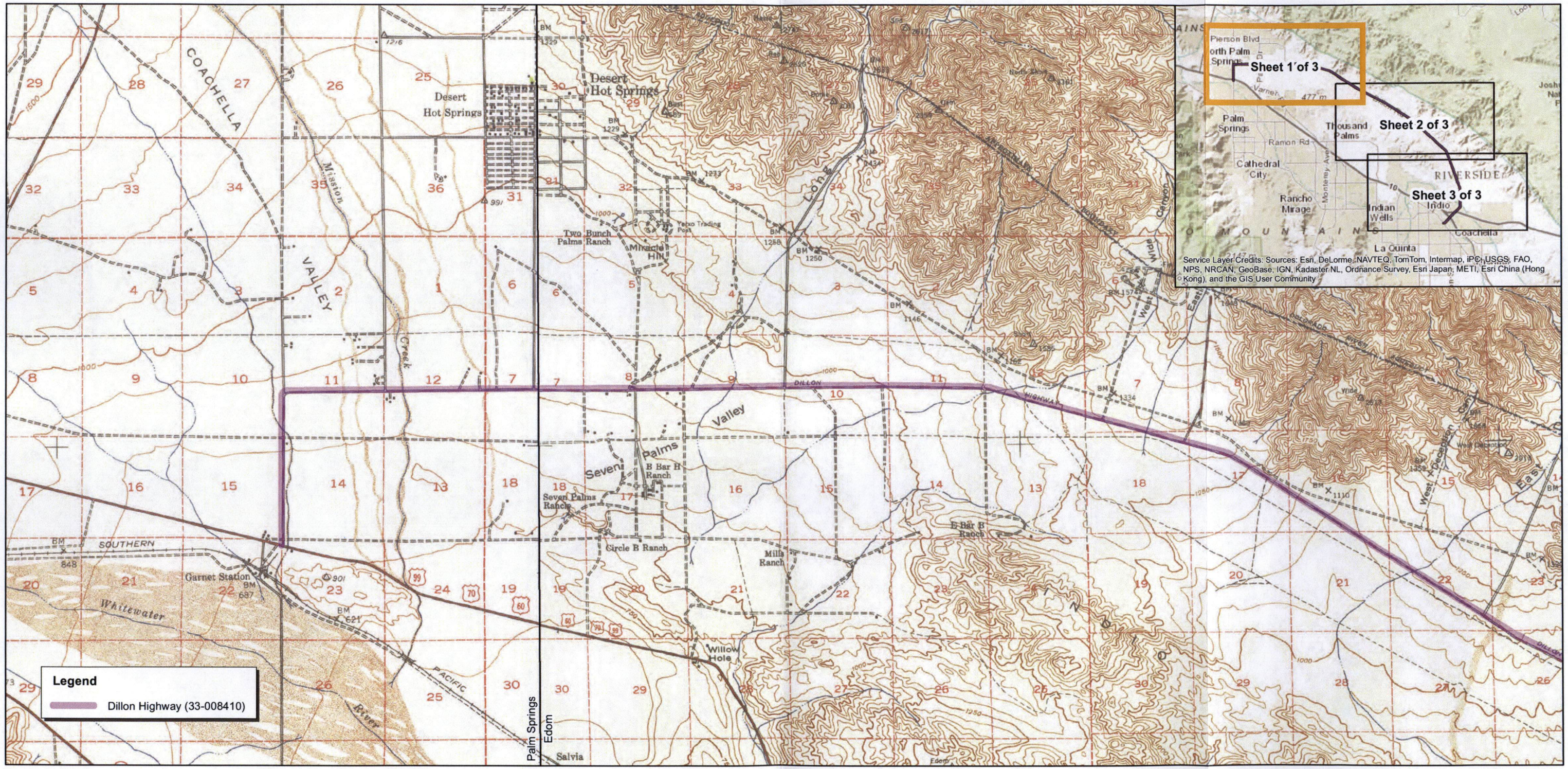
Page 15 **of** 25

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

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

Scale: 1:62,500

Date: 2015



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

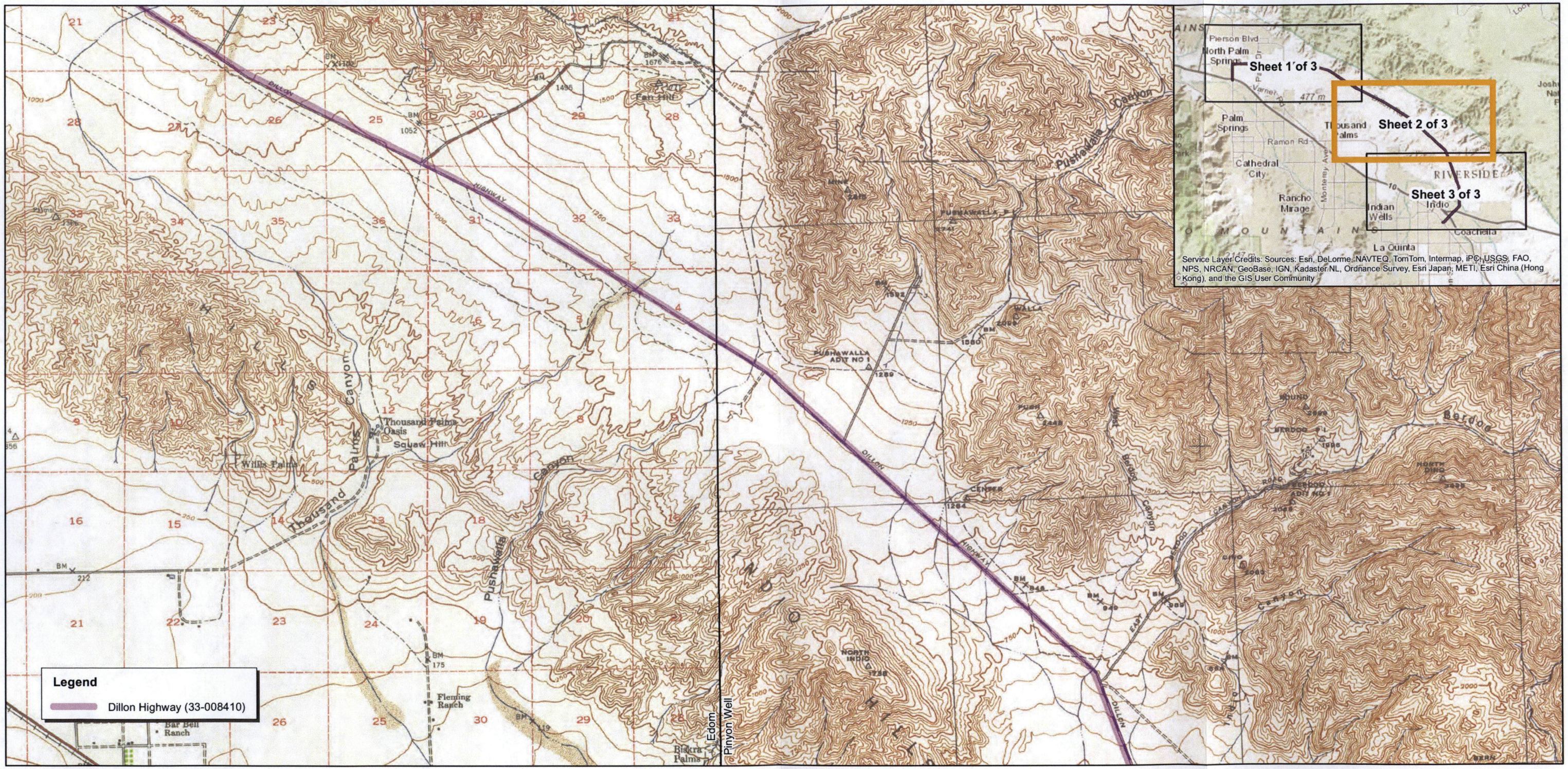
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:62,500

Date: 2015



TRUE NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

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

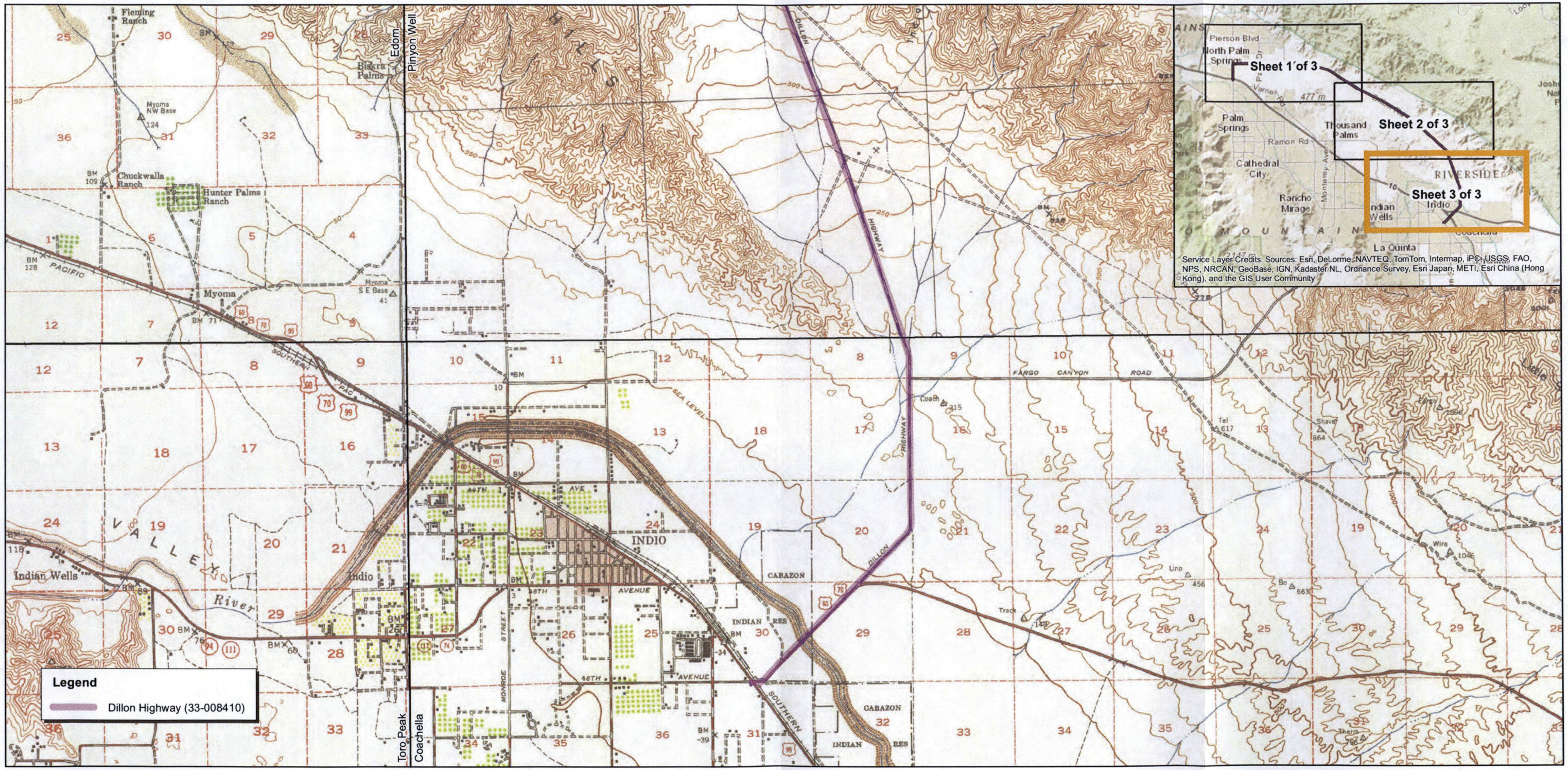
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:62,500

Date: 2015



Sheet 3 of 3

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

SKETCH MAP

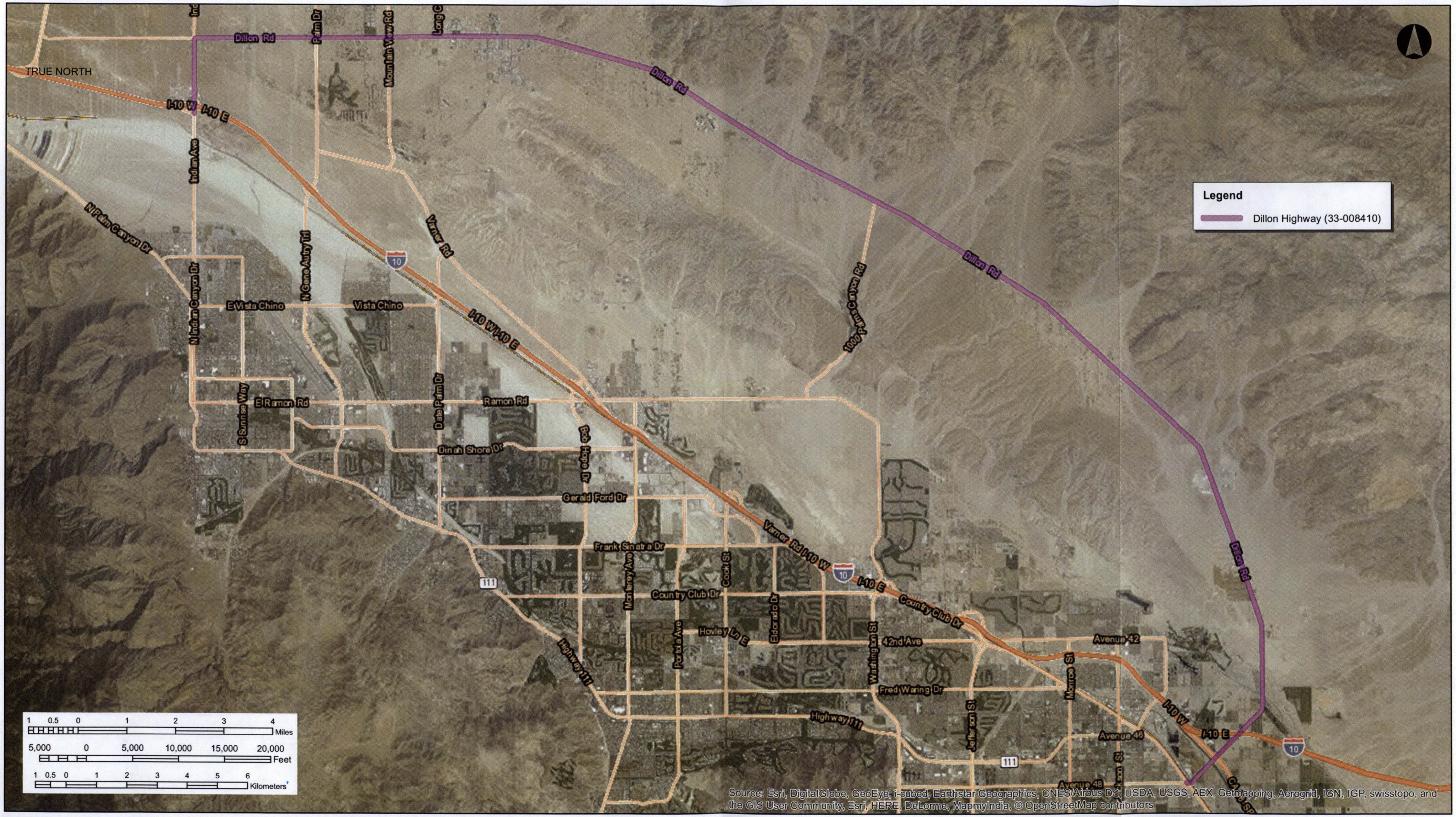
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

Drawn by: J. Smallwood

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

Date: 2015



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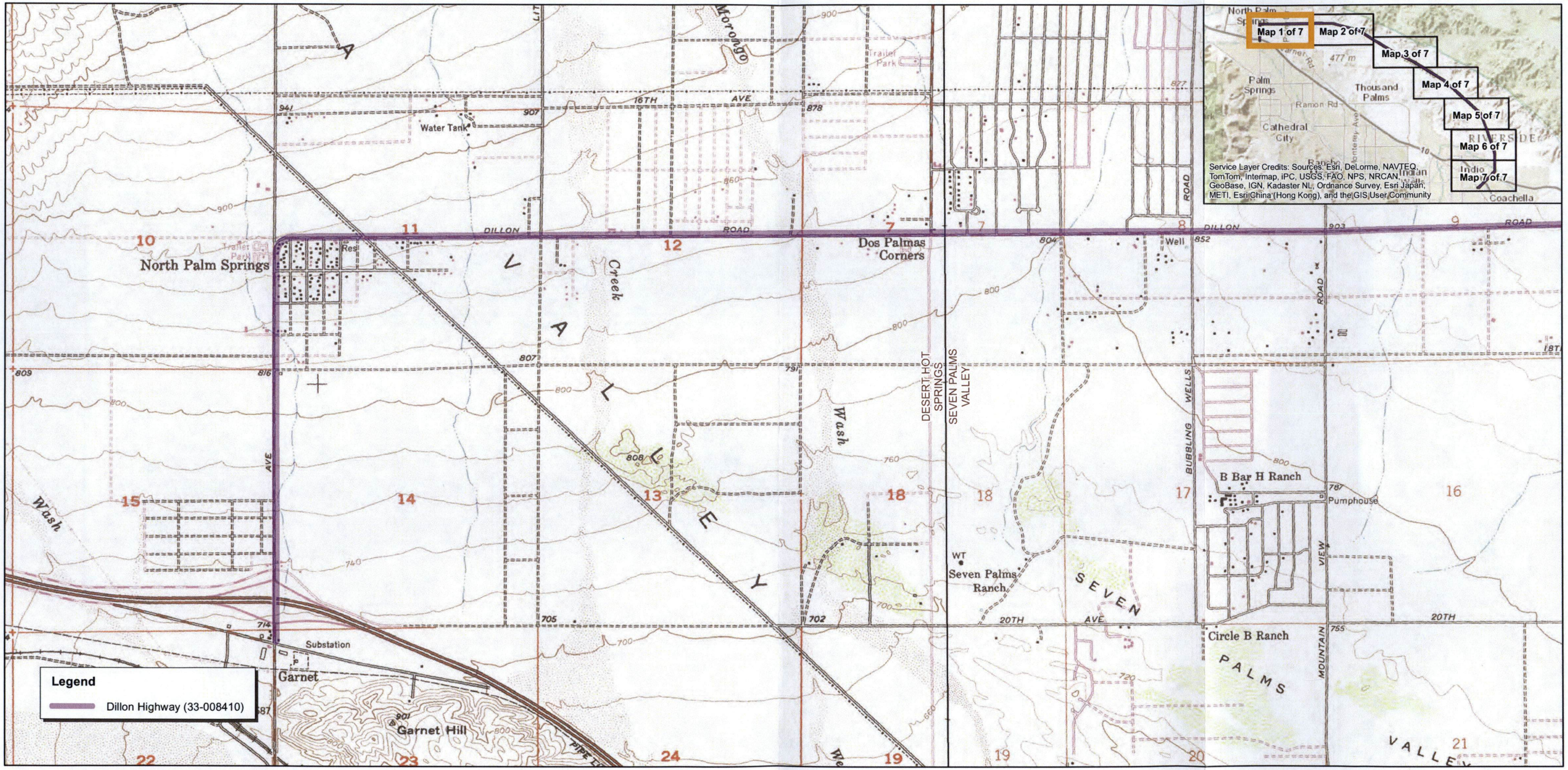
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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



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

LOCATION MAP

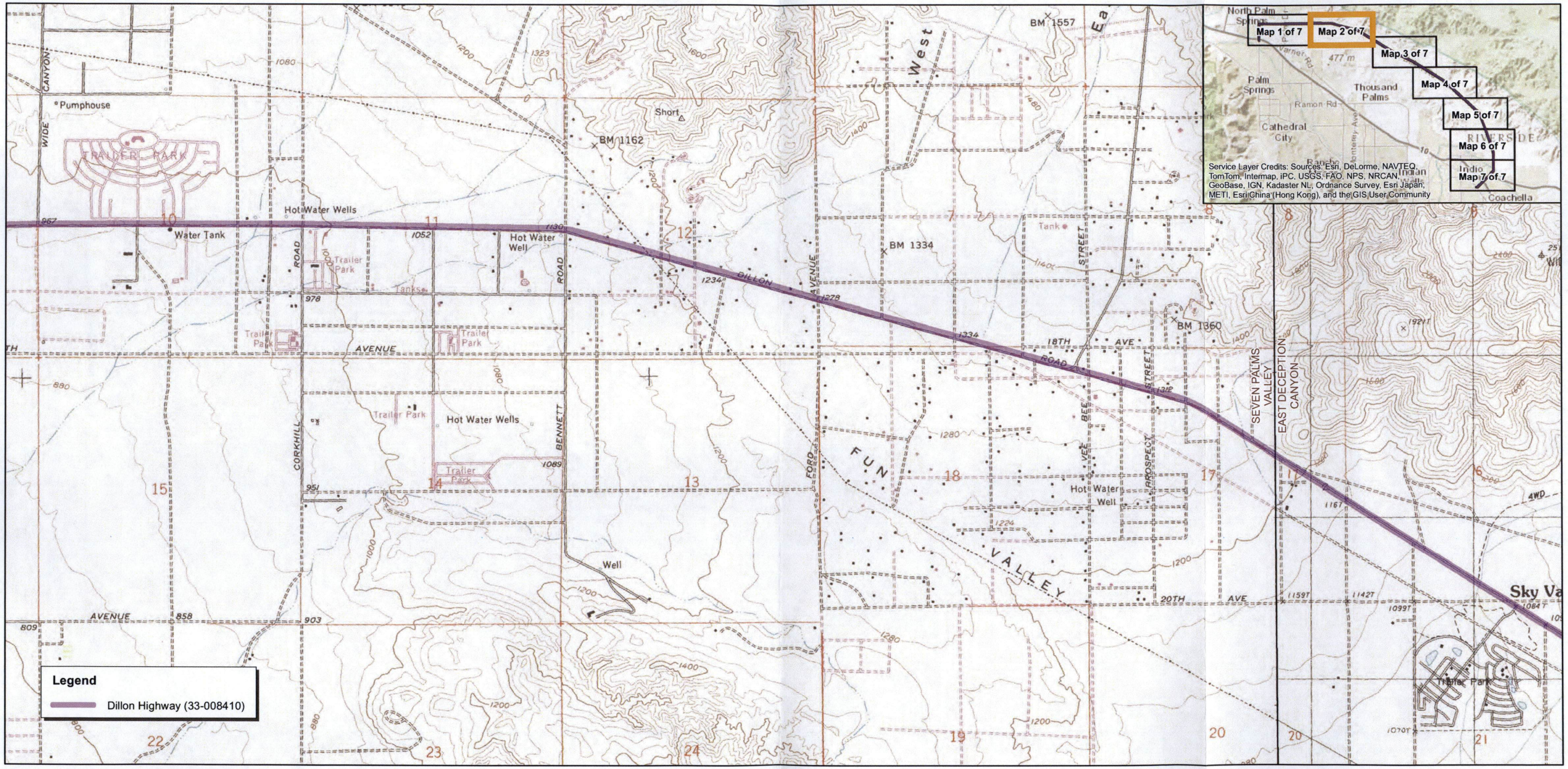
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



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Map 2 of 7

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

LOCATION MAP

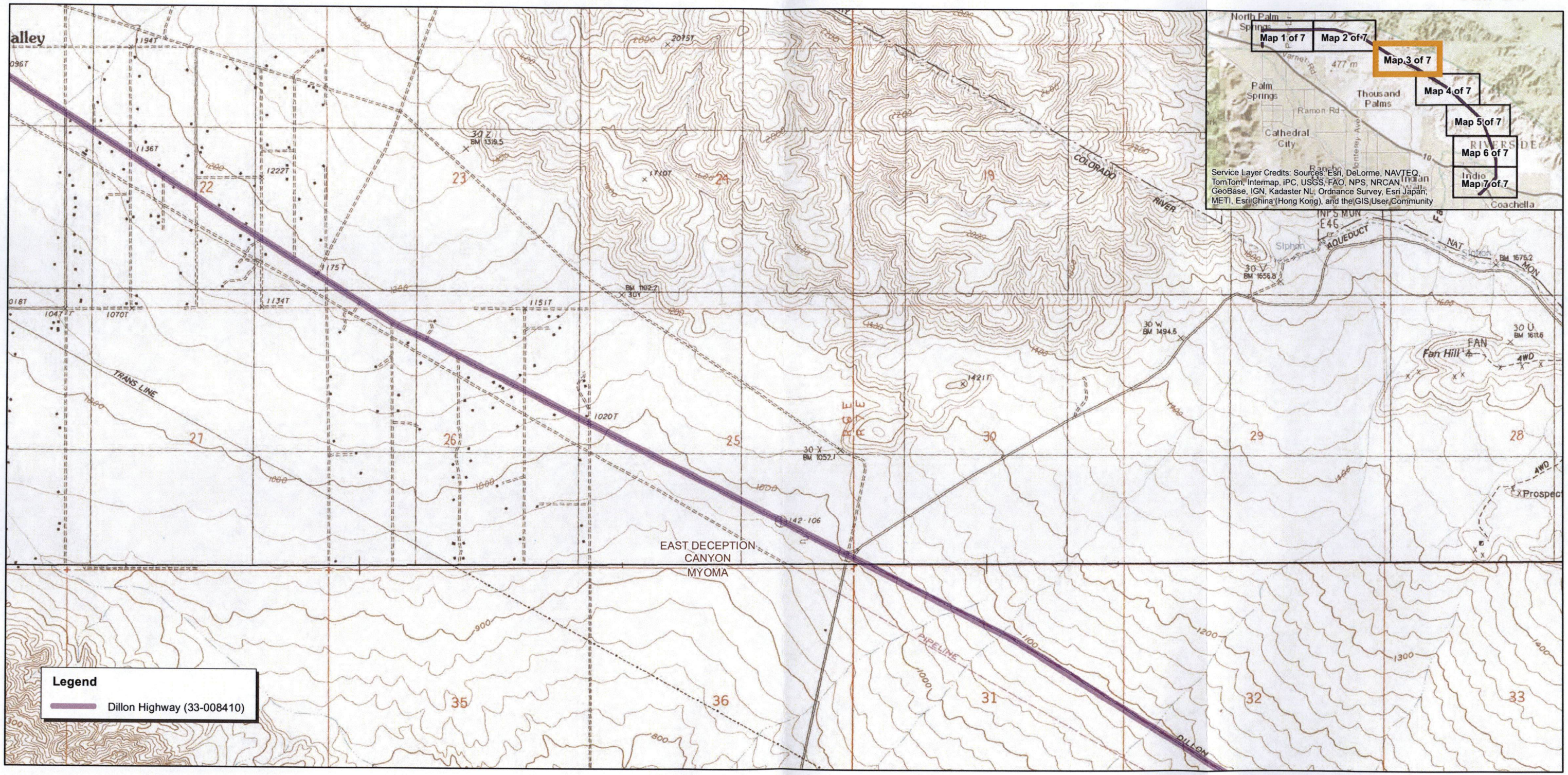
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



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Map 3 of 7

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

LOCATION MAP

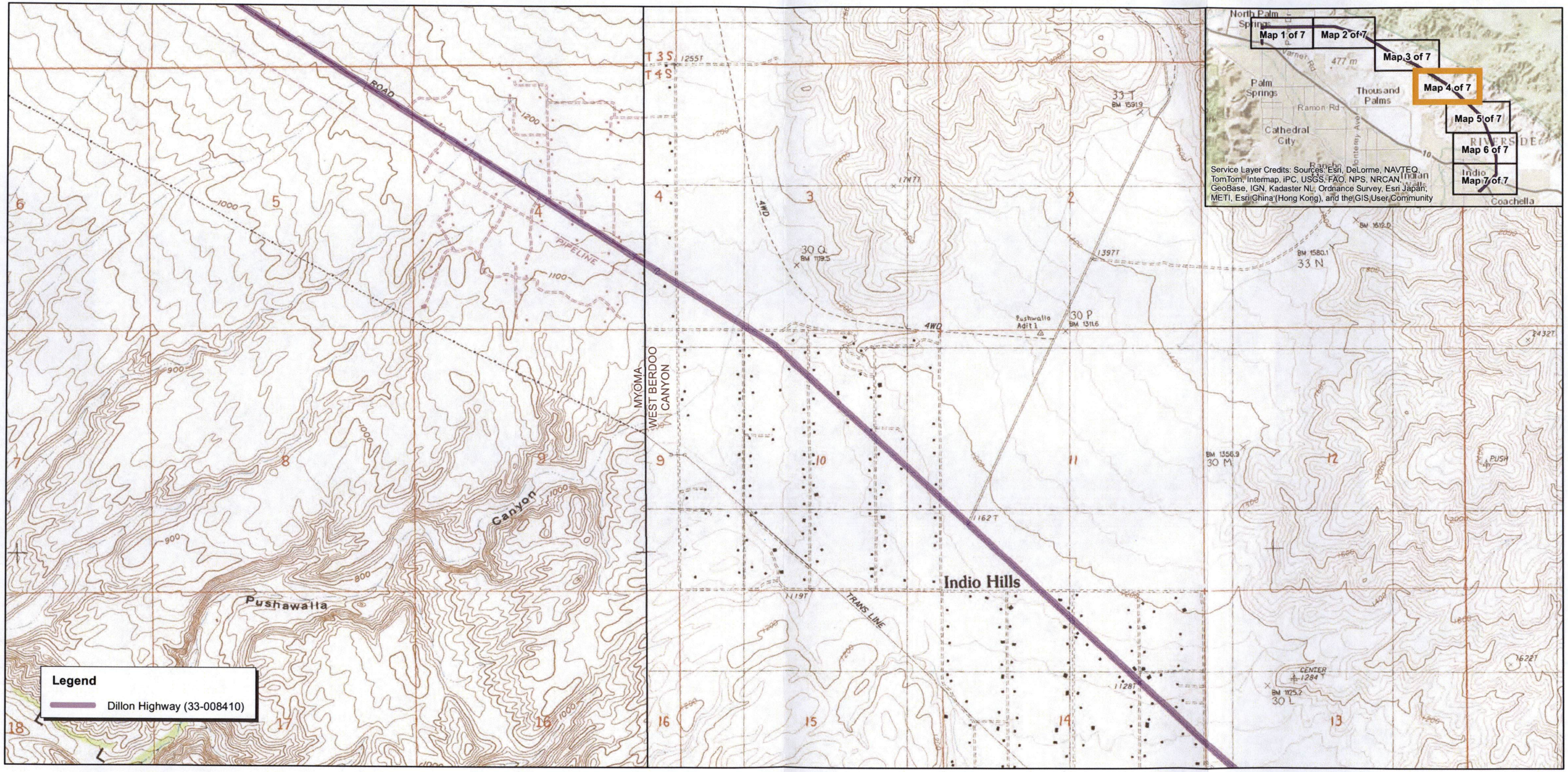
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



Map 4 of 7

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

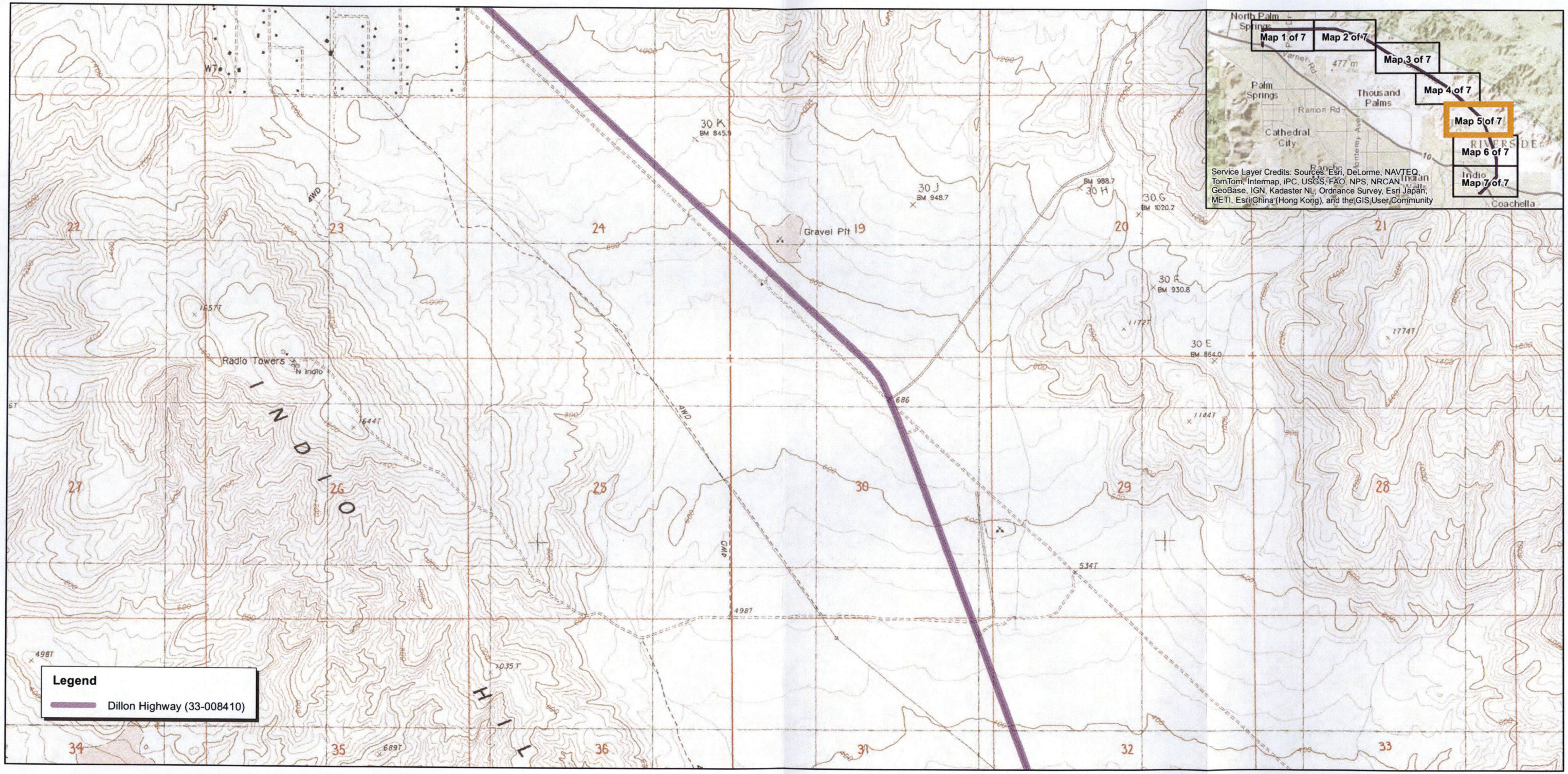
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



TRUE NORTH

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

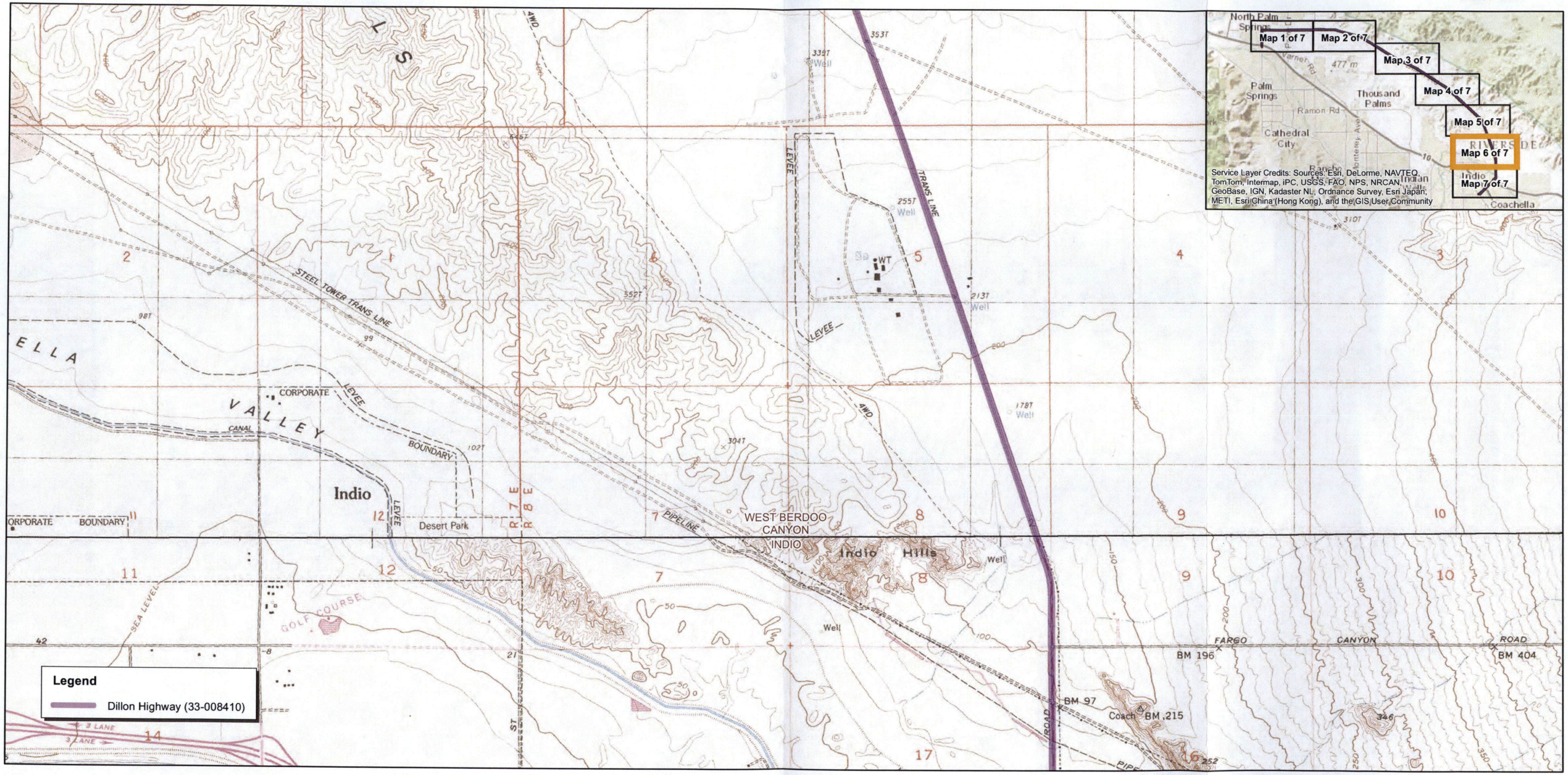
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



Map 6 of 7

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

LOCATION MAP

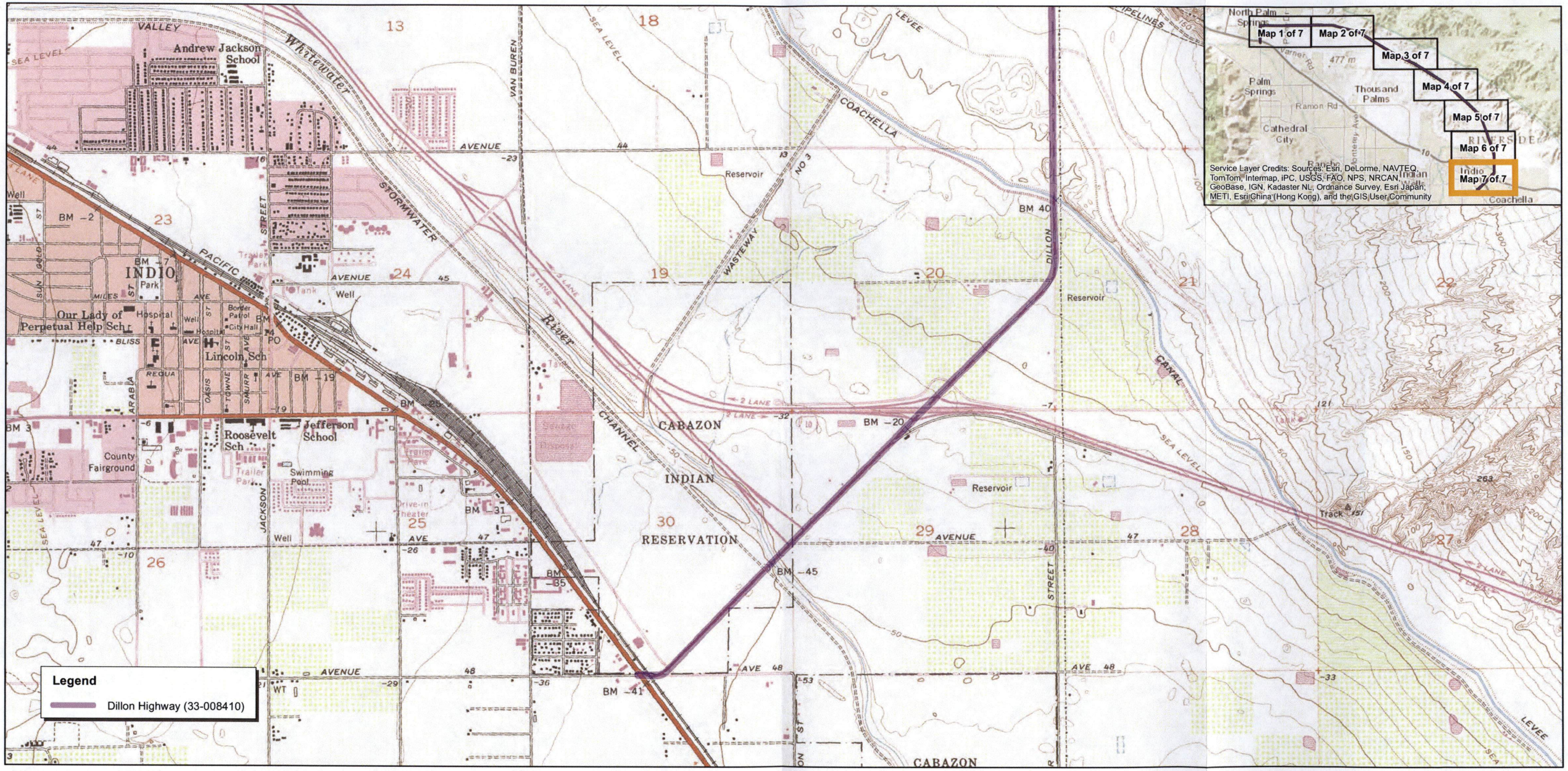
Primary # 33-008410 (update)
HRI#
Trinomial

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

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

Scale: 1:24,000

Date: 2015



TRUE NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

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

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Map 7 of 7

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-8405
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date / /

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

P1. Other Identifier: Dillon Highway

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Desert Hot Springs Date 55/78 ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; SBM B.M.

c. Address City Zip

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

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

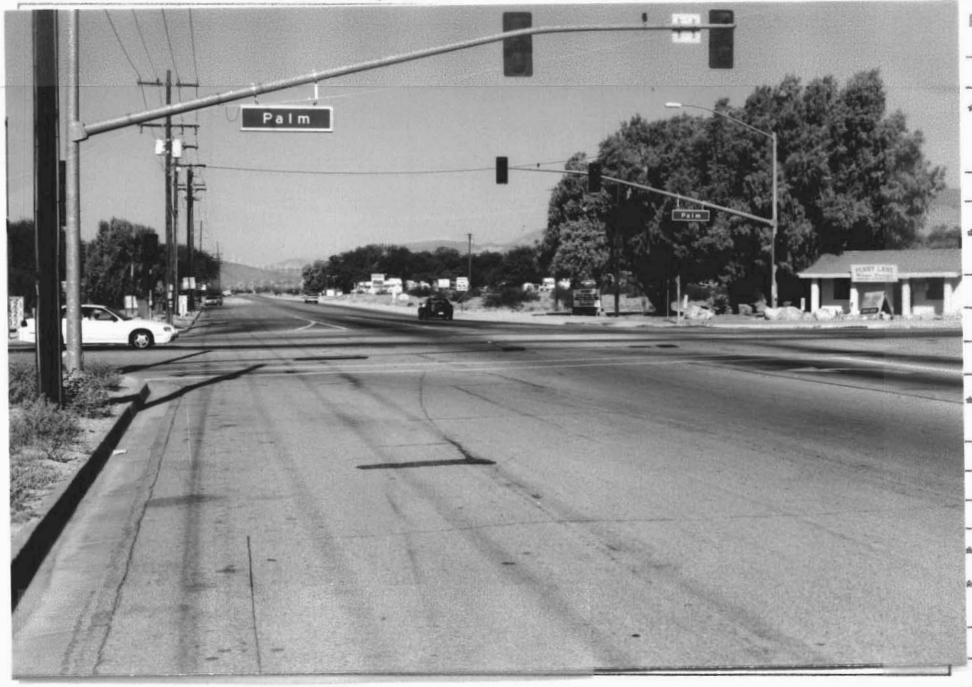
West end of 30 mile historic segment is at Indian Avenue (542105 mE, 3753730 mN). East end is at 48th Ave. in Indio (575080 mE, 3729040 mN). 880 to -40 feet msl.

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

Dillon Road, named for former County Supervisor Robert Dillon, is a two lane asphalt road that traverses the northern part of the Coachella Valley in a northwest to southeast direction. It is the primary access route to, and across, this region.

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Looking west across Palm Drive

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ■ Historic ☐ Both
1930s (shows on 1940 US Army 15' Palm Springs quadrangle)

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

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

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/23/1998

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

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

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

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

Primary # 33-8410
HRI #
Trinomial

Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Dillon Highway

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☒ Point Observation Designation: see map

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

Intersection of Palm Drive and Dillon Road.

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

Two lane asphalt road. No associated artifacts observed.

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

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

L5. Associated Resources:

Historic buildings at NW and NE corners of intersection with Palm Drive.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) Facing:

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

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

L7. Integrity Considerations:

The point considered in our study (intersection of Palm Drive and DillonRoad) has been heavily modified by improvements to the intersection.Areas outside our APE may have good integrity.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

Date of Photo: / /

Photo Number: see P5a

Graphics Filename: @ 0DPI

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

L9. Remarks:

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

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

L11. Date: 08/23/1998

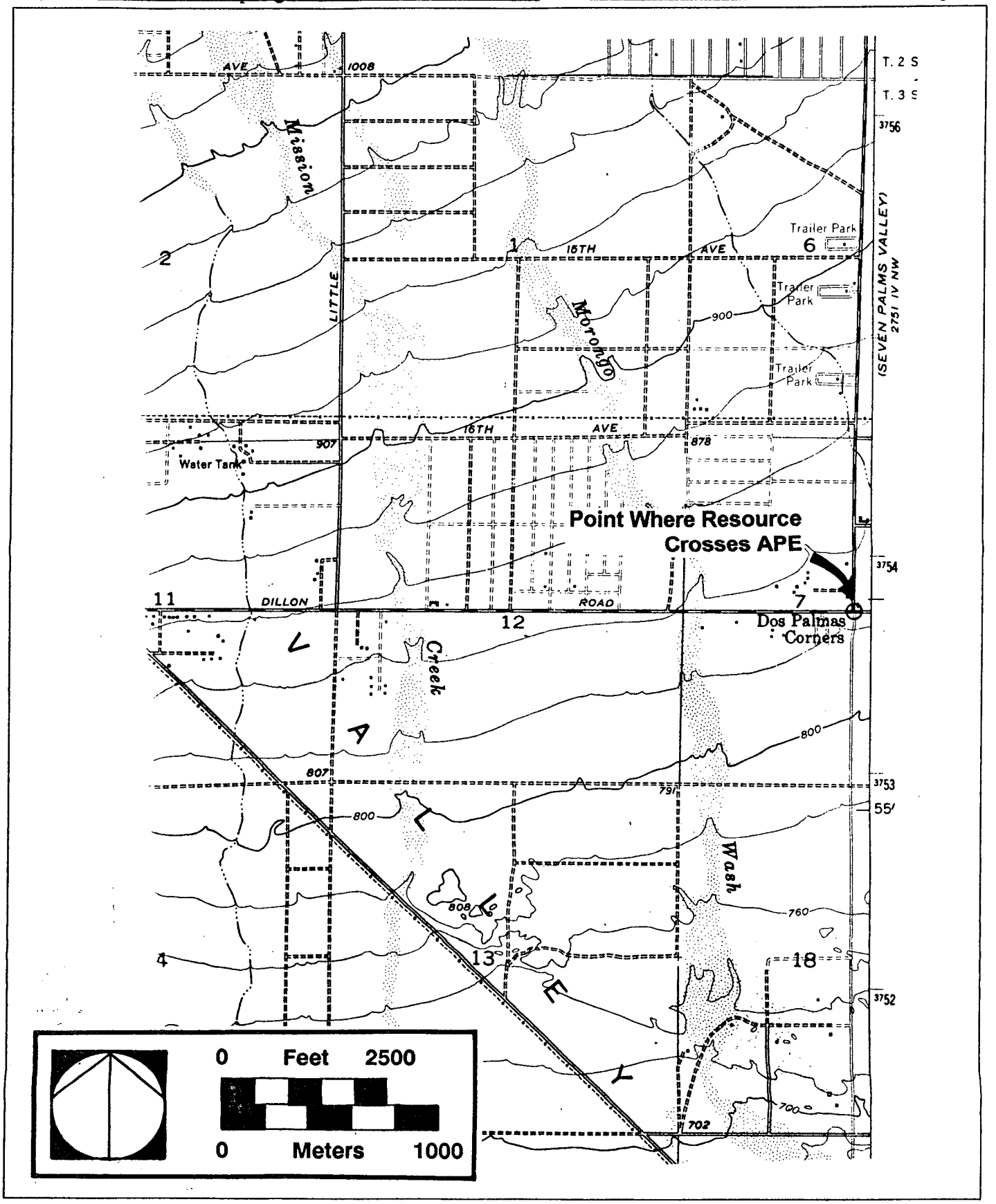
State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-8410
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Dillon Road

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



*Required information

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

Primary # P33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

■ Update

*Resource Name or #: P33-15035

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: ■ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
*a. County: Riverside
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Beaumont Date: T3 S; R1W; Sec1&2; S.B.B.M.
c. Address: City: Zip:
d. UTM: Zone 11, 504913 mE/ 3756280 mN; 504910 mE/ 3756215 mN; 505212 mE/ 3756281 mN; 505214 mE/ 3756215 mN (NAD 1983)
e. Other Locational Data: From I-10 east exit North Highland Springs Ave and travel 1.5 miles north until the road intersects with East 14th Street. The updated portion of the site is located at the southeastern corner of the intersection.

*P3a. Description:
P33-15035 was originally recorded by LSA Associates in 2006 as a small segment of a historical transmission corridor including towers, lines, and dirt access roads. ASM Affiliates Inc. revisited a portion of the site in April 2010. All resources listed in the original records were relocated. In addition to the originally recorded artifacts, one aqua colored Coke bottle base was identified during the 2010 survey. The bottle fragment had "Oakland California" markings and was made by Anchor Hocking. The bottle fragment was located at UTM 506205 mE/ 3756248 mN (NAD 83).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4: Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH15: Standing structures

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Overview of scatter looking north 30, April, 2010. P4300234.JPG.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Bureau of Land Management

*P8. Recorded by:
S. Justus, B. Wilson, A. Giacinto
ASM Affiliates
2034 Corte Del Nogal,
Carlsbad, CA 92011

*P9. Date Recorded: 30 April 2010

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian survey at 10m intervals

*P11. Report Citation:
Justus, Scott C., Matthew M. DeCarlo, and William T. Eckhardt
2010 Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed DPV2 Construction Yards, Riverside County, California.

*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):

* Required Information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary#: P33-015035 / P36-026051
HRI #:
Trinomial:
NRHP Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings:

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 69 ***Resource Name or #** Southern California Edison Company Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line

P1. Other Identifier: Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV, Mira Loma-Vista 220kV, and Chino Mira Loma No. 3 220kV Transmission Lines.

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** see Continuation Sheet Date: _____ **T** _; **R** _; _ ¼ **of** _ ¼ **of Sec** _; __ **B.M.** SB

c. Address: n/a City: n/a Zip: n/a

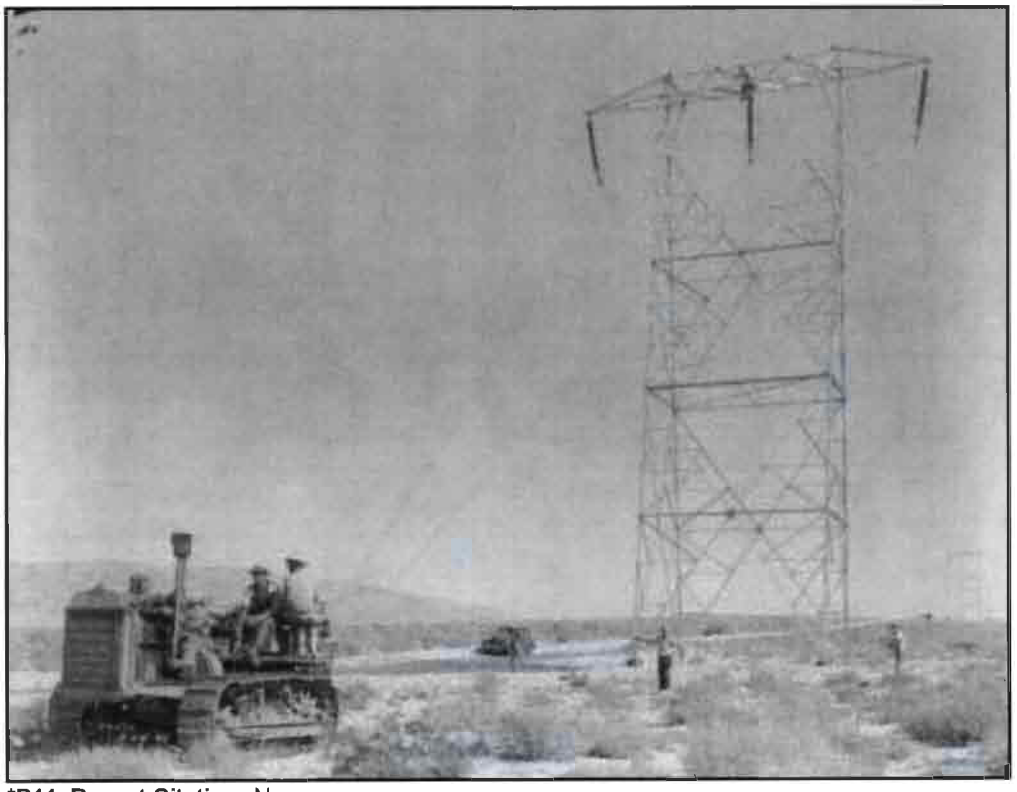
d. UTM: Zone 11; NAD 83; 627191mE/3730301mN (Julian Hinds); 541090mE,/3754923mN (Devers); 477901mE/3765671mN (San Bernardino Junction)

e. Other Locational Data: The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line begins at the Julian Hinds Pumping Plant located at Hayfield Road, Desert Center, CA 92239, and heads west to Devers substation located at 62030 16th Avenue, North Palm Springs, 92258; west to the Vista Substation located at 22200 Newport Avenue, Colton, CA 92324. The original line continued west and terminated at the Chino Substation located at 14005 Benson Avenue, Chino, CA 91710.

***P3a. Description:** The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line was constructed in 1945-1946 between the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California's Hayfield Pumping Plant (renamed Julian Hinds), east of Coachella, CA, via the newly constructed SCE Highgrove Substation (renamed Vista) in Colton, CA and terminated at the SCE Chino Substation in Chino, CA (originally constructed in circa 1912). Highgove Substation was constructed in 1945 by SCE for the purpose of receiving the Hayfield-Chino 220kV transmission line. When SCE merged with the California Electric Power Company (CEP) in 1964, there was a duplication of systems and names of systems. SCE had to rename existing substations. CEP Highgrove Steam Plant retained its name and SCE's Highgrove Substation was renamed Vista. The 126.75-mile transmission line is commonly referred to as SCE's "Third Boulder Line" due to it being the third 220kV transmission line constructed by SCE to transmit energy from the Hoover Dam. The line did not directly connect to the Hoover Dam, but rather to MWD Hayfield Pumping Station and the MWD constructed a line from the pumping station to Hoover Dam. Historic tower illustrations, and descriptions and photographs are included on DPR 523L forms (Continuation Sheet) in the following pages of this DPR set.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP11: Engineering Structure (Transmission Line)

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



***P5b. Description of Photo:**
Historic Photo: SCE 02_24472
Photo Taken: 3/24/1945
View: Pulling cables at M52T1

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ■Historic, 1945-1946.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Southern California Edison Co.
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, CA 91770

***P8. Recorded by:**
Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, RPH, AICP, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC, Steven Treffers of SWCA Environmental Consultants and Audry Williams, Southern California Edison Company

***P9. Date Recorded:**
September 2013 and July 2014

***P10. Survey Type:**
Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** None

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

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

Primary #: P33-015035 / P36-026051
HRI #:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

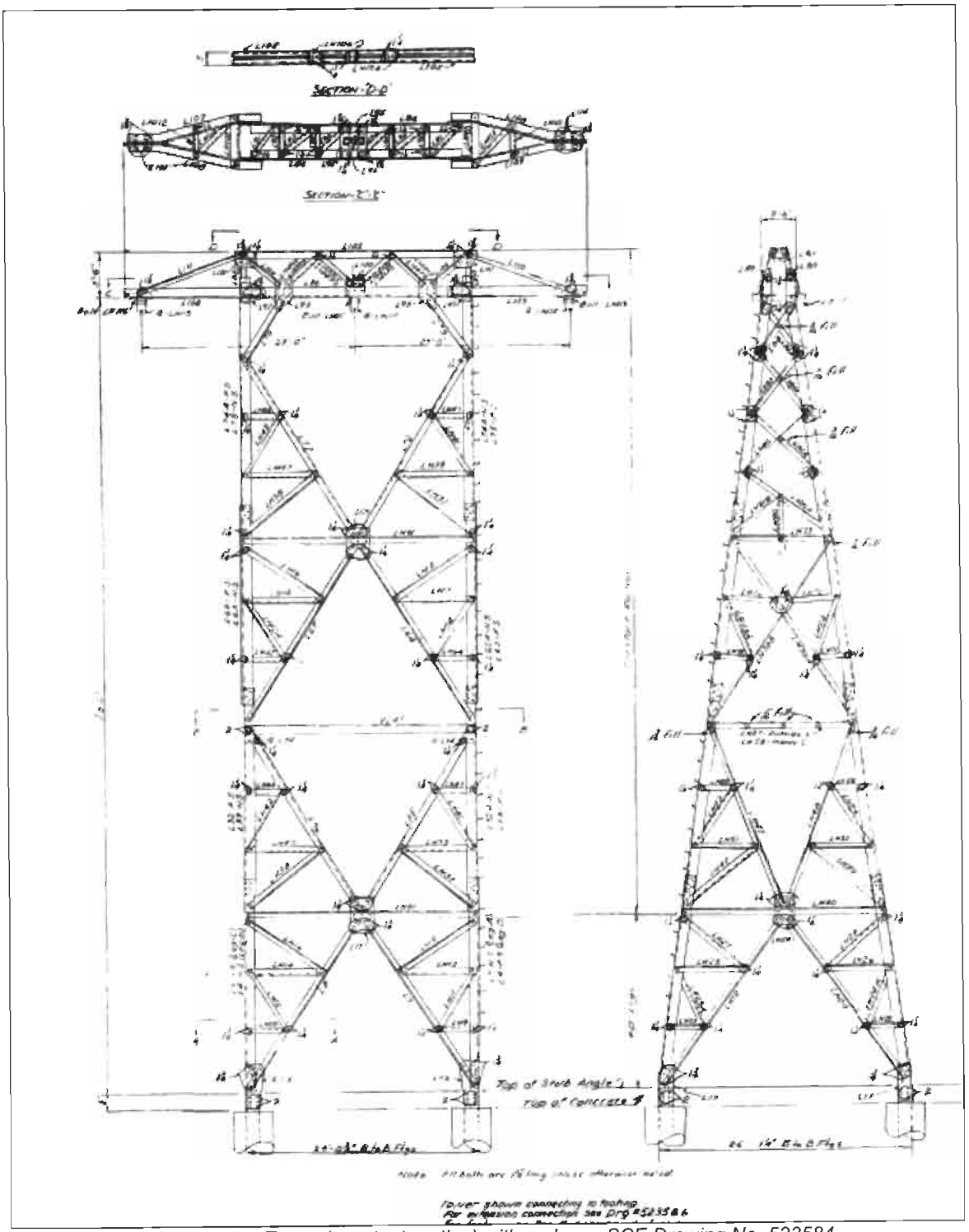
*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

B1. Historic Name: Southern California Edison Company Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line
B2. Common Name: Hayfield-Highgrove 220kV Transmission Line / Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line / SCE Third Boulder Line
B3. Original Use: Electric Power Conveyance System / Transmission Line
B4. Present Use: Electric Power Conveyance System / Transmission Line
***B5. Architectural Style:** N /A – Utilitarian Electrical Engineering Structures of Steel Lattice Tower Construction
***B6. Construction History:** Constructed in 1945-1946. Segmented incrementally through the installation of new substations Mirage (1985-1986), Devers (1967/1982), and renamed based on the connection to new substations. The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line is a three phase single circuit line, originally constructed on 449 "Edison Company Boulder design" towers. The majority of towers, 411, are suspension towers and 38 are dead end towers. Suspension towers include 379 type L, 11 type H, and 21 type S towers. The design for dead end towers was type D at 19 locations, supplemented by modifications to the Type S towers at 13 locations, and a dead end and transposition tower at 6 locations (Stone and Webster 1946:5). As SCE constructs new substations and loops an existing line into a new substation, the line becomes renamed to reflect the current spans between substations. The Hayfield-Chino line has been segmented incrementally through the installation of new substations, including the Mirage (1985-1986), Devers (1967/1982). The line was then renamed based on the connection to new substations, or renaming of substations (Highgrove renamed Vista). Research of the modern segments that constitute the historic-era Hayfield-Chino alignment disclosed that sections of the line are relatively intact (Julian Hinds-Mirage, Devers-Hinds [Idle] and Devers-San Bernardino No. 1) portions of the line are currently operated at 66kV and other sections are entirely removed and disassociated from the historic-era Hayfield-Chino. Engineering Data Sheets disclose that portions of the alignment were altered and renamed in 1973; however, segmentation and reconfiguration began to occur as early as circa 1950 when new substations were installed along the line. See additional construction history information for each modern-day transmission line in Section P3a "Description" (Continued) on DPR 523L forms (Continuation Sheet) in the following pages of this DPR set.
***B7. Moved:** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** Southern California Edison Company Access Road constructed to service the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line. Photographs of portions of the access road observed in field survey efforts are included in this DPR set.
B9a. Architect: Southern California Edison Company **b. Builder:** Southern California Edison Company and Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation
***B10. Significance: Theme:** None. **Area:** None. **Period of Significance:** None.
Property Type: Engineering Structure – Electric Power Conveyance System **Applicable Criteria:**
The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line may have been regarded as potentially eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion A/1 (events/patterns of events) when identified as the "Third Boulder Line" due to an association with the Boulder Dam project and for conveying electricity to the Los Angeles region thereby supporting further industrialization and residential growth in the post-WWI period. A direct connection to the Boulder Dam / Hoover Dam has not been established for the line. Tthe Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line begins at the Julian Hinds Pumping Station on the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), but does not provide power to the pumping station or obtain power from the pumping station and is therefore not association with the CRA. The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.
No information was identified for the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line that clearly shows and association with the lives of significant persons. The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line is recommended not eligible under Criterion B/2 (important persons).
The Hayfield-Chino line was built in 1945-1956 at a capacity of 220,000-volts (220kV). SCE's 220kV system was first introduced in 1922, approximately 23 years before the Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line was constructed. SCE's Big Creek East and West Transmission Lines were upgraded to 220kV in the early 1920s and the Vincent Transmission Line was built at a 220kV capacity in the mid-1920s; all three lines span over 200-miles at the 220kV capacity. Installation of a 220kV line over 126.75-mile span is not considered innovative with respect to voltage technology or electrical engineering. Additionally, the line has not been found to directly connect to the Boulder Dam. The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line is recommended not eligible under Criterion C for representing an important, innovative, or masterfully designed 220kV transmission line.
No information was identified as part of this documentation and evaluation effort to indicate that the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line would have the potential to yield additional information which could be considered important to local, state, or national history. No archaeological sites have been identified to be in association with the construction of the transmission line. Therefore, the line is recommended not eligible under Criterion D/4 (Information Potential).
The Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line is recommended not eligible to the NRHP.
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.
***B12. References:** Stone & Webster (1946) *Third Boulder 220kV Steel Tower Transmission Line,* SCE Historic Drawings and Photos, documents on file at SCE.
B13. Remarks: None.
***B14. Evaluator:** Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, RPH, AICP, Principal, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC
***Date of Evaluation:** June 2014

See Location Maps on pages 29-68.

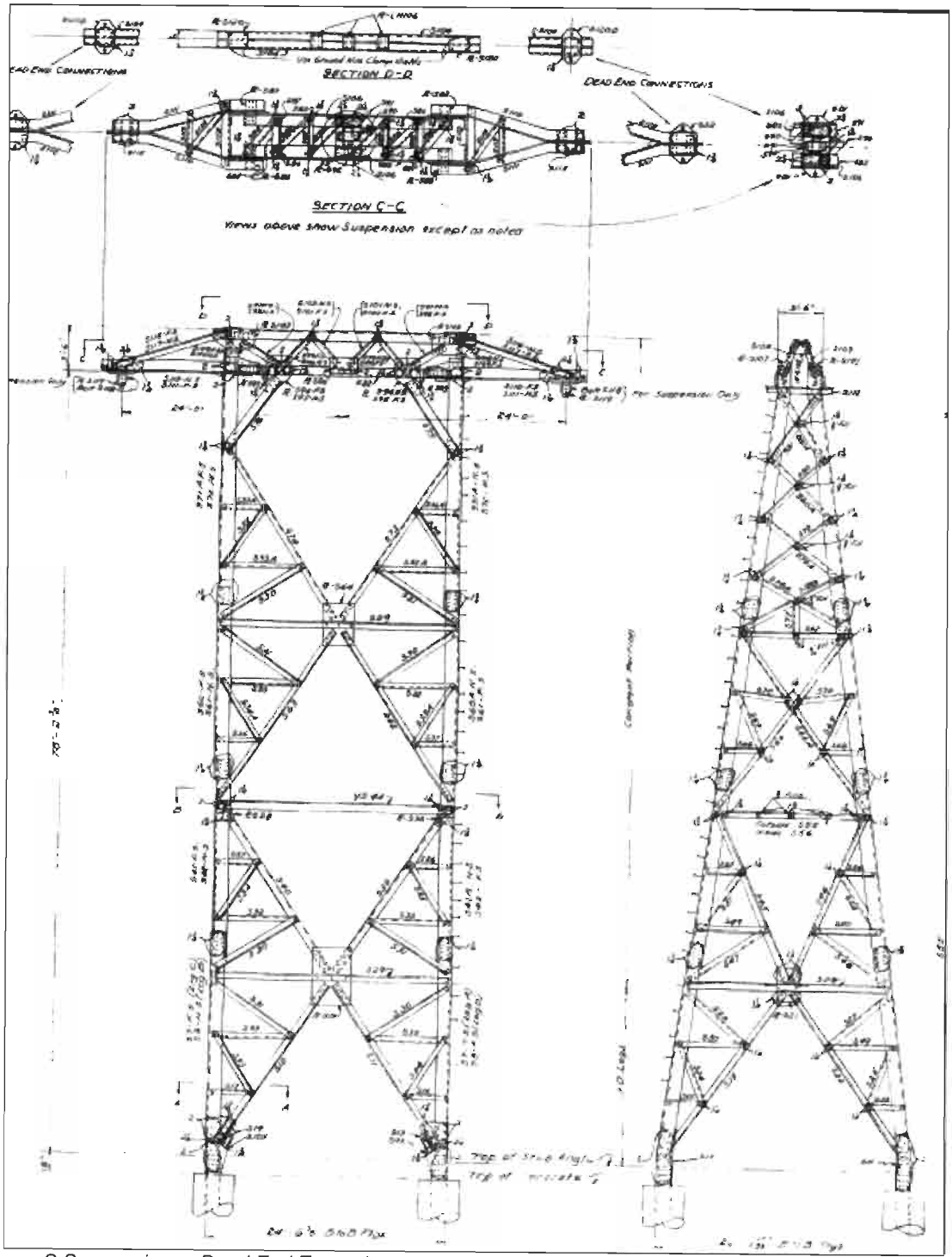
Official Comments:

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**



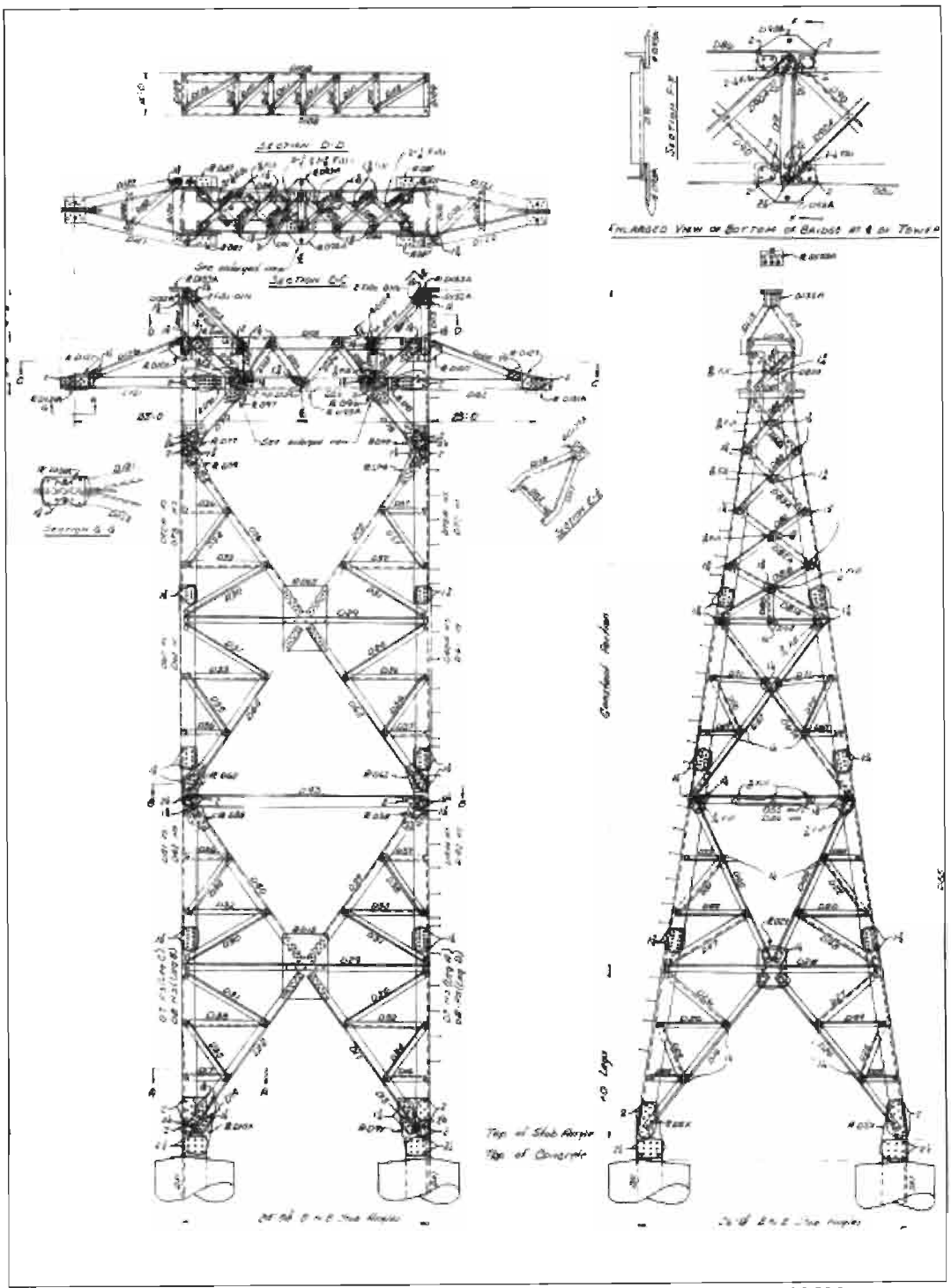
L Suspension Tower (constant portion) with +o Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523584.

*B6. Construction History (Continued):



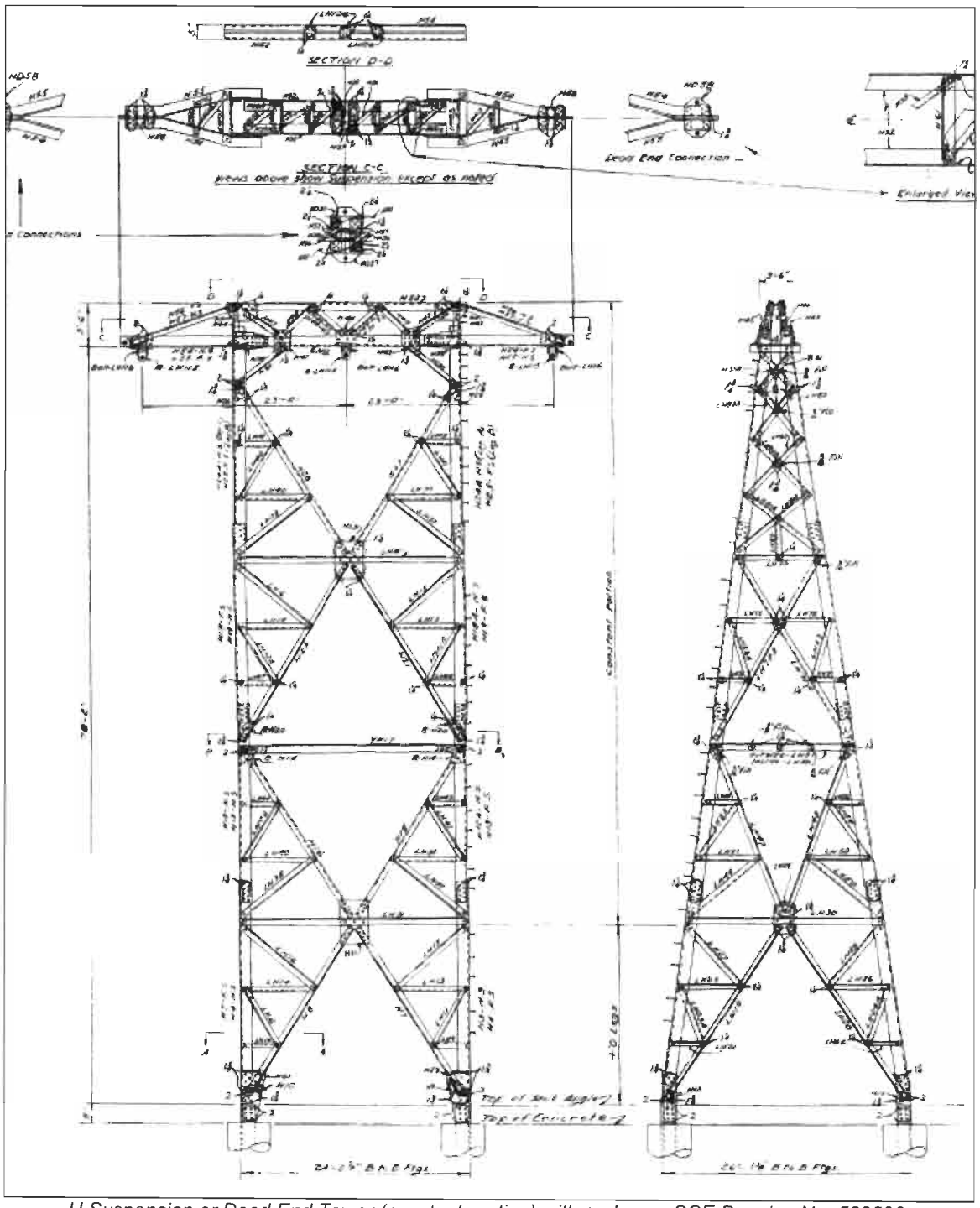
S Suspension or Dead End Tower (constant portion) with +o Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523587.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**



D Dead End Tower (constant portion) with +o Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523590.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**



H Suspension or Dead End Tower (constant portion) with +o Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523593.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line

The Julian Hinds – Mirage Transmission Line spans approximately 59-miles and is comprised of approximately 216 towers dating primarily to the original 1945-1946 construction campaign. Towers built along this line are predominantly "L" type, with some S, D, H, and O types installed intermittently in the span. In 1990 a portion of this line was shut down; this idle section is extant but not in service, and comprises M51-T1 thru M59-T5. The line appears to connect to or cross with the SCE Devers-Eisenhower 115kV Transmission Line at M51-T1B. The line is also referred to as formerly Devers-Hinds beginning at M47-T. Notable crossings for the Julian Hinds-Mirage segment include:

- ☐ Crossing an existing aqueduct a M5-T1 and M7-T1,
- ☐ Crossing the SCE Coachella-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line at M45-T5 / T6,
- ☐ Intersecting with tribal lands at M48-1 thru at least M50-1, and
- ☐ Crossing Highway 70 at M50-T4 thru M51-T3.

Tower locations along the Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line include:

- ☐ L types (suspension) from M0-T3 thru M4-T2, M5-T1 thru M22-T1,
- ☐ S (transposition) at M22-T2,
- ☐ S (suspension) at M22-T3,
- ☐ D (dead end) at M0-T1, M0-T2, M4-T3, and M24-T1, and
- ☐ H (suspension) at M48-T3 and M49-T1.

The Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line was previously identified as a portion of the "Hayfield-Highgrove 220kV Transmission Line." Today Julian Hinds-Mirage represents the most intact segment of the original Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line, and comprises approximately 59 out of 130-miles, or roughly 45% of the total historic-era Hayfield-Chino line.

