IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

CHROMIUM-6 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

City of Coachella
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

City of Coachella
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, CA 92236

and

State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street/P.O. Box 944212
Sacramento, CA 94244

Prepared for:

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Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Chromium-6 Improvement Project, City of Coachella, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Indio, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (T5-6S R7-8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 75 acres in total

Keywords: Coachella Valley region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 33-026622 (remains of 1950s-era sewage treatment facility); no “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” in the Area of Potential Effects
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October and December 2016, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Chromium-6 Improvement Project in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California. The proposed undertaking entails various improvements at five existing well sites and three locations within an existing wastewater treatment plant, along with the construction of a new resin regeneration facility. The APE consists of the 55-acre wastewater treatment plant site on the southeast corner of Avenue 54 and Polk Street, the 5.5-acre resin regeneration facility site to the south of the intersection of Avenue 52 and Education Way, and the five well sites. These seven non-contiguous components of the APE are scattered in various sections of T5-6S R7-8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The vertical extent of the APE is anticipated to be 5-7 feet below the ground surface, represented by the maximum depth of over-excavation required for structural foundations and pipeline installation.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the City of Coachella in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the undertaking may involve federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study is also intended to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as a part of the CEQA-Plus process. The purpose of the study is to provide the City and the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by PRC §5020.1(j) and §21074, that may exist in or near the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. As a result of the field survey, an abandoned late-historic-period sewage treatment facility was recorded within the APE and subsequently designated Site 33-026622 in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Consisting of a pump house, a clarifier tank, the remains of an earthen pond, and other minor features, Site 33-026622 does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not qualify as a “historic property” or a “historical resource” and requires no further consideration in the Section 106- and CEQA-compliance processes.

No other potential “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” were encountered within or adjacent to the APE, and the previously disturbed subsurface sediments in the vertical extent of the APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains. Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1-2, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Coachella and the SWRCB a conclusion that no “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, 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 October and December 2016, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Chromium-6 Improvement Project in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The proposed undertaking entails various improvements at five existing well sites and three locations within an existing wastewater treatment plant, along with the construction of a new resin regeneration facility. The APE consists of the 55-acre wastewater treatment plant site on the southeast corner of Avenue 54 and Polk Street, the 5.5-acre resin regeneration facility site to the south of the intersection of Avenue 52 and Education Way, and the five well sites. These seven non-contiguous components of the APE are scattered in various sections of T5-6S R7-8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2a, 2b). The vertical extent of the APE is anticipated to be 5-7 feet below the ground surface, represented by the maximum depth of over-excavation required for structural foundations and pipeline installation.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the City of Coachella in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the undertaking may involve federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study is also intended to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as a part of the CEQA-Plus process. The purpose of the study is to provide the City and the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking...
Figure 2a. Area of Potential Effects, northwestern portion. (Based on USGS Indio, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle [USGS 1972])
Figure 2b. Area of Potential Effects, southeastern portion. (Based on USGS Indio, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle [USGS 1972])
would have an effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by PRC §5020.1(j) and §21074, that may exist in or near the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

As stated above, the undertaking is being proposed for several non-contiguous locations throughout the City of Coachella, which is situated in the heart 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 reach over 120 degrees in summer, and dip to near freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, while the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The terrain in and near the APE is generally level, with elevations varying approximately from 20 feet to 120 feet below mean sea level. The project components are located in both urban and rural settings, and the existing land uses in the vicinity include commercial, light industrial, agricultural, and residential. The resin regeneration facility site is partially occupied by an abandoned sewage treatment plant, and the rest of the parcel appears to have been in use as a dumping site, as the east portion of the property holds a large amount of modern refuse.

Essentially the entire APE has been disturbed by past construction and maintenance activities associated with the existing facilities (Fig. 3). Besides areas occupied by buildings, structures, ponds, and other equipment, most of the ground surface is covered by crushed gravel and occasionally concrete pavement. Native soils consisting of fine-grained sands with silt and freshwater mollusk shells were observed in some areas, but the surface soil within the APE are composed primarily of engineering fill. The vegetation in and around the APE consists mostly of landscaping plants but also include some native species such as creosote bushes, brittle brush, chollas, salt bushes, and other small desert shrubs (Fig. 3).

In past centuries, Native lifeways in the Coachella Valley were greatly influenced by the lacustral intervals—i.e., inundation and subsequent desiccation—of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, an ancient freshwater lake that repeatedly filled the Salton Basin between 900 and 1700 A.D. The shoreline of Lake Cahuilla during its last high stand is estimated to have been along the contour line at 42 feet above mean sea level. Located roughly 60-160 feet below the shoreline in elevation, the APE would be fully submerged by Holocene Lake Cahuilla during the last high stand.
CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Numerous investigations on the history of cultural development in southern California have led researchers to propose a number of cultural chronologies for the desert regions. A specific cultural sequence for the Colorado Desert was offered by Schaefer (1994) on the basis of the many archaeological studies conducted in the area. The earliest time period identified is the Paleoindian (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when “small, mobile bands” of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (ibid.:63). These small groups settled “on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes” (ibid.:64). 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 shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, during times of its presence, attracted much settlement and resource procurement. In times of the lake’s desiccation, 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 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). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

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

The Cahuilla people were primarily hunters and gatherers who exploited nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water. Once the lake had desiccated, they utilized the available terrestrial resources. They also migrated to the higher elevations of the nearby mountains to take advantage of the resources and cooler temperatures available in that environment.

