

# **APPENDIX C**

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties  
By CRM Tech, September 2004

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

**SUPER CREEK QUARRY EXPANSION**

White Water Area, Coachella Valley  
Riverside County, California

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

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September 28, 2004

CRM TECH Contract #1411  
Approximately 12.3 Acres  
Portion of APN 514-260-012  
USGS White Water, Calif., 7.5' Quadrangle  
Section 36, T2S R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian  
BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit CA-04-09; Fieldwork Authorization 660-04-04

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August and September, 2004, at the request of Webber and Webber Mining Consultants, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 12.3 acres of vacant land in an unincorporated area near the community of White Water, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study is the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Super Creek Quarry Expansion Project, and is located adjacent to the existing quarry, which is operated by the Whitewater Rock and Supply Company under permit by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The APE consists of a portion of Assessor's Parcel No. 514-260-012, lying in the west half of Section 36, T2S R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The parcel is U.S. government land under the jurisdiction of BLM, which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The purpose of the study is to provide the BLM with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have any effects on historic properties that may exist in or near the APE, as mandated by Section 106. In order to identify such historic properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the APE. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the BLM a finding that *no known historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking*. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), no further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed undertaking. However, if buried cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving operations, all work in

## IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES SUPER CREEK QUARRY EXPANSION

White Water Area, Coachella Valley

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## INTRODUCTION

In August and September, 2004, at the request of Webber and Webber Mining Consultants, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 12.3 acres of vacant land in an unincorporated area near the community of White Water, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study is the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Super Creek Quarry Expansion Project, and is located adjacent to the existing quarry, which is operated by the Whitewater Rock and Supply Company under permit by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The APE consists of a portion of Assessor's Parcel No. 514-260-012, lying in the west half of Section 36, T2S R3E, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The parcel is U.S. government land under the jurisdiction of BLM, which mandates compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

CRM TECH performed the current study to provide the BLM with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have any effects on historic properties that may exist in or near the APE, as mandated by Section 106. In order to identify such historic properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out 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.

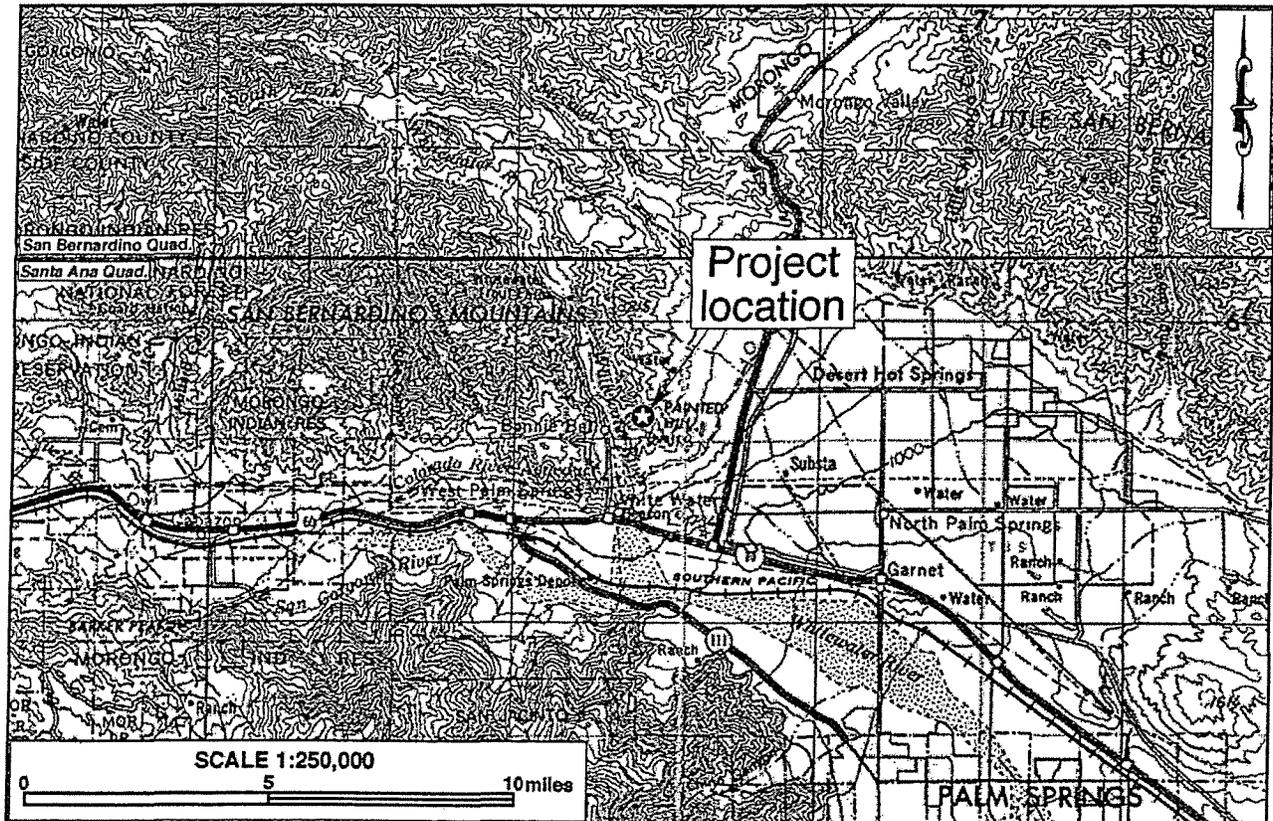


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

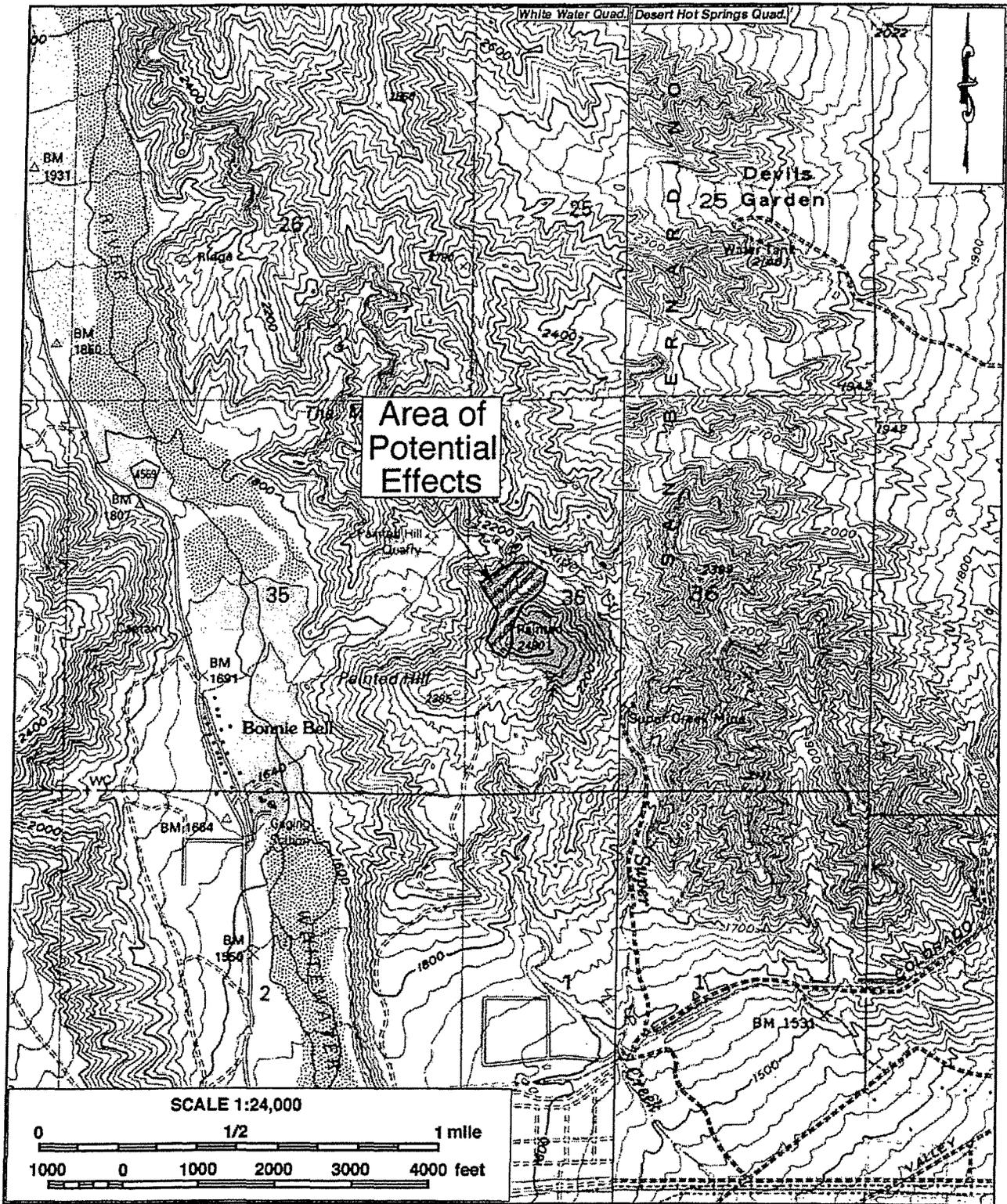


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and White Water, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1996])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The APE is situated in the northwestern portion of the Coachella Valley, near the base of the San Bernardino Mountains and approximately four miles north of the San Jacinto Mountains. The climate and environment of the surrounding area are typical of the Colorado Desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. Temperatures in the area reach over 120 degrees in summer, and dip to near freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches. Located immediately to the east of the APE is the existing Super Creek Quarry, which is operated by the Whitewater Rock and Supply Company for the production of decorative rock.

The APE encompasses two large rocky knolls with steep, rugged hillsides (Fig. 3). The elevations in the APE range between 2,100 feet and 2,475 feet above mean sea level. The APE is bounded on the north by Super Creek, on the east by the existing quarry, and on the south and west by vacant land. The vegetation in the APE consists of a sparse growth of scattered creosote and various desert grasses. Large rocks, cobbles, and boulders are scattered within and around the APE.



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the APE. (Photo taken on September 7, 2004; view to the north)

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistoric Context

In the history of the Americas, the term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of non-Indians, when native lifeways and traditions remained intact and viable. It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In attempting to describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the technological and cultural changes that are observable in archaeological records to distinct time periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the White Water area, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods to provide concrete dates. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10,000 B.C.-6,000 B.C.), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6,000 B.C.-A.D. 1,000), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategy, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially well-made, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1,000-1,500), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1,500-1,700s), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period.

### Ethnohistoric Context

The APE lies in an area that would have been visited and used by members of the Desert and Pass subgroups of the Cahuilla Indians, a Takic-speaking people who have occupied the central portion of Riverside County for many centuries. It would undoubtedly also have been visited and used by the nearby Serrano Indians, whose traditional homeland is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains. Modern anthropological literature suggests that the Cahuilla and Serrano were similar in many respects. Both groups were primarily gatherers and hunters, and occasional fishers. They were organized by lineages and clans

that were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The different lineages, clans, and moieties interacted with the others through trade, ceremonies and intermarriage.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Cahuilla and Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1800s. Beginning in the early 19th century, the increased Spanish—and later American—presence and involvement in the area severely altered their lifeways. In particular, the native population was decimated during the 19th century as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, the nearest Native American group to the project location is the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, which includes members of both Cahuilla and Serrano descent.

### **Historic Context**

Located on the eastern side of the San Gorgonio Pass, the White Water area has long been a nexus for cross-desert travels. Most notable among early roads through the pass was the Cocomaricopa Trail, a Native American trading route connecting the coastal region of California to areas along the Colorado River. In 1862, the trail was "discovered" by explorer William David Bradshaw, and became known as the Bradshaw Trail. For the next decade and a half, it served as the main thoroughfare between the Los Angeles area and gold mines near present-day Ehrenberg, Arizona, until the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 eventually brought an end to this historic wagon road. In the early 20th century, with the coming of the automobile age, the role of the Bradshaw Trail was revived in the form of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway (U.S. Route 60). Today, this role is served by Interstate 10, one of the busiest transportation arteries in the nation, although the course of the old wagon road is followed more closely by State Route 111.

Around 1866, Whitewater Point, located south of the APE and near the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains, became a stop on the Bradshaw Trail. The location was named after the nearby Whitewater River, which in turn was named for the milky color of its water. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Whitewater Station on the railroad was established near Whitewater Point, now known as Windy Point. With the gradual growth of the desert resort of Palm Springs and the emergence of present-day SR 111, the name of the station was changed to Palm Springs in 1926, while the original Palm Springs Station, some five miles to the east, was renamed Garnet. In the same year, the Whitewater Post Office was established on the bank of the river. Since then, while many of the communities in the Coachella Valley grew rapidly during the 20th century, thanks to the booming resort industry, White Water has remained a sparsely populated area to the present time.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On August 26, 2004, CRM TECH archaeologist Laura Shaker (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Shaker examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources within or near the APE, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project

vicinity. 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 Resource Information System. The results of the records search are presented below.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH historian (see App. 1 for qualifications), conducted the historical background research on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps depicting the project vicinity. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1897 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1902, 1940, and 1957. 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.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH Native American liaison John J. Eddy (see App. 1 for qualifications) contacted the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento to request a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 20 Native American representatives in the region, both by mail and by telephone, to solicit local Native American input regarding any possible cultural resources concerns over the proposed undertaking. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On September 7, 2004, CRM TECH archaeologists Josh Smallwood and Thomas Melzer (see App. 1 for qualification) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot survey of the APE. Whenever possible, Smallwood and Melzer walked parallel east-west transect spaced 15 meters (ca. 50 feet) apart. As mentioned previously, much of the APE is characterized by rugged, rocky terrain, where regularly spaced transects were not practical. Those areas were inspected by walking along the crest and the base of the knolls. In this way, the entire APE was covered systematically for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was excellent (90%) over most of the APE due to the sparse vegetation. Large rocks and boulders on the property were carefully inspected for any evidence of prehistoric or historic use. The results of the survey are discussed below.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

Records on file at the Eastern Information Center indicate that the APE had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-

mile radius, EIC records show at least seven previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land (Fig. 4). As a result of these surveys, six archaeological sites were identified and recorded within the scope of the records search. Four of these sites were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in nature, and consisted primarily of temporary camp sites with rock cairns, hearths, and associated artifacts such as groundstone tools, ceramic sherds, and chipped stone pieces. The other two sites date from the historic period and consisted of an old telephone line with a possible rock hearth and glass shards and a group of buildings and building remains at the community of Bonnie Bell. None of these previously recorded sites was located in the immediate vicinity of the APE, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

According to historic maps consulted for this study, the area around the APE showed clear evidence of human activities at least by the 1890s, when several roads, including a "Road from Banning to Desert Queen Mine," were noted in the vicinity (Fig. 5). Throughout the historic period, however, these roads remained the only man-made features to be found at or near the project location, and no evidence of any settlement or development was found within the APE boundaries (Figs. 5-8). By the 1940s-1950s, the tiny community of Bonnie Bell had emerged within a mile to the southwest of the APE, but no buildings were known to be present in the rugged terrain near the APE (Figs. 7, 8).