General alignment of the Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line. The Julian Hinds-Mirage line is the easternmost segment of the historic-era Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line – Representative Photographs

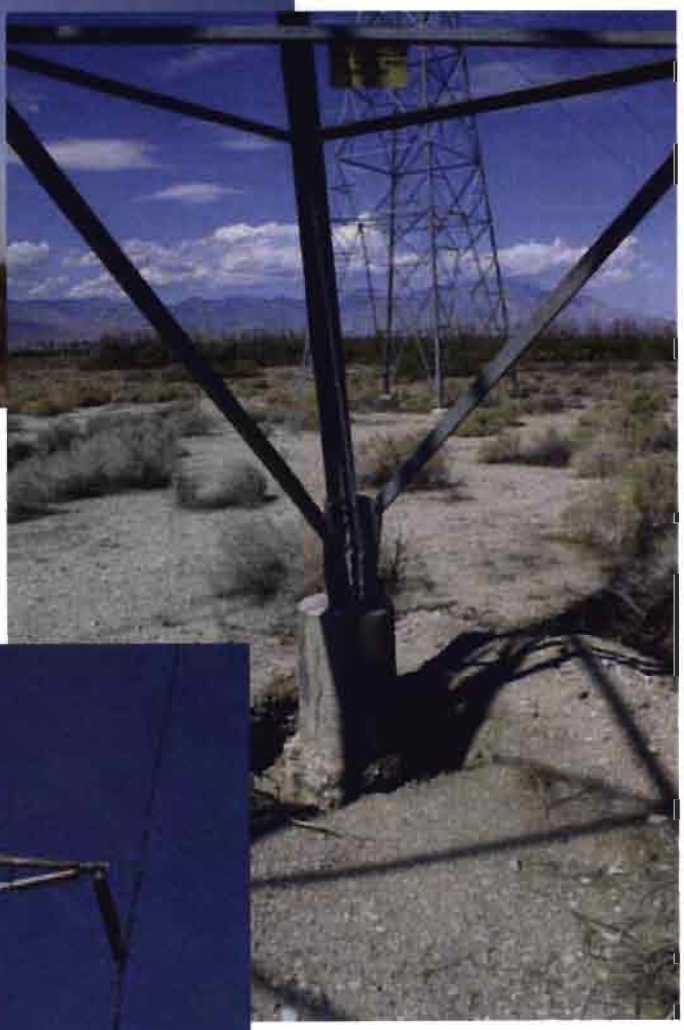
View southeast of Julian Hinds-Mirage Mile 40 Tower 2. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Detail of the northeast tower concrete footing at Mile 40 Tower 2. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View southeast of Julian Hinds-Mirage Mile 39 Tower 3. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Detail of the southwest tower concrete footing, including exposed subsurface portions. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

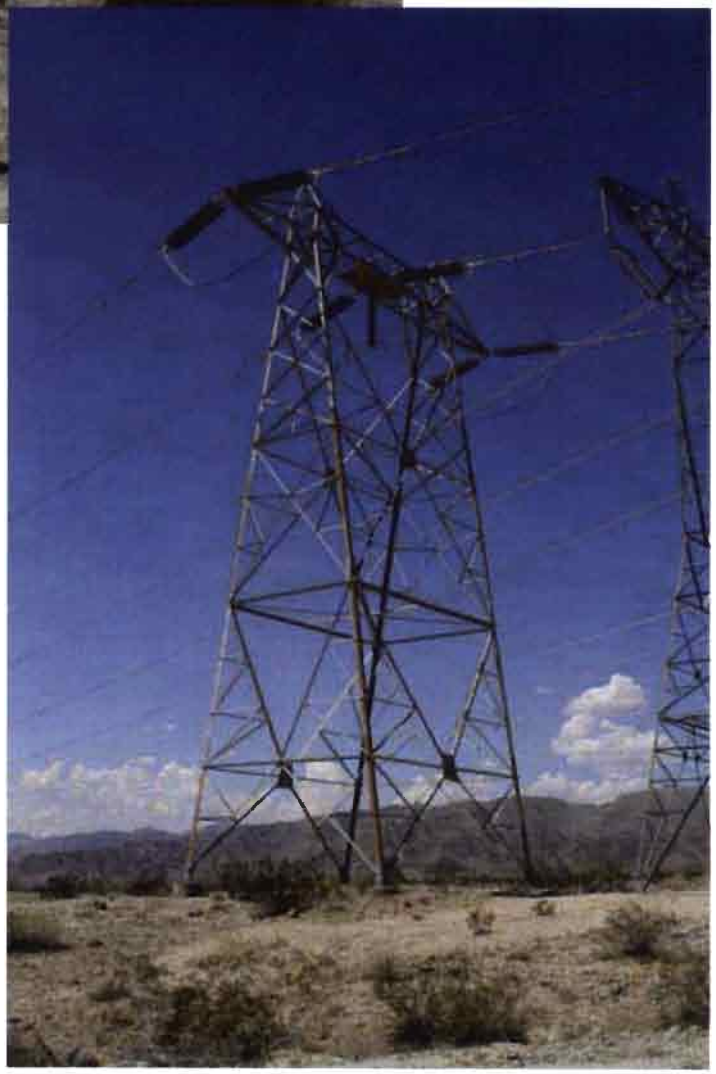


Detail of extant porcelain insulators at Mile 39 Tower 3. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

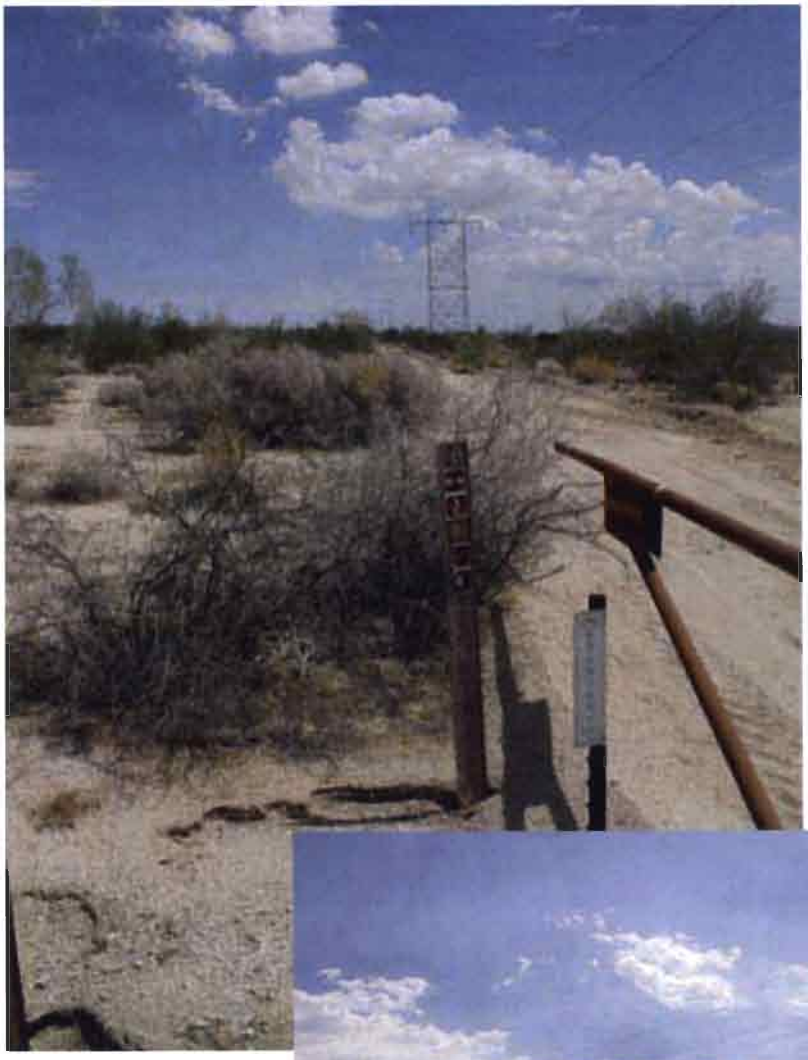
View west along Powerline Road between Mile 35 Towers 1 and 2. This road was built as a construction access road in 1945-1946 for the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Type D Dead End Tower at Mile 24 Tower 1. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

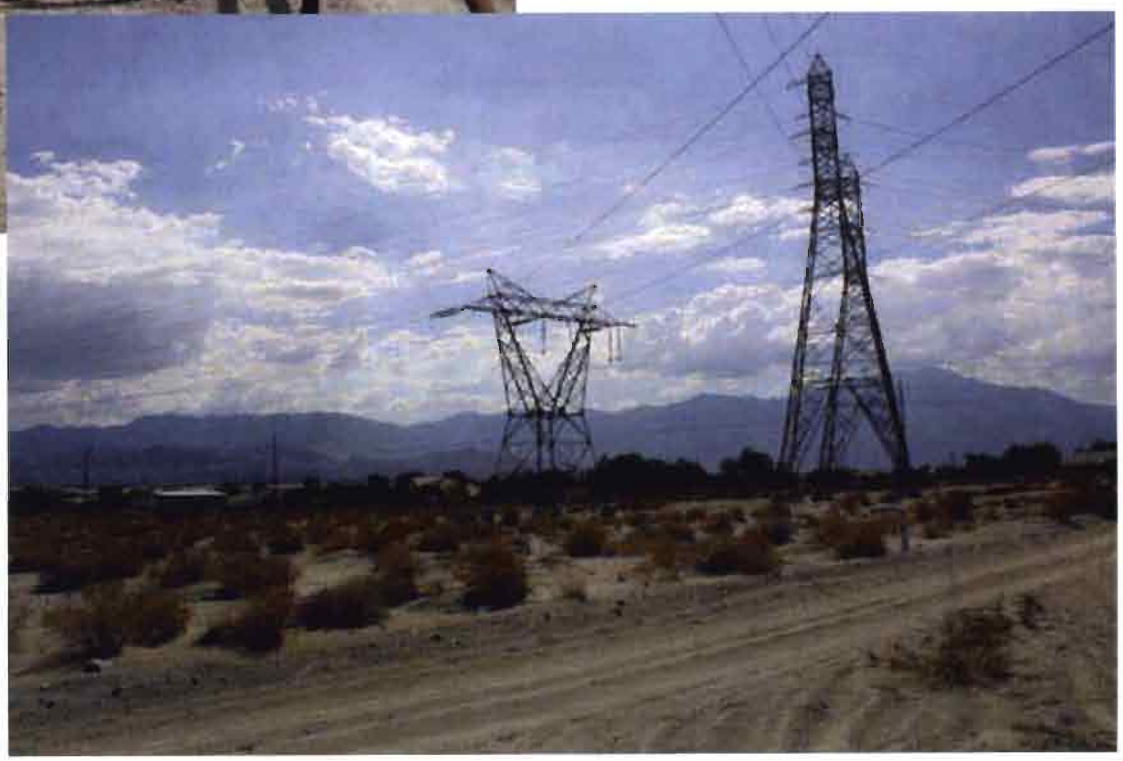


***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View easterly of Type L Suspension Tower at Mile 6 Tower 4 (background) at the entrance of Joshua Tree National Park (foreground). Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



View of replacement tower installed in 2013, at Mile 1 Tower 3, near the Mirage Substation. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



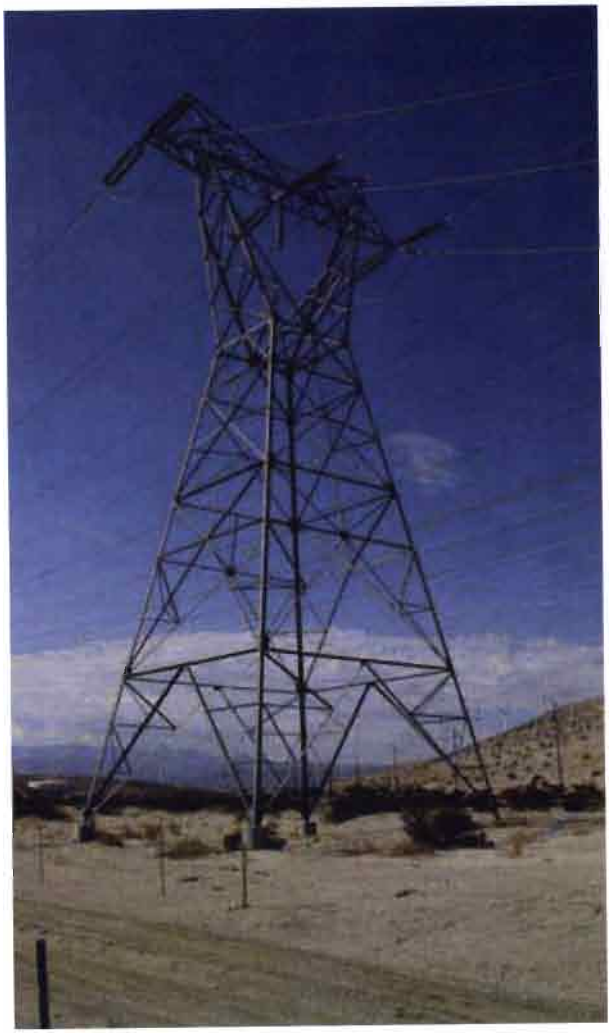
***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Devers-Hinds No. 1 220kV Transmission Lines

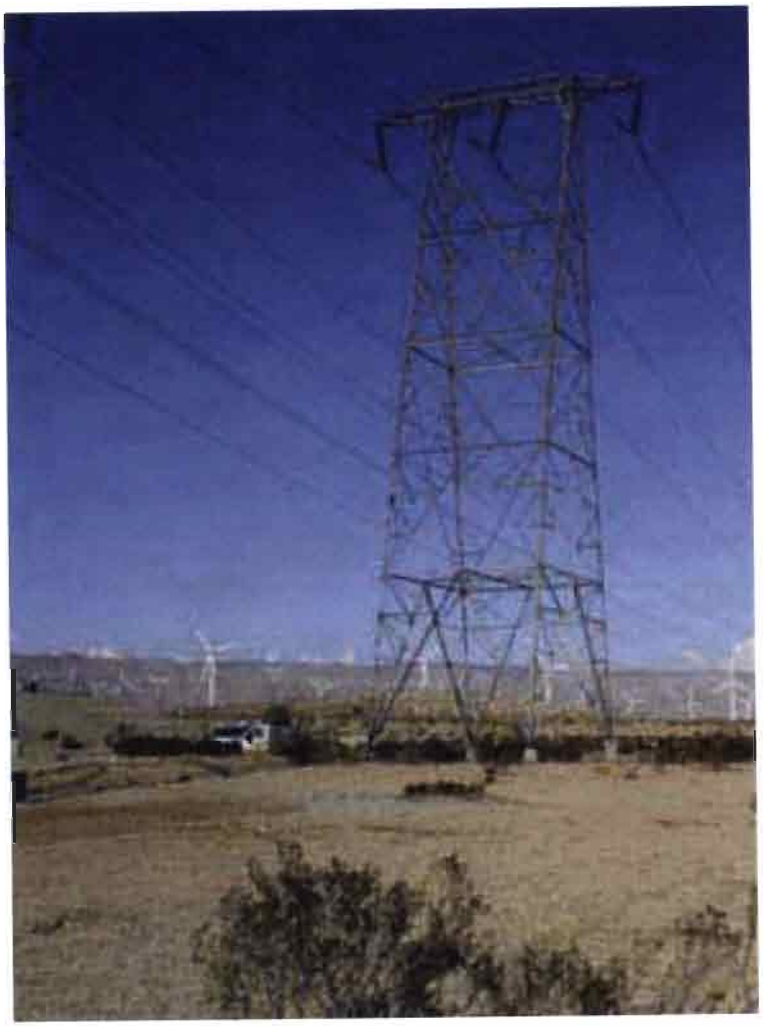
The Devers – Hinds 220kV Transmission Lines is a 13 mile span and Towers built along this line are predominantly "L" type, with some S, D, H, and O types installed intermittently in the span. This portion of the line is idle, not in service. The Devers-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line was previously identified as a portion of the "Hayfield-Highgrove 220kV Transmission Line." This segment comprises approximately 13 out of 130-miles, or roughly 10% of the historic-era Hayfield-Chino line.

General alignment of the Devers-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line. The Devers-Mirage lines are part of the central segments of the historic-era Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**



View northwest of Mile 51 Tower 1B. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



View northeasterly of Mile 59 Tower 4, an original tower type installed along the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line.. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Lines

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Lines

A portion of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Line, from Mile 61 Tower 3 to Mile 99 Tower 2, comprises the historic-era alignment of the Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line. Towers extant along this 38-mile portion of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 line appear to be essentially original L, S, D, and H types, with a majority of the towers identified as L Suspension type. The remaining portion of the historic alignment to Vista Substation, approximately five miles, starting at the San Bernardino Junction to the Vista Substation has been removed. The intact 38-mile portion of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Line comprises approximately 29% of the historic-era Hayfield-Chino line. The replaced five-mile Devers-Vista No. 1 portions represent .03% of the original Hayfield-Chino alignment.

General alignment of the Devers-Vista 220kV Transmission Lines. The Devers-Vista lines are part of the central segments of the historic-era Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

Line West of San Bernardino Junction

As stated above, the remaining five miles of the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line between San Bernardino Junction and Vista substation has been removed.

Vista (Highgrove)-Chino 220kV Transmission Line

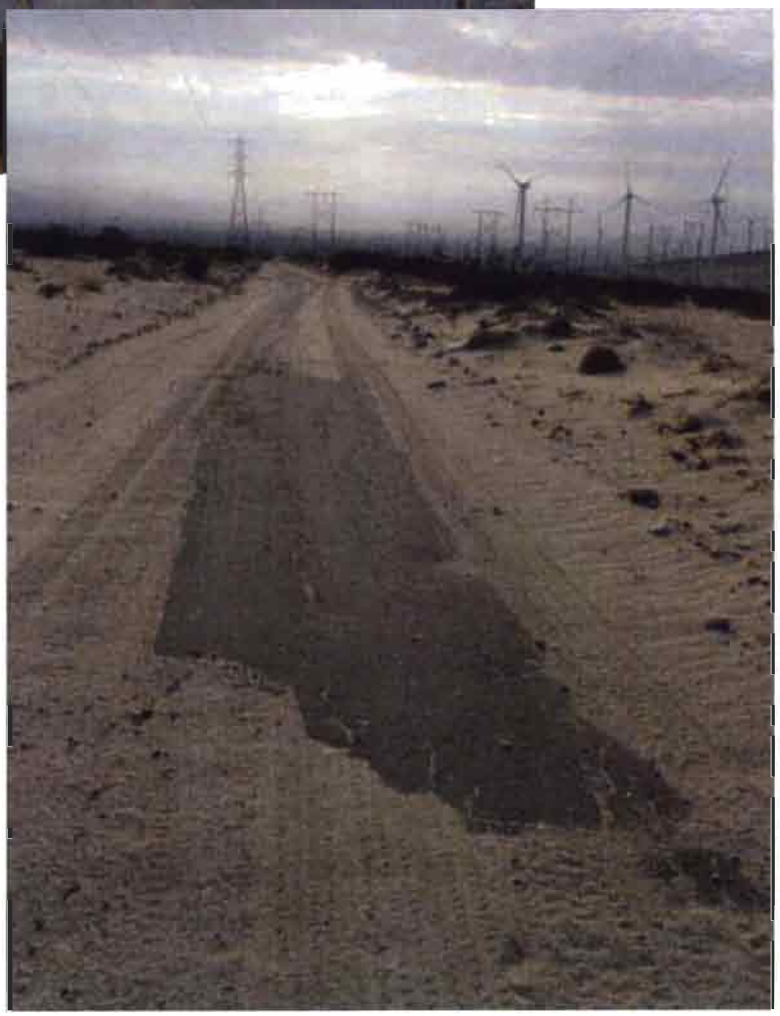
The 22 mile portion of the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission line constructed between Highgrove (renamed Vista) and Chino Substation has been completely removed. The existing ROW contains the new Mirao-Loma-Vista No. 1 and the Chino-Mira Loma No. 3.

Integrity of the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line

Overall, in its current composition and configuration, the historic-era Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line retains integrity of original features in the remaining portion of the line, specifically original L, S, D, and H tower types, with approximately 45% of the line intact in one eastern portion of the alignment (Julian Hinds-Mirage) and 29% intact in another central portion of the alignment (Devers-San Bernardino No. 1) with 13-miles of modified or non-historic line between the two. The remaining 25-miles of the line has been removed.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View southwest of Mile 60 Tower 3, an original tower type installed along the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



View of Powerline Road, built as part of the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line, in the vicinity of Mile 62 Tower 4. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

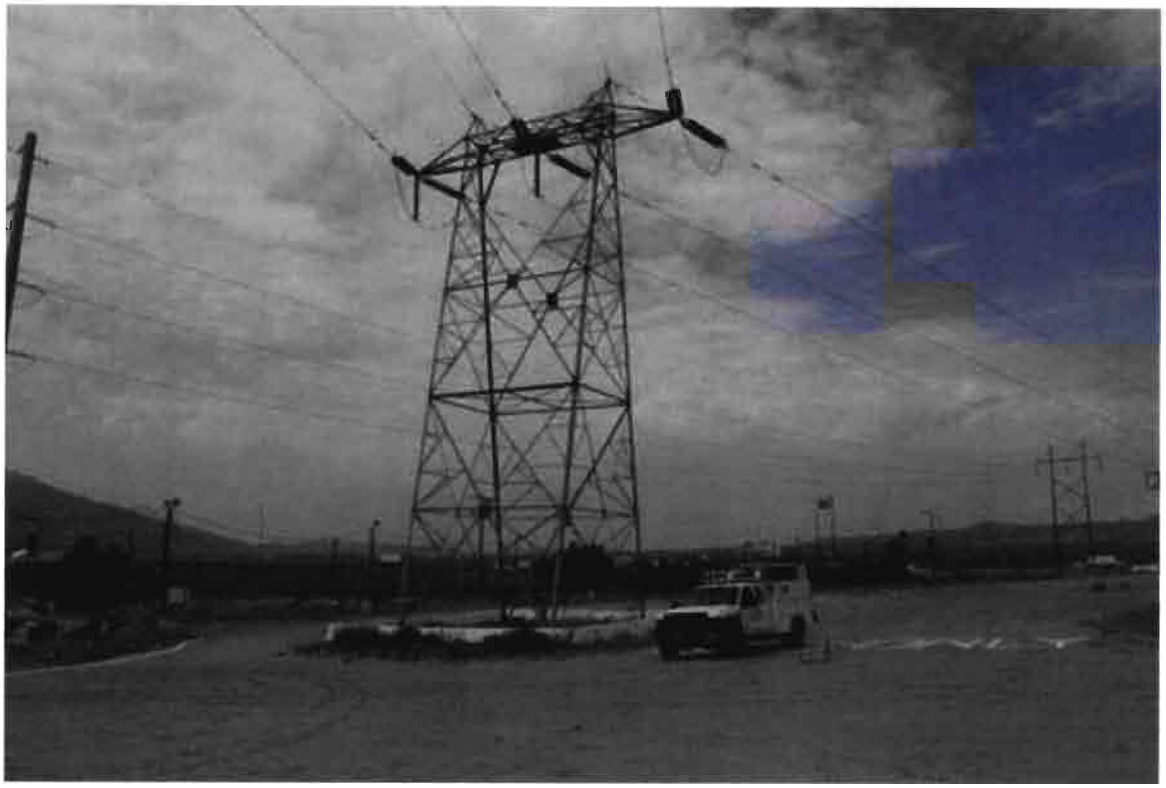
***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View of the Vista-Devers 220kV Transmission Line spanning over Whitewater Canyon near Desert Hot Springs, CA. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View southeast of Mile 64 Tower 4, an original Type S Suspension Tower, on the western side of Whitewater Canyon. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View southwest of Mile 74 Tower 1, an original Type D Dead End Tower. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

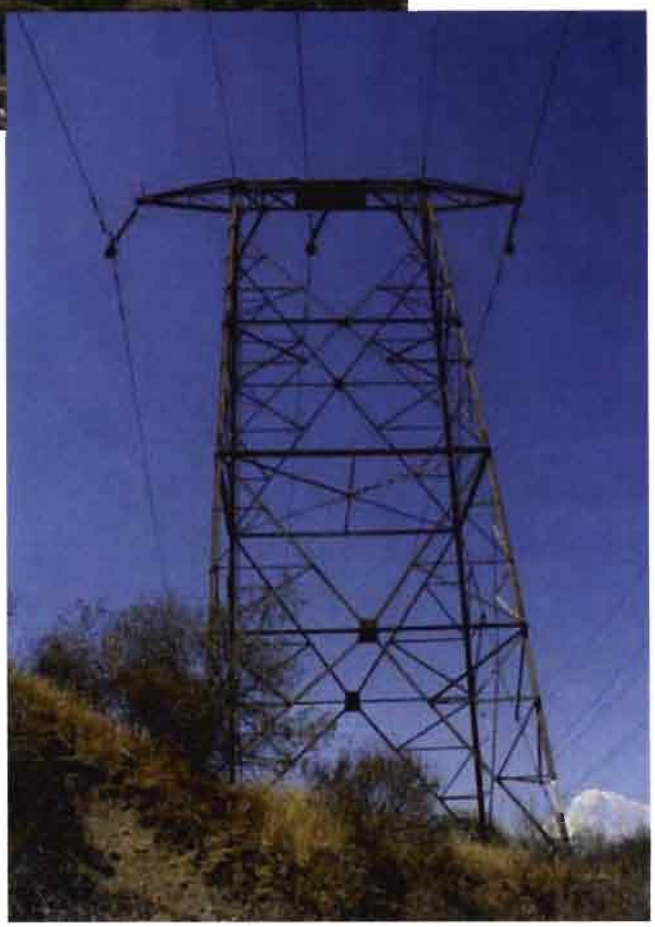


View southwest of Mile 86 Tower 1, a Type S Suspension Tower. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

View west of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1

Transmission Line in the vicinity of the SCE El Casco Substation (at right frame). The line does not connect to the El Casco Substation. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



iew west of Mile 99 Tower 2. This is the last original tower type, believed to be an L Type, at the western end of Devers-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line where the historic-era Hayfield-Chino alignment continues on as the replaced non-historic portion of the Devers-Vista No. 1 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc

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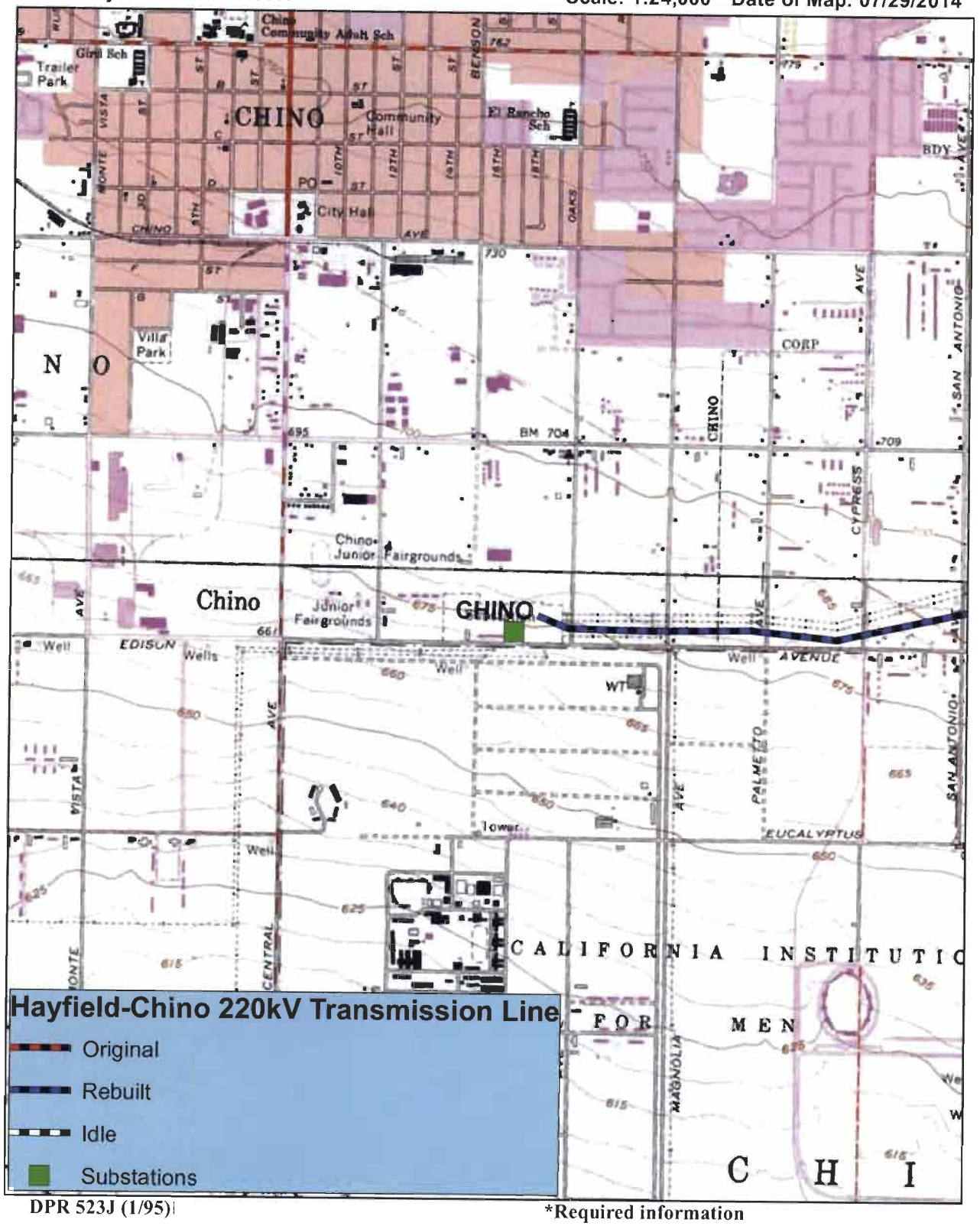
*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 07/29/2014



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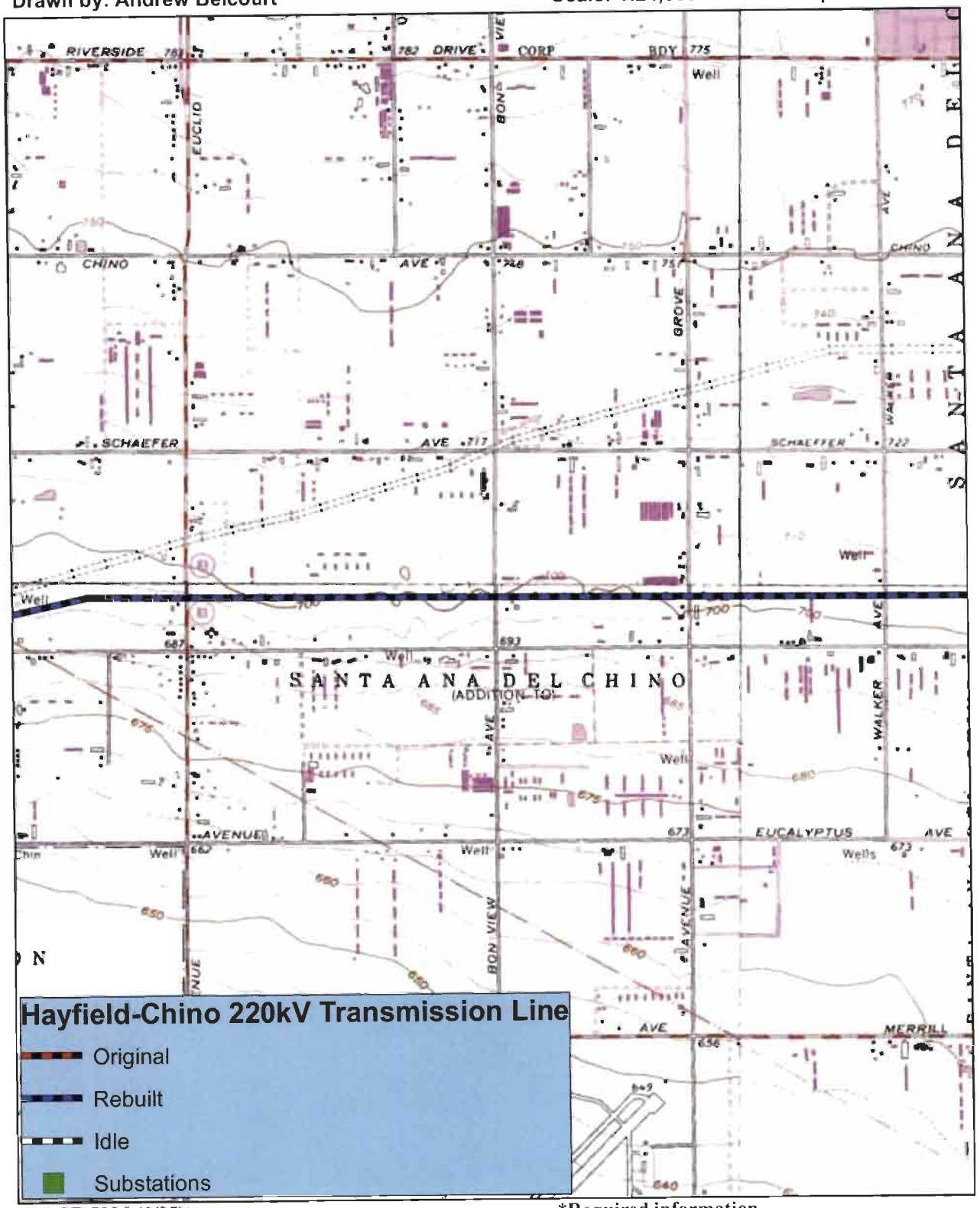

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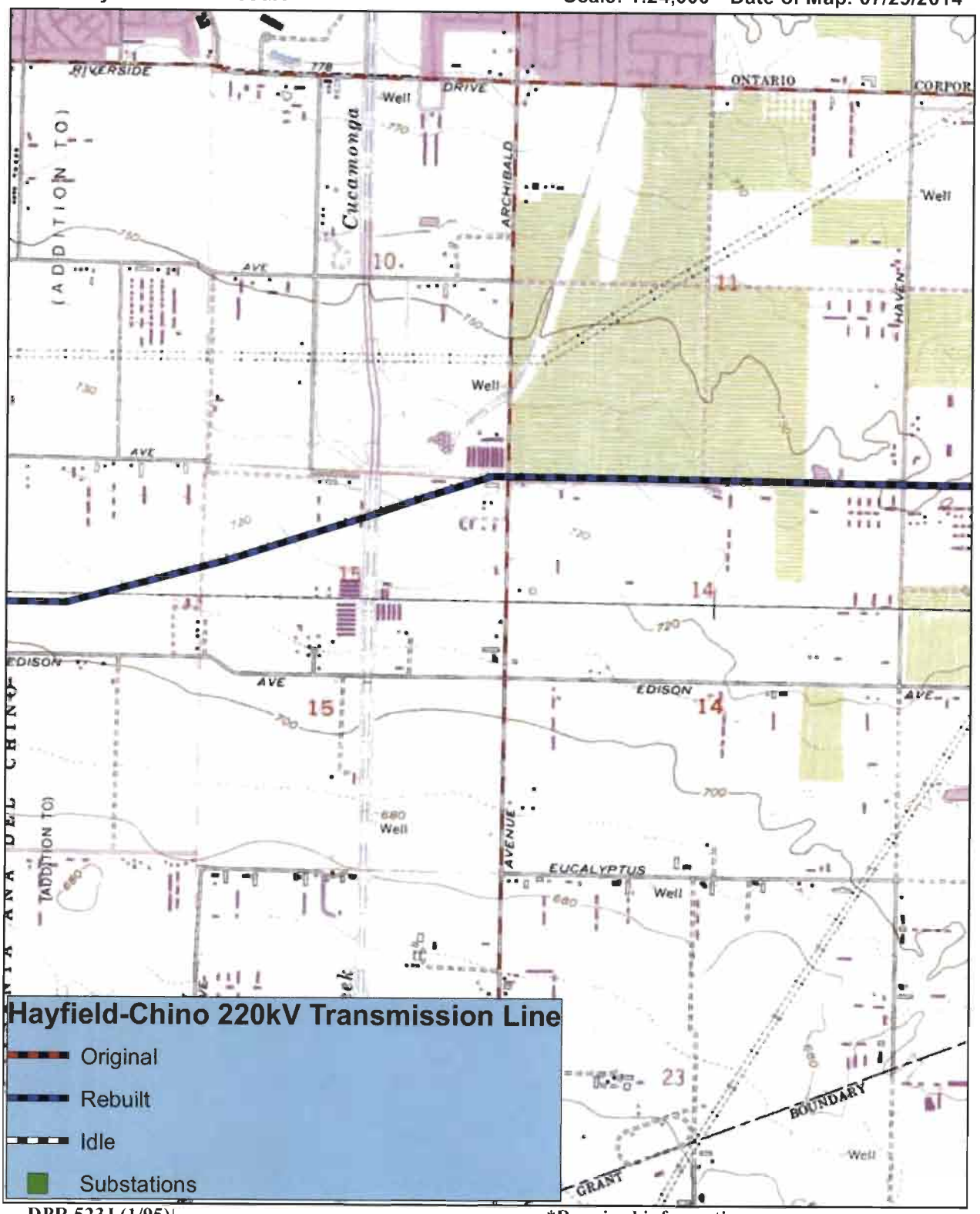

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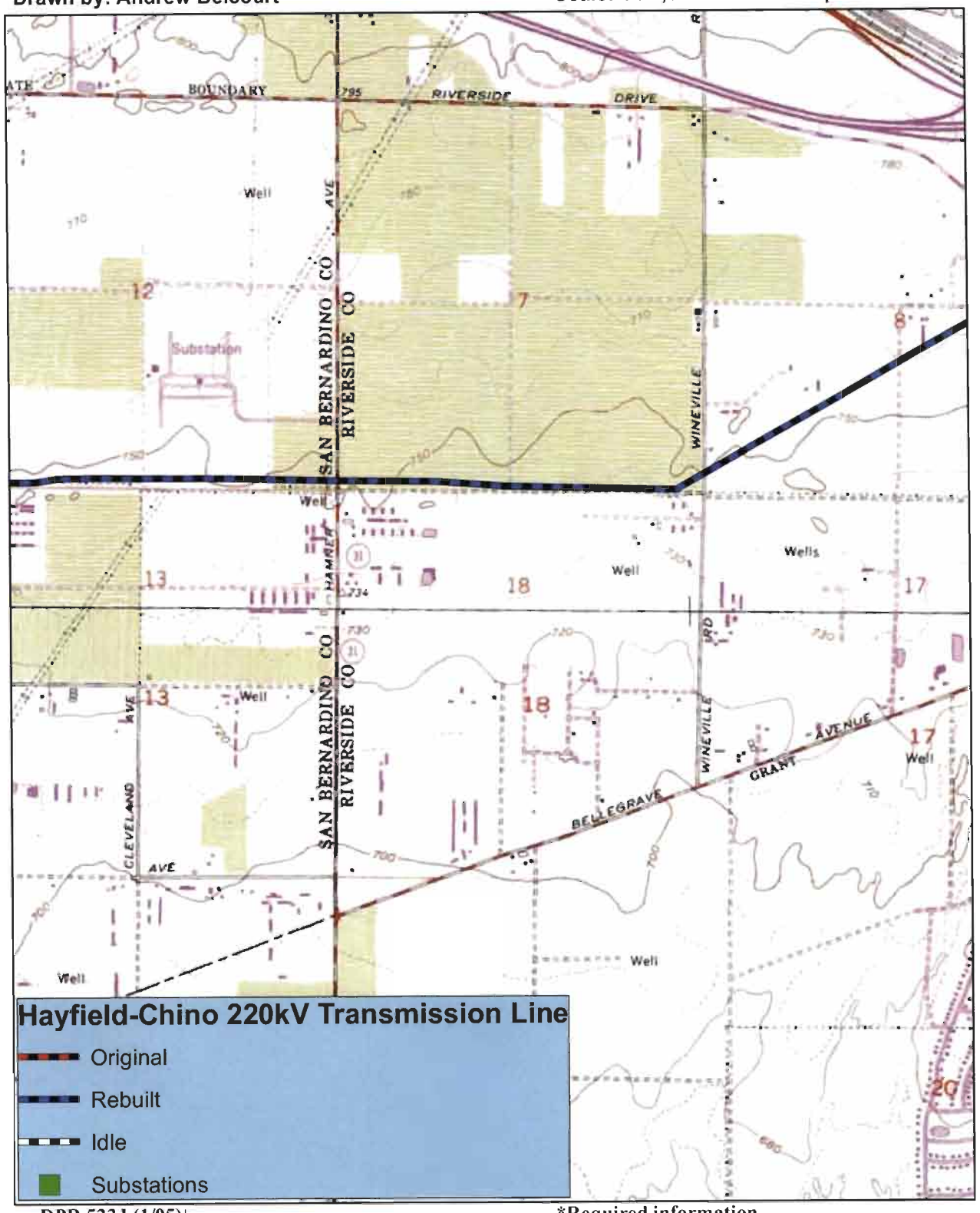

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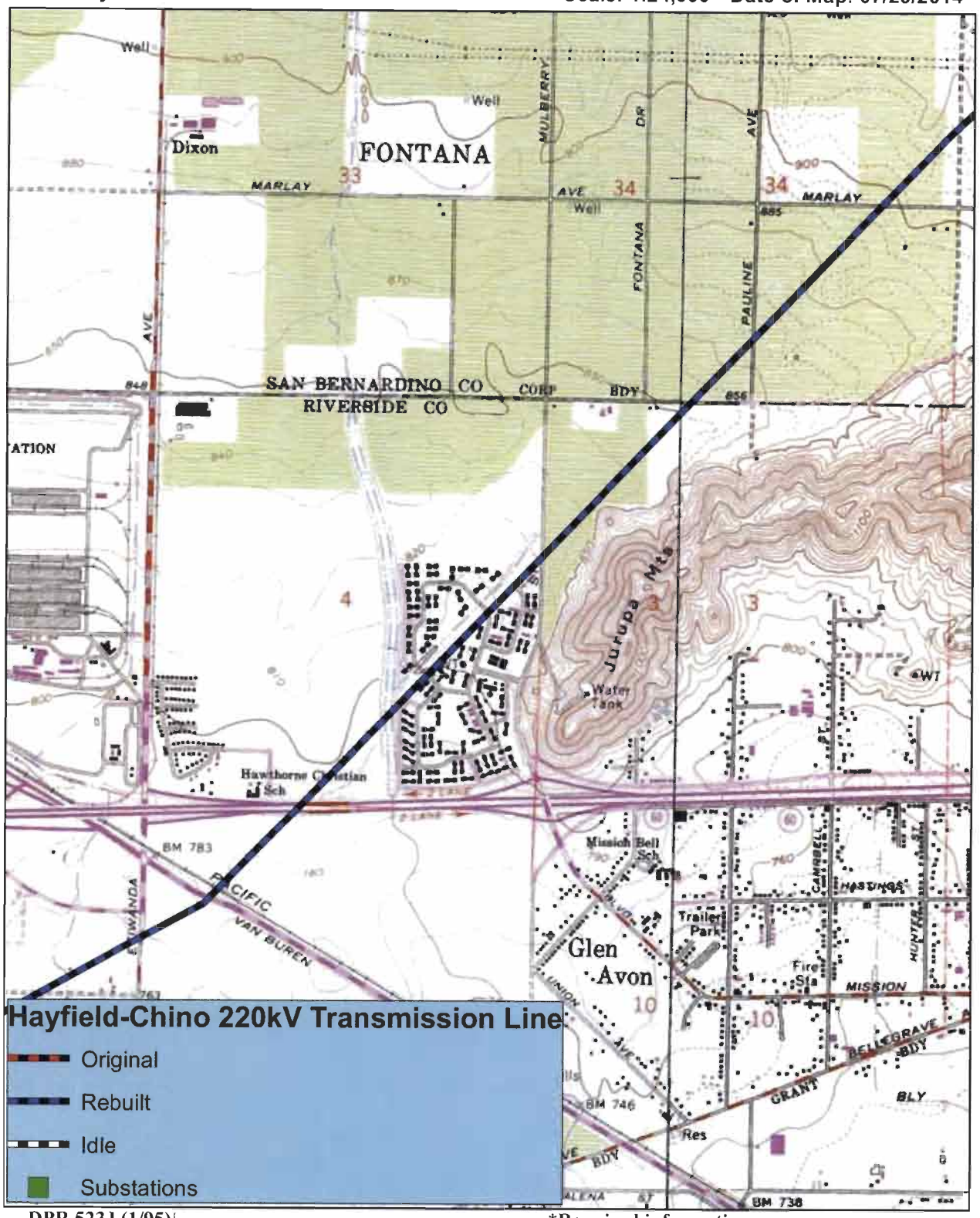

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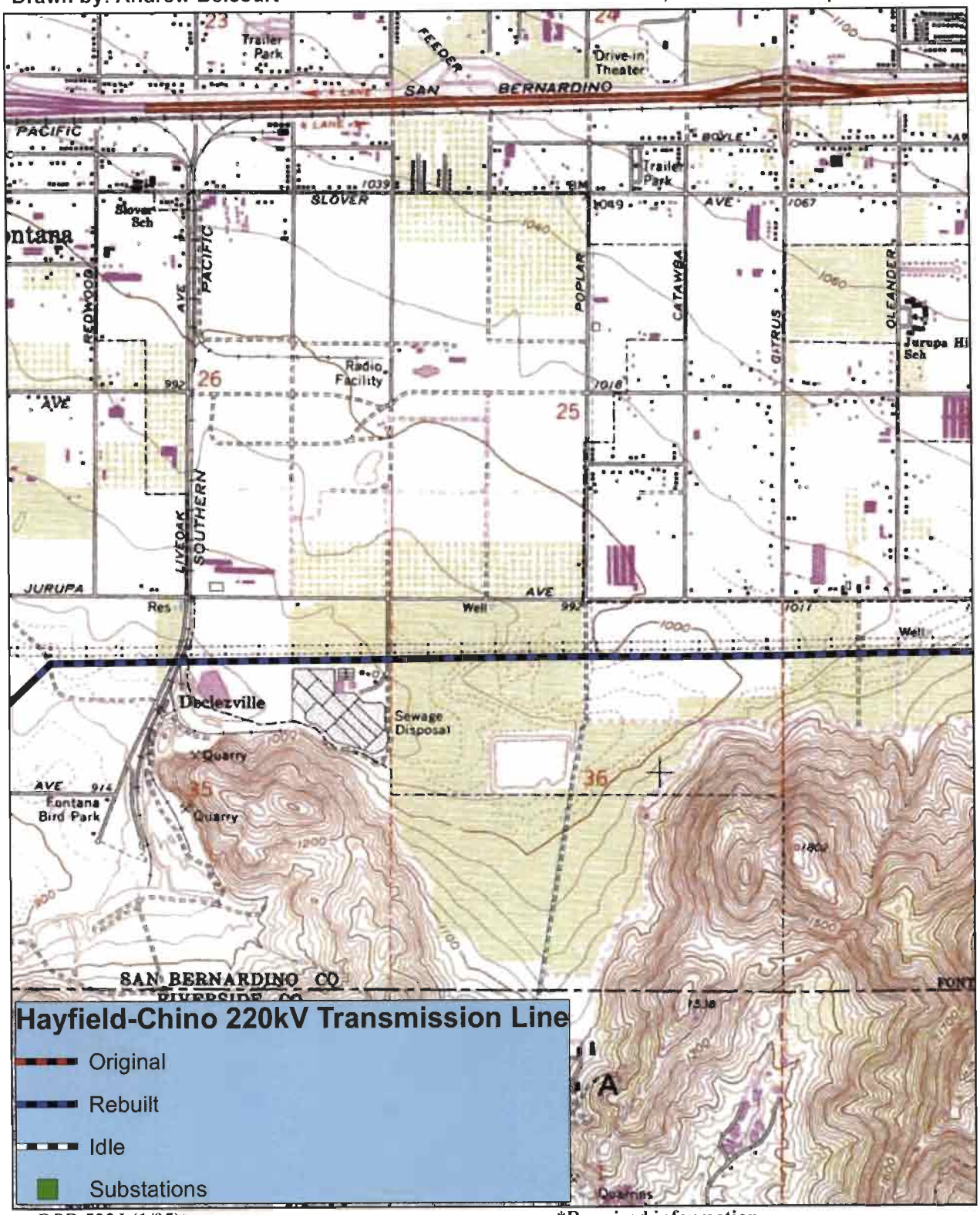

Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line

- Original
- Rebuilt
- Idle
- Substations

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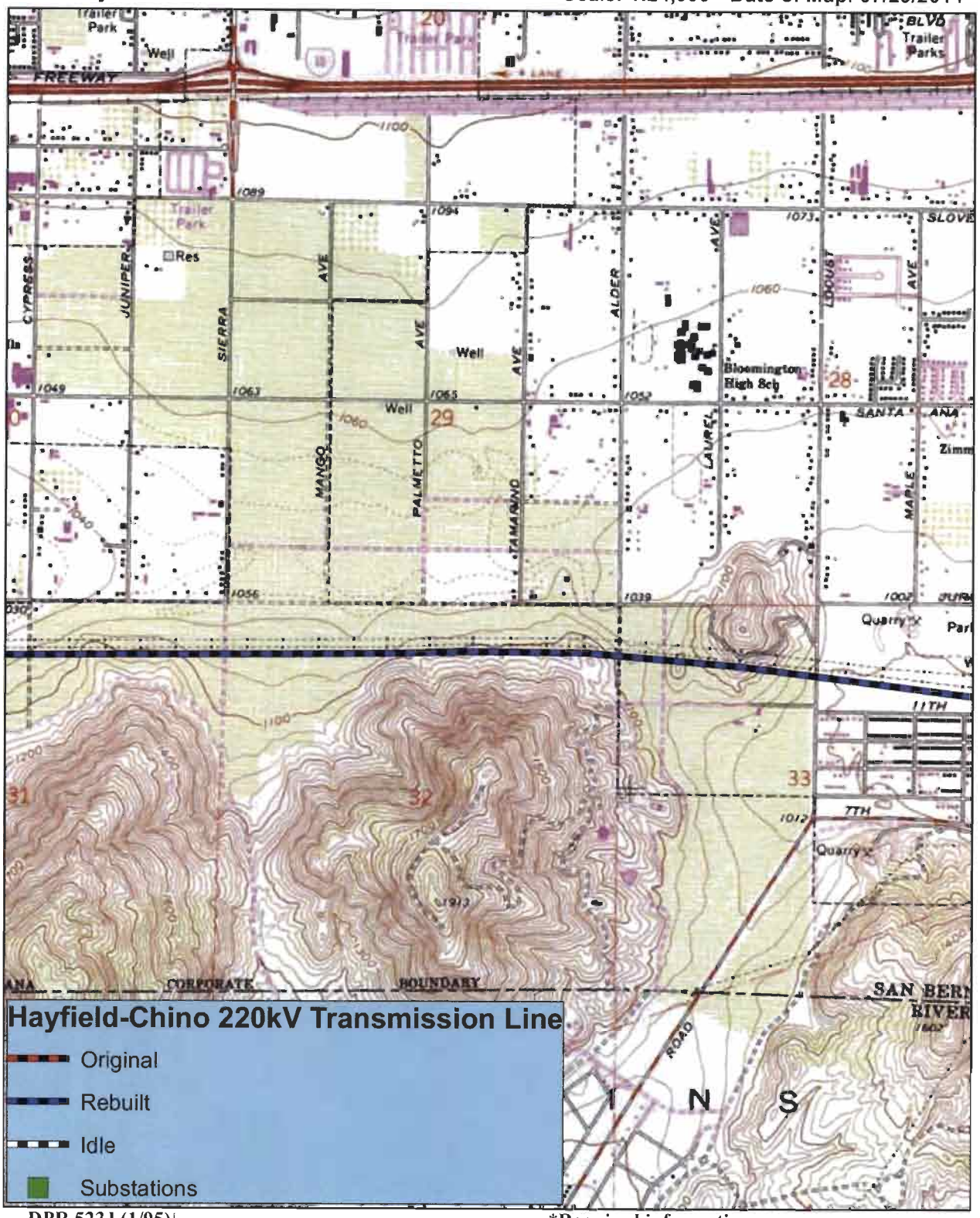

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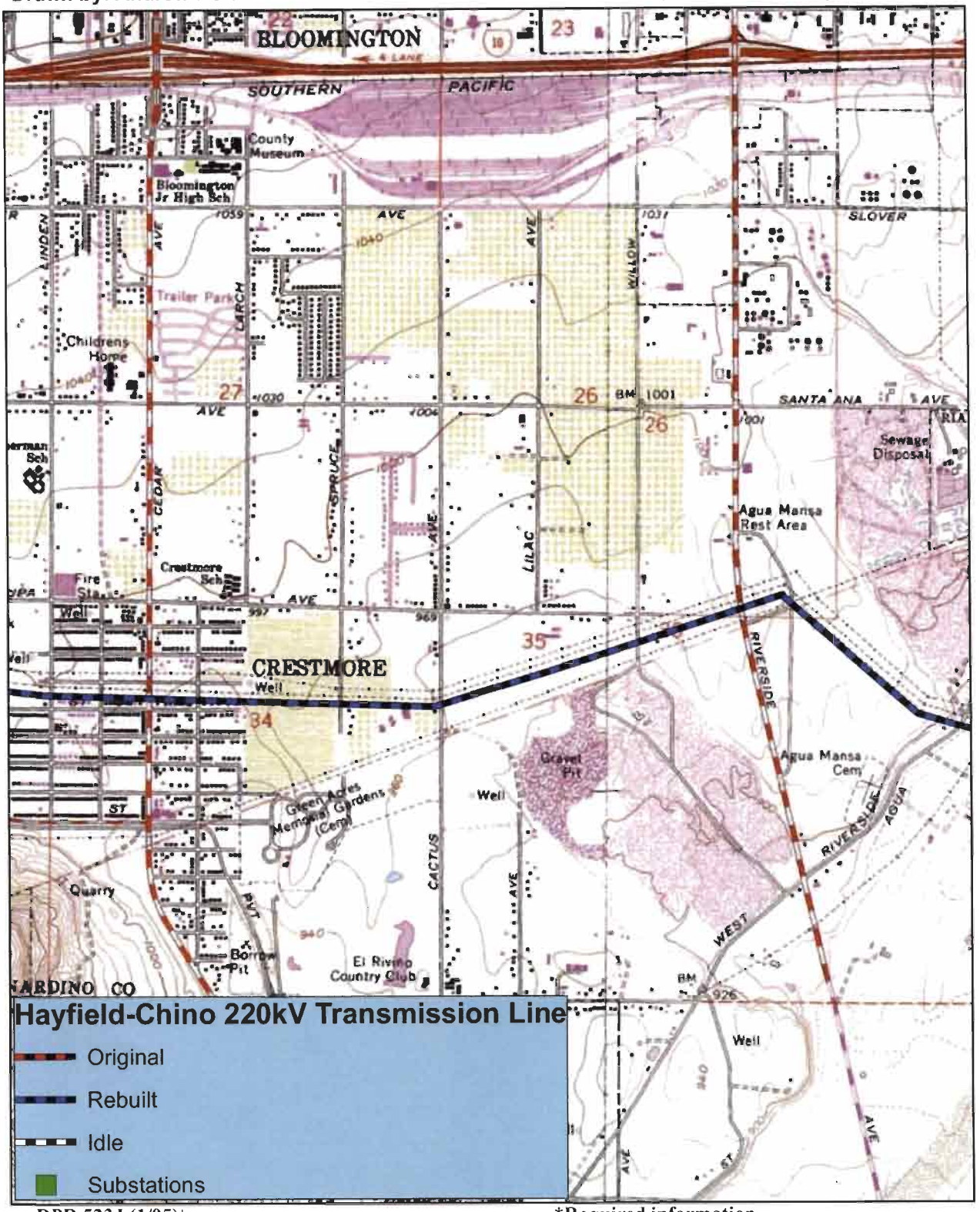

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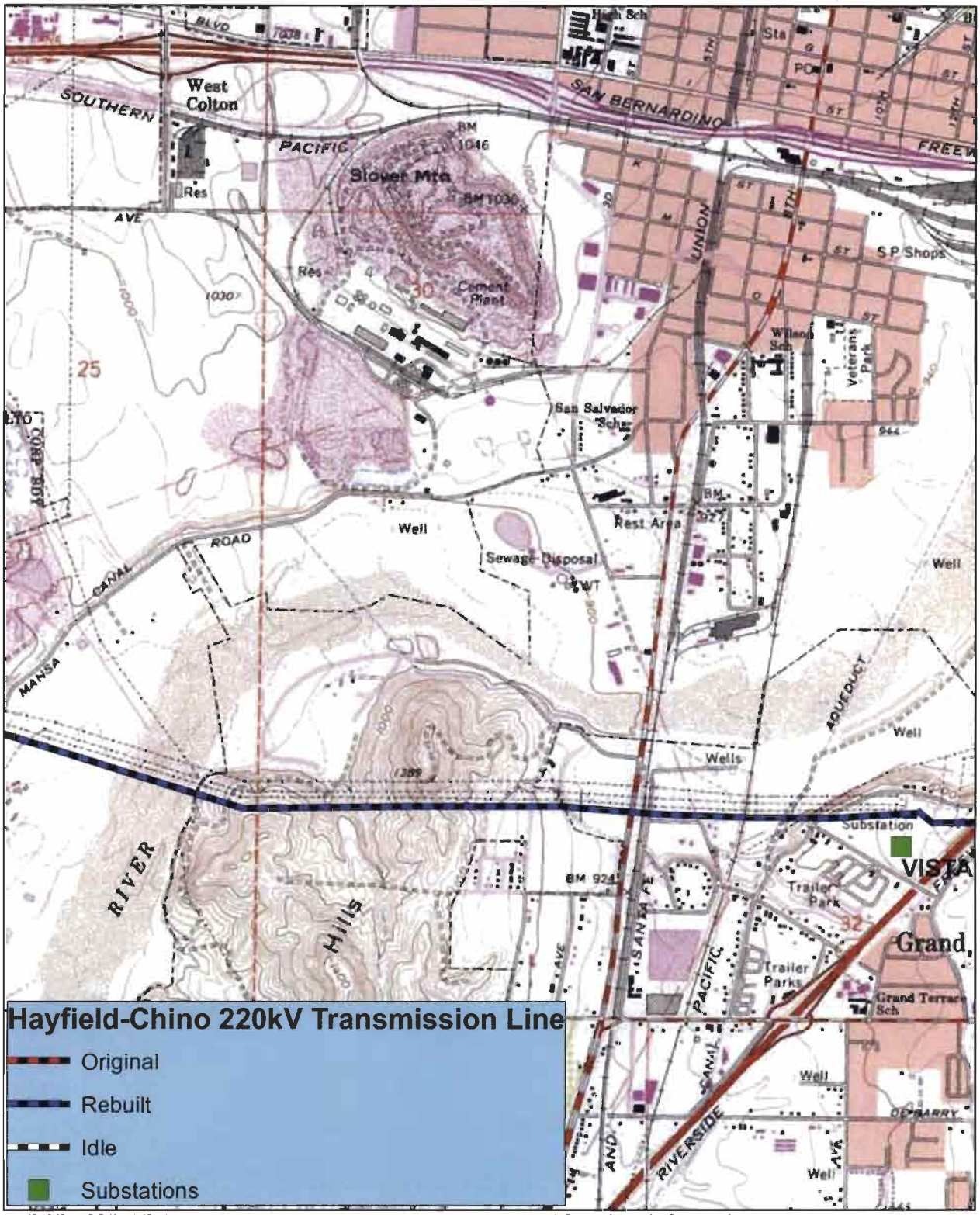

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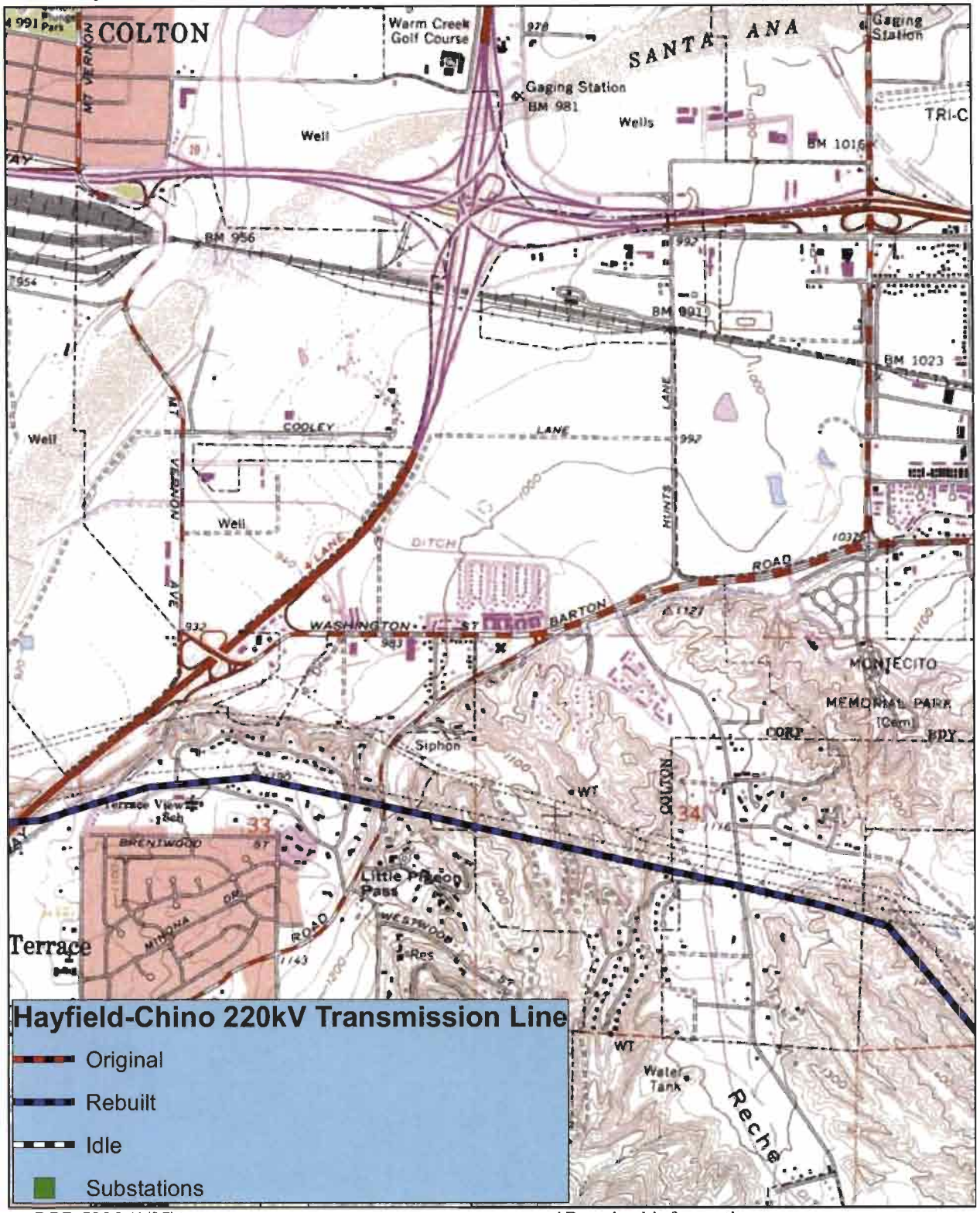

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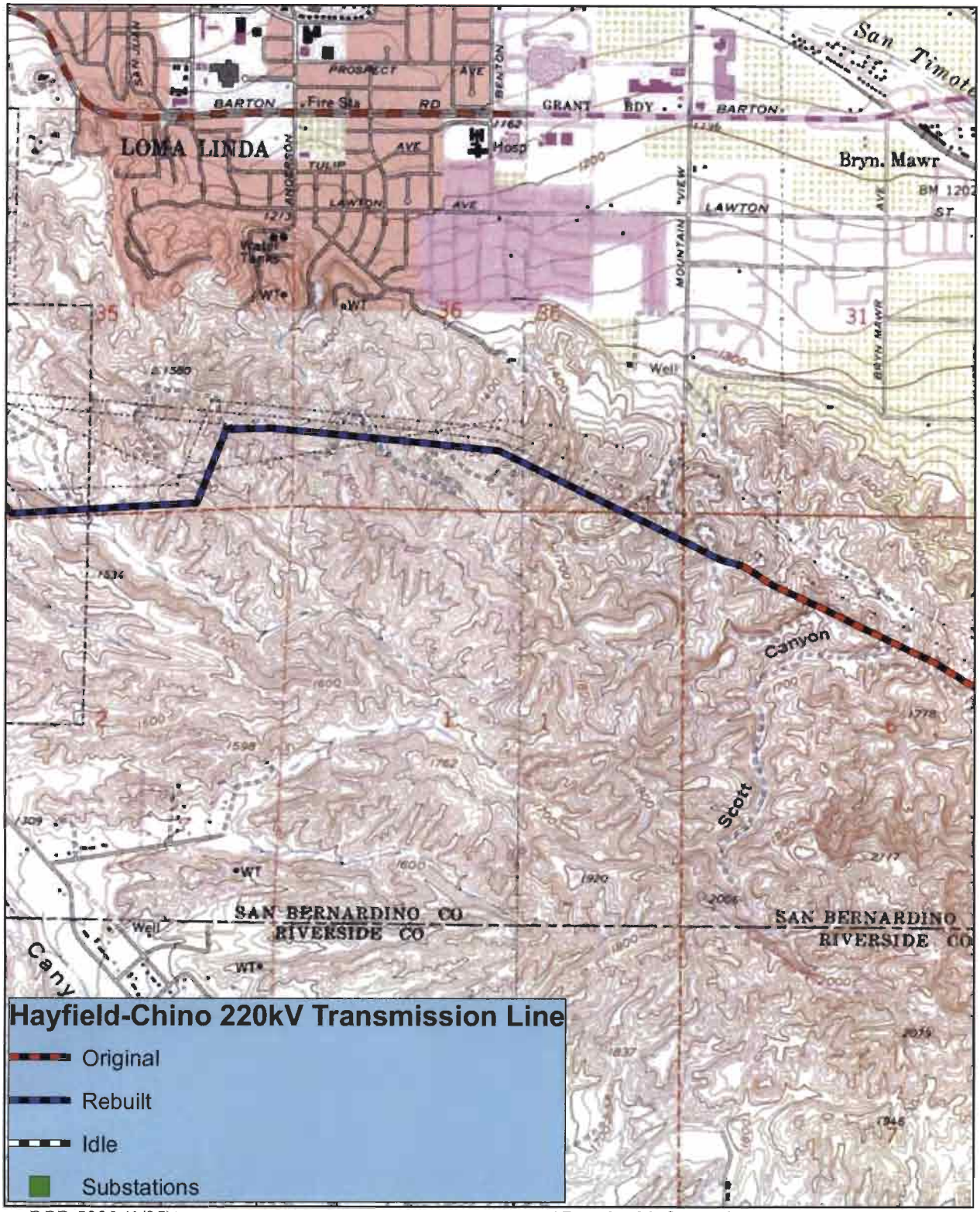

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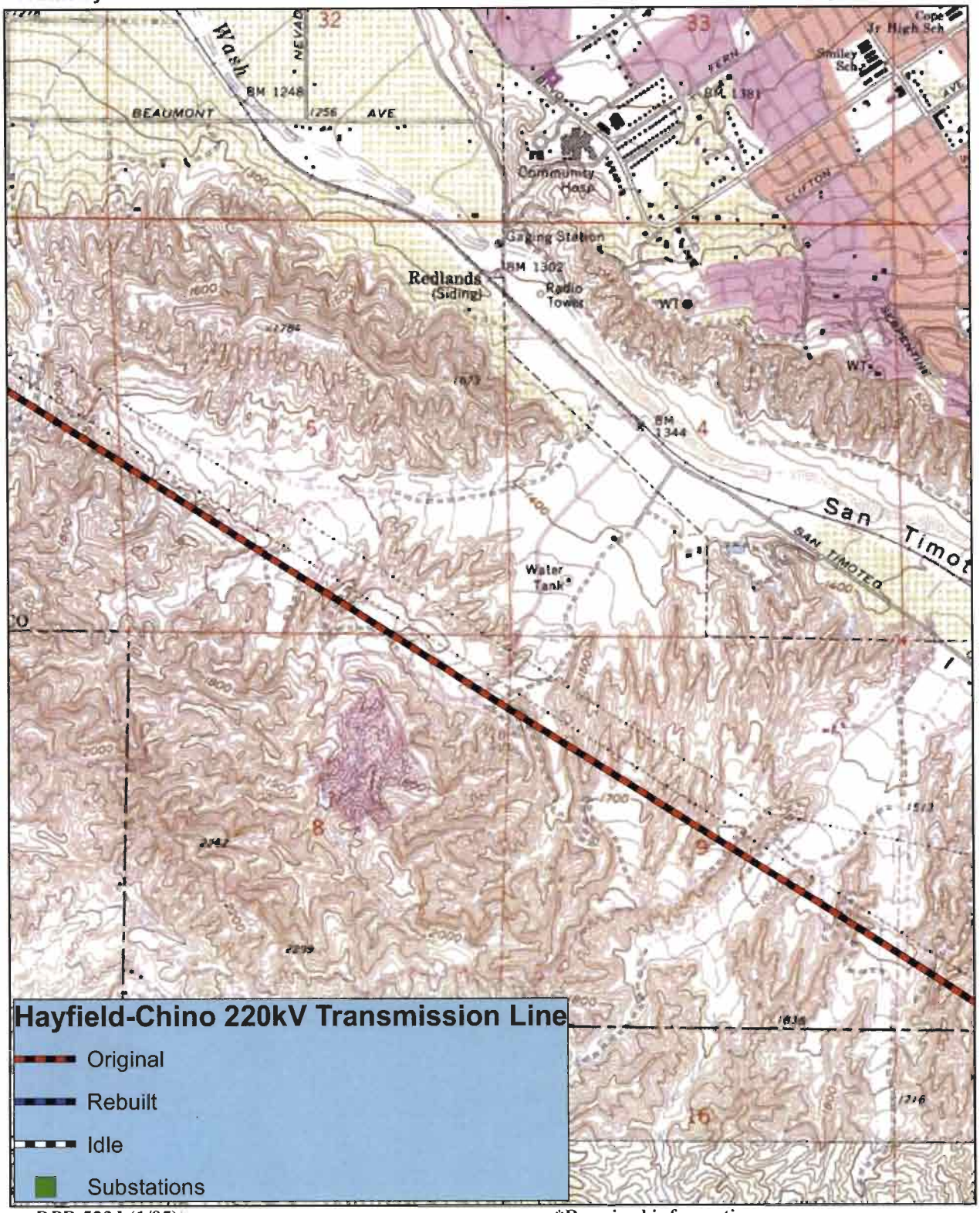

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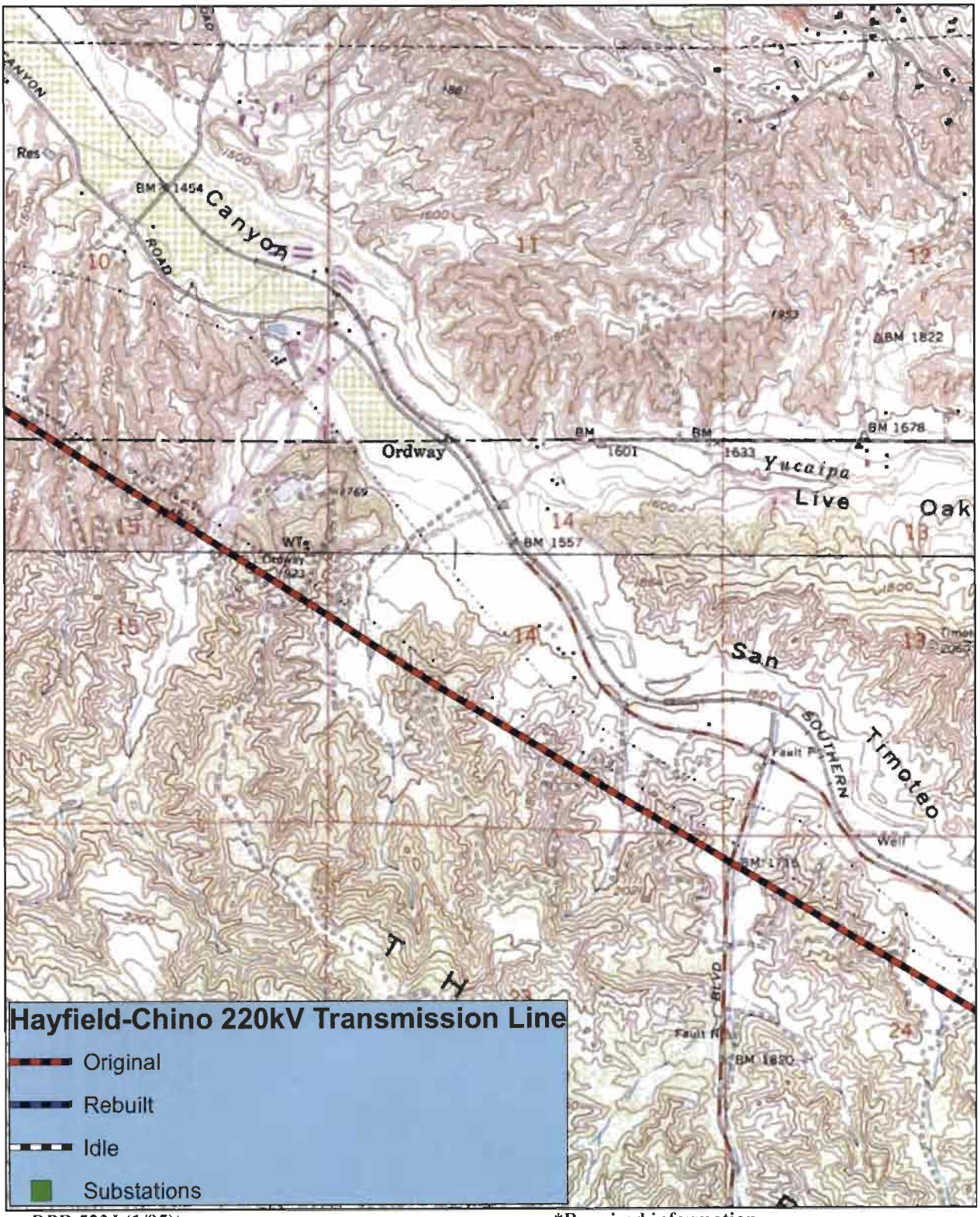

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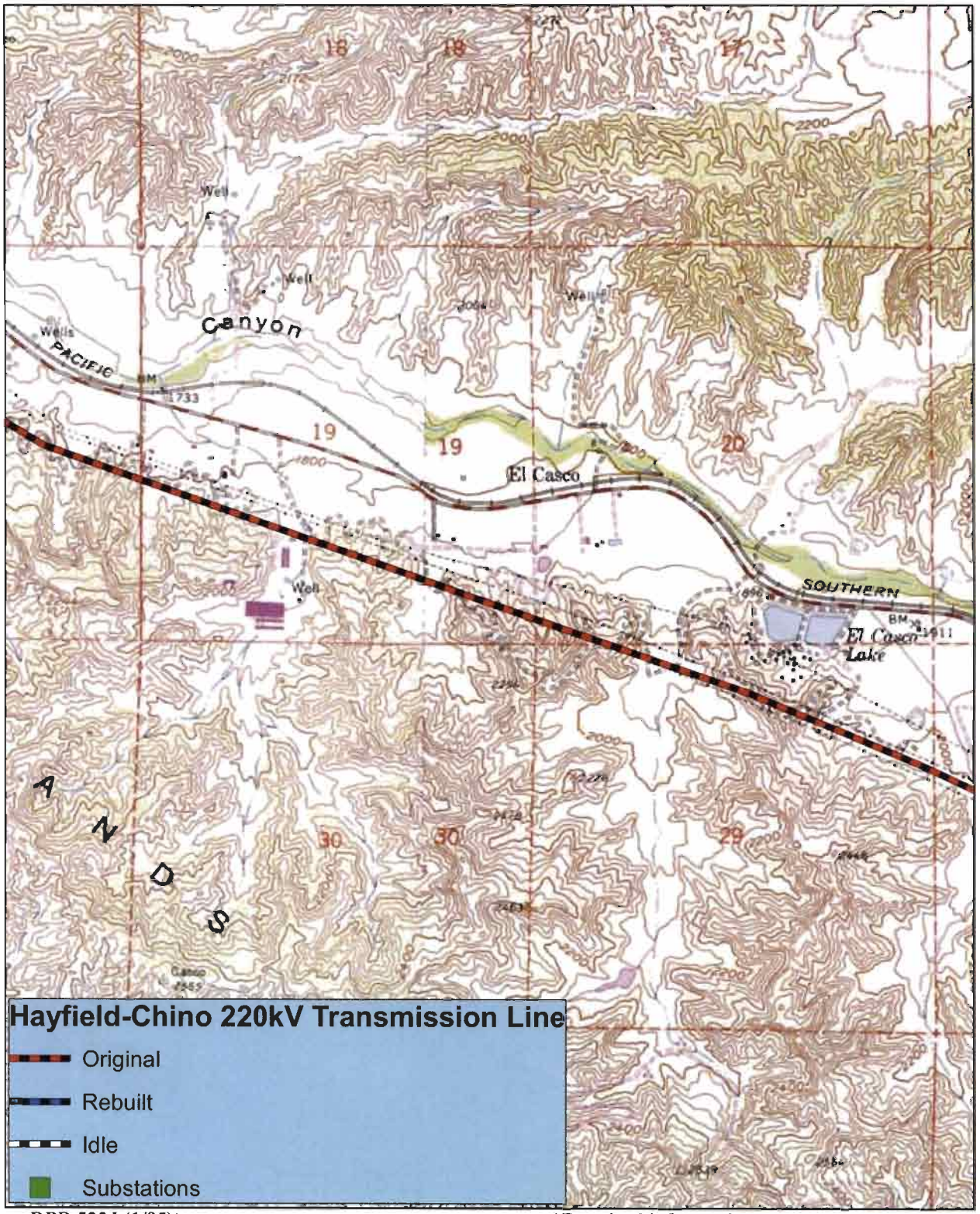

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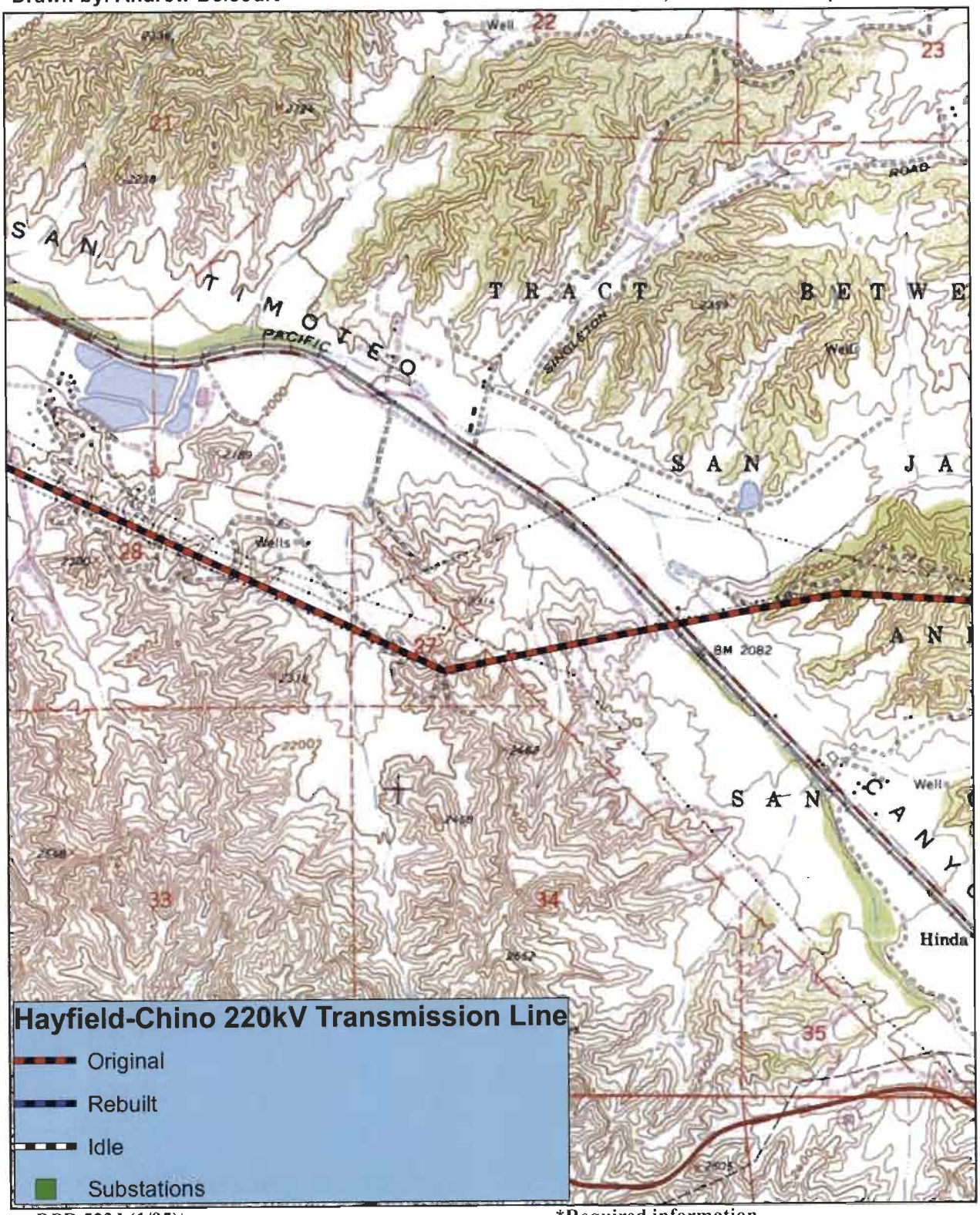