The Cahuilla collected roots, fruits, and seeds, including acorns and mesquite beans, and hunted deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowls with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools and utensils included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally available material as well as exotic material procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink (Bean 1978).

Population data prior to European contact are almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons. During the 19th century, however, 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 Cabazon, Augustine, Torres Martinez, Agua Caliente, and Morongo.
Historic Context

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José María 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 City of Coachella traces its roots to a siding on the Southern Pacific Railroad, known originally as Woodspur. In 1901-1902, a townsites was developed around the siding, and a new name for the locale, Coachella, was coined from Coahuilla and Conchilla, two names that had been used alternatively for the Coachella Valley (Gunther 1984:121-122). The Coachella post office was established in late 1901, and the plat of the townsites was filed by the Coachella Land and Water Company the next year. The town was incorporated in 1946, the 12th community in Riverside County to do so. Since then, it has grown into a city of some 30 square miles, with a population of more than 43,000.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On October 18, 2016, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the 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 previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the APE. 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.
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE’s potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On October 14, 2016, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s sacred lands file. On October 20, CRM TECH notified the nearby Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians of the upcoming fieldwork and invite tribal participation. Following the NAHC’s recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted a total 37 tribal representatives in the region, both in writing and by telephone, between October 27 and November 21 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed undertaking. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On October 25, 2016, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the intensive-level field survey of the APE. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel transects oriented north-south or east-west and spaced 10-15 meters (approx. 33-50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Depending on the presence or absence of pavement, gravel, or other ground cover, and on the density of vegetation growth, visibility of the native ground surface within the APE ranged from poor (0%) to excellent (90%).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historic maps and aerial photographs of the project vicinity, and oral historical interviews with persons with personal knowledge regarding the history of the existing facilities in the APE. Among the historic maps were the U.S. General Land Office’s (GLO) land survey plat maps dated between the 1850s and the 1910s and the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) topographic maps dated between 1904 and 1996. These maps 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 1953 and 2016, are available from the NETR Online website and the Google Earth software.
RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, portions of the APE were covered by at least seven cultural resources studies completed in 1985-2004 (Fig. 4), but no cultural resources were previously recorded within the APE. Outside of APE boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show that roughly 135 previous studies have been completed on various tracts of land and linear features (Figs. 4a, 4b), attesting to the rapid development of the vicinity in recent decades. In all, more than half of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, resulting in the identification of 133 historical/archaeological sites and isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius (see App. 3 for site list and locations).

Among these previously recorded cultural resources, 40 sites and 17 isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. The sites were typical of prehistoric cultural remains found in the Coachella Valley, and included ceramic and lithic scatters, cremations, hearths, and habitation debris. These sites were scattered throughout the valley floor but showed some notable concentrations, such as along the Whitewater River. The nearest prehistoric site to the APE, 33-014405, was a ceramic scatter recorded roughly 0.25 mile to the northeast. The prehistoric isolates were predominantly groundstone, flaked-stone, and ceramic artifacts.

The other 71 sites and 5 isolates dated to the historic period. The sites consisted predominantly of buildings but also include main regional infrastructure features such as the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad, the Coachella Canal, and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. Other site types included refuse scatters, structural foundations, and roads, as well as a date palm garden and a cemetery. None of these sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the APE, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Geologically, the APE is situated upon sediments identified as $Q_l$, or Quaternary lake deposits, and $Q_al$, or Recent alluvium (Morton 2004). The abundance of the $Q_l$ sediments confirms that the APE was a part of the lakebed for Holocene Lake Cahuilla prior to 1700 A.D. Before the final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, long-term habitation by the Native population would have been concentrated along the lakeshore, some 60-160 feet higher in elevation than the APE. After Lake Cahuilla vanished, the focal points of aboriginal habitation would have shifted to the remaining water sources, such as the Whitewater River and the occasional walk-in wells known as “Indian wells.”

From most of the APE, the Whitewater River, which was converted into the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel during the 20th century, lies at least a half-mile away, and no “Indian wells” are known to have been located in the immediate vicinity of any portion of the APE (GLO 1856a-c). The existing wastewater treatment plant in the APE, in comparison, is situated directly on the western bank of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, with the channel delineating its eastern boundary. However, as with most of the other portions of the APE, the grounds at the wastewater treatment plant were extensively disturbed during the construction and subsequent operation of the existing facilities, and the surface and near-surface sediments consist entirely of engineered fill.
Figure 4a. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE (northwestern portion), listed by EIC file number. (See App. 3 for locations of known historical/archaeological sites in the records search scope)
Figure 4b. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE (southeastern portion), listed by EIC file number. (See App. 3 for locations of known historical/archaeological sites in the records search scope)
Since the past disturbances have left little vestige of the native landscape within the APE boundaries, the likelihood of encountering any intact subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin within the vertical extent of the APE is considered to be relatively low. Therefore, the vertical APE is assigned a generally low archaeological sensitivity.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated that the sacred lands record search yielded negative results regarding Native American cultural resources within the APE, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the commission’s response, CRM TECH contacted all 31 individuals on the referral list and the tribal organizations they represent. In addition, as referred by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following six designated tribal spokespersons were also contacted:

- David L. Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Manager, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Andreas Heredia, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Desiderio “Desi” Vela, Environmental Program Manager, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

The written requests for comments were sent to the tribal representatives on October 27, 2016, and follow-up telephone solicitations were carried out on November 11-21. As of this time, two of the tribal representatives contacted have responded in writing, and two others have provided their comments via telephone (see App. 2).

Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band and Katie Croft, Archaeologist with the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, identified the APE to be a part of their tribes’ traditional use areas. Ms. Croft, however, deferred further consultation to the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians. Ms. Stapp stated that the Cabazon Band had no specific information on any sites of traditional cultural value in the APE, but recommended archaeological monitoring during the undertaking.

John Perada, Environmental Director for the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupéño Indians, and Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band found the APE to be outside their tribes’ areas of interest. Mr. Huaute further stated that the Morongo Band had no comments regarding this undertaking and would defer to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians or the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

FIELD SURVEY

As a result of the field survey, the abandoned sewage treatment plant at the proposed resin regeneration facility site, which evidently dates to the late historic period (see below), was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and was subsequently designated Site 33-026622 by the EIC (see App. 4). All of the other existing facilities in the APE were found to be of modern
vintage, and no other cultural resources of historic or prehistoric origin were encountered during the survey. Therefore, Site 33-026622 is the only potential “historic property” or “historical resource” to be addressed in connection with the proposed undertaking.

Site 33-026622 is located in the western portion of the 5.5-acre parcel, and consists of a pump house, a clarifier tank, and the remains of an earthen pond, along with minor features such as concrete standpipes. The most prominent feature among these is the pump house, which is composed of a square-shaped water reservoir measuring roughly 30x28x5.5 feet, upon which rests a rectangular, one-story control room measuring 20x9.5 feet (Fig. 5). The building features basic elements of the Spanish Eclectic style and is constructed of concrete block with a concrete slurry overcoat.

The control room is surmounted by a side-gable roof of red terra cotta tiles, with a slight overhang with short rafter tails. It once housed a number of electrical panels, and the treatment equipment below can be observed through rectangular cutouts in the concrete floor. Two large, round, metal vents protrude from the ridge of the roof. The sole entry, now doorless, is centered on the east-facing façade, flanked by the remnants of two wood-framed double-hung windows with lug sills. Two similar windows are evenly spaced on the western façade, with another centered under each gable end. It is accessed from the roof of the reservoir by four concrete steps with metal pipe railings, while a portable metal staircase on the northern side of the pump house leads from the ground level to the top of the reservoir.

Other apparatus observed in the building include steel-framed hatches in the roof of the reservoir, pump filters attached to 8- to 10-inch-diameter steel pipes, and an electric meter attached to a small cabinet on the northern side. More steel pipes, concrete standpipes, and other equipment are found in close proximity to the building. Although the building has evidently been out of use for some time, a relatively new, large-diameter hose snakes between some of the equipment, and a portable chain-fall is in place over a hatch in a concrete slab on the ground.

The concrete clarifier tank, measuring approximately 35 feet in diameter and more than 10 feet in height, stands approximately 25 feet north of the pump house (Fig. 5). A metal staircase leads to a
steel platform with pipe railings resting on top of the tank. A modern refuse deposit lies about the same distance to the southeast of the pump house, and further to the south lies a 90x75-foot depression that evidently represents the remains of one of the evaporation ponds. Overall, the site appears to be in fair but deteriorating condition despite having been abandoned for an extended period of time.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historic maps and aerial photographs consulted for this study indicate that no notable cultural features were present in the APE until the late historic period. In the 1850s, a number of Native American settlements and “Indian wells” were noted in the surrounding area, along with various trails, but none of them was located within or adjacent to the APE (GLO 1956a-c). The nearest among them was an “Indian rancheria” located roughly a half-mile northwest of the proposed resin regeneration facility site, near the present-day intersection of Tyler Street and the extension of Bagdad Avenue (GLO 1956c).

By the turn of the 20th century, a few widely scattered roads and buildings had appeared in the Coachella area, but the only man-made feature found in close proximity to any portion of the APE was the Southern Pacific Railroad (USGS 1904). Forty years later, the Coachella area began to demonstrate a cultural landscape that was typical of rural southern California throughout much of the historic period, characterized by a more regular grid of roads lined by scattered buildings (USGS 1941). Some of the roads were adjacent to various portions of the APE, but no notable development was evident within the APE boundaries (ibid.).

In the 1950s, most of the APE apparently remained vacant and undeveloped, including the present-day wastewater treatment plant site and the well sites, although some of the well sites were used for agricultural purposes at the time (NETR 1953; USGS 1956). At the resin regeneration facility site, an early phase of the sewage treatment plant recorded during this study as Site 33-026622 had been constructed (ibid.). The plant was operated by the Coachella Sanitation District (CSD), which was formed in 1939, according to CSD Superintendent Jerry Jimenez (personal communications 2016).

Mr. Jimenez stated that the district maintained no records on file regarding the construction history of the facility. A lifetime local resident, Jimenez recalled the pump house being present at least by 1967. Historic maps and aerial photographs show the presence of four evaporation ponds at the plant by 1953, accompanied by a smaller building that may have been an earlier version of the pump house (NETR 1953; USGS 1956). A 1972 aerial photograph shows the current pump house in place, along with the clarifier tank and a rectangular building further to the north, which has since been removed (NETR 1972). The facility remained in service until the 1970s, when a new plant was built near the intersection of Avenue 52 and Polk Street, about a mile east of this location.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and
culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of
location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad
patterns of our history; or
(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or
that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a
significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or
history. (36 CFR 60.4)

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California’s Public Resources Code (PRC)
establishes the definitions and criteria for “historical resources” and “tribal cultural resources,”
which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for “historic properties.”
“Historical resources,” according to PRC §5020.1(j), “includes, but is not limited to, any object,
building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant,
or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational,
social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

For “tribal cultural resources,” PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to
CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:
“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
   (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
   (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

SITE EVALUATION: 33-026622

As discussed above, the only cultural resource identified within or adjacent to the APE is Site 33-026622, the remains of an abandoned late-historic-period sewage treatment plant. Since the site does not retain any Native American cultural value, it does not constitute a potential “tribal cultural resource.” Therefore, Site 33-026622 was evaluated during this study for possible qualifications as a “historic property” under Section 106 or a “historical resource” under CEQA, and the results of the evaluation are presented below.

Site 33-026622 apparently dates to the early post-WWII era, when economic interests at all levels of government re-tooled from the war effort to recharging domestic development. Public works and infrastructure improvement were certainly a part of that pattern of events in history. Nonetheless, as one of many similar projects in the region, this modest facility does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with that historic theme, nor have any persons or specific events of recognized significance been identified in close association with its history.

Utilitarian and functional in appearance, design and construction, none of the recorded features represents an important example of its property type or method of construction, nor are they recognized to be the examples of works by a prominent designer, builder, or engineer or for any other architectural, engineering, or aesthetic merits. As a common infrastructure element from the late historic period, the facility holds little potential for any important historical or archaeological data.

Based on these considerations, Site 33-026622 does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Since it is not currently listed in a local register of historical resources and does not appear to hold any special historical interest in the local community, Site 33-026622 does not qualify as a “historic property” or a “historical resource,” as defined above.

No other potential “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” were encountered during this study, and the previously disturbed subsurface sediments in the vertical extent of the APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological remains. Therefore, this study concludes that no “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking.
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results discussed above, Site 33-026622, the only cultural resource of historic or prehistoric origin identified within the APE, was determined not to qualify as a “historic property” or a “historical resource,” and the subsurface sediments within the vertical extent of the APE appears to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Coachella and the SWRCB:

- No “historic properties,” “historical resources,” or “tribal cultural resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking.
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John
CSRI (Cultural Systems Research, Inc.)
GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1856a Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 7 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
1856b Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
1856c Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1856.
Gunther, Jane Davies
1984 Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories. J. D. Gunther, Riverside.
Johnston, Francis J.
Kroeber, Alfred L.

Laflin, Patricia

Morton, D.M.

NETR Online

Robinson, W. W.

Ross, Delmer G.

Schaefer, Jerry

Shields Date Gardens
1957 *Coachella Valley Desert Trails and the Romance and Sex Life of the Date*. Shields Date Gardens, Indio.

Strong, William Duncan

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1904 Map: Indio, Calif. (30’, 1:125,000); surveyed in 1901.
1941 Map: Coachella, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
1956 Map: Indio, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1953, field-checked in 1956.
1969 Map: Salton Sea, Calif.-Ariz. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

Professional Experience

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

Honors and Awards

1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President’s Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports


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.

2002  “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.

Professional Experience

2002-  Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002  Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1992-1998  Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1993-1994  Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
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**

2001-2003  Part-time Lecturer, 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.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

2004-  Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
   •  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 HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2002    B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001    Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991    A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002    Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000    Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
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.

2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.

Professional Experience

2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* A total of 37 local Native American representatives were contacted during this study; a sample letter is included in the appendix.
Project: Chromium-6 Improvement Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3141)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Indio, Calif.

Township 5 South Range 7 East SB BM; Section(s) 36

Township 5 South Range 8 East SB BM; Section(s) 28 and 31

Township 6 South Range 8 East SB BM; Section(s) 6, 9, and 15

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

City: Colton, CA Zip: 92324

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to make improvements to five (5) well sites and one (1) CRRF site, which are scattered around the general vicinity of the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California.
October 17, 2016

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Sent by E-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Chromium-6 Improvements Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 3141), City of Riverside; Indio USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, 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 via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/17/2016

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6900
Fax: (760) 699-6919

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760)398-4722
Fax: (760)369-7161

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760)342-2593
Fax: (760)347-7660

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92269
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619)478-9046
Fax: (619)478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
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Phone: (619)445-6315
Fax: (619)445-9126

Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
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Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619)669-4785
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La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
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jmiller@lptribe.net

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
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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 5097.64 of the Public Resources 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 Chromium-6 Improvement Project, Riverside County.
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
John Perada, Environmental Director
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086
Phone: (760) 782-0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730
Cahuilla

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

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782-0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com
Cahuilla

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

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905
Phone: (619) 766-4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
Kumeyaay

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539
Phone: (951) 763-4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramonatribe.com
Cahuilla

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
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Kumeyaay

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
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Cahuilla

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Virgil Ojos, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
Phone: (760) 782-3818
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mesagrandeband@msn.com
Kumeyaay

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
Phone: (760) 749-3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

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 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources 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 Chromium-6 Improvement Project, Riverside County.
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749-3200
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allenl@sanpasquahtrib.org

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaapaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445-2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659-2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager
1 Kwaapaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312-1935

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654-2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399-2699, Ext. 1213
Fax: (760) 397-8140
mmirelez@mdci.org

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
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rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert J. Welch, Chairperson
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Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
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Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
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Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.54 of the Public Resources Section 5097.56 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Chromium-6 Improvement Project, Riverside County.
Hello,

I’m emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the Chromium-6 Improvement Project in the City of Coachella, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3141). I’m contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project in Tuesday October 25th. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information soon. I’m attaching the project area maps and other information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264  

RE: City of Coachella’s Chromium-6 Improvement Project  
Five Well Sites and 60.5 Acres in the City of Coachella  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3141  

Dear Mr. Grubbe:

I am writing to request your input regarding the proposed project referenced above, which is currently the subject of a CEQA-Plus environmental study. The project entails improvements to five existing well sites and one existing CRRF wastewater treatment plant (55 acres) scattered around the City of Coachella, and the construction of a new resin regeneration facility on 5.5 acres located south of the intersection of Education Way and Avenue 52. The accompanying maps, based on the USGS Indio, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle, depict the location of the project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) within T5-6S R7-8E, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired by the Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., to conduct a cultural resource study, including Native American scoping, for this project.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the APE. Since the various components of the project are scattered across the City of Coachella, EIC records identify more than 111 historical/archaeological sites and 22 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within a one-mile radius of the APE. Forty of these known sites and seventeen of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of ceramic and lithic scatters, cremations, hearths, a temporary camp, and several habitation sites. These sites and isolates, which represent the most common types of prehistoric cultural features in the Coachella area, were scattered across the valley floor, and were especially concentrated around the Whitewater River. The 17 prehistoric isolates were described as a few manos, a metate, two mano fragments, two cores, and many ceramic sherds.

The other 71 sites and five isolates dated to the historic period, and consisted predominantly of residential and commercial buildings, several water conveyance systems, roads, and the Southern Pacific Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad. During an intensive-level field survey conducted on October 25, 2016, one historic-period resource (a pump house and a water clarifier) was encountered and recorded within the resin regeneration facility site.

In a letter dated October 17, 2016, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of any sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the APE that should be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. Any information or concerns may
be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agencies, which are the City of Coachella and the State Water Resources Board for CEQA Plus-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations or the AB 52-compliance process that should be conducted by the lead agencies. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

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

Encl.: APE maps and NAHC SLF response letter
November 1, 2016

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

Re.: City of Coachella’s Chromium-6 Improvement Project  
Five Well Sites and 60.5 Acres in the City of Coachella  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3141

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe’s current reservation boundaries but within an area that was considered a traditional use area. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area. The Cabazon Band suggests, however, there be an archaeologist on site during all ground disturbing activities to monitor for the discovery of unknown cultural resources.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp  
Director of Cultural Affairs
November 21, 2016

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

Re: City of Coachella's Chromium-6 Improvement Project in the City of Coachella, Riverside County (CRM TECH # 3141)

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 City of Coachella's Chromium-6 Improvement project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area (TUA). For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*At this time ACBCI defers to the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6829. You may also email me at acbci-thpo@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Katie Croft
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tribe/Affiliation</th>
<th>Telephone Contacts</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Garcia, Director of the Tribal</td>
<td>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>9:07 am, November 11, 2016</td>
<td>Katie Croft responded on behalf of Ms. Garcia in a letter dated November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21, 2016 (copy attached).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson</td>
<td>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Patricia Garcia is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Vance, Chairperson</td>
<td>Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>David Saldivar is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs</td>
<td>Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians</td>
<td>9:09 am, November 11, 2016; 2:43 pm,</td>
<td>Mr. Saldivar indicated that the tribe would respond with any comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td>November 21, 2016</td>
<td>at a later time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs</td>
<td>Cabazon Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ms. Stapp responded in a letter dated November 1, 2016 (copy attached).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doug Welmas, Chairperson</td>
<td>Cabazon Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Judy Stapp is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreas Heredia, Cultural Director</td>
<td>Cahuilla Band of Indians</td>
<td>9:25 am, November 11, 2016; 2:47 pm,</td>
<td>Left voice messages, no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Salgado, Sr., Chairperson</td>
<td>Cahuilla Band of Indians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Goff, Chairperson</td>
<td>Campo Band of the Kumeyaay Indians</td>
<td>9:28 am, November 11, 2016; 2:55 pm,</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 21, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Pinto, Chairperson</td>
<td>Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Desi Vela is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Garcia, Vice-Chairperson</td>
<td>Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Desi Vela is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desi Vela, Environmental Program Manager</td>
<td>Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians</td>
<td>9:29 am, November 11, 2016; 2:57 pm,</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 21, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erica Pinto, Chairperson</td>
<td>Jamul Indian Village</td>
<td>9:32 am, November 11, 2016; 2:58 pm,</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 21, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson</td>
<td>La Posta Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Javaugh Miller is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javvaugh Miller, Tribal Administrator</td>
<td>La Posta Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>9:36 am, November 11, 2016; 3:00 pm,</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 21, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Date/Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shane Chapparosa, Chairman</td>
<td>Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Perada, Environmental Director</td>
<td>Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians</td>
<td>Mr. Perada stated that the APE was located outside the tribe’s area of interest.</td>
<td>9:38 am, November 11, 2016; 3:06 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator</td>
<td>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
<td>10:13 am, November 11, 2016; 3:14 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson</td>
<td>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation</td>
<td>Nick Elliott is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgil Oyos, Chairperson</td>
<td>Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
<td>10:23 am, November 11, 2016; 3:22 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist</td>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Mr. Huaute stated that the APE was outside the tribe’s area of interest and that the tribe had no comments at this time. The Morongo Band would defer to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians or the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.</td>
<td>8:30 am, November 15, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Martin, Chairperson</td>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Raymond Huaute is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denisa Torres, Cultural Resource Manager</td>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Raymond Huaute is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hamilton, Chairman</td>
<td>Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>John Gomez, Jr. is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator</td>
<td>Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
<td>10:49 am, November 11, 2016; 3:35 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Flores, Environmental Coordinator</td>
<td>San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
<td>10:52 am, November 11, 2016; 3:37 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson</td>
<td>San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>John Flores is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Marcus, Chairman</td>
<td>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>Gabriella Rubalcava is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director</td>
<td>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>Ms. Rubalcava stated that the tribe would respond with any comments in a few days.</td>
<td>10:54 am, November 11, 2016; 3:39 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager</td>
<td>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</td>
<td>Joseph Ontiveros is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>Contact Dates</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson</td>
<td>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Joseph Ontiveros is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director</td>
<td>Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians</td>
<td>10:56 am, November 11, 2016; 3:42 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager</td>
<td>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation</td>
<td>10:59 am, November 11, 2016; 3:45 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson</td>
<td>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Lisa Haws is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator</td>
<td>Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>11:01 am, November 11, 2016; 3:52 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources</td>
<td>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians</td>
<td>11:11 am, November 11, 2016; 3:47 pm, November 21, 2016</td>
<td>Left voice messages; no response to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson</td>
<td>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Julie Hagen is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE RECORDS SEARCH

(Confidential)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Recorded by/Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33-000149</td>
<td>Various 1951-2013</td>
<td>Habitation site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002082</td>
<td>Various 1980-2004</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, and historic-period refuse scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002083</td>
<td>Various 1980-2005</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and lithic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002084</td>
<td>Berryman 1980</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and four cremations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002085</td>
<td>Berryman 1980</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and possible temporary camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002982</td>
<td>Various 1984-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site with cremations and a historic-period artifact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002983</td>
<td>Various 1984-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002984</td>
<td>Various 1984-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002985</td>
<td>Various 1984-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site with a possible cremation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-002987</td>
<td>Various 1984-1990</td>
<td>Lithic scatter with a potsherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004126</td>
<td>Various 1991-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site with historic-period glass fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004127</td>
<td>Various 1991-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site with a possible cremation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004128</td>
<td>Various 1991-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site, possible cremation, and historic-period refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004129</td>
<td>Various 1991-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site with a historic-period refuse dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004130</td>
<td>Various 1991-2016</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, and possible village site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004131</td>
<td>Various 1991-2016</td>
<td>Habitation site with a historic-period refuse dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004132</td>
<td>Various 1991</td>
<td>Habitation site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-004174</td>
<td>Various 1991-2005</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, and habitation debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005637</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>A.B. “Bud” Martin House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005638</td>
<td>Harmon 1983</td>
<td>Coachella Valley High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005639</td>
<td>Harmon 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005640</td>
<td>Warner 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005641</td>
<td>Harmer 1983</td>
<td>Dick Wood Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005642</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005643</td>
<td>Harmon 1983</td>
<td>Alderman House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005644</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Wool Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005646</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Triple A Water Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005649</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Covalda Date Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005650</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Women’s Club of Coachella Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005651</td>
<td>Warner 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005652</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Our Lady of Solidad Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005653</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005654</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
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<td>33-005657</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005658</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Commercial building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005660</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Masonic Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005661</td>
<td>Warner 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005663</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005664</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Commercial building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005665</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005666</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Public utility building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005668</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Harry Bloom Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005669</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Coachella City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005670</td>
<td>Wright 1983</td>
<td>Fire House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005694</td>
<td>Harmon 1983</td>
<td>Roy Harmon House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005705</td>
<td>Various 1983-2015</td>
<td>Coachella Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005792</td>
<td>Love and Tang 1995</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008270</td>
<td>Various 1998-2002</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and lithic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008271</td>
<td>Various 1998-2002</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter</td>
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<td>Site No.</td>
<td>Recorded by/Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008272</td>
<td>Various 1998-2002</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and lithic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008291</td>
<td>Love 1998</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008302</td>
<td>Juhola 1983</td>
<td>Wittier Ranch/Astor Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008316</td>
<td>Juhola 1983</td>
<td>Arabian Nights Pageant Stage Stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-008389</td>
<td>Hudlow et al. 1998</td>
<td>Isolate: ceramic sherds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-009498</td>
<td>Various 1999-2005</td>
<td>Southern Pacific Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011223</td>
<td>Di Iorio and Brock 2002</td>
<td>Single-family residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011393</td>
<td>Brock 2002</td>
<td>Isolate: groundstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011410</td>
<td>Brock and Eason 2002</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and lithic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011411</td>
<td>Brock and Eason 2002</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011412</td>
<td>Brock and Eason 2002</td>
<td>Historic-period refuse scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011585</td>
<td>Brock 2002</td>
<td>Isolate: mano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-011900</td>
<td>Brock 2002</td>
<td>Historic-period foundations, well and refuse scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-012294</td>
<td>Brock and Patterson 2002</td>
<td>Temporary campsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-012379</td>
<td>Ballester 2002</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, and historic-period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-012510</td>
<td>Eason and Patterson 2003</td>
<td>Isolate: ceramic sherd</td>
</tr>
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<td>33-012663</td>
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<td>Ahmet 2007</td>
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<td>Jacquemain and Ballester 2009</td>
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<td>Podratz 2011</td>
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<td>33-019860</td>
<td>Lichtenstein 2011</td>
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<td>Isolate: glass fragment and stoneware crock rim sherd</td>
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<td>Murphy and Stankowski 2016</td>
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<td>33-026622</td>
<td>Ballester and Gallardo 2016</td>
<td>Abandoned sewage treatment plant</td>
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APPENDIX 4

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS

Site 33-026622
### Other Identifier
Former Coachella Sanitation District sewage treatment plant

### Location
Not for Publication

- **a.** County: Riverside
- **b.** USGS 7.5' Quad: Indio, Calif.
- **Date:** 1956 photorevised 1972
  - T 6S; R 8E; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 9; S.B. B.M.
  - **Elevation:** Approximately 85 feet below mean sea level
- **c.** Address: 86213-86303 Avenue 52
- **City:** Coachella
- **Zip:** 92236
- **d.** UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)
  - **Zone:** 11; 578000 mE/3725922 mN
  - **UTM Derivation:** USGS Quad, GPS (NAD 83)
- **e.** Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate)
  - APN 763-131-001; approximately 1,090 feet east of Industrial Way and 230 feet south of Avenue 52

