| **DOCKETED** |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Docket Number:** | 09-AFC-07C |
| **Project Title:** | Palen Solar Power Project - Compliance |
| **TN #:** | 200173 |
| **Document Title:** | Applicant Response to CEC Data Request 57 - Part 4.1 |
| **Description:** | N/A |
| **Filer:** | Tiffani Winter |
| **Organization:** | Galati Blek, LLP |
| **Submitter Role:** | Applicant's Representative |
| **Submission Date:** | 8/13/2013 11:07:01 AM |
| **Docketed Date:** | 8/13/2013 |
3. Imperial County

a. CAMP PILOT KNOB

Camp Pilot Knob is located approximately fifteen miles west of Yuma, Arizona. Ownership of the land lies primarily with the private sector, with less than 150 of the roughly 700 acres of the camp managed by BLM.

The private land has been drastically altered since the 85th Infantry Division was assigned to the camp. Houses and private roads are scattered throughout the area. One quarter-section of land containing a large portion of the entire camp has been cleared, removing all traces of desert pavement, old vegetation, and any remnants of Camp Pilot Knob.

Today, the remains of the camp consist of rock cairns, roadways, tank tracks, and the outlines of many tents. The vegetation is sparse, making these artifacts very obvious. Treasure hunting activity is evident throughout the area: large holes have been dug in several locations, scattering rusted cans and broken bottles.

Because of the land tenure, management of this camp for interpretation and visitor use will be limited to a monument and/or information kiosk along Sidewinder Road.
ORIGINAL CAMPSITE
CAMP PILOT KNOB
Pilot Knob, Calif.
4. Arizona Camps

Four Divisional Camps were located in Arizona: Camps Bouse, Horn, Hyder and Laguna. These four camps were created when the DTC-CAMA expanded from its original maneuver area A to include maneuver areas B and C (see Maps 2 and 3).

Due to political and geographic boundaries separating these camps from the others mentioned in this plan, no specific recommendations are made for their preservation or management. Opportunities exist, though, for incorporating these camps into the final overall interpretive effort. Many of the actions outlined in this plan for the California camps can be easily applied to those in Arizona. Coordination with Arizona's Phoenix District concerning this effort is ongoing.

Camp Bouse is located approximately 150 miles northwest of Phoenix. This camp was a "mystery post" where special defense systems were tested by the 9th Tank Group. In particular, the "Canal Defense Light", a method of tank defense, was thoroughly evaluated. This camp was under rigid security and was virtually unknown to the local population during the days of the DTC-CAMA.

Camp Horn is located approximately 50 miles east of Yuma, Arizona near the Gila River. The main division associated with this camp was the 81st Infantry Division which occupied the area from June to November, 1943. Today a large portion of the camp is owned by a farming company and has been cleared of all evidence of its former mission. However, a pyramidal memorial honoring seven men who died during training is still standing at the site. This pyramid was the inspiration for the monuments at the other campsites.

Camp Hyder is located approximately 75 miles east of Yuma, very near Camp Horn. The 77th Infantry, the first foot soldiers of the DTC-CAMA, trained from April to September 1943 at this camp.

Camp Laguna is located about 25 miles north of Yuma. Entirely situated within the military-controlled Yuma Proving Grounds, there is no access to this camp and its present condition is unknown.
On May 8, 1985, the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe (VE) Day, a monument was dedicated at the site of Camp Young to the memory of the men and women who trained there between January, 1942, and April, 1944.
PHOTO 2

Tanks massed at the Freda Railroad siding near Camp Iron Mountain.
This chapel at Camp Iron Mountain is usually referred to as the Catholic Chapel. It is one of two found at the Camp.
Tanks rehearse desert maneuvers near Indio, California.
HOTO 5

PS at Camp Iron curtain were
visited by Kaiser's USO
in 1943.
PHOTO 6

Tents line this road near the Freda railroad siding.
Here, a tank crosses the Colorado River on pontoon bridges (also seen in foreground)
Half-tracks perform an eleven gun salute for Brig. General Pickering on his departure from the DTC-CAMA in May, 1942.
These rows of tents along Company Street in Camp Young housed Company A, 203 QM Battalion
Verbal permission obtained via the telephone, written forthcoming.
BIBLIOGRAPHY: CITE THE BOOKS, RECORDS, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES SUSTAINING THESE FACTS.

Bureau of Land Management
DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA, Interpretive Plan, 1986.

Signature: [Signature]
Date: May 15, 1987

This form and all related correspondence is to be sent to the State Historical Resources Commission, Post Office Box 2390, Sacramento, California 95811.

An application must be considered solely on its historic or architectural merits and not for commercial gain, political benefits, or other non-historical reasons.

An individual commission member can advise and counsel an applicant, but all applications must be considered by the full commission meeting in regular session.
New museum, the “Big Map,” M-47 tank

Where Patton prepared for North Africa in Southern California

Four-star general and controversial hero of World War II, Gen. George S. Patton is the focus of a new museum in the California desert. The museum opened in November on the original site of Camp Young, headquarters for Patton’s Desert Training Center.

The museum’s centerpiece is the Big Map. Donated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), it’s a 5-ton topographical wonder depicting in exquisite detail 50,000 square miles around the Colorado River. It pinpoints 11 divisional training camps—in Arizona, California, and Nevada. These bases trained men and tested equipment for combat in the North African campaign.

Used to plot the route of the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct, the Big Map was constructed for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) in 1927. Ten people labored for 10 months to construct the 250,000 pieces of fiberboard that make up the map. Then, in 1930, the pieces were transported to Washington, D.C., to educate Congress and help raise funds for the aqueduct. Once displayed at the Los Angeles County Museum of Science and Industry, the map had been in mothballs at the MWD’s La Verne plant since 1984.

Other exhibits tell the story of life in the training camps. A diorama showing tents, uniforms, cots, mess kits, and other artifacts is being installed; videos tell the stories of the men who served with Patton. And the Bureau of Land Management helped compile an extensive collection of related letters, films, and tapes.

Joseph Chirico, a former DWP surveyor who worked on the aqueduct, donated the land for the museum. And volunteers are working with the BLM to preserve the history of the center and its trainees. If you have relevant documents or other materials you’d like to donate (or funds you’d like to contribute), call (619) 227-327 or (714) 877-5077.

The museum is open from 9 to 5 daily. Admission is by donation. From Interstate 10 about 28 miles east of Indio, exit north at Chriaco Summit; the museum is on the left.
Over 4500 veterans attended the recent ceremony officially opening the General Patton Museum in the California Desert. Agency Director Robert Burford (in photo at left) dedicated the museum to the memory of General Patton and the thousands of GIs who trained there during World War II.

A gala celebration marking the grand opening of the Patton Memorial Museum was held on November 11 at Chiriaco Summit in the California Desert. The date marks both the general’s birthday and Veterans Day.

BLM Director Robert F. Burford dedicated the museum to the memory of 4-Star General George S. Patton and the thousands of GIs who enlisted and trained at the United States Army Desert Training Center between 1942 and 1944.

"The Bureau of Land Management welcomes the General Patton Museum as a vital addition to the history of the California Desert, and the role this land played in preparing American troops for the battles that were to come," said Burford. "We are proud of those individuals and organizations who worked so hard to make this memorial a living monument."

The museum, erected almost exclusively from private donations and located on BLM-managed lands, was founded by Margit Chiriaco Rusche, who began working on the project three years ago. During a tour of the California Desert last June, Interior Secretary Donald Hodel presented Rusche and her husband Gerry with a special award for their countless hours of volunteer service. Mrs. Rusche coordinated the volunteer efforts on behalf of the private sector, locating volunteers to paint and do cement, electrical, and rock work. Her husband and numerous volunteers performed much of the physical labor involved.

Among the distinguished guests attending the grand opening ceremony were United States Navy Admiral and keynote speaker Ben Montoya, U.S. Army General Glynn Mallory, Congressmen Al McCandless and Duncan Hunter, Governor Deukmejian's Chief of Protocol, members of the British and French consul, BLM—California State Director Ed Hastey, and over 4500 veterans.

State Director Hastey noted that the Desert Training Center was the largest military training and maneuver area in the world. "It once covered 18,000 square miles of the California and Arizona deserts and was home to more than a million American soldiers who trained there for tank and infantry battle under conditions similar to those they would encounter during combat in North Africa and Europe," he said.

Museum displays include a mannequin of Patton in full dress uniform, a detailed map of the training center restored from the 1930s, a World War II Arm tank, and numerous photographs. A planned archives will contain hundreds of photos — many of them donated by the men who served there — as well as written materials.

The dedication program opened with a dramatic fly-over by the United States Air Force and concluded with the release of thousands of balloons. Guests were treated to a performance by members of the Bob Hope U.S.O. Show and a mock infantry battle.
GRAND OPENING

GENERAL PATTON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Chiriaco Summit, CA - Interstate 10, East of Indio

NOVEMBER 11, 1988 - 11:00 A.M.

Music ♠
Bob Hope USO Show ♠
Military Displays ♠
Food ♠

General Patton Memorial, Inc.
in association with the Bureau of Land Management

The Grand Opening of the Museum is the place to be on November 11, 1988.

The Grand Opening will coincide with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. The museum will be open from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM. In addition to the museum, there will be food and drinks available. The event will feature a Bob Hope USO Show at 11:00 AM, with music by music legends and veterans who served in the war. The day will also feature military displays and ceremonies.

Inquiries: (619) 217-9227

Veterans who need information or assistance are invited to write the General Patton Memorial, Inc., Chiriaco Summit, CA 92323. The museum is open daily from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

The museum is located at 4945 Industrial Center Drive, Chiriaco Summit, CA 92323. It is open to the public from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM daily.
Patton Tank Returns to Desert Training Center

As the sun rises over Chiriaco Summit each day, a World War II tank keeps a lonely vigil at the site of the General George S. Patton Desert Training Center.

A rusted refugee from Patton's Sicily campaign and, most recently, the Anniston Army depot in Alabama, the M-47 tank was donated by the U.S. Army to the General Patton Memorial Museum project.

The 94,000-pound addition to the former Camp Young site sits under the American flag as a symbolic reminder of approximately 1 million men and women who passed muster under the sharp gaze of General Patton, the controversial commander of armored divisions who trained his troops in California's deserts to prepare them for the terrain they would encounter during the North African and Italian campaigns.

Transportation from the Alabama Army depot to a California railway siding was provided at no cost by the Southern Railroad and the Southern Pacific Transportation Company. From there, the aged tank was loaded aboard a flatbed truck, provided at no cost by the Association of Specialized Carriers and Riggers, and moved to Chiriaco Summit, located on public lands in BLM's Indio resource area. Elected officials, including President Reagan, Congressman Duncan Hunter, and Senator Pete Wilson, lent support to the effort.

Several World War II veterans came to the site to witness the delivery and unloading, including Bill Threat of Highland, California, who took the accompanying photo. For 28 months, Threat traveled with Patton through Europe as his photographer, in tanks similar in design to the one now at the Desert Training Center.

A 6.5-acre site has been donated by the Chiriaco family, and the Bureau of Land Management has been instrumental in providing structures to house the displays. Ground was recently broken for the permanent museum by BLM personnel and volunteers, and the structure is expected to be completed within a year.

The Patton Memorial Committee has planned the Grand Opening of the Patton Museum for November 11, 1988 — which coincides with what would have been General Patton's 103rd birthday. Patton was made a full (4-Star) General in 1945, and died later that same year in a jeep accident.

Committee Chairwoman Margit Chiriaco Rusche praised the cooperative, donated efforts required to obtain the tank. Contributions to the permanent museum may be made to: General Patton Memorial Museum, Inc., Chiriaco Summit, California 92201. Volunteer labor may also be donated to assist with the erection, electrical wiring and plumbing of the facility, as well as to staff the Memorial's office. —
The horned lizard is a small, strange-looking reptile. It has a blunt, flattened, toad-like body with a short tail. Bony spines that look like horns cover the skin of its head.

Four species reside in California: the desert horned lizard, coast horned lizard, short-horned lizard, and flat-tailed horned lizard. All grow to between 2-1/2 and 4-1/2 inches, except the coast lizard (shown in photo), which may reach 6 inches in length. All except the short-horned lay eggs; the short-horned lizard produces live litters of 6 to 30.

They show their anger by opening their jaws and hissing. When aroused, the blood pressure in their heads can rise to the point where the vessels in the corner of their eyes squat blood a distance of several feet. But their fierce looks and displays of anger are just for show: they rarely if ever bite.

Horned lizards can be found in many colors, effectively utilizing camouflage coloring to match their surroundings. They live in low-growing desert shrubs and along washes in greatest numbers in southern California's Mojave desert. These slow-moving critters need warmth, sunshine, and wind-blown sand in which to burrow. They are active only during the part of the day when temperatures range between 78 and 100. Otherwise, their bodies are underground. protected from both excessive heat and cold. They are quite inactive even during cool days of summer, and hibernate for the winter beginning in early autumn. They usually burrow only to the point where the spines on their heads are protruding, as they must be able to breathe air.

Horned lizards feed on insects, especially ants, picked up by projecting their short tongues out of their mouths. Their intake of water must be in the form of dew or small drops, but they can go for long periods without it, relying safely on sparse desert rainfalls.

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**DATELINE**

- Notice of classification of Public Lands for Recreation & Public Purposes:
  for Cadiz Community Improvement Association, San Bernardino County (Comments to Desert District Manager until October 13) — August 27 Federal Register
- Notice of availability of draft environmental report amending Desert Plan:
  for Defense Department land tenure adjustments (Comments to Barstow area manager until November 13)—August 17 Federal Register
- State Director's Public Land Round Table, Shasta Inn, Redding, October 20, 7 pm
DEAR FRIEND,

WE JUST WANTED TO WRITE YOU THIS SHORT NOTE TO LET YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE CONTINUