

Mr. Ming Guan, PE  
KOA Corporation  
3190 C Shelby Street  
Ontario, California 91764

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Date Palm Drive Project, Cathedral City, Riverside County, California***

Dear Ms. Guan:

## Introduction

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained by KOA Corporation to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the proposed widening of the east side (0.3 mile) of Date Palm Drive from Highway 111 to Perez Road in Cathedral City, California. A survey of the area was required to identify any cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites, historical buildings, structures, and objects) that may be present within the Project Area. The City of Cathedral City is the lead agency for the Project.

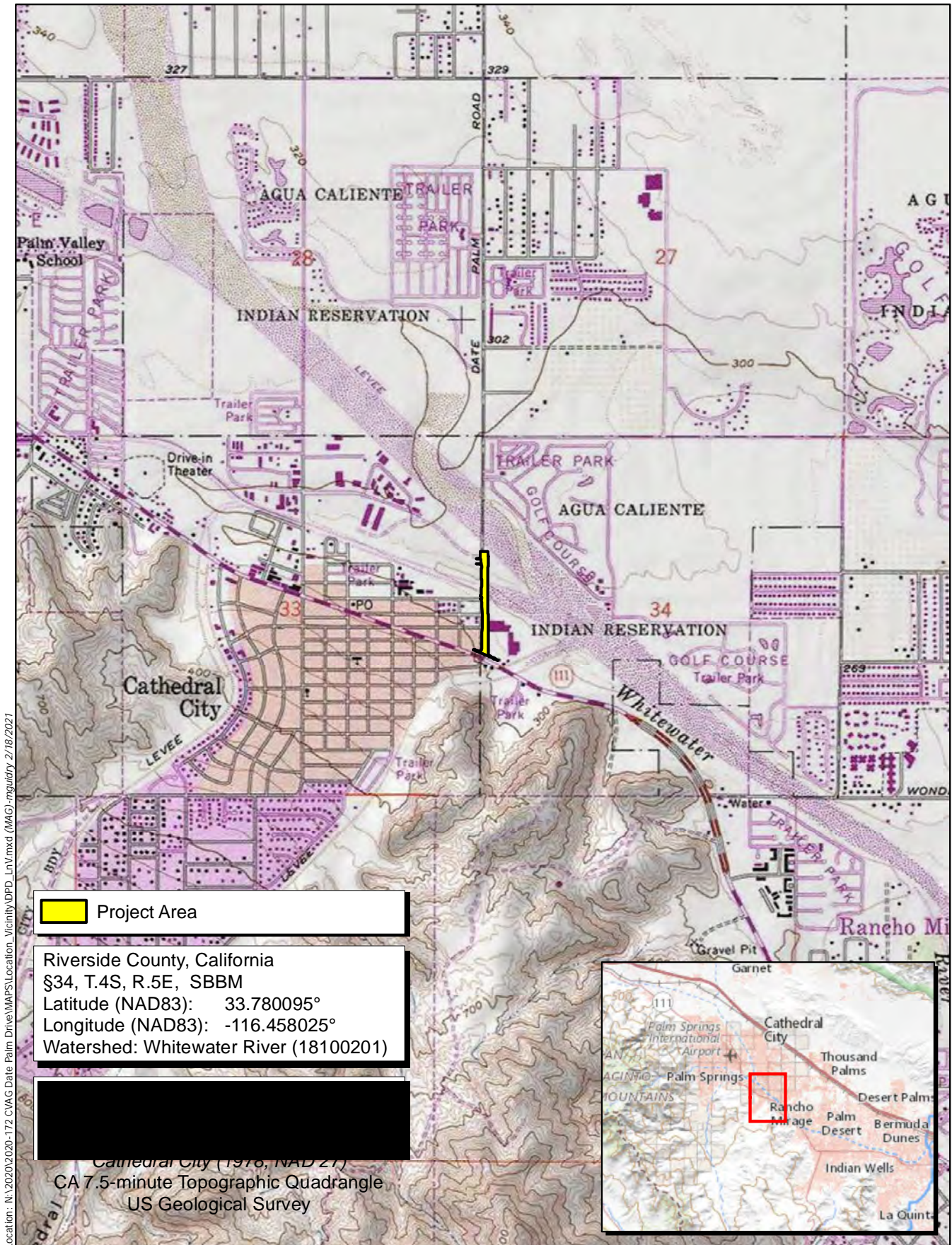
## Project Description and Location

Under the implementation of Coachella Valley Association of Governments' (CVAG) regional Active Transportation Plan, the City of Cathedral City plans to widen the easterly portion (0.3 mile) of Date Palm Drive between Highway 111 and Perez Road (Figure 1) to accommodate a new curb and gutters, sidewalks, and Class II bike lanes. The existing bridge over the North Cathedral Canyon Flood Control Channel (State Bridge No. 56C0195) will consequently need to be widened. The existing structure is a two-span reinforced concrete slab bridge that is supported by two diaphragm-type abutments and a middle pier wall. The bridge 50 feet in length. As shown on the 1978 Cathedral City U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, the Project Area is located in the northwestern half of Section 34 and the northeastern half of Section 33, Township 4 and 5 South, Range 5 East of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. All Project components will be constructed within the City's Right of Way (ROW).

## Project Area

The Project Area consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the Project and includes the area within which significant impacts to Historical Resources could occur as a result of a project. The proposed Project borders both private land and Agua Caliente Indian Reservation Land. For the current project, the Project Area and cultural resources survey were restricted to the City ROW.

The horizontal Project Area consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project are proposed and in the case of the current Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the



**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**

*2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive*



California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal Project Area is illustrated in Figure 1 and also represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical Project Area is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for Project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical Project Area includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. This study assumes the depth of ground disturbance will not exceed 10 feet below the current surface; therefore, review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical Project Area is also described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. This study assumes that the vertical Project Area will not exceed 10 feet.

## Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of the Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.). The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact (prehistoric) periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR, PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural

Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code [USC] 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

## **Geology and Soils**

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey website (USDA 2020), two soil types are located within the Project Area: Carsitas and Myoma. Carsitas gravelly sand is formed in alluvium from granitic and/or gneissic rocks. These soils are found on alluvial fans, fan aprons, and drainageways with slopes ranging from 0 to 30 percent. Only a C horizon (0 to 60 inches) is present in this series consisting of gravelly sand and gravelly coarse sand. Myoma series fine sand is formed in sand blown from recent alluvium. Only a C horizon is present (0 to 60 inches) in Myoma series fine sand, and after 30 inches, the soil becomes strongly alkaline.

Underlying surficial sediments in the Project Area consist of alluvial sand and gravel of stream washes and major creeks (Qg) and alluvial sand and gravel of valley areas (Qa) (Dibblee and Minch 2008). These sediments were deposited concurrently with human occupation (Holocene) of the area and thus have the potential to contain buried cultural deposits.

## **Personnel Qualifications**

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Wendy Blumel, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist. Jeremy Adams served as the Principal Investigator for architectural history and reviewed the evaluations for built environment resources. Fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA. Wendy Blumel, Julian Acuña, and Steven

Wintergerst authored the technical report. John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Wendy Blumel, M.A., RPA, has 13 years of experience in cultural resources and is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resource management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents.

Jeremy Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards by holding an M.A. in History (Public History) and a B.A. in History, with 11 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment. He is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Mr. Adams has conducted evaluations of cultural resources of all types for eligibility to the CRHR and NRHP, as well as local eligibility criteria for numerous cities.

Julian Acuña, M.A., RPA, is an Associate Archaeologist with more than four years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University, San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Steven Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He has participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. Although he has worked throughout western Arizona and California, the majority of his experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles counties of Southern California. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, has more than 11 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written or otherwise contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents. Dr. O'Connor serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.

## Records Search

ECORP Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña requested a cultural resources records search for the Study Area from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) staff of the CHRIS at the University of California, Riverside

on November 18, 2020. The purpose of the records search is to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, or architectural resources exist within this area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, all records searches are performed in-house by EIC staff. Due to the backlog created by these restrictions, the EIC provided reports and resources located within a maximum 0.5-mile radius of the Project Area.

Other references examined by ECORP staff include historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2020).

Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1904 USGS Indio, California (1:125,000 scale)
- 1910 USGS Indio, California (1:125,000 scale)
- 1939 USGS Indio, California (1:125,000 scale)
- 1944 USGS Edom, California (1:62,500 scale)
- 1957 USGS Edom, California (1:62,500 scale)
- 1960 USGS Cathedral City, California (1:24,000 scale)
- 1973 USGS Cathedral City, California (1:24,000 scale)
- 1977 USGS Cathedral City, California (1:24,000 scale)

Aerial photographs taken in 1972, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 were also reviewed for indications of property usage and built environment.

## Literature Review Results

### ***Previous Research***

The records search results indicated that 39 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted in or within 0.5 mile of the property. Seven previous cultural resources studies overlap the Project Area, covering approximately 60 percent of the Project Area. The previous studies were conducted between 1972 and 2017.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-00032	--	<i>Archaeological Survey Report; the Rancho Mirage Property near Palm Springs, CA.</i>	1979	No
RI-00074	Phillip J. Wilke and Herrick E. Hanks.	Cathedral Canyon Channel: expected Impact on Archaeological Resources	1972	Yes
RI-00181	Jennifer Taschek-Ball	San Diego State University Foundation, San Diego State University	1978	No
RI-00277	Jane Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of 78 acres in Cathedral City, Riverside County, California	1977	No
RI-00955	None Listed	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Vista Montana, A Planned Development Cathedral City, California	1980	Yes
RI-01783	Swenson, James D.	An Archaeological Assessment of Two Small Parcels on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	1984	No
RI-04032	Mitchell, Mike	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report Desert Associates (Donald Ballard) Lease of 3 Acres of Agua Caliente Cahuilla Land	1997	No
RI-04169	Maxon, Patrick O and Joan Brown	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Mirada Property, Tentative Tract 28741 City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	1999	No
RI-04385	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, "Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Daniel Ballester, and Adrian Sanchez Moreno	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Cathedra City, Whitewater Golf Course City of Cathedral City Riverside County, California	2000	Yes
RI-04548	Bissell, Ronald M.	Data Recovery Activities at a Portion of CA-RIV-628T, Tract 28741, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2000	No
RI-04549	Palette, Drew	Letter Report. Cultural Resource Study of the Tierra Del Sol Project Parcel, Cathedral City, Riverside County, CA.	2002	No
RI-05331	White, Laurie	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC406A (Tamarisk Substation) Cathedral City, Riverside County, CA.	2001	No
RI-05700	Erica Thal	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Projects in Riverside County, California, Site Name/Number CA-8585/ Perez	2004	No
RI-05839	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Environmental Assessment for A 3.41 Acre Parcel West of HWY 111 and North of Frank Sinatra Dr. (Extended), City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, CA.	1998	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-05948	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Casey Tibbet	Historic Property Survey Report, Downtown Improvement Project 07-01-5317, Cathedral City, Riverside County, CA	2003	Yes
RI-06102	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SC-273-03 (Southwest Towing) 36069 Campbell Street, Cathedral City, Riverside CA	2004	No
RI-06502	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Marian Dahdul, and Laura Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties; Santa Rosa And San Jacinto Mountains Trails Plan, in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, CA.	2004	No
RI-06630	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Historical and Archaeological Resources Investigation, the Lodge at Rancho Mirage, Approximately 39 acres, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2006	No
RI-07421	Virginia Austerman	Cultural Resources Assessment; East Palm Canyon Widening Project, Cathedral City, Riverside County, California	2007	No
RI-07759	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Letter Report: Archeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations, the Lodge Hotel Expansion Project, 68-900 Frank Sinatra Drive, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2008	No
RI-07940	Tetra Tech, Inc	An Archaeological Resources Survey of Less and o.1- Acres for the Verizon Gerald Ford Unmanned Telecommunications Site to be Located at 69450 Converse Road, Cathedral City, Riverside County, California, 92334	2008	No
RI-08210	Terri Jacquemain	Historic Building Survey; Cathedral City Fire Stationhouse Project, City of Cathedral City, Riverside County, California.	2009	No
RI-08653	Wyne H. Bonner, Gavin Leaver, and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24259-B Northern Trust Plaza), 69730 Highway 111, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County	2011	No
RI-08825	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historic Property Survey Report: Frank Sinatra Drive/Highway 111 Intersection Improvement Project, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California, Federal Project No. HSPIL-5412(010)	2012	No
RI-09243	Sherri M. Gust, Laura Chaffin, and Gabrielle Duff	Historic Property Survey Report Date Palm Drive over the Whitewater River Widening Project, Cathedral City, Riverside County, California	2014	Yes
RI-09496	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historic Property/Archaeological Survey Report Highway 111, Street Lighting Project City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2011	No



Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
RI-09497	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical Property/Archaeological Survey Report Highway 111 Street Lighting Project City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2015	No
RI-09707	Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Kaitlyn Sherman	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Festival Park Project, City of Cathedral City, Riverside County, California, CRM Tech Contract No. 3012	2016	No
RI-09722	Joan George, Josh Smallwood, and Dennis McDougal	Cultural Resource Assessment for Rancho Cove Project, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2016	No
RI-09749	K. Ross Way and Robert Ramirez	RSMW, LLC Thunderbird Resort and Spa Development Project Cultural Resources Study	2014	No
RI-09820	Carrie J. Gregory, Scott K. Kremkau, Karen K. Swope, Scott Thompson, and John Douglas	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment of Project Sites 1-3	2015	No
RI-09833	Janis Offermann and Lauren Bridges	Historic Property Survey Report for Frank Sinatra Drive Bridge at Whitewater River Project Location: Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	2015	No
RI-09835	Janis Offerman and Lauren Bridges	Historic Property Survey Report for Frank Sinatra Drive Bridge at Whitewater River Project Location: Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California.	2015	No
RI-09850	Joan George, Dennis McDougall, and Vanesa Mirro	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River Stormwater Channel Bureau of Indian Affairs Easement Renewal Project, City of Cathedral City, Riverside County, California	2017	No
RI-10248	Curt Duke	Historic Property Survey Report Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive	2017	No
RI-10249	Nicholas F. Hearth	Archaeological Survey Report Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive	2017	No
RI-10374	Joan George and Venessa Mirro	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River-Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California	2013	Yes
RI-10406	Michael Mirro	Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, Riverside County, California.	2012	Yes
RI-10552	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates doing	2017	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
		business as Verizon Wireless Candidate "Perez", Bankside Drive, Cathedral City, Riverside County, California.		

Because the results of the records search indicate that only a portion of the Project Area has been surveyed, and because the previous surveys took place at different times between 1972 and 2014, a pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area was warranted.

The records search also determined that 73 previously recorded cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). These consist of three utility lines, two roads, a refuse deposit, a recreational vehicle resort, and 64 structures including single and multi-family residences, commercial buildings, and apartment complexes. Pre-contact resources include a lithic quarry and a rock feature. No cultural resources were previously recorded in the Project Area

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
000628-	000628	Thomas Banks (1979); R.E. Parr and B.S. Arkush (1988); Ronald M. Bissell (2000)	Precontact	Rock feature; trail	No
--	005627	Starratt (1984)	Historic	Cathedral City Senior Center	No
--	005628	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Bungalow	No
--	005629	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Pueblo Revival Home	No
--	005630	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Bungalow	No
--	005631	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Mediterranean-Spanish home	No
--	005632	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Don Juan Ruiz home	No
--	005633	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Shotgun House	No
--	005634	M. Starratt (1984)	Historic	Commercial building	No
--	012562	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Ranch-style home	No
--	012563	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Four duplexes	No

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area**

Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
--	012564	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two minimal- traditional residences	No
--	012565	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Minimal-traditional home	No
--	012566	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Minimal-traditional home	No
--	012567	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Bungalow	No
--	012568	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern-style home	No
--	012569	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Minimal-traditional home	No
--	012570	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two residences	No
-	012571	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern style residence	No
-	012572	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern style residence	No
-	012573	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern style apartment building	No
-	012574	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012575	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012576	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012577	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012578	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012579	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012580	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012581	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012582	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
-	012583	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012584	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Multi-family residence	No
-	012585	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Spanish Eclectic residence	No
-	012586	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012587	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern style residence	No
-	012588	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012589	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern style residence	No
-	012590	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Spanish eclectic apartment complex	No
-	012501	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Minimal traditional building	No
-	012592	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two story commercial building	No
-	012593	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Modern style triplex	No
-	012594	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Commercial building	No
-	012595	Dean Dureya (2015)	Historic	Commercial building	No
-	012596	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Commercial building	No
-	012597	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Apartment complex	No
-	012598	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012599	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two multi-family residences	No
-	012600	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two story residence	No
-	012601	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
-	012602	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012603	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Spanish eclectic building	No
-	012604	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Commercial building	No
-	012605	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two apartment buildings	No
-	012606	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012607	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012608	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Three buildings	No
-	012609	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
-	012610	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Four multi-family residences	No
-	012611	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Multi family residence	No
-	012612	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Two multifamily residences	No
-	012613	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Duplex	No
-	012614	Bai "Tom" Tang and Margaret Hernandez (2003)	Historic	Single family residence	No
CA-RIV-007208	012959	Ken Moslak (2002)	Precontact	Lithic quarry	No
-	017522	Terri Jacquemain 92009)	Historic	Two buildings	No
	026432	Terri Jacquemain and Daniel Ballester (2016)	Historic	Cathedral Palms R.V. Resort	No
-	026841	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Commercial building	No
-	026843	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Utility line	No
-	026844	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Grove Street	No
-	026845	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	A Street	No
-	026846	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Commercial building	No
-	026847	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Utility line	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-RIV-	Primary Number P-33-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
-	026848	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Utility Line	No
-CA-RIV- 012616	026849	Dean Duryea (2015)	Historic	Refuse deposit	No

The *Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resource Directory* lists the nearest resource as Johnnies' Barbershop located 0.01 mile west of the Project Area.

The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2020) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is the Thomas O'Donnell House located six miles northwest of the Project Area.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (OHP 2020) were reviewed on November 17, 2020. The nearest listed landmark is No. 985: Camp Young, located 42 miles east of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2020) revealed that Section 34 was patented to the Agua Caliente Band on January 5, 1911, under the Indian Trust Patent (21 Stat. 199) of 1880. This act stated that the U.S. Government held tracts of land in a trust for 25 years for use by the Agua Caliente Band of Indians. After the 25 years, tracts of land not patented to individuals would be sold to the Agua Caliente Band of Indians.

A section of the Project Area crosses over the North Cathedral Canyon Flood Control Channel (State Bridge No. 56C0195). This bridge was constructed in 1973 and is modern in age. The Caltrans Historic bridge Inventory notes that the bridge is ineligible for listing on the National Register (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2020).

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978) places the nearest Cahuilla village of *Aykat* at the western end of the San Gorgonio Pass, approximately 18 miles west of the Project Area.

## Map and Aerial Photograph Review Results

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area to gain information on the past land uses of the property and the potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the Project Area was undeveloped land until the 1940s, when what is now Date Palm Drive was constructed. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

The Project Area is undeveloped on the 1904, 1910, and 1939 USGS Indio, California (1:125,000 scale) topographic quadrangle maps. What is now Highway 111 is visible in the south but does not follow its present alignment. The 1944 and 1957 USGS Edom, California (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle maps show the Project Area as a paved road that borders a developed area of Cathedral City. Highway 111 now follows its present alignment. The Project Area remains unchanged on the 1960 and 1973 USGS Cathedral



City, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle maps. More roads are visible in the vicinity along with the development of commercial and residential structures. The Project Area remains unchanged on the 1977 USGS Cathedral City, California (1:24,000 scale) topographic quadrangle map. The culvert beneath the bridge on Date Palm Drive, before Perez Road, is now visibly made of concrete.

Historic aerial photographs from 1972 show the Project Area as a paved divided road. The area is bordered by Highway 111 in the south, by commercial/residential developments in the east and west and undeveloped land in the north. Date Palm Drive is visible following its present-day alignment. Aerial photographs from 1996 and 2002 were not available. Sidewalks are visible throughout the Project Area in 2005 aerial photographs. The small culvert underneath Date Palm Drive, south of Perez Road, is visible. Perez Road is visible and the vicinity has expanded into commercial developments and undeveloped land. Conditions remain unchanged from 2005 to present (Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online [NETROnline] 2020).

## **Sacred Lands File Coordination**

ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 18, 2020, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Area of Potential Effects (Attachment A). This search helps to determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the Project Area. The Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal law. ECORP was not delegated authority by the Lead Agency to conduct tribal consultation.

The results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC were received on November 23, 2020. The search of the Sacred Lands File was negative and failed to indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the Study Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment A.

## **Survey Methods**

On November 16, 2020, ECORP archaeologist Julian Acuña subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties (NPS 1983) using transects spaced 15 meters apart. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Newly discovered resources would be assigned a unique temporary number based on the Project name and the order in which they were found (i.e., DP-001). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and

artifacts would be mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with two- to five-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs would be taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records would be prepared for any resources identified and location and sketch maps would be created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field.

## Field Survey Results

ECORP archaeologist Julian Acuña surveyed the Project Area for archaeological and historic-period resources on November 16, 2020. The majority of the Project Area was paved with only a few small areas of undeveloped ground along the graded road shoulders. Ground surface visibility in the unpaved portions was good (90 to 100%). Photographs of the Project Area are included in Attachment B.

One cultural resource (DP-001) was identified during the survey. DP-001 (Figure 2 and 3) consists of an approximately 0.3-mile section of historic-period Date Palm Drive from its southern intersection with Highway 111 and just north of Perez Road. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate Date Palm Drive was constructed in the 1940s. A Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form for Date Palm Drive is included in Attachment C.



Figure 2. DP-001; Date Palm Drive. View southwest. Photo #122656. November 16, 2020.



Figure 3. DP-001; Date Palm Drive. View north. Photo #121853. November 16, 2020.

## Resource Evaluation

One historic-period resource was identified during the field survey (DP-001; Date Palm Drive).

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a Historical Resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and there are no resources previously identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)]:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

## Historic Context for Road Development

Following is a brief context of the theme of road development. The context is included to better understand the social and economic factors associated with road development and how the resources fit within that context.

Road development in the U.S. primarily consisted of expanding local urban streets, utilitarian in design and function, in the eastern U.S. and moving westward across the nation. California roadways, in particular, largely consisted of dirt utilitarian roads from the period of the Gold Rush through the turn of the twentieth century. From 1890 to 1926, the groundwork was laid for the modern road network, largely due to a number of factors including the advent of the pneumatic tire and the expansion of production of the affordable personal automobile (the Ford Model T being the industry leader). These new convenient modes of transportation, began the slow decline in the use of the railroad, consisting of several hundred thousand miles of track in the U.S. and previously considered the most efficient and reliable mode of transportation and shipping. This decline led automobile and automobile accessory manufacturers to usher in the "Good Roads Movement" (Marriott 2010).