Also by the 1940s and 1950s, several mining enterprises, most notably the Painted Hill Quarry and the Super Creek Mine, had appeared near the APE (Figs. 7, 8). The mining tradition in this area dates back at least to 1873, when seven mining claims were filed within the bed of the Whitewater River (Gunther 1984:570). None of these claims, filed "for tin, gold, silver and copper mining purposes," amounted to anything, however (*ibid.*). The rock quarry operations in the surrounding area, thus, were apparently the only sustained economic activities in the immediate vicinity of the APE, based on these historical sources. The APE itself, meanwhile, has evidently remained vacant and undeveloped to the present time.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the APE (App. 2). However, noting that "the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area," the commission suggested that other Native American representatives be contacted, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (App. 2).

Upon receiving the Native American Heritage Commission's response, CRM TECH contacted all 20 individuals on the list and the organizations they represent by fax and by mail on September 2, 2004. Telephone contact with the Native American representatives were carried out between September 15 and 28, 2004. As of this time, five written and six verbal responses have been received, representing eight Native American Tribes and three additional individuals.

Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman of the Romona Band of Cahuilla, stated that although his Tribe is not aware of any specific cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed

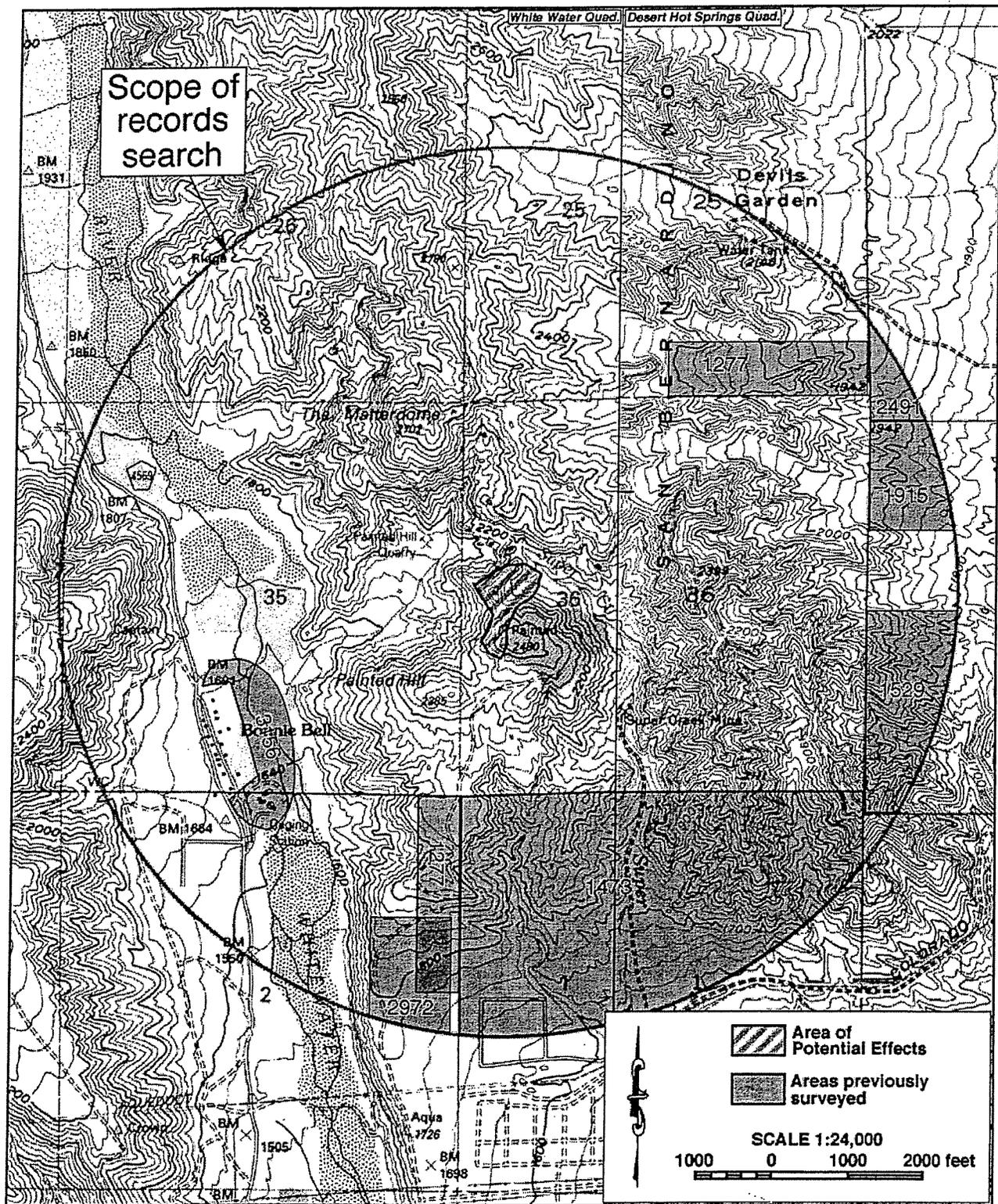


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

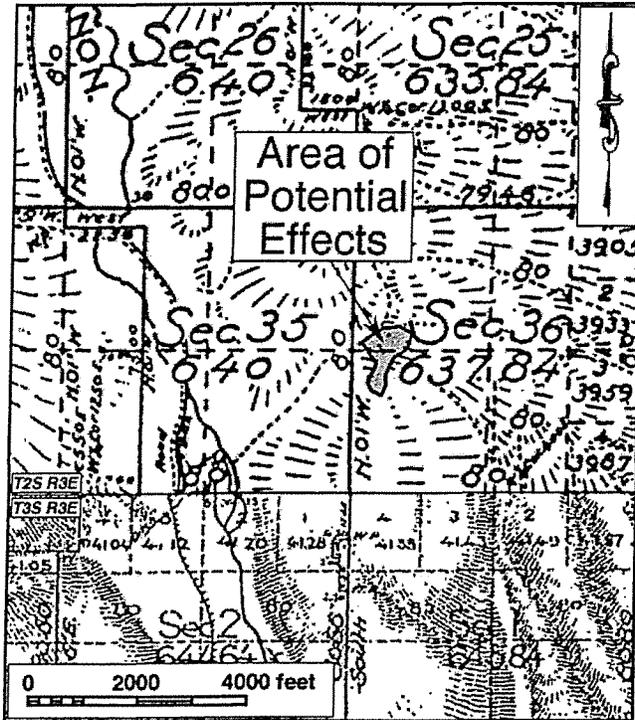


Figure 5. The APE and vicinity in 1855-1896.  
(Source: GLO 1897a; 1897b)