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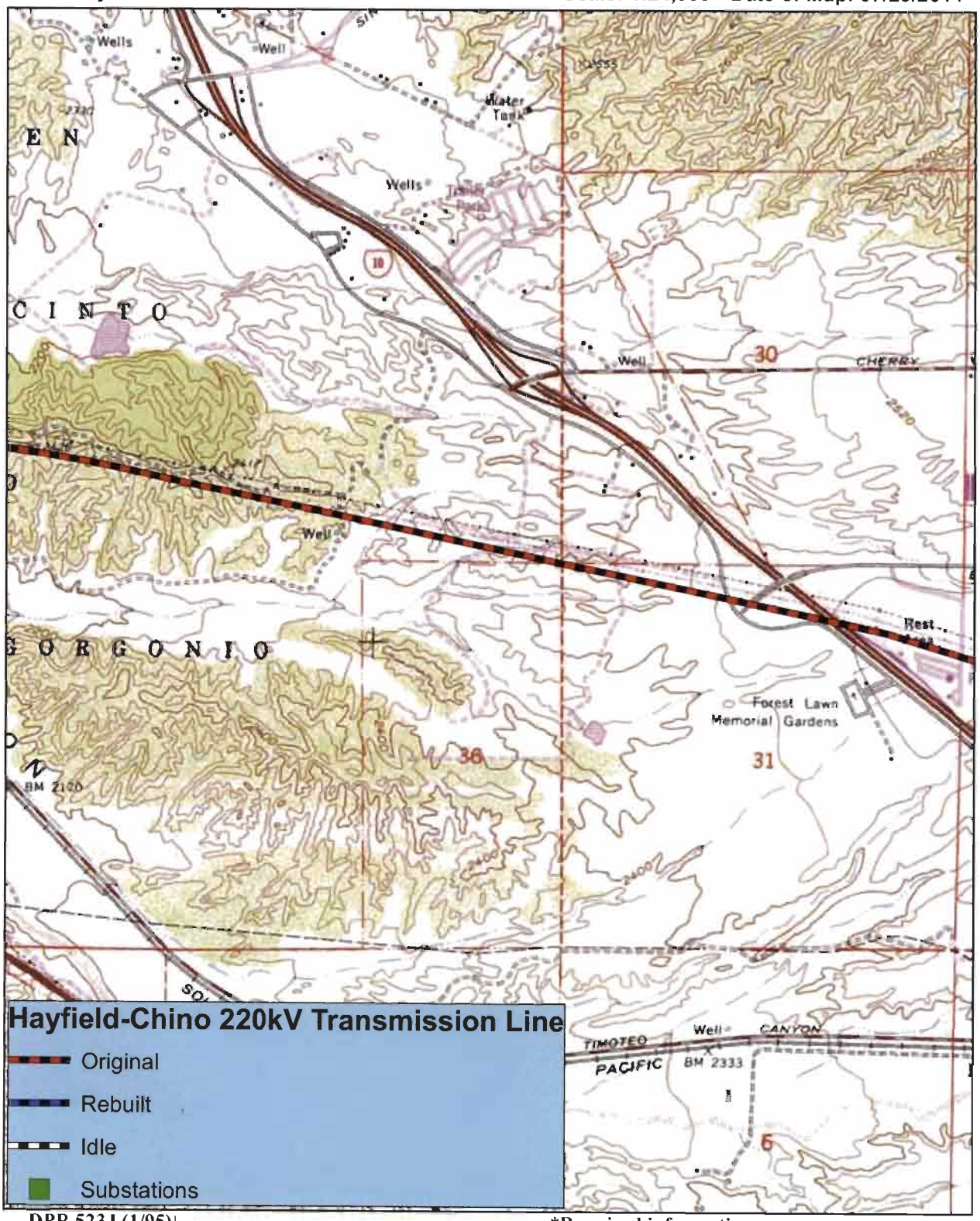

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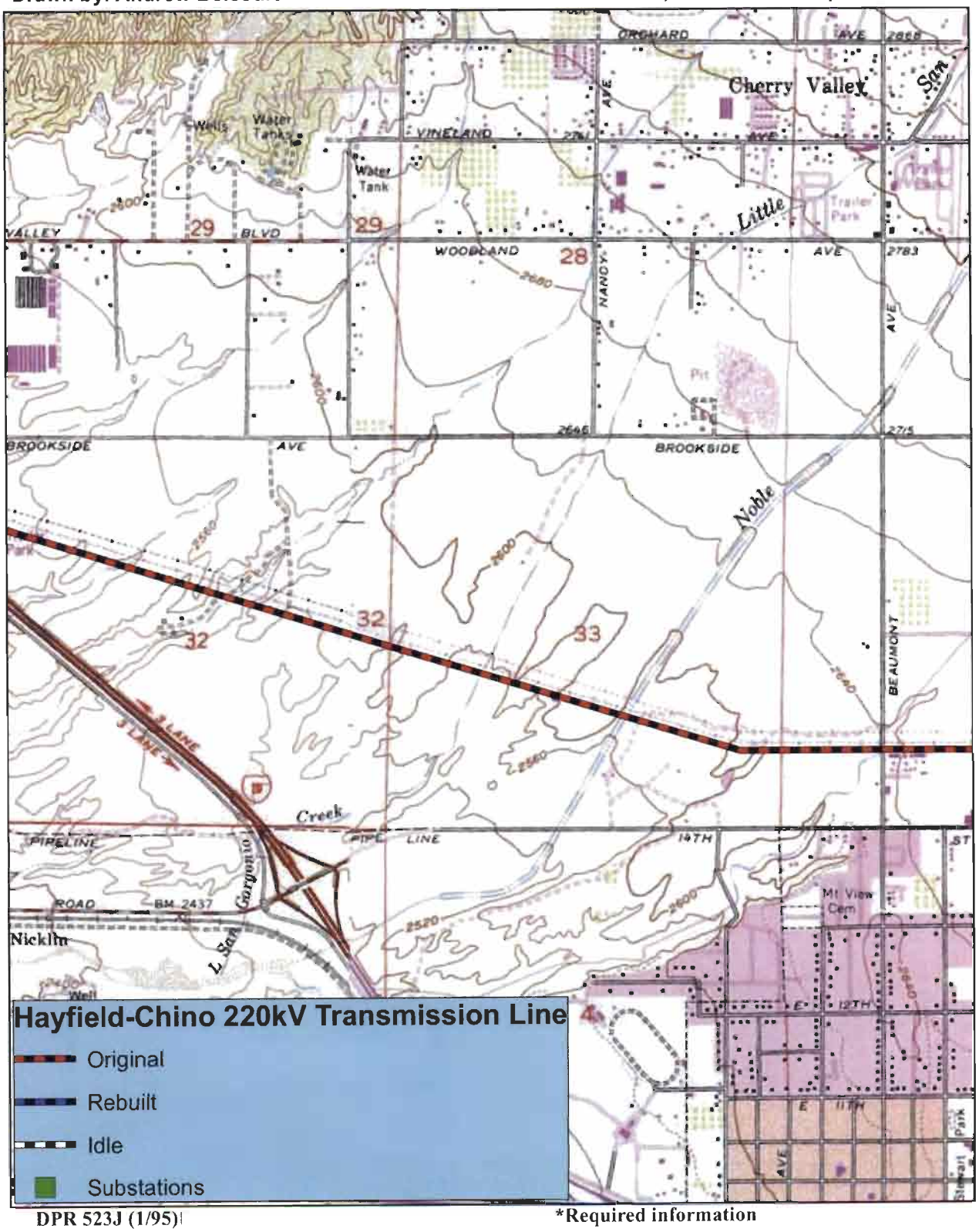

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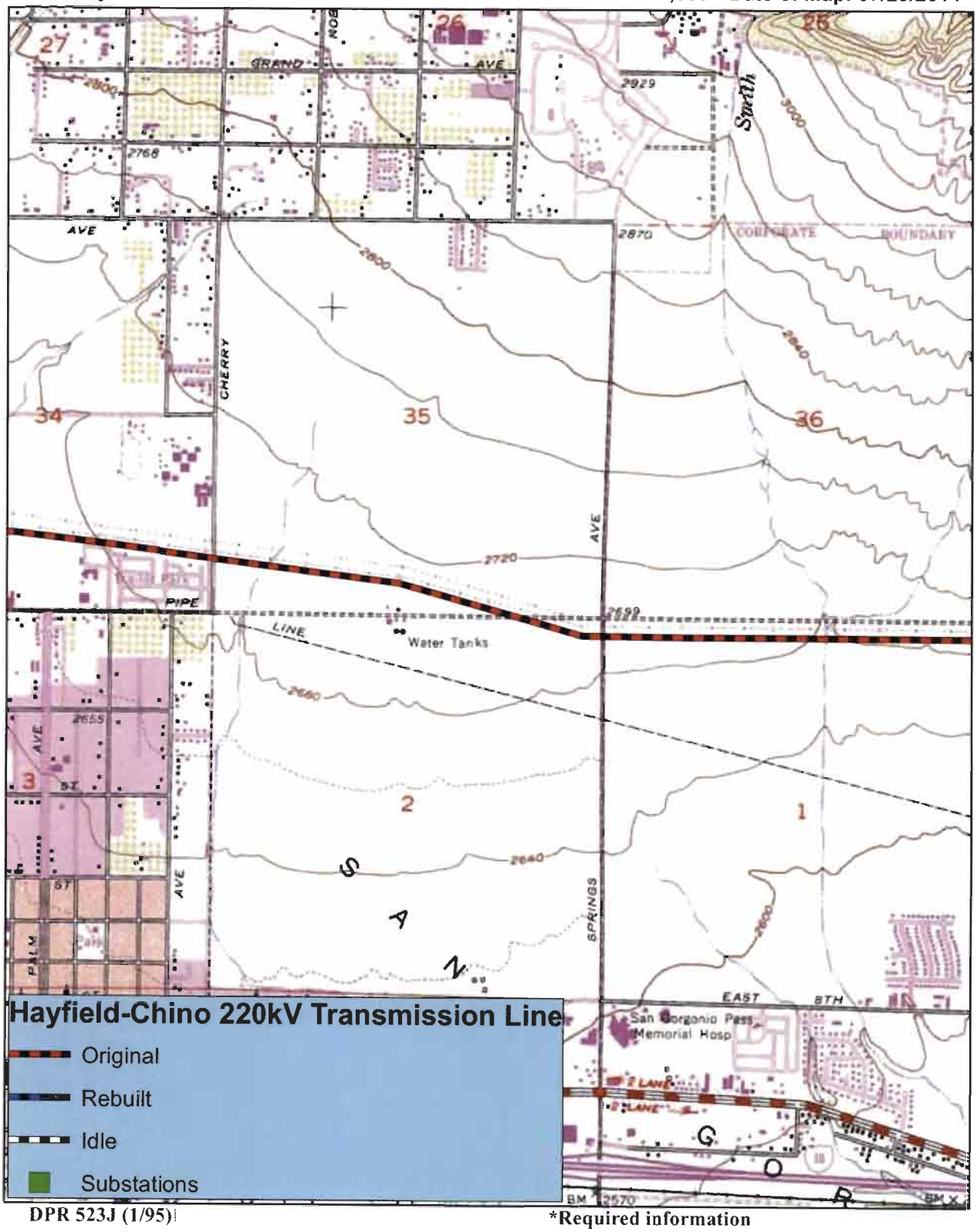

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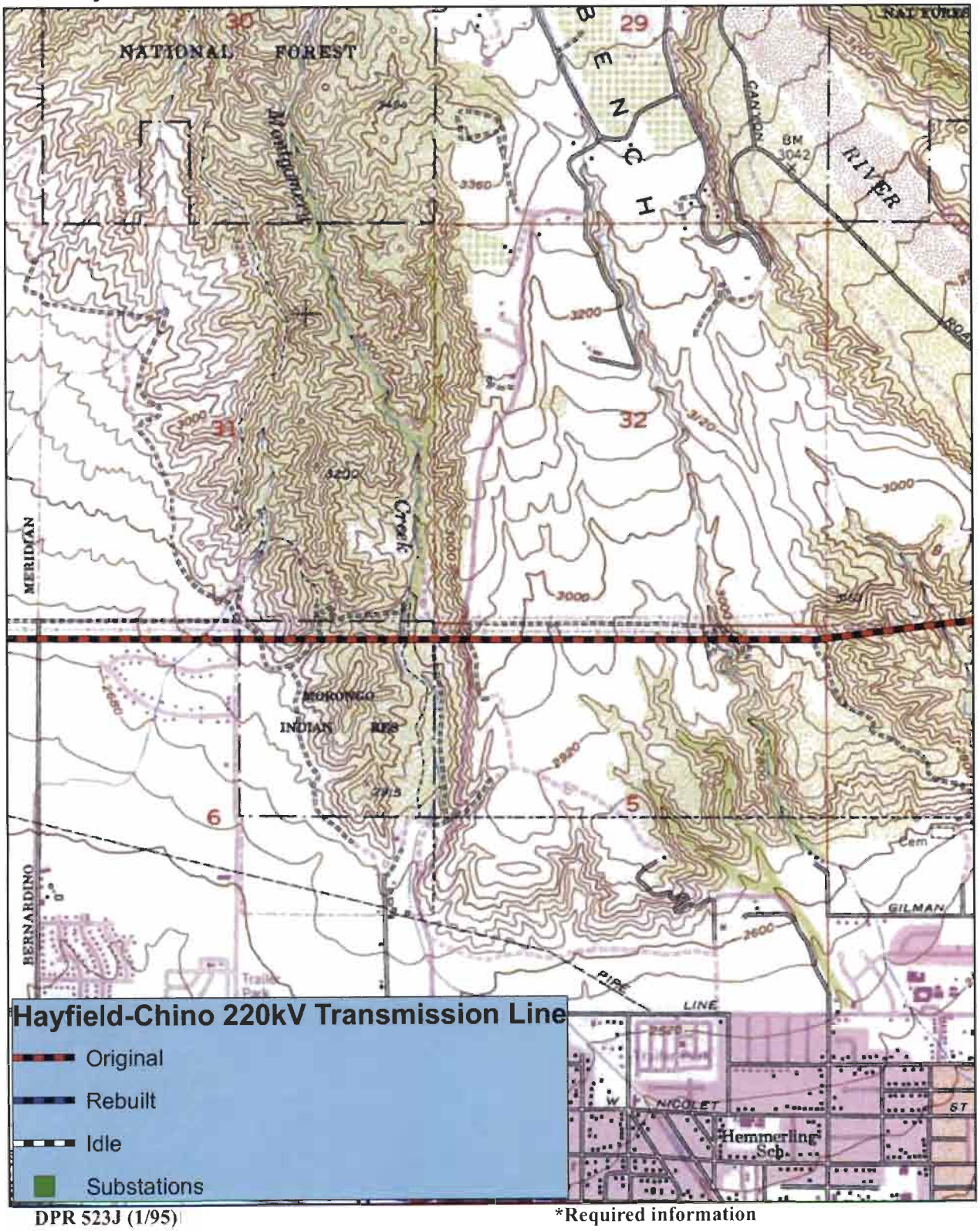

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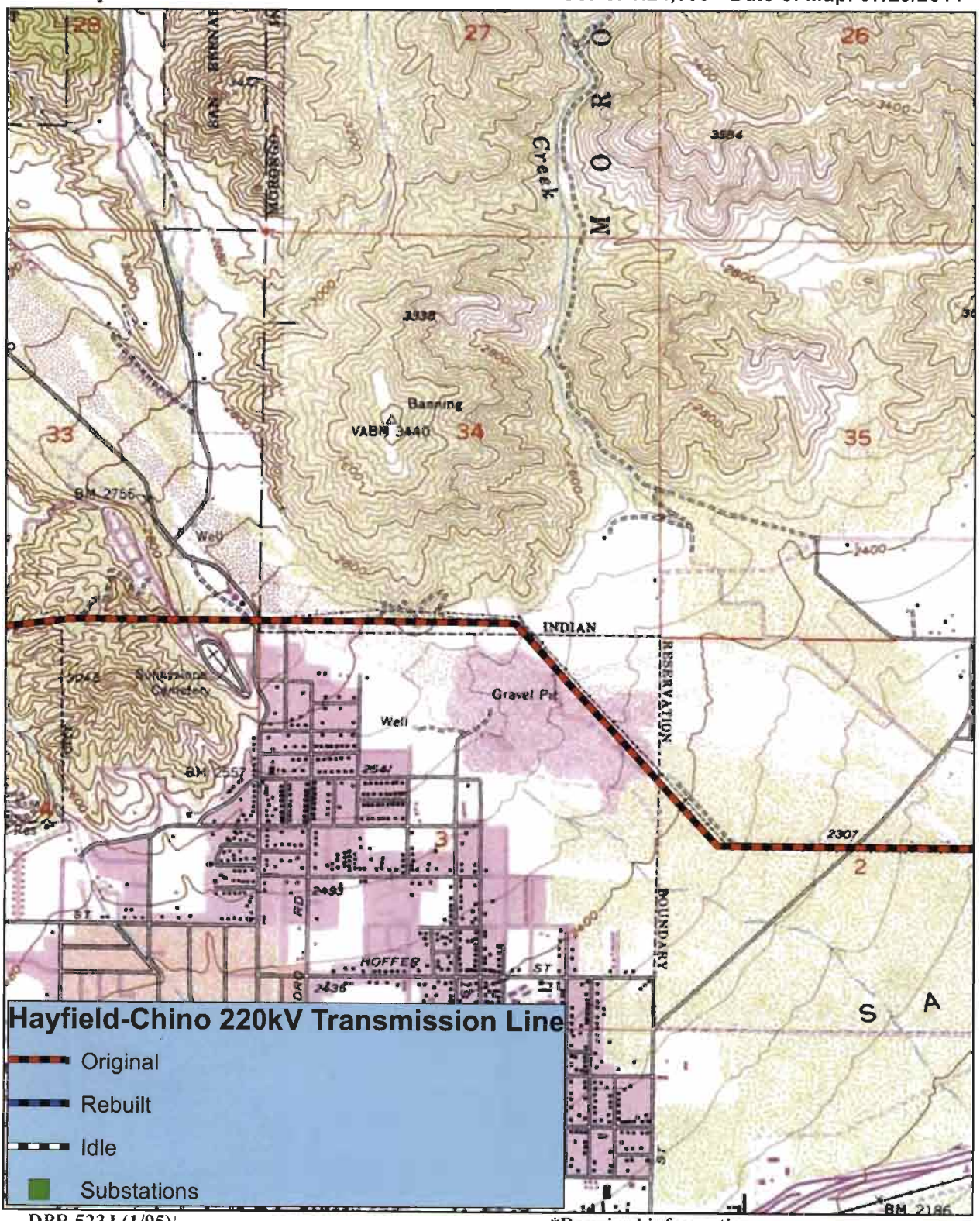

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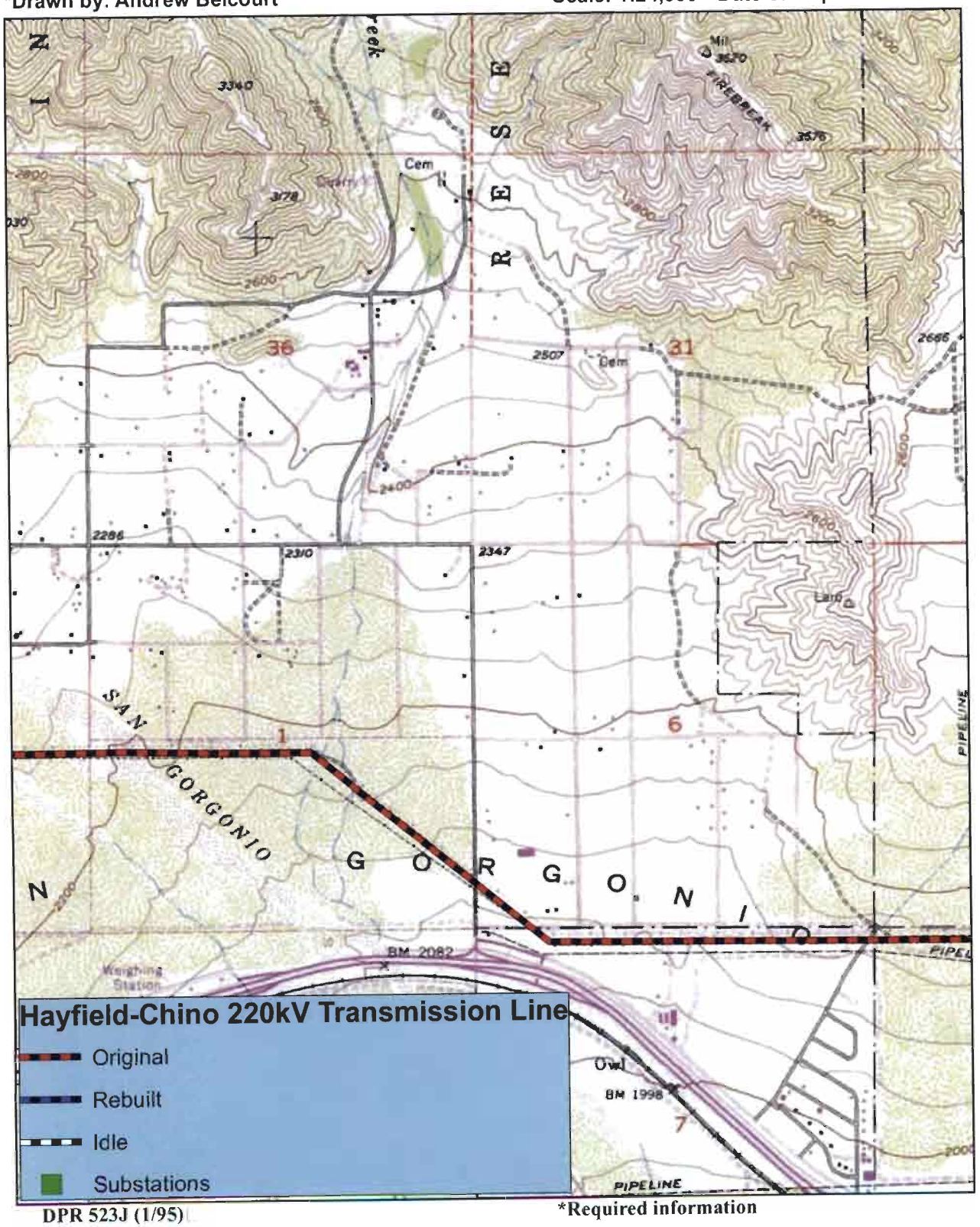

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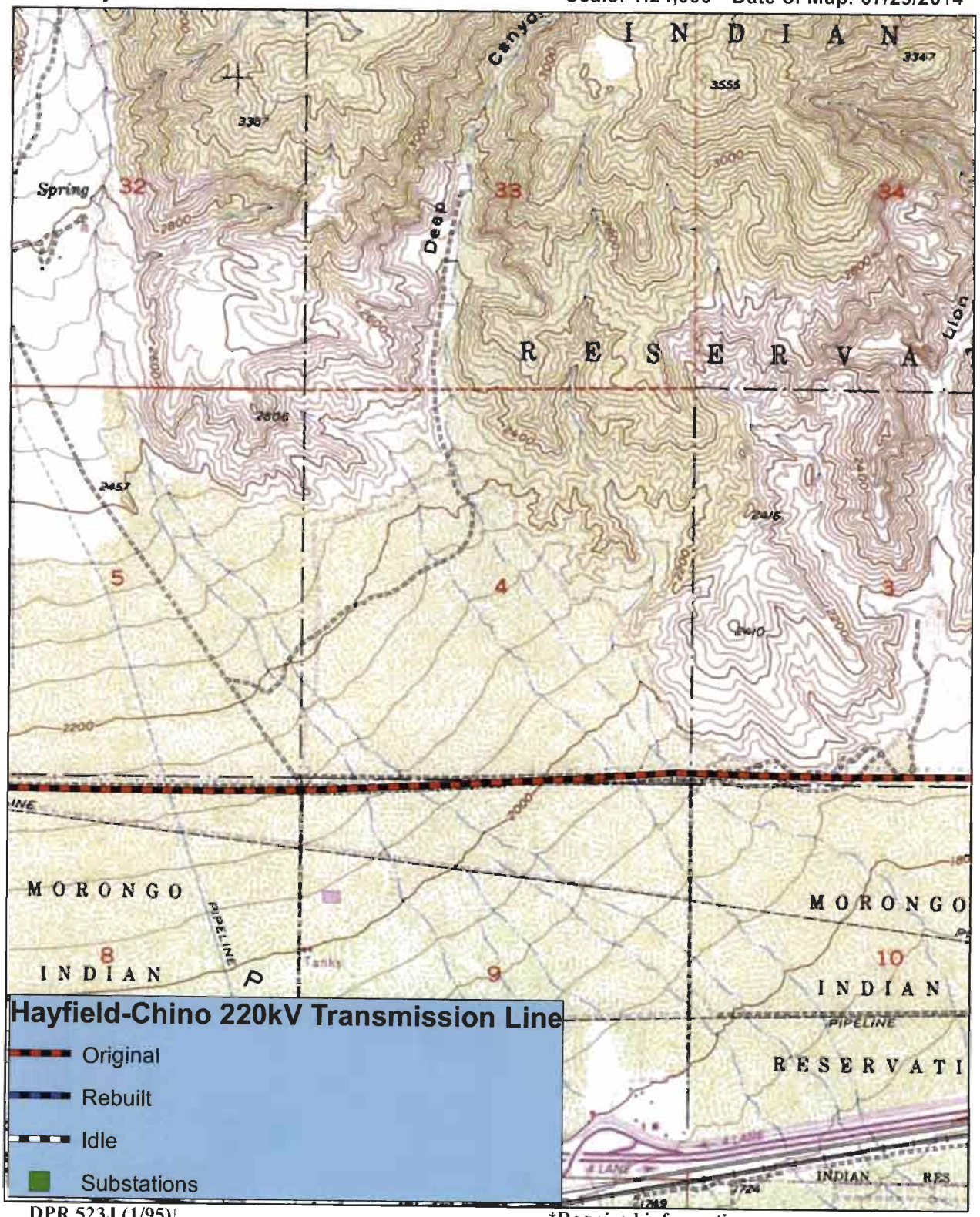

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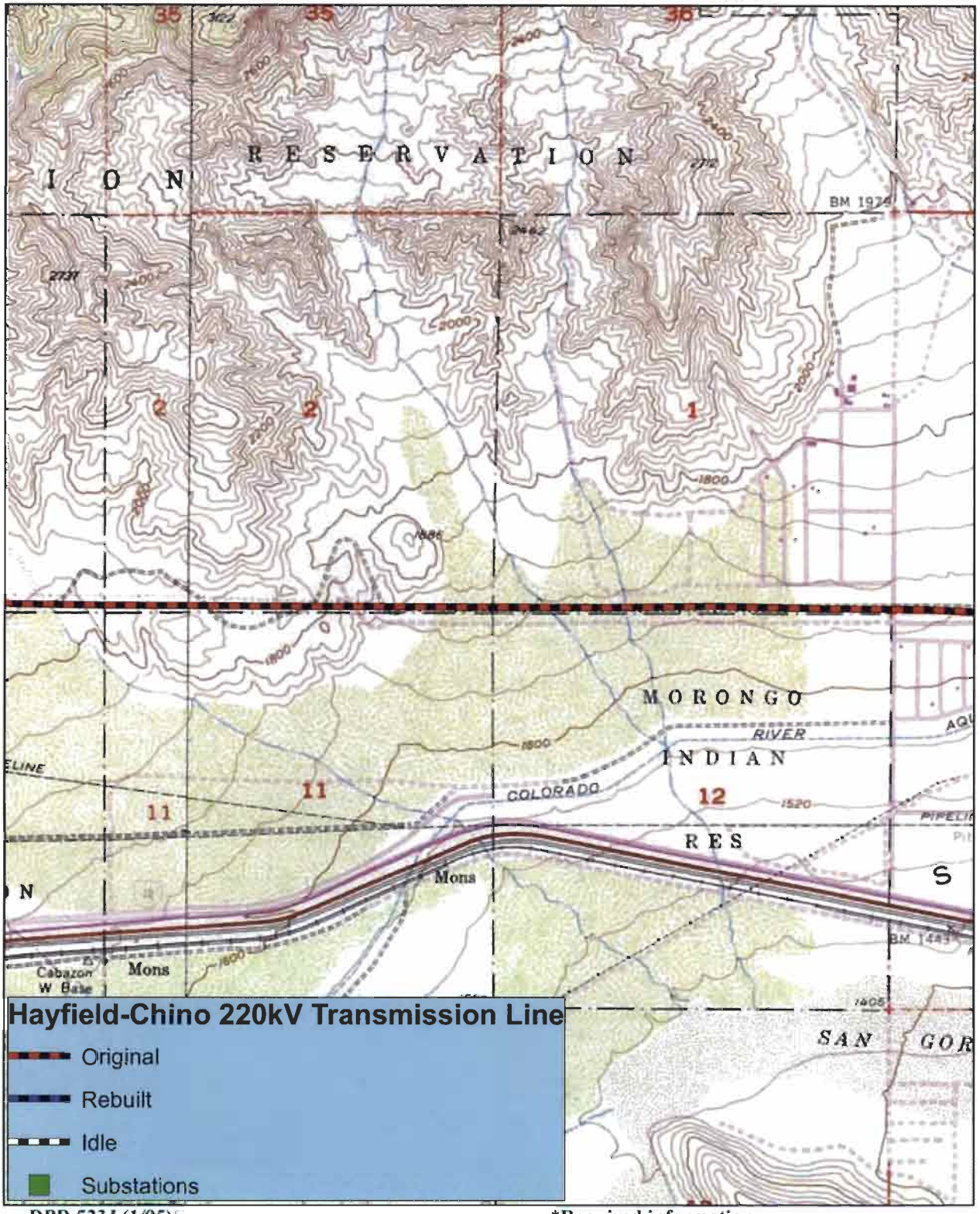

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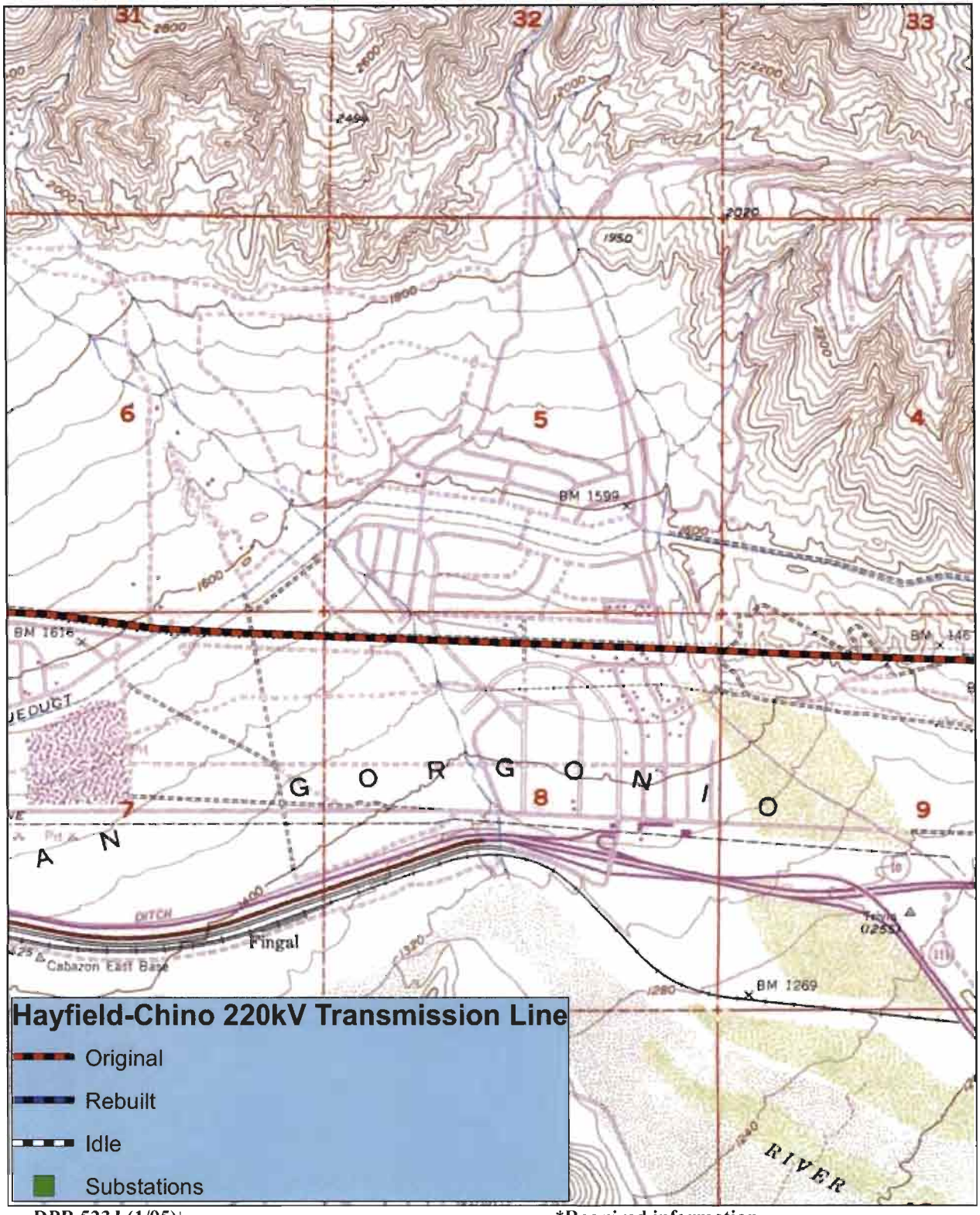

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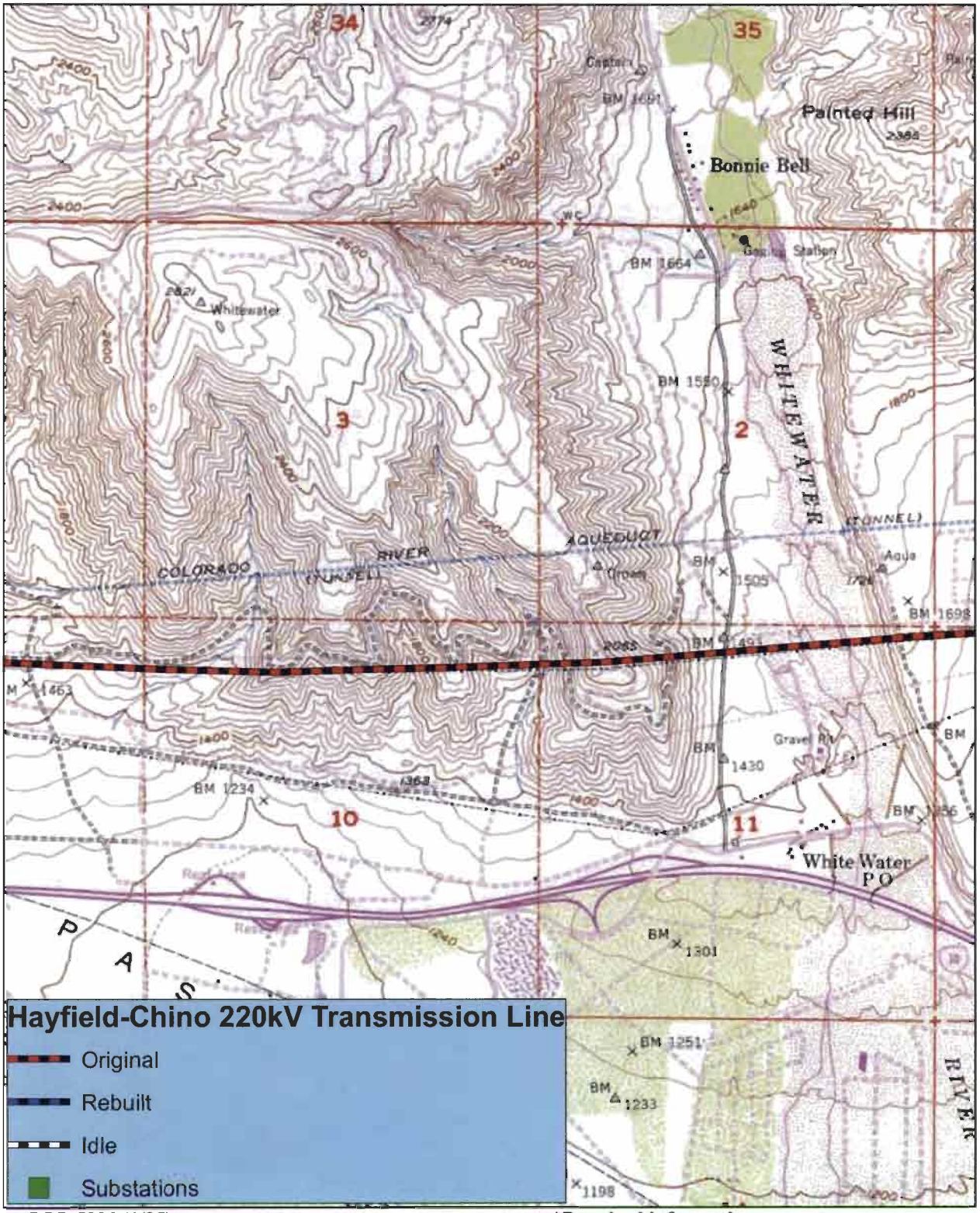

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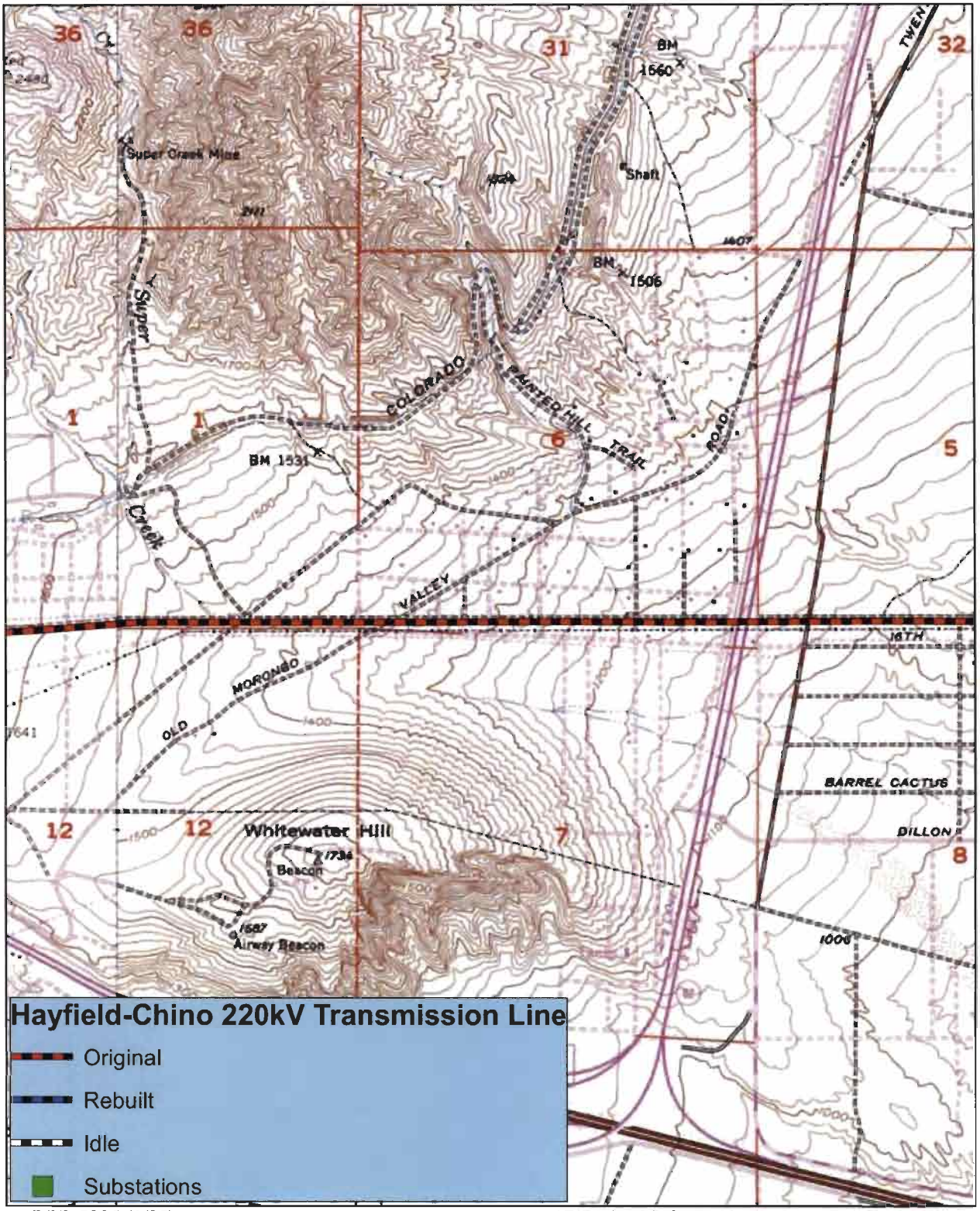

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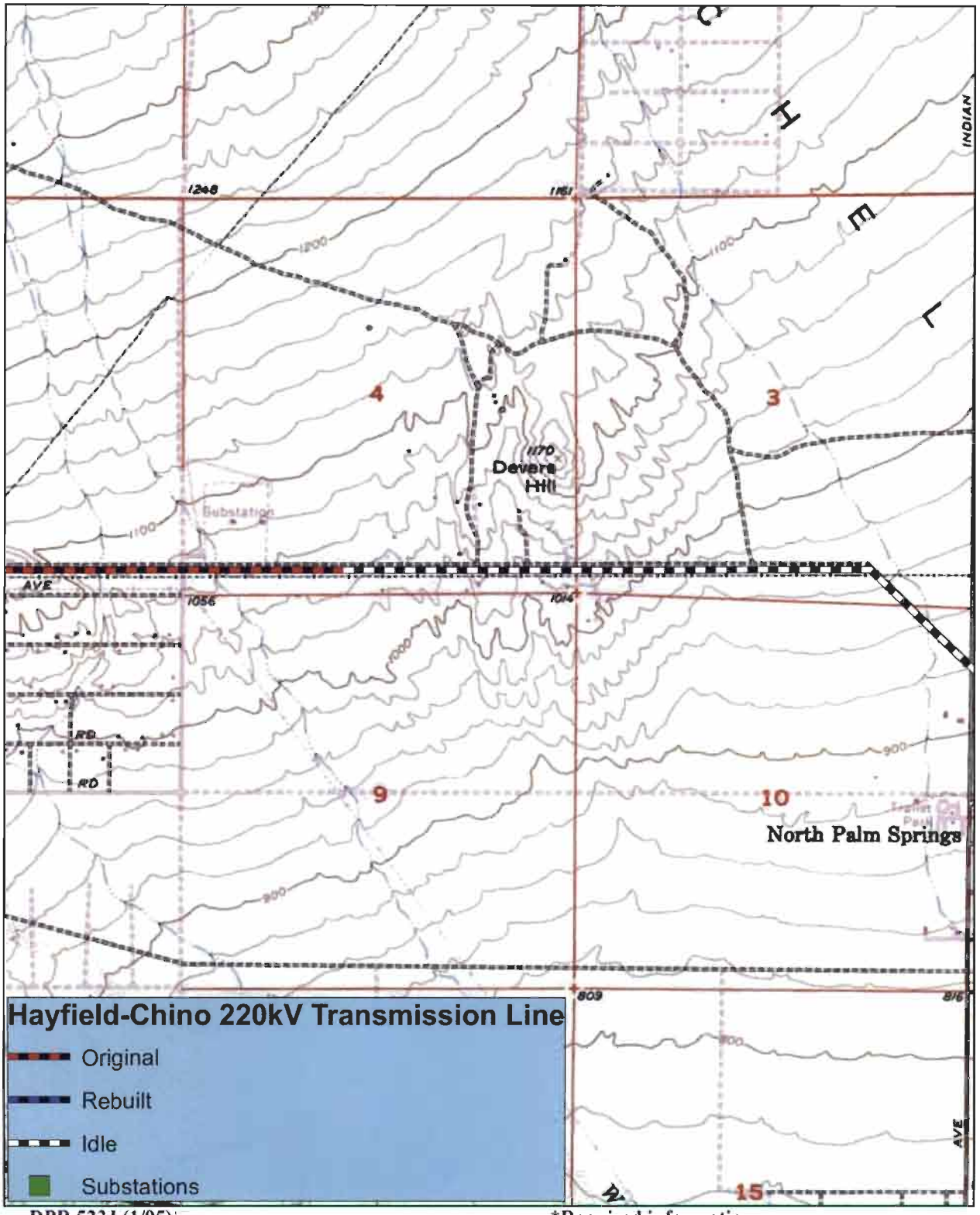
*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 07/29/2014



*Required information

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

Primary # P33-015035 / P36-026051 UPDATE
HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

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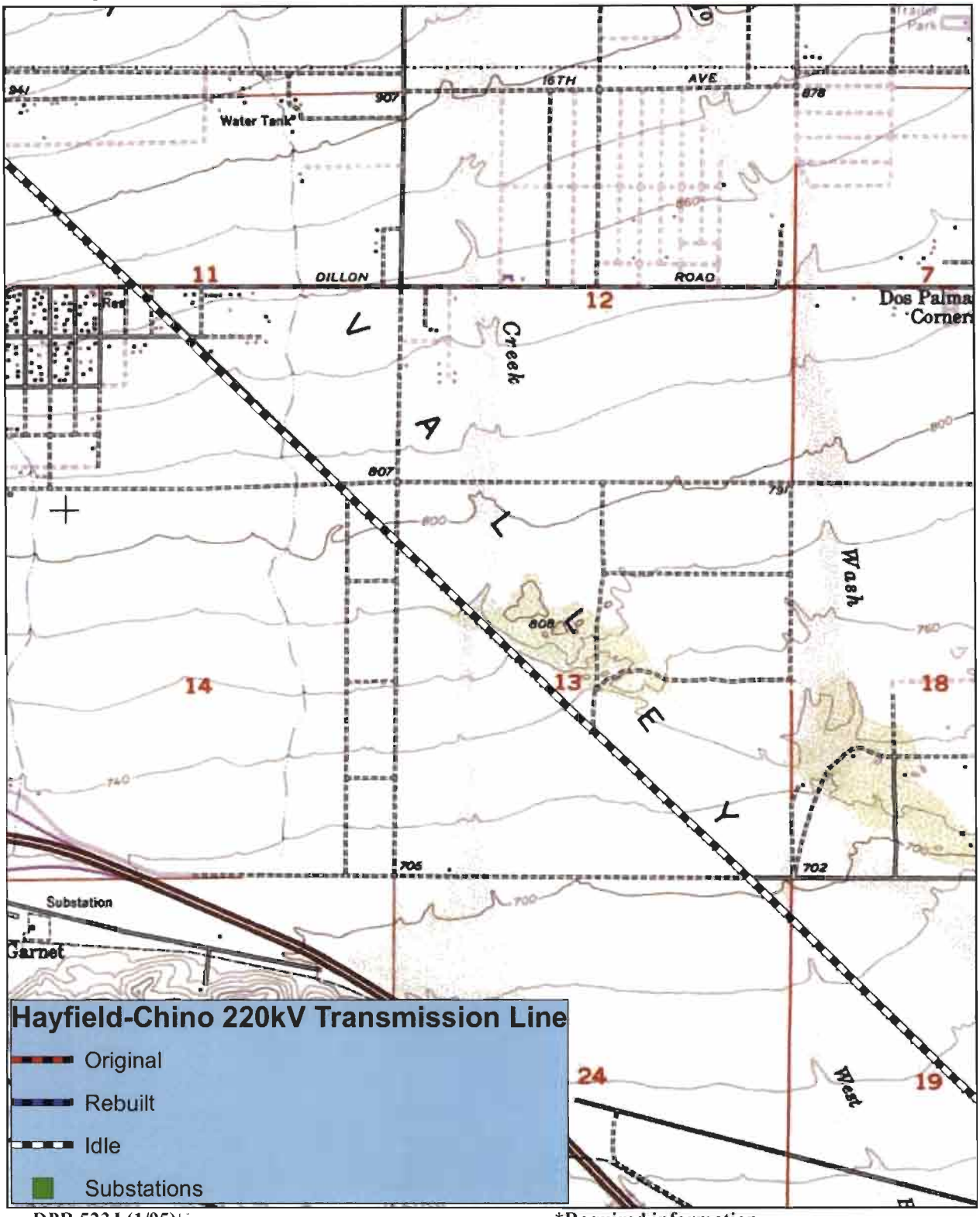

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # P33-015035 / P36-026051 UPDATE
HRI#

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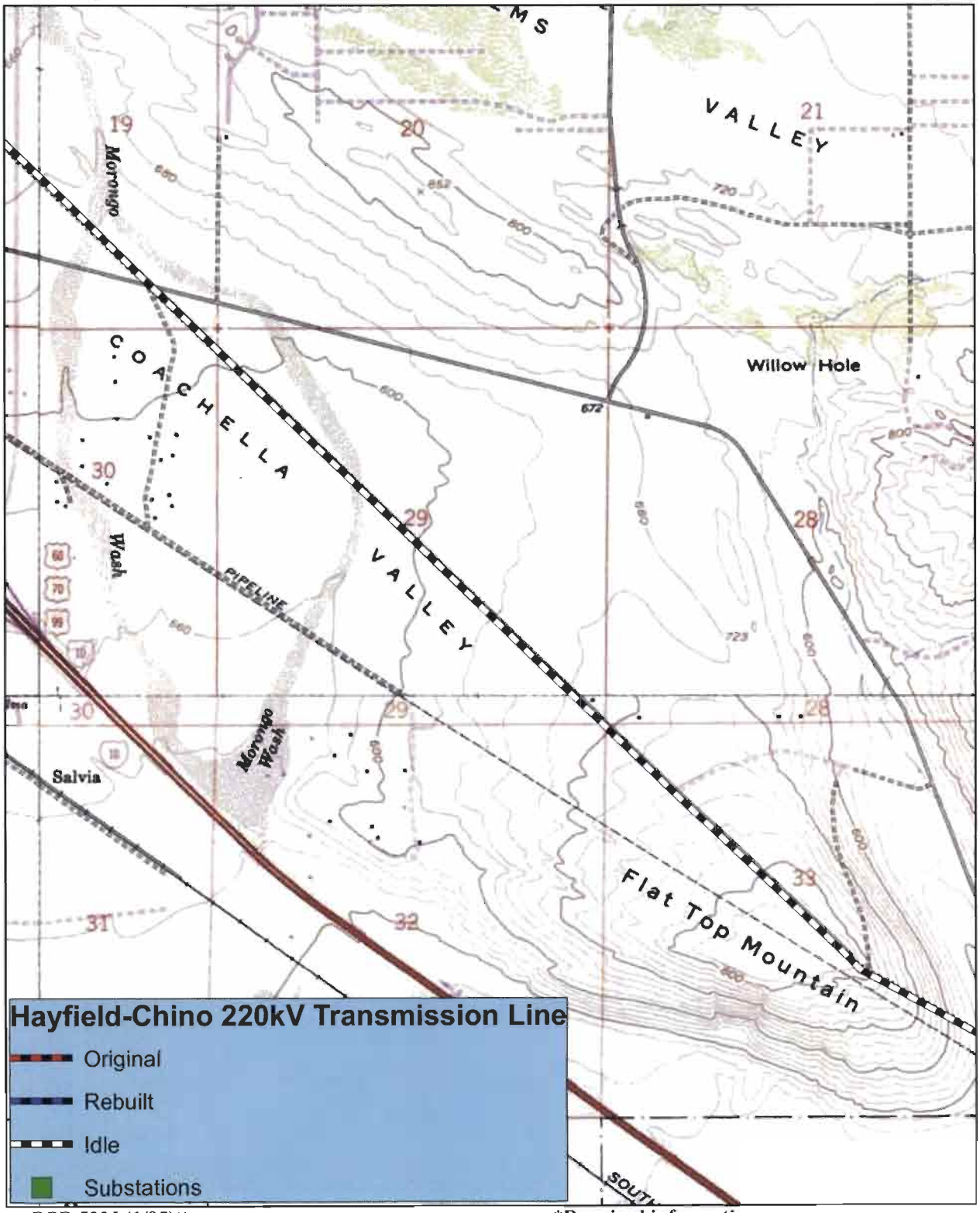

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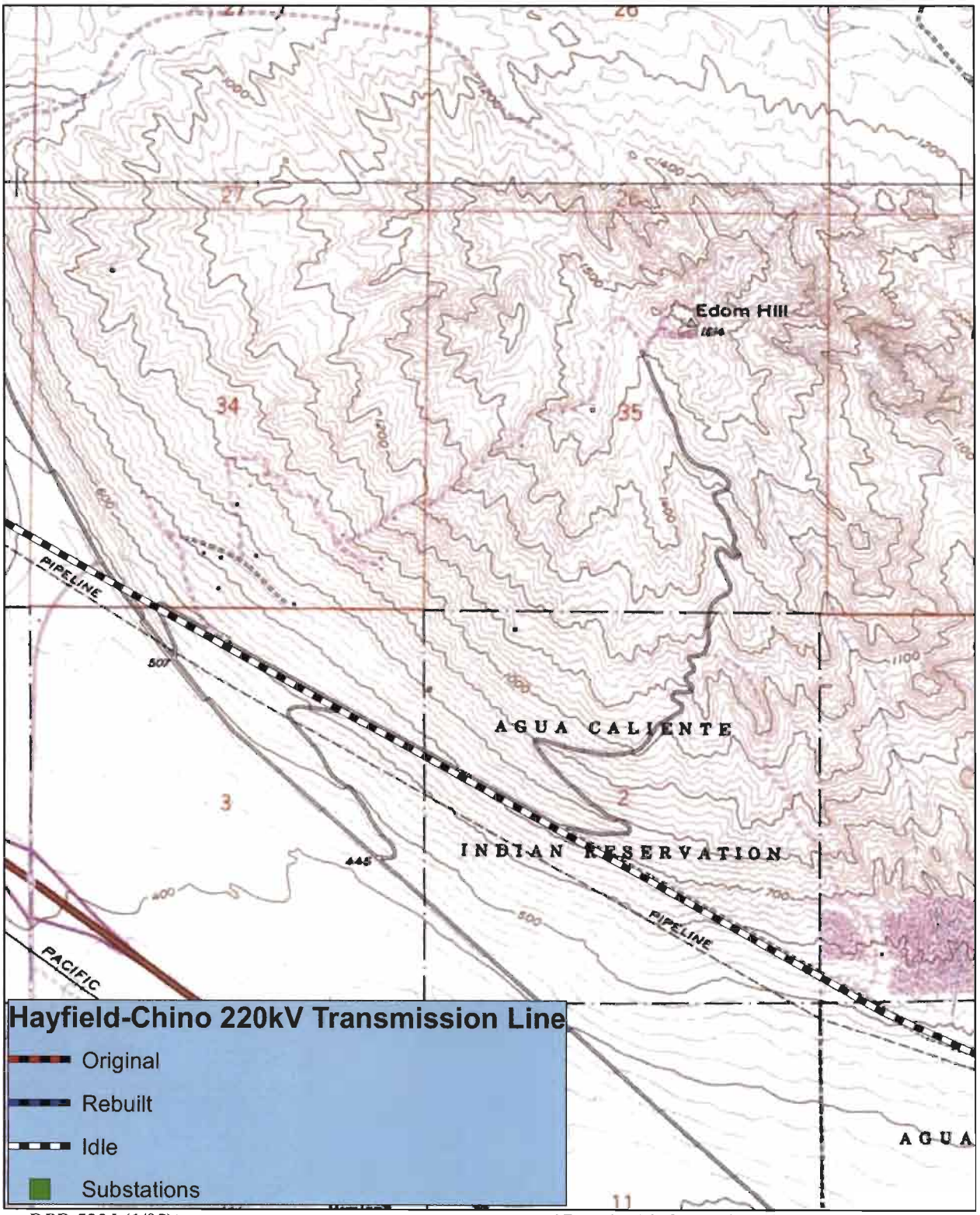

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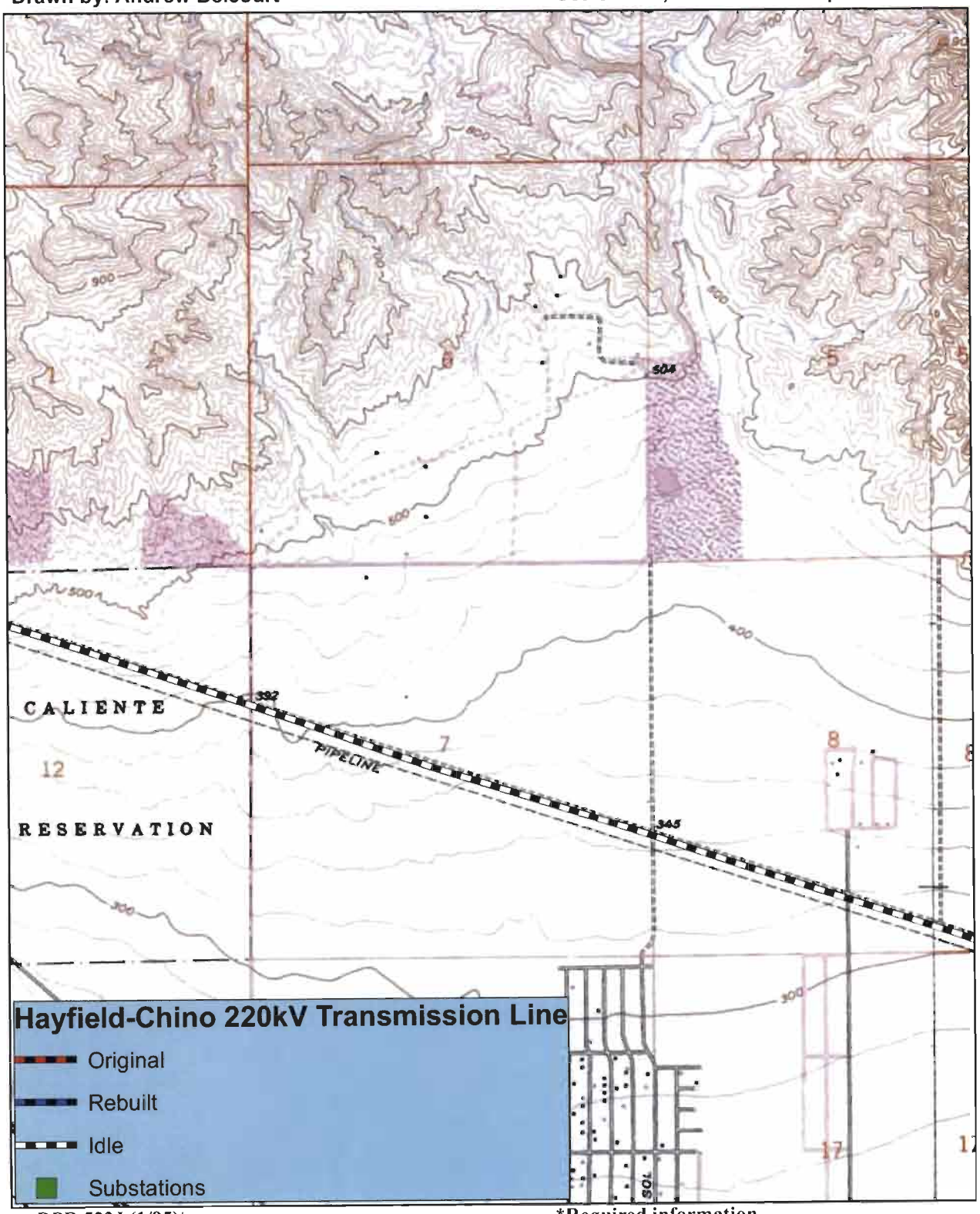

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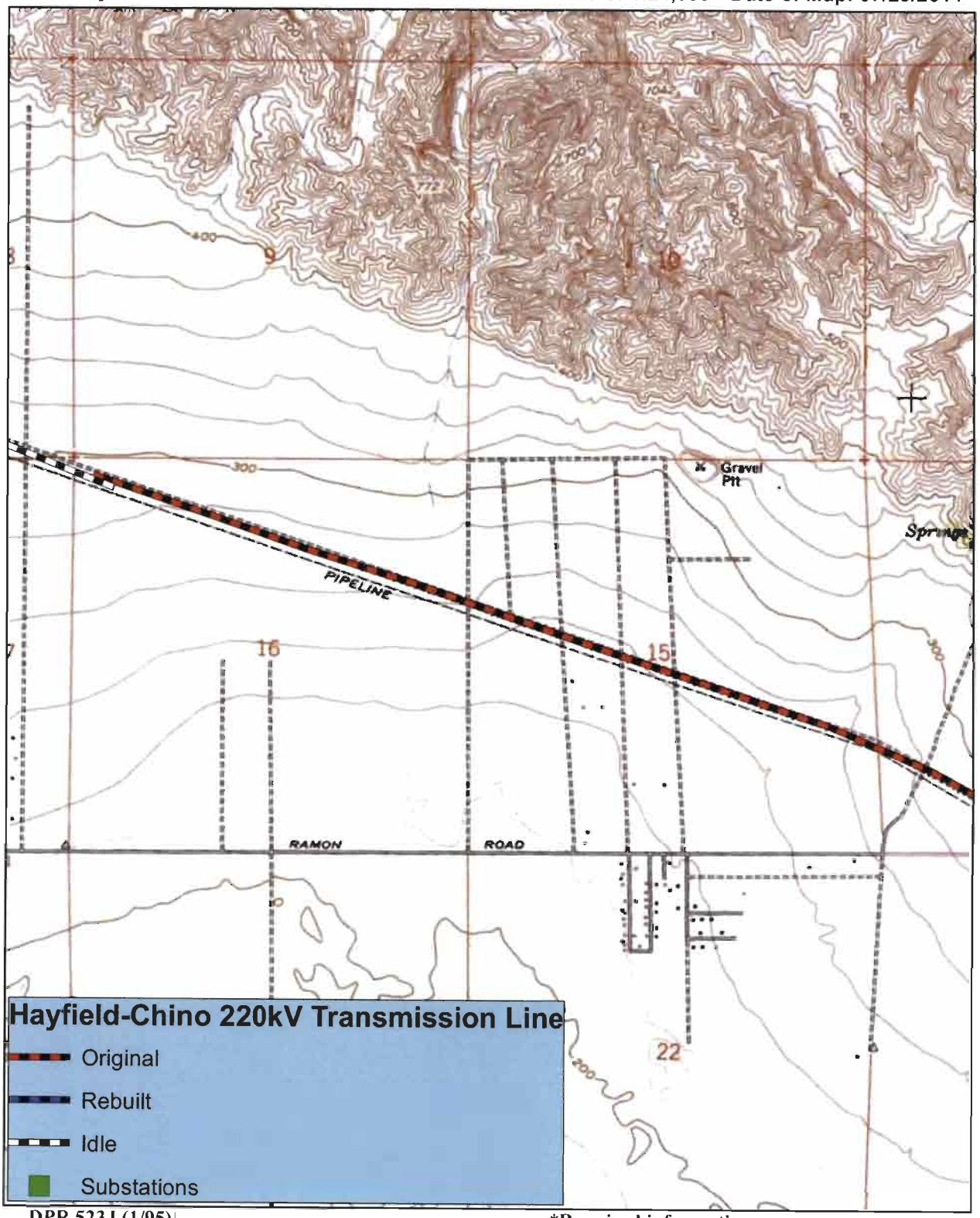

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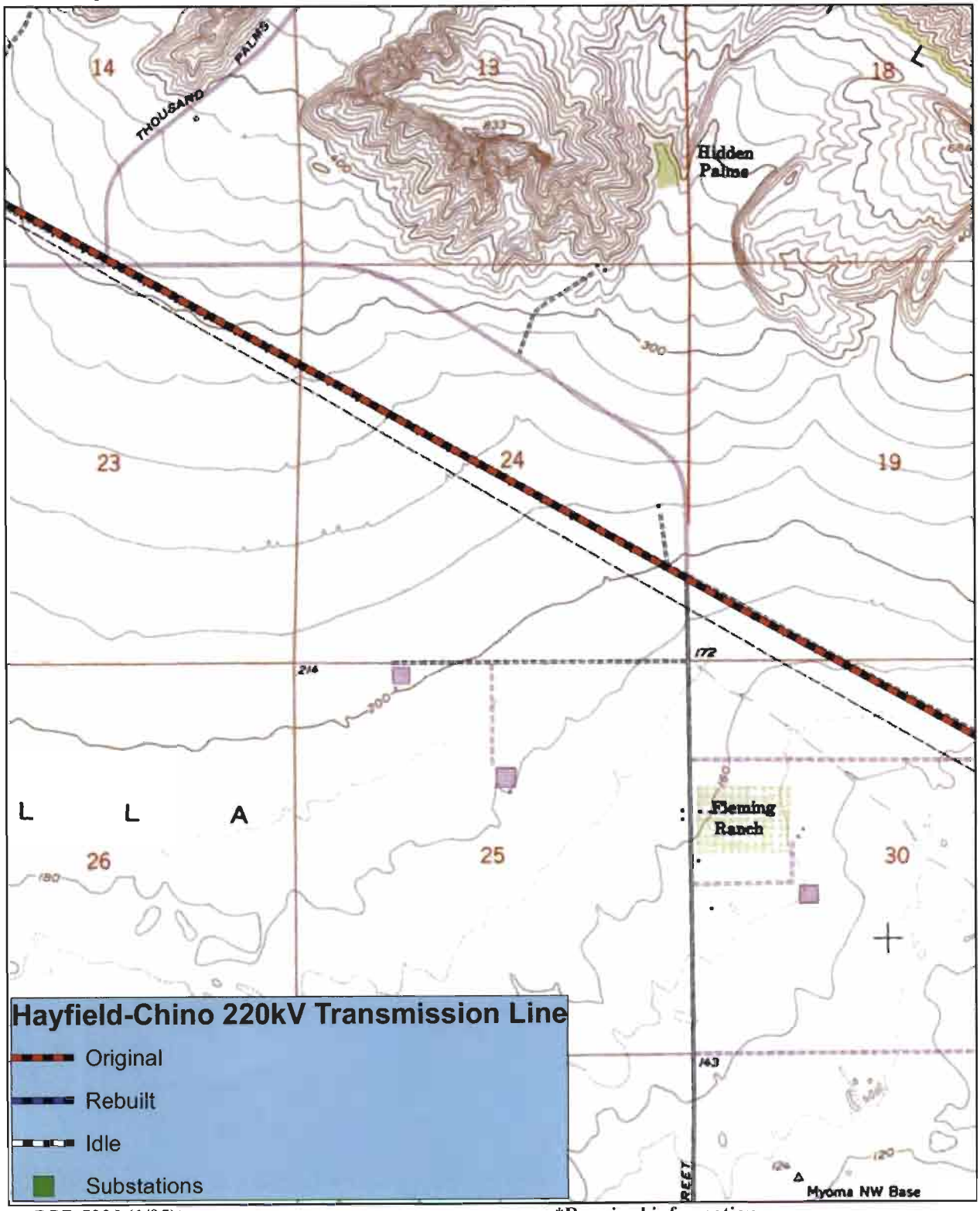

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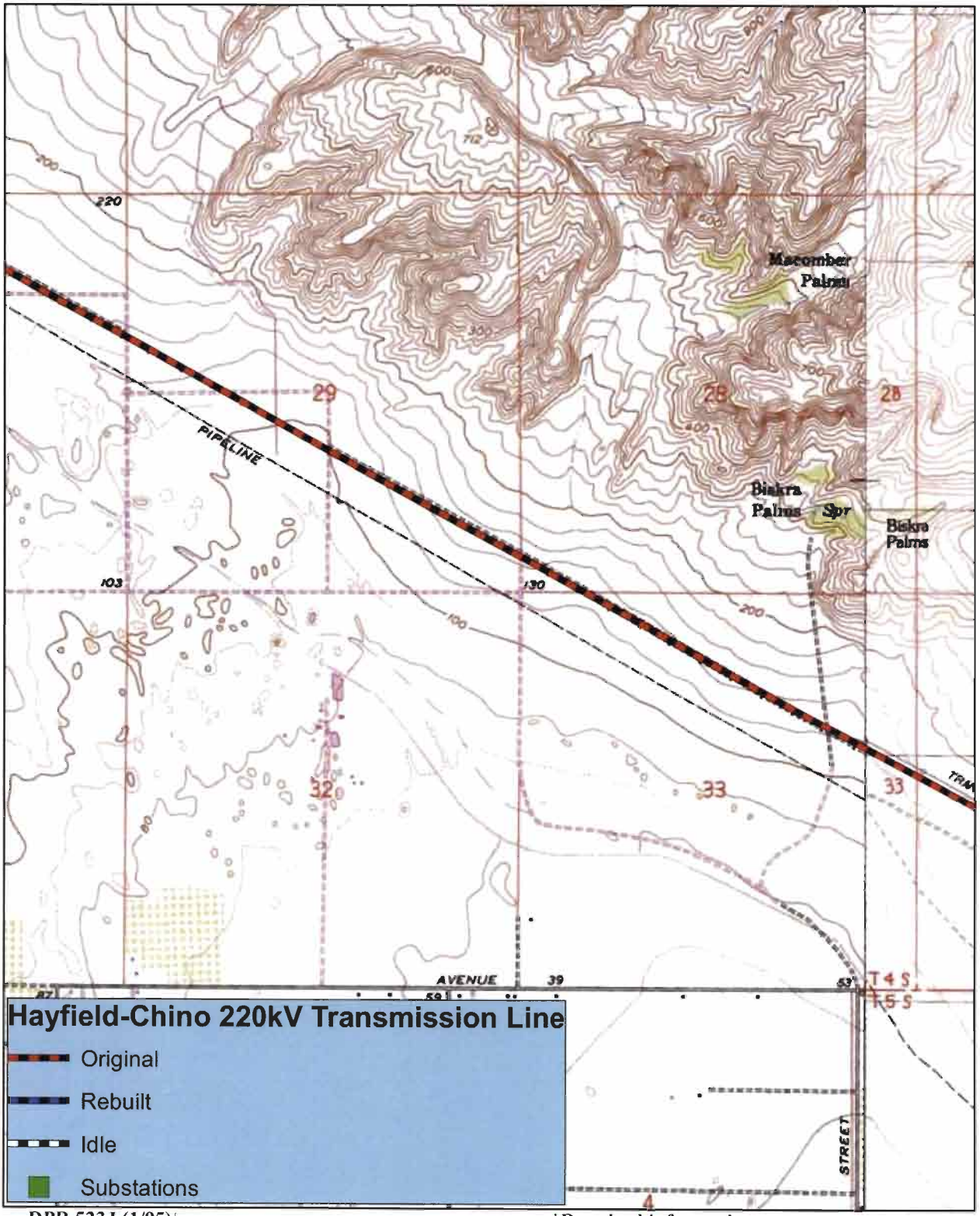

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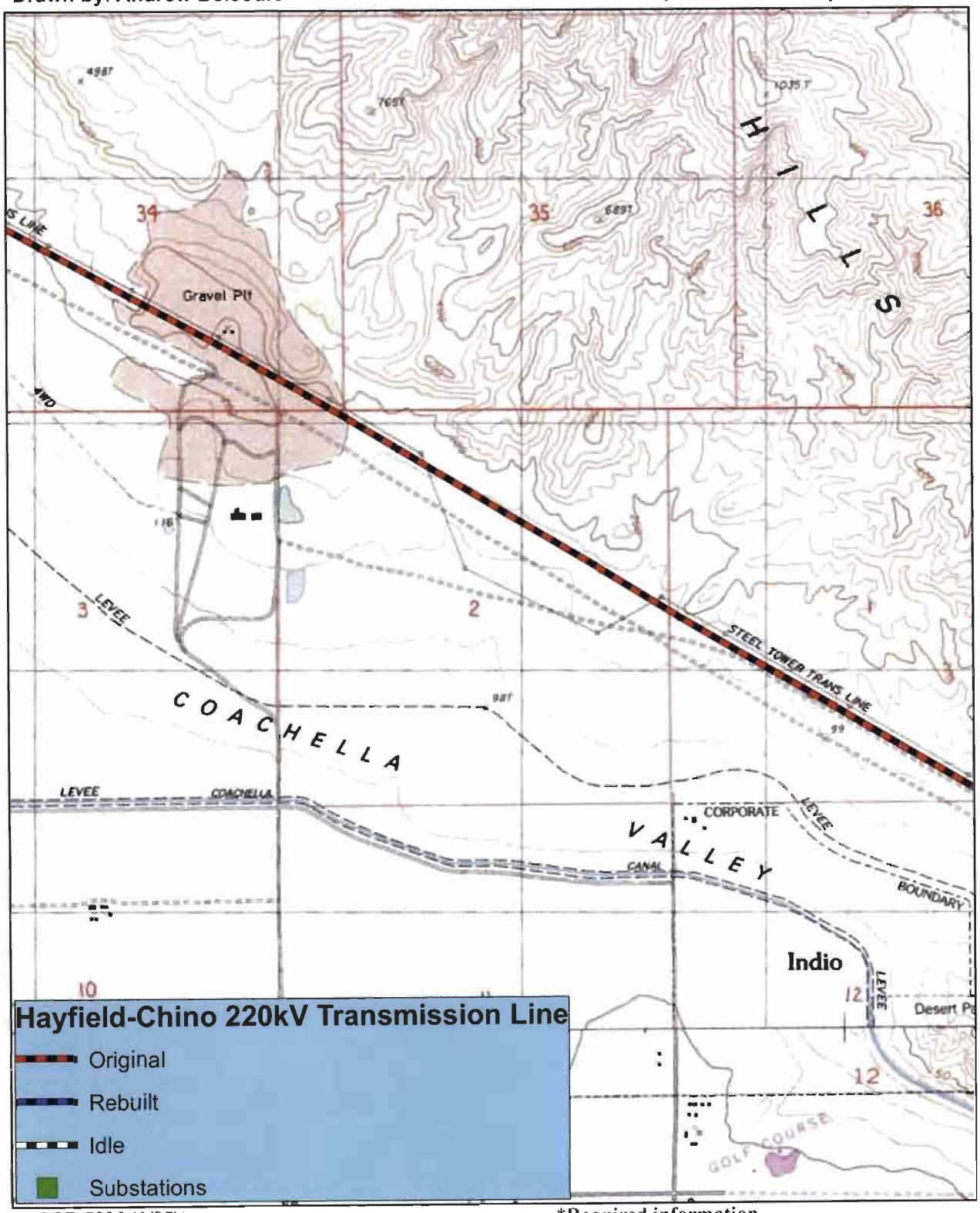

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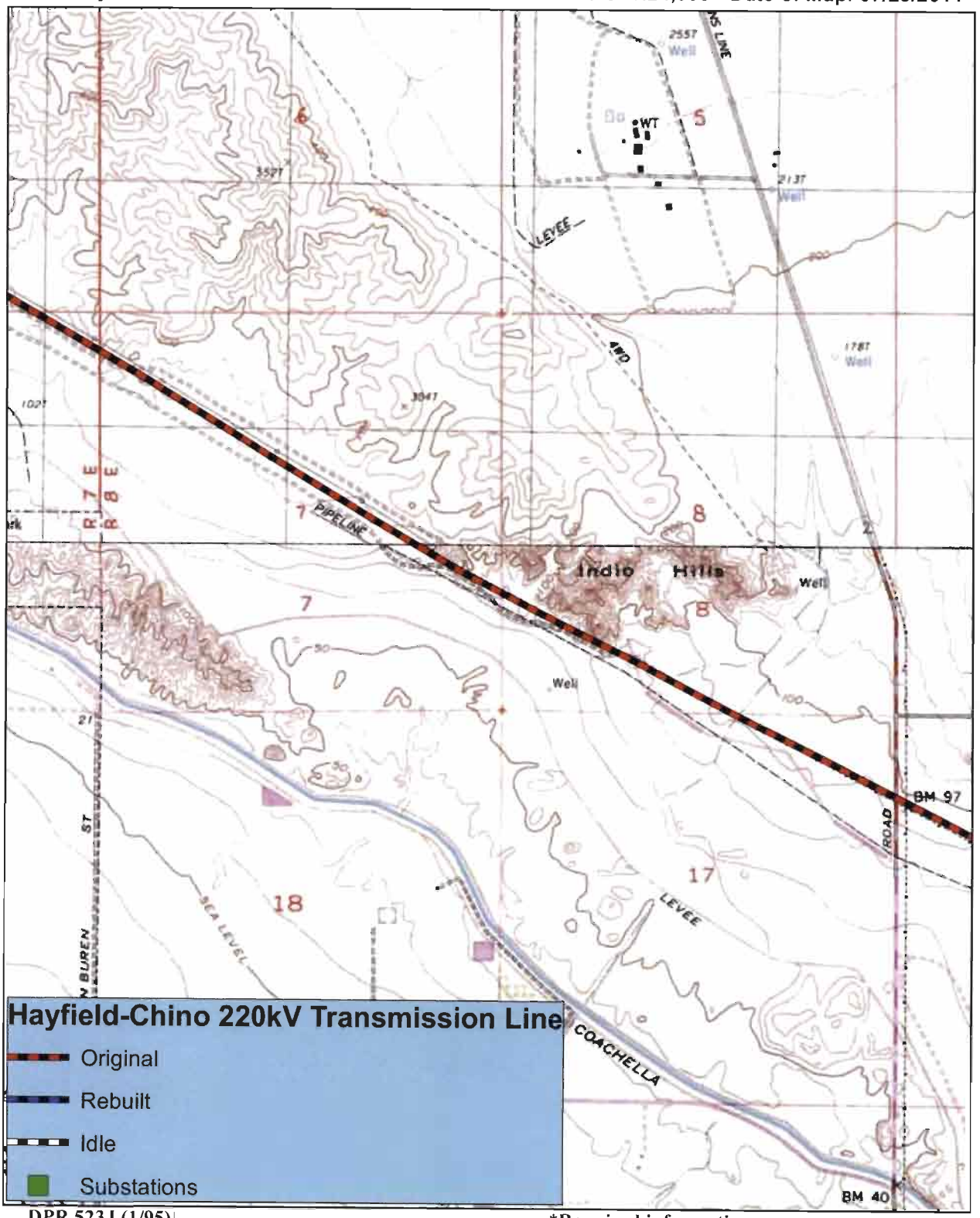

DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary # P33-015035 / P36-026051 UPDATE
HRI#

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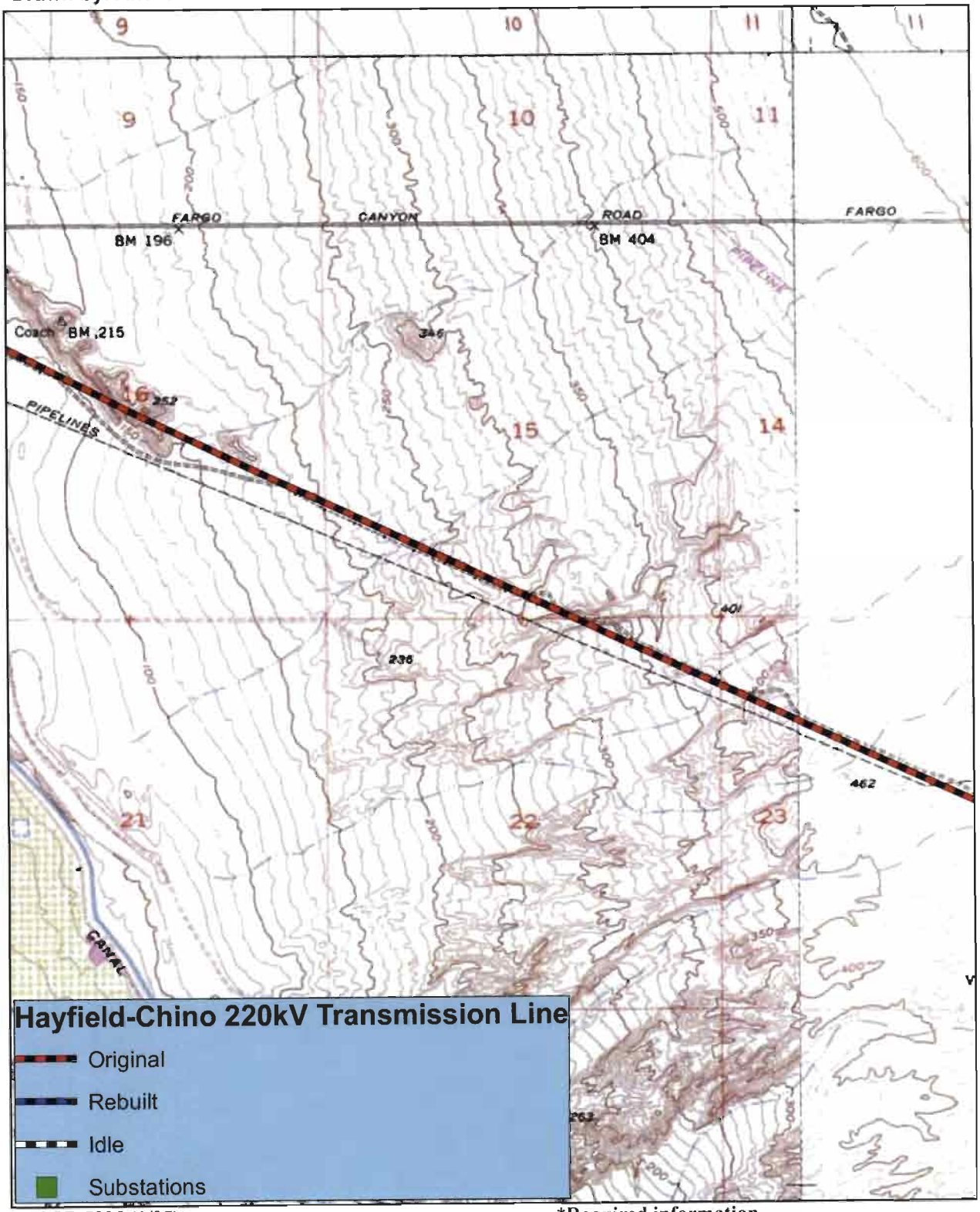

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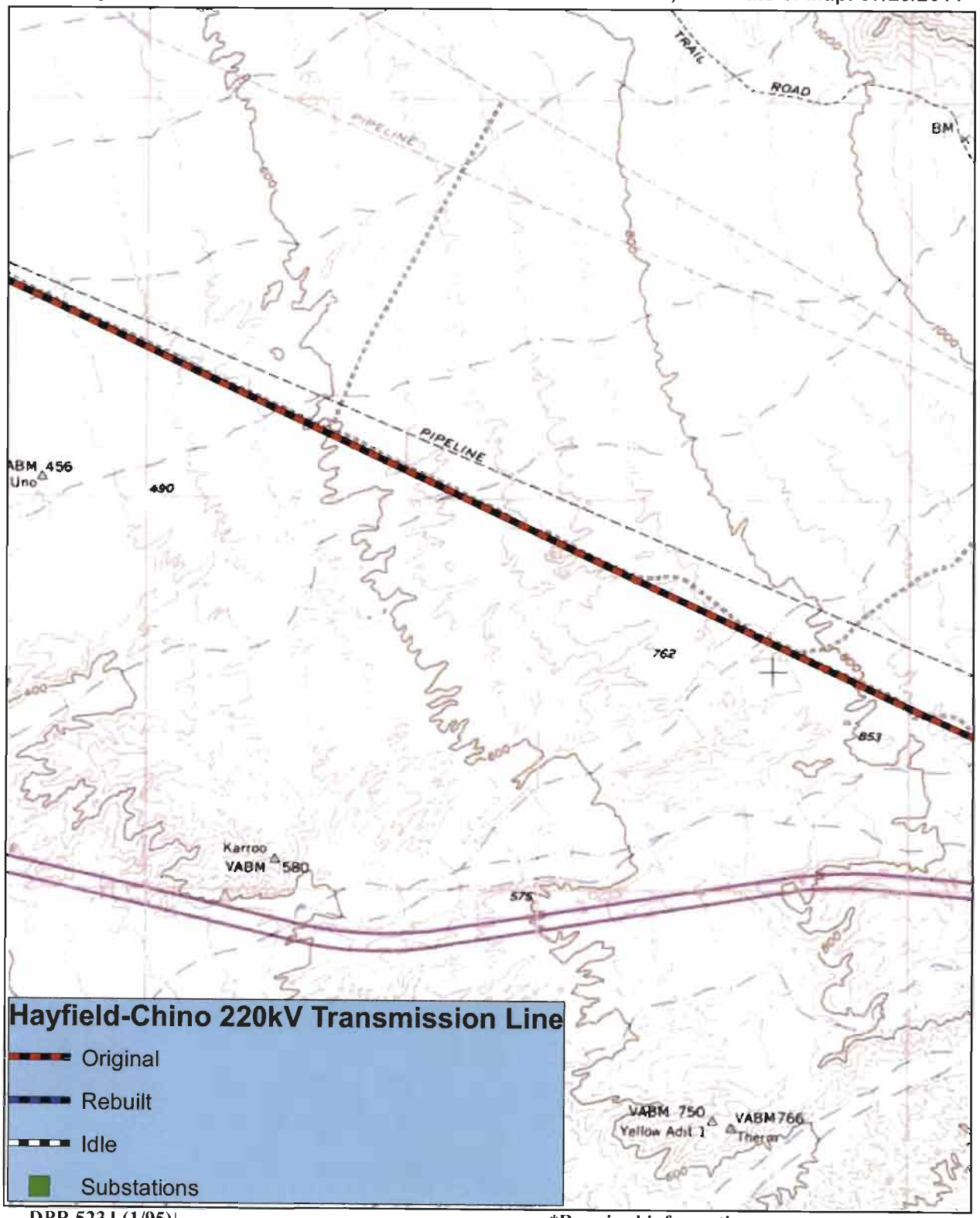

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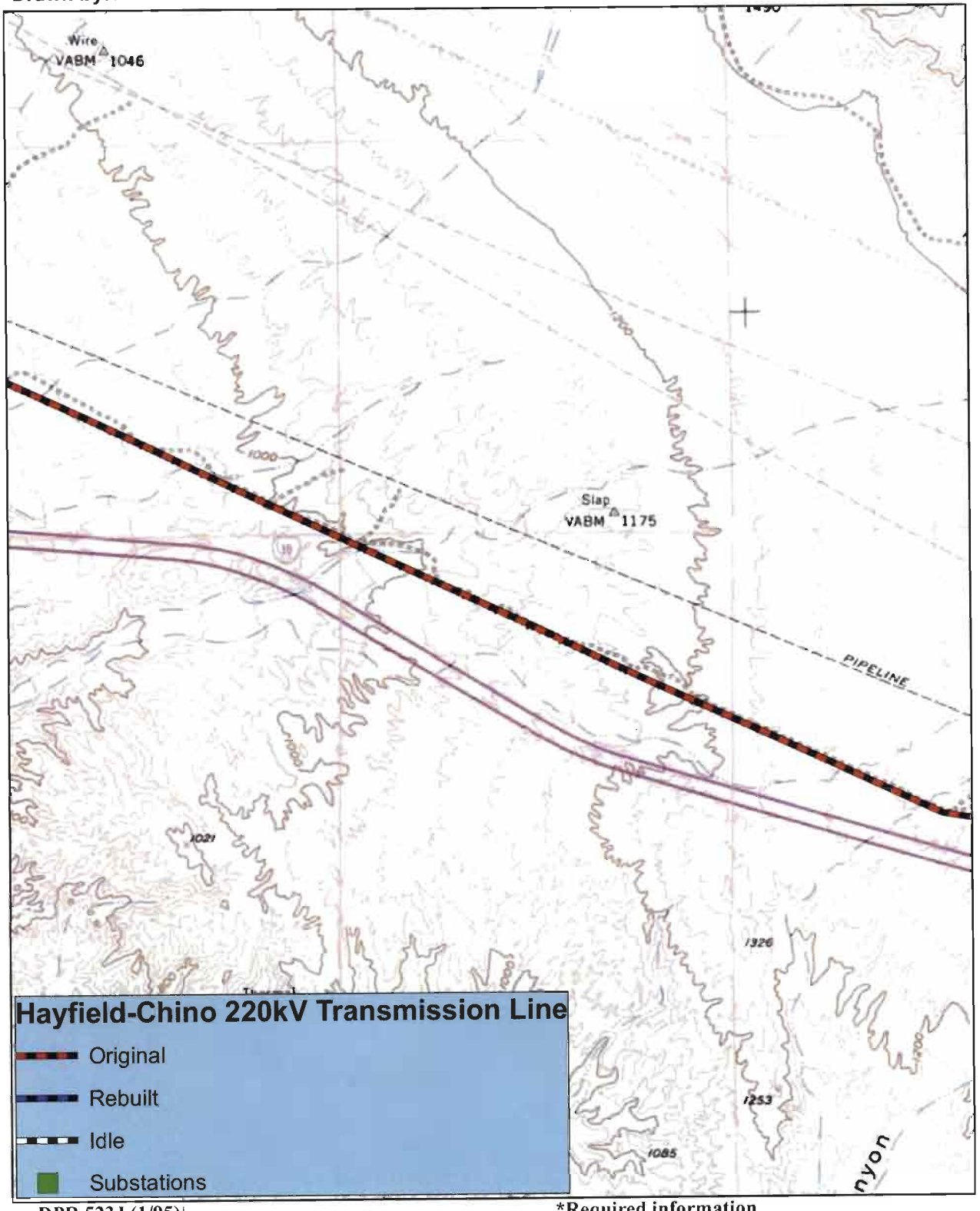

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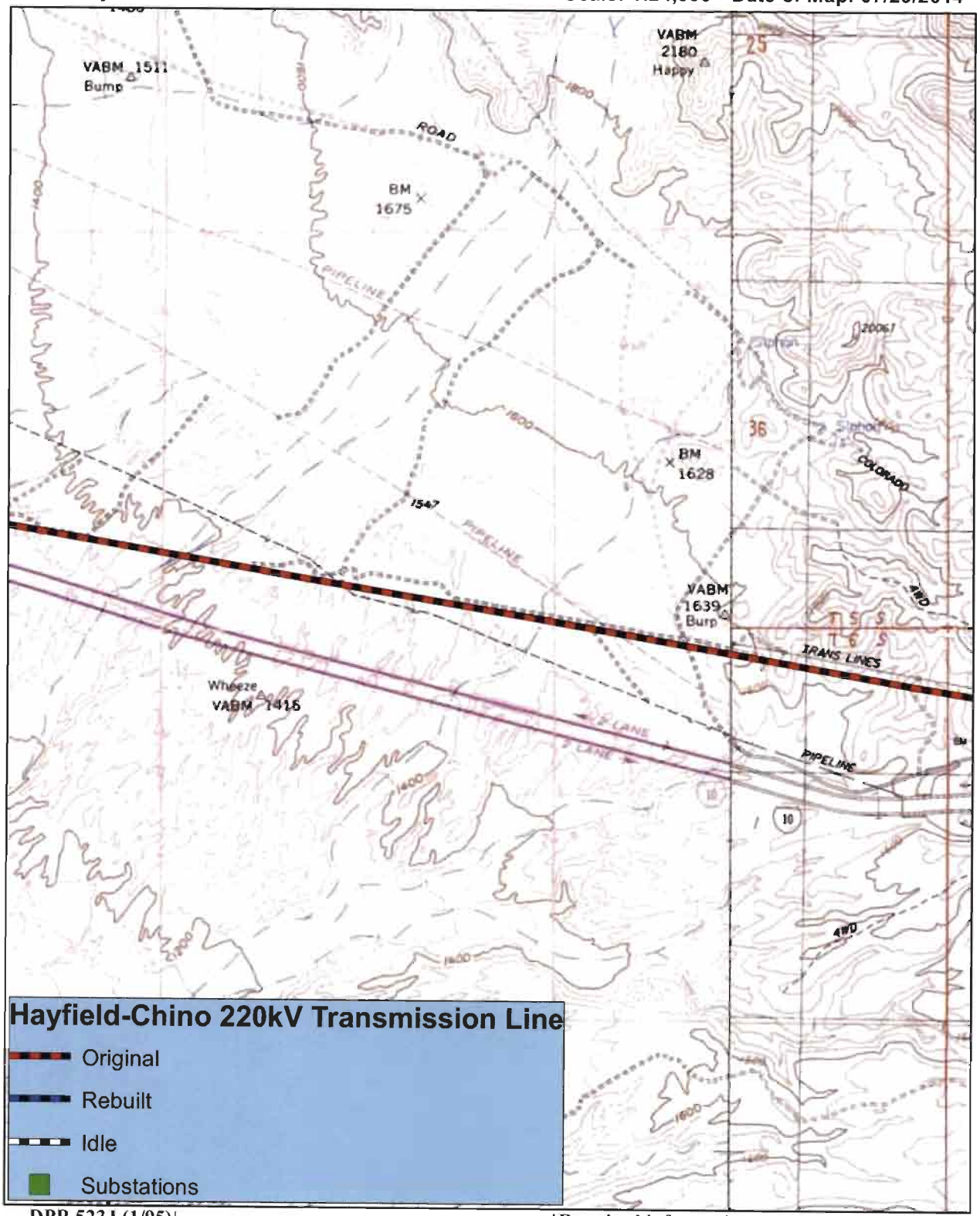

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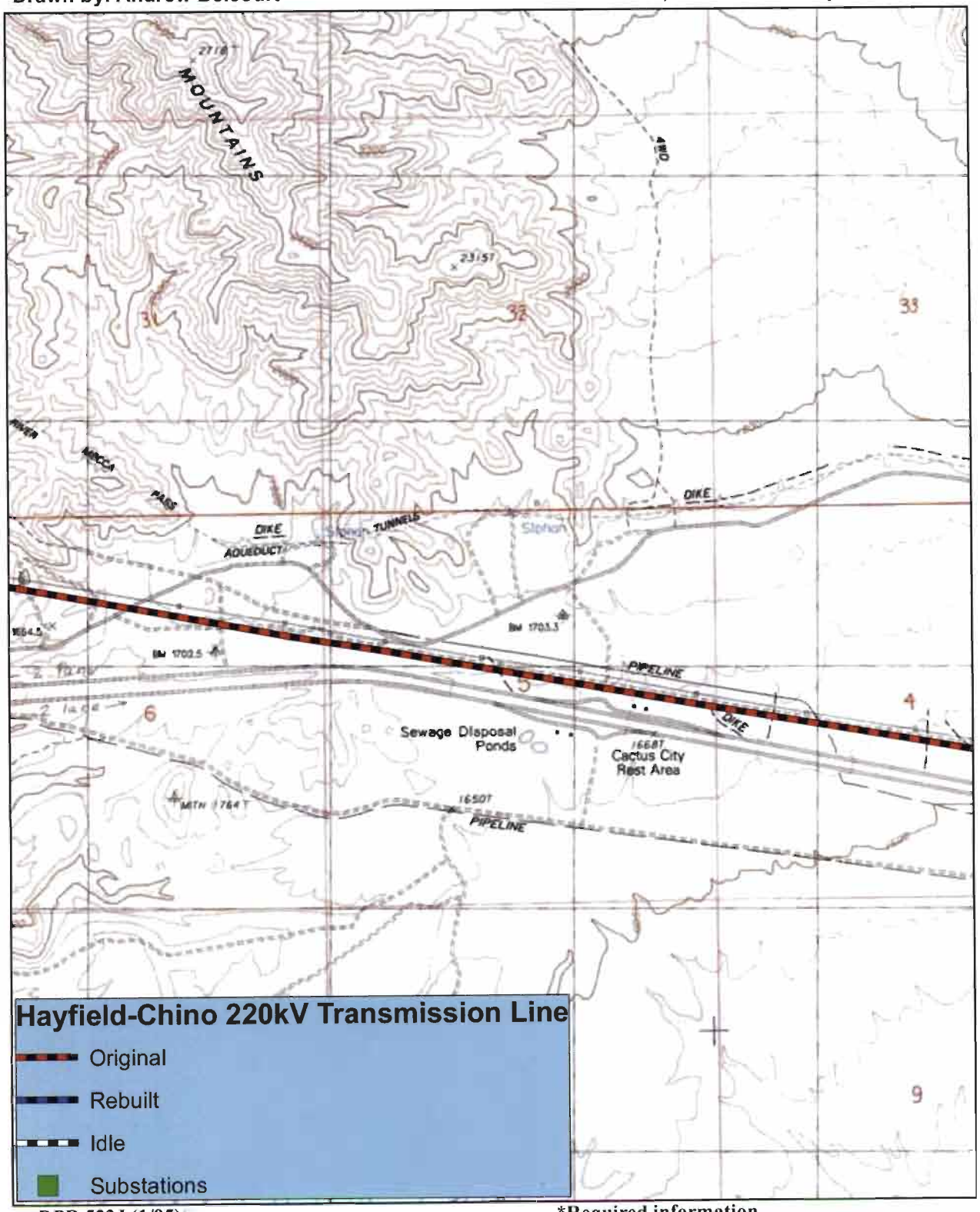

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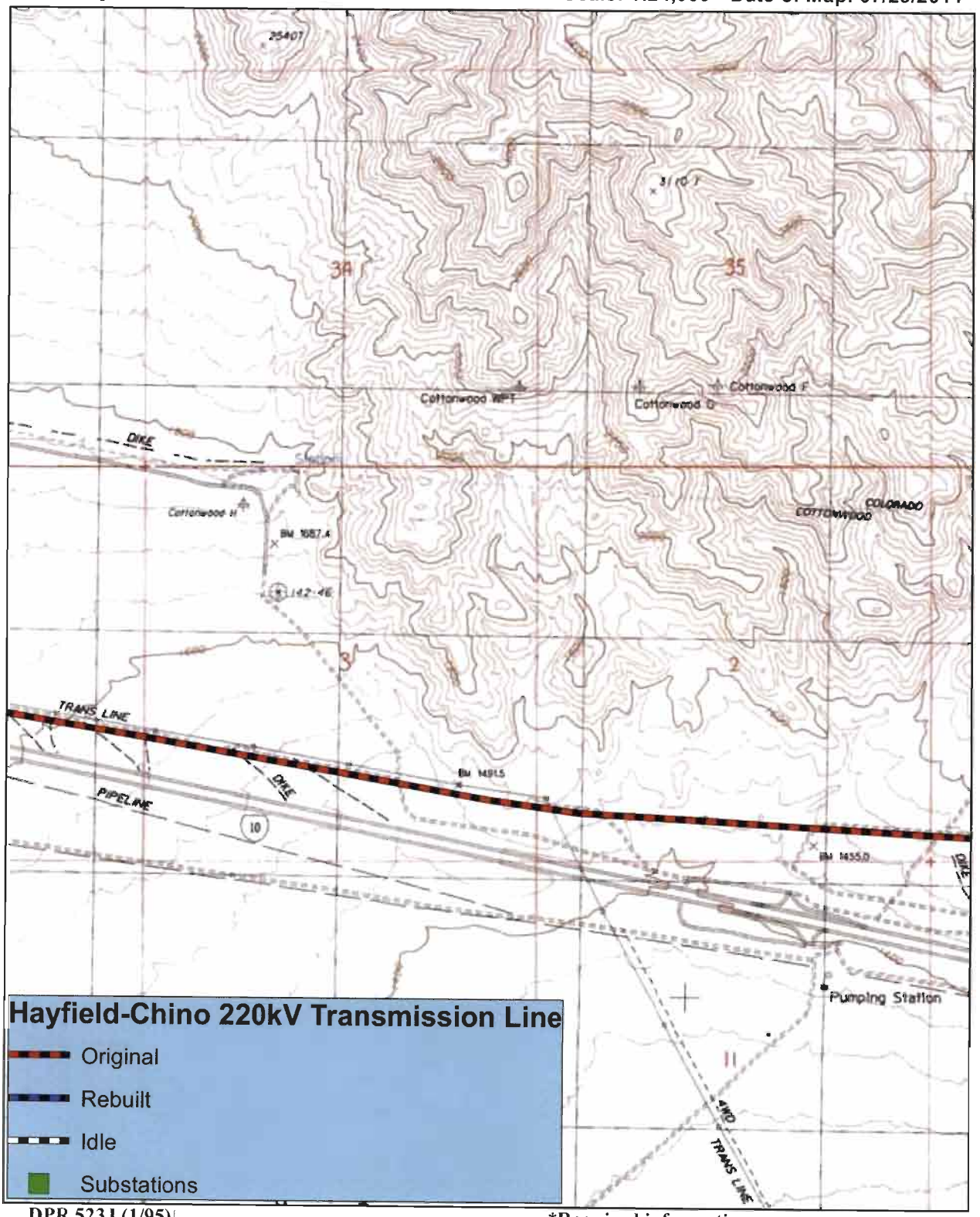

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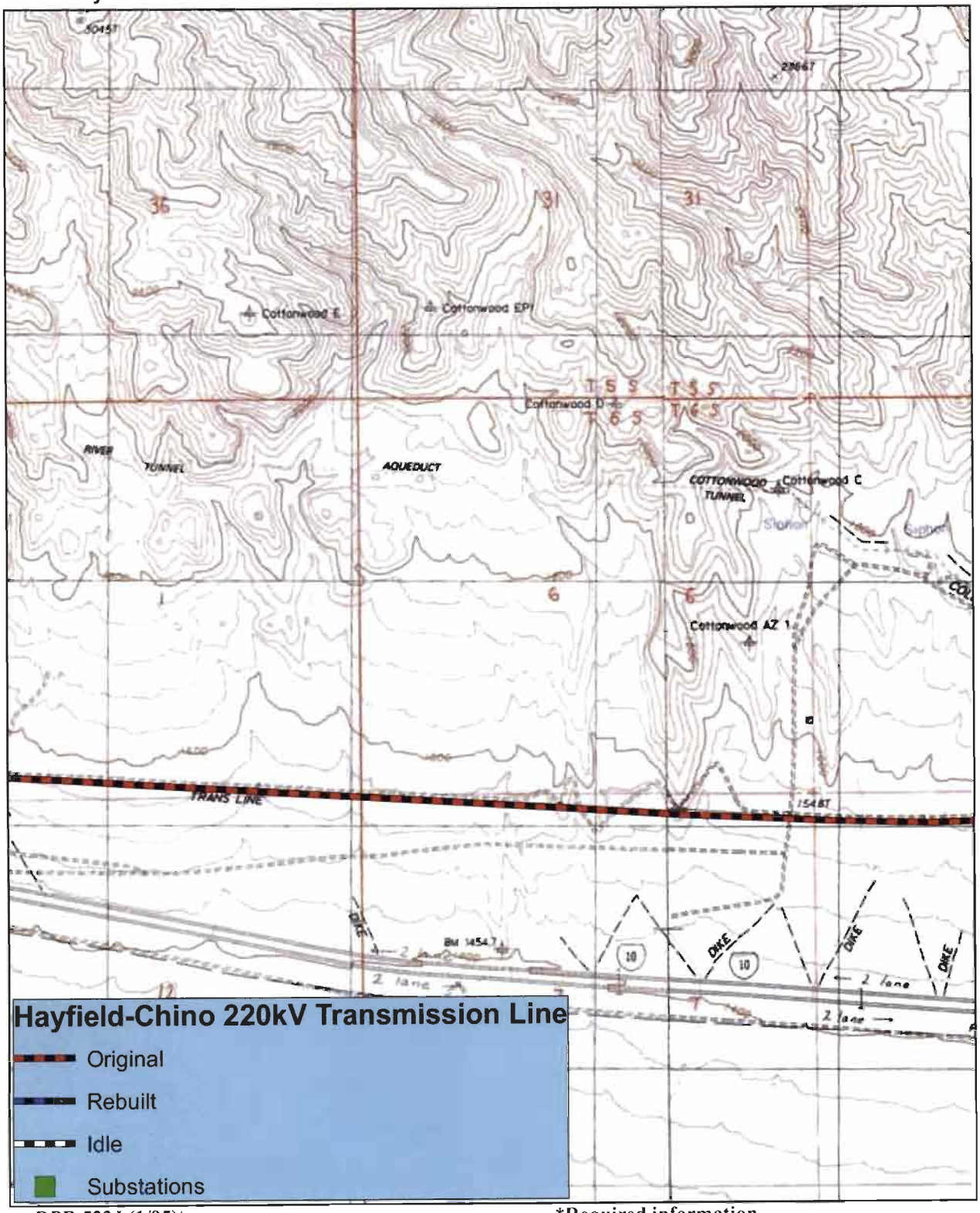

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # P33-015035 / P36-026051 UPDATE
HRI#

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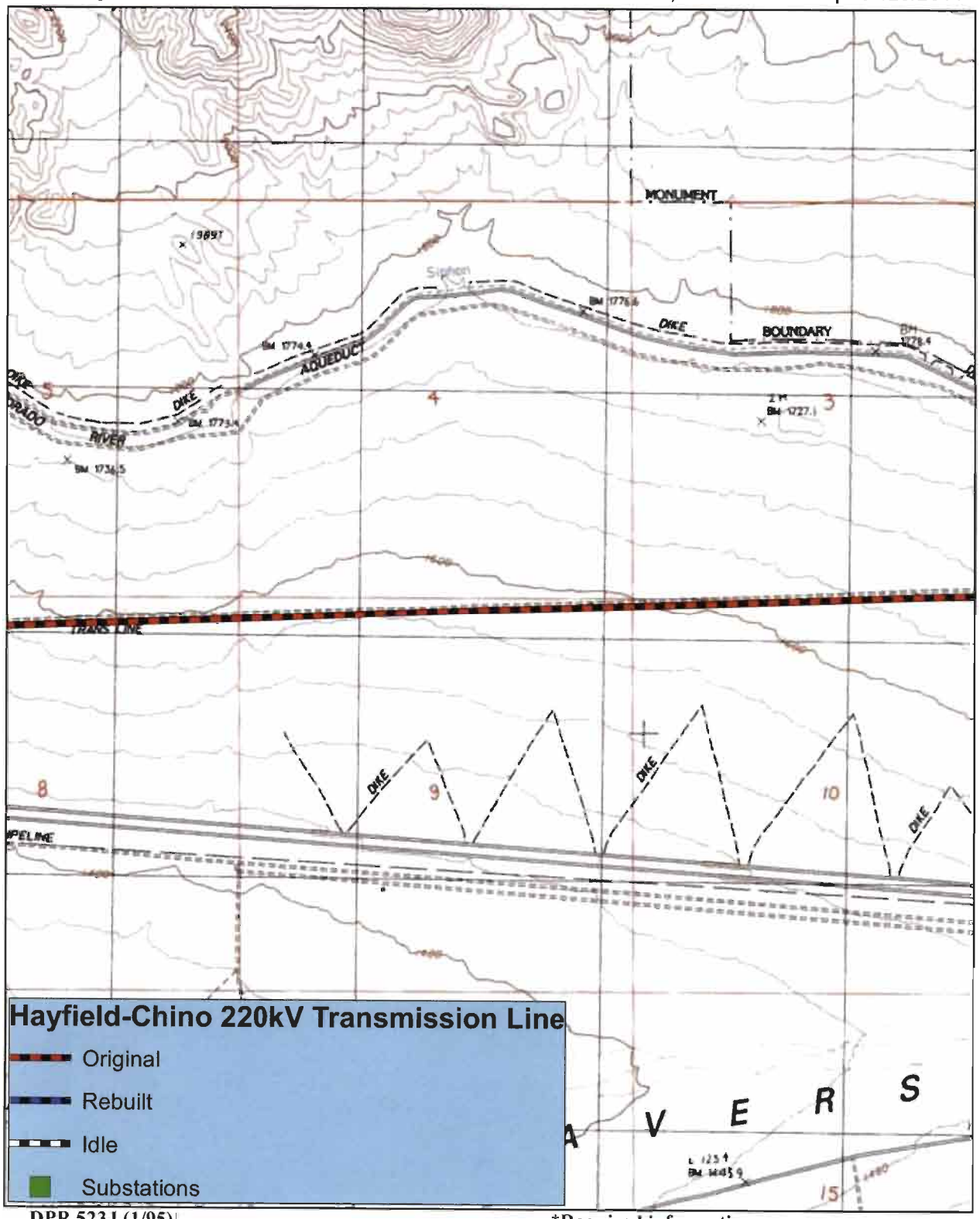

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HRI#

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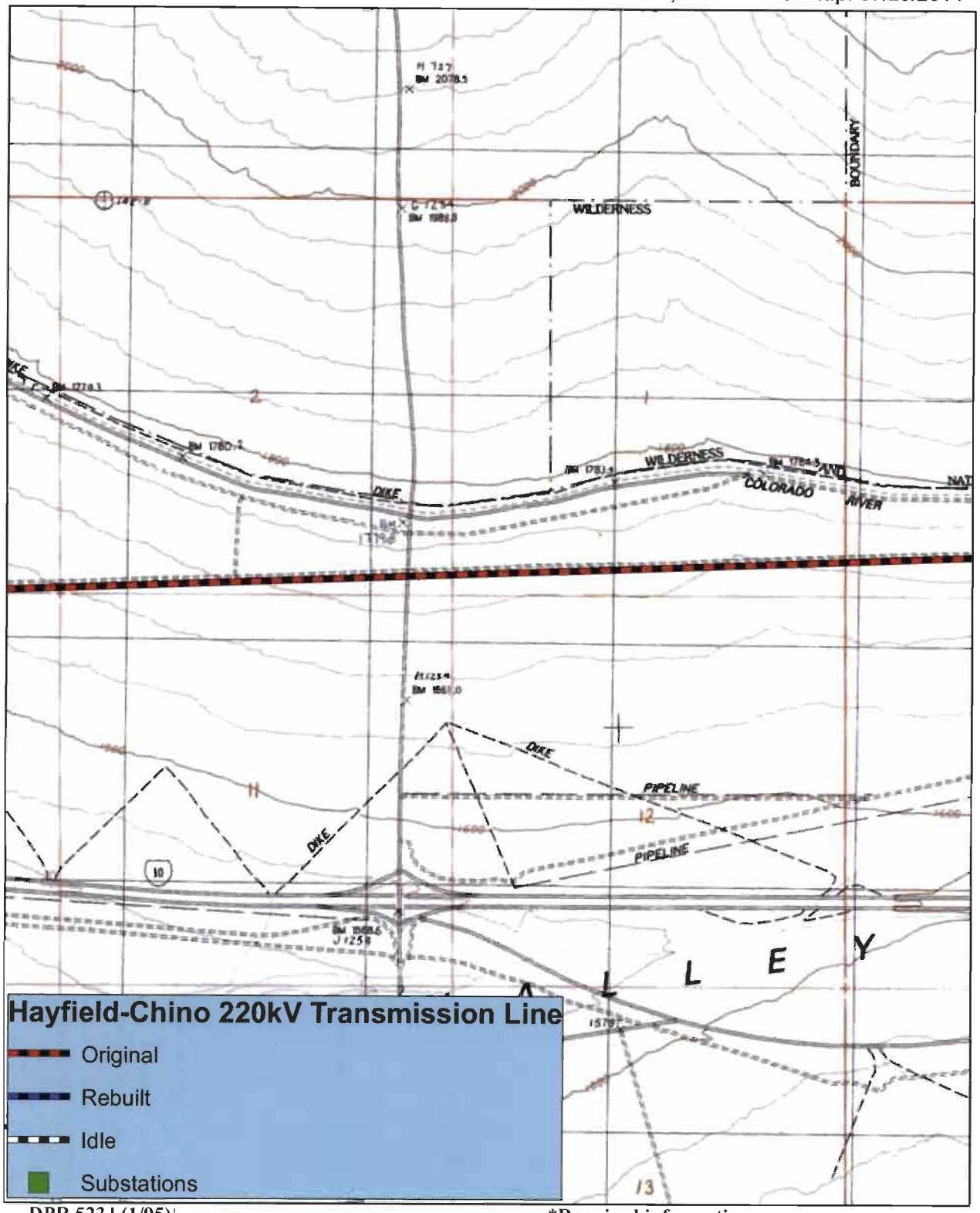

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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HRI#

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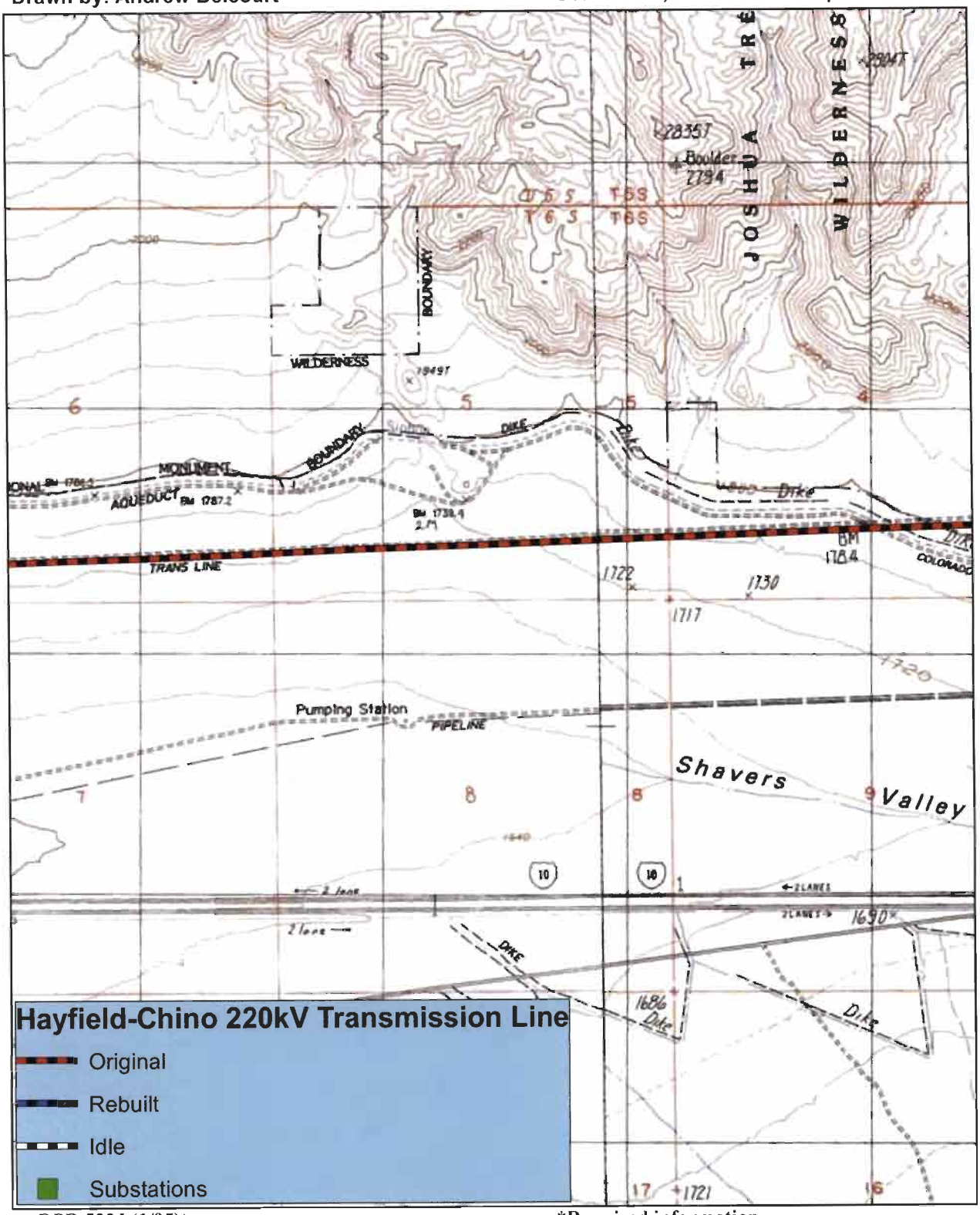

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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HRI#

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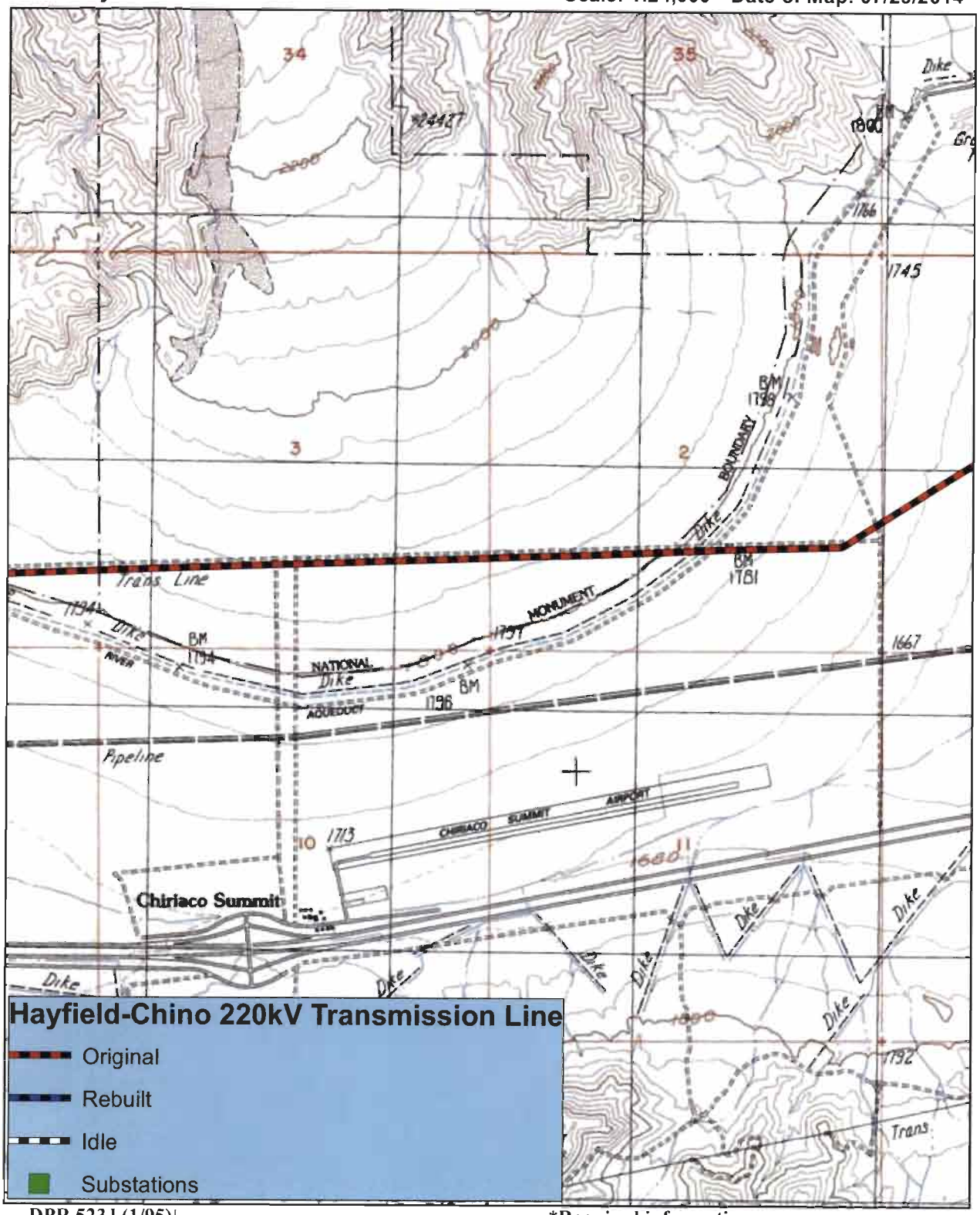

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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HRI#

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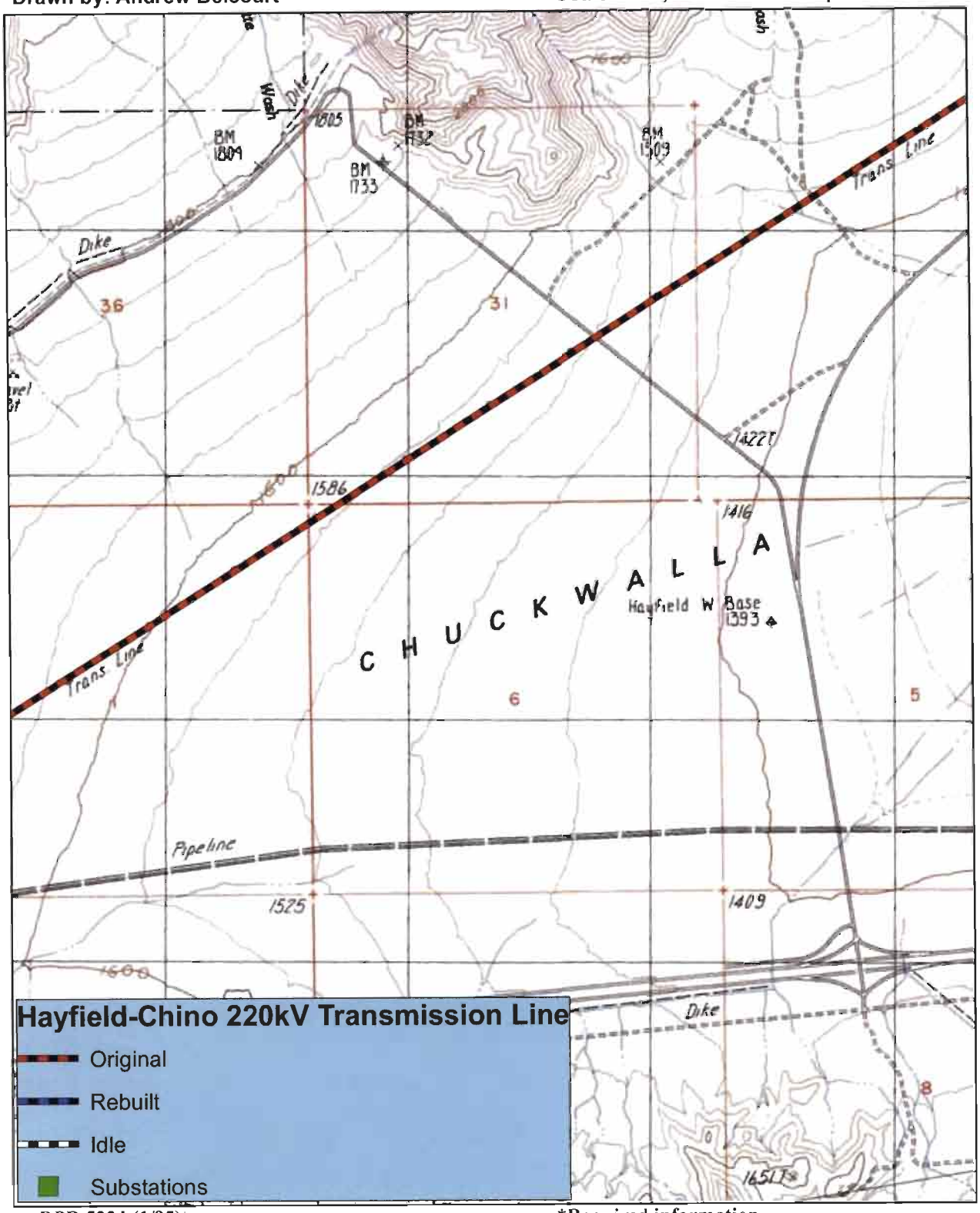

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State of California --- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # P33-015035 / P36-026051 UPDATE
HRI#

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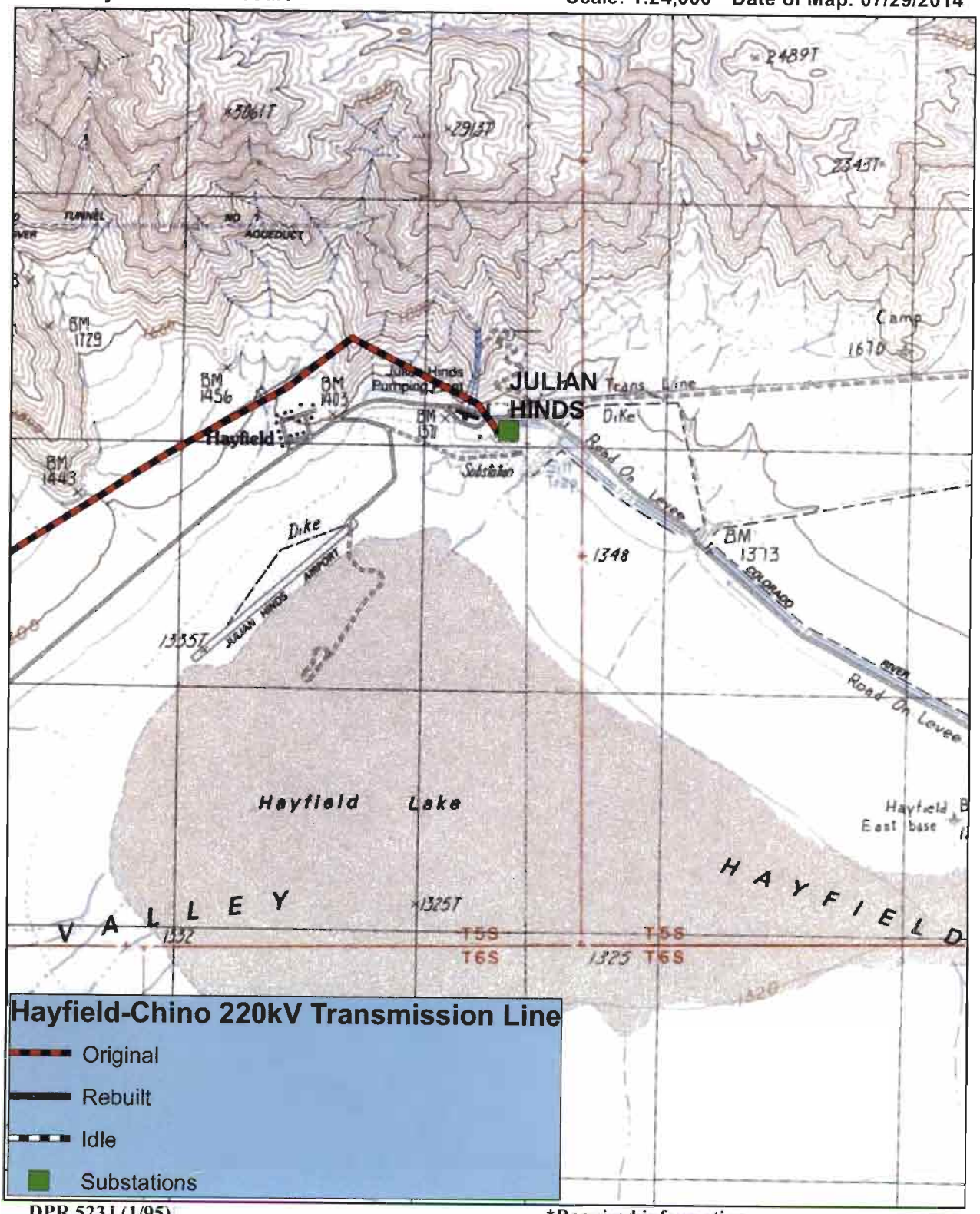


*Required information

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

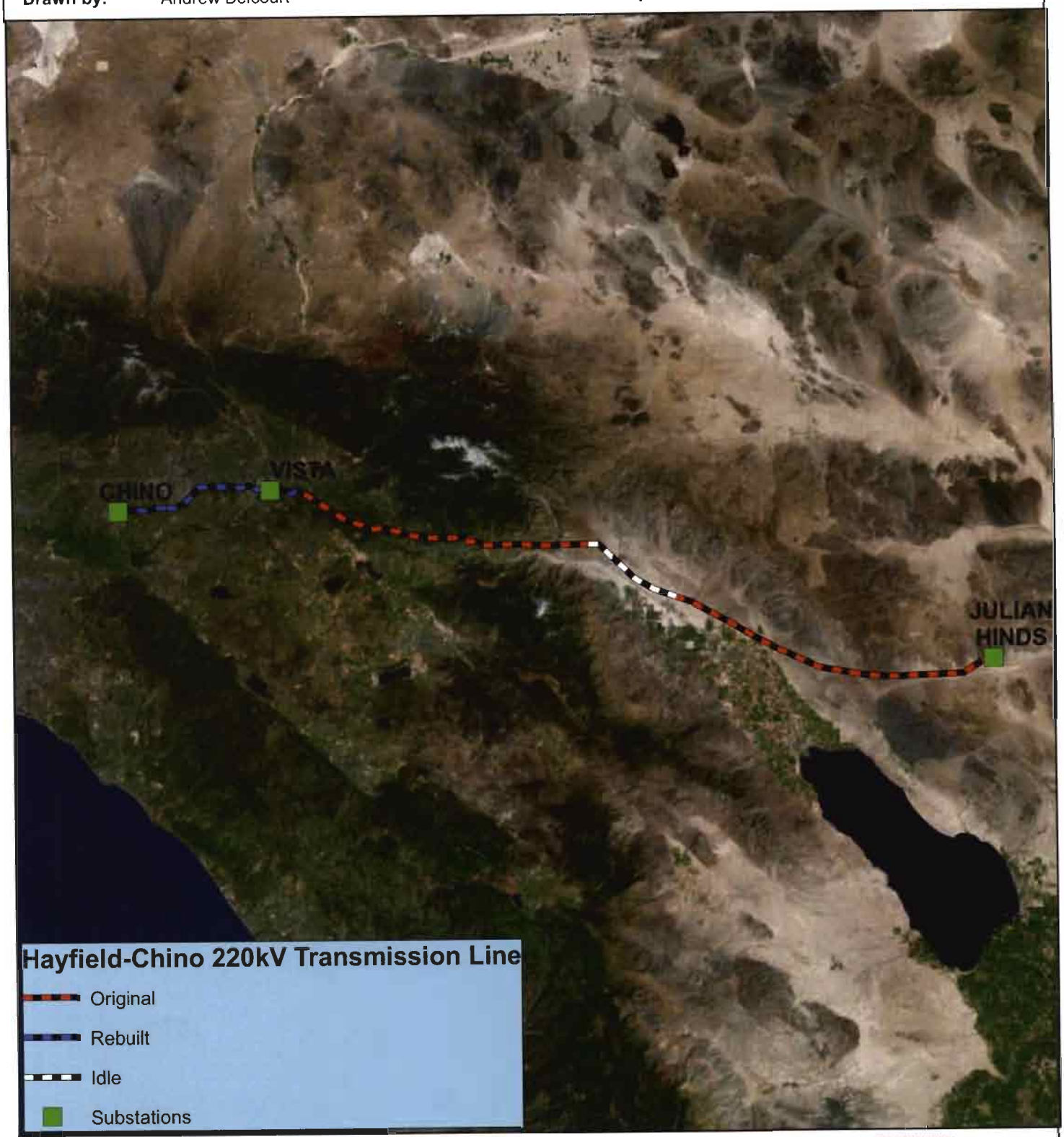
Primary # P33-015035 / P36-026051
HRI#
Trinomial

Page: 69 of 69

*Resource Name or #: Southern California Edison Company Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line

*Drawn by: Andrew Belcourt

*Date on Map: 07/29/2014



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary#: _____ 33-15035
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____
NRHP Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings: _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 **of** 68 ***Resource Name or #** Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

P1. Other Identifier: Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV, Devers-Vista No. 1 220kV, Mira Loma-Vista 220kV, and Chino Mira Loma 200kV Transmission Lines.

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** see Continuation Sheet Date: _____ **T** _; **R** _; _ ¼ of _ ¼ of **Sec** _; _ **B.M.** SB

c. Address: n/a City: n/a Zip: n/a

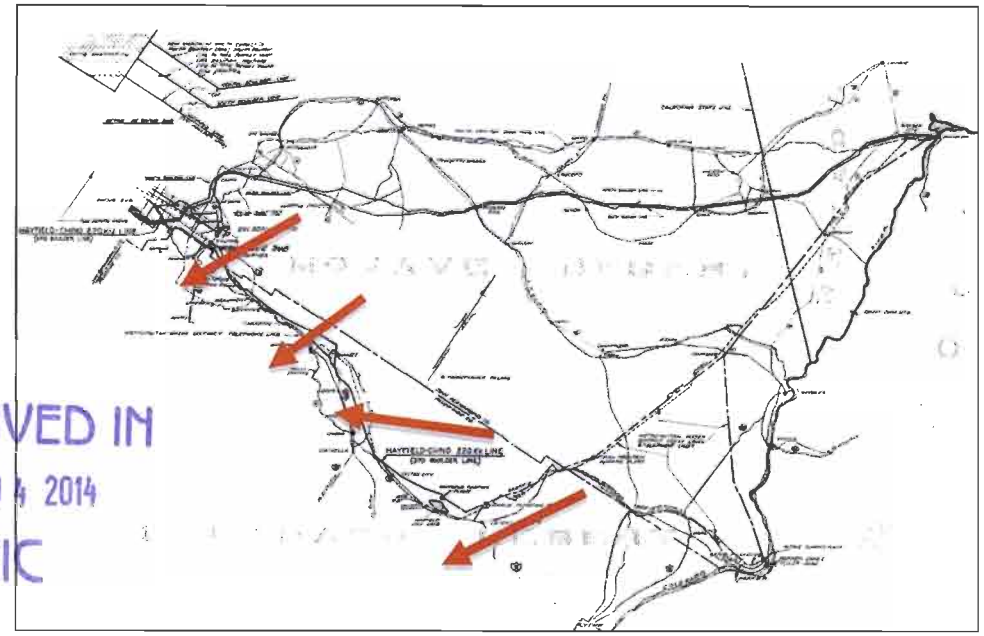
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 see Continuation Sheet

e. Other Locational Data: The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line begins at the Chino Substation located at 14005 Benson Avenue, Chino, CA 91710; and continues east for approximately passing through the Mira Loma Substation located at 4101-4492 Hamner Avenue, Ontario, CA 91761; the Vista Substation located at 22200 Newport Avenue, Colton, CA 92324; the Devers Substation located at 62030 16th Avenue, North Palm Springs, CA 92258; the Mirage Substation located at the intersection of Ramon Road and Vista De Oro in Rancho Mirage, CA; and ends at the Julian Hinds Pumping Plant located at Hayfield Road, Desert Center, CA 92239.

***P3a. Description:** The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line was constructed in 1945-1946 between SCE's Chino Substation in Chino, CA and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Hayfield Pumping Plant, east of Coachella, CA, and the SCE Highgrove Substation in Colton, CA. The 130-mile transmission line is commonly referred to as SCE's 'Third Boulder Line' due to it initiating electrical transmission from the Hayfield Pumping Plant, now called the Julian Hinds Substation, which connects to transmission lines originating at the Hoover Dam. The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line was not constructed to directly connect to the Hoover Dam. Today the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line has been segmented and renamed as five separate transmission lines identified as Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV (portion), Devers-Vista No. 1 220kV (portion), Mira Loma-Vista 220kV, and Chino-Mira Loma 200kV. Tower types installed along the span include the original Type L, S, D, and H; all of steel lattice construction with concrete footings and measuring between approximately 90 to 95 feet in height with additional height created by leg and base extensions as needed. Historic tower illustrations, and descriptions and photographs for each modern-day transmission line are included on DPR 523L forms (Continuation Sheet) in the following pages of this DPR set.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP11: Engineering Structure (Transmission Line)

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



***P5b. Description of Photo:** Diagrammatic Map of the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line (SCE Drawing No. 523596-0).

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒Historic, 1945-1946.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Southern California Edison Co.
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, CA 91770

***P8. Recorded by:**
Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, RPH, AICP,
Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC
Mapping and field photography completed by Steven Treffers of SWCA Environmental Consultants

***P9. Date Recorded:**
September 4, 2013

***P10. Survey Type:**
Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:**
None

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #: _____
HRI #: 88-15085
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z ***Resource Name or #** Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

B1. Historic Name: Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

B2. Common Name: Hayfield-Highgrove 220kV Transmission Line / Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line / SCE Third Boulder Line

B3. Original Use: Electric Power Conveyance System / Transmission Line

B4. Present Use: Electric Power Conveyance System / Transmission Line

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A – Utilitarian Electrical Engineering Structures of Steel Lattice Tower Construction

***B6. Construction History:** Constructed in approximately 1945-1946. Segmented incrementally through the installation of new substations Mirage (1985-1986), Devers (1967/1982), Vista (1950), and Mira Loma (1970/1999/2005), and renamed based on the connection to new substations. See additional construction history information for each modern-day transmission line in Section P3a "Description" (Continued) on DPR 523L forms (Continuation Sheet) in the following pages of this DPR set.

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** Southern California Edison Company Access Road constructed to service the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Photographs of portions of the access road observed in field survey efforts are included in this DPR set.

B9a. Architect: Southern California Edison Company **b. Builder:** Southern California Edison Company

***B10. Significance: Theme:** None. **Area:** None. **Period of Significance:** None.

Property Type: Engineering Structure – Electric Power Conveyance System **Applicable Criteria:**

The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line was initially planned and constructed (put in-service) in 1945-1946 by Southern California Edison as part of an effort to reduce fuel oil consumption in the United States Pacific region at the end of World War II and to respond to the growing demand for electrical service in the post-WWII period. The line was originally planned and constructed to initiate from the Hayfield Pumping Plant owned by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and to terminate at SCE's existing Chino Substation originally constructed in 1912. Prior to the construction of the Chino-Hayfield line, the MWD had constructed a 220kV transmission line between the Hayfield Pumping Plant and the Boulder Dam (present-day Hoover Dam). This existing but separate 220kV line running to and from the Boulder Dam appears to be the basis for naming the Chino-Hayfield Transmission Line as the "Third Boulder Line." Based on the information available, that nomenclature is tenuous and does not appear to accurately portray the physical alignment of the Chino-Hayfield Transmission Line during its planning and construction period (1945-1946) or today with its five modern-day transmission line segments.

The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line may have been regarded as potentially eligible for listing to the National Register under ***National Register Criterion A*** (events/patterns of events) when identified as the "Third Boulder Line" due to an association with the Boulder Dam project and for conveying electricity to the Los Angeles region thereby supporting further industrialization and residential growth in the post-WWI period. However, because a direct connection to the Boulder Dam / Hoover Dam has not been established for the line the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, as identified by its five modern-day segments, is not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

No information was identified for the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line to support a positive eligibility conclusion under ***National Register Criterion B*** (important persons).

The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line is not eligible under ***National Register Criterion C*** (Design/Construction) for representing an important, innovative, or masterfully designed 220kV transmission line. The Chino-Hayfield line was built in 1945-1956 at a capacity of 220,000-volts (220kV). SCE's 220kV system was first introduced in 1912, approximately 33 years before the Chino-Hayfield Transmission Line was constructed. SCE's Big Creek East and West Transmission Lines were upgraded to 220kV in the early 1920s and the Vincent Transmission Line was built at a 220kV capacity in the mid-1920s; all three lines span over 200-miles at the 220kV capacity. Installation of a 220kV line over an approximate 130-mile span is not considered innovative with respect to voltage technology or electrical engineering. Additionally, because the line has not been found to directly connect to the Boulder Dam, the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line cannot be considered eligible under Criterion C for an association with the Boulder Dam project.

No information was identified as part of this documentation and evaluation effort to indicate that the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, or its five modern-day segments, would have the potential to yield additional information which could be considered important to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the line is not eligible under ***National Register Criterion D*** (Information Potential).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None.

***B12. References:**

Data Sheets, Maps and Drawings on files at SCE Corporate Drawing Management.

Special thanks to SCE Patrolmen David Gott, Frank Rodriguez, and John Rinaldi, and Robert Werth from the SCE Transmission Structures Group for providing the tower location/background information for SWCA's survey.

B13. Remarks: None.

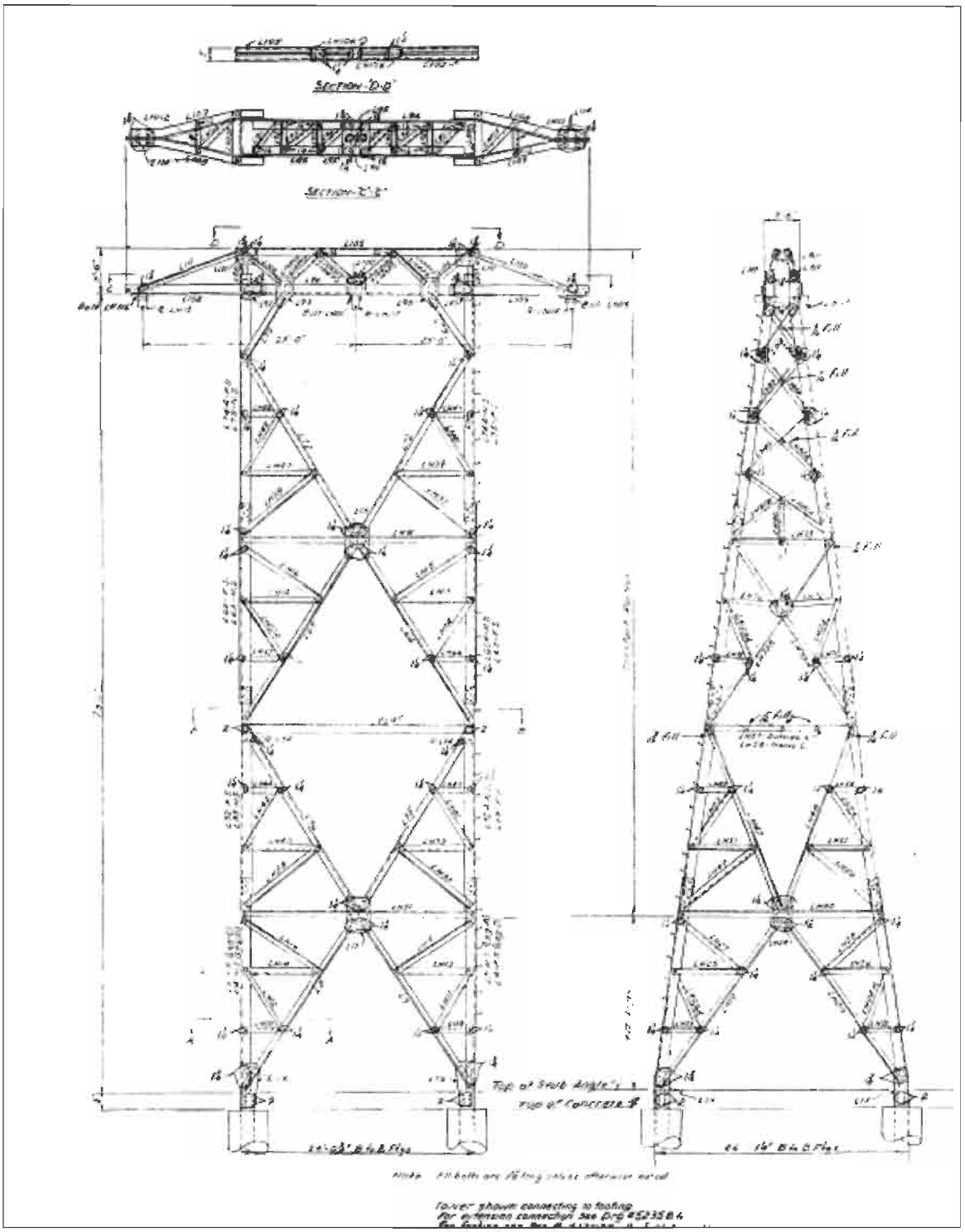
***B14. Evaluator:** Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, RPH, AICP, Principal, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC

***Date of Evaluation:** September 2013

See Location Maps on pages 29-68.

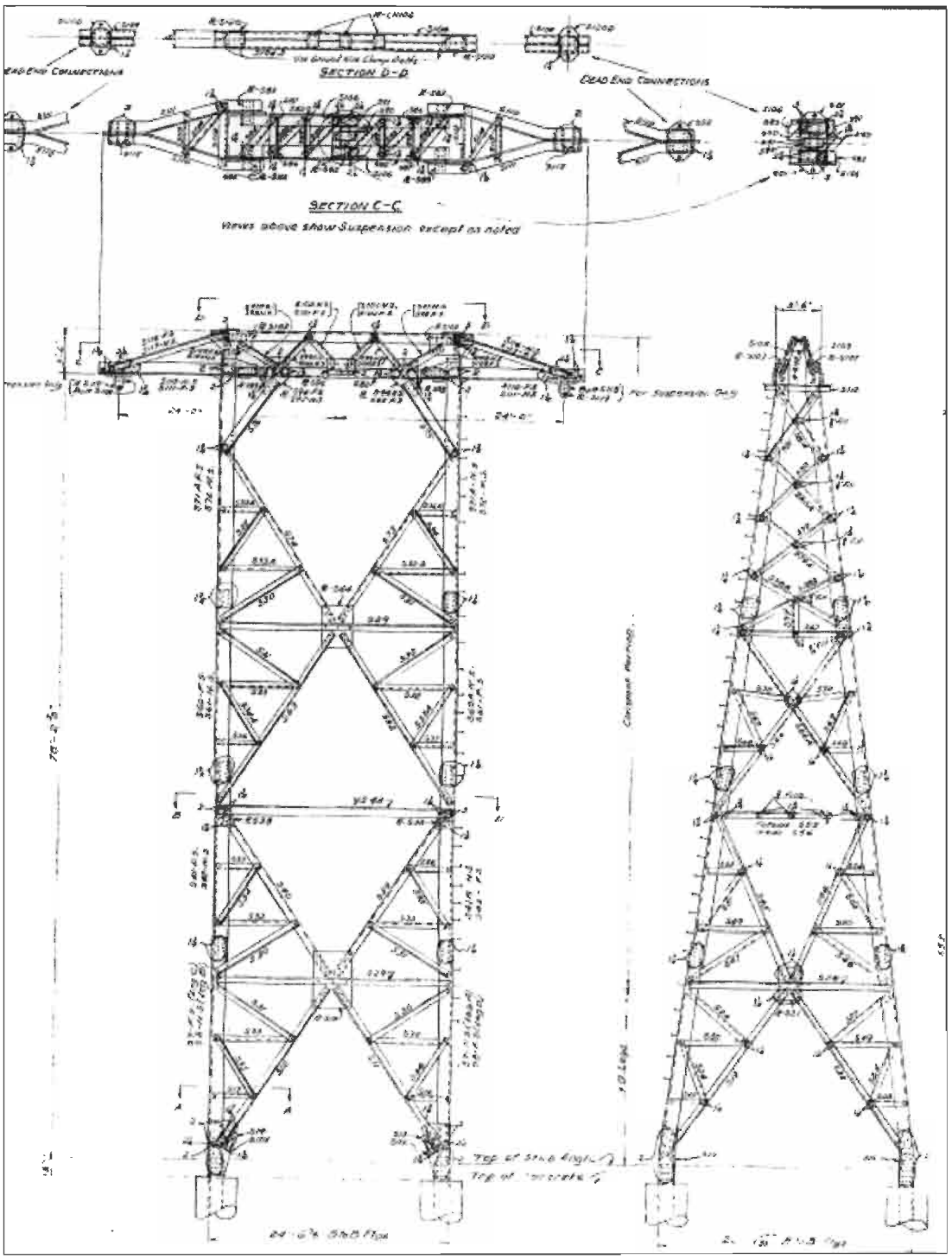
Official Comments:

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



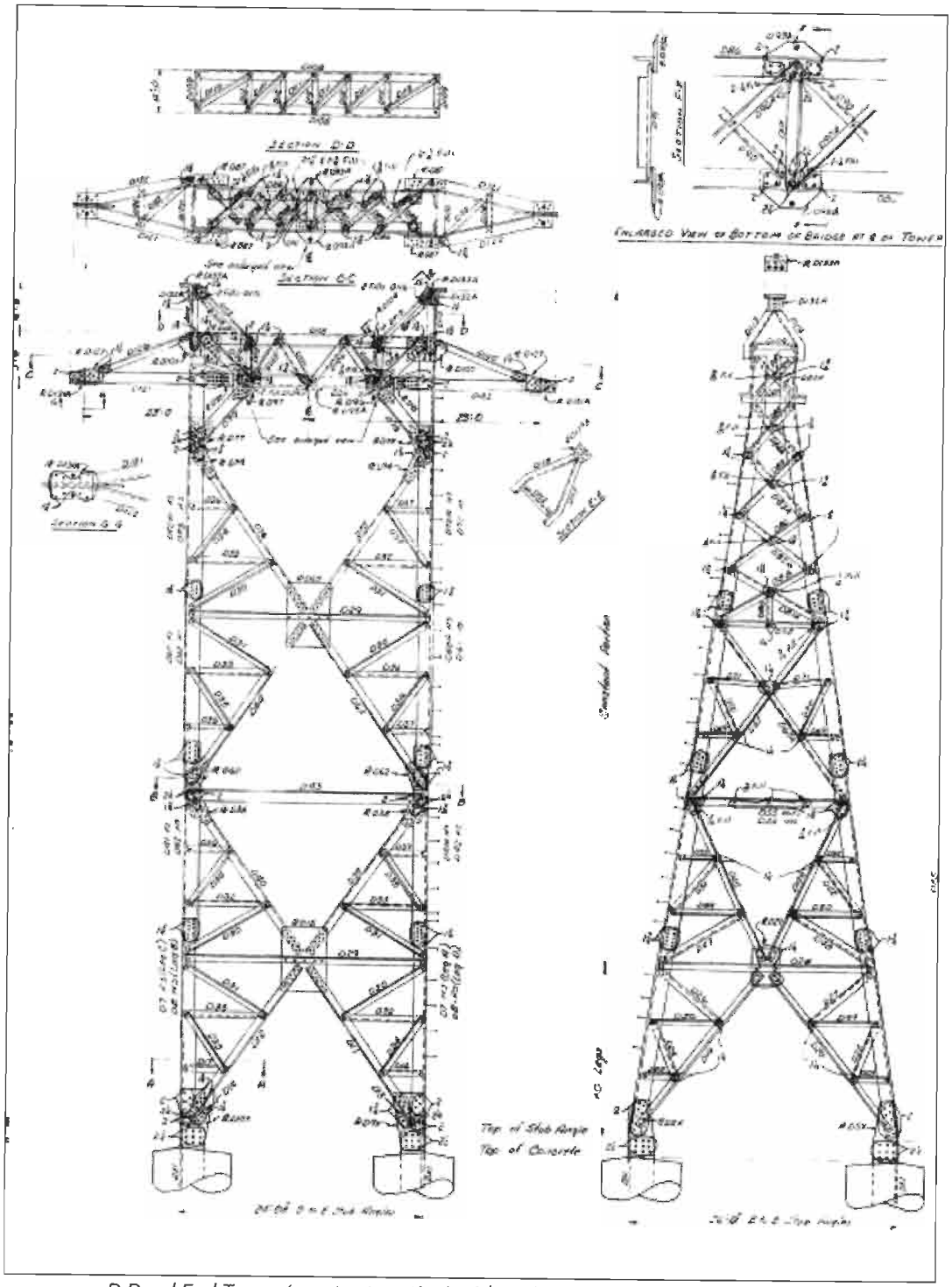
L Suspension Tower (constant portion) with +0 Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523584.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



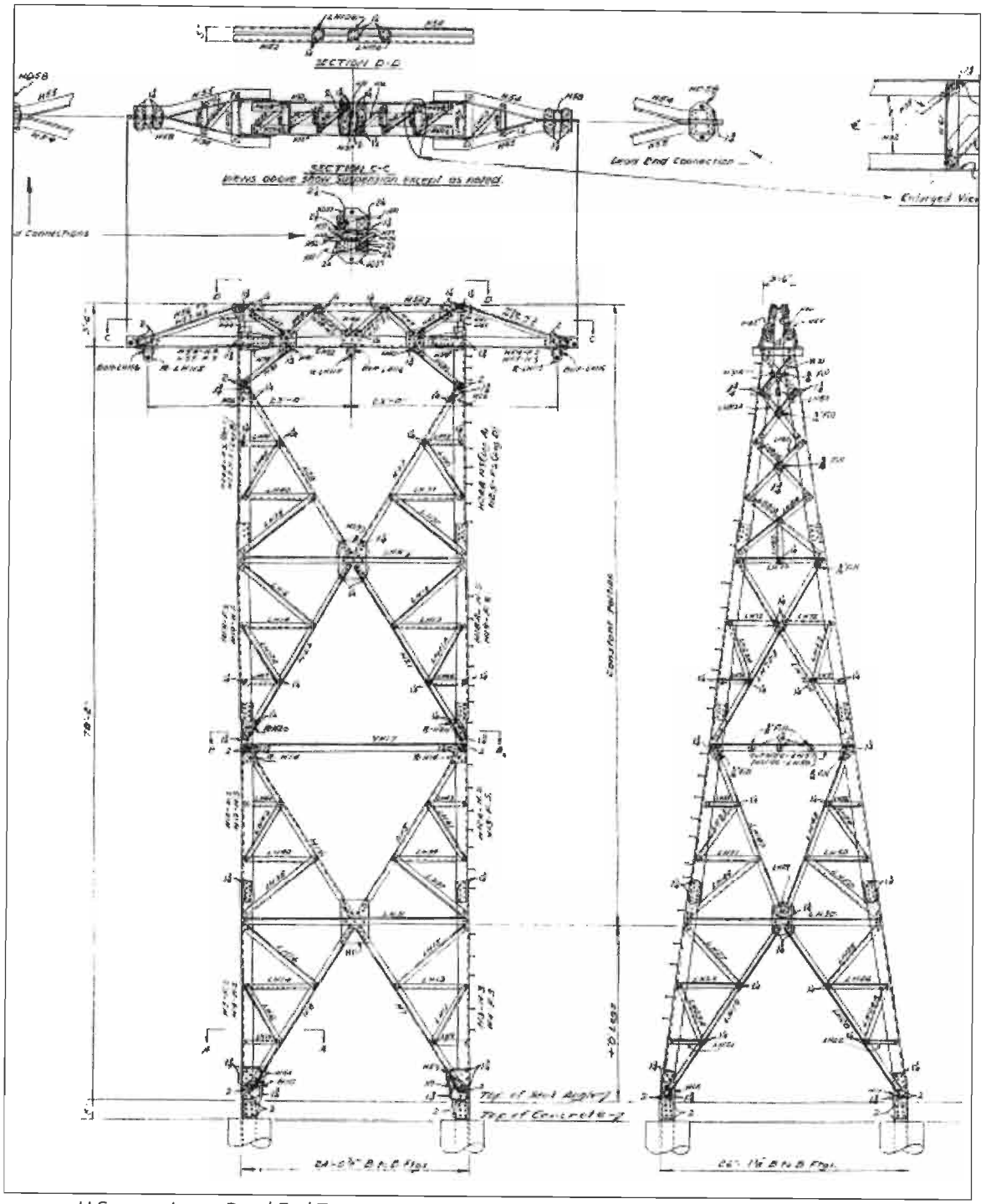
S Suspension or Dead End Tower (constant portion) with +0 Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523587.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



D Dead End Tower (constant portion) with +0 Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523590.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



H Suspension or Dead End Tower (constant portion) with +o Legs. SCE Drawing No. 523593.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line

The Julian Hinds – Mirage Transmission Line spans approximately 59-miles and is comprised of approximately 216 towers dating primarily to the original 1945-1946 construction campaign. Towers built along this line are predominantly "L" type, with some S, D, H, and O types installed intermittently in the span. In 1990 a portion of this line was shut down; this idle section is extant but not in service, and comprises M51-T1 thru M59-T5. The line appears to connect to or cross with the SCE Devers-Eisenhower 115kV Transmission Line at M51-T1B. The line is also referred to as formerly Devers-Hinds beginning at M47-T4. Notable crossings for the Julian Hinds-Mirage segment include:

- ☐ Crossing an existing aqueduct a M5-T1 and M7-T1,
- ☐ Crossing the SCE Coachella-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line at M45-T5 / T6,
- ☐ Intersecting with tribal lands at M48-1 thru at least M50-1, and
- ☐ Crossing Highway 70 at M50-T4 thru M51-T3.

Tower locations along the Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line include:

- ☐ L types (suspension) from M0-T3 thru M4-T2, M5-T1 thru M22-T1,
- ☐ S (transposition) at M22-T2,
- ☐ S (suspension) at M22-T3,
- ☐ D (dead end) at M0-T1, M0-T2, M4-T3, and M24-T1, and
- ☐ H (suspension) at M48-T3 and M49-T1.

The Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line was previously identified as a portion of the "Hayfield-Highgrove 220kV Transmission Line." Today Julian Hinds-Mirage represents the most intact segment of the original Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, and comprises approximately 59 out of 130-miles, or roughly 45% of the total historic-era Chino-Hayfield line.