The Good Roads Movement was first advocated by bicycle organizations seeking hard-surfaced roads. Automobile industry advocates, however, quickly found the development of a better planned road network a greater concern. Despite national efforts to develop hard-surface roads, the prohibitive cost caused a priority shift in the Good Roads Movement from hard-surface roads to a well-planned road network. In California, many of these road networks began to be constructed during the late part of the nineteenth and into the early part of the twentieth century, particularly in rural areas. Rural road development was crucial for the expansion of agricultural lands since farmers and ranchers needed a better network of roads to transport their crops or goods from the farms and fields to train stations for transport. Prior to the Good Roads Movement, rural farmers depended on extremely underdeveloped roads, consisting mostly of known paths or routes to get to those stations while access to urban or other

rural areas was limited because existing road networks often did not connect simply with each other. The agricultural industry began to flourish with use of the new road networks as a result of the Good Roads Movement. Light-duty developed roads were constructed and used by rural farmers and ranchers to transport their goods not only to local train stations but, through the new networks of decent roads, to other urban areas or even other rural towns (Marriott 2010).

By the end of the Good Roads Movement, from 1910 to 1926, large intrastate and interstate highways, even transcontinental highways such as the Lincoln Highway, were constructed. These large networks of roads were primarily in response to the advent of World War I and the nation's realization that if the war was ever fought on U.S. soil, the existing road networks could not support the necessary military mobilization for the war effort. Therefore, better connectivity in large roads and urban centers became a top priority toward the end of the Good Roads Movement. In addition, pavement became the new medium for these larger roads and was also used extensively in these larger highways and roads (Hokanson 1999).

The network of roads in the U.S., and California, was beginning to come together toward the end of the Good Roads Movement. One of the last stages of the Movement was the development of scenic roads. Scenic road development was largely advocated by the National Park Service to allow automobile access within their parks. Prior to road development, access to National Parks was reliant on railroads and simple carriage rides within parks. At the end of the Good Roads Movement, however, automobile safe routes were constructed within National Parks and other scenic roads were built to attract travelers away from the urban areas (Marriott 2010).

**DP-001.** DP-001 consists of a historic-period section of Date Palm Drive between Highway 111 and Perez Road. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate Date Palm Drive was constructed sometime in the 1940s as Cathedral City expanded. Over time, Date Palm Drive was expanded north, crossing Tahquitz Creek and the Whitewater River.

DP-001; Palm Drive was constructed to accommodate typical growth of Cathedral City and was not associated in a significant way with the good roads movement, development of interstate or intrastate highways, or other event, period, or pattern of history for road development. The road is not associated with any other significant event and, therefore, it is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1. DP-001; Date Palm Drive is also not associated with a person significant to the past nor is it linked to a group of people or cultural significant in history; therefore, it is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2. The section of the road within the Project is currently paved using typical materials, design, and style. The road is not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics and was not constructed or designed by a master engineer. The road does not embody any distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of road construction, nor does it possess any artistic value; therefore, the road is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. The information potential in historic roads lies in its alignment and route. This road has been recorded relatively accurately in historical topographic maps and thus the information regarding its historical route is provided in the archival record. This road does not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship of functionality of roads or provide any

information that is not already represented in the archival record and, therefore, it is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. In conclusion, DP-001 does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR under any criteria and is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA.

## Summary

As a result of the records search and field survey, ECORP identified one historic-period cultural resource (DP-001; Date Palm Drive) in the Project Area. DP-001 was evaluated and found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under any criteria. The proposed Project will not adversely impact any Historical Resources as defined by CEQA.

Underlying sediments within the Project Area consist of Holocene alluvial sand and gravel associated with stream washes, major creeks, and valley areas. The majority of the Project Area is developed with artificial paving and sidewalks. No cultural materials or signs of subsurface cultural deposits were identified. Although there is always the potential for unanticipated resources to be buried below the surface, the potential for subsurface resources is considered low for this Project Area based on the results of this study.

In all cases, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during Project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. No ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, including archaeological sites or standing structures.

## Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for additional ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the City of Cathedral City. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement



appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at [wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com) if you have any questions on this report.

Sincerely,



Wendy Blumel, RPA  
Assistant Southern California Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments:

Attachment A - NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

Attachment B- Project Area Photographs

Attachment C – **Confidential** Cultural Resource Site Records (REDACTED)

## References

- Bean, L. J. 1978. Cahuilla. In: *Handbook of North American Indians. 8, California*. Heizer R. F., editor. Published by Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC.
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- NETROnline. 2020. Historic Aerials of the Cathedral City area 1972 and Present. NETR Online. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com).
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- \_\_\_\_\_. 1996. *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
- USDA. 2020. Soilweb. Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2020. Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California. November 17, 2020.