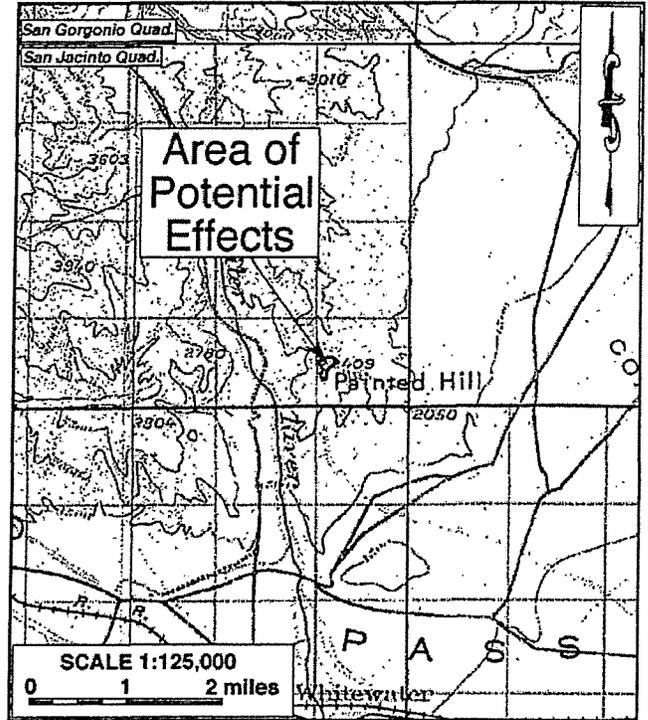


Figure 6. The APE and vicinity in 1897-1899.  
(Source: USGS 1901; 1902)

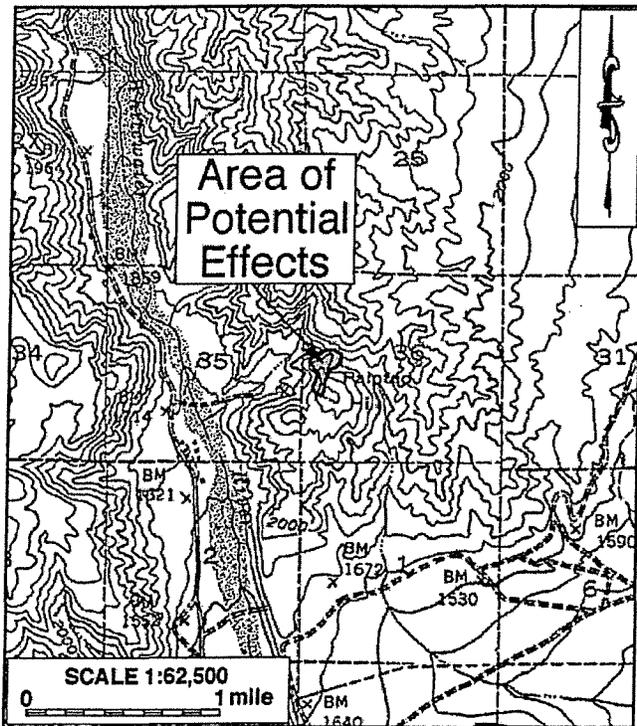


Figure 7. The APE and vicinity in 1940. (Source: USGS 1940)

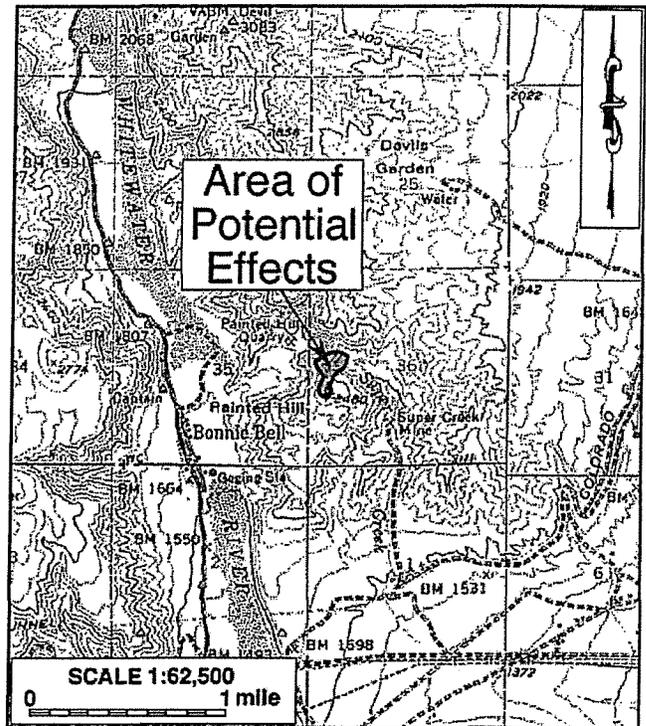


Figure 8. The APE and vicinity in 1951-1957.  
(Source: USGS 1957)

undertaking, the APE is within the traditional use area of the Cahuilla people. Mr. Hamilton expressed concern that extensive excavation could uncover Native American artifacts that may have sacred, religious, or cultural value, and recommended that Native American monitoring be implemented during the undertaking. He requested that information obtained from a records search and a plan for the recovery and disposition of artifacts be provided for his Tribe's review.

Sirirat Chullakorn, Environmental Coordinator of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, stated that the proposed undertaking is located in an area of traditional religious and cultural significance to the Augustine Band. Ms. Chullakorn recommended that other Tribes in the vicinity be contacted and that a Native American monitor be on site during ground-breaking activities. The Tribe also requested to be notified of any archaeological discovery.

Sarah Leash, Environmental Officer of the Cahuilla Band of Indians, stated that her Tribe has no record of cultural resources in or near the APE. However, the Tribe recommended that a cultural monitor (i.e., a qualified archaeologist or a Native American monitor) be on site during construction.

Britt Wilson, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, stated that the APE is located in an area that may be considered a traditional use area or one that the Tribe has cultural ties to, but that his Tribe has no specific information regarding cultural resources in or near the APE. Mr. Wilson recommended that the County Coroners Office be contacted if any human remains are uncovered during construction and that a qualified archaeologist be consulted if cultural deposits are uncovered. He also requested a copy of any cultural resources report issued for the undertaking.

Joseph Nixon, Ph.D., RPA, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, stated that the APE is not located within his Tribes traditional use areas, but it is within close proximity to it. Based on the proximity, Dr. Nixon requested a copy of any cultural resource document generated as a result of the proposed undertaking. The information gathered from the study will be added to the permanent Agua Caliente Register, in order to be referenced in future undertakings in this area.

Bill Anderson, Environmental Manager for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, and Judy Stapp, the Cabazon Band's Director of Cultural Affairs, stated that their Tribe had no concerns regarding this project, but recommended consultation with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Gary Resvaloso, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, similarly recommended consultation with the Agua Caliente and the Morongo Bands, stating that the location of the APE is outside his Tribe's traditional use area. Recommendations from both the Agua Caliente and the Morongo Bands have been received and included in the report.

Alvino Siva stated that the area is sensitive for cultural resources, citing that his people used the area from Snow Creek to Whitewater. He recommended that Native American monitoring be implemented during earth-moving operations if artifacts or burials are found. Mr. Siva also requested that all laws and procedures under NAGPRA be followed. Samuel Dunlap and Anthony J. Andreas, Jr., voiced no concerns regarding the proposed undertaking.

In summary, of the Native American representatives who responded to CRM TECH's inquiries, several expressed concerns over the archaeological sensitivity of the APE, but none identified any specific sites of Native American cultural value in the vicinity. At this time, CRM TECH continues to seek comments from the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, the only Native American group on the list that has not yet responded. If any further Native American concerns over cultural resource issues arise in the future regarding this project, they will be reported immediately to the BLM and the project proponents.

## FIELD SURVEY

Despite the systematic, intensive-level efforts, no potential historical/archaeological resources were discovered within the APE during the field survey. A brass plate sealed with a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Marker dated 1950 was found atop a knoll in the southern portion of the APE. However, such ubiquitous, minor features are not considered potentially significant historical/archaeological resources, especially one that is of relatively recent vintage. A rock cairn with a wooden stake (Fig. 9) was noted near the eastern boundary of the APE, but was determined to be of modern origin. Therefore, neither of these two features requires further studies, and neither of them was recorded during the survey.