General alignment of the Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line. The Julian Hinds-Mirage line is the easternmost segment of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

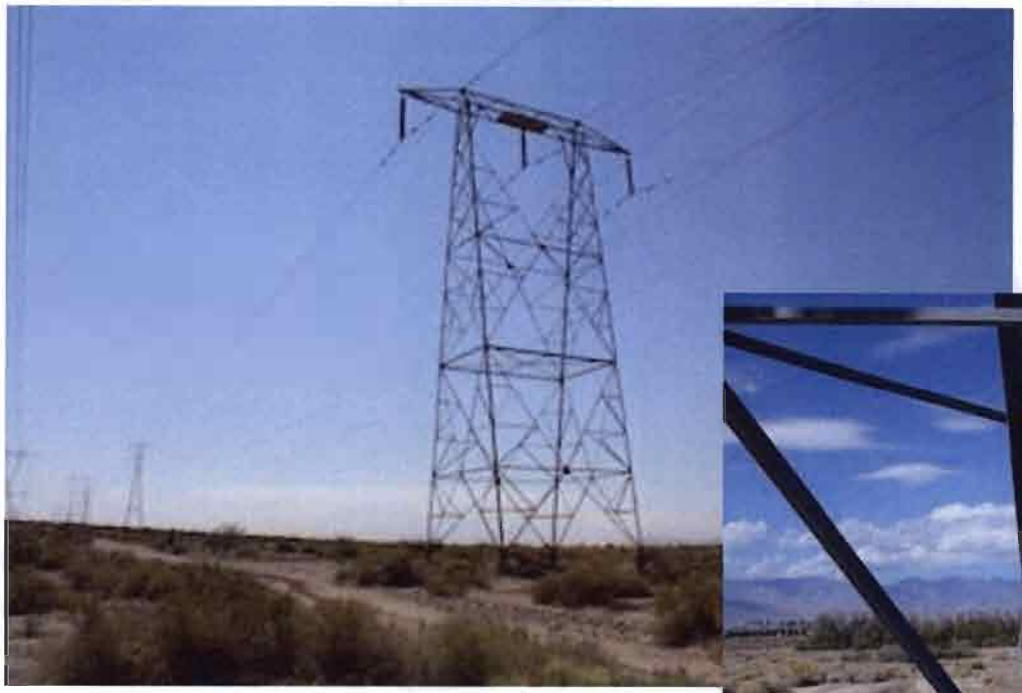
***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line – Representative Photographs

View southeast of Julian Hinds-Mirage Mile 40 Tower 2. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Detail of the northeast tower concrete footing at Mile 40 Tower 2. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



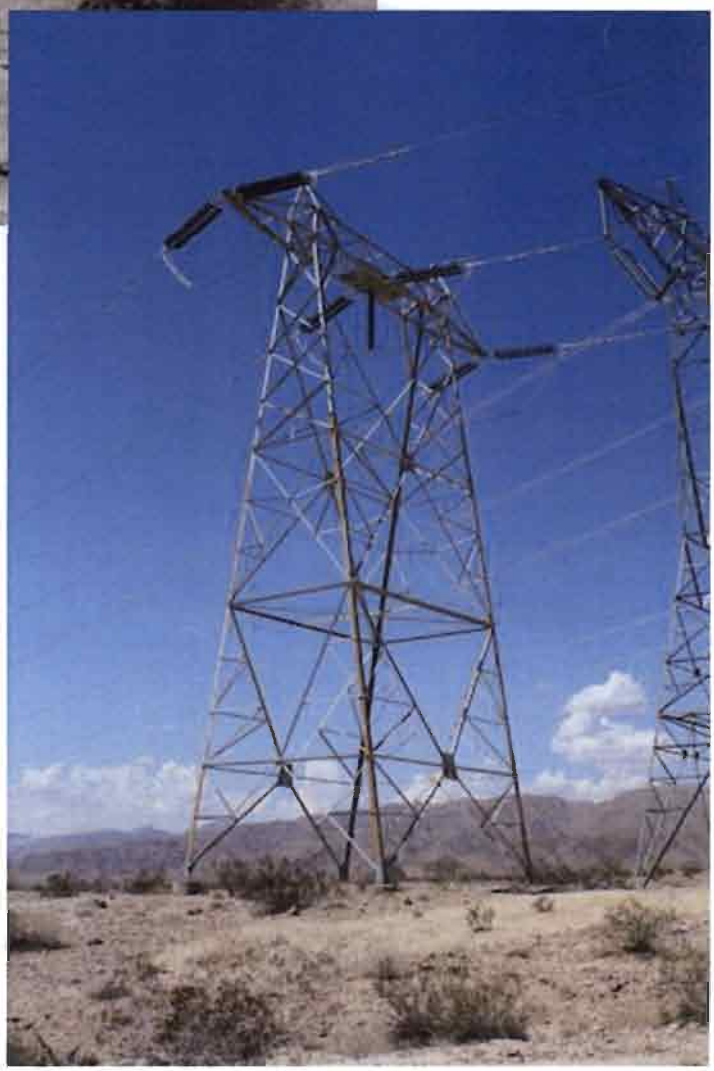
View southeast of Julian Hinds-Mirage Mile 39 Tower 3. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Detail of the southwest tower concrete footing, including exposed subsurface portions. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

Detail of extant porcelain insulators at Mile 39 Tower 3. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View west along Powerline Road between Mile 35 Towers 1 and 2. This road was built as a construction access road in 1945-1946 for the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



Type D Dead End Tower at Mile 24 Tower 1. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View easterly of Type L Suspension Tower at Mile 6 Tower 4 (background) at the entrance of Joshua Tree National Park (foreground). Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View of replacement tower installed in 2013, at Mile 1 Tower 3, near the Mirage Substation. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Devers-Mirage No. 1 and No. 2 220kV Transmission Lines

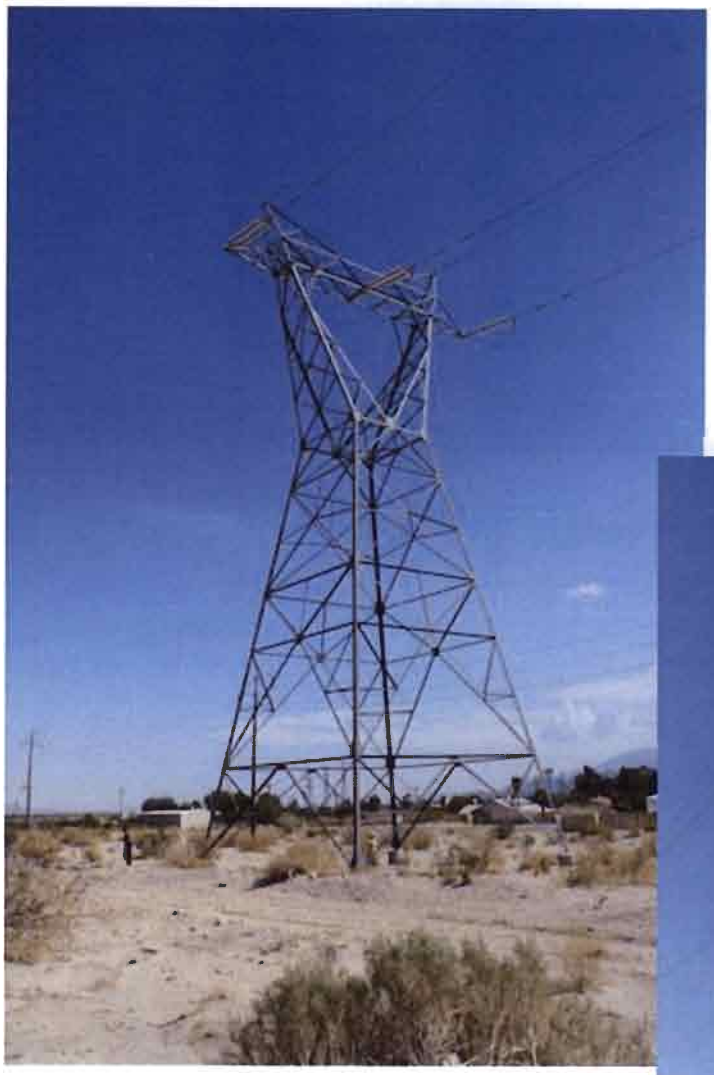
The Devers – Mirage No. 1 and No. 2 220kV Transmission Lines are a short span of parallel lines sharing a Right-of-Way (ROW) and featuring a mix of Tubular Steel Poles (TSP) and Steel Lattice Transmission Towers. Engineering data on file at SCE Corporate Drawing Management is incomplete for these transmission lines. Tower and pole types and locations include:

- ☐ WY2B at M0-T1 and M1-T3, and
- ☐ WB2C (suspension) at M0-T2, M3-T1 thru M4-T2, M5-T2 thru M7-T2, M9-T3, M10-T3, M12-T2 and M12-T3, WB1C at M0-T4 thru M1-T2, M7-T4 and M8-T1, M9-T4 thru M10-T2, M12-T1, and M13-T2

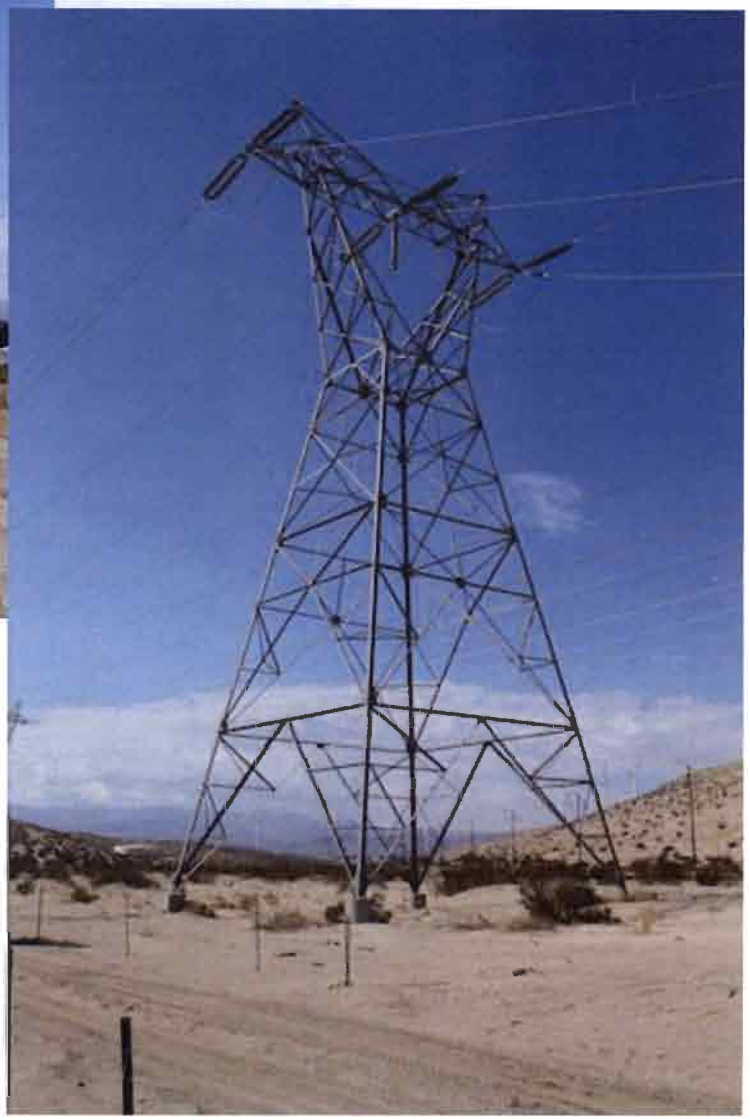
The Devers-Mirage 220kV Transmission Lines were previously identified as a portion of the "Hayfield-Highgrove 220kV Transmission Line." Today the Devers-Mirage 220kV Transmission Lines do not appear to feature any of the original L, S, D, or H tower types original to the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. This modified segment comprises approximately 13 out of 130-miles, or roughly 10% of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield line.

General alignment of the Devers-Mirage 220kV Transmission Lines. The Devers-Mirage lines are part of the central segments of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

***P3a. Description (Continued):**



View southeast of Mile 46 Tower 1, installed in circa 1970. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



View northwest of Mile 51 Tower 1B. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View northeasterly of Mile 59 Tower 4, an original tower type installed along the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, with wood pole line (right foreground) and wind farm (background) in frame. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV and Devers-Vista No. 1 Transmission Lines

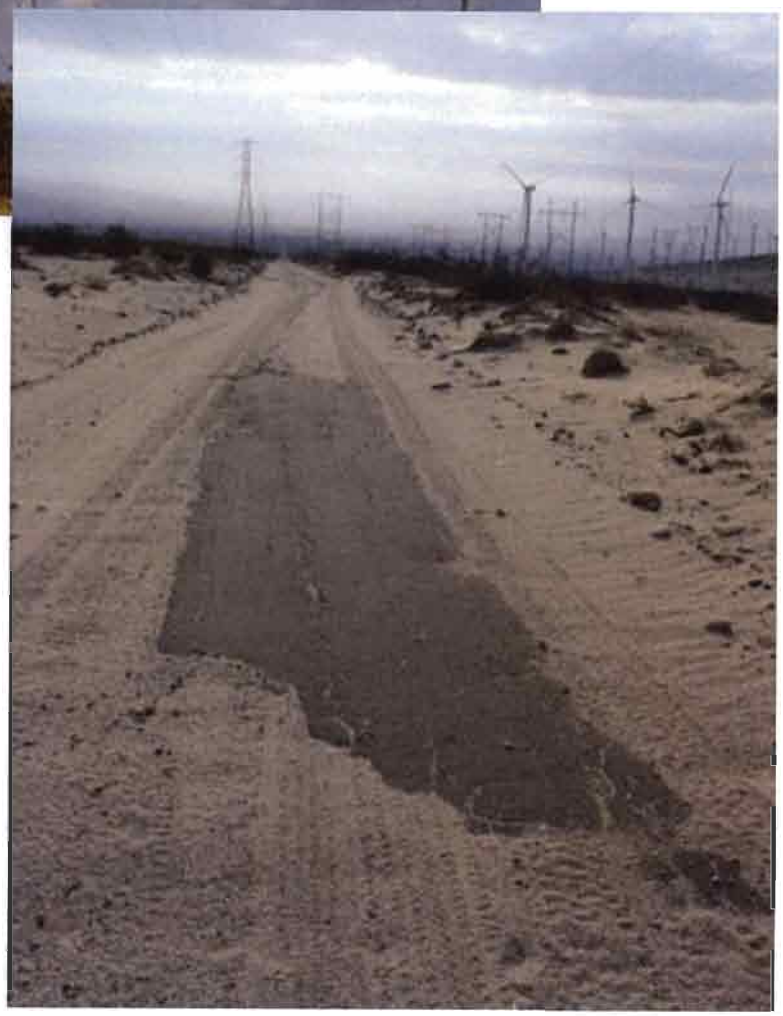
A portion of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Line, from Mile 61 Tower 3 to Mile 99 Tower 2, comprises the historic-era alignment of the Chino-Hayfield Transmission Line. Towers extant along this 38-mile portion of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 line appear to be essentially original L, S, D, and H types, with a majority of the towers identified as L Suspension type. The remaining portion of the alignment between the Devers and Vista Substation is identified as the Devers-Vista No. 1 220kV Transmission Line, and comprises approximately five-miles wherein all original features of the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, including towers, have been removed.

The intact 38-mile portion of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Line comprises approximately 29% of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield line. The replaced five-mile Devers-Vista No. 1 portions represent .03% of the original Chino-Hayfield alignment.

General alignment of the Devers-Vista 220kV Transmission Lines. The Devers-Vista lines are part of the central segments of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View southwest of Mile 60 Tower 3, an original tower type installed along the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.



View of Powerline Road, built as part of the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, in the vicinity of Mile 62 Tower 4. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View of the Vista-Devers 220kV Transmission Line spanning over Whitewater Canyon near Desert Hot Springs, CA. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View southeast of Mile 64 Tower 4, an original Type S Suspension Tower, on the western side of Whitewater Canyon. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View southwest of Mile 74 Tower 1, an original Type D Dead End Tower. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View southwest of Mile 86 Tower 1, a Type S Suspension Tower. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View west of the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Transmission Line in the vicinity of the SCE El Casco Substation (at right frame). The line does not connect to the El Casco Substation. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View west of Mile 99 Tower 2. This is the last original tower type, believed to be an L Type, at the western end of Devers-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line where the historic-era Chino-Hayfield alignment continues on as the replaced non-historic portion of the Devers-Vista No. 1 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Mira Loma-Vista No. 1 and No. 2 220kV Transmission Line

The Mira Loma-Vista 220kV Transmission Lines span between the SCE Mira Loma Substation in Ontario, CA (put in-service 1970/1999/2005) and the SCE Vista Substation in Grand Terrace, CA (put in service in 1950). A search of Engineering Data Sheets at SCE Corporate Drawing Management disclosed limited documentation for the lines, with only five-miles of tower documentation, from Mile 0 Tower 1 at Vista Substation thru Mile 5 Tower 2 near Marlay Avenue in Fontana, CA, identified for the fifteen-mile Mira Loma-Vista No. 1 and No. 2 Transmission Lines. A 1967 Control Diagram Map of the line delineates the total number of towers as 57. Tower types identified along the line include:

- ☐ WH1 (Mo-T1),
- ☐ WZ2 (Mo-T1A and Mo-T1B),
- ☐ WZ1 (Mo-T2),
- ☐ WB1 (Mo-T3, M1-T1, M3-T2, M5-T1, and M5-T2),
- ☐ WY2 (Mo-T4, Mo-T5, M1-T2, and M2-T4),
- ☐ WB2 (M1-T3 thru M2-T3, M2-T5, M3-T1, M3-T3 thru M4-T4), and
- ☐ 65' Tubular Steel Poles (Mo-P1 and Mo-P2).

The Mira Loma No. 1 and No. 2 Transmission Lines do not appear to feature any of the original L, S, D, or H tower types original to the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. This modified segment comprises approximately 15 out of 130-miles, or roughly 11% of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield line.

General alignment of the Mira Loma-Vista 220kV Transmission Lines. The Mira Loma-Vista lines are part of the westernmost segment of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View northeasterly of a Transposition Tower at Mile 9 Tower 4. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View southwest of a replacement tower type at Mile 5 Tower 4. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 and No. 2 220kV Transmission Lines

The Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 and No. 2 220kV Transmission Lines were originally constructed in 1937, approximately six years before the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line was completed, and comprised an approximate five-mile span between SCE's Chino and Mira Loma substations, or roughly .4% of the 130-mile historic-era Chino-Hayfield line.

In 2012-2013 the original Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 and No. 2 Transmission Lines intended for removal and replacement or major upgrade to a new 500kV system. Field survey observations confirm that the towers have been renumbered as part of a larger electric power conveyance system appearing to be approximately, or at least 233-miles long. The Chino-Mira Loma 220kV Transmission Lines were previously determined ineligible for listing to the California Register and the National Register. This determination received concurrence from the California State Office of Historic Preservation and the USDA Forest Service. Today the Chino-Mira Loma Transmission Lines do not maintain an association with the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line.

General alignment of the Chino-Mira Loma 220kV Transmission Lines. The Chino-Mira Loma lines comprise the westernmost segment of the historic-era Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line. Source: SCE KMZ Files / Google Earth (2013).

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

View northeast of Mile 231 Tower 2 (background) at the Chino-Mira Loma 220kV Transmission Line. Photo Credit: Steven Treffers, SWCA Environmental, Inc.

View southwest of Mile 228 Tower 4. This tower design appears consistent with the towers installed at the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, however, the towers along the original Chino-Mira Loma Transmission Line predate the construction of the Chino-Hayfield line.

***B6. Construction History (Continued):**

The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line was planned to span approximately 130-miles from the Metropolitan Water District's Hayfield Pumping Station (now identified as the SCE Julian Hinds Substation) to a new SCE substation near Colton, CA to be named Highgrove, before terminating at SCE's Chino Substation (originally constructed in circa 1912). Today the line does not connect to the Highgrove Substation, and instead connects to the Vista Substation, approximately 1.4-miles north of the Highgrove Substation in Grand Terrace, CA (near Colton, CA). It is unknown if the line was initially constructed through the Highgrove Substation, or if the original specifications were changed to run the line through the Vista Substation. Neither the Highgrove nor the Vista Substation has a year built or in-service date of 1945-1946 when the Chino-Hayfield line was installed.

Research of the modern-day segments that comprise the historic-era Chino-Hayfield alignment disclosed that sections of the line are relatively intact (Julian Hinds-Mirage and Devers-San Bernardino No. 1) and other sections are entirely altered (Mira Loma-Vista, Devers-Vista, Devers-Mirage) disassociated from the historic-era Chino-Hayfield line (Chino-Mira Loma) through tower removals, reconfiguration, and rerouting and connection to different electric power conveyance systems. Engineering Data Sheets disclose that portions of the alignment were altered and renamed in 1973, however segmentation and reconfiguration began to occur as early as circa 1950 when new substations were installed along the line.

Integrity of the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

Overall, in its current composition and configuration, the historic-era Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line retains limited integrity of original features, specifically original L, S, D, and H tower types, with approximately 45% of the line intact in one eastern portion of the alignment (Julian Hinds-Mirage) and 29% intact in another central portion of the alignment (Devers-San Bernardino No. 1) with 13-miles of modified or non-historic line between the two, and an additional 25-miles of modified or non-historic line to the west. The discontiguous nature of the line's features resultant from decades of modification and segmentation has lessened the ability of the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line to convey original design, workmanship, or materials in its comprehensive 130-mile span. Moreover, the segmentation and modification of the original 130-mile span has affected the ability of the line to convey a sense and feeling, with respect to aesthetics, scale, and continuous views (long spans) of towers, of a 1940s transmission line installed over 100+ miles through primarily undeveloped desert lands and the still underdeveloped suburban hinterlands of Los Angeles. The Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line appears to have undergone some location changes including possible rerouting around the present-day SCE Highgrove and Vista Substation, in the vicinity of the Mirage, Devers, and Mira Loma Substations as those facilities were built or put in-service from 1950 forward. Lastly, the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line, also commonly referred to as SCE's "Third Boulder Line" has not been found to maintain a direct association with the Boulder Dam / Hoover Dam. The line's identification as SCE's Third Boulder Line originates from SCE previously constructing two 220kV transmission lines spanning between the Boulder Dam / Hoover Dam, however, the Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line was not designed or built to connect to the Boulder / Hoover complex. Instead it was originally planned and constructed to originate from the Hayfield Pumping Plant, which was connected to another 220kV transmission line that directly connected to the Boulder Dam / Hoover Dam. No direct association could be established between the Chino-Hayfield and Boulder Dam / Hoover Dam; therefore the line does not maintain an associative element for integrity purposes.

***P2b. Location (Continued):**

Line Segment	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	UTM m East	UTM m North	Township, Range, Sectiom
Chino - Mira Loma	Guasti, CA	444580	3763321	Township 2 S, Range 7 W, Section 10, SB
Chino - Mira Loma	Guasti, CA	445275	3763315	Township 2 S, Range 7 W, Section 11, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	548479	3748291	Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Section 32, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	549306	3747513	Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Section 33, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	550390	3746834	Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Section 34, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	553416	3745197	Township 4 S, Range 5 E, Section 1, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	554232	3744854	Township 4 S, Range 5 E, Section 12, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	552523	3745688	Township 4 S, Range 5 E, Section 2, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	551185	3746417	Township 4 S, Range 5 E, Section 3, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	555788	3744350	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 7, SB
Devers - Mirage	Cathedral City, CA	556805	3744017	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 8, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	541896	3754574	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 10, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	542715	3753771	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 11, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	544378	3752198	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 13, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	543517	3753009	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 14, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	545178	3751445	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 24, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	541091	3754834	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 3, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	539932	3754823	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 4, SB
Devers - Mirage	Desert Hot Springs, CA	546028	3750641	Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Section 19, SB
Devers - Mirage	Seven Palms Valley, CA	547679	3749061	Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Section 29, SB
Devers - Mirage	Seven Palms Valley, CA	546840	3749864	Township 3 S, Range 5 E, Section 30, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	458953	3767371	Township 1 S, Range 5 W, Section 31, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	460600	3767384	Township 1 S, Range 5 W, Section 32, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	462213	3767359	Township 1 S, Range 5 W, Section 33, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	463820	3767385	Township 1 S, Range 5 W, Section 34, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	464920	3767536	Township 1 S, Range 5 W, Section 35, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	455802	3767345	Township 1 S, Range 6 W, Section 35, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	Fontana, CA	457313	3767357	Township 1 S, Range 6 W, Section 36, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	San Bernardino South, CA	470197	3766850	Township 1 S, Range 4 W, Section 32, SB
Mira Loma - Vista	San Bernardino South, CA	465685	3767640	Township 1 S, Range 5 W, Section 26, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	602143	3726376	Township 6 S, Range 10 E, Section 1, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	600532	3726434	Township 6 S, Range 10 E, Section 2, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	598921	3726637	Township 6 S, Range 10 E, Section 3, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	597310	3726907	Township 6 S, Range 10 E, Section 4, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	595700	3727175	Township 6 S, Range 10 E, Section 5, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	594199	3727418	Township 6 S, Range 10 E, Section 6, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	603037	3726325	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 6, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	603993	3726277	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 7, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Basin, CA	592716	3727654	Township 6 S, Range 9 E, Section 1, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	612058	3726519	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 1, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	608174	3726352	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 10, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	610446	3726450	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 2, SB

*P2b. Location (Continued):

Line Segment	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	UTM m East	UTM m North	Township, Range, Sectiom
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	609003	3726384	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 3, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	605618	3726236	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 8, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	607223	3726306	Township 6 S, Range 11 E, Section 9, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	615283	3726658	Township 6 S, Range 12 E, Section 5, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Cottonwood Spring, CA	613670	3726589	Township 6 S, Range 12 E, Section 6, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	626562	3730593	Township 5 S, Range 13 E, Section 28, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	625580	3729976	Township 5 S, Range 13 E, Section 29, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	623347	3728555	Township 5 S, Range 13 E, Section 31, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	624651	3729386	Township 5 S, Range 13 E, Section 32, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	621722	3727514	Township 6 S, Range 12 E, Section 1, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	620112	3726866	Township 6 S, Range 12 E, Section 2, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	618508	3726794	Township 6 S, Range 12 E, Section 3, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	616898	3726723	Township 6 S, Range 12 E, Section 4, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Hayfield, CA	622553	3728051	Township 6 S, Range 13 E, Section 6, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Indio, CA	579556	3732730	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 15, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Indio, CA	578224	3733336	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 16, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Indio, CA	577076	3733917	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 17, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Indio, CA	580366	3732362	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 22, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Indio, CA	576270	3734324	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 8, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	561929	3742257	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 14, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	560651	3742764	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 15, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	559259	3743216	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 16, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	562723	3741830	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 23, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	563882	3741201	Township 4 S, Range 6 E, Section 24, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	565004	3740597	Township 4 S, Range 7 E, Section 19, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	568096	3738917	Township 4 S, Range 7 E, Section 28, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	567155	3739414	Township 4 S, Range 7 E, Section 29, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	565832	3740146	Township 4 S, Range 7 E, Section 30, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Myoma, CA	568896	3738484	Township 4 S, Range 7 E, Section 33, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	581468	3731861	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 23, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	582932	3731199	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 24, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	583734	3730818	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 25, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	587047	3729331	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 28, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	586229	3729689	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 29, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	584657	3730404	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 30, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	587038	3729326	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 32, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	587856	3728959	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 33, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	589475	3728208	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 34, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	591088	3727934	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 35, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	Thermal Canyon, CA	591931	3727792	Township 5 S, Range 9 E, Section 36, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	West Berdoo Canyon, CA	570367	3737686	Township 4 S, Range 7 E, Section 34, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	West Berdoo Canyon, CA	573205	3736060	Township 5 S, Range 7 E, Section 1, SB

*P2b. Location (Continued):

Line Segment	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	UTM m East	UTM m North	Township, Range, Sectiom
Mirage - Julian Hinds	West Berdoo Canyon, CA	574010	3735582	Township 5 S, Range 7 E, Section 12, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	West Berdoo Canyon, CA	571835	3736852	Township 5 S, Range 7 E, Section 2, SB
Mirage - Julian Hinds	West Berdoo Canyon, CA	574965	3735020	Township 5 S, Range 8 E, Section 7, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	507229	3756336	Township 2 S, Range 1 E, Section 31, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	510839	3756332	Township 2 S, Range 1 E, Section 33, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	500890	3756792	Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 33, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	502516	3756558	Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 34, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	504125	3756480	Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 35, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	505722	3756406	Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 36, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	510049	3756261	Township 3 S, Range 1 E, Section 4, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	508937	3756256	Township 3 S, Range 1 E, Section 5, SB
Vista - Devers	Beaumont, CA	508015	3756298	Township 3 S, Range 1 E, Section 6, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	511922	3756341	Township 2 S, Range 1 E, Section 34, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	515413	3755444	Township 3 S, Range 1 E, Section 1, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	513805	3755447	Township 3 S, Range 1 E, Section 2, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	512725	3756009	Township 3 S, Range 1 E, Section 3, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	521869	3754758	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 3, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	520572	3754731	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 4, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	516337	3754805	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 6, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	517153	3754633	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 7, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	518655	3754658	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 8, SB
Vista - Devers	Cabazon, CA	519771	3754681	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 9, SB
Vista - Devers	Desert Hot Springs, CA	534895	3754762	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 1, SB
Vista - Devers	Desert Hot Springs, CA	537686	3754800	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 5, SB
Vista - Devers	Desert Hot Springs, CA	536370	3754781	Township 3 S, Range 4 E, Section 6, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	497636	3757690	Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 31, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	499269	3757271	Township 2 S, Range 1 W, Section 32, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	489077	3759560	Township 2 S, Range 2 W, Section 20, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	492203	3758339	Township 2 S, Range 2 W, Section 27, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	491236	3758552	Township 2 S, Range 2 W, Section 28, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	489892	3759178	Township 2 S, Range 2 W, Section 29, SB
Vista - Devers	El Casco, CA	496411	3757820	Township 2 S, Range 2 W, Section 36, SB
Vista - Devers	Redlands, CA	482599	3762805	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 10, SB
Vista - Devers	Redlands, CA	483413	3762296	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 15, SB
Vista - Devers	Redlands, CA	479730	3764599	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 5, SB
Vista - Devers	Redlands, CA	478851	3765149	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 6, SB
Vista - Devers	Redlands, CA	480534	3764096	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 8, SB
Vista - Devers	Redlands, CA	481575	3763445	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 9, SB
Vista - Devers	Sunnymead, CA	488015	3760060	Township 2 S, Range 2 W, Section 19, SB
Vista - Devers	Sunnymead, CA	485790	3761105	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 13, SB
Vista - Devers	Sunnymead, CA	484816	3761563	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 14, SB
Vista - Devers	Sunnymead, CA	486585	3760732	Township 2 S, Range 3 W, Section 24, SB

*P2b. Location (Continued):

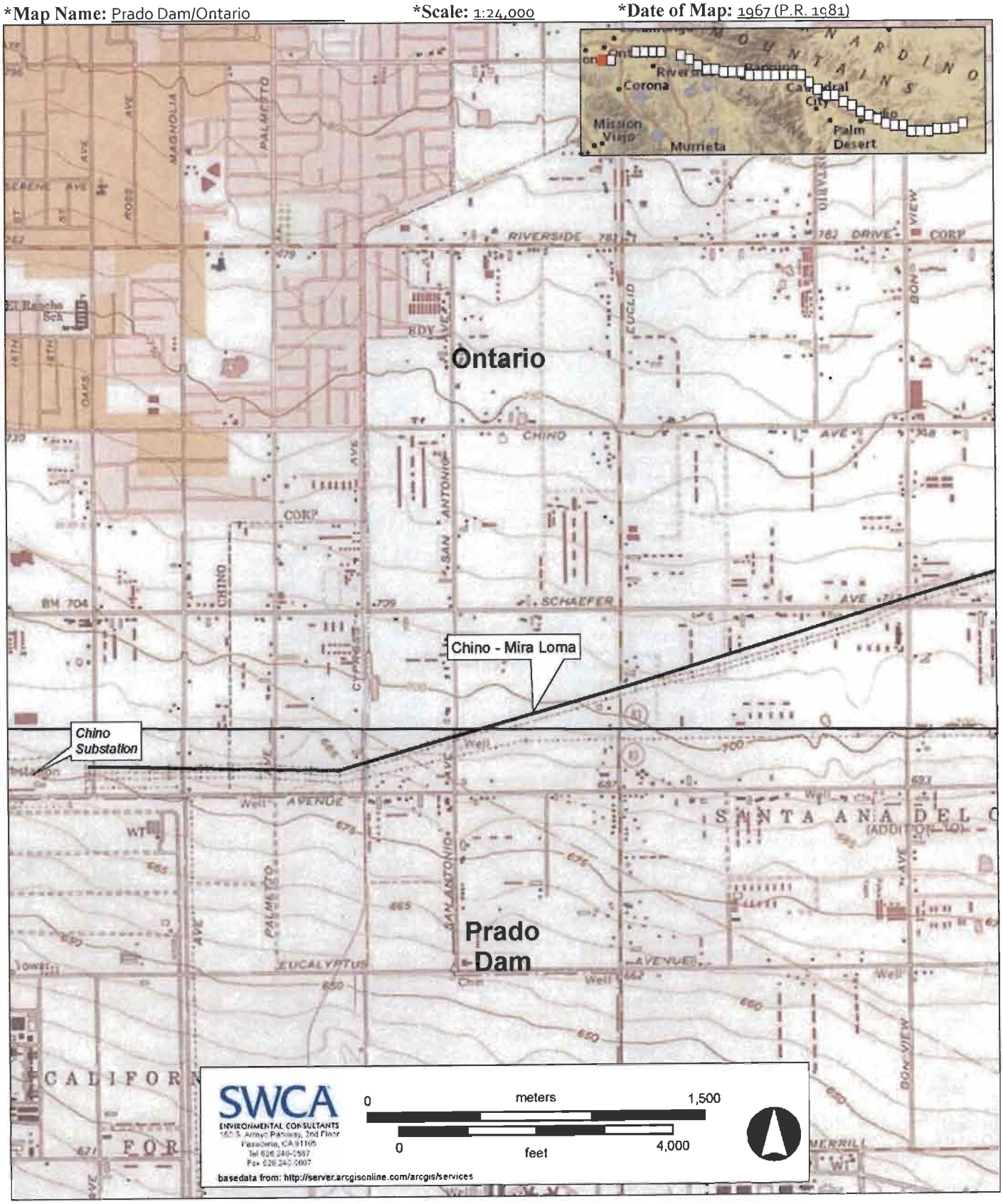
Line Segment	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle	UTM m East	UTM m North	Township, Range, Sectiom
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	525094	3754764	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 1, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	523479	3754758	Township 3 S, Range 2 E, Section 2, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	531548	3754555	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 10, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	533155	3754635	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 11, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	534139	3754729	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 12, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	526275	3754751	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 6, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	527031	3754688	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 7, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	528334	3754639	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 8, SB
Vista - Devers	Whitewater, CA	529943	3754591	Township 3 S, Range 3 E, Section 9, SB

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

Primary #: ~~33-15035~~
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Prado Dam/Ontario *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1981)



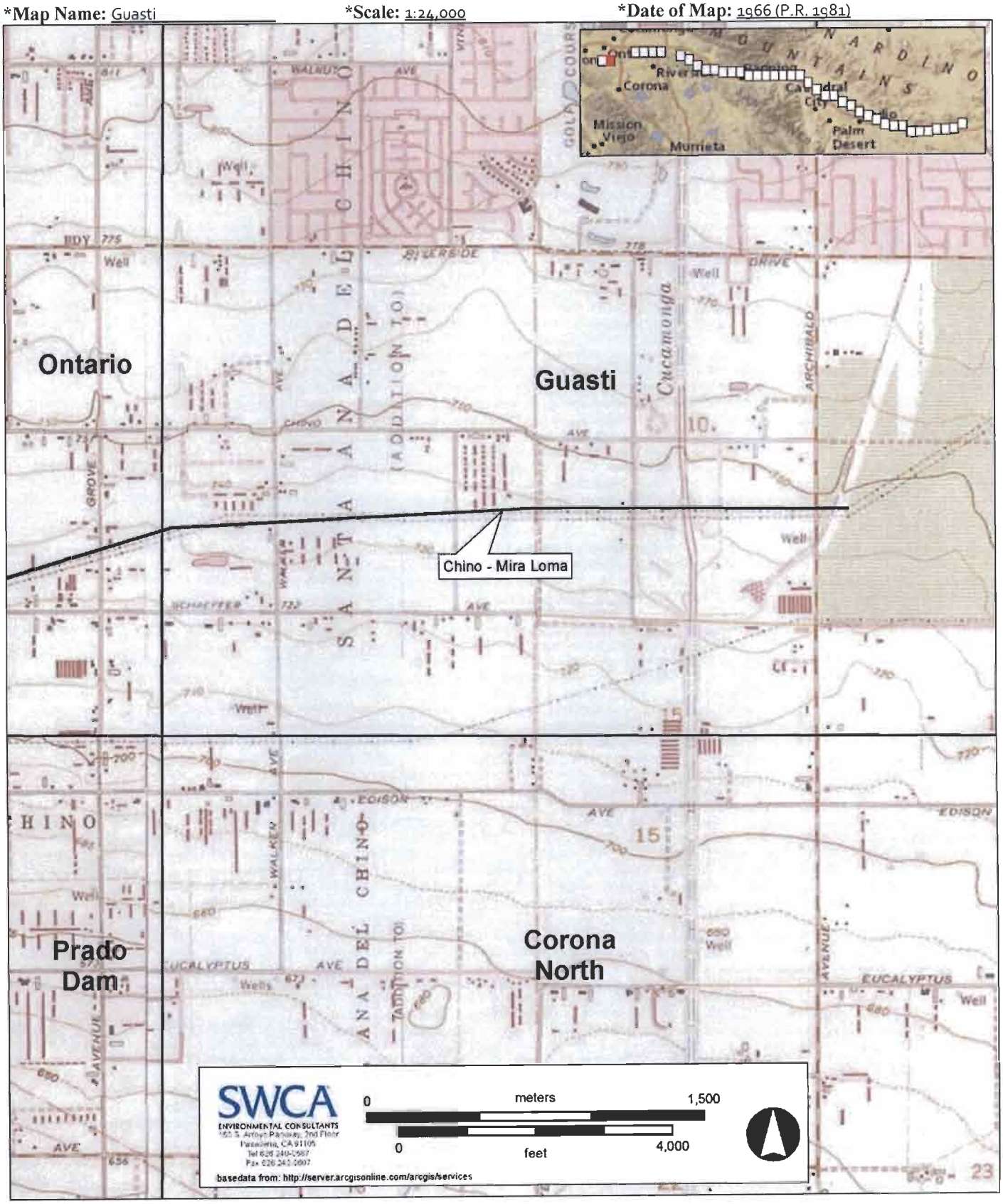
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Guasti *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1966 (P.R. 1981)



*Required information

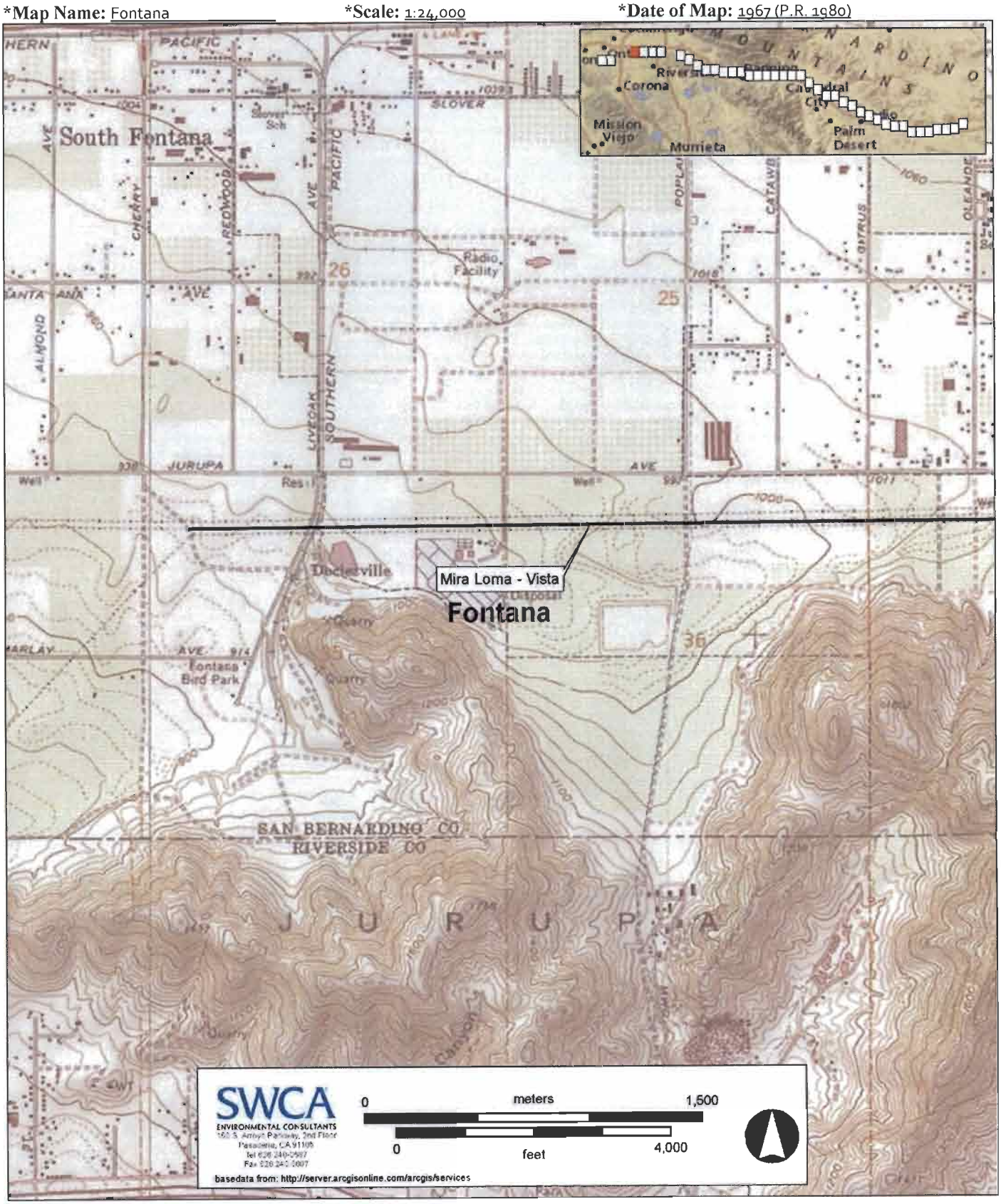
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Fontana *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1980)



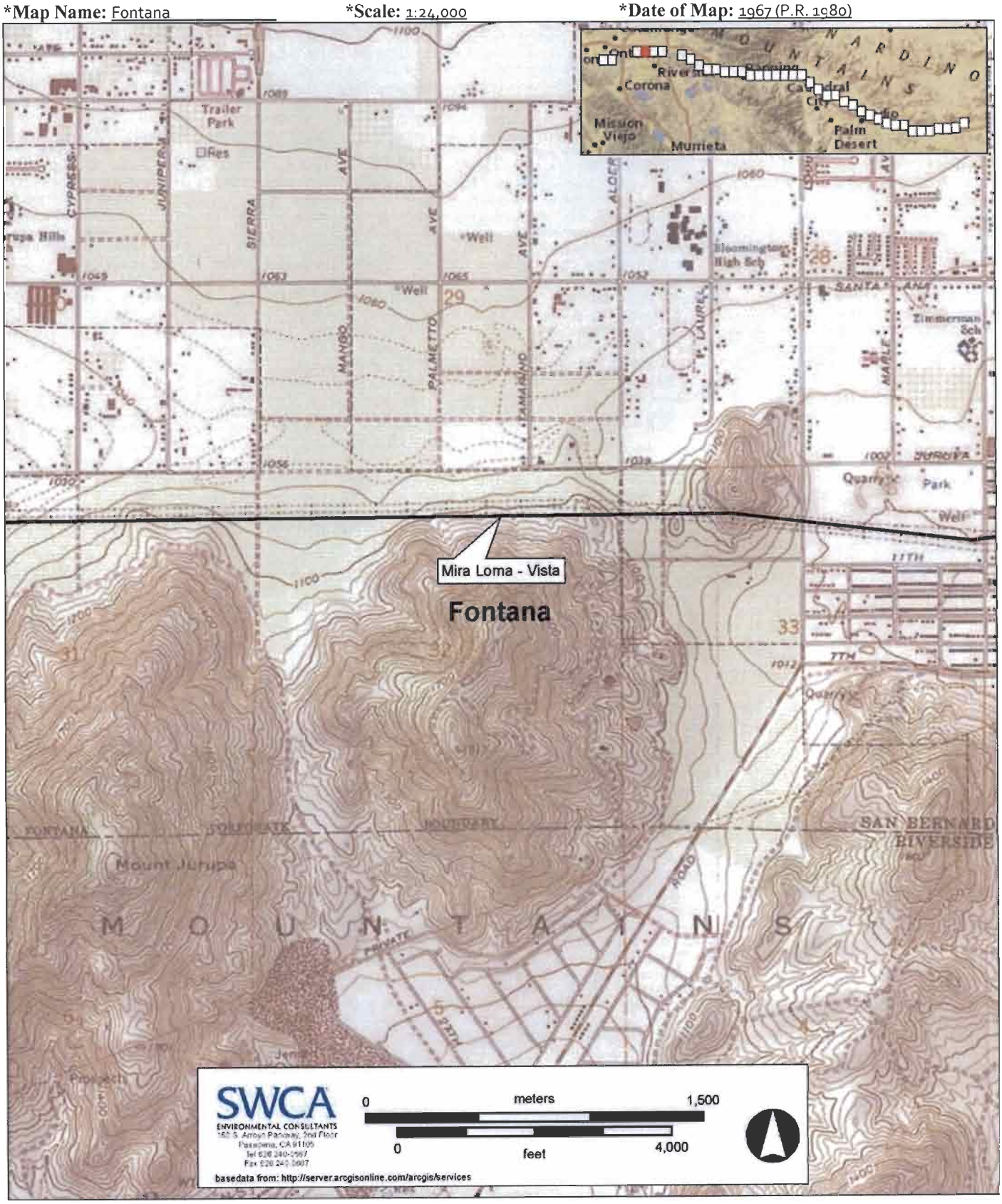
*Required information

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

Primary #: 36-13035
HRI #: _____
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Fontana *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1980)



*Required information

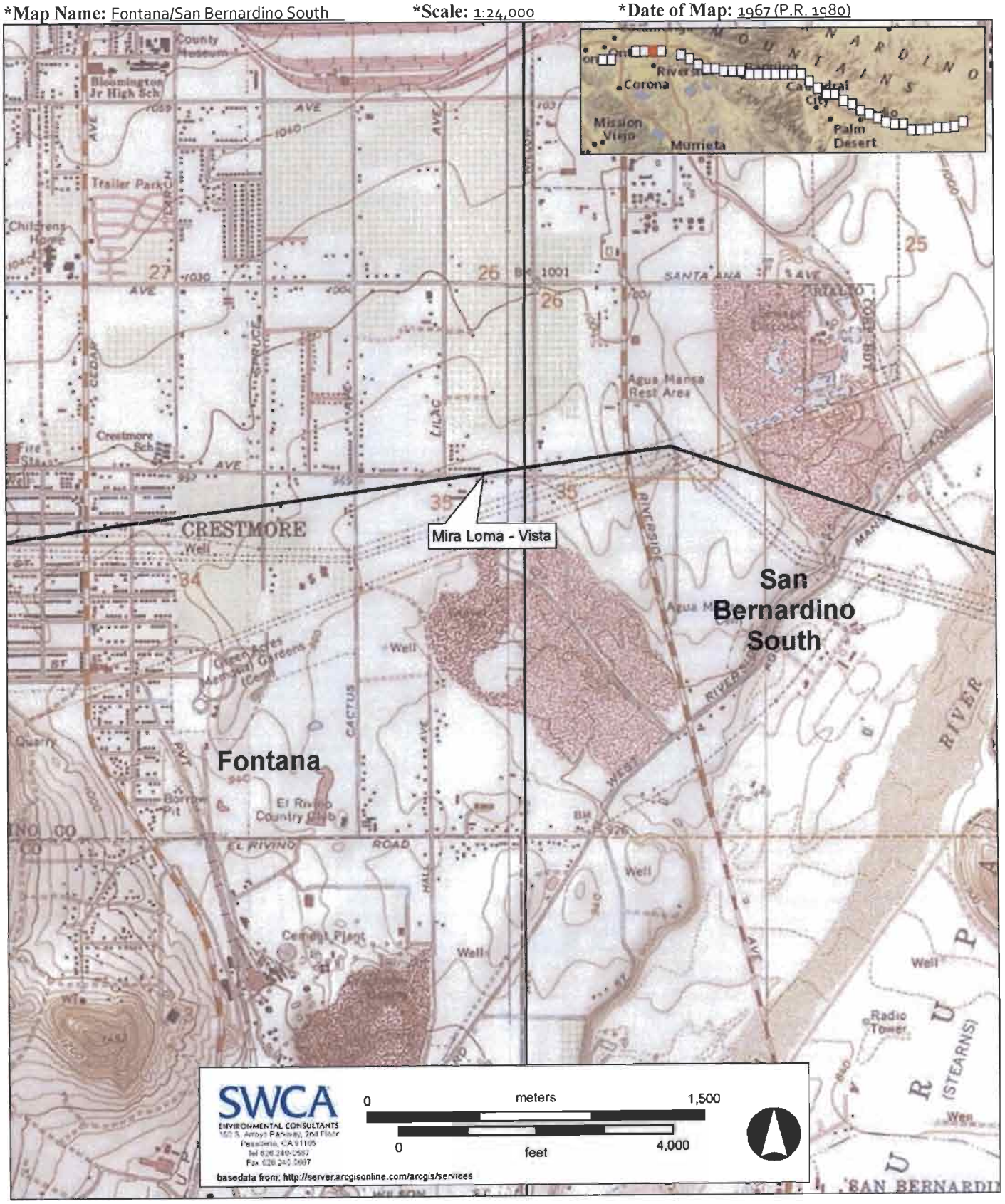
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: _____
HRI #: 33-15033
Trinomial #: ___

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Fontana/San Bernardino South *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1980)



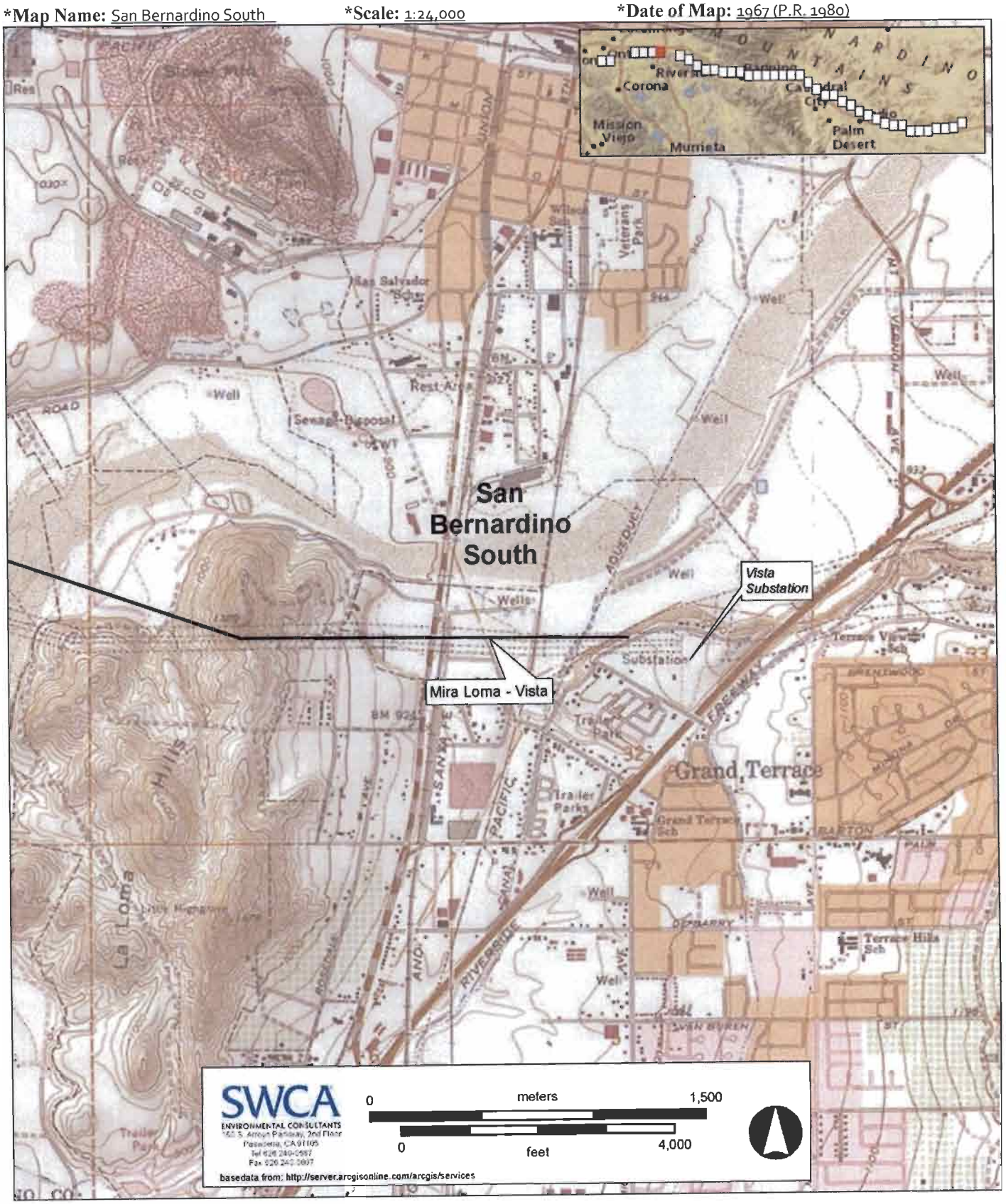
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: San Bernardino South *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1980)



*Required information

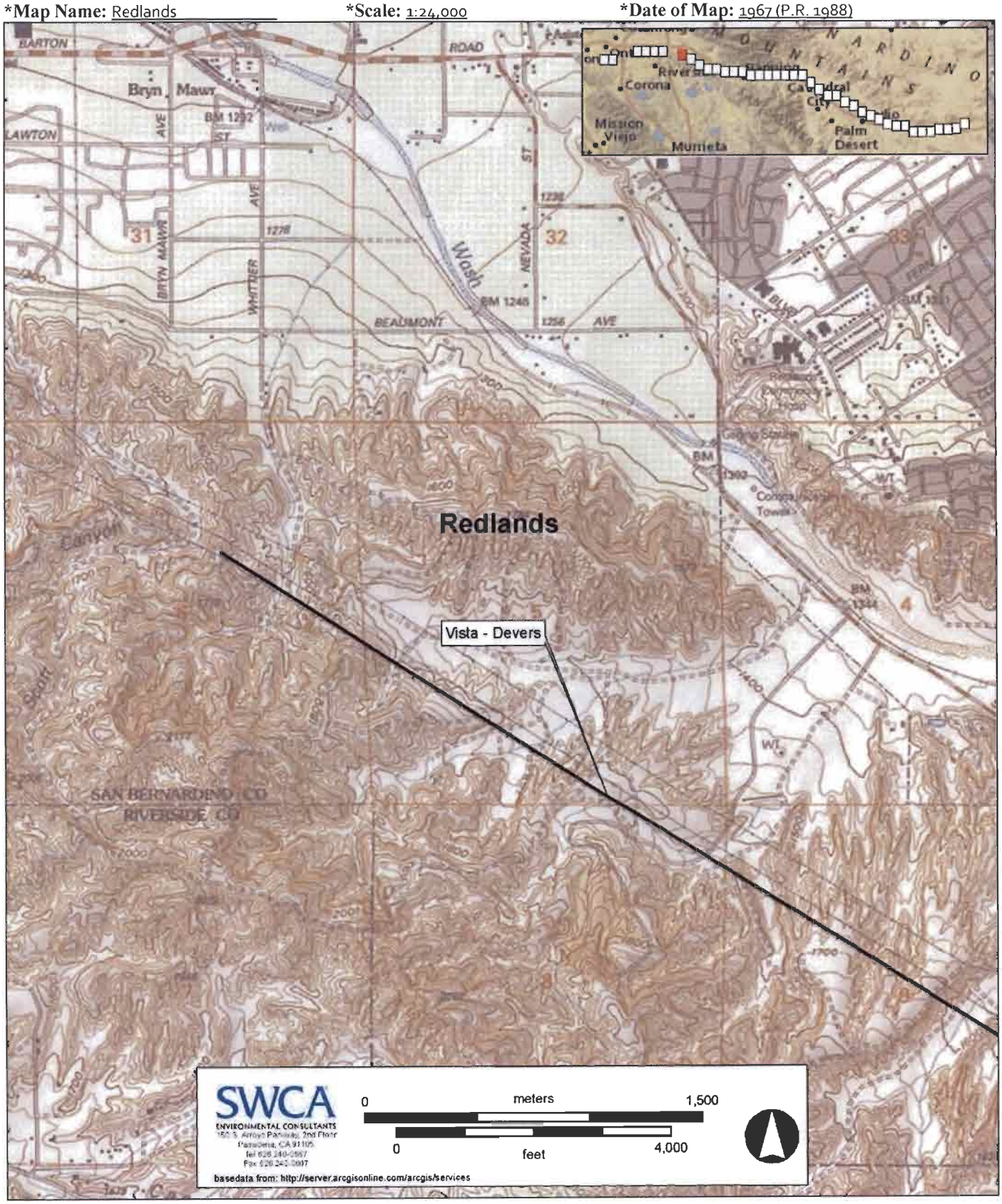
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15039
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Redlands *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

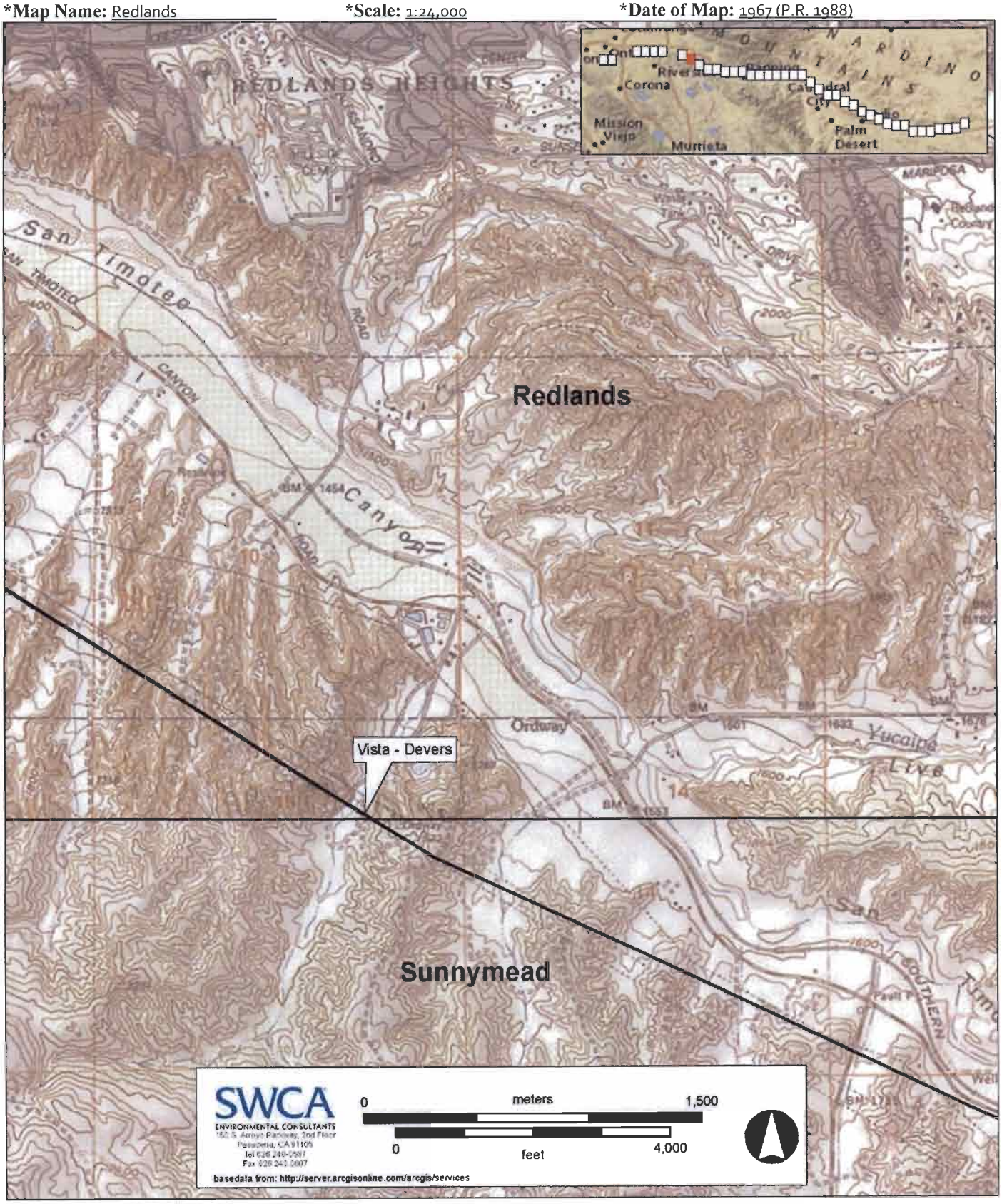
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Redlands *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1988)



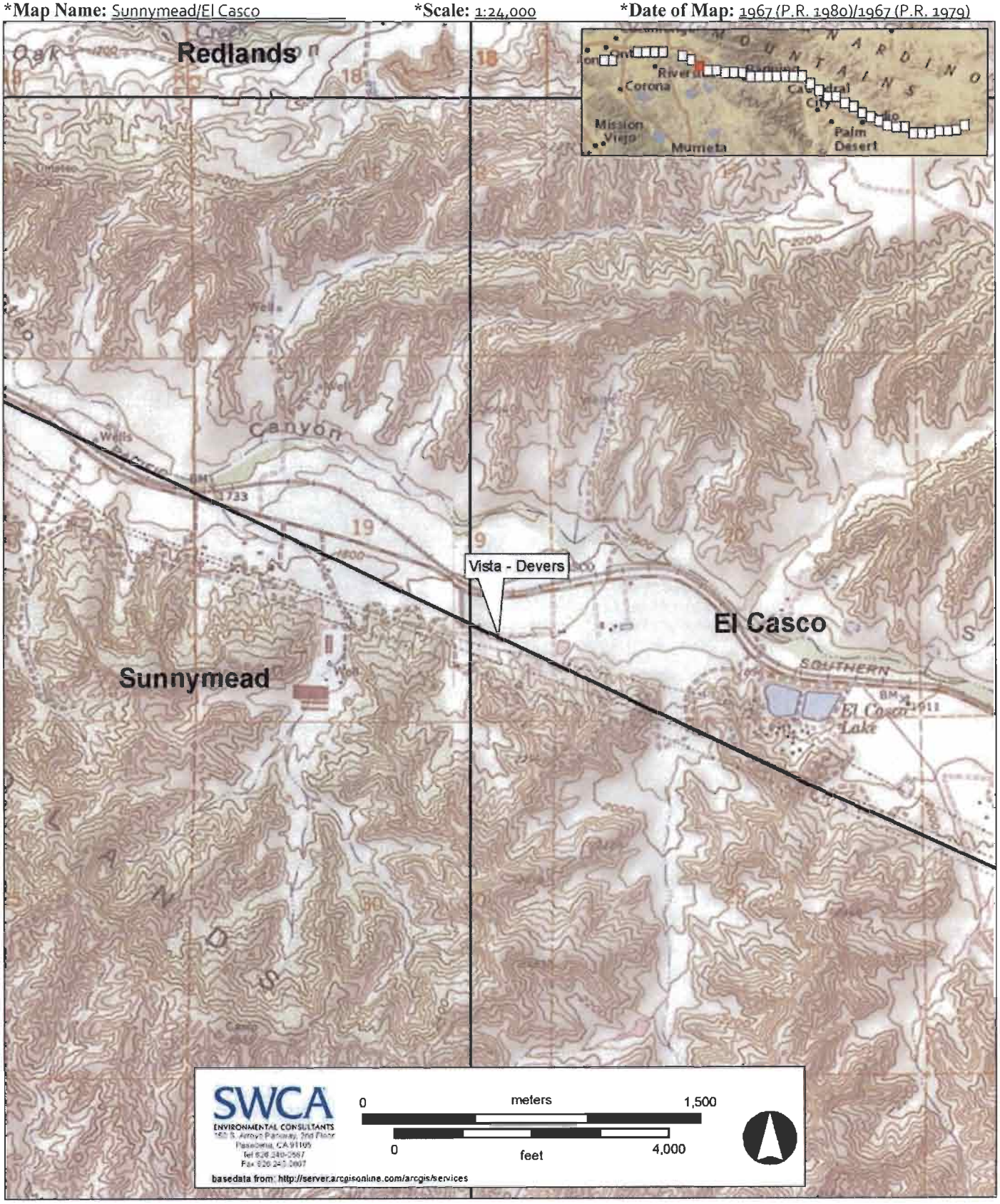
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15055
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Sunnymead/El Casco *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1980)/1967 (P.R. 1979)



*Required information

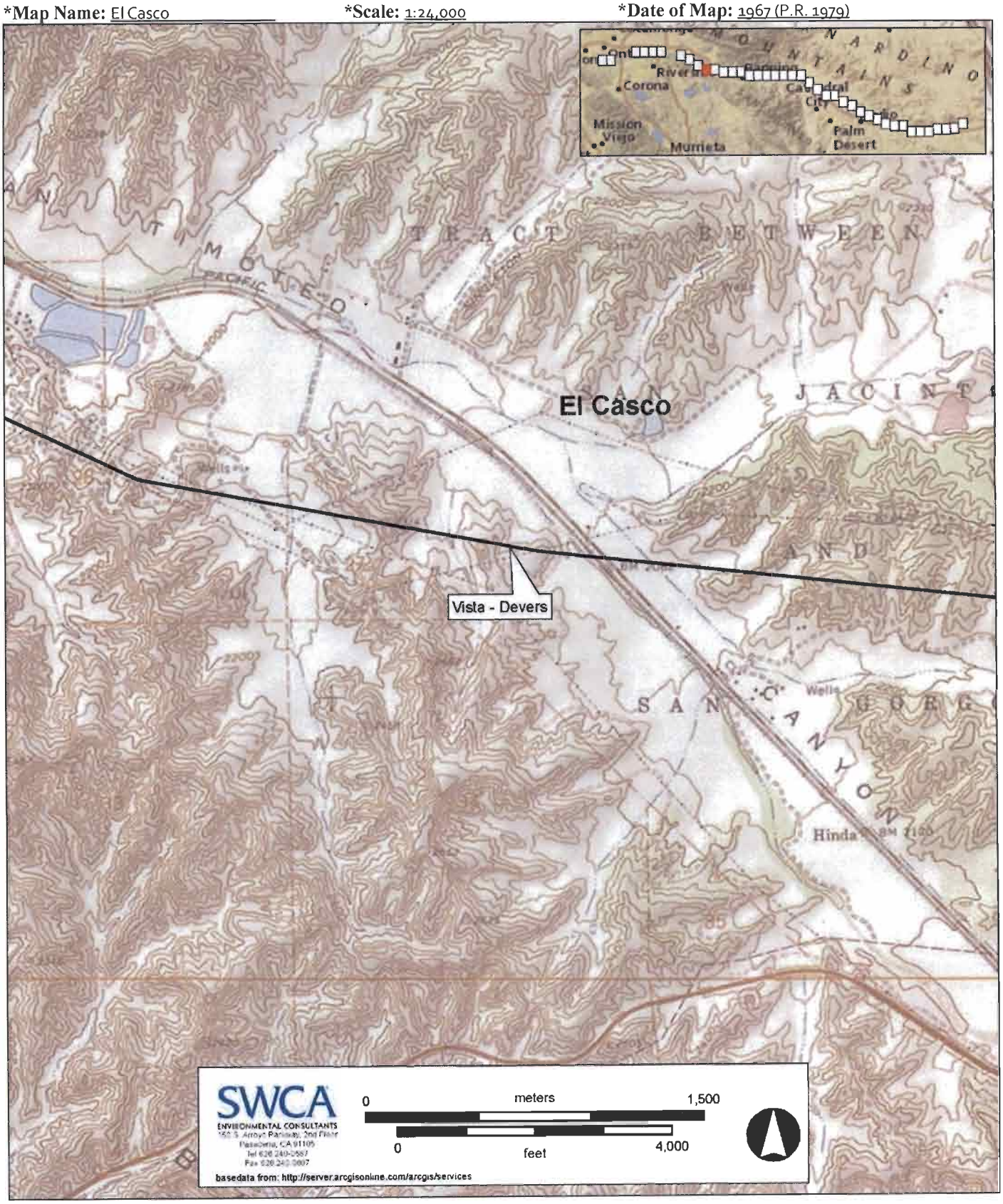
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: El Casco *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1979)



*Required information

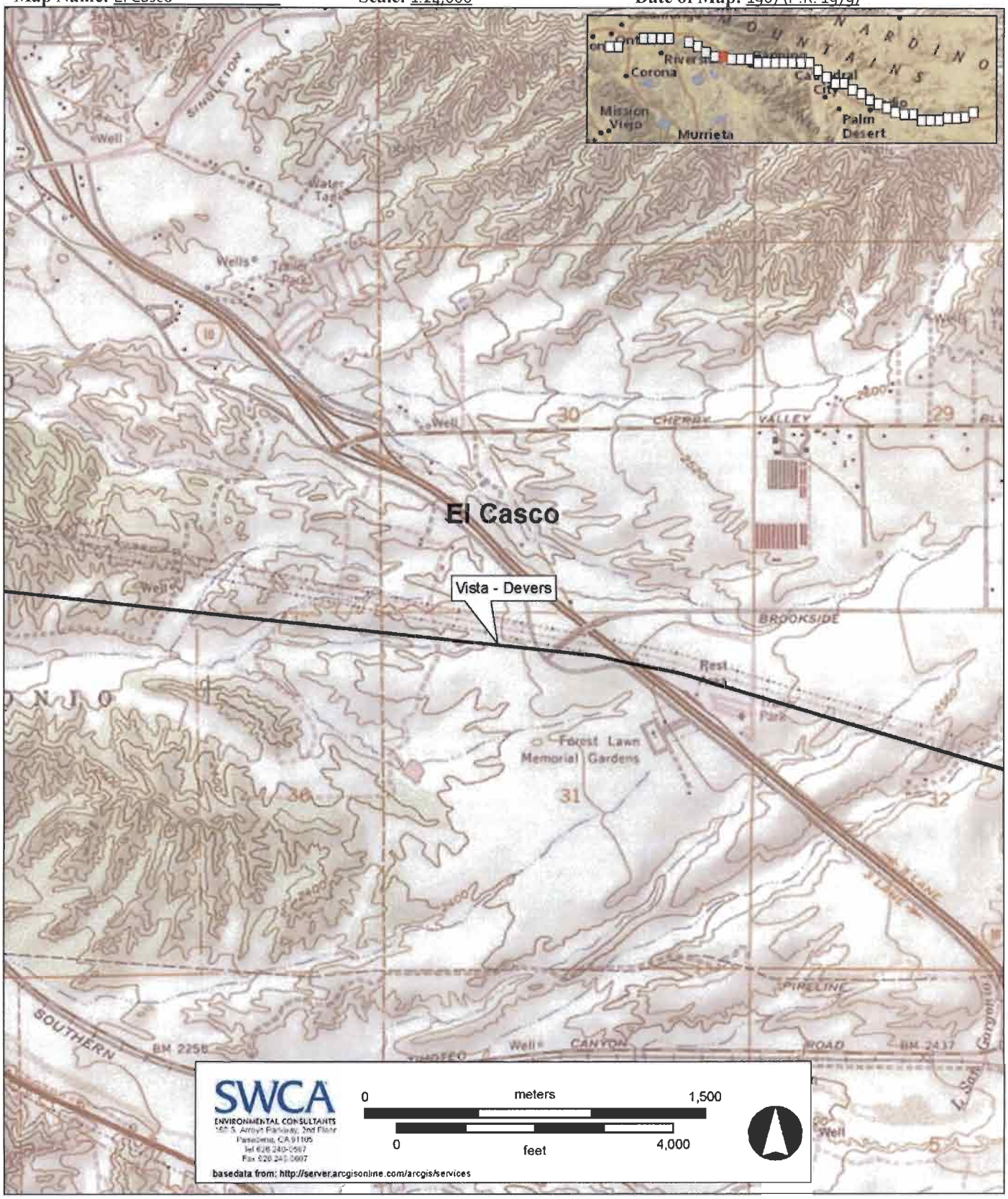
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: El Casco *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 (P.R. 1979)

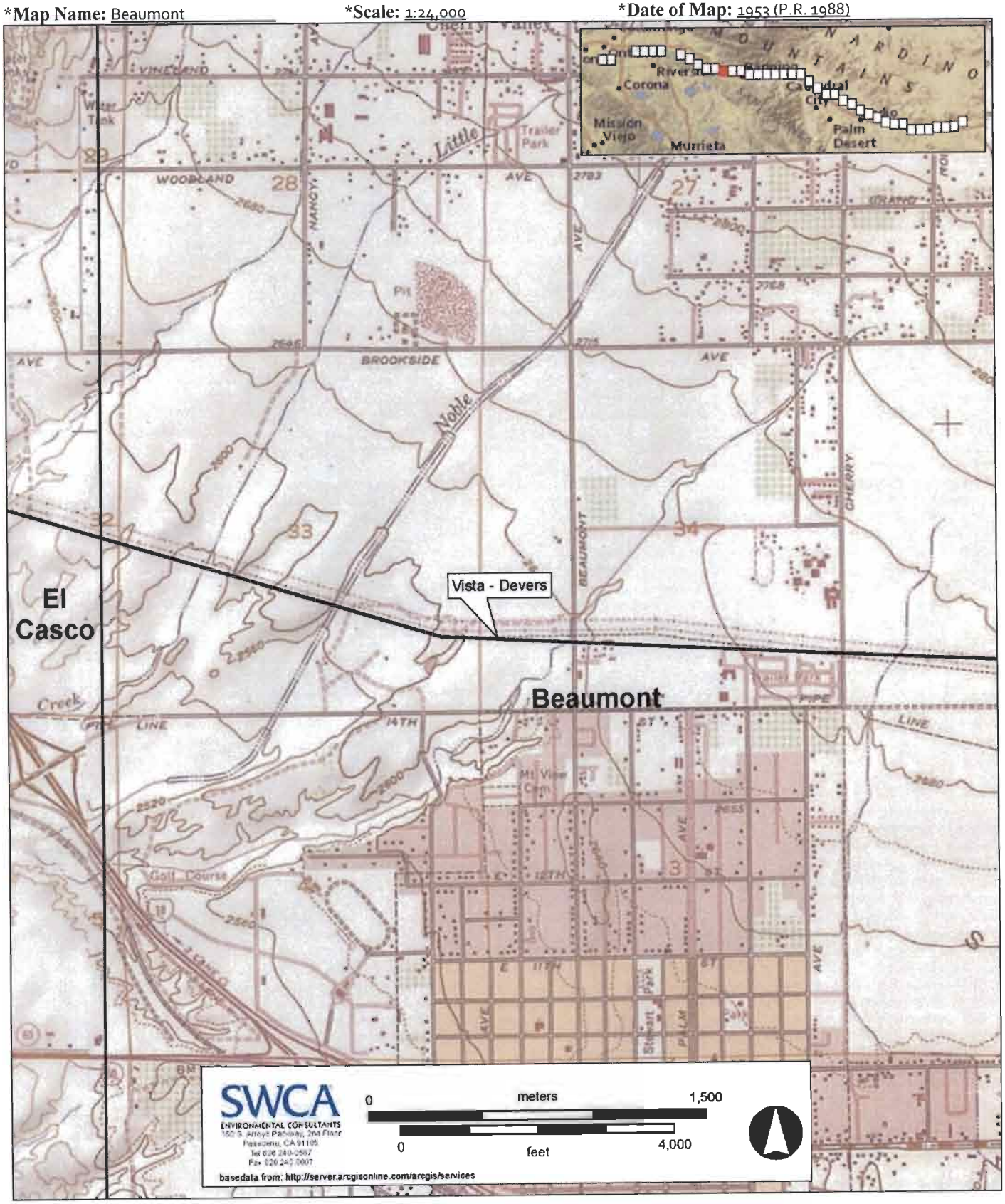


State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Beaumont *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1953 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

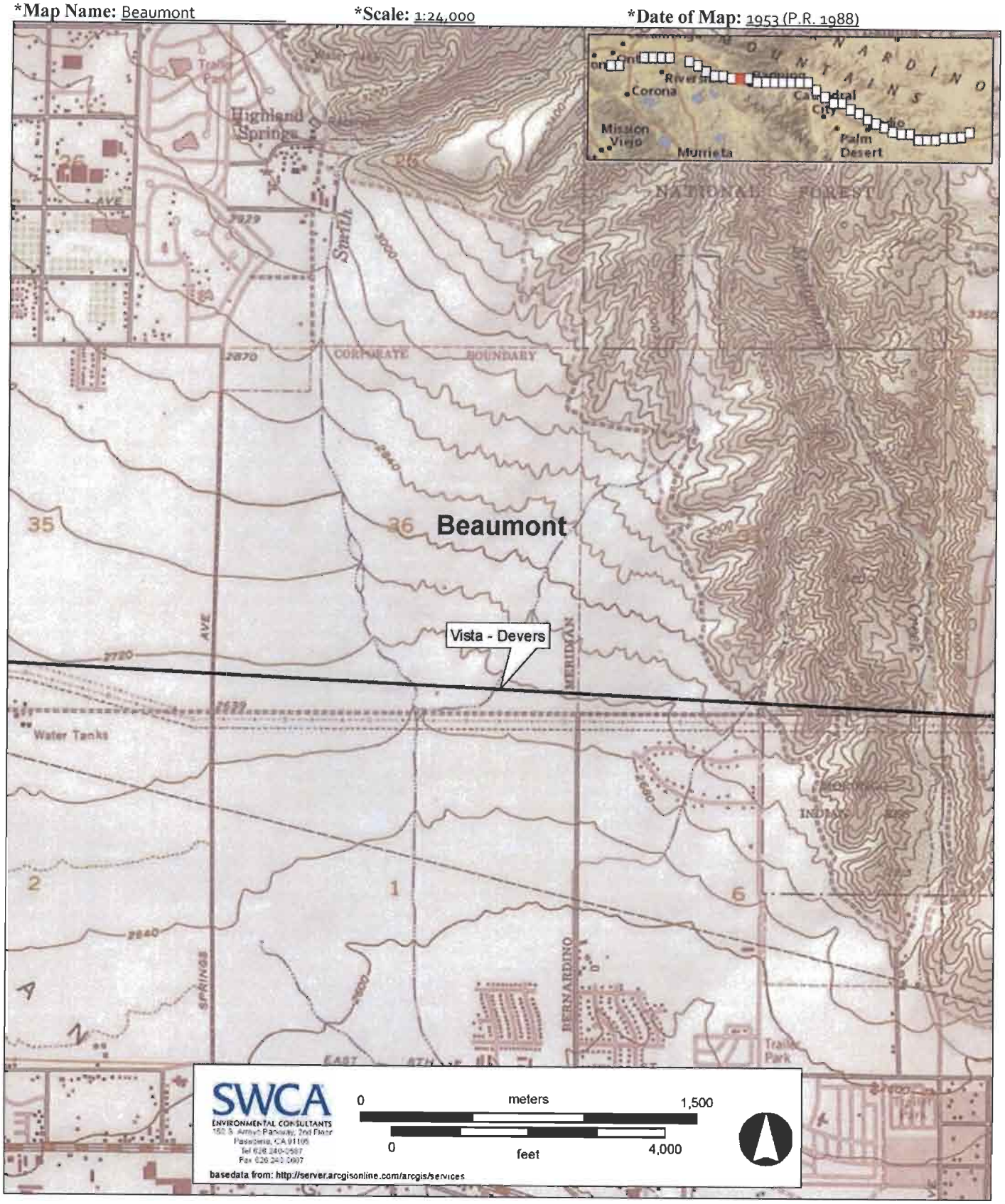
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Beaumont *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1953 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

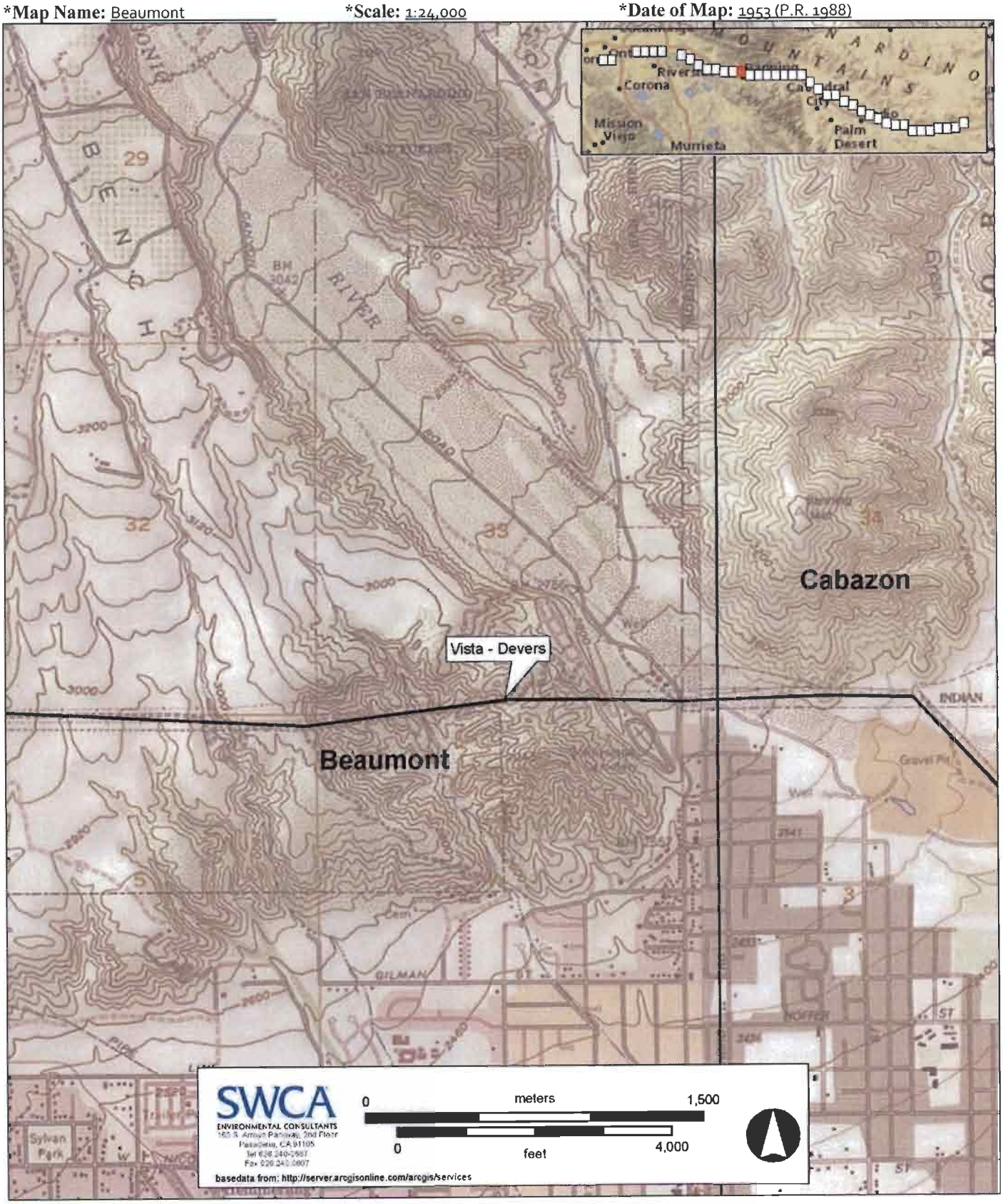
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Beaumont *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1953 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

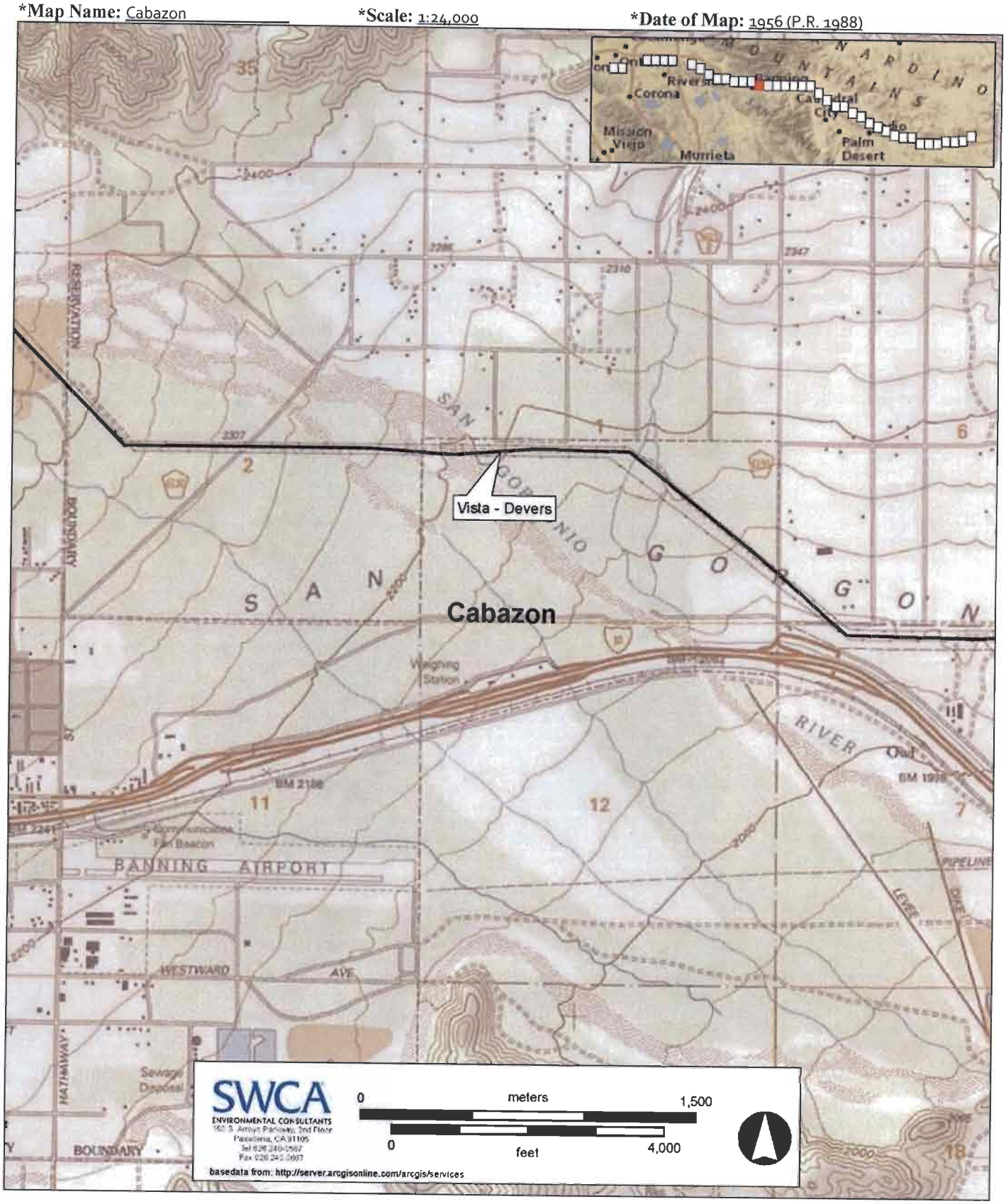
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: _____
HRI #: 33-15035
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cabazon *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1956 (P.R. 1988)



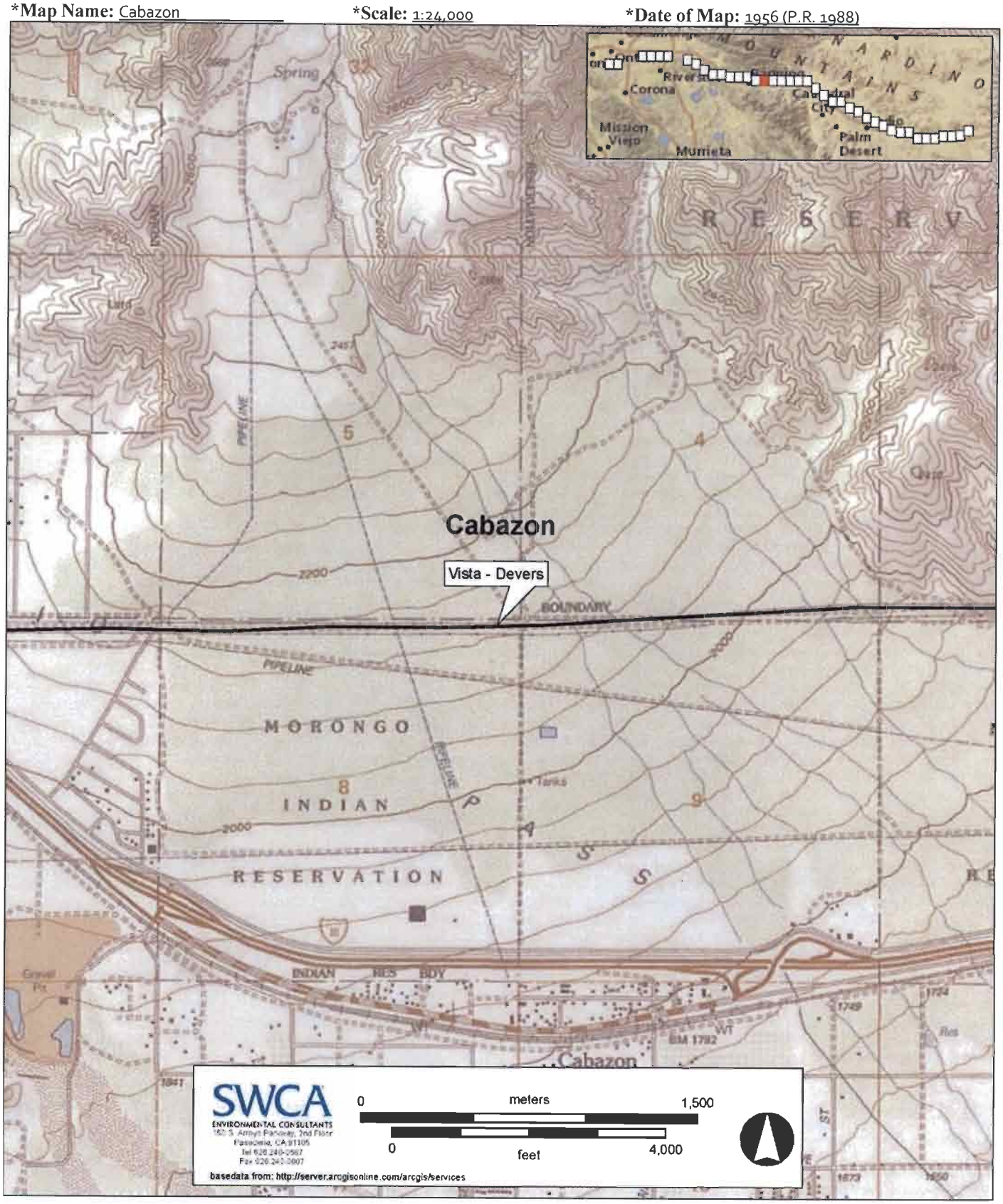
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cabazon *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1956 (P.R. 1988)



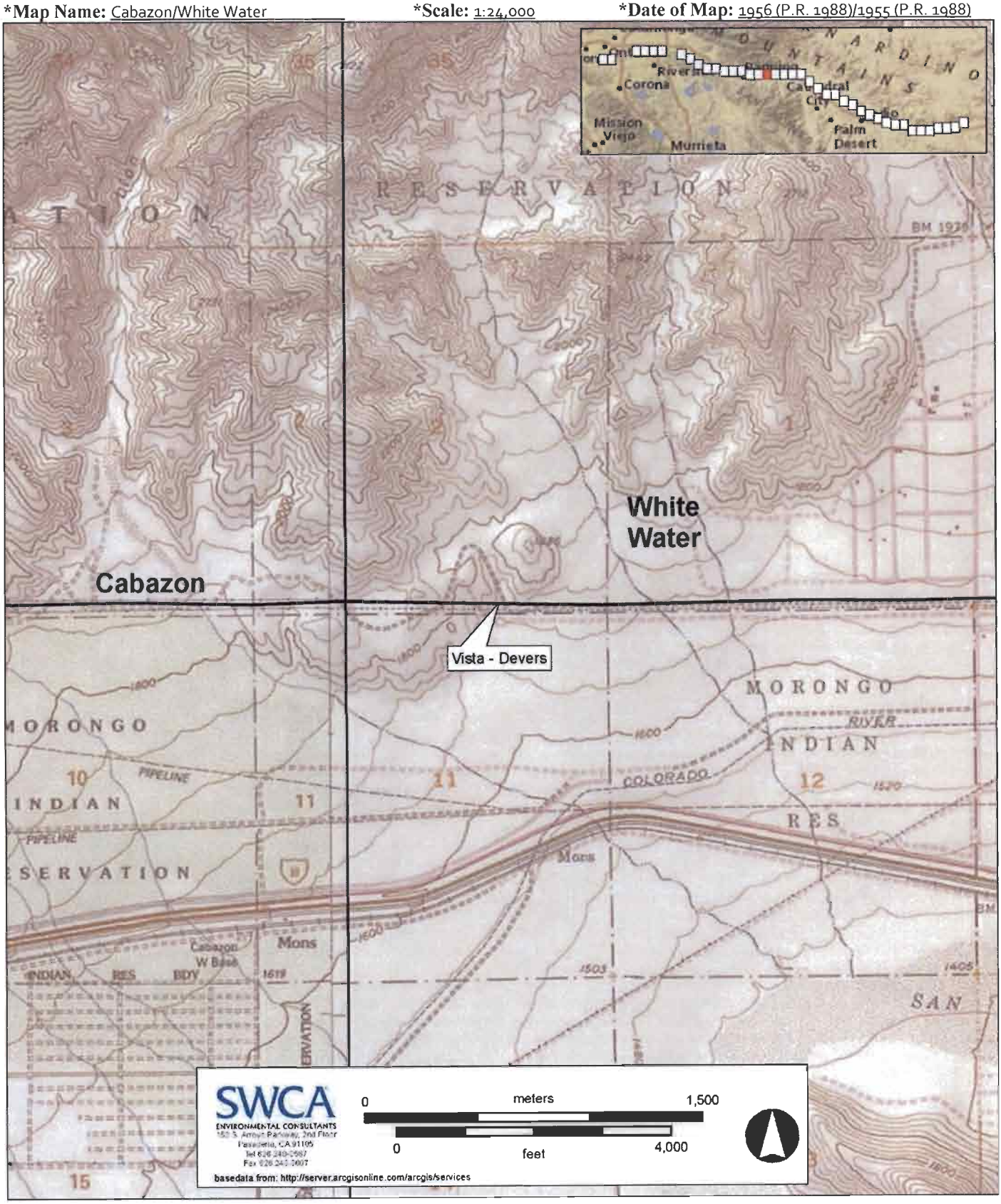
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cabazon/White Water *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1956 (P.R. 1988)/1955 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

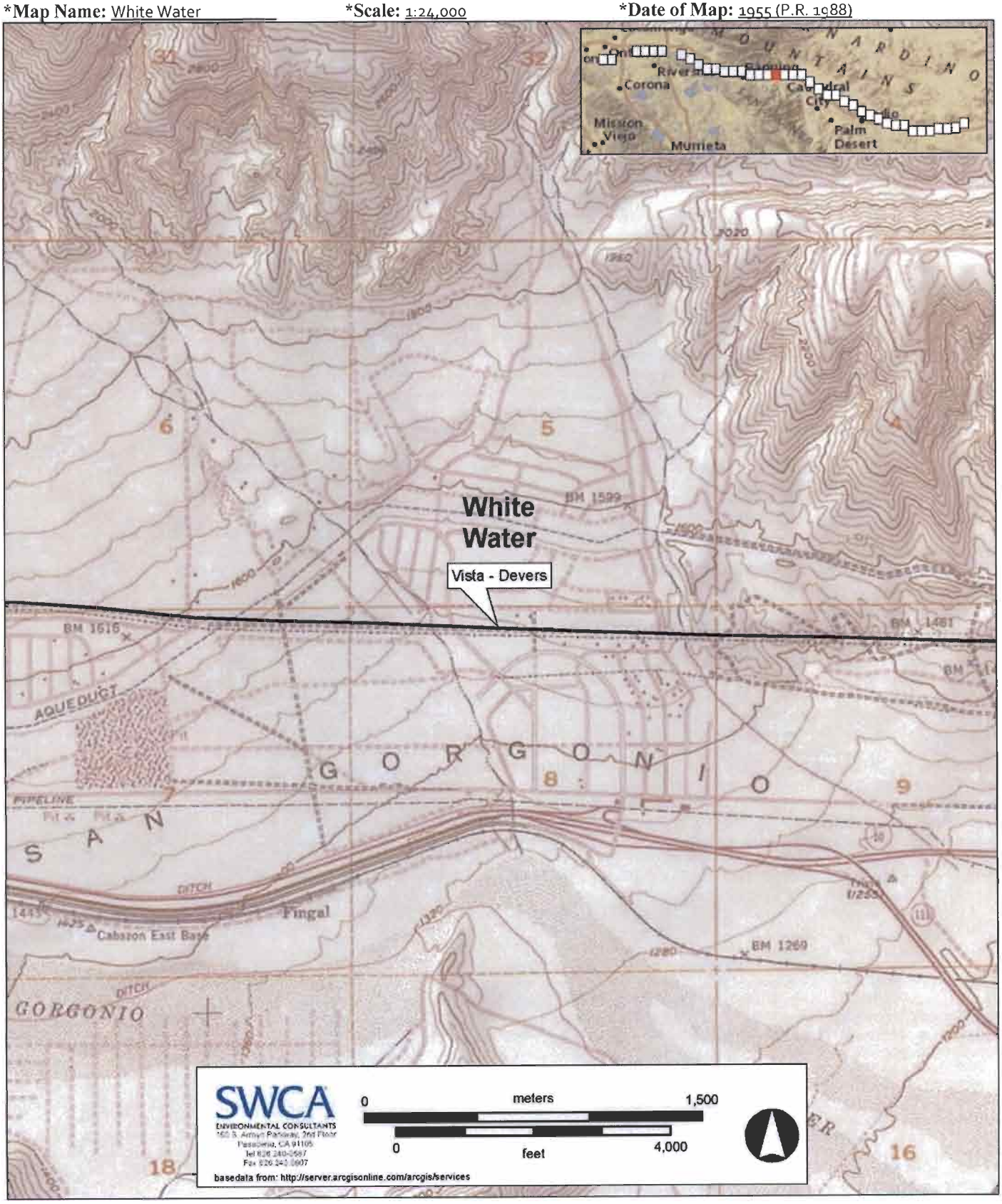
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: White Water *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1955 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

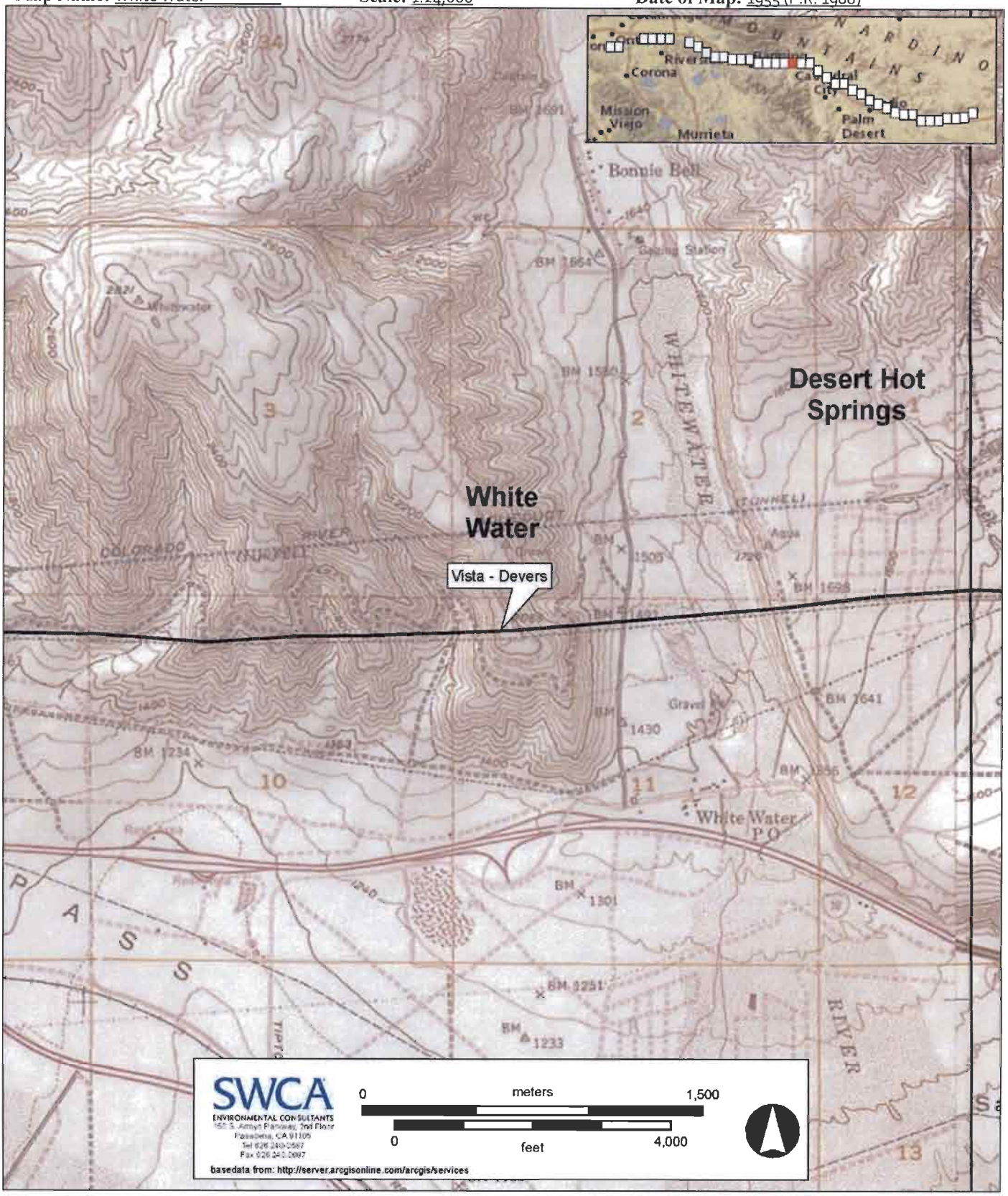
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: ~~33-15035~~
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: White Water *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1955 (P.R. 1988)



*Required information

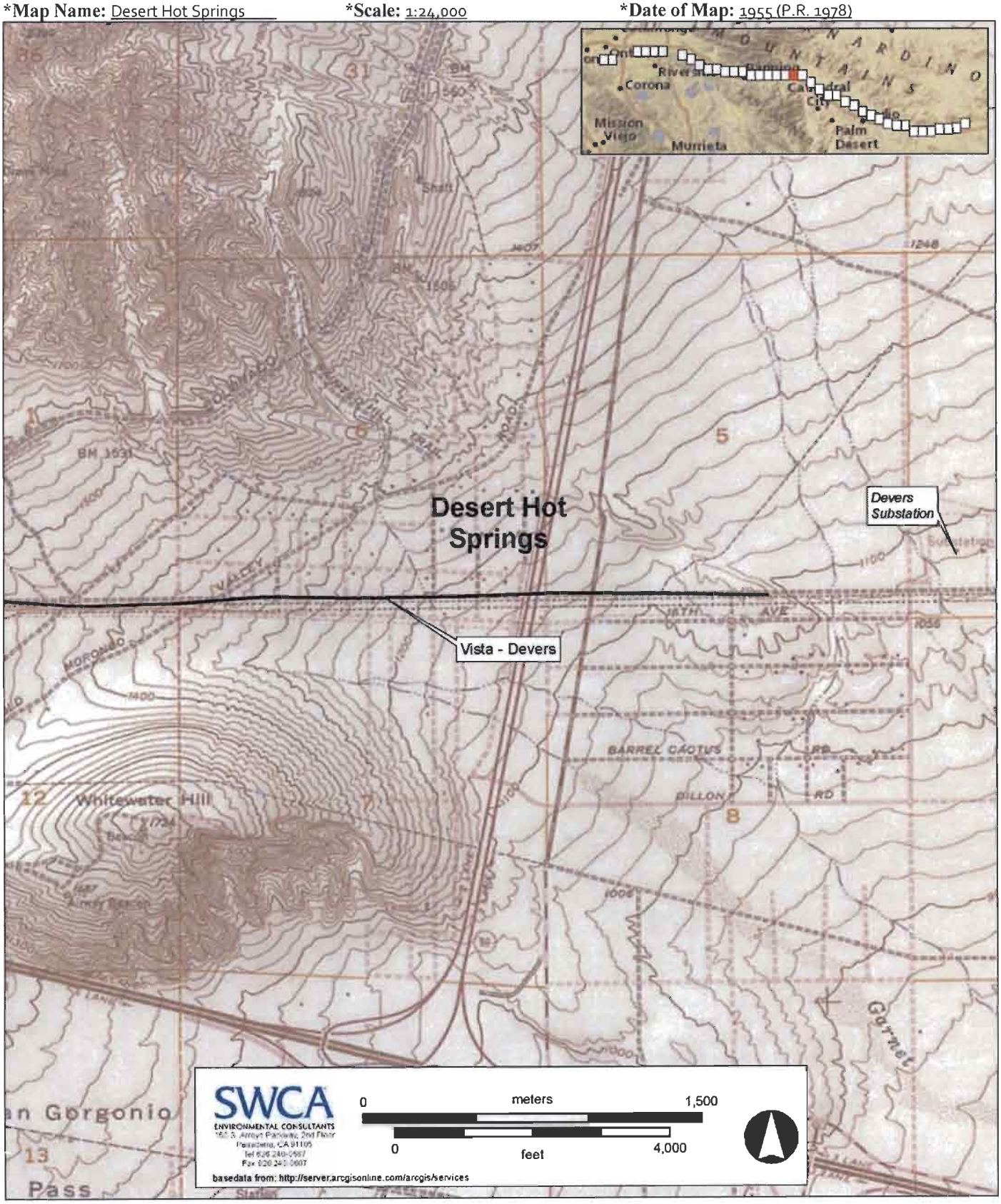
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: ___
HRI #: 33-15635
Trinomial #: ___

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Desert Hot Springs *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1955 (P.R. 1978)



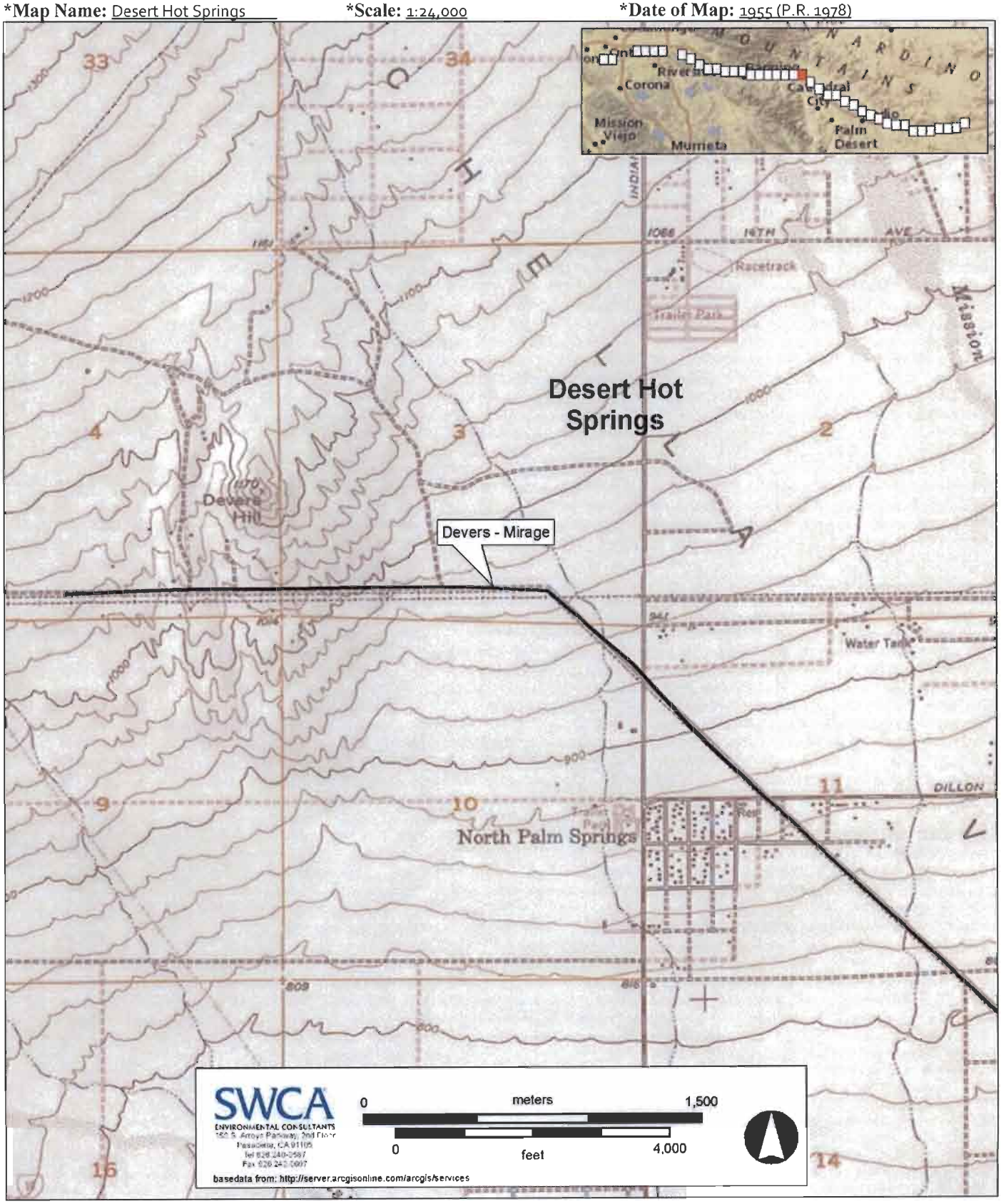
*Required information

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

Primary #: ____ 33-15635
HRI #: _____
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Desert Hot Springs *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1955 (P.R. 1978)



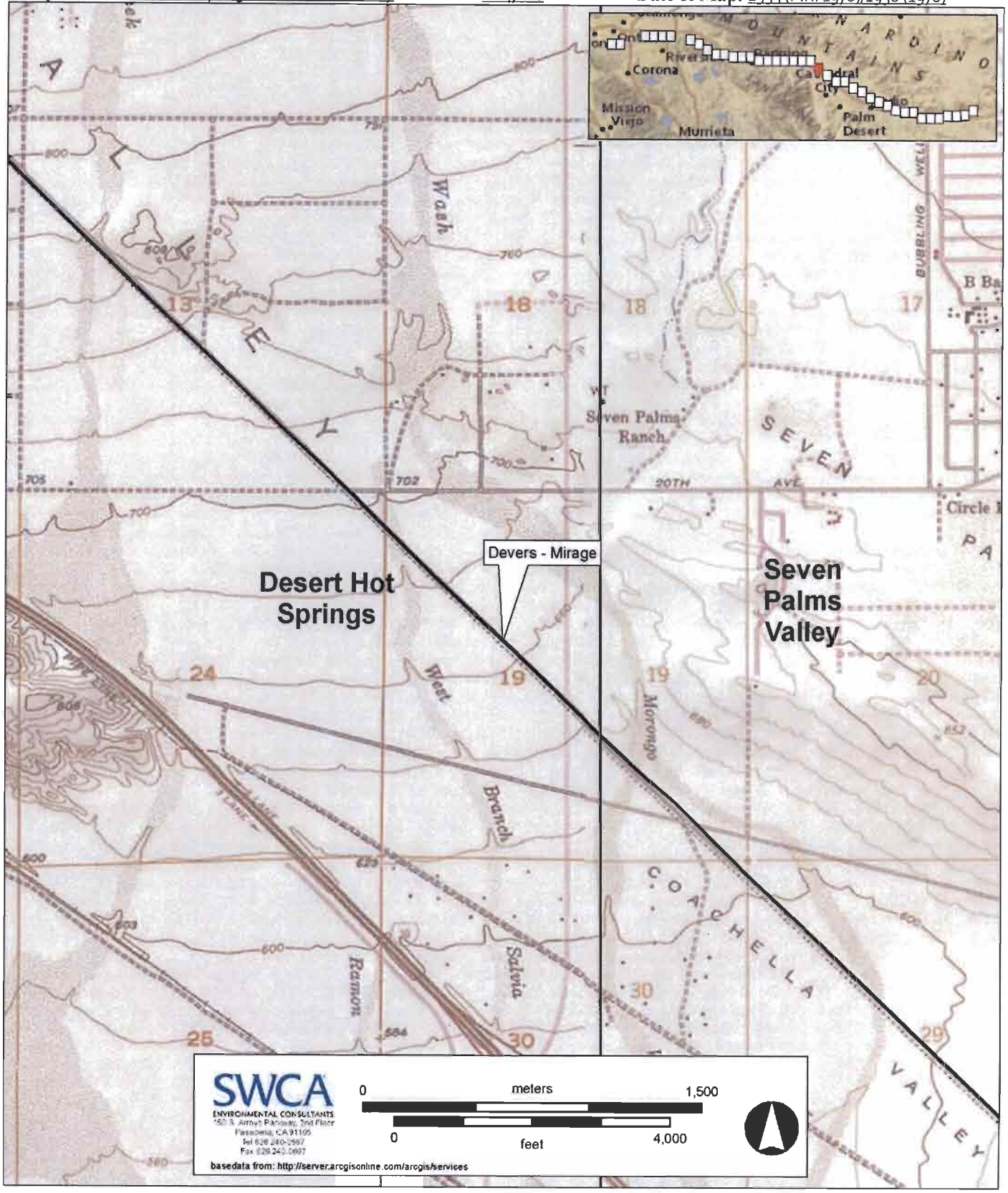
*Required information

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

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Desert Hot Springs/Seven Palms Valley *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1955 (P.R. 1978)/1958 (1978)



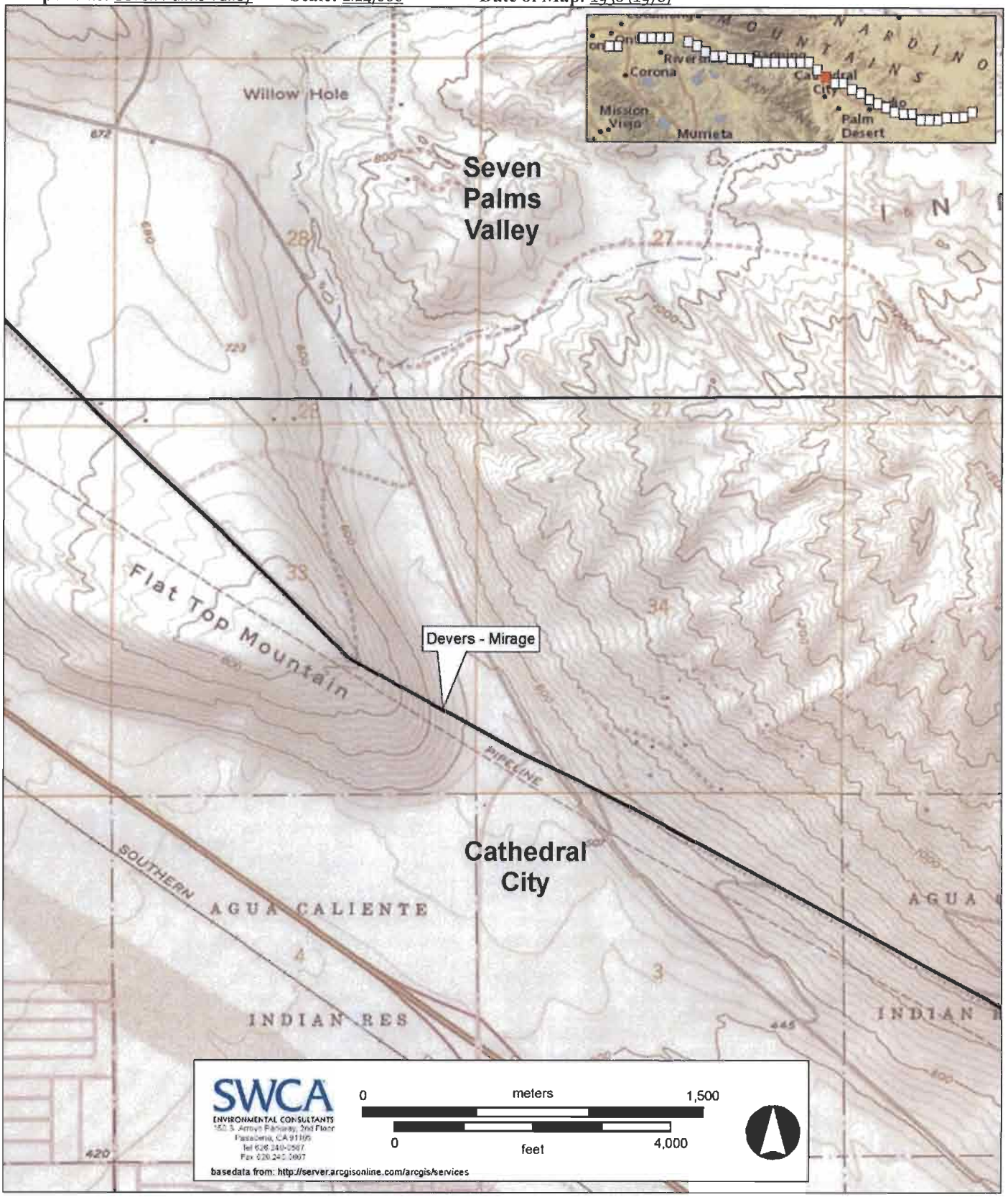
*Required information

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

Primary #: _____ 33-12055
HRI #: _____
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Seven Palms Valley *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1958 (1978)

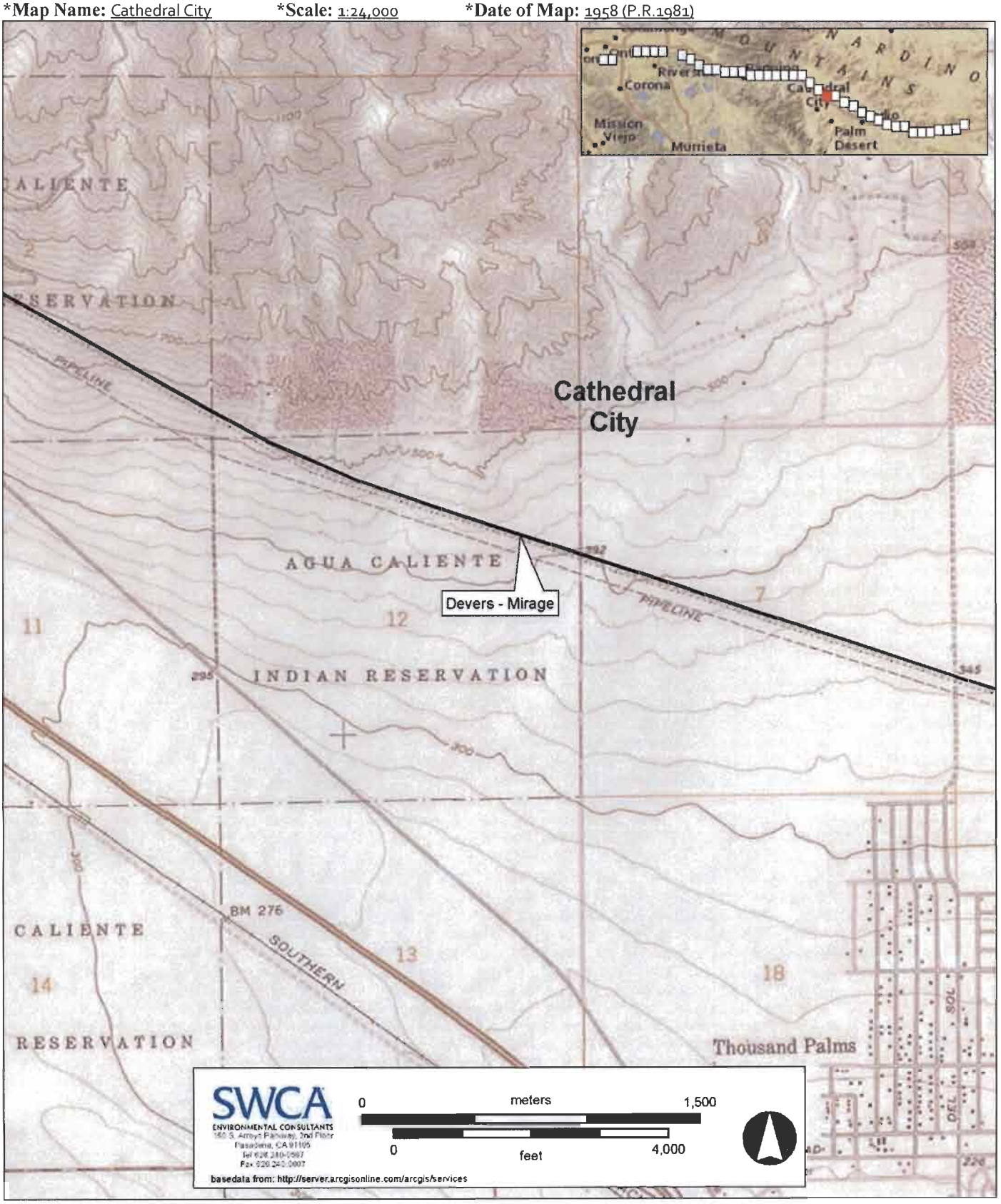


State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-13055
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cathedral City *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1958 (P.R.1981)



*Required information

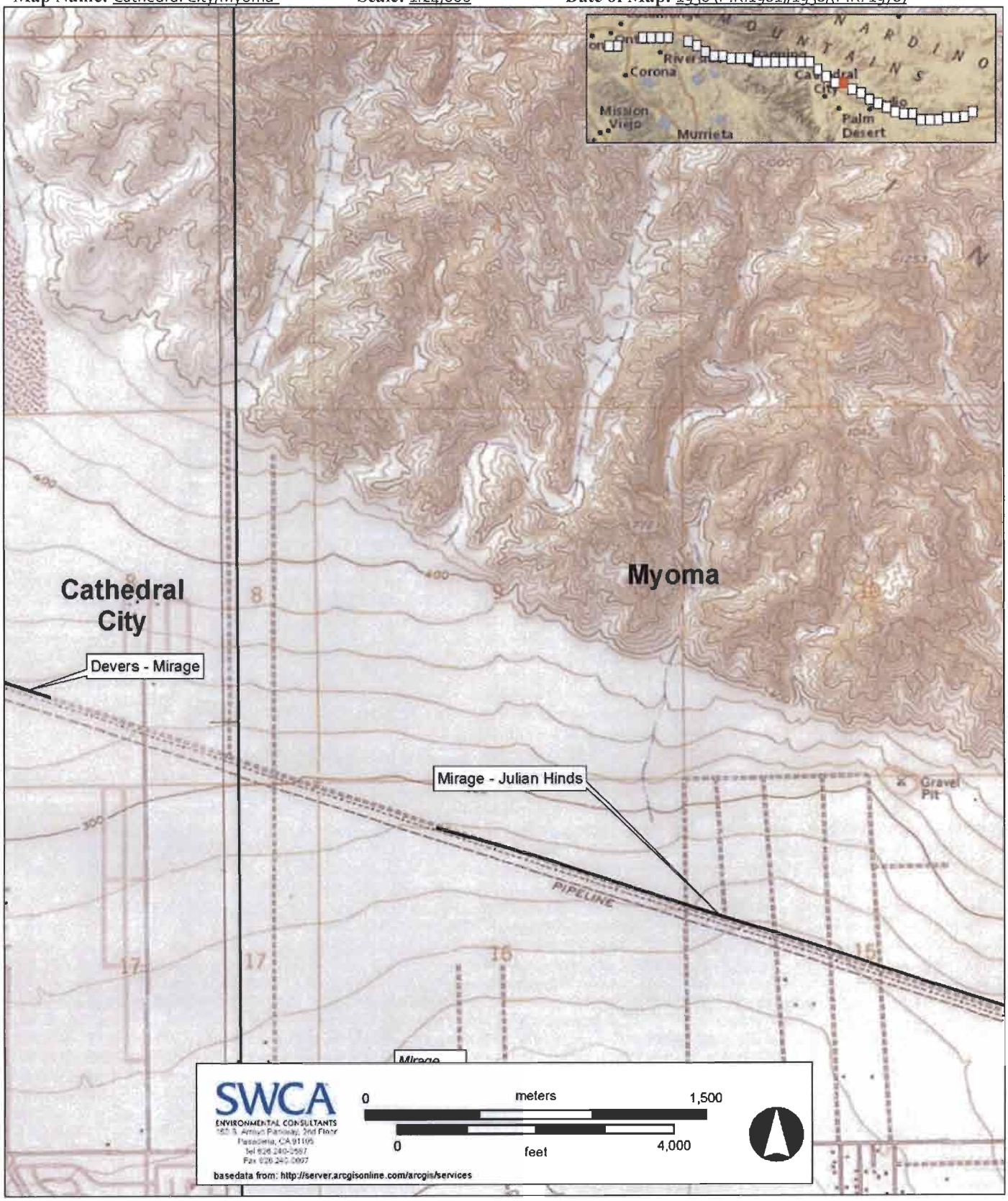
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: _____
HRI #: 33-15035
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cathedral City/Myoma *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1958 (P.R.1981)/1958/(P.R. 1978)



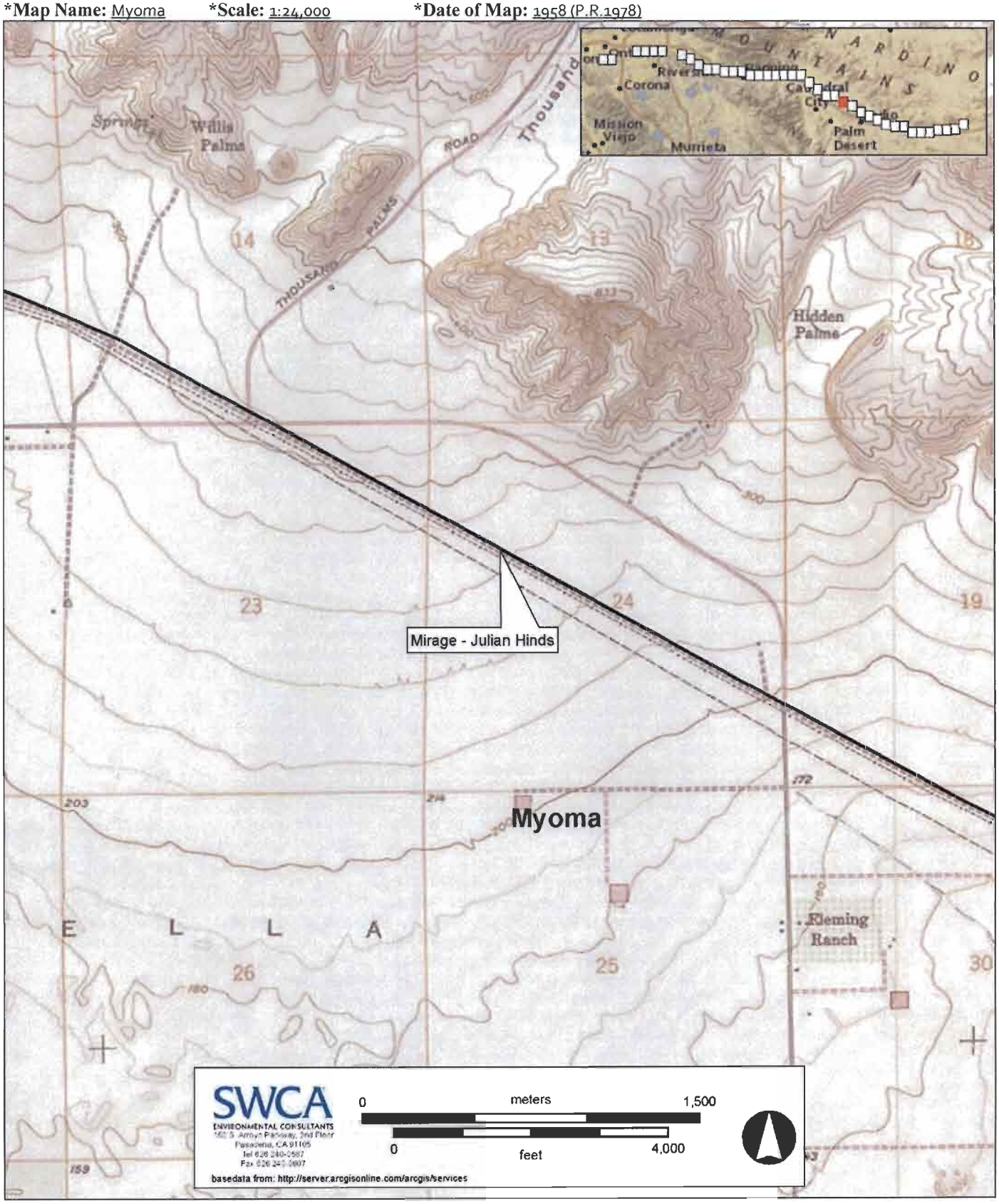
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Myoma *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1958 (P.R.1978)



*Required information

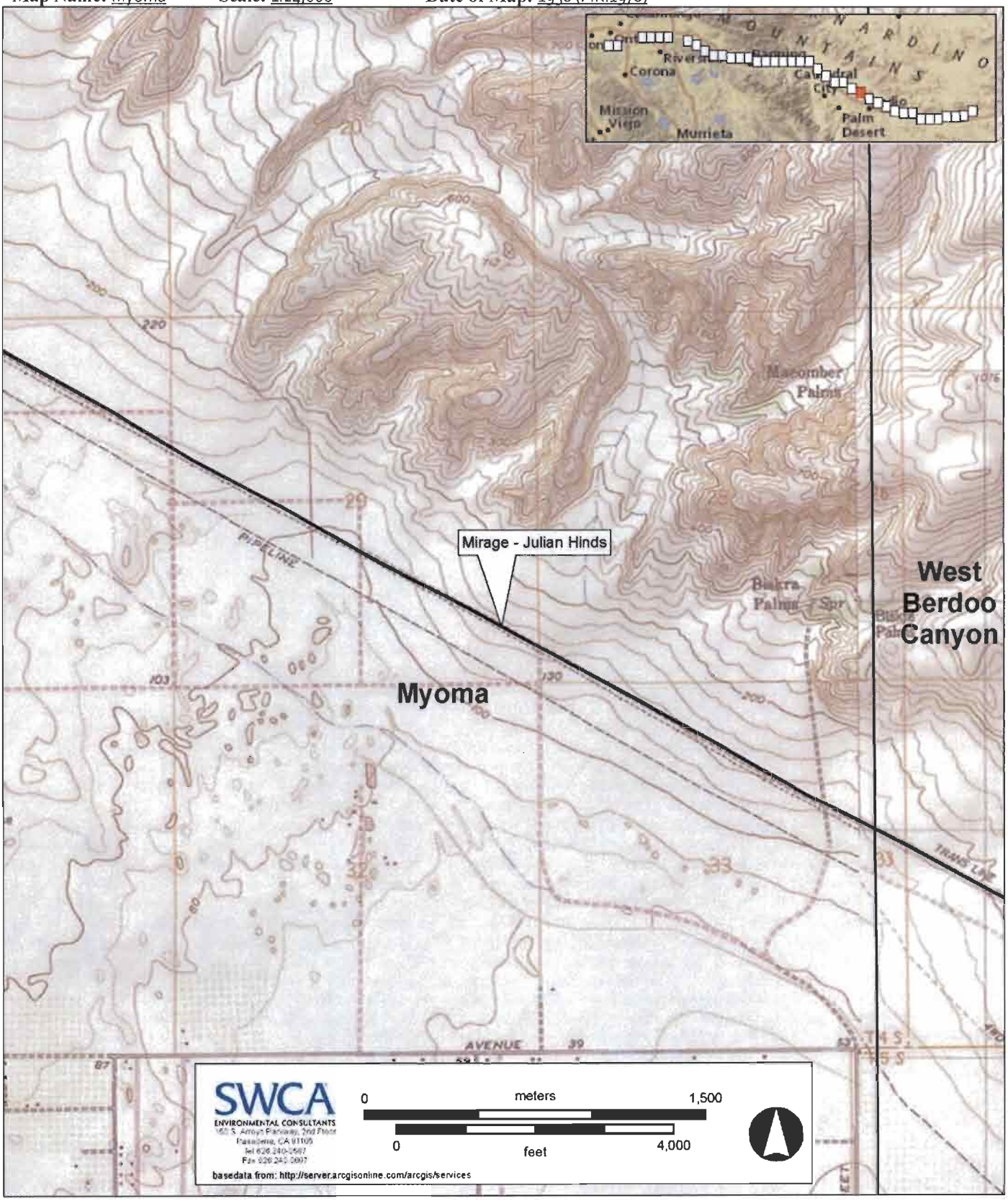
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 36-18035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Myoma *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1958 (P.R.1978)



*Required information

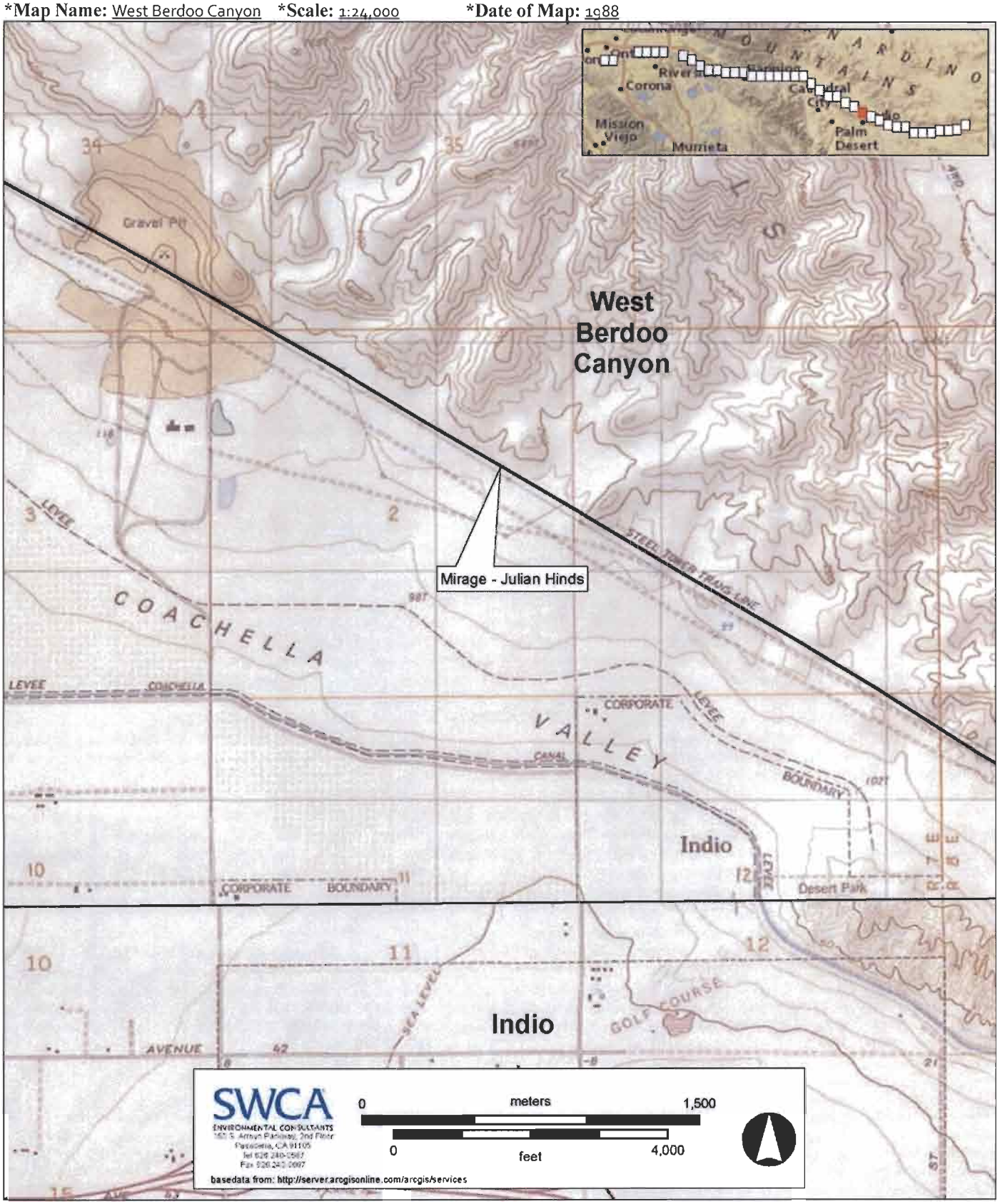
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: ~~33-15035~~
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: West Berdoo Canyon *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



*Required information

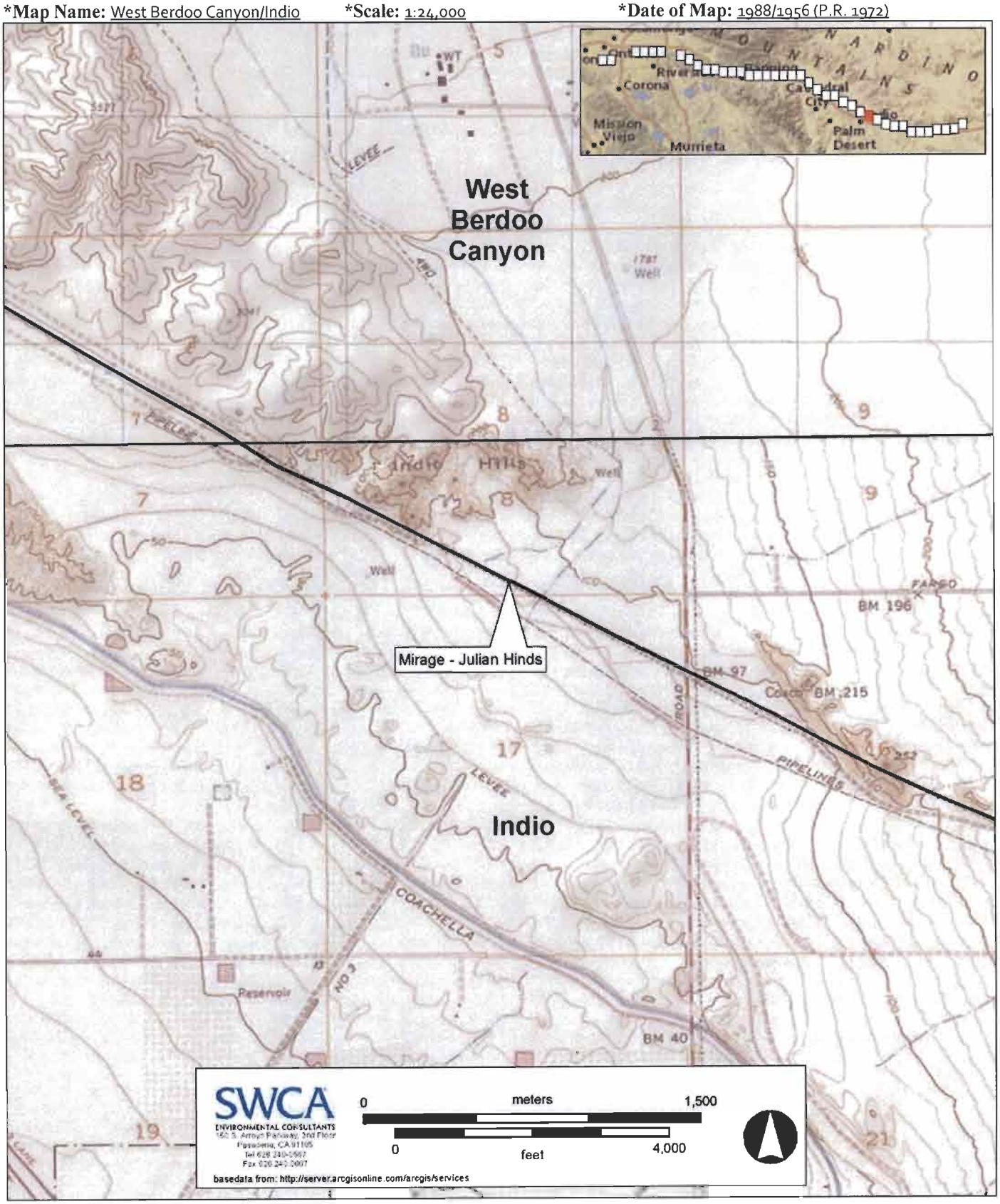
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: West Berdoo Canyon/Indio *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988/1956 (P.R. 1972)



*Required information

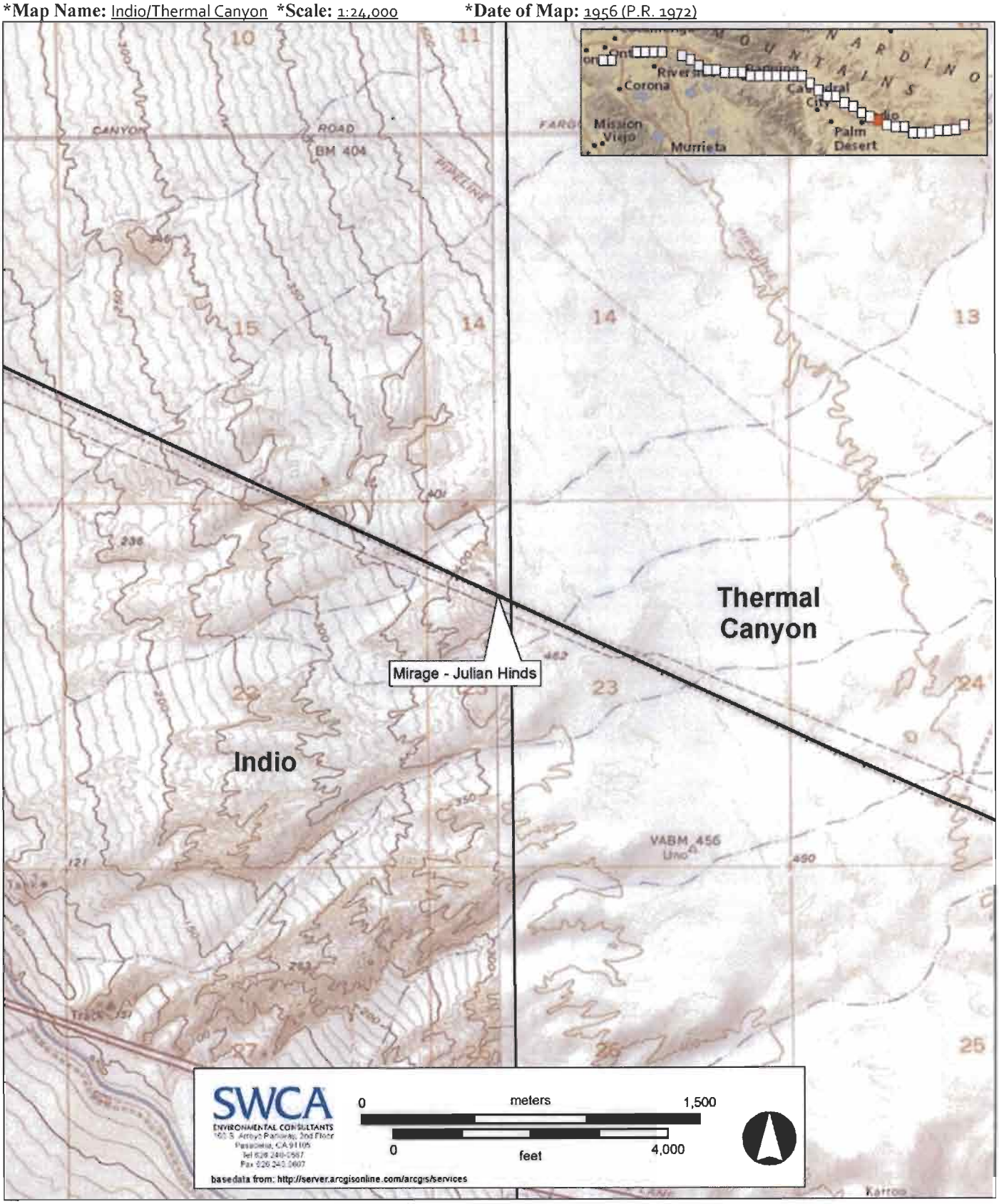
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15685
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Indio/Thermal Canyon *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1956 (P.R. 1972)



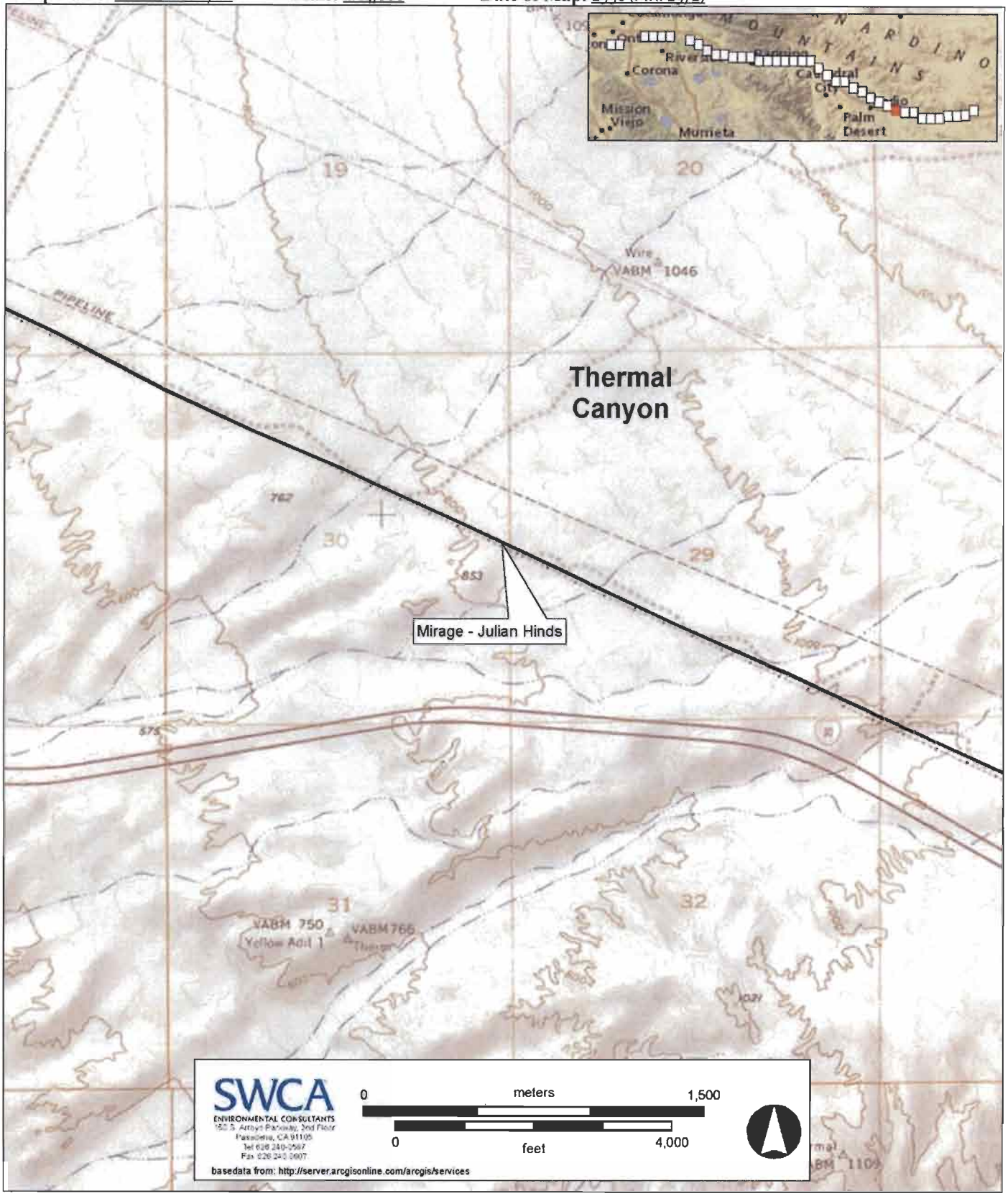
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Thermal Canyon *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1956 (P.R. 1972)



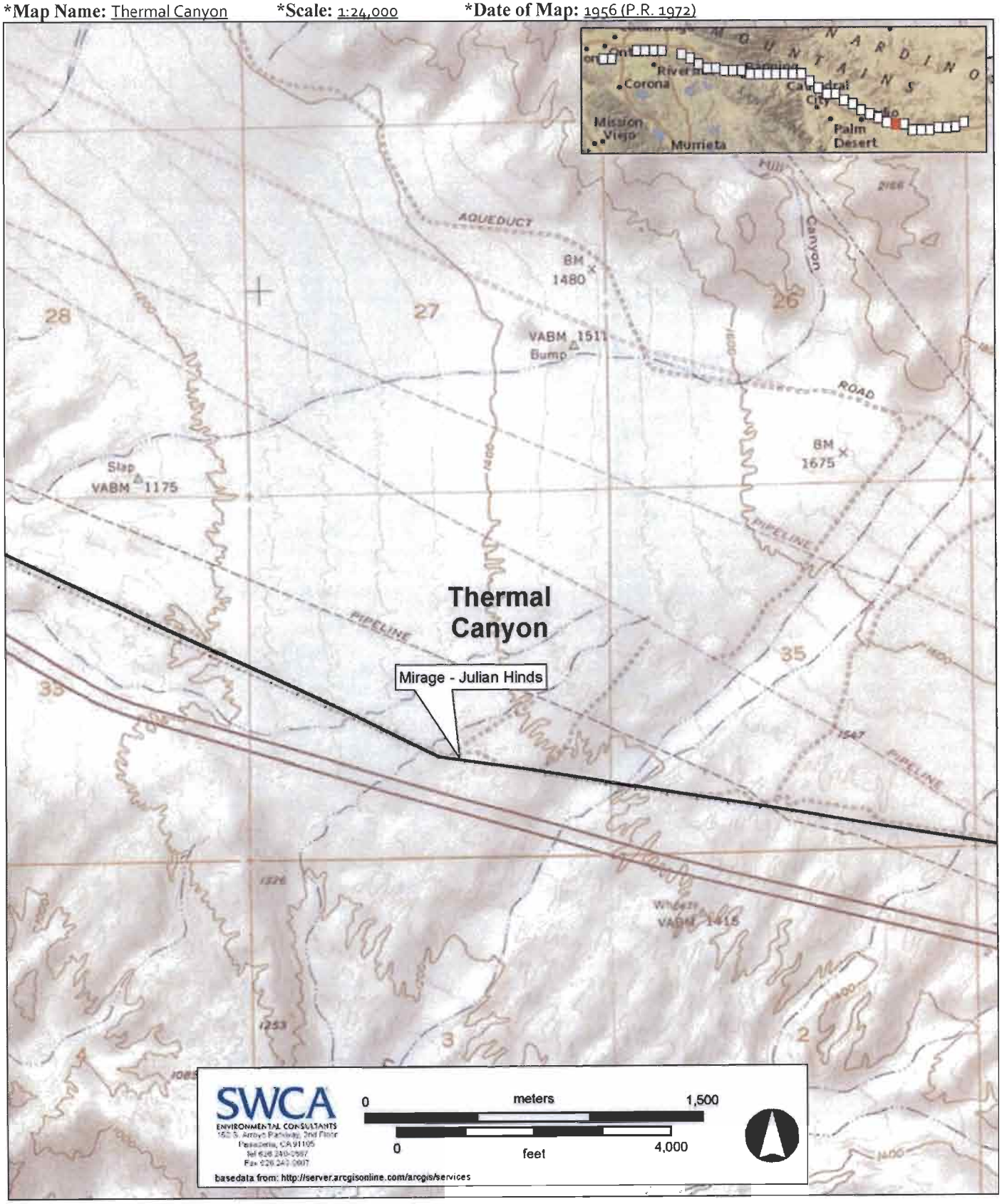
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: _____ 33-15035 _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Thermal Canyon *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1956 (P.R. 1972)



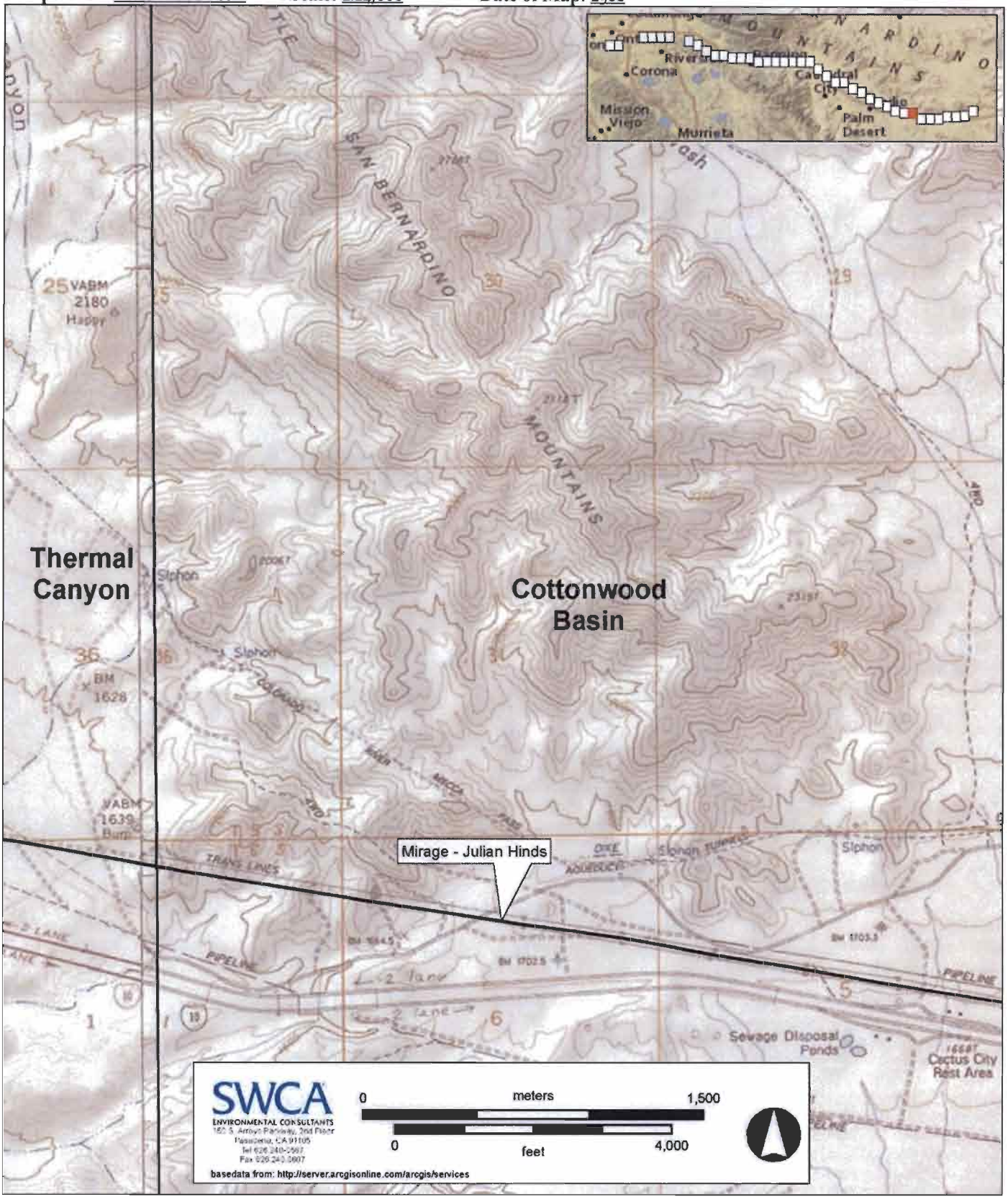
*Required information

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

Primary #: 36-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cottonwood Basin *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



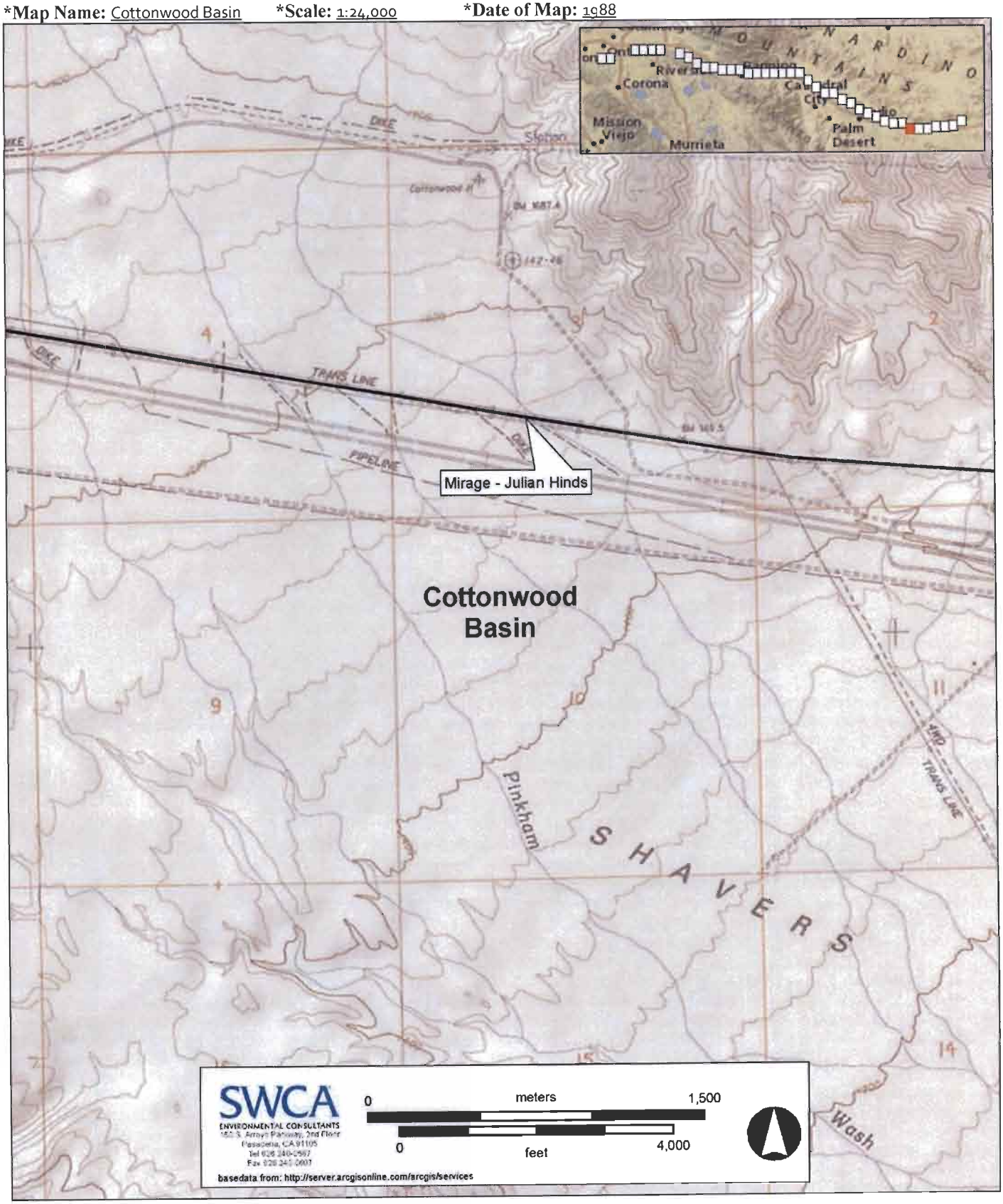
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cottonwood Basin *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