### Description
Site 33-026622 represents an abandoned Coachella Sanitation District sewage treatment plant with a pump house, a clarifier tank, and the remains of an earthen pond, along with minor features such as concrete standpipes. The most prominent feature among these is the pump house, which (Continued on p. 3)

### Resource Attributes
AH16: Other (sewage treatment plant)

### Resources Present
- **Building:**
- **Structure:**
- **Object:**
- **Site:**
- **District:**
- **Element of District:** Isolate Other

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

### Date Constructed/Age of Sources
- **Historic:**
- **Prehistoric:**
- **Both:** 1950s-1970s (see Items B6 and B12 for details)

### Owner and Address
City of Coachella, 1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, CA 92236

### Recorded by
Daniel Ballester and Nina Gallardo, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

### Date Recorded
October 25, 2016

### Survey Type
Intensive-level survey for Section 106- and CEQA-compliance purposes

### Report Citation
Bai “Tom” Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo (2016): Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Chromium-6 Improvement Project, City of Coachella, 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): 

**DPR 523A (1/95)**
**B1. Historic Name:**

**B2. Common Name:**

**B3. Original Use:** Sewage treatment plant

**B4. Present Use:** None

**B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Eclectic (pump house)

**B6. Construction History:** The Coachella Sanitation District (CSD) was formed in 1939, according to CSD Superintendent Jerry Jimenez, who further stated that the district maintained no records on file regarding the construction history of the facility. A lifetime local resident, Jimenez recalled the pump house being present at least by 1967. Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate show the presence of four evaporation ponds at the plant by 1953, accompanied by a smaller building that (Continued on p. 3)

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

**B8. Related Features:** See Item P3a.

**B9a. Architect:** Unknown  **b. Builder:** Unknown

**B10. Significance:** Theme Mid-20th century urban/suburban infrastructure

**Area** Coachella  **Period of Significance** 1950s-1970s

**Property Type** Sewage treatment plant  **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Site 33-026622 apparently dates to the early post-WWII era, when economic interests at all levels of government re-tooled from the war effort to recharging domestic development. Public works and infrastructure improvement were certainly a part of that pattern of events in history. Nonetheless, as one of many similar projects in the region, this (Continued on p. 3)

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

**B12. References:**


**B13. Remarks:**

**B14. Evaluator:** Terri Jacquemain

**Date of Evaluation:** December 2016
*P3a. Description (continued): is composed of a square-shaped water reservoir measuring roughly 30x28x5.5 feet, upon which rests a rectangular, one-story control room measuring 20x9.5 feet. The building features basic elements of the Spanish Eclectic style and is constructed of concrete block with a concrete slurry overcoat.

The control room is surmounted by a side-gable roof of red terra cotta tiles, with a slight overhang with short rafter tails. It once housed a number of electrical panels, and the treatment equipment below can be observed through rectangular cutouts in the concrete floor. Two large, round, metal vents protrude from the ridge of the roof. The sole entry, now doorless, is centered on the east-facing façade, flanked by the remnants of two wood-framed double-hung windows with lug sills. Two similar windows are evenly spaced on the western façade, with another centered under each gable end. It is accessed from the roof of the reservoir by four concrete steps with metal pipe railings, while a portable metal staircase on the northern side of the pump house leads from the ground level to the top of the reservoir.

Other apparatus observed in the building include steel-framed hatches in the roof of the reservoir, pump filters attached to 8- to 10-inch-diameter steel pipes, and an electric meter attached to a small cabinet on the northern side. More steel pipes, concrete standpipes, and other equipment are found in close proximity to the building. Although the building has evidently been out of use for some time, a relatively new, large-diameter hose snakes between some of the equipment, and a portable chain-fall is in place over a hatch in a concrete slab on the ground.

The concrete clarifier tank, measuring approximately 35 feet in diameter and more than 10 feet in height, stands approximately 25 feet north of the pump house. A metal staircase leads to a steel platform with pipe railings resting on top of the tank. A modern refuse deposit lies about the same distance to the southeast of the pump house, and further to the south lies a 90x75-foot depression that evidently represents the remains of one of the evaporation ponds. Overall, the site appears to be in fair but deteriorating condition despite having been abandoned for an extended period of time.

*B6. Construction History (continued): may have been an earlier version of the pump house. A 1972 aerial photograph shows the current pump house in place, along with the clarifier tank and a rectangular building further to the north, which has since been removed. The facility remained in service until the 1970s, when a new plant were built near the intersection of Avenue 52 and Polk Street, about a mile east of this location.

*B10. Significance (continued): modest facility does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with that historic theme, nor have any persons or specific events of recognized significance been identified in close association with its history. Utilitarian and functional in appearance, design and construction, none of the recorded features represents an important example of its property type or method of construction, nor are they recognized to be the examples of works by a prominent designer, builder, or engineer or for any other architectural, engineering, or aesthetic merits. As a common infrastructure element from the late historic period, the facility holds little potential for any important historical or archaeological data. As such, the site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.