Figure 9. Modern rock cairn in the APE. (Photos taken on September 7, 2004)

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate any historic properties that may exist within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects of the proposed undertaking, and assess

the undertaking's potential effects on such properties, if any. "Historic properties," as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include "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)

The results of this study have established that no potential historic properties were previously recorded within or adjacent to the APE, and none was encountered during the present survey. In addition, historical maps consulted for this study indicate that no identifiable cultural features existed in the immediate vicinity of the APE during the historic period. The brass plate and the rock cairn, the only cultural features observed within the APE during the field survey, are not considered potential historic properties, as discussed above. In light of the criteria listed above, the results of this study suggest that *no historic properties exist within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Since no historic property has been identified within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects during this study, CRM TECH presents to the BLM the following recommendations regarding the proposed undertaking:

- No historic properties are present within or adjacent to the APE and thus no known historic properties will be affected by the undertaking as currently proposed.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any ground-disturbing activities, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## CONCLUSION

The foregoing report has provided background information on the Area of Potential Effects, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the

various avenues of research. Throughout the course of the study, no "historic properties," as defined by Section 106 regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the APE. Therefore, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), CRM TECH recommends to the BLM a finding that *no known historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking*, with the condition that any buried cultural materials unearthed during earth-moving operations are to be examined and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist prior to further disturbances.

## REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX 1**  
**PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**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**

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

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

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Matthew Wetherbee, Msc., RPA\***

**Education**

- 2004 Paleontological monitoring training session presented by Cogstone Resource Management, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 Msc., Palaeoecology of Human Societies, University College London, London, England.
- 2001 Archaeological field school, North Kharga Oasis Survey, Western desert of Egypt, Greco-Roman period, Egypt.
- 1999-2001 Study abroad at the American University in Cairo, Egypt.
- 2000 B.A., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology and Zooarchaeology), University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC).
- 1999 Archaeological Field School, San Juan Bautista Historical Mission, Monterey, California, in conjunction with UCSC.
- 1997 A.A., Anthropology, Irvine Valley College, Irvine, California.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, Saddleback College, San Juan Capistrano, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004-2003-2004 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 2003-2004 Archaeologist, Cogstone Resource Management, Santa Ana, California.
- Fieldwork, lab technician, taphonomist.
- 2003-2004 Archaeologist, Viejo California, Mission Viejo, California.
- Survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring.
- 2002 Archaeologist, SWCA, Mission Viejo, California.
- Filed crew member for archaeological surveys, mitigation excavations, and monitoring.
- 2001 Research Assistant, Theban Mapping Project, the American University in Cairo, Egypt.
- 1999-2001 Archaeological assistant to Dr. Salima Ikram, the American University in Cairo.
- Assisted with the Animal Mummy Project at the Cairo Egyptian Museum, and various Egyptology and zooarchaeological research.

**Publications**

- 2004 "Making a Duck Mummy and Discovering a Secret of the Ancient Technology," in *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt*, Vol.15(2).

**Conference Papers**

- 2000 "Recipe for the Afterlife," Mummification in Ancient Egypt. American Research Center in Egypt conference at U.C. Berkeley.

**Membership**

- \* Register of Professional Archaeologists.  
American Research Center in Egypt.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**John J. Eddy, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2002 Dual B.A., Anthropology/History, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2000 Archaeological Field School, Willow II survey and data recovery of prehistoric and historic sites, Big Bear, California.
- Trained in both prehistoric and historic-era artifact analysis.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Field Crew Chief/Native American Liaison/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- Lead field crew on surveys and test/mitigation excavations; consult with Native American representatives per Section 106 regulations; coordinate telecommunication among Native American representatives, project proponents, lead/responsible agencies, and CRM TECH management; prepare site records and sections of cultural resource reports.
- 2003- Project Archaeologist/Paleontological Monitor, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- Surveys; test excavations; data recoveries; monitoring of earth-moving operations; computer-assisted cartography; site record preparation.
- 2001 Cultural Anthropology internship, California State University, San Bernardino; Genealogy of Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians; Dr. Alan Turner, Director.
- Oral interviews; record searches; special collections research; participation in/observation of traditional cultural and religious ceremonies.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology.  
Society for California Archaeology.  
Archaeological Conservancy.  
National Parks Conservation Foundation.  
National Trust for Historic Preservation.  
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Josh Smallwood, B.A.**

**Education**

- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, Fort Ross Historic District, Fort Ross, CA.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, Test and Mitigation Projects, Eureka, CA.  
1996 Archaeological Field School, Mad River Watershed Surveys, Blue Lake, CA.  
1994 A.A., Anthropology, Palomar College, San Marcos, CA.  
1993 Archaeological Field School, San Pasqual Battlefield, San Pasqual, CA.  
Archaeological Field School, Asistencia Las Flores, Camp Pendleton, CA.  
1992 Archaeological Field School, Palomar College Campus Late Prehistoric Sites, San Marcos, CA.
- 2002 "Historical Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base.  
2001 "CEQA and Section 106 Basics," presented by Richard Carrico, Principal Investigator, Mooney & Associates, San Diego.  
2001 "OSHA Safety Training for Construction Monitors," presented by OSHA and City of San Diego.  
2000 "HABS/HAER Recording Methods for Historic Structures," presented by Robert Case, Historic Archaeologist, Mooney & Associates, San Diego.  
1998 "Unexploded Ordinance Training," presented by EOD officers, Fort Irwin Army Training Facility, Barstow.  
1997 "Obsidian Sourcing through Characterization," presented by Thomas Origer, Sonoma State University.  
1994- Extensive study of lithic resource procurement strategies, reduction technology, tool manufacture, and reproduction.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.  
• Archaeological field work; historic-period building surveys; historic-period artifact, marine shell, and lithic analysis; historical background research based on published literature, historic maps, oral interviews, and archival records.
- 2001-2002 Associate Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental, San Diego, CA.  
• Field work; report writer; marine shell, lithic, and historic-period artifact analysis.
- 1998-2002 Archaeologist, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, CA.  
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and core sample projects for large public utility and military contracts; marine shell and lithic analysis.
- 1997-2000 Archaeologist for several environmental/planning consultants, Department of Defense subcontractors, and Humboldt State University/Bureau of Land Management cooperative projects; crew chief/member for survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring projects; marine shell, lithic, and historic-period artifact analyst.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous CEQA and Section 106 study reports since 1997.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Thomas J. Melzer, B.A.**

**Education**

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Cultural Resources Management, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

**Experience**

- 2004-  
2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
Archaeological Field Technician, Death Valley National Park Archaeological Site Resources Condition Assessment Project, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, Foundation; directed by Dr. Mark W. Allen.
- Survey and assessment of previously recorded sites; co-author of final report.
- 2001-2002 Archaeological Field Technician, Red Mountain Archaeological Project, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona; directed by Dr. Mark W. Allen.
- Survey, test excavation, laboratory analysis of artifacts.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Laura Hensley Shaker, B.S.**

**Education**

- 1998 B.S., Anthropology (with emphasis in Archaeology), University of California, Riverside.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1999 "Unexploded Ordinance Training," presented by EOD officers; Fort Irwin Army Training Facility, Barstow.

**Professional Experience**

- 1999-  
1999 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
Archaeological survey and excavation at Vandenburg Airforce Base; Applied Earthworks, Lompoc.
- 1999 Archaeological survey at Fort Irwin Army Training Facility, Barstow; A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas.
- 1998-1999 Paleontological field work and laboratory procedures, Eastside Reservoir Project; San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.
- 1998 Archaeological survey at the Anza-Borrego State Park; Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1997-1998 Archaeological survey and excavation at the Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air and Ground Combat Center; Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCES WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* All persons and organizations in the Native American Heritage Commission's referral list were contacted. A sample letter is included in this report.



CRM TECH

**FAX COVER SHEET**

4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501  
951-784-3051-Tel  
951-784-2987-Fax

To:

Rob Wood

*Native American  
Heritage Commission*

Fax:

(916) 657-5390

From:

John J. Eddy

Date:

August, 23 2004

Number of pages (including this  
cover sheet):

2

**HARDCOPY:**

       will follow by mail

  √   will not follow unless  
requested

RE: Sacred Land records search

Dear Mr. Wood:

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search.

**Name of project:** CRM TECH Contract # 1411 Super  
Creek Quarry Expansion

**Description:** A 12.3 acre expansion of existing  
Whitewater Rock and Supply Co. Super Creek Quarry

**Location:** Near the community of Whitewater, Riverside  
County, on BLM land

**USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:**

Whitewater, Calif., section 36, T2S R3E, S.B.B.M.

Please call if you need more information or have any  
questions.

Results may be faxed to the number above.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Thank you,

John J. Eddy  
CRM TECH

Map included

~~STATE OF CALIFORNIA~~~~Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor~~**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)



August 31, 2004

John J. Eddy  
CRM Tec  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

Sent by Fax: 951-784-2987  
Number of Pages: 4

RE: Proposed Super Creek Quarry Expansion, CRM Tech contract #1411, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Eddy:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impacts 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission 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 me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

  
Carol Gaubatz  
Program Analyst

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**Riverside County**  
**August 31, 2004**

Alvino Siva  
 2034 W. Westward  
 Banning 92220  
 , CA  
 (909) 849-3450

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Mission Indians  
 Karin Kupcha, Tribal Administrator  
 P.O. Box 1291 Cahuilla  
 Yucca Valley , CA 92286  
 (760) 365-1373  
 (760) 365-2664 Fax

Anthony J. Andreas, Jr.  
 3022 W. Nicolet Street  
 Banning , CA 92220  
 (909) 849-3844

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Mission Indians  
 Maryann Martin, Chairperson  
 P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla  
 Coachella , CA 92236  
 (760) 398-4722

Samuel H. Dunlap  
 P.O. Box 1391  
 Temecula , CA 92593  
 (909) 262-9351 (Cell)  
 (909) 693-9196 FAX

Gabrielino  
 Cahuilla  
 Luiseno

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
 Bill Anderson, Environmental Manager  
 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
 Indio , CA 92203-3499  
 (760) 342-2593  
 (760) 347-7880 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
 Richard Milanovich, Chairperson  
 600 Tahquitz Way Cahuilla  
 Palm Springs , CA 92262  
 (760) 325-3400  
 (760) 325-0593 Fax

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
 John A. James, Chairperson  
 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
 Indio , CA 92203-3499  
 (760) 342-2593  
 (760) 347-7880 Fax

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 Resources Code and 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 Super Creek Quarry Expansion, CRM Tech contract # 1411, Riverside County.

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**Riverside County**  
**August 31, 2004**

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**  
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio , CA 92203-3499  
(760) 342-2593  
(760) 347-7880 Fax

**Ramona Band of Mission Indians**  
Anthony Largo, Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 391372 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
ramona41@gte.net  
(909) 763-4105  
(909) 763-4325 Fax

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**  
Gerome Salgado, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
(909) 763-5549  
(909) 763-2808 Fax

**Ramona Band of Mission Indians**  
Joseph Hamilton, Representative  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
(909) 763-4105  
(909) 763-4325 Fax

**Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians**  
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
(909) 763-5549  
fax: (909) 763-2808

**Ramona Band of Mission Indians**  
Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator  
PO Box 1291 Cahuilla  
Yucca Valley , CA 92286  
ramona41@gte.net  
(760) 365-1373  
(760) 635-2664 Fax

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**  
Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla  
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano  
britt\_wilson@morongo.org  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

**Ramona Band of Mission Indians**  
Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391372 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
ramona41@gte.net  
(909) 763-4105  
(909) 763-4325 Fax

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 Resources Code and 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 Super Creek Quarry Expansion, CRM Tech contract # 1411, Riverside County.

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**Riverside County**  
**August 31, 2004**

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians  
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator  
P.O. Box 390611 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
(909) 763-5140  
(909) 763-9781 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Ray Torres Sr., Chairperson  
PO Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
raymond@torresmartinez.org  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Alberto Ramierz, Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
albertor@torresmartinez.org  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Ernest Morreo  
PO Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Gary Resvaloso, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
gary@torresmartinez.org  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

**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 Resources Code and 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 Super Creek Quarry Expansion, CRM Tech contract # 1411, Riverside County.**



CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

September 2, 2004

Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Environmental Coordinator  
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 391760  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: 1411: Super Creek Quarry Expansions Near the Community of Whitewater, Riverside County, CA.

Dear Mr. Madrigal Jr.:

CRM TECH is handling the cultural resources study for the project referenced above. One of our responsibilities is to consult with the people most likely to be aware of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of this project. Therefore, I am writing to inquire if you or other members of your tribe have any knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural concern at or near the location of the project.

This proposed project involves a 12.3-acre expansion of the existing Super Creek Quarry. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is depicted on the accompanying map, based on the USGS White Water, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, eight prior cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE, but none is located within the APE boundaries. As a result of these studies, five archaeological sites have been identified within the one-mile radius. Three of these sites contain pre-historic components, such as a temporary campsite, rock cairns, scrapers, fire hearths, a pot drop and an aboriginal trail. No prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the APE boundaries.

An intensive-level field survey of the APE will be conducted in the near future.

Any information you can provide about Native American concerns regarding the location of this project would be greatly appreciated. Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

Cordially,

John J. Eddy  
CRM TECH

# RAMONA BAND OF CAHUILLA

56310 Highway 371, Suite B  
Post Office Box 391670  
Anza, California 92539



Tel: (951) 763-4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
E-mail: admin@ramonatribes.com

"A SOVEREIGN NATION"

September 8, 2004

CRM TECH  
John J. Eddy, CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92539

Re: Super Creek Quarry Expansion

Dear Mr. Eddy:

We are in receipt of your letter requesting cultural information regarding the project referred to above.

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians are not aware of specific cultural resources that may be impacted by the project. This does not mean that there is an absence of cultural resources in the project area.

We are aware that the project is within the traditional use area of the Cahuilla people and we are extremely concerned about Native American sites that may be in or near the project site. We are also concerned that extensive excavation could uncover Native American artifacts that may have significant sacred, religious and cultural value. We feel that it is necessary to have a Native American monitor, assigned by the Ramona Band, included in any further field study and during the construction phase. The cost of the monitor should be made a part of the construction development budget. Please provide a plan for the recovery and disposition of artifacts, if discovered during the development of the project, for our review. Also, include information obtained from a records search.

We look forward to receiving the requested information and if additional clarification is required regarding this correspondence please contact me at (951) 763-4105.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph Hamilton", written over a horizontal line.

Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman

RECEIVED SEP 13 2004



**CAHUILLA TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE**

P.O. Box 391741 Anza, CA 92539  
Ph: (909) 763-2631 Fax: (909) 763-2632

September 15, 2004

John J. Eddy  
CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

Re: Project Proposal site Whitewater, Riverside.

Dear John J. Eddy:

The Cahuilla Band of Indians shows no record of there being any cultural resources in this project area. We have no knowledge of any historical significance in this particular location. We strongly encourage that you have on site cultural monitors during construction of your project. If you have any questions, please contact us at the Cahuilla Tribal Environmental Office at (951) 763-2631 or via email [Cahuillae1@aol.com](mailto:Cahuillae1@aol.com).

Sincerely,

Sarah Leash  
Environmental Officer

RECEIVED SEP 17 2004



CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

September 15, 2004

Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman  
Romona Band of Cahuilla  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: 1411: Super Creek Quarry Expansions, near the Community of Whitewater,  
Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Thank you for your response letter in regards to the project referenced above. CRM TECH wants to assist you by providing the Ramona Band of Cahuilla with as much information as possible regarding our study. Unfortunately, it would be a violation of the confidentiality agreement between our firm and the information centers to distribute any of the record search results. In addition, we are unable to distribute copies of our report due to proprietary concerns on our client's part. However, complete copies of these reports, site records, site record updates, and other documentation are or will be on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside.

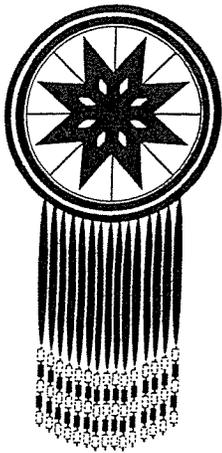
Native American groups whose Traditional Use Areas are located within this region may request to review these records by writing to Dr. Matt C. Hall, Coordinator of the Eastern Information Center, at the address below. The letter must be on tribal letterhead and signed by the chairman, according to Dr. Hall.

Dr. Matt C. Hall  
Eastern Information Center  
Department of Anthropology  
University of California, Riverside  
Riverside, CA 92521-0418

The EIC's phone number is (951) 787-5745 and the FAX number is (951) 787-5409. I hope that the information provided assists you in gathering the information you have requested. If you have any further comments, questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully,

John J. Eddy  
CRM TECH



# AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

P.O. Box 846 • Coachella, CA 92236 • (760) 369-7171 • Fax: (760) 369-7161

Chairperson: MaryAnn Martin

September 16, 2004

John J. Eddy  
CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

Re: 1411: Super Creek Quarry Expansions near the Community of Whitewater,  
Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Eddy:

Even though the proposed project is not located within the boundary of the Augustine Reservation, there is the potential that the development might impact properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to the Augustine Band.

The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians is part of the Cahuilla Indians groups who live in south-central California. Historically the Cahuilla occupied most of the area, from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west.

Although we might not be aware of any Native American resources or sacred sites located at or near the project at this moment, the Tribe recommends that other tribes in the vicinity be contacted and that there should be a Native American Monitor on site during the ground breaking activities. In addition, the Tribe reserves the right to be notified of any potential discovery and requests that the follow-up of any finding on the site be submitted to the Tribe for further actions.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Sirirat Chullakorn  
Environmental Coordinator

RECEIVED SEP 17 2004



CRM TECH

**FAX COVER SHEET**

4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501  
951-784-3051 · Tel  
951-784-2987 · Fax

Mr. Joseph Hamilton  
Romona Band of  
Mission Indians

To

Fax

John J. Eddy

From

September 17, 2004

Date

2 Pages (including this)

*HARDCOPY*

will follow by mail

will not follow unless  
requested

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I ask that you please disregard the previous written response to your request for information regarding the Super Creek Quarry Expansion near the Community of Whitewater, Riverside County, CA. Enclosed in this facsimile is a copy a new written response that will be mailed out today. This facsimile does not include the record search results information that you have requested because of the amount of pages it entails, however, a copy of this letter with the record search results will follow by mail. I apologize for any inconvenience and for my own misunderstanding regarding this issue. I hope that we can build a strong relationship and continue to work together in the future on upcoming projects.

Thank you very much for your time and patience!

Respectfully,

John J. Eddy



CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

September 17, 2004

Joseph Hamilton  
Romona Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 391372  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: 1411: Super Creek Quarry Expansions, near the Community of Whitewater,  
Riverside County, CA

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Thank you for your response letter in regards to the project referenced above. CRM TECH wants to assist you by providing the Romona Band of Cahuilla Indians with as much information as possible regarding our study. Due to a misunderstanding between the different policies of the various Information Centers, a letter was sent to your Tribe stating that information could not be disseminated by our firm based on a confidentiality agreement with the Eastern Information Center (EIC). After further investigation into this matter, I have discovered that the EIC actually encourages the sharing and dissemination of site record information to Native American Tribes who request such information in regards to specific Section 106 consultations. According to Matt C. Hall, Director of the Eastern Information Center, site records, site record updates, and other documentation gathered from a record search on a specific project can be disseminated by a third party to Native American groups whose Traditional Land Use Areas are located within this region. Therefore, I ask that you disregard the previous written response and, as per your request, I have enclosed copies of the site record search results for the project referenced above.

If you have any questions regarding this project or the results of the site record search, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at (951) 784-3051 or by email at [records@crmttech.us](mailto:records@crmttech.us). I hope that you find the information provided in this letter helpful, and I look forward to working with you and your Tribe in the future.

Respectfully,

John J. Eddy  
CRM TECH

**From:** Britt Wilson <britt\_wilson@morongo.org>  
**To:** "John J. Eddy " <crmtech@crmtech.us>  
**Cc:** Britt Wilson <britt\_wilson@morongo.org>, "Nixon, Joe" <jnixon@aguacaliente.net>  
**Date:** Tuesday, September 21, 2004 2:38 PM  
**Subject:** Native Amer. Consult; 1424, Hesperia; 1415, Lucerne Valley; 1411, Whitewater Quarry Expansion

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Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project(s). Due to the high number of consultation requests the Tribe has been receiving, we are only able to respond via email.

The project(s) is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (e.g. Serrano/Cahuilla territory). The Tribe, however, has no specific information regarding cultural resources in the project/area. The County coroner should be contacted if any human remains are uncovered during construction. Also, the Tribe recommends that a qualified archaeologist be consulted if cultural resources are uncovered during construction and that the Tribe receive a copy of any cultural resources report subsequently issued on the project.

Also, if you have not done so, you should contact Joe Nixon at Agua Caliente concerning the Whitewater Project (see email contact above).

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project.

Sincerely,

Britt W. Wilson

Project Manager & Cultural Resources Coordinator

Planning & Economic Development Dept.

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

245 N. Murray Street, Suite C

Banning, CA 92220

**(951) 755-5200 NEW AREA CODE EFF. 7-17-2004**

Direct Line 755-5206

Fax (951) 922-8146

Cell Phone (951) 323-0822

[Britt\\_Wilson@morongo.org](mailto:Britt_Wilson@morongo.org)

Wayta' Yawa'



AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS  
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
650 E. TAHQUITZ CANYON WAY  
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92262  
(760) 883-1313  
FAX (760)325-6952

September 27, 2004

John J. Eddy  
CRM Tech, Inc.  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, California 92501

**Re: Proposed Super Creek Quarry Expansion, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California**

Mr. Eddy,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office in your project. We have examined your information on the proposed project location referenced above and compared this to data in the Agua Caliente Register. The Register indicates, first, that the area is not within Reservation lands. Second, while the project area also is not within the Tribal Traditional Use Area, it is in close proximity to it. Based on this proximity, we do request a copy of any cultural resource documents and/or reports that might be generated in connection with this effort to become part of the permanent Agua Caliente Cultural Register.

Again the Agua Caliente Tribe appreciates your interest in Tribal heritage and resources. If you have questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call me at 1 (760) 883-1313 or at e.mail [jnixon@aguacaliente.net](mailto:jnixon@aguacaliente.net).