*Required information

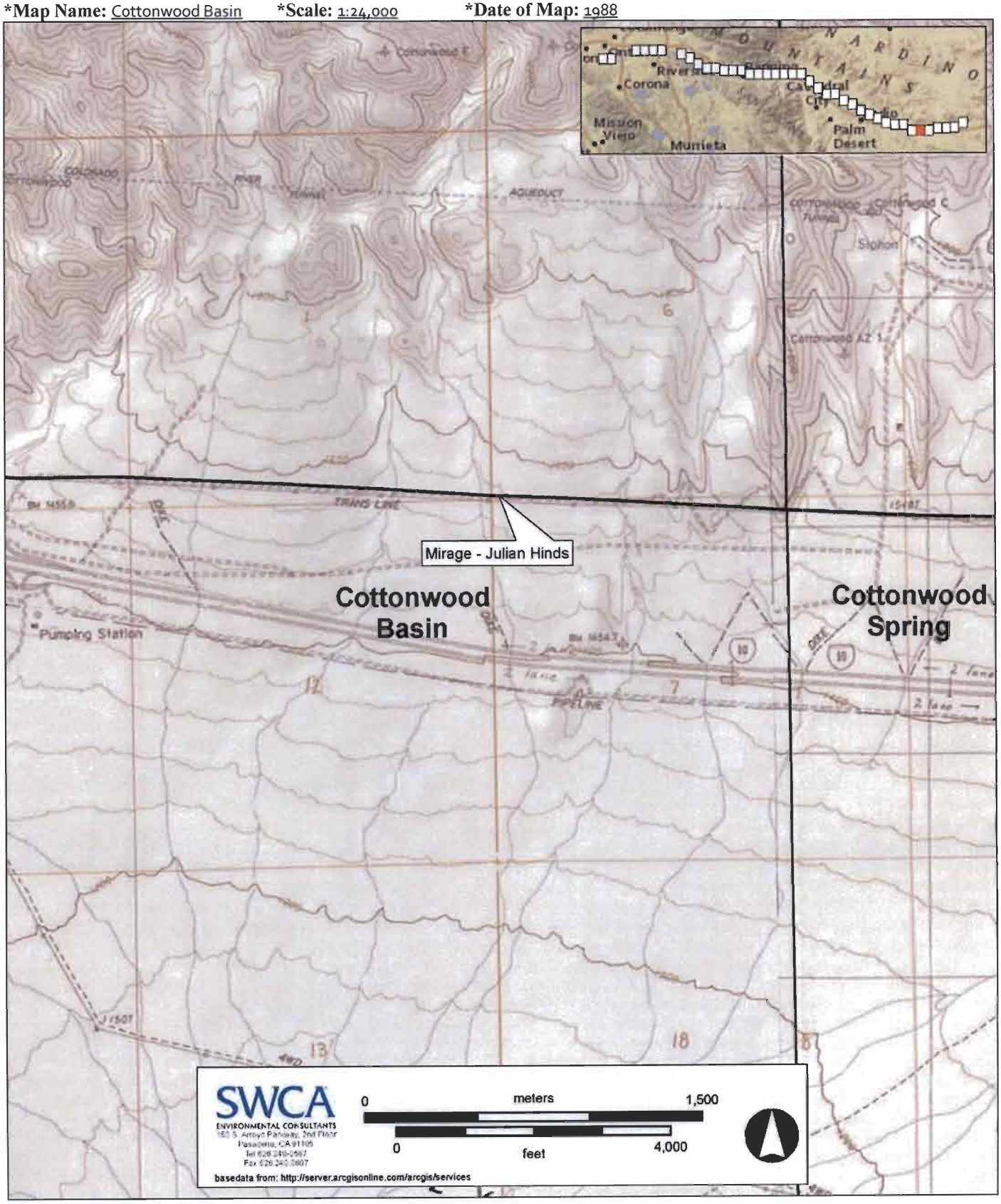
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI #: ___ 33-15635
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cottonwood Basin *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



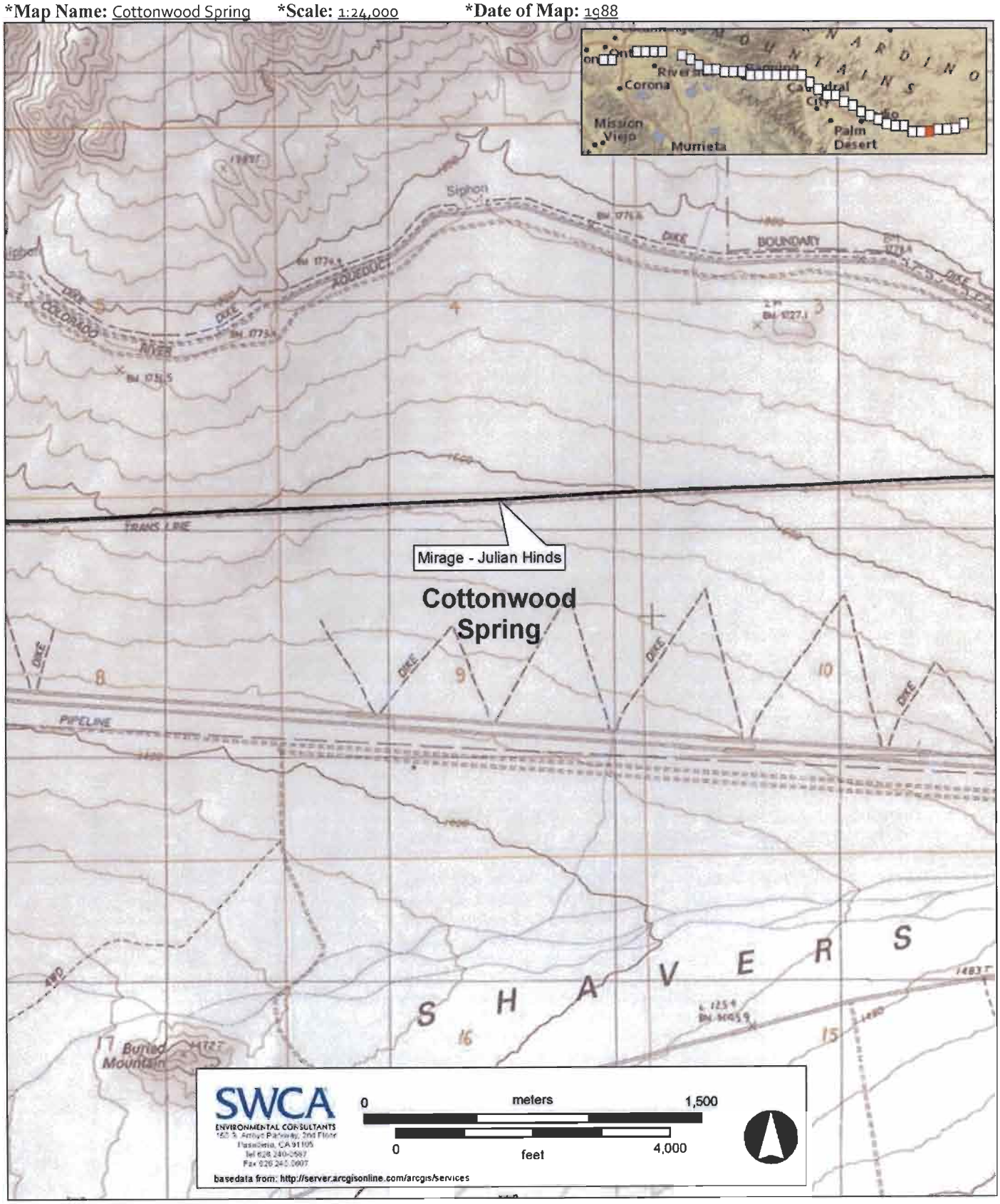
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cottonwood Spring *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



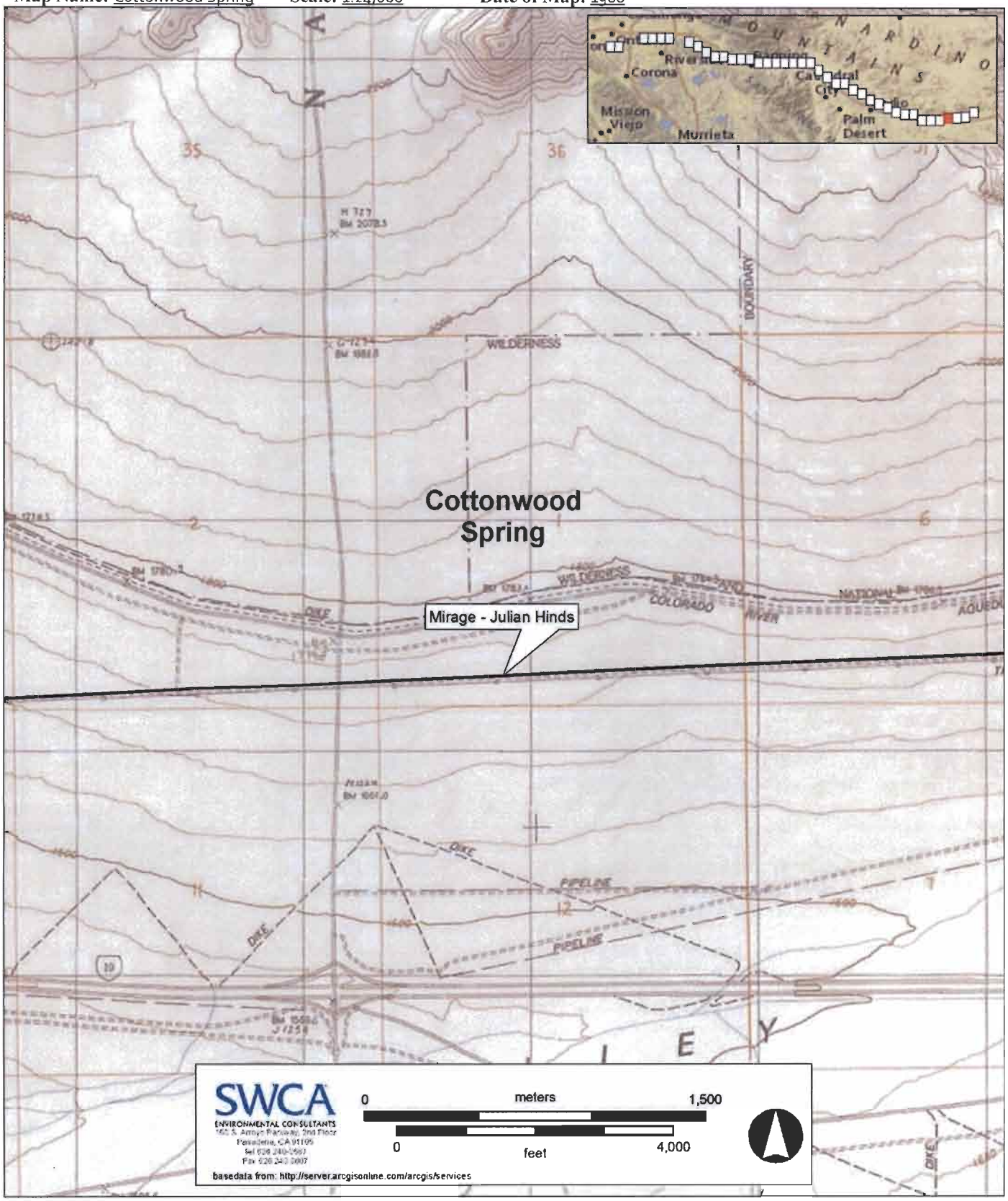
*Required information

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

Primary #: 33-15985
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cottonwood Spring *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



*Required information

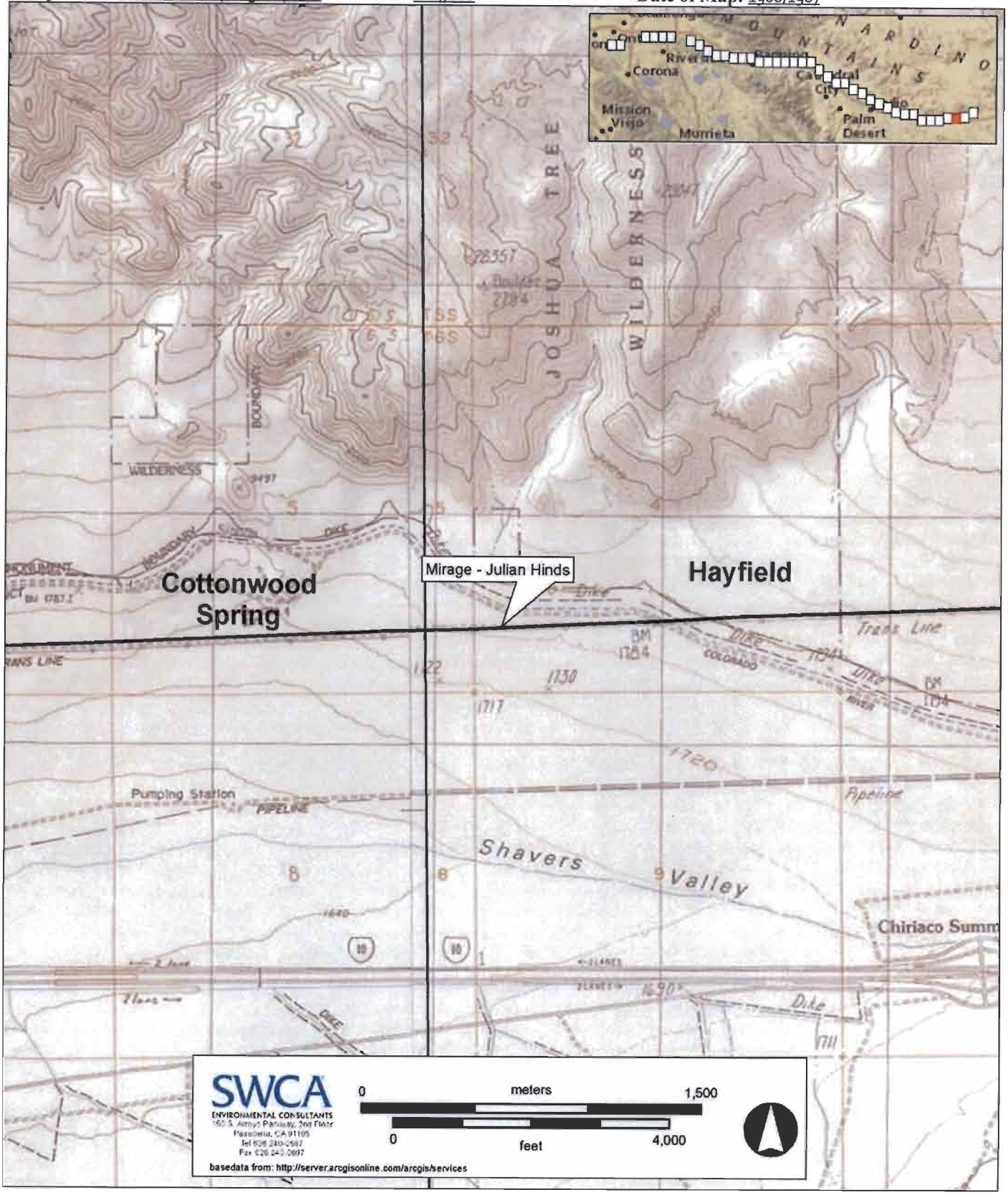
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Cottonwood Spring/Hayfield *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988/1987



*Required information

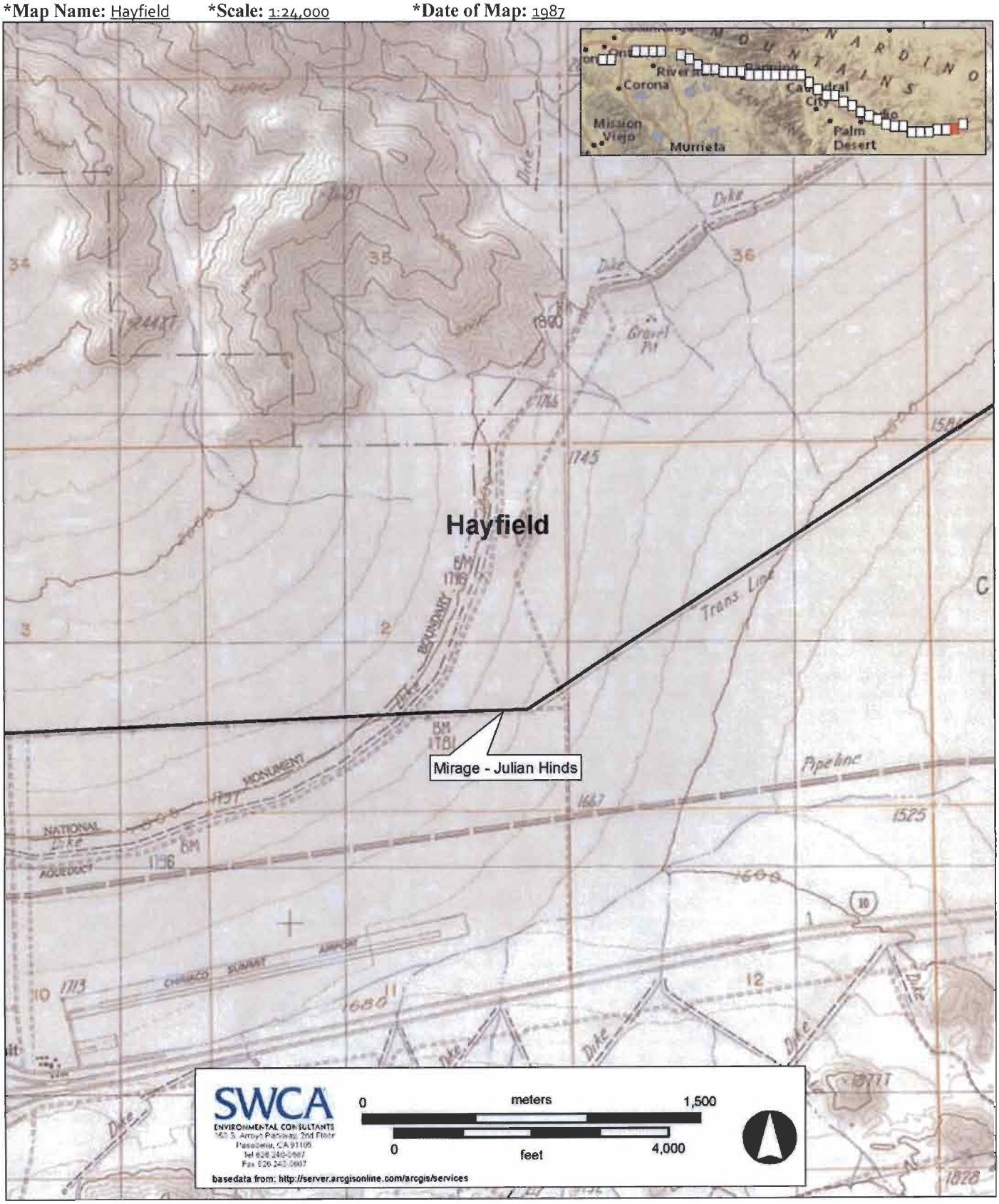
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #: 33-15035
HRI #:
Trinomial #:

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Hayfield *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1987



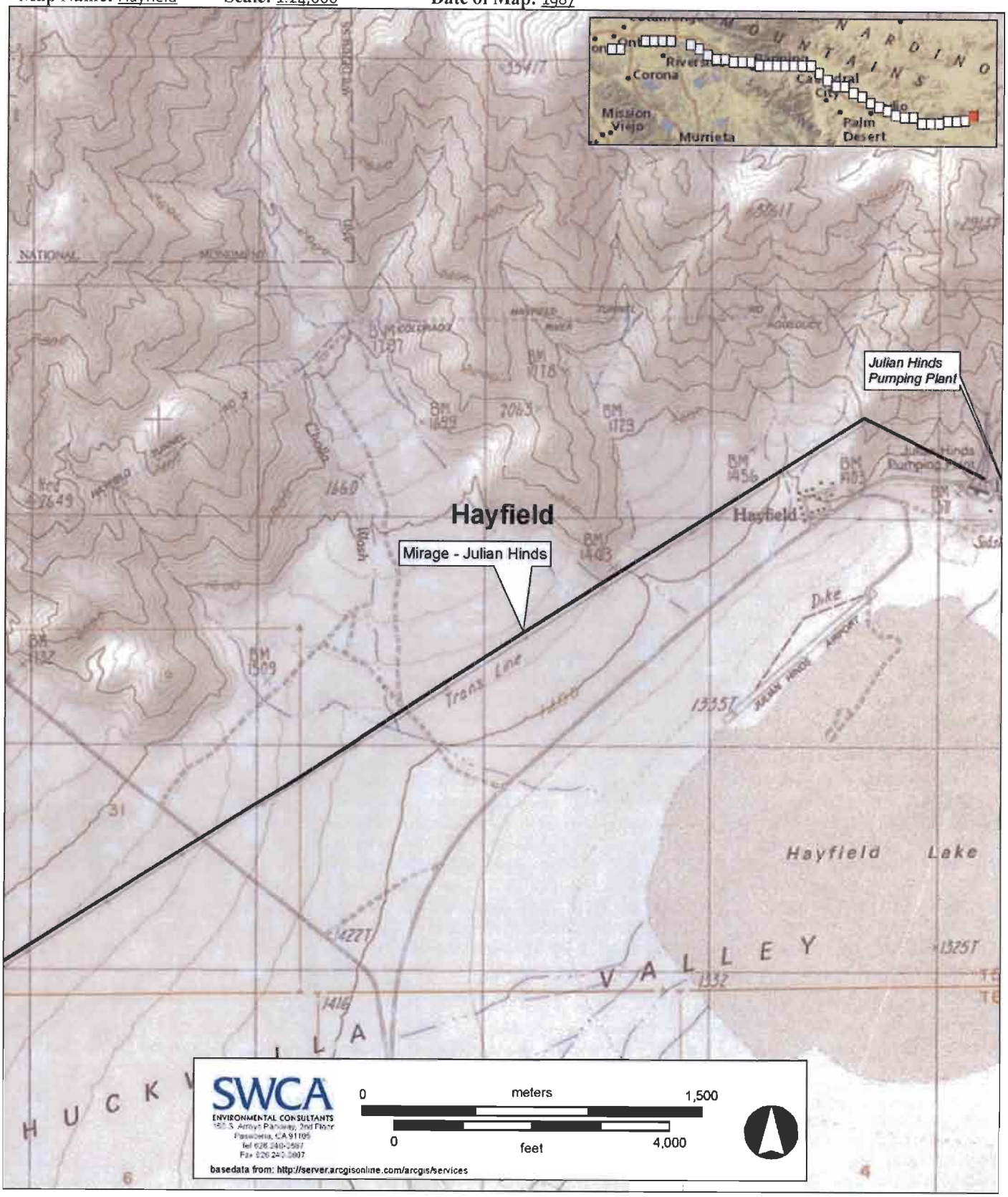
*Required information

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

Primary #. _____
HRI #: 33-15035
Trinomial #: _____

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line

*Map Name: Hayfield *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1987



*Required information

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JUN 11 2010

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

Primary # P33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 1 ***Resource Name or #:** P33-15035
■ Update

P1. **Other Identifier:**
***P2.** **Location:** ■ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**
***a.** **County:** Riverside
***b.** **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Beaumont **Date:** T3 S; R1W; **Sec**1&2; **S.B.B.M.**
c. **Address:** **City:** **Zip:**
d. **UTM**: Zone 11, 504913 mE/ 3756280 mN; 504910 mE/ 3756215 mN; 505212 mE/ 3756281 mN; 505214 mE/ 3756215 mN (NAD 1983)
e. **Other Locational Data:** From I-10 east exit North Highland Springs Ave and travel 1.5 miles north until the road intersects with East 14th Street. The updated portion of the site is located at the southeastern corner of the intersection.

***P3a.** **Description:**
P33-15035 was originally recorded by LSA Associates in 2006 as a small segment of a historical transmission corridor including towers, lines, and dirt access roads. ASM Affiliates Inc. revisited a portion of the site in April 2010. All resources listed in the original records were relocated. In addition to the originally recorded artifacts, one aqua colored Coke bottle base was identified during the 2010 survey. The bottle fragment had "Oakland California" markings and was made by Anchor Hocking. The bottle fragment was located at UTM 506205 mE/ 3756248 mN (NAD 83).

***P3b.** **Resource Attributes:** AH4: Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH15: Standing structures

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

P5a. **Photograph or Drawing**

P5b. **Description of Photo:**
Overview of scatter looking north 30, April, 2010. P4300234.JPG.

***P6.** **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7.** **Owner and Address:**
Bureau of Land Management

***P8.** **Recorded by:**
S. Justus, B. Wilson, A. Giacinto
ASM Affiliates
2034 Corte Del Nogal,
Carlsbad, CA 92011

***P9.** **Date Recorded: 30** April 2010

***P10.** **Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian survey at 10m intervals

***P11.** **Report Citation:**
Justus, Scott C., Matthew M. DeCarlo, and William T. Eckhardt
2010 Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed DPV2 Construction Yards, Riverside County, California.

***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):

* Required Information

15035

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

Primary # P-33-015035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 of 19 *Resource Name or #: P-33-015035/Devers-San Bernardino 220kV

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JUN 25 2013
EIC

P1. Other Identifier:

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Redlands* Date: 1988 T 2S; R 3W; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 8 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: City: N/A Zip: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11 N; 538958 mE/ 3754902 mN line start
478022mE/ 3770935 mN line end

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
The Devers-San Bernardino 220kV SCE transmission line is located in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, from the San Bernardino Substation on West San Bernardino Avenue and Mountain View Avenue in Loma Linda to the Devers Substation on Diablo Road in Desert Hot Springs. Elevation: 900-2,600 feet above mean sea level

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

The Devers-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line was constructed in 1945 by Southern California Edison. A one-mile segment of the transmission line was previously recorded in 2006 in association with a historic access road that first appears on the 1953 edition of the Beaumont 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map. The total length of the transmission line from the San Bernardino Substation to the Devers Substation is approximately 43 miles. Tower types along the line include mainly single circuit lattice steel towers, with some single circuit tubular steel poles in more densely populated and residential areas. The construction of this transmission line is associated with the development of the San Bernardino to Desert Hot Springs corridor through San Gorgonio Pass and San Timoteo Canyon.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Transmission line overview, view to E, 2/28/2012, 141-LSA-SCE1110-S-26.jpg

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1945

*P7. Owner and Address:
Southern California Edison
2131 Walnut Grove Ave / 2nd F
Rosemead CA 91770

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
L. Davidson, R. Goodwin, B. Smith-LSA Associates, Inc.
703 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 260
Carlsbad, CA 92011

*P9. Date Recorded: February 28, 2012

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: McLean, Roderic et al. 2012. Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory, West of Devers Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. Submitted to Southern California Edison.

*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):

*Required information

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

Primary # [illegible] DATE
HRI# 33 - 22389

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

B1. Historic Name: Devers-San Bernardino #1
B2. Common Name: Devers-San Bernardino #1 220kV
B3. Original Use: Electrical Transmission
B4. Present Use: Electrical Transmission
*B5. **Architectural Style:** Lattice Steel H-frame Single Circuit
*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The Devers-San Bernardino #1 220kV transmission line was constructed by Southern California Edison in 1945. Upgrades including tower replacements and equipment replacements are on-going.

*B7. **Moved?** ☐No ☐Yes ☒Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
*B8. **Related Features:**
San Bernardino Substation, San Bernardino Junction Substation, El Casco Substation, Banning Junction Substation, Devers Substation

B9a. Architect:
b. Builder: Southern California Edison
*B10. **Significance: Theme:** Electrical Transmission
Area: San Bernardino and Riverside Counties
Period of Significance: 1945 **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 Devers-San Bernardino #1 220kV transmission line was constructed by Southern California Edison in 1945 (Hanna 2012) to address the increasing needs for reliable electricity in San Bernardino and the San Gorgonio Pass region. The structure types include mainly lattice steel towers (Connecticut Light and Power Company 2011) that are a typical design and type for the construction period. The technology used for design and construction is standard and used for many other transmission lines throughout California. The poles and equipment have been updated and replaced as needed over the last 65 years, effectively minimizing the original integrity of the line as a whole. The 220kV line remains in use, but does not maintain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

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

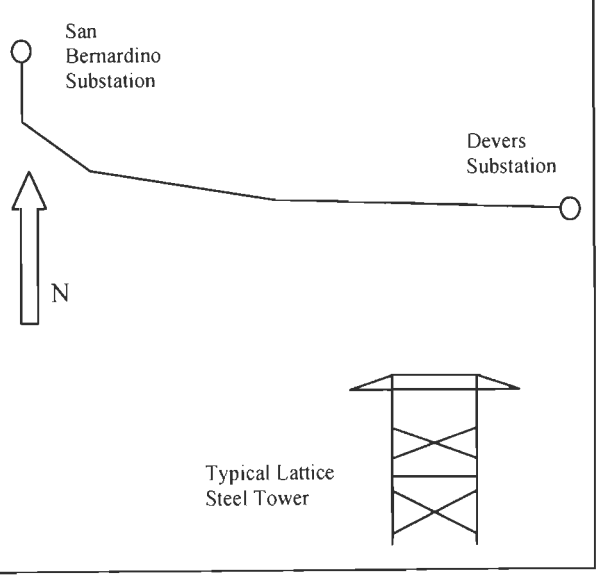
*B12. **References:**
The Connecticut Light and Power Company. 2011. Interstate Reliability Project, Transmission Line Structure Types.
Hanna, Dave. 2012. Personal communication, February 28, 2012.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** N. Brodie, LSA Associates, Inc.
703 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 260
Carlsbad, CA 92104

*Date of Evaluation: 9/28/2012

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information

*Recorded by: L. Davidson, R. Goodwin, B. Smith *Date: 2/28/2012 ☒ Continuation ☒ Update

P2b. Continued: The Devers-San Bernardino #1 220kV transmission line also traverses portions of the San Bernardino Land Grant and the Tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonio. The following T/R/Sections are included:
T1S/R3W: Section 31
T2S/R3W: Sections 5,6,8,9,10,14,15,23,24
T2S/R2W: Sections 19,20,27,28,29
T2S/R1W: Sections 31,32,33,34,35
T3S/R1W: Sections 1,2
T3S/R1E: Sections 1,2,3,4,5,6
T2S/R1E: Sections 33,34
T3S/R2E: Sections 1,2,3,6,7,8,9
T3S/R3E: Sections 1,7,8,9,10,11
T3S/R4E: Sections 4,5,6

The transmission line also extend across the following USGS 7.5 Minute topographic quadrangles:
Sunnymead (1980); El Casco (1979); Beaumont (1988); Cabazon (1988); Whitewater (1988); and Desert Hot Springs (1972).

Typical Lattice Steel Tower (base) along the Devers-San Bernardino #1 220kV line:

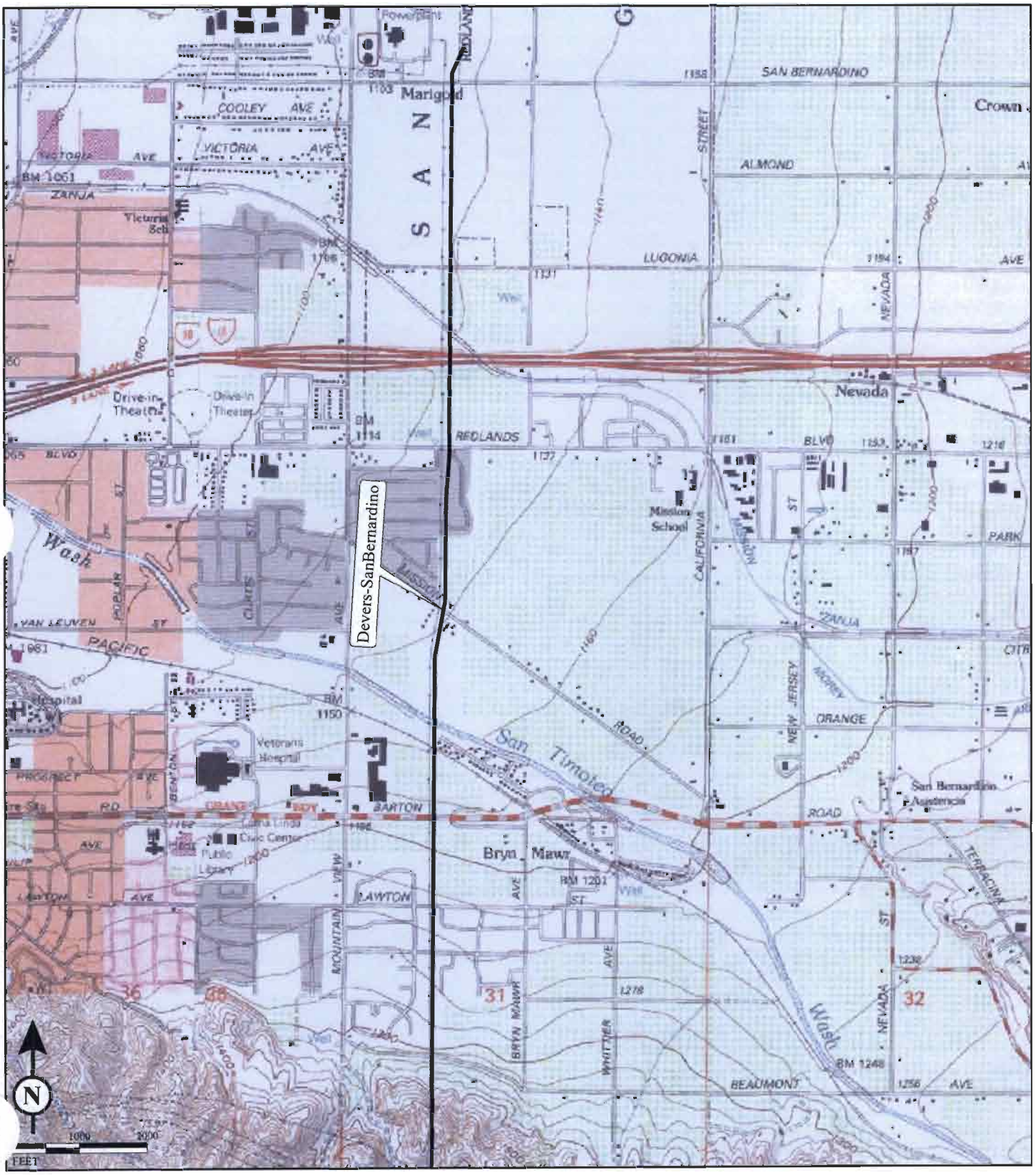
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # JPDATE
HRI # 33-22389
Trinomial

Page 4 of 19

***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

Map Name: USGS *Redlands* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



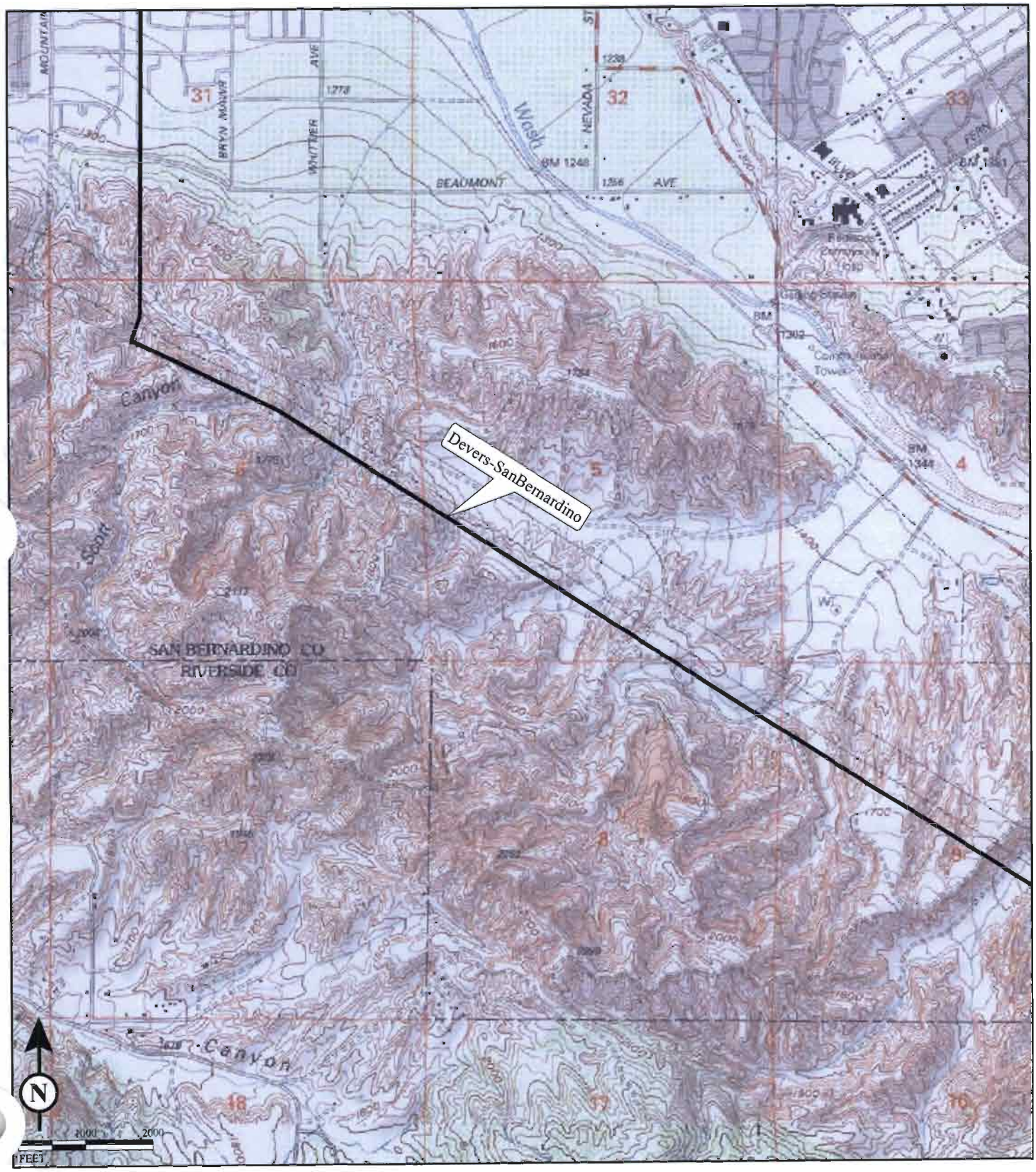
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # JPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 5 of 19 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

Map Name: USGS *Redlands* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

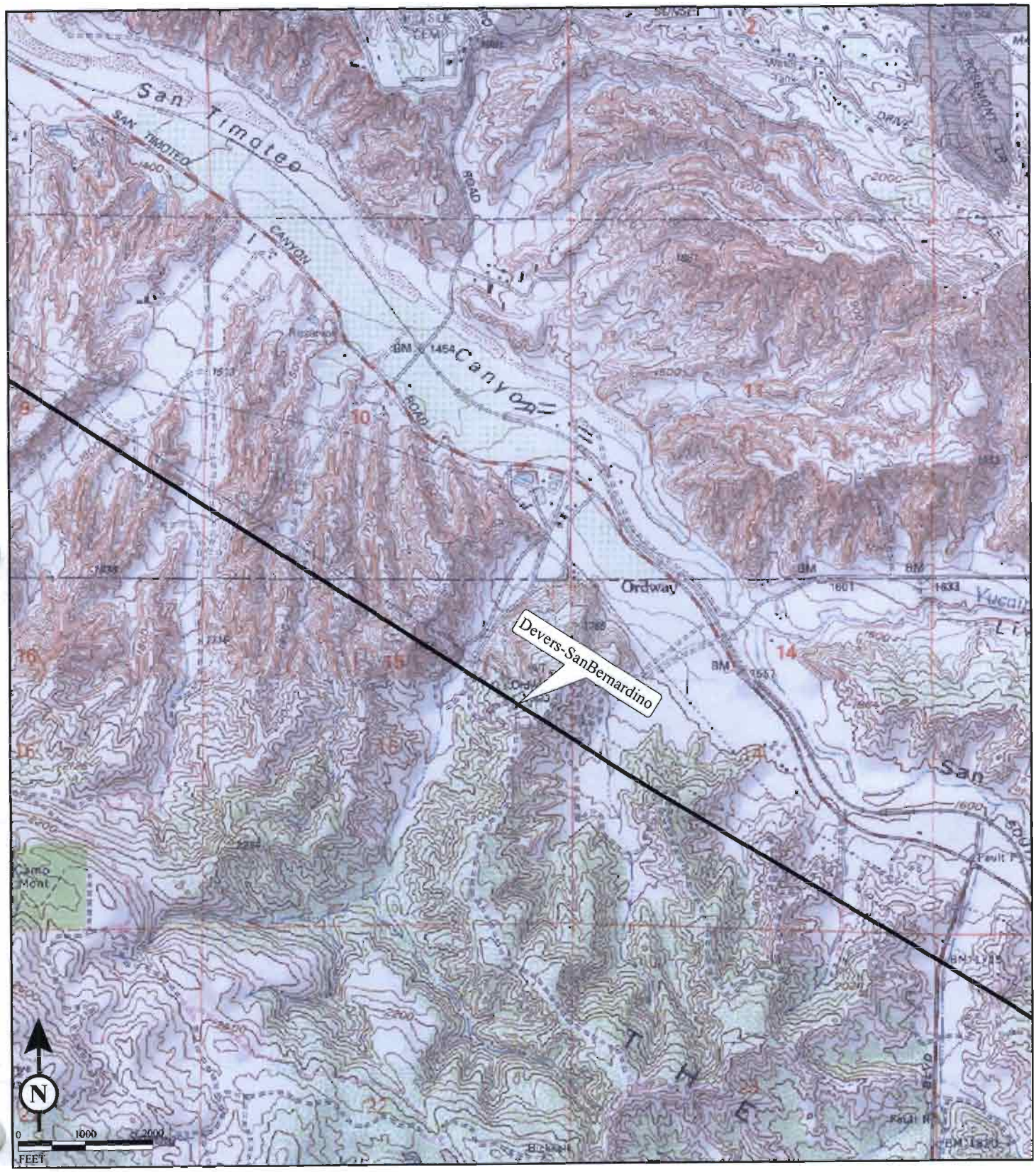
I:\SCE1110\GIS\Cultural\33-15035 loc b.mxd (9/28/2012)

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

Primary # UPDATE 33-33389
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 6 of 19 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Sunnymead* and *Redlands* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1980/1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

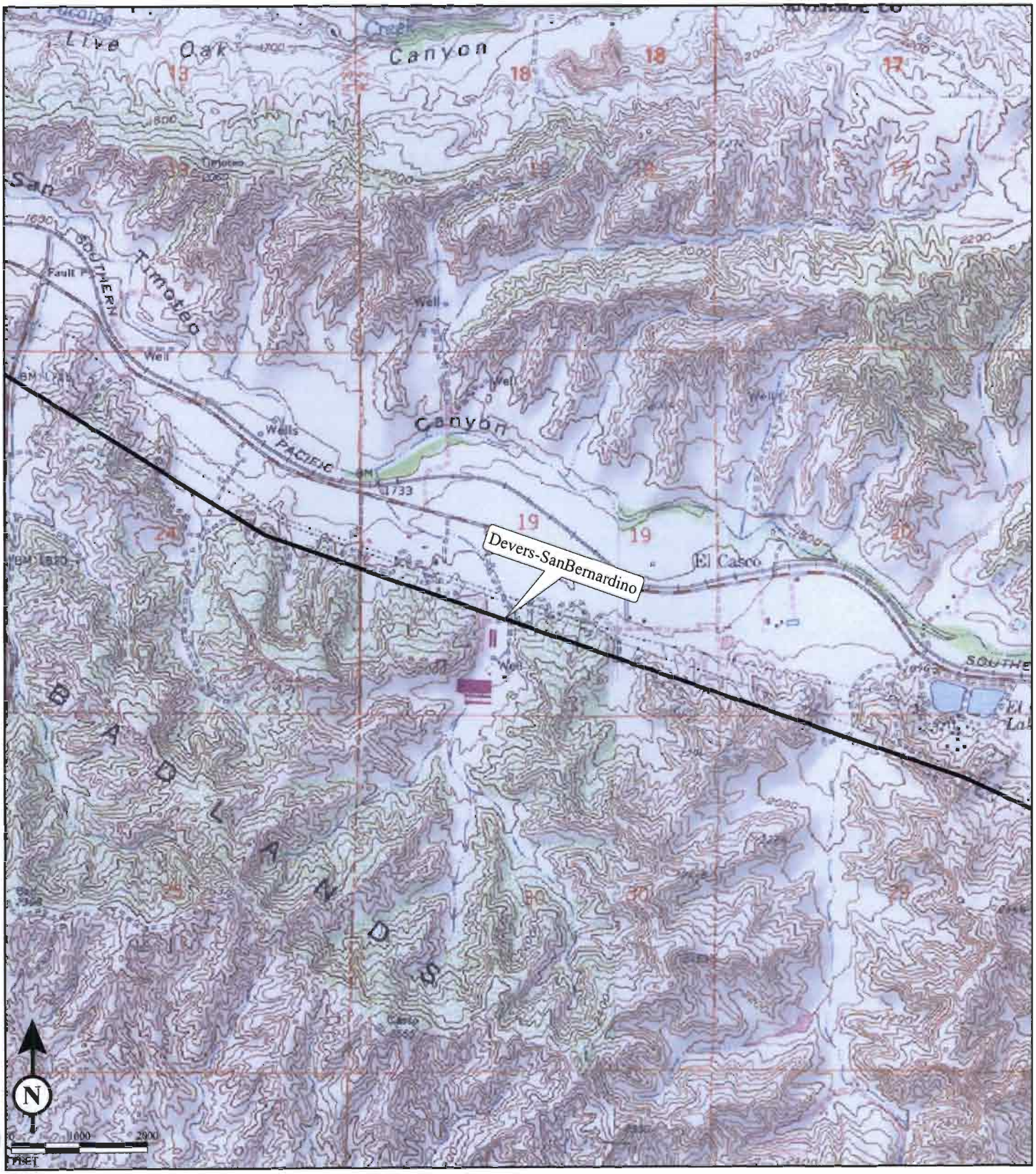
State of California - The Resources Agency
33 - 23389
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # ___ UPDATE
HRI # ___
Trinomial ___

Page 7 of 19

***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Sunnymead* and *El Casco* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988/1979



DPR 523K (1/95)

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

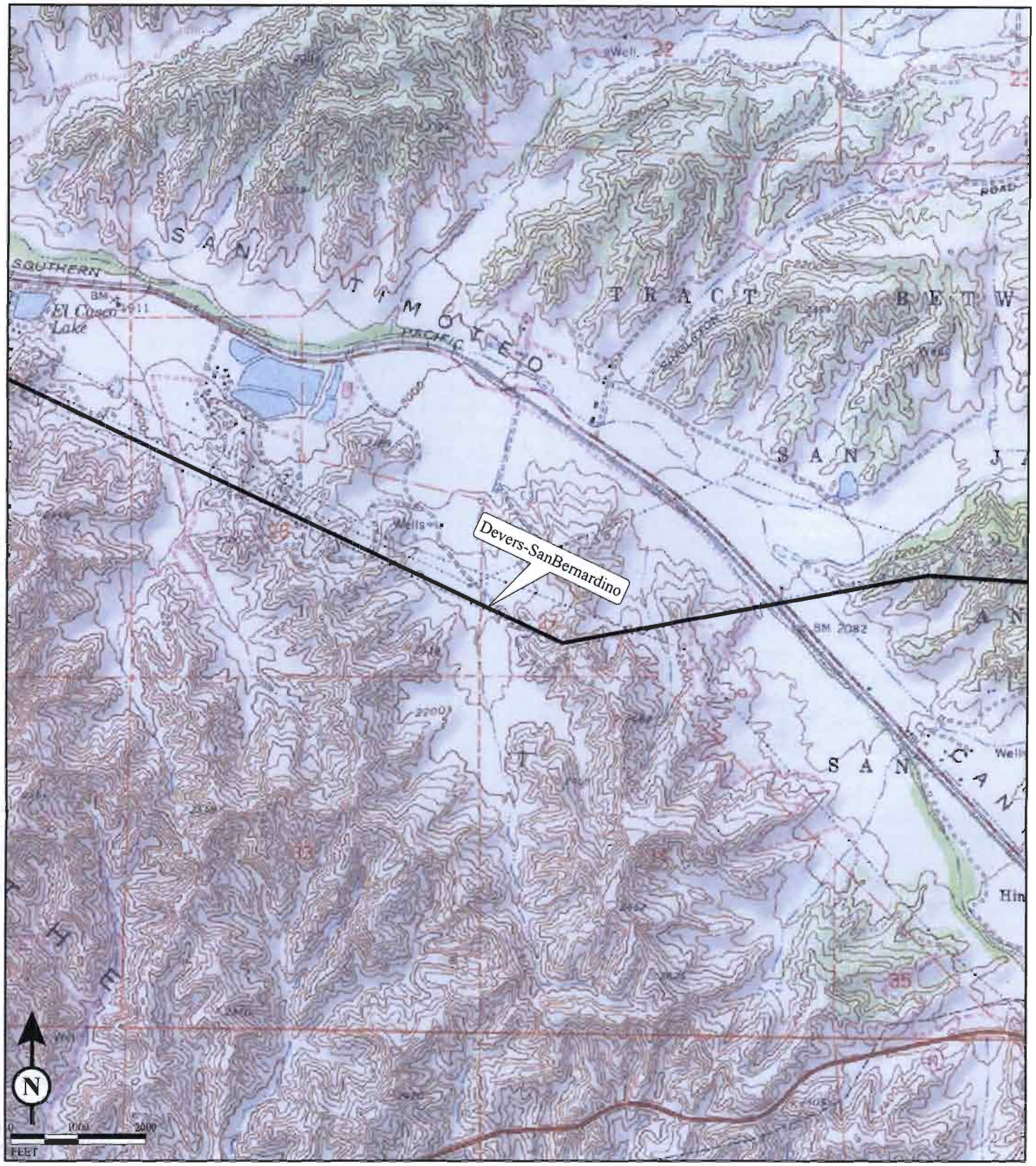
33 - 22389

Primary # UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 8 of 19

***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *El Casco* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523K (1/95)

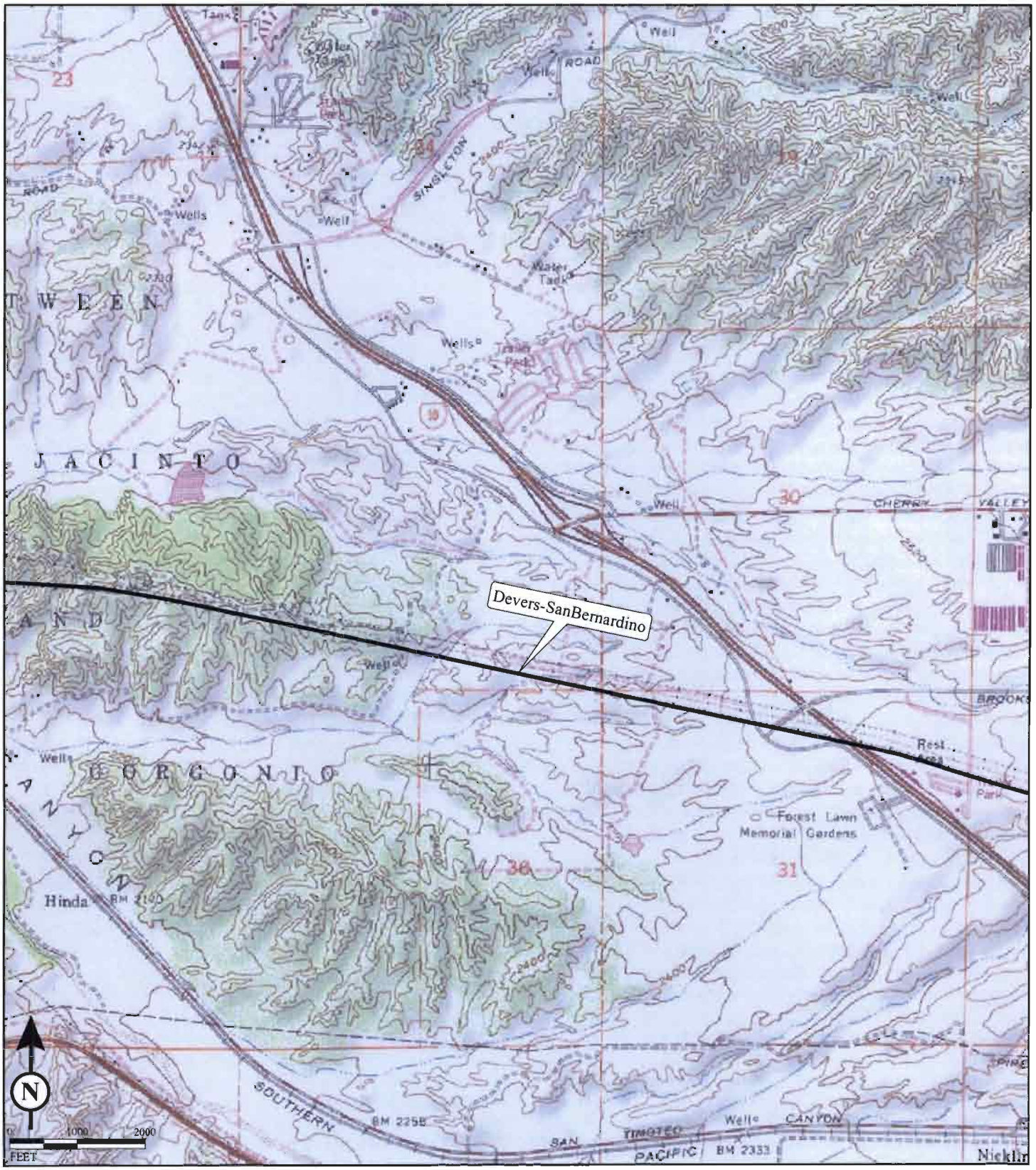
I:\SCE1110\GIS\Cultural\33-15035 loc e.mxd (9/28/2012)

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

33 - 22389 **Primary #** UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 9 of 19 ***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *El Casco* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523K (1/95)

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

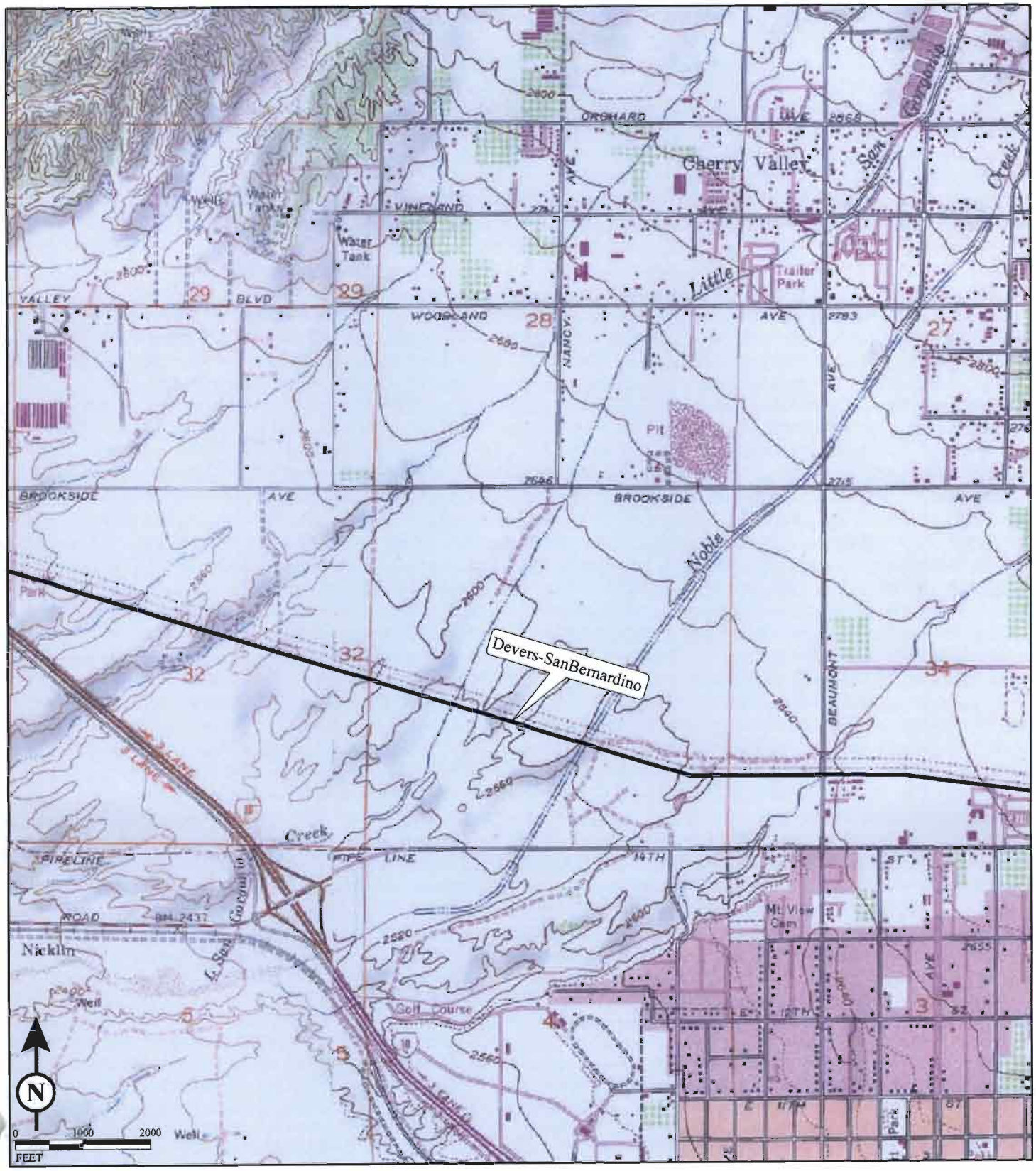
33 - 22389

Primary # _____ UPDATE
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 10 of 19

***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Beaumont* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

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

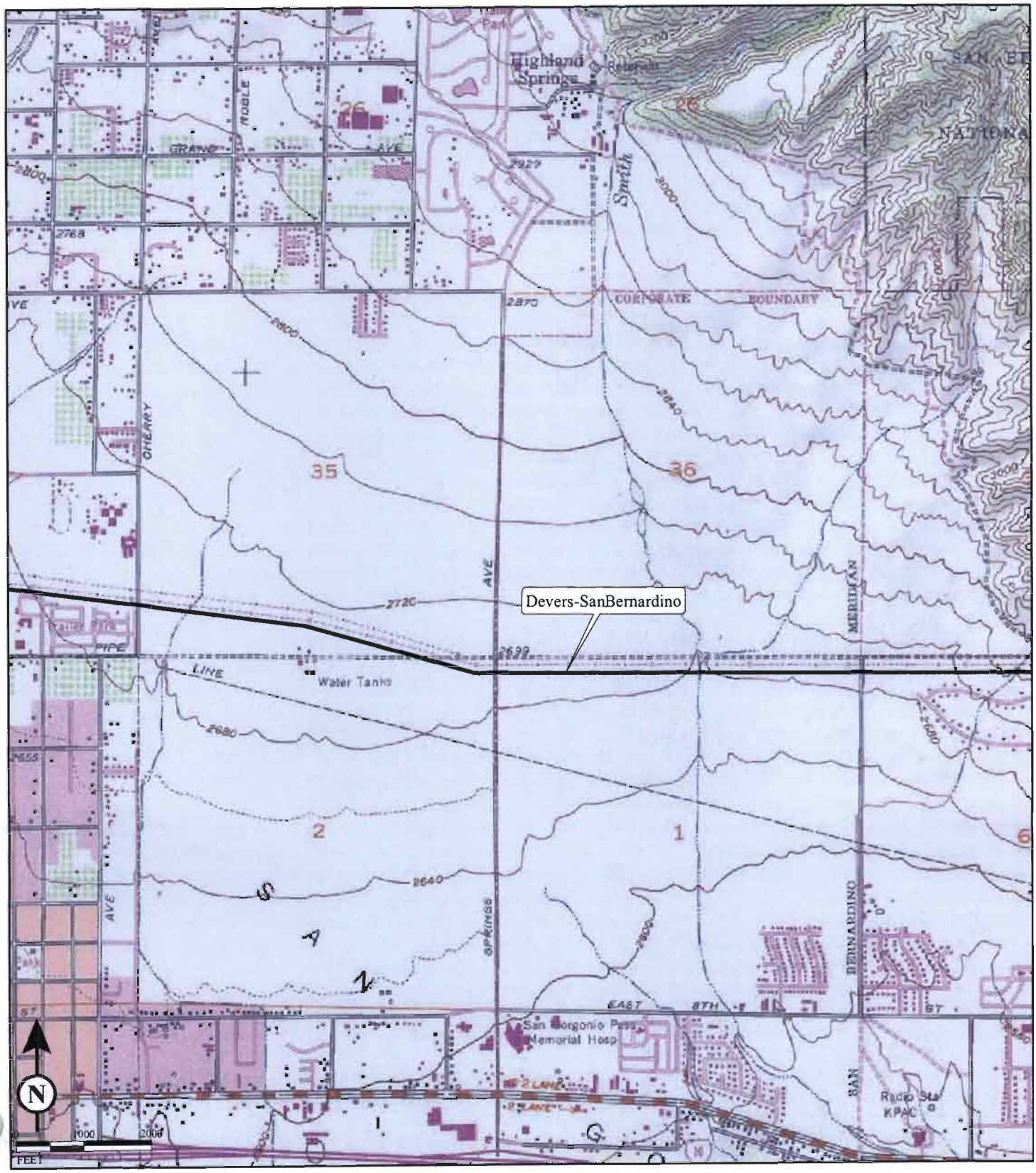
33-22389

Primary # UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 11 of 19

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Beaumont* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

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

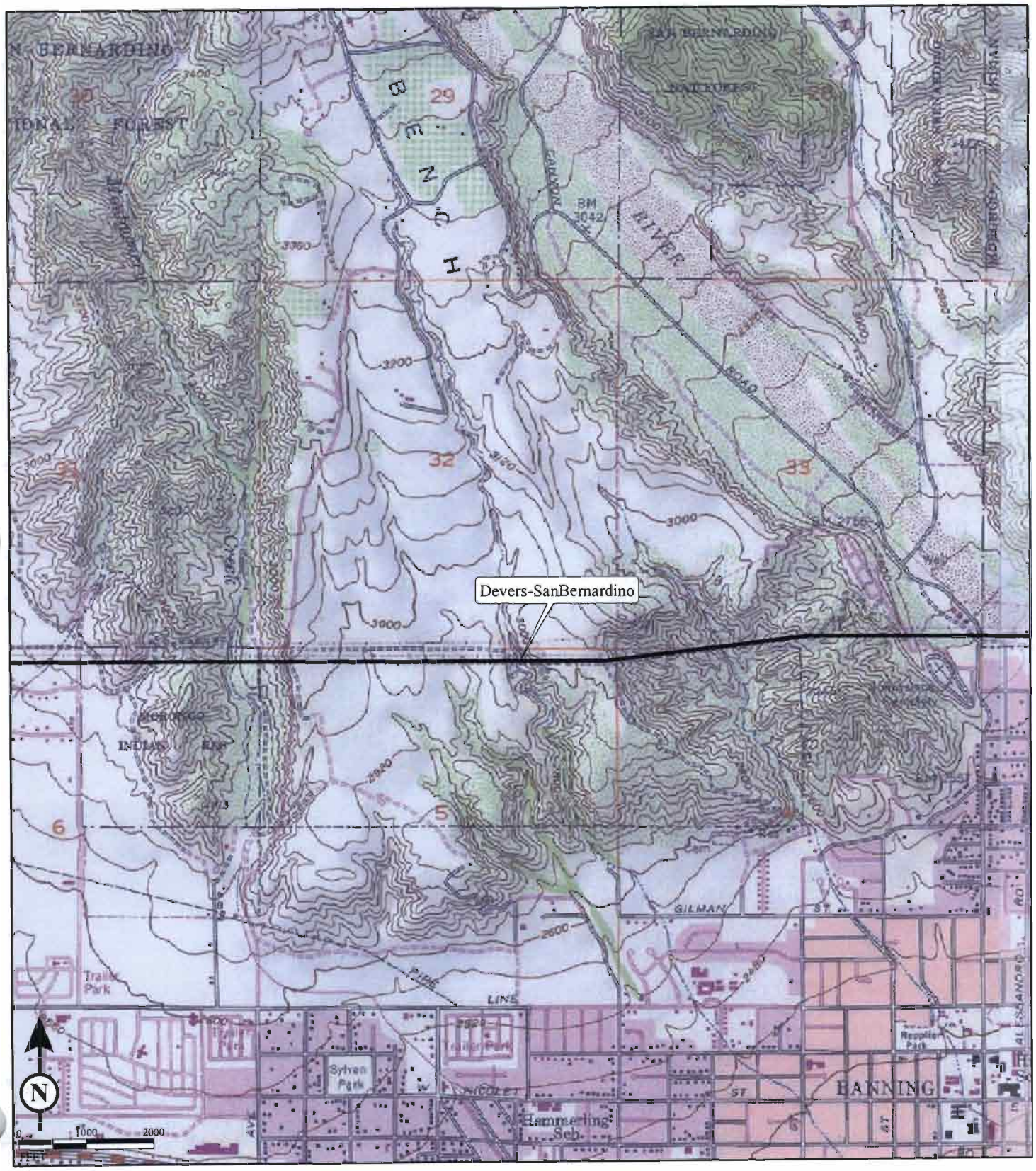
33-22389

Primary # UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 12 of 19

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Beaumont* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



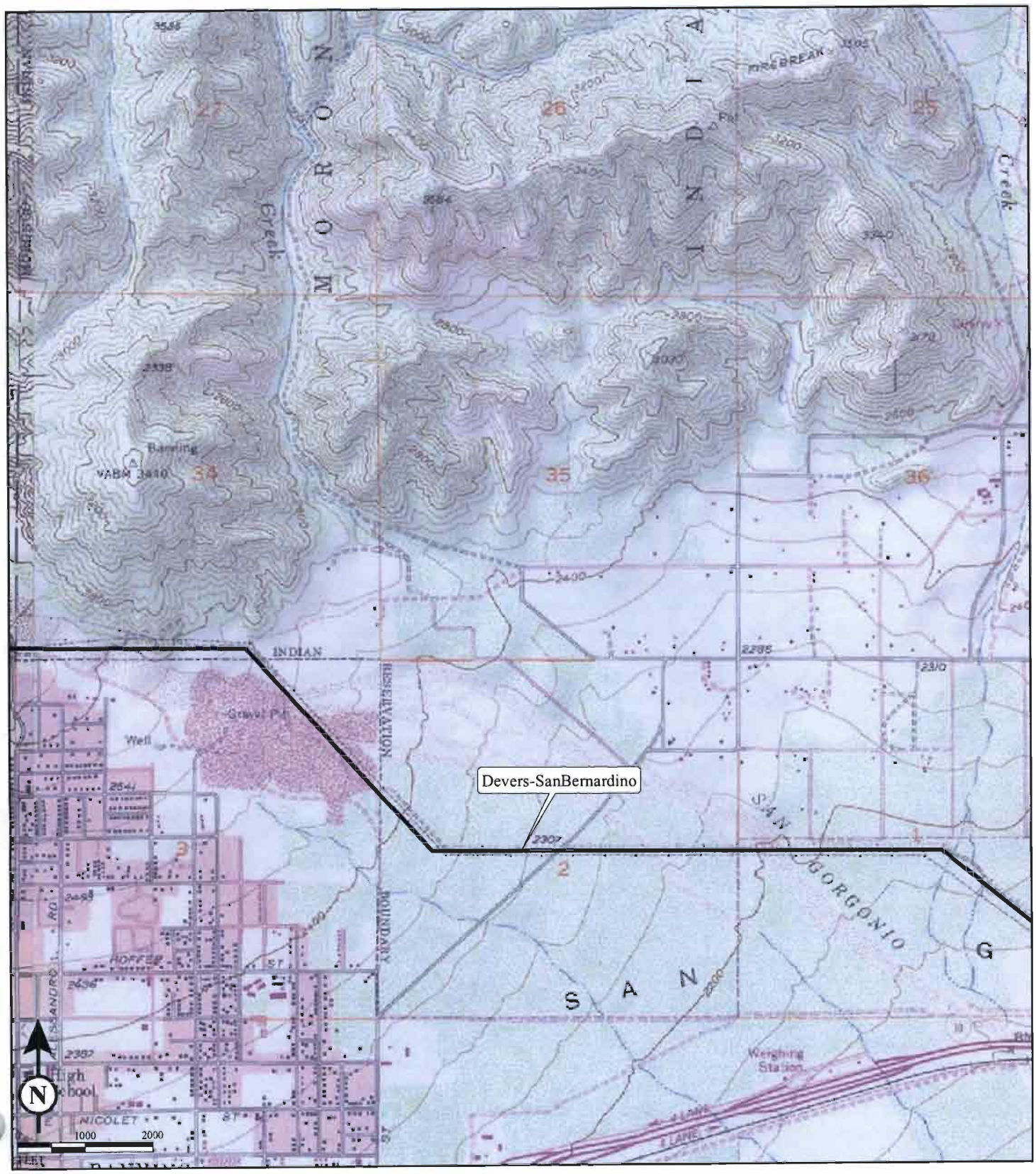
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-002889 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 13 of 19 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Cabazon* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



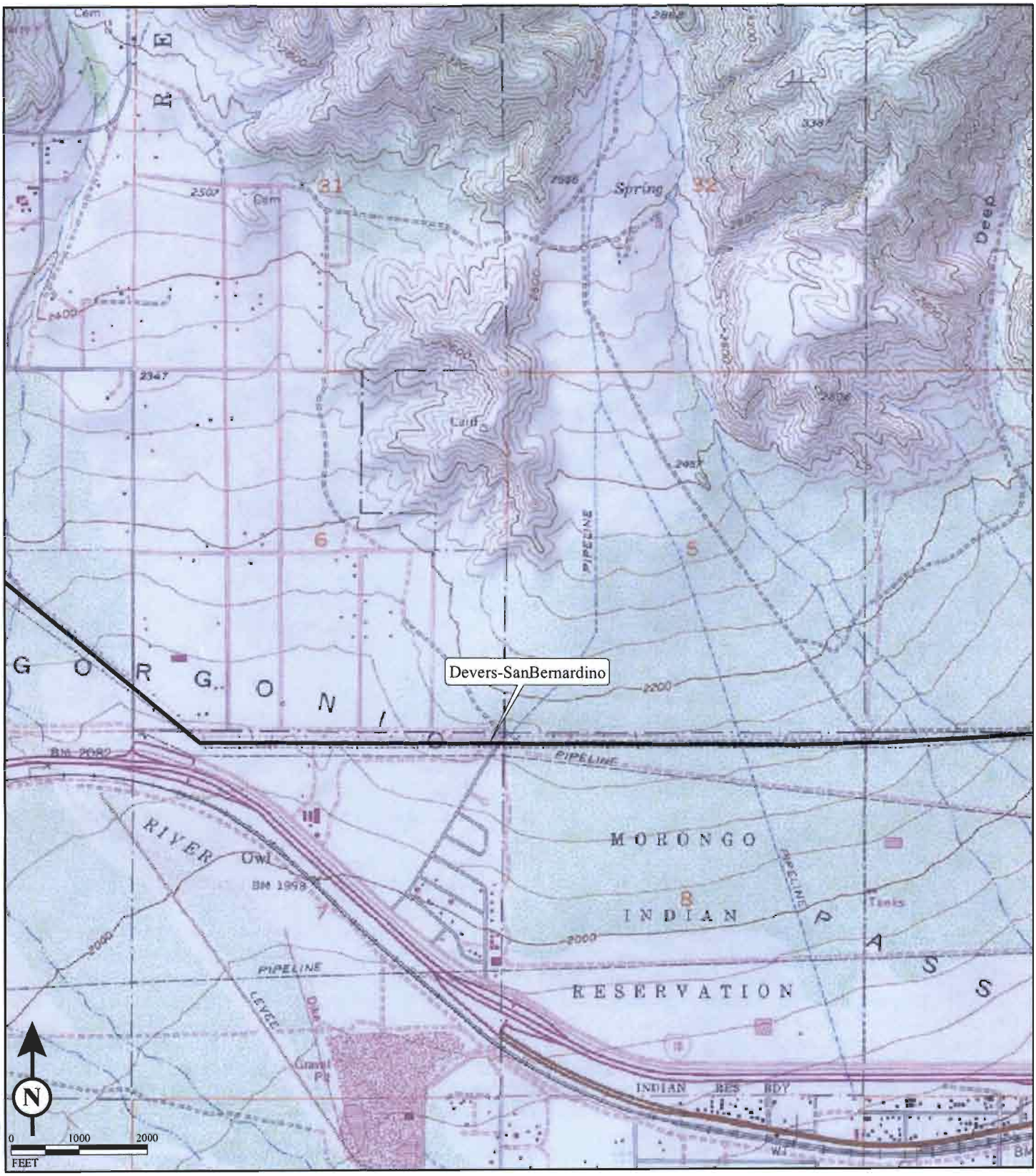
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # -- UPDATE
HRI # 33-22389
Trinomial

Page 14 of 19 ***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Cabazon* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



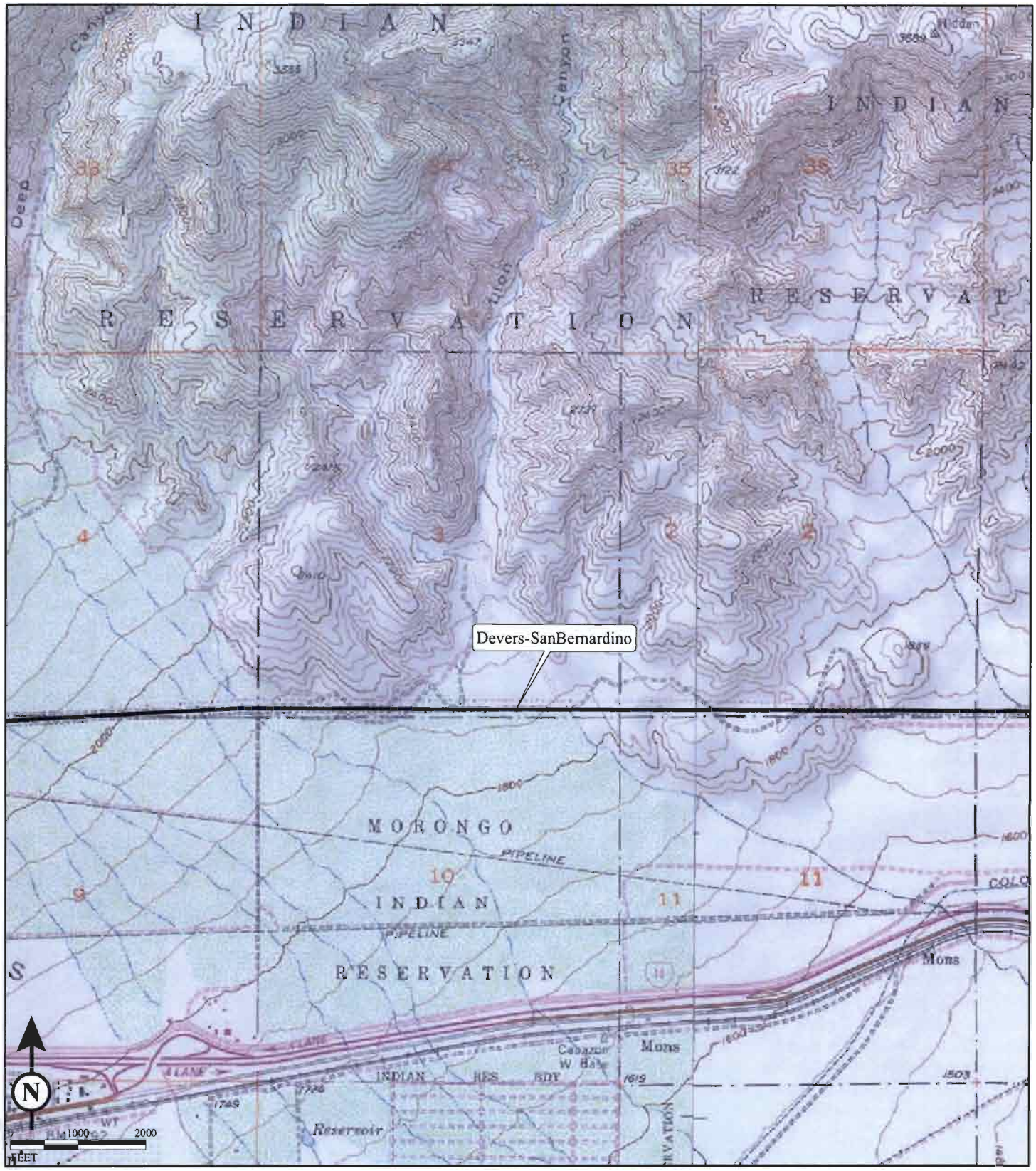
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # [illegible] UPDATE 23389
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 15 of 19 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Cabazon* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



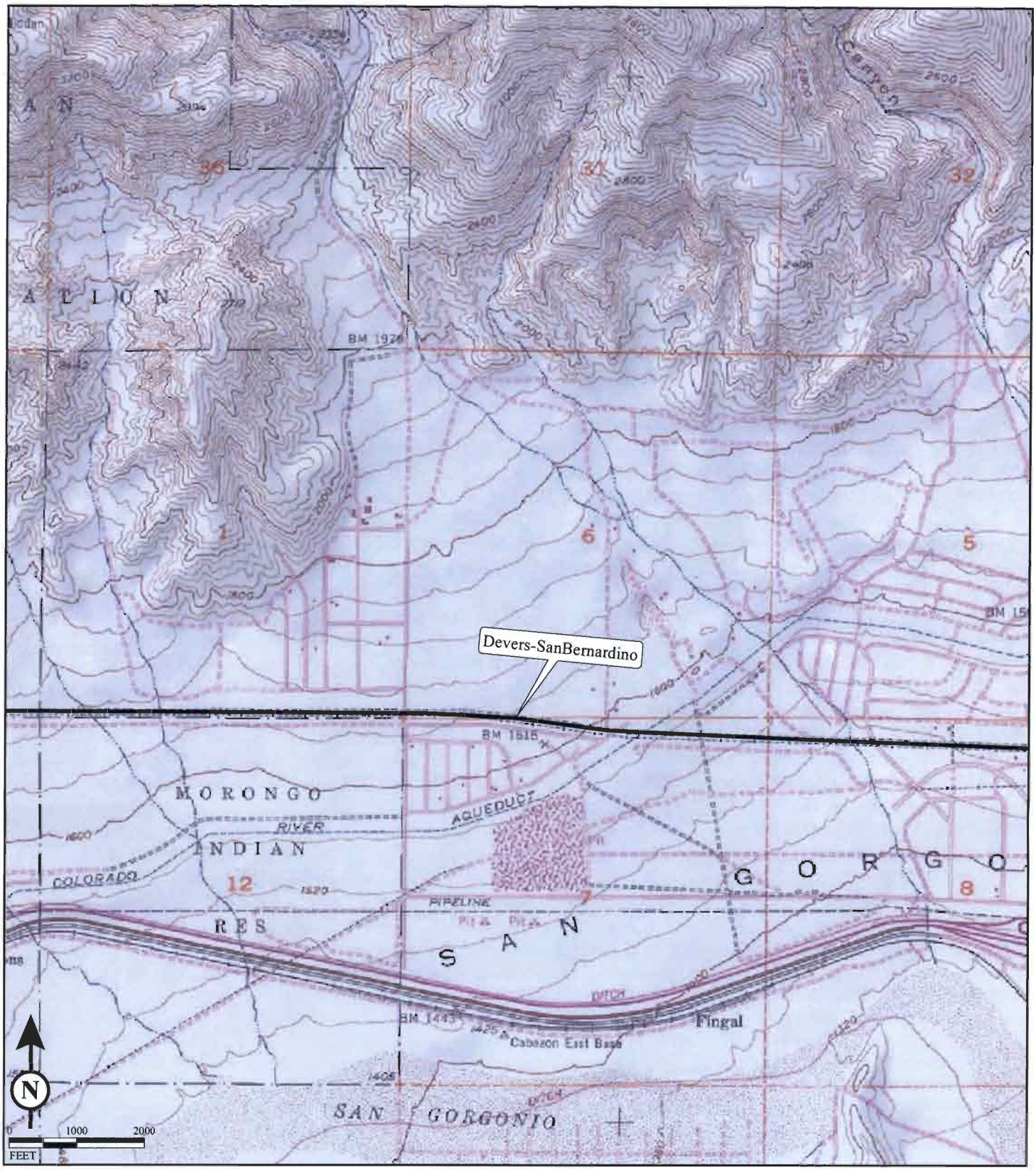
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # UPDATE
HRI # 33-22389
Trinomial

***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Whitewater* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

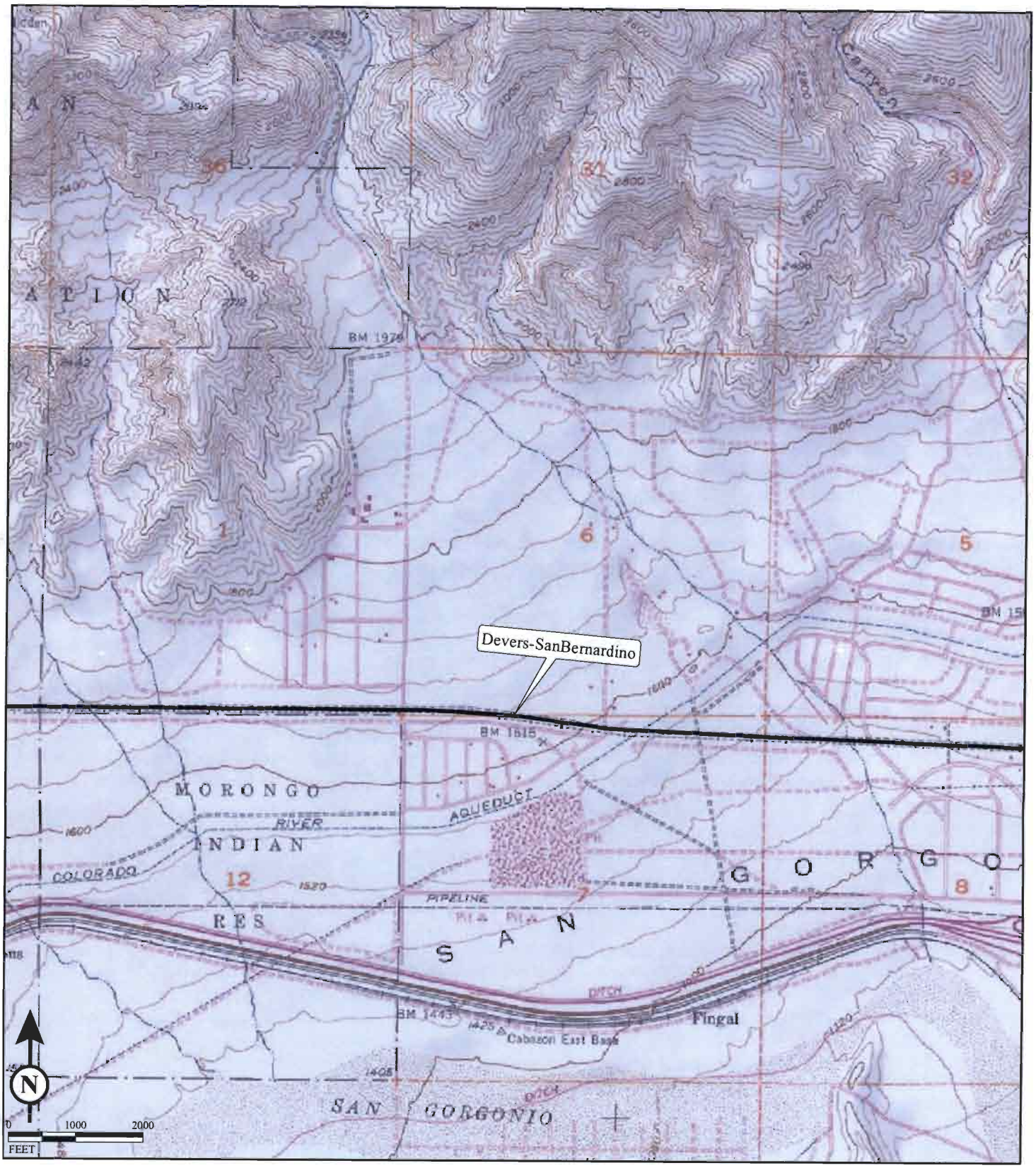
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # UPDATE
HRI # 33-22389
Trinomial

Page 17 of 19

***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Whitewater* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



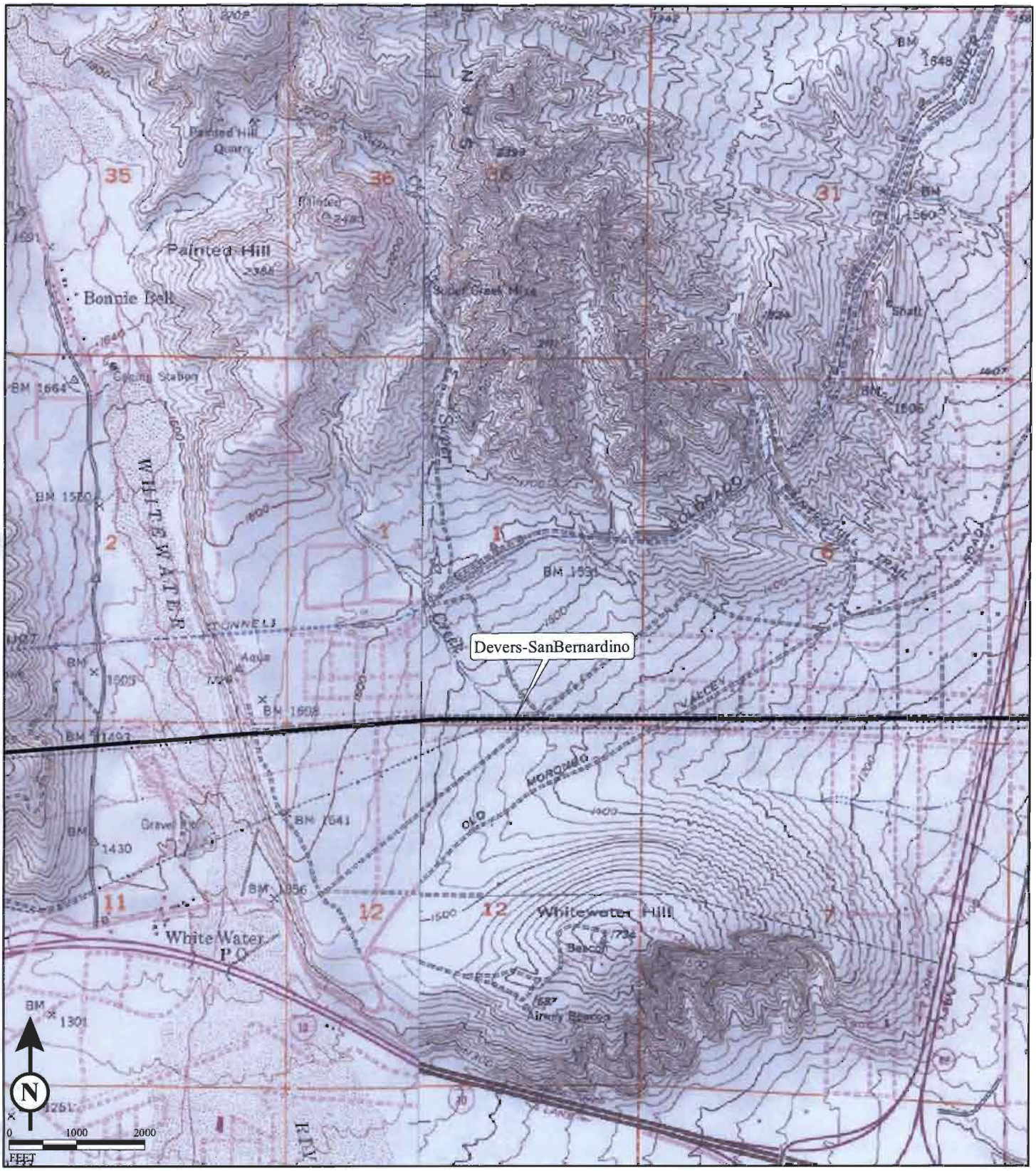
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # [redacted] PDATE
HRI # 33-22389
Trinomial

Page 18 of 19 ***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Whitewater* and *Desert Hot Springs* Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988/1972



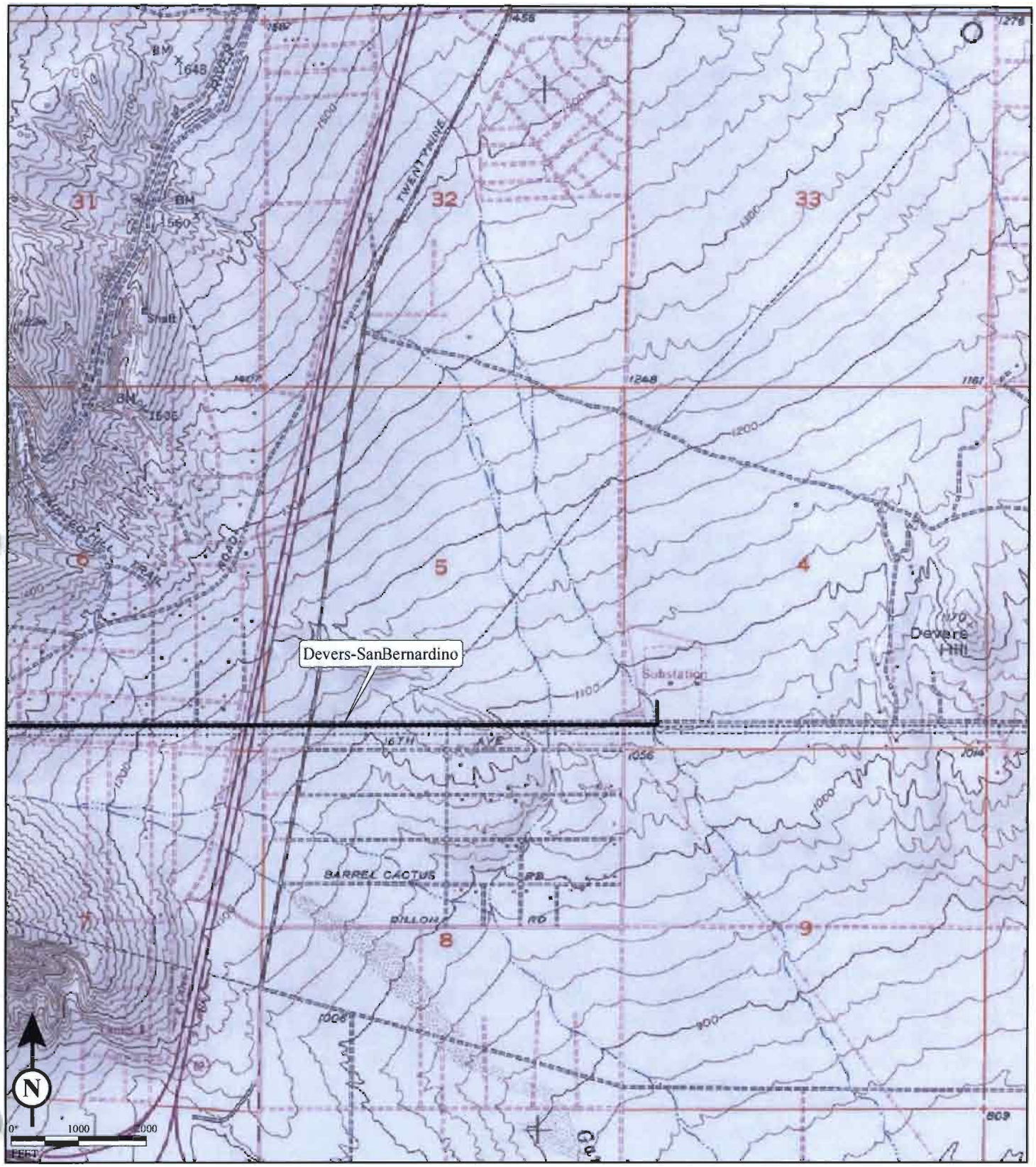
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # UPDATE
HRI # 33-22389
Trinomial

Page 19 of 19 ***Resource Name or** # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS *Desert Hot Springs* *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1972



DPR 523K (1/95)

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 of 16 *Resource Name or #: P-33-015035/Devers-San Bernardino 220kV

P1. Other Identifier: P-36-026051

*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: *Redlands* Date: 1988 T 2S; R 3W; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 8 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: City: N/A Zip: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11 N; 538958 mE/ 3754902 mN line start
478022mE/ 3770935 mN line end

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
The Devers-San Bernardino 220kV SCE transmission line is located in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, from the San Bernardino Substation on West San Bernardino Avenue and Mountain View Avenue in Loma Linda to the Devers Substation on Diablo Road in Desert Hot Springs. Elevation: 900-2,600 feet above mean sea level

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

The Devers-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line was constructed in 1945 by Southern California Edison. A one-mile segment of the transmission line was previously recorded in 2006 in association with a historic access road that first appears on the 1953 edition of the Beaumont 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map. The total length of the transmission line from the San Bernardino Substation to the Devers Substation is approximately 43 miles. Tower types along the line include mainly single circuit lattice steel towers, with some single circuit tubular steel poles in more densely populated and residential areas. The construction of this transmission line is associated with the development of the San Bernardino to Desert Hot Springs corridor through San Gorgonio Pass and San Timoteo Canyon.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Transmission line overview, view to E, 2/28/2012, 141-LSA-SCE1110-S-26.jpg

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1945

*P7. Owner and Address:
Multiple Land Jurisdictions

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
L. Davidson, R. Goodwin, B. Smith-LSA Associates, Inc.
703 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 260
Carlsbad, CA 92011

*P9. Date Recorded: February 28, 2012

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: McLean, Roderic et al. 2013. Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory, West of Devers Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. Submitted to Southern California Edison.

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

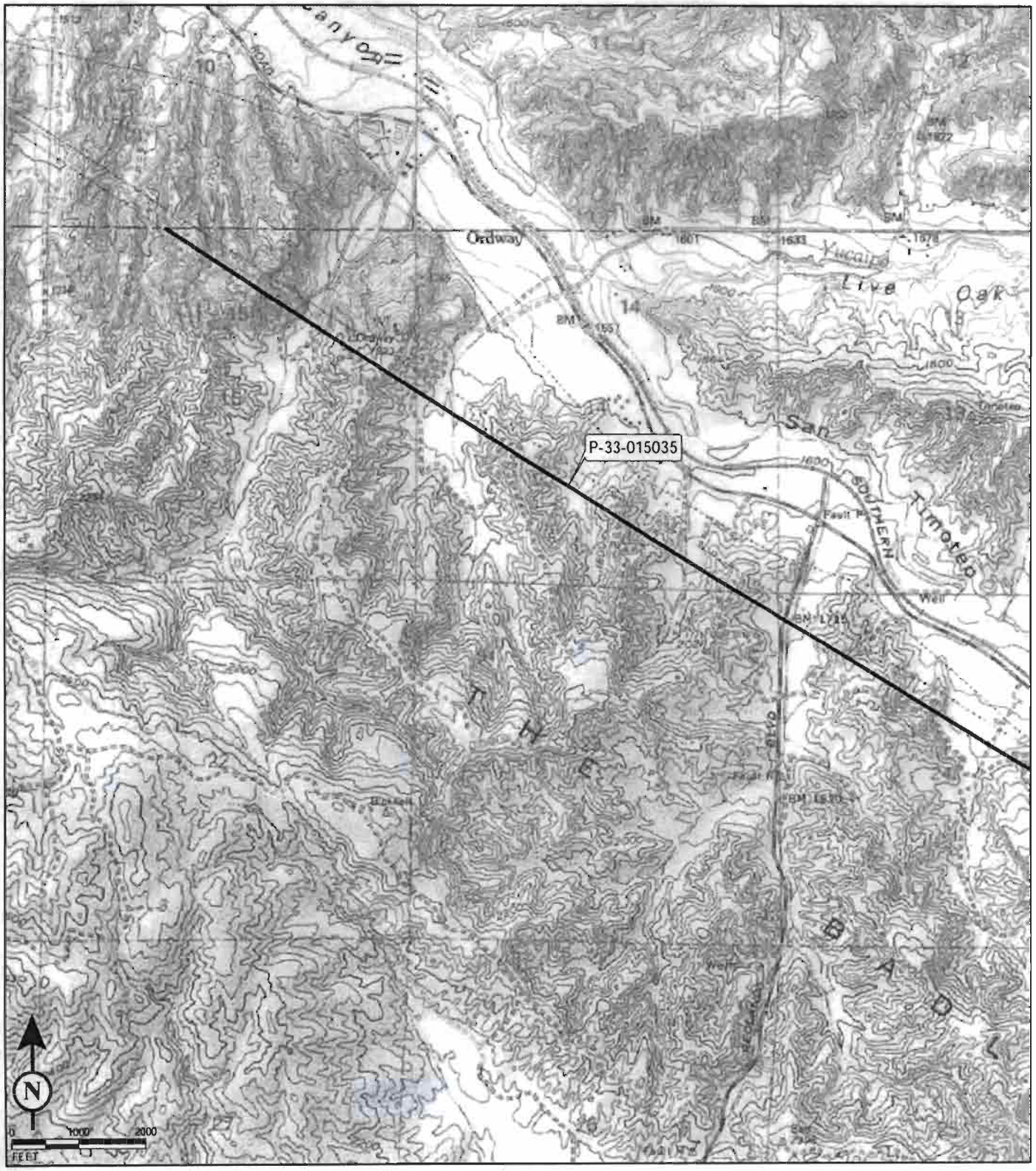
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Redlands and Sunnymead *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988, 1980



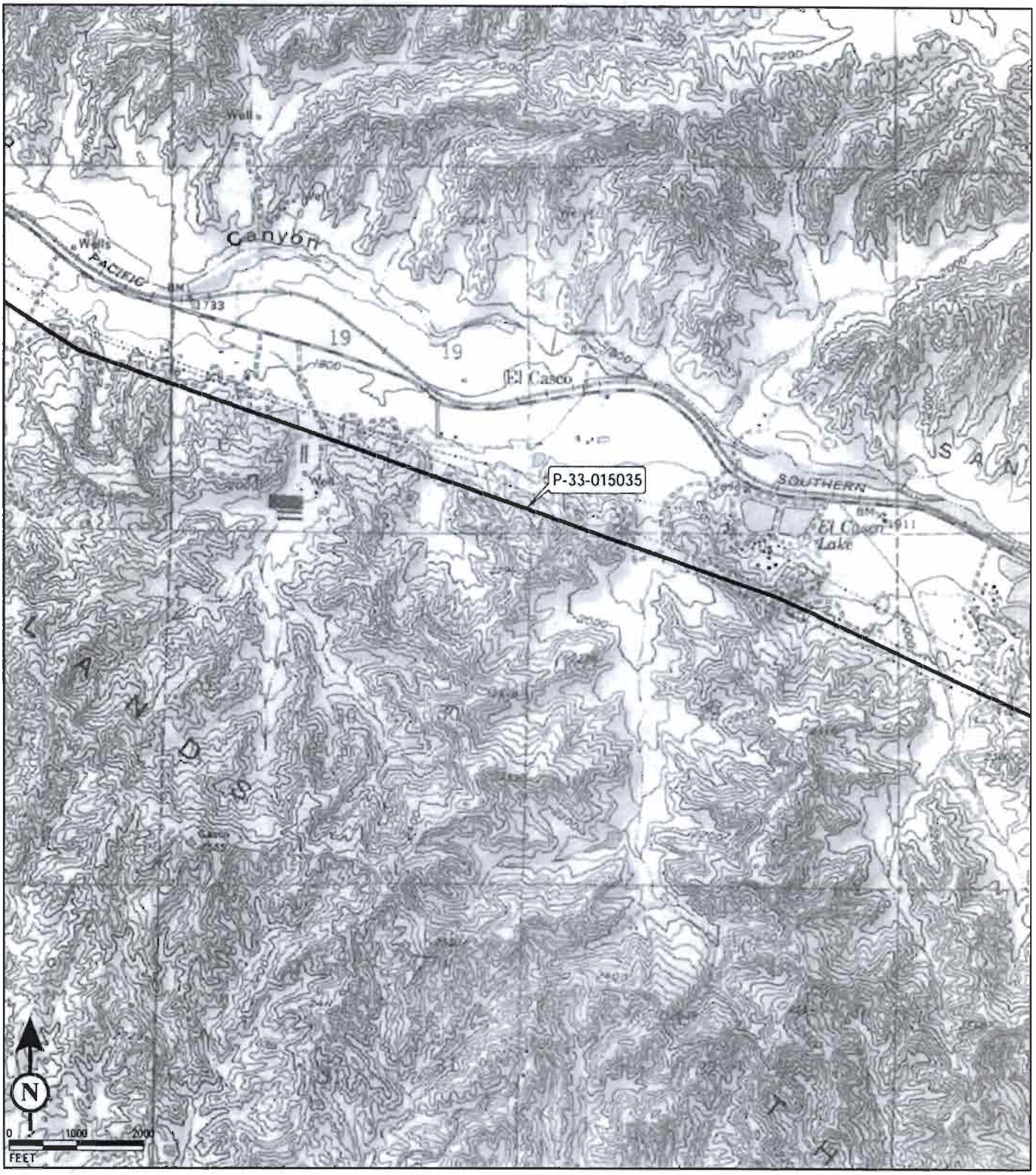
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 16 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Sunnymead and El Casco *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1980, 1979



DPR 523K (1/95)

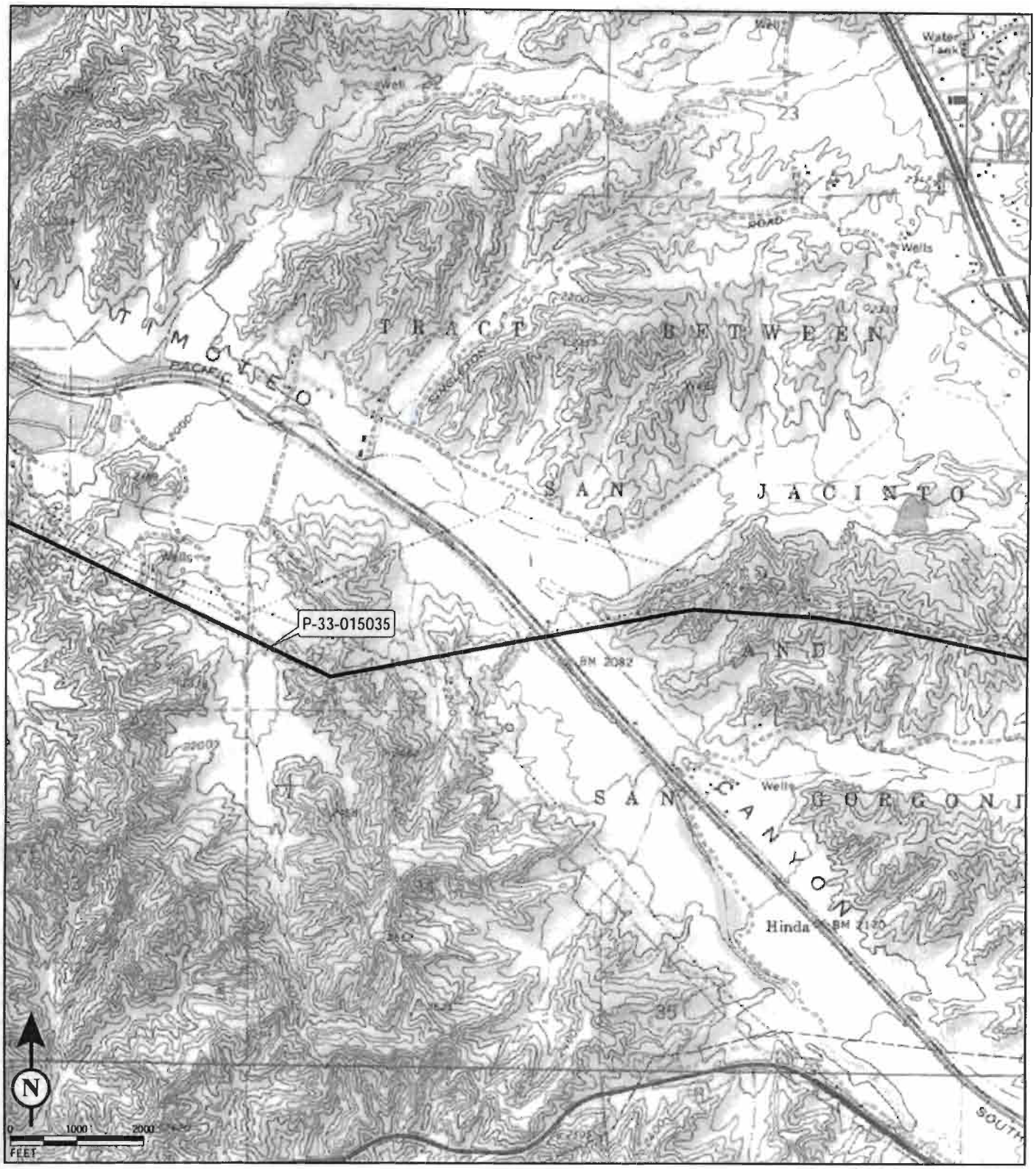
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. El Casco *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523K (1/95)

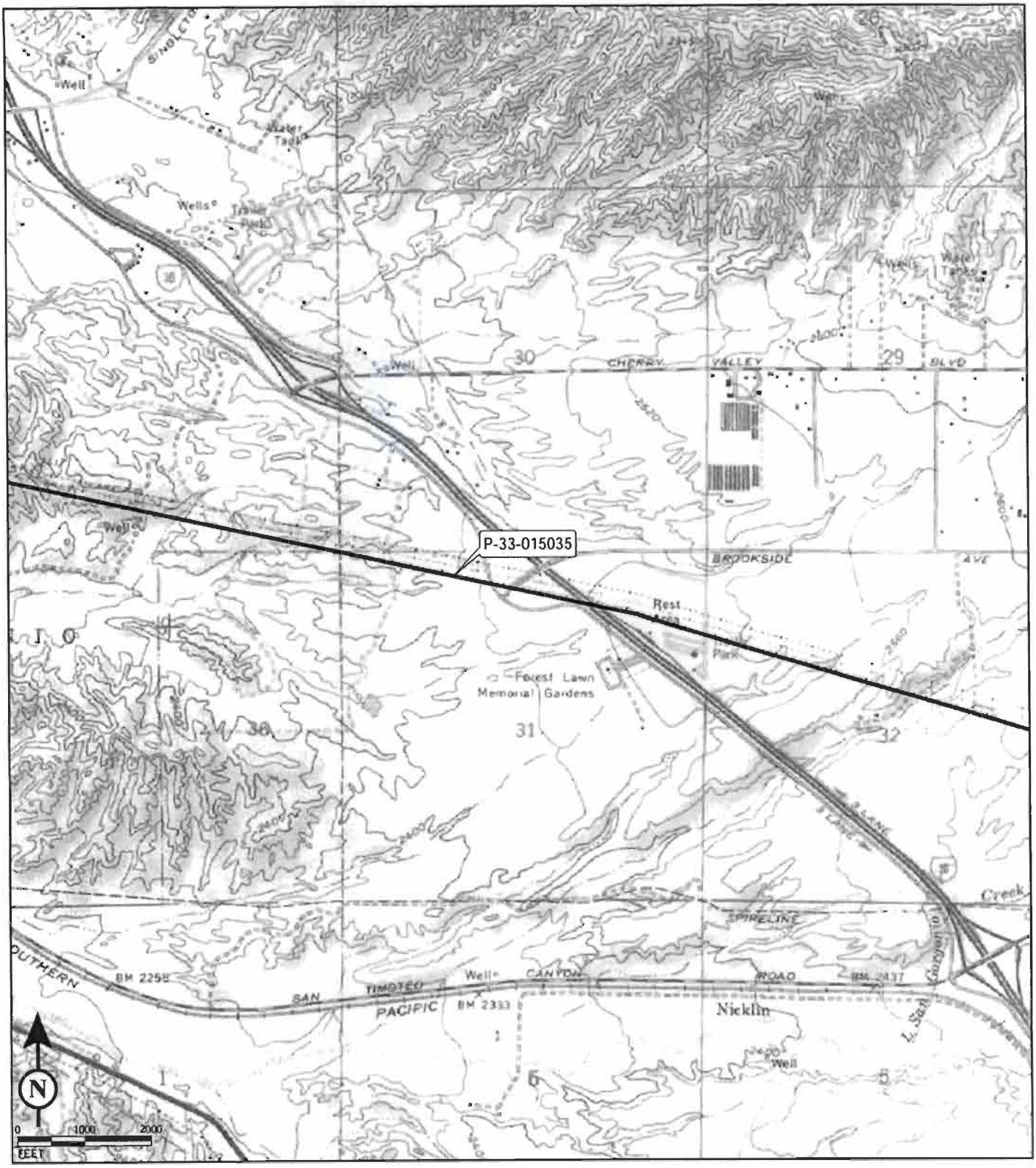
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 5 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. El Casco *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523K (1/95)

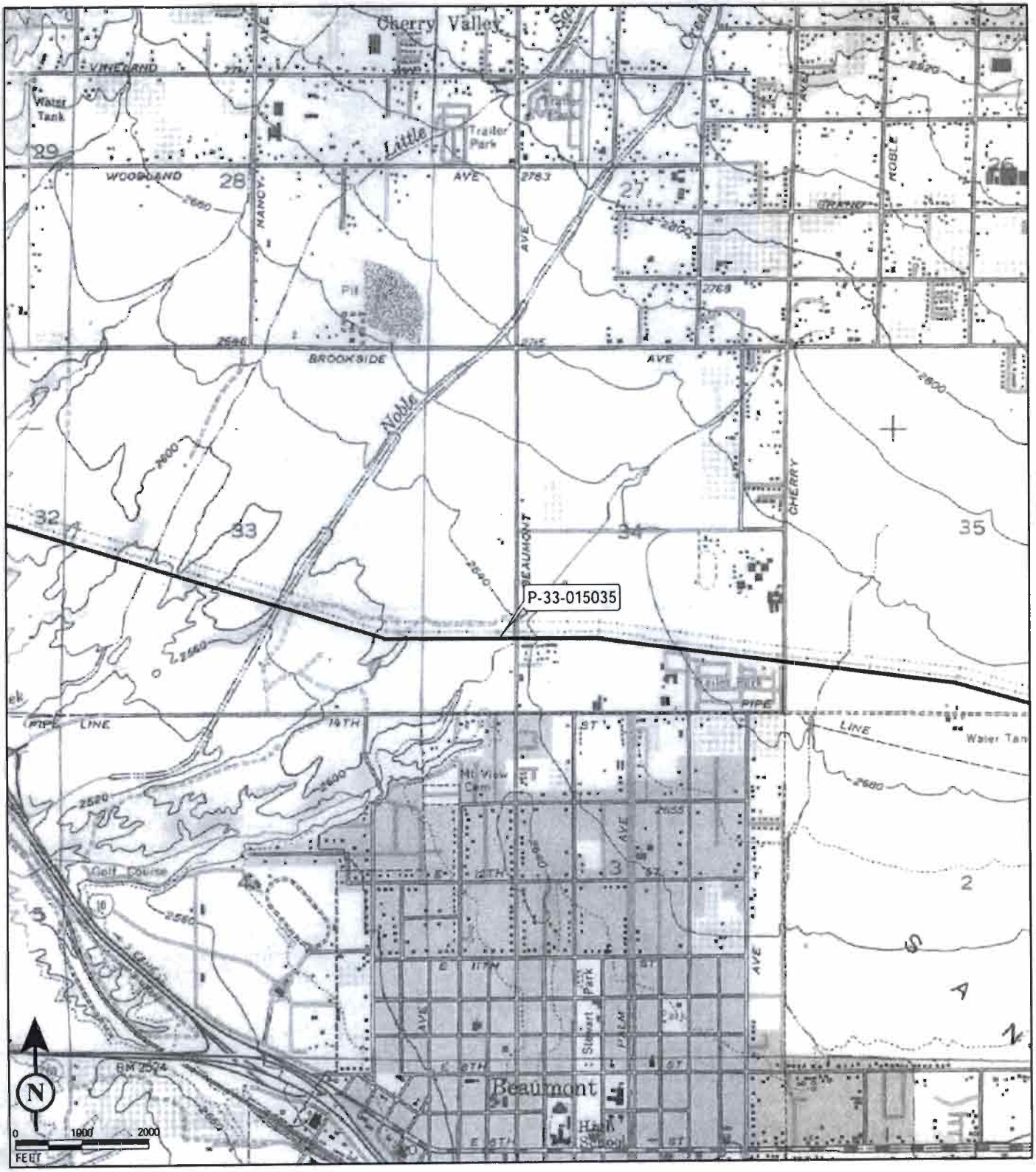
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 6 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Beaumont *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

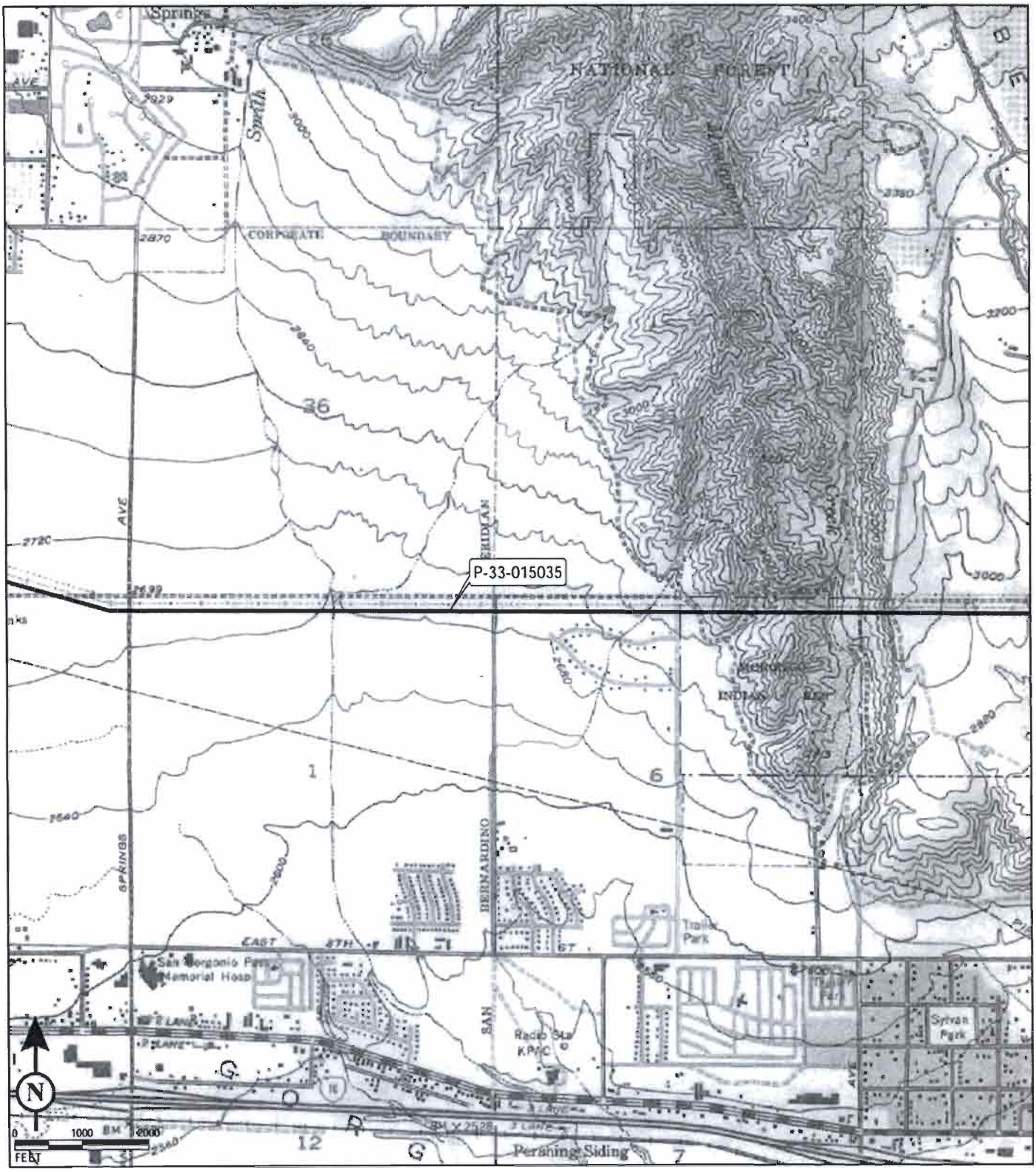
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 7 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Beaumont *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

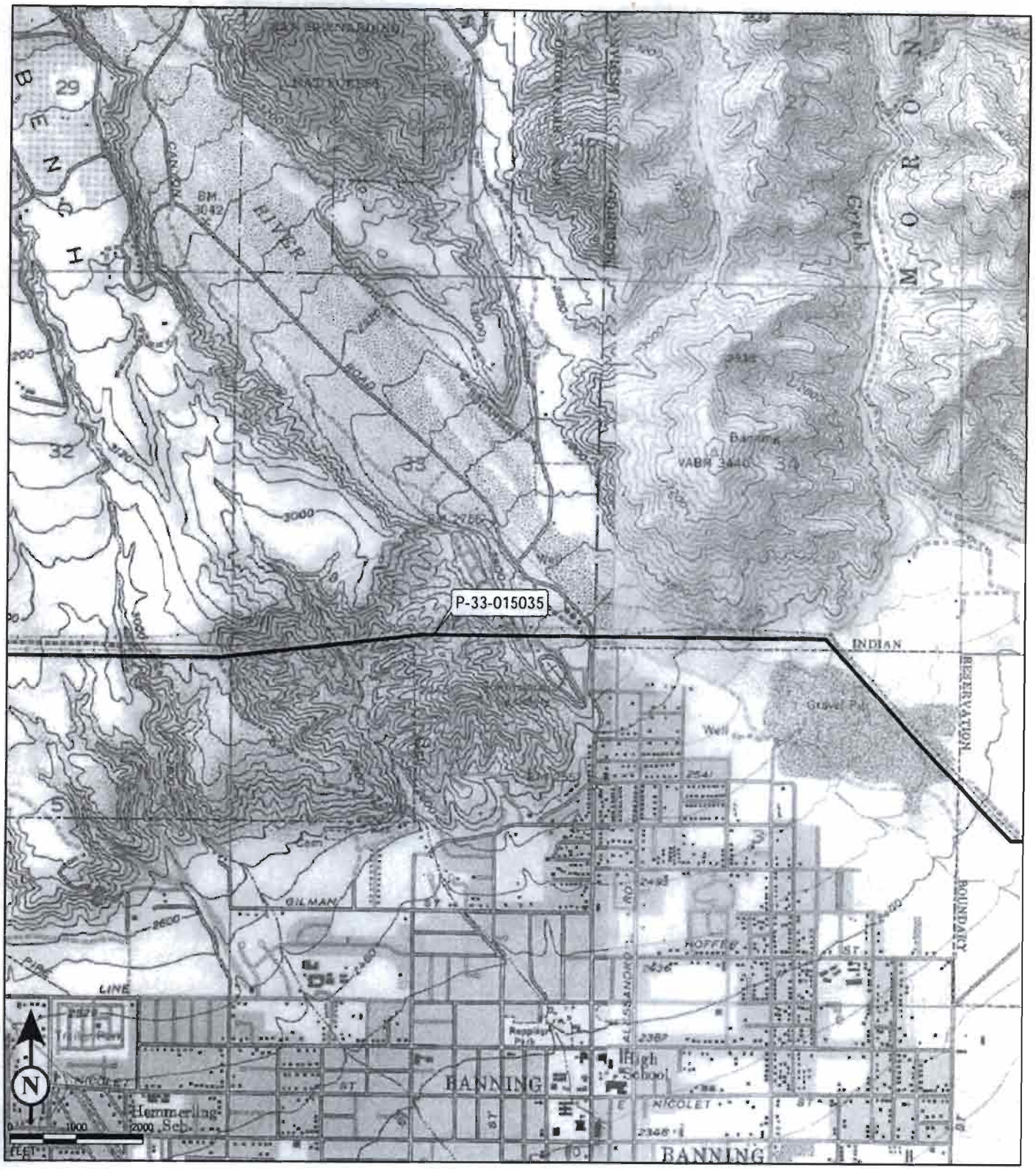
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 8 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Beaumont and Cabazon *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



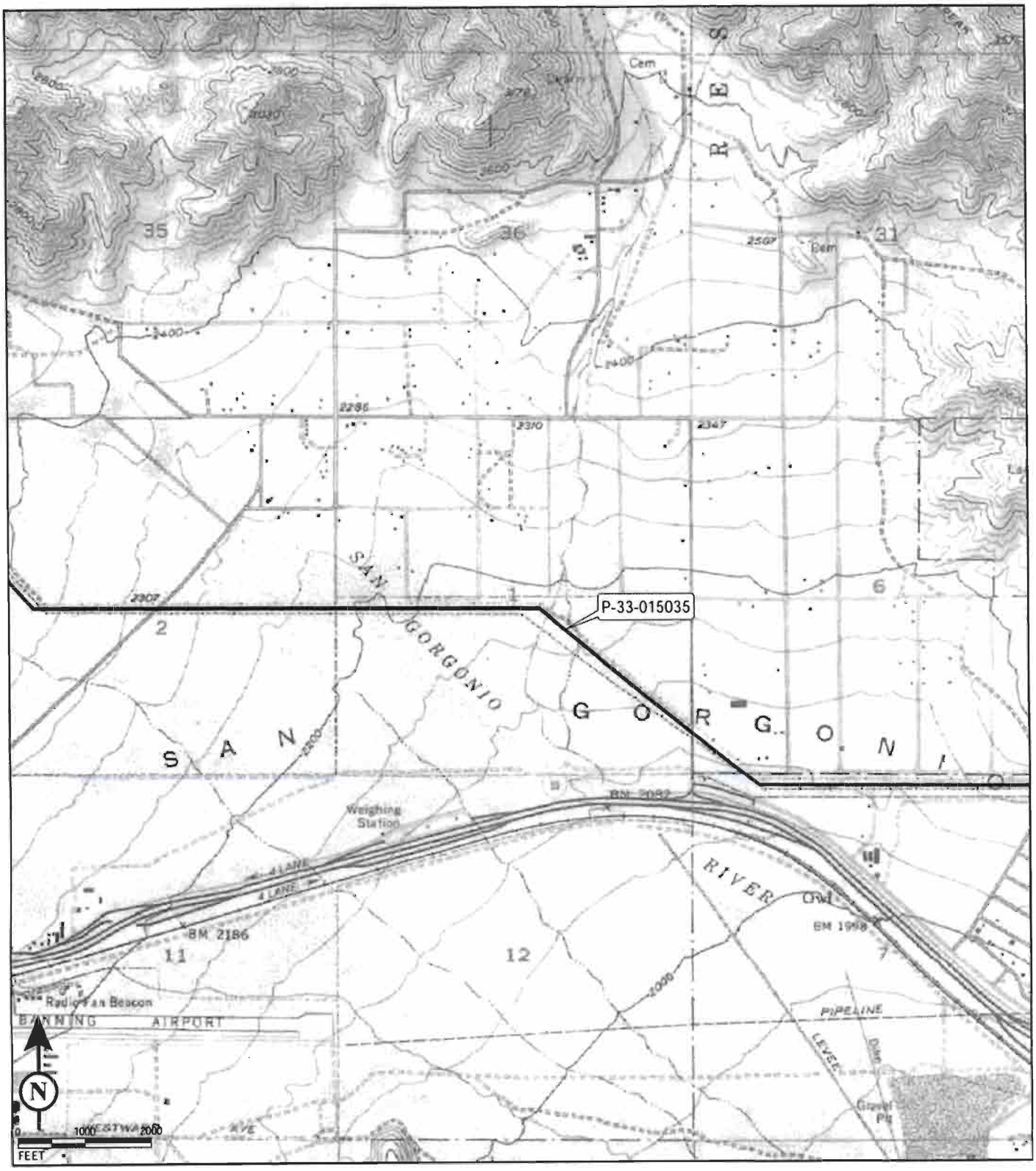
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Cabazon *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



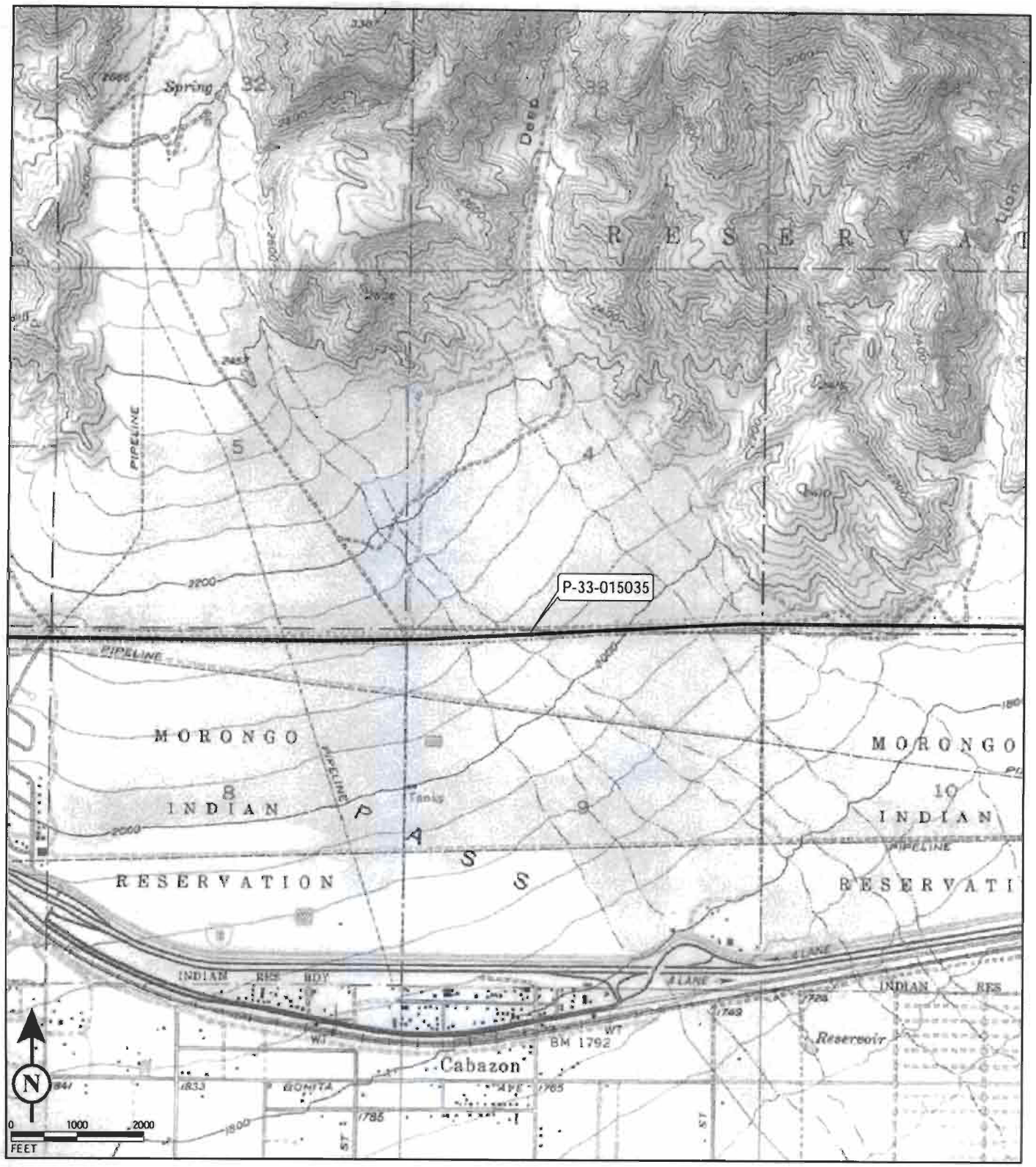
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Cabazon *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

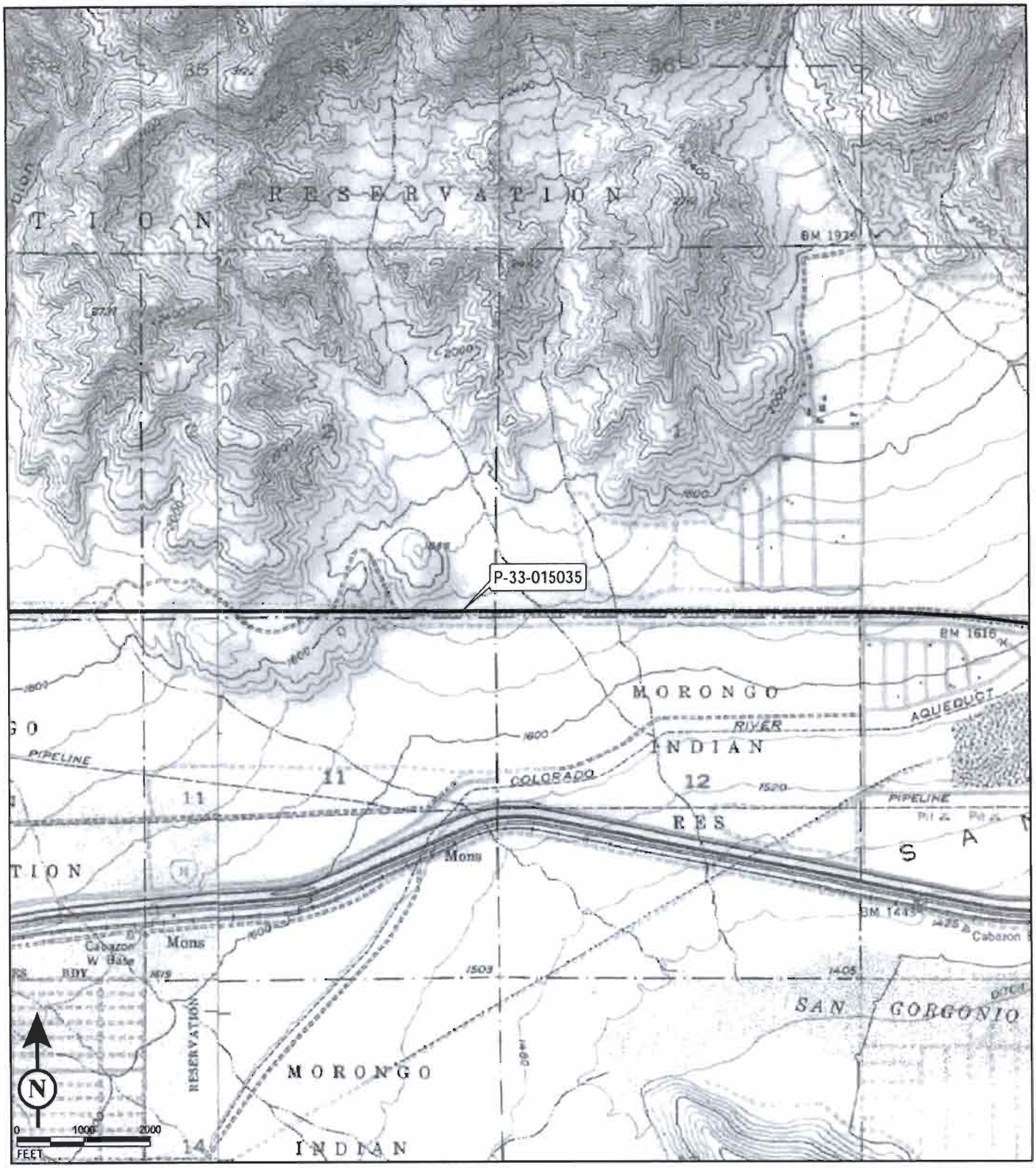
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 11 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Cabazon and White Water *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



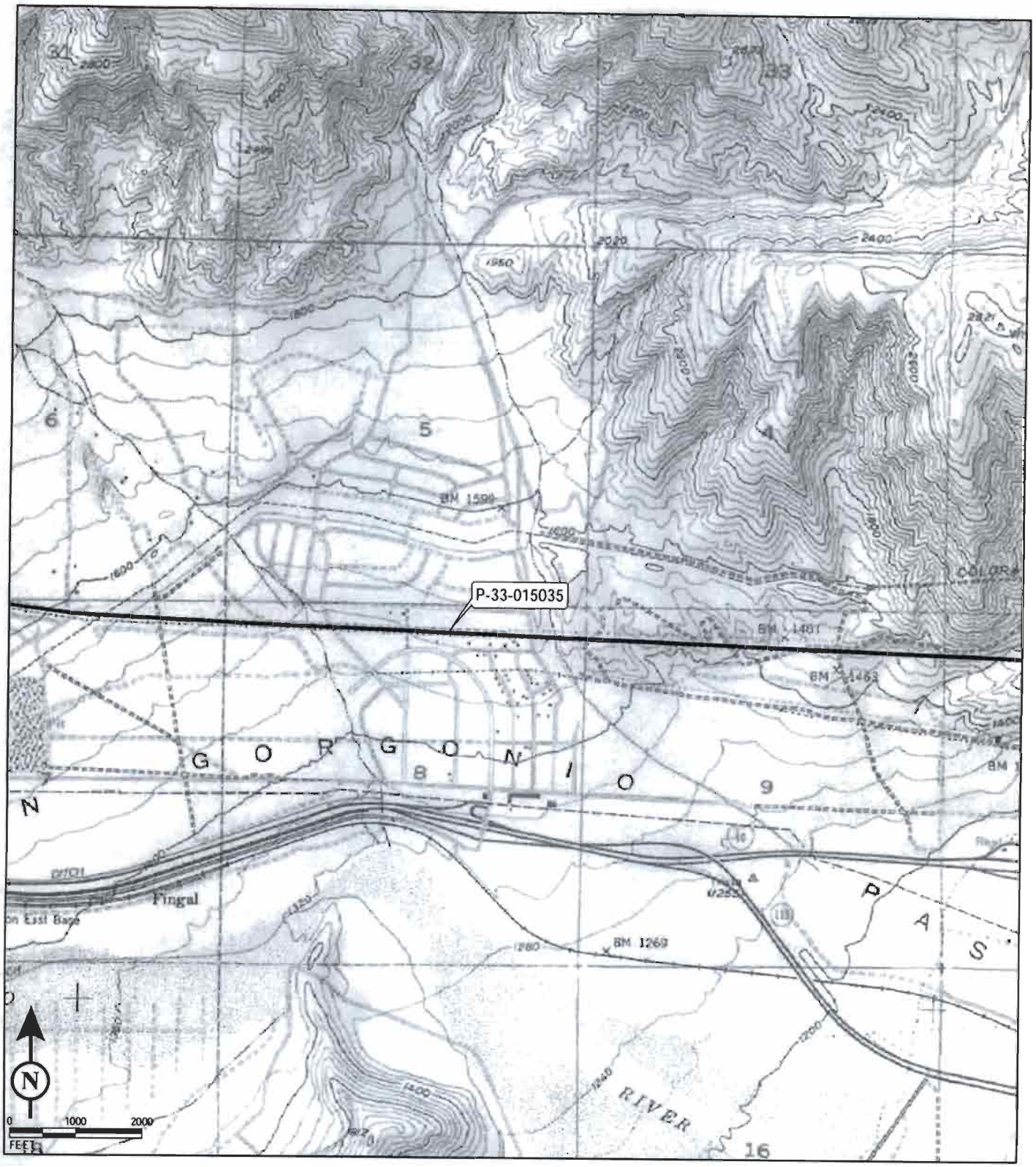
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. White Water *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523K (1/95)

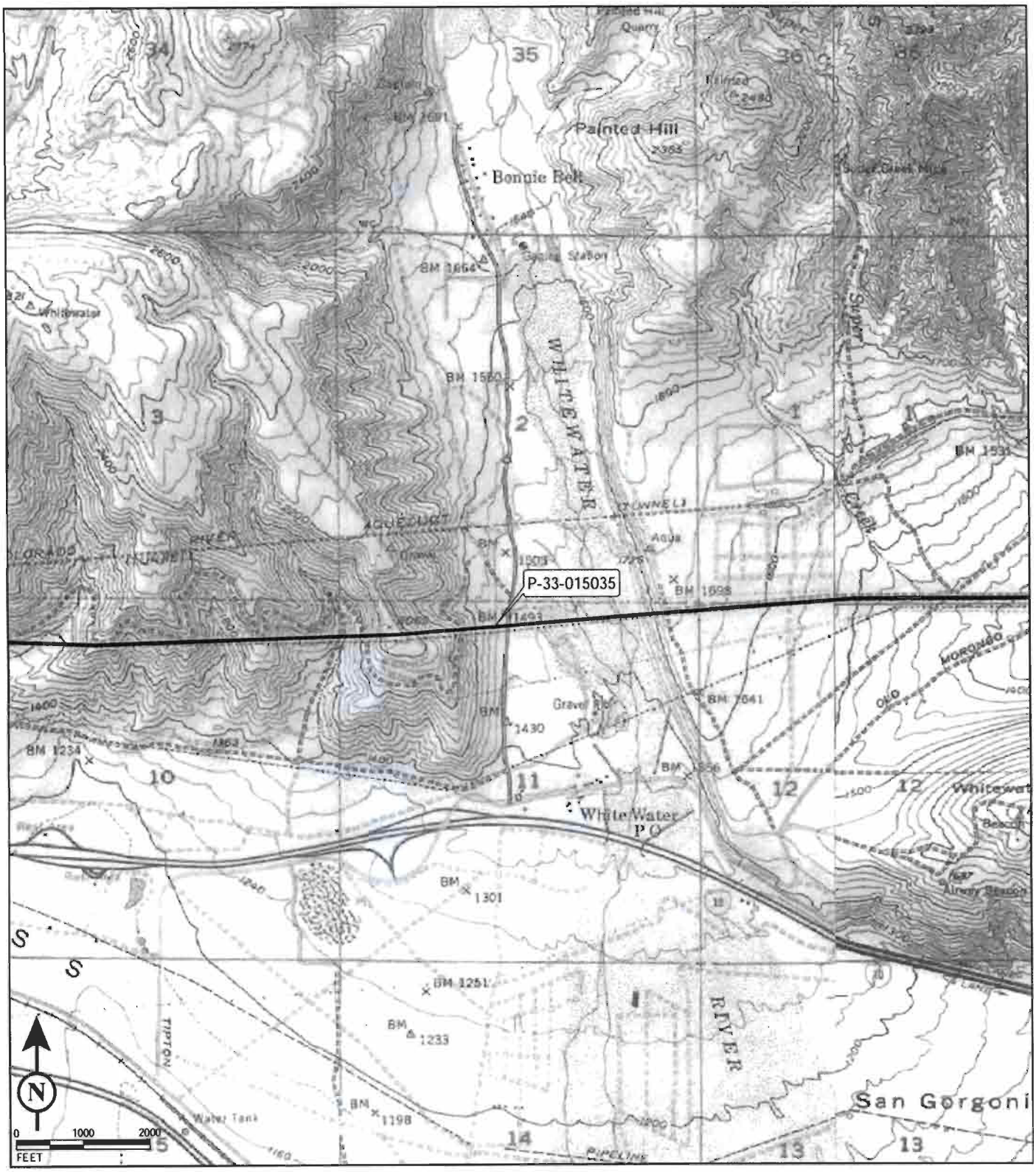
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 13 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. White Water and Desert Hot Springs Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988, 1972



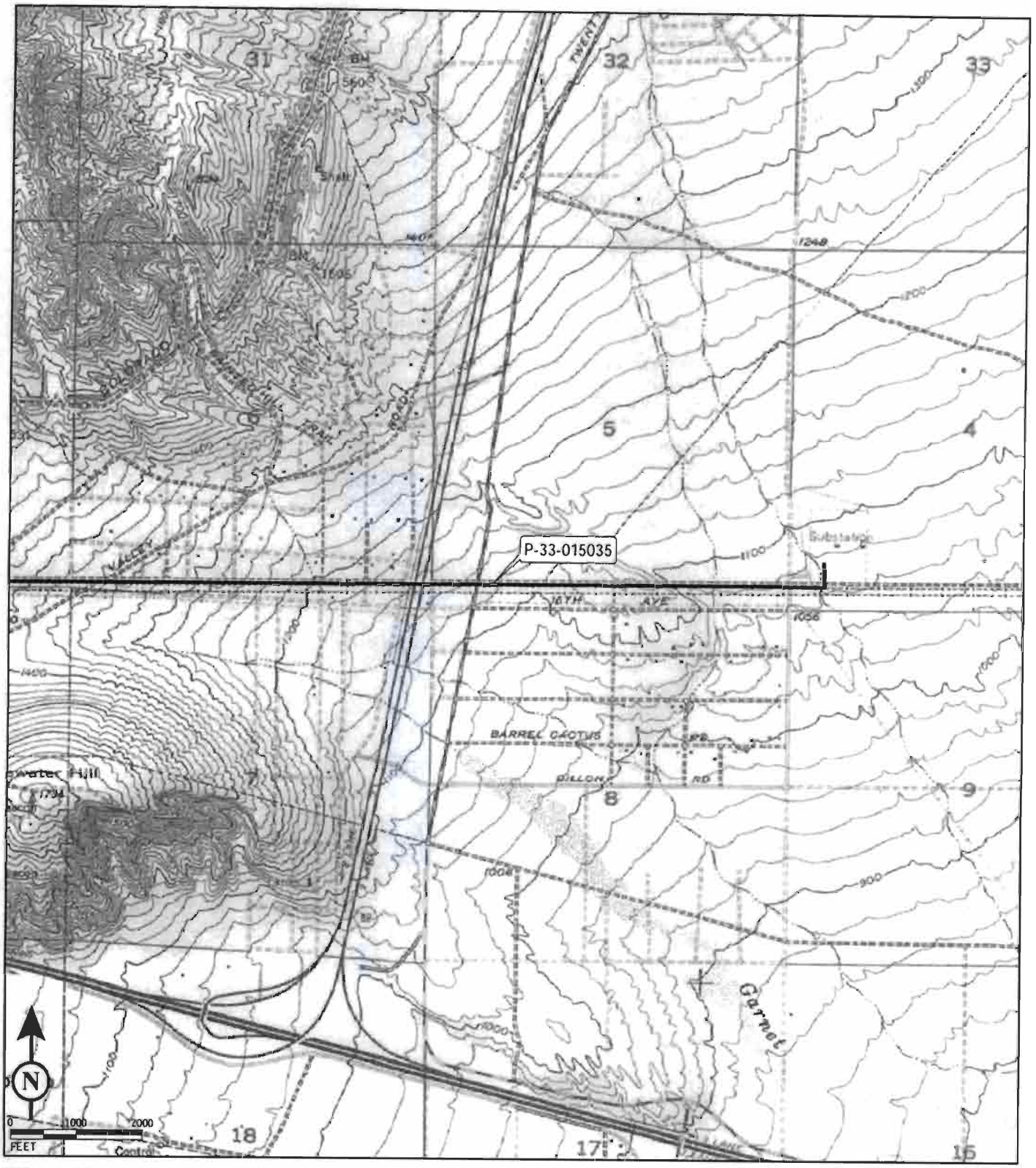
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-15035 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Devers-San Bernardino 1 220kV

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad. Desert Hot Springs *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1972



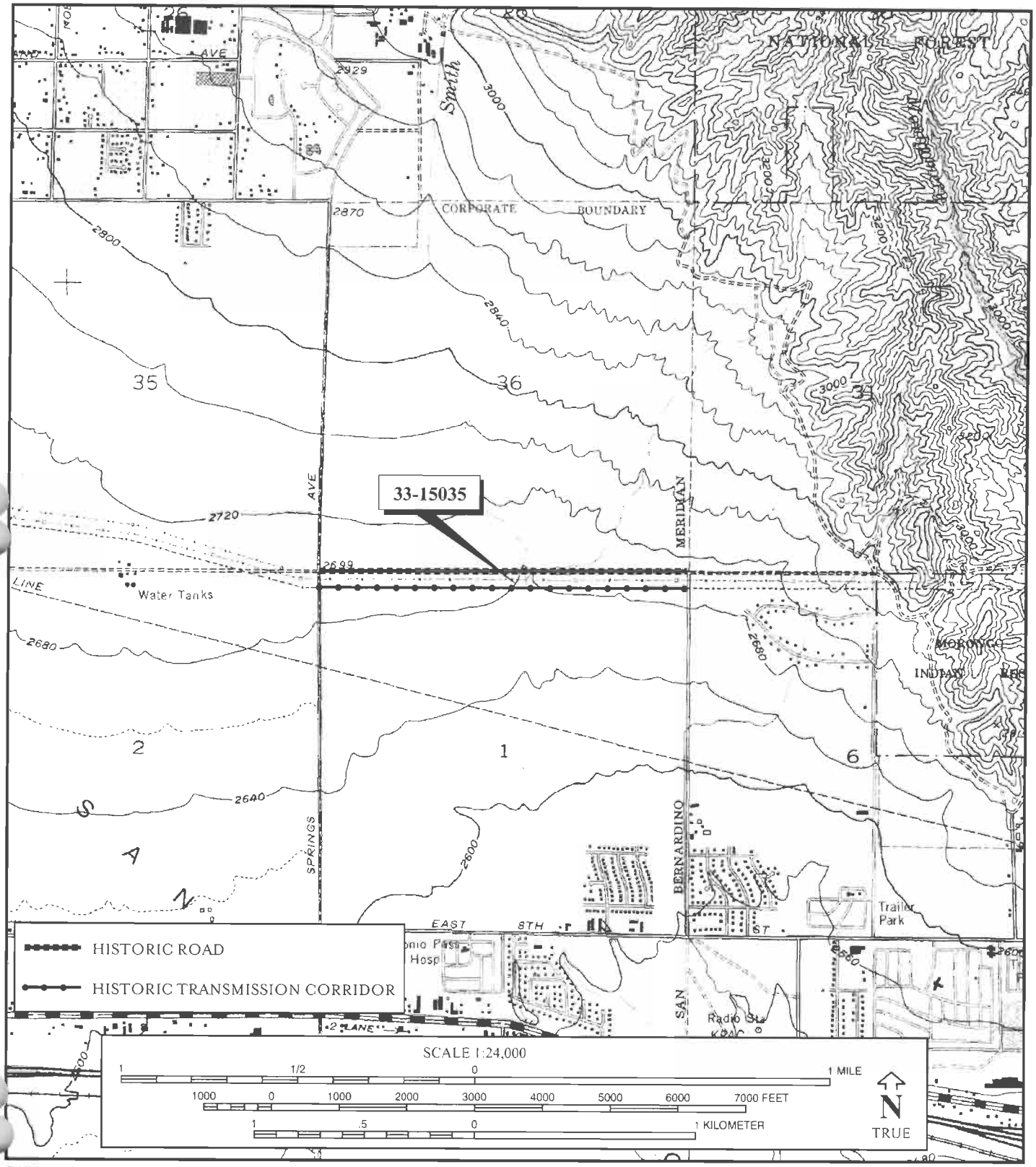
DPR 523K (1/95)

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

Primary # 33-15035
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Beaumont, California *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



R:\PDH0601\G\Reports\CULTURAL\DPRlocation_33-15035.mxd (07/19/06)

*Required Information

33-15035

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

Primary # 33-15035
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H3

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' quad** *Beaumont* **Date** 1988 **T** 3S; **R** 1W; N ½ **of Sec** 1 **San Bernardino B.M.**

c. Address **City** **ZIP**

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone 11 Dirt road Point 1: 505878mE/ 3756087mN, Point 2: 505644mE/ 3756084mN
Transmission Alignment, Point 1: 505892mE/ 3756044mN, Point 2: 505644mE/ 3756041

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
From Interstate 10 in Beaumont, exit Highland Springs Avenue north. Proceed approximately 1½ miles north to 14th Street. The resource is the eastern extension of 14th street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Site consists of a small segment of a historic transmission corridor, including its towers, lines and dirt access road within Section 1 (T3S, R1W). The historic corridor is the southernmost of the three adjacent transmission alignments. The historic towers are constructed of steel and, along with the dirt road, first appear on the USGS *Beaumont* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle in 1953.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH 16. Other.

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, data, accession #)
(West) Transmission corridor overview, resource pictured on far left; Photo #44.

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

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Southern California Edison
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, California 91770

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address):
David Brunzell
LSA Associates
1650 Spruce Street
Riverside, California 92507

***P9. Date recorded:** 3/6/06

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

***P11. Report citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")
Brunzell, David
2006 *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations, Deutsch Property Specific Plan*

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

RECEIVED IN
SEP 12 2006
EIC

DPR 523A (1/95) ***Required Information**

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-15035
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date / /

*Resource Name or #: Devers-Hinds 220 kv Transmission Line

P1. Other Identifier: Vista-Hayfield Transmission Line

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

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Desert Hot Springs Date 55/78 ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; SBM B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone 11 , 546150 mE/ 3750375 mN

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

West end of transmission line is at Devers substation (east of Highway 62) the east end is at the Hinds substation.

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

The Devers-Hinds 220 kv transmission line is a three phase AC, single circuit line on steel lattice towers. Of the four transmission lines that cross Palm Drive just north of Varner Road it is the third from the north. The line was originally configured as the Vista-Hayfield line which supplied power to the Hayfield pumping station on the Colorado River Aquaduct from the Vista substation in San Bernardino.

RECEIVED IN
OCT 14 1998
EIC

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering Structure

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Looking northwest toward San Bernardino Mountains

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ■ Historic ☐ Both
1950 (factual--source: Tom Taylor, S.C. Edison)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Southern California Edison
Rosemead, CA

Utility

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

*P9. Date Recorded: 08/23/1998

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

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

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

33-15035

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Resource Name or #: Devers-Hinds 220 kv Transmission Line

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Vista-Hayfield Transmission Line

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☒ Point Observation Designation: _____

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

Point where line crosses over Palm Drive north of Varner Road.

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

220 kv single circuit three phase AC line on steel lattice towers. No associated artifacts observed.

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

a. Top Width _____
b. Bottom Width 24 feet
c. Height or Depth approx. 100 feet
d. Length of Segment _____

L5. Associated Resources:

Deteriorated access road runs under lines.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (Include scale) Facing: _____

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

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

L7. Integrity Considerations:

Line has been reconfirgured from original use.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

Date of Photo: / /

Photo Number: see P5a

Graphics Filename: @ 0DPI

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

L9. Remarks:

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

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

L11. Date: 08/23/1998

33-15035

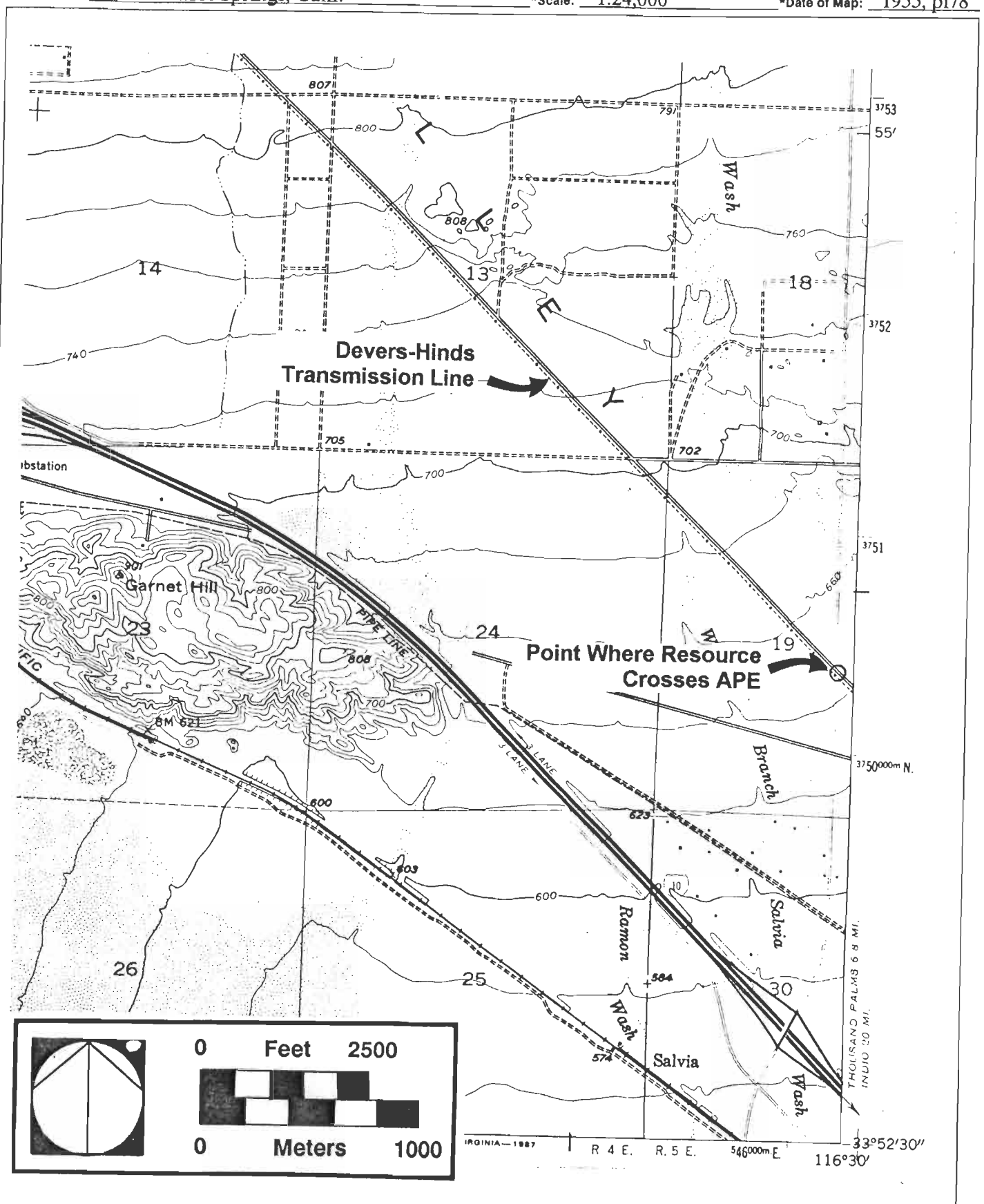
State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Devers-Hinds 220 kv Transmission Line

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



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-028574
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-12874H
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3416-1H

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Desert Hot Springs, Calif. **Date** 1955; photorevised 1978
T 3S; **R** 4E; SW **1/4 of** SE **1/4** NE **1/4 of** SE **1/4 of Sec** 14 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 730 feet above mean sea level

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

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 543,525 **mE**/ 3,751,935 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN# 666-380-013; approximately 300 feet west of Little Morongo Road and 1,260 feet north of 20th Avenue

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of a historic-period refuse scatter located adjacent to an intermittent wash. The refuse consists mainly of household discards, including metal cans, glass fragments, and a complete glass jar. This site is believed to date to the 1950s-1960s.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH4: Refuse scatter

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Taken on December 18, 2018; view to the southwest

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** √ Historic Prehistoric Both 1950s-1960s (estimated)

***P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

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

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 18, 2018

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2019): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: West Valley Water Reclamation Program, in and near the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3416-1H

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 125 feet (W-E) b. Width 70 feet (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate √ Other: GIS Trimble Yuma
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): √ Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: High √ Medium Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: √ None Unknown Method of Determination: Subsurface probes with trowels

***A3. Human Remains:** Present √ Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) None

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) Artifacts observed at the site include 35 sanitary and beverage cans, 5 aluminum-top beverage cans, 1 hole-in-top can, 1 spice can, 1 five-gallon gasoline can, 1 complete glass jar with a circa 1950s-1960s Owens-Illinois marker on the base, and a large number of glass shards. The jar was found partially buried. Among the cans, 31 are found within a 35x-20-foot artifact concentration, while the other 12, including the gasoline can, are scattered across the rest of the site.

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

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good √ Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.):

A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The site lies adjacent to a small intermittent wash, and Mission Creek, also intermittent, runs approximately 1,300 feet to the east.

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 730 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Surface soils in the area consist of light brown, fine to coarse alluvial sands mixed with small boulders and rocks. Vegetation at the site includes creosote bush, brittle brush, Russian thistle, and other small desert grasses and shrubs.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 √ Post 1945 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known)

A14. Remarks: The site appears to represent the result of a single episode of trash dumping by local residents. The artifact assemblage consists primarily of common domestic refuse and demonstrates no potential for any important archaeological data, nor is the site known to be associated with any historic figures or events. Therefore, the site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** December 19, 2018
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

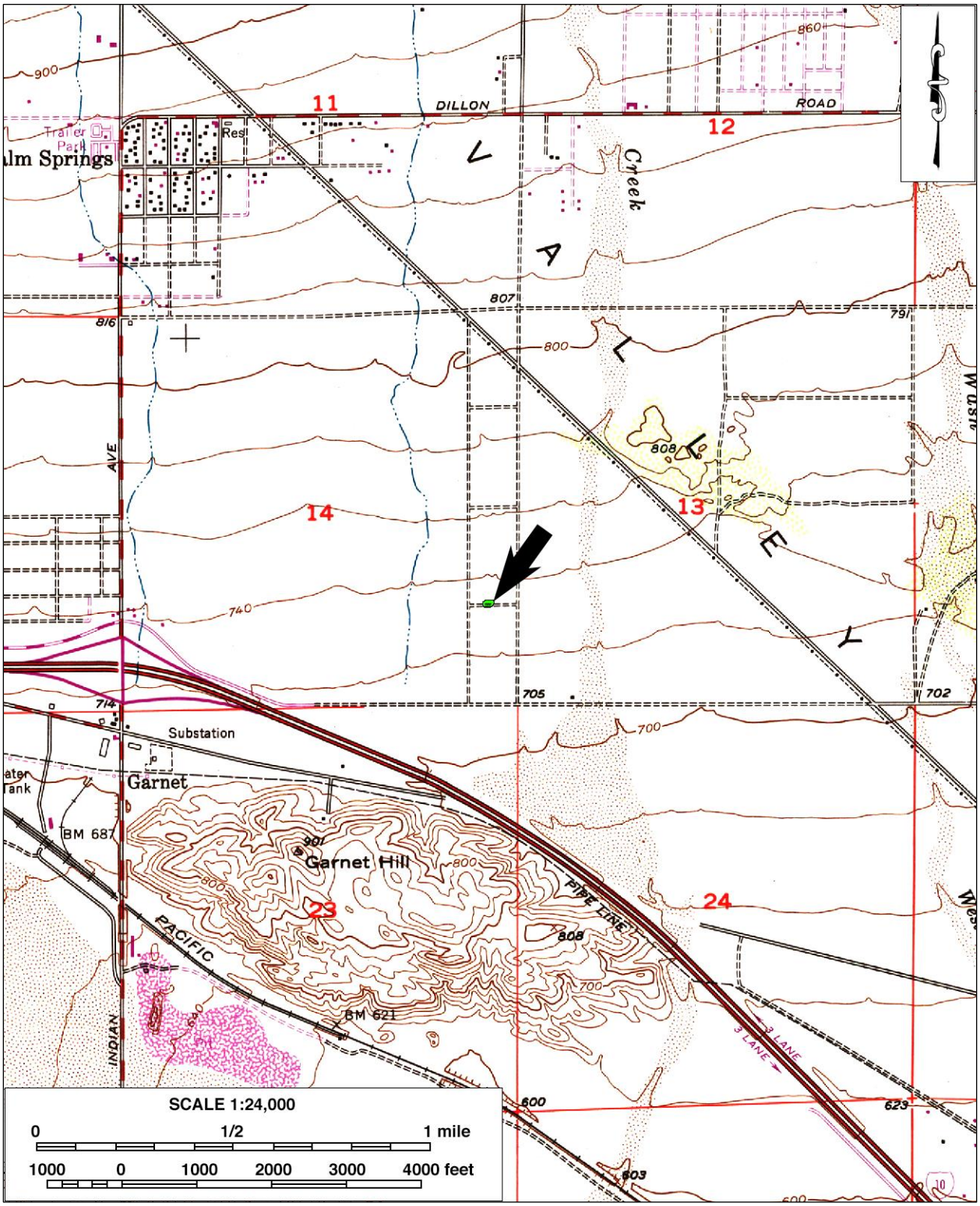
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-028574
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-12874H

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3416-1H

***Map Name:** Desert Hot Springs, Calif. ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1978



*Required information

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

SKETCH MAP

Primary # 33-028574
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-12874H

Page 4 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3416-1H

***Drawn by:** Daniel Ballester ***Date:** December 19, 2018