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**ATTACHMENT A**

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

## Julian Acuna

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**From:** Julian Acuna  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 18, 2020 10:04 AM  
**To:** nahc@nahc.ca.gov  
**Cc:** Wendy Blumel  
**Subject:** Sacred Lands File search request for CVAG Date Palm Drive Project 2020-172  
**Attachments:** sacred-lands-file-na-contact-form.pdf

Hello,

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the proposed widening of the easterly portion of Date Palm Drive between Highway 111 and Perez Road, in the City of Cathedral City, Riverside County. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at [wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com). They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2020-0172 on all correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks,

*Julian E. Acuña*

Associate Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



*Federal Small Business*

*California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)*

215 N. Fifth Street, Redlands, CA 92374

Ph: 909.307.0046 ♦ Cell: 909.649.8587

[wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com) ♦ [www.ecorpconsulting.com](http://www.ecorpconsulting.com)

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff, AZ ♦ Santa Fe, NM

## 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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** 2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive

**County:** Riverside County

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Cathedral City, CA (1978)

**Township:** 04S, 05S **Range:** 05E **Section(s):** 2, 3, 4, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 215 North Fifth Street

**City:** Redlands **Zip:** 92374

**Phone:** (909) 307-0046

**Fax:** (909) 307-0056

**Email:** wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

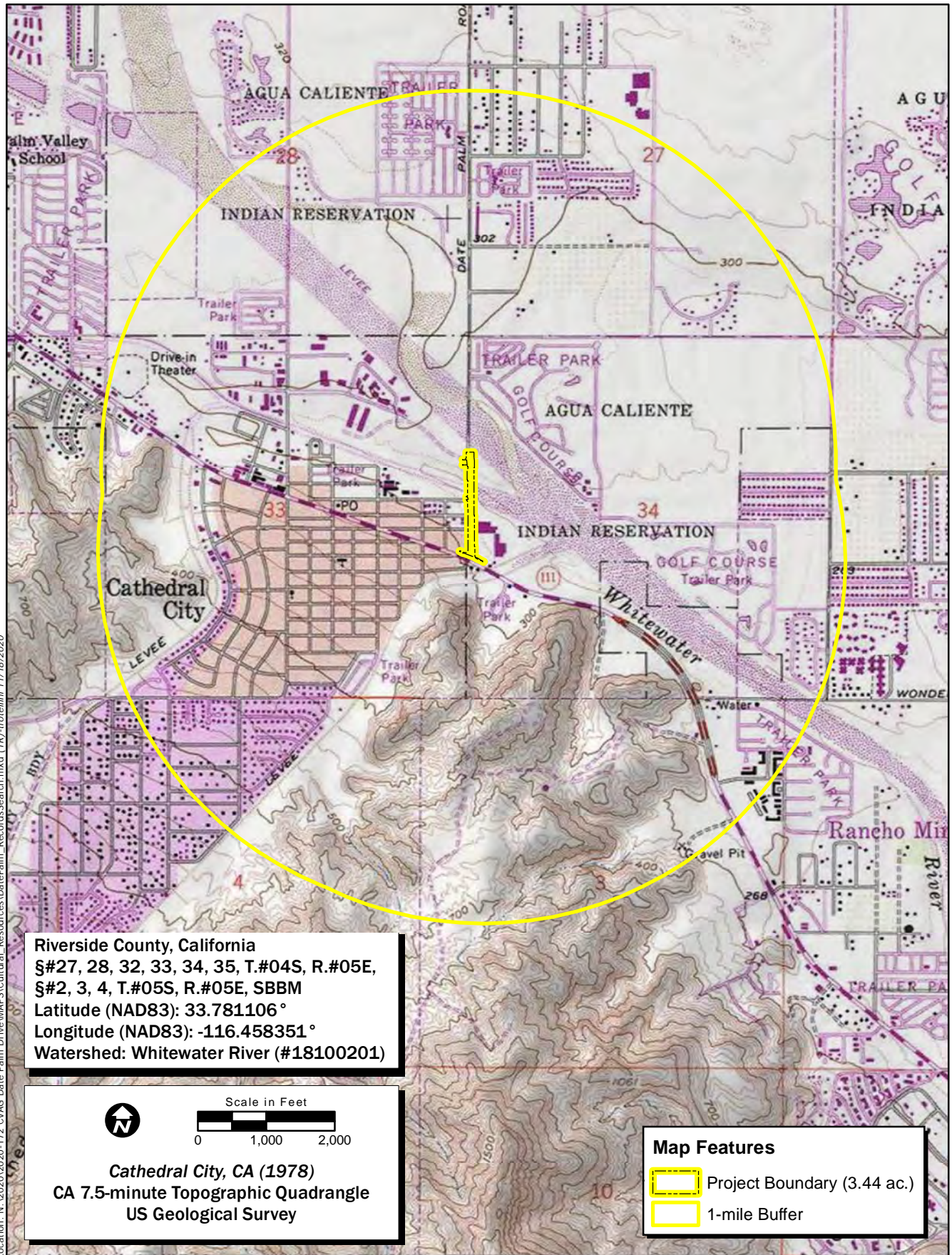
**Project Description:** ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the proposed widening of the easterly portion of Date Palm Drive between Highway 111 and Perez Road, in the City of Cathedral City, Riverside County. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at [wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com). They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2020-0172 on all correspondence.



Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks,

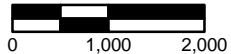
Location: N:\2020\2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\DatePalm\_RecordsSearch.mxd (TR)-trotellm 11/18/2020



Riverside County, California  
§#27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, T.#04S, R.#05E,  
§#2, 3, 4, T.#05S, R.#05E, SBBM  
Latitude (NAD83): 33.781106°  
Longitude (NAD83): -116.458351°  
Watershed: Whitewater River (#18100201)



Scale in Feet



Cathedral City, CA (1978)  
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
US Geological Survey

#### Map Features

- Project Boundary (3.44 ac.)
- 1-mile Buffer

Map Date: 11/18/2020

iService Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Records Search

2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 23, 2020

Wendy Blumel  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: [wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

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**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
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COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

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1550 Harbor Boulevard  
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[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Re: 2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Blumel:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
11/23/2020**

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

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

Cahuilla

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

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

Cahuilla

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
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Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
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Cahuilla

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
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dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Cabazon Band of Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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

Quechan

***Cahuilla Band of Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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

Quechan

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
11/23/2020**

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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

Cahuilla

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

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Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820  
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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2020-172 CVAG Date Palm Drive Project, Riverside County.

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**ATTACHMENT B**

Project Area Photographs



**Photolog****Project Name: CVAG Date Palm Drive****Project Number: 2020-172**

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Samsung	121749	Project southeast corner facing Date Palm Drive	W	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	121853	Project southeast facing north Date Palm Drive	N	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	122234	Bridge over culvert southeast side	N	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	122413	Culvert below bridge	E	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	122443	Bridge northeast side	S	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	122656	Project Area from northeast corner	S	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	122700	North project boundary	W	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123015	North project boundary	E	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123020	West project boundary from northwest corner	S	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123058	Project center section facing businesses	W	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123140	Project center section facing businesses	W	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123302	Bridge northwest corner	S	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123329	Culvert below bridge	SW	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123544	Bridge southwest corner	N	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123712	Construction near west boundary	SW	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	123949	Date Palm Drive and HW111 west corner	S	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	124020	West project boundary	W	11/16/20	JEA
Samsung	124054	Project facing southeast corner	E	11/16/20	JEA



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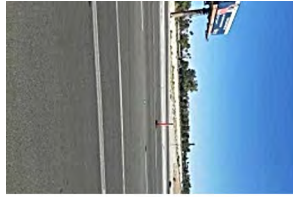
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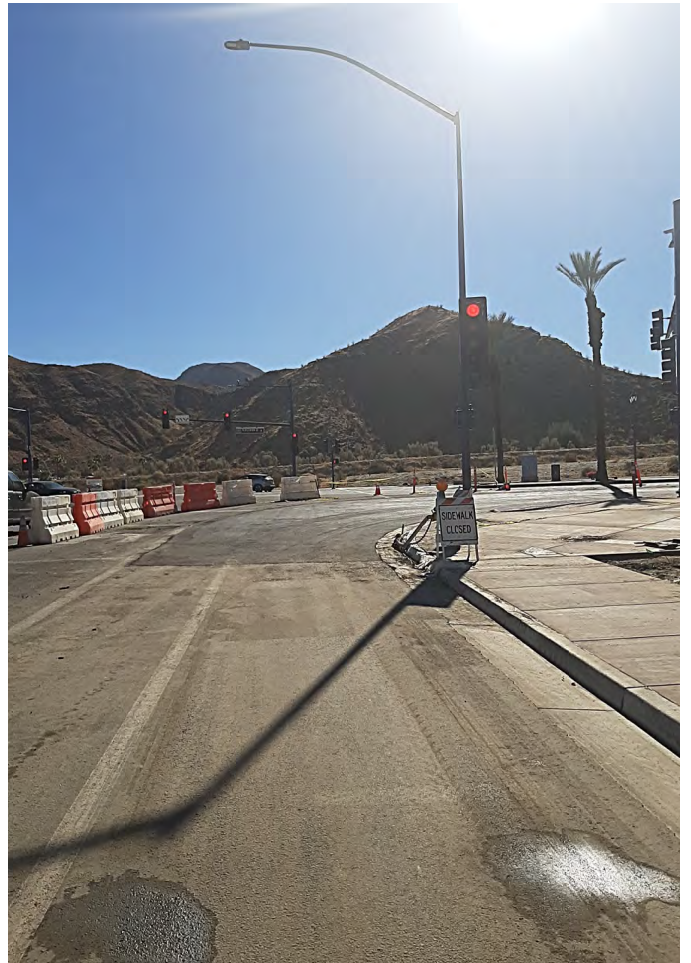




















***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Records

**REDACTED**