Cordially,

Joseph M. Nixon, Ph. D., RPA  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
**AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

**JMN**

C: Tribal Council  
Tom Davis, Chief Planning Officer  
Agua Caliente Cultural Register

## Telephone Log

Name	Tribe	Phone	Comments
Alvino Siva	Cahuilla	Left message on September 15, 2004 at 11:20 am. Spoke with Mr. Siva on September 15, 2004 at 2:05 pm.	Mr. Siva stated that the area is sensitive for cultural resources, citing that his people used the area from Snow Creek to Whitewater. Mr. Siva recommended that Native American monitoring be implemented if artifacts or burials were found, and requested that all laws and procedures under NAGPRA be followed.
Samuel H. Dunlap	Gabrieleno, Cahuilla, Luiseno	Spoke with Mr. Dunlap on September 16, 2004 at 12:27 pm.	Mr. Dunlap voiced no concerns over the proposed project.
Anthony J. Andreas, Jr.	Cahuilla	Spoke with Mr. Andreas on September 15, 2004 at 11:25 am.	Mr. Andreas voiced no specific concerns regarding the project.
Richard Milanovich, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Spoke with Diane in Tribal administration office on September 15, 2004 at 11:35 am. Spoke with Dr. Joseph Nixon on September 27, 2004.	Diane requested a copy of the letter to be sent via email. Received written response from Dr. Joseph Nixon dated September 27, 2004. (See attached copy)
Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians/ Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 7:52 am.	Received written response from Siriat Chullakorn, Environmental Coordinator, dated September 17, 2004. (See attached copy)
Maryann Martin, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 8:00 am.	Received written response from Siriat Chullakorn, Environmental Coordinator, dated September 17, 2004. (See attached copy)

Bill Anderson, Environmental Manager	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 8:20 am. Spoke with Mr. Anderson on September 17, 2004 at 8:23 am.	Mr. Anderson stated that his Tribe had no concerns regarding this project, and recommended consultation with the Agua Caliente and Morongo Tribes.
John A. James, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Spoke with Leanne Weaver in Mr. James' office on September 17, 2004 at 8:10 am.	Ms. Weaver stated that all matters regarding consultation letters are referred to Ms. Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs.
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 8:13 am. Spoke with Ms. Stapp on September 17, 2004 at 2:40 pm.	Ms. Stapp stated that the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians had no concerns regarding the proposed project.
Gerome Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	Spoke with assistant on September 17, 2004 at 8:30 am.	Assistant stated all matters regarding consultation letters are referred to Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Environmental Coordinator.
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Environmental Coordinator	Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 8:30 am.	Received written response from Sarah Leash of the Cahuilla Tribal Environmental Office dated September 21, 2004. (See attached copy)
Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 9:16 am. Spoke with Mr. Wilson on September 20, 2004 at 3:12 pm.	Received email response from Mr. Wilson dated September 21, 2004. (See attached copy)
Anthony Largo, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Spoke with Mr. Largo on September 17, 2004 at 8:43 am.	Mr. Largo stated that his Tribe has sent out a written response. (See attached copy)
Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	None.	Received written response dated September 8, 2004. (See attached copy)

Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	None.	Received written response from Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman, dated September 8, 2004. (See attached copy)
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 9:00 am. Spoke with secretary on September 23, 2004 at 8:40 am. Left message on September 28, 2004 at 1:40 pm.	Secretary confirmed that Mr. Hughes had received letter. No response has been received to date.
Alberto Ramirez, Environmental Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 9:05 am.	No response to date.
Ernest Morreo	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	None.	Mr. Morreo no longer works for Torres- Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.
Gary Resvaloso, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 9:08 am. Spoke with Mr. Resvaloso on September 27, 2004 at 11:30 am.	Mr. Resvaloso recommended consultation with the Agua Caliente and Morongo Tribes.
Ray Torres, Sr., Chairperson	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Left message on September 17, 2004 at 9:11 am.	No response to date.

1. Project Name.	Super Creek Quarry Expansion	
2. BLM State Permit Number.	CA-04-09	
3. Field Authorization Number.	660-04-04	
4. Dates of Field Survey.	September 7, 2004	
5. Total acreage of lands surveyed at BLM Class III level.	Approx. 12.3 acres	
Of Item 5 above:		
	A) Acreage of BLM lands surveyed	Approx. 12.3 acres
	B) Acreage of other lands surveyed (Private, State, Other Federal)	None
6. Total number of cultural properties in project Area of Potential Effect.	None	
Of Item 6 above:		
	A) Total number of cultural properties for which site records were completed (newly recorded cultural properties).	N/A
	B) Number of new cultural properties on BLM lands	N/A
	C) Number of new cultural properties on other lands (Private, State, Other Federal)	N/A
7. Of the cultural properties located within the Area of Potential Effect:		
	A) Number of cultural properties that you are recommending as eligible for the National Register.	N/A
	B) Number of cultural properties you are recommending as not eligible for the National Register.	N/A
Of Item 7A above:		
	a) Number of cultural properties that can/will be avoided.	N/A
	b) Number of cultural properties that will be affected.	N/A
	c) Number of cultural properties that you are recommending data recovery/mitigation.	N/A
Of Item 7B above:		
	a) Number of cultural properties that can/will be avoided.	N/A
	b) Number of cultural properties that will be affected.	N/A

1. Project Name.	Super Creek Quarry Expansion	
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	A) Acreage of BLM lands surveyed	Approx. 12.3 acres
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6. Total number of cultural properties in project Area of Potential Effect.	None	
Of Item 6 above:		
	A) Total number of cultural properties for which site records were completed (newly recorded cultural properties).	N/A
	B) Number of new cultural properties on BLM lands	N/A
	C) Number of new cultural properties on other lands (Private, State, Other Federal)	N/A
7. Of the cultural properties located within the Area of Potential Effect:		
	A) Number of cultural properties that you are recommending as eligible for the National Register.	N/A
	B) Number of cultural properties you are recommending as not eligible for the National Register.	N/A
Of Item 7A above:		
	a) Number of cultural properties that can/will be avoided.	N/A
	b) Number of cultural properties that will be affected.	N/A
	c) Number of cultural properties that you are recommending data recovery/mitigation.	N/A
Of Item 7B above:		
	a) Number of cultural properties that can/will be avoided.	N/A
	b) Number of cultural properties that will be affected.	N/A

1. Project Name.	Super Creek Quarry Expansion	
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4. Dates of Field Survey.	September 7, 2004	
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Of Item 5 above:		
	A) Acreage of BLM lands surveyed	Approx. 12.3 acres
	B) Acreage of other lands surveyed (Private, State, Other Federal)	None
6. Total number of cultural properties in project Area of Potential Effect.	None	
Of Item 6 above:		
	A) Total number of cultural properties for which site records were completed (newly recorded cultural properties).	N/A
	B) Number of new cultural properties on BLM lands	N/A
	C) Number of new cultural properties on other lands (Private, State, Other Federal)	N/A
7. Of the cultural properties located within the Area of Potential Effect:		
	A) Number of cultural properties that you are recommending as eligible for the National Register.	N/A
	B) Number of cultural properties you are a recommending as not eligible for the National Register.	N/A
Of Item 7A above:		
	a) Number of cultural properties that can/will be avoided.	N/A
	b) Number of cultural properties that will be affected.	N/A
	c) Number of cultural properties that you are recommending data recovery/mitigation.	N/A
Of Item 7B above:		
	a) Number of cultural properties that can/will be avoided.	N/A
	b) Number of cultural properties that will be affected.	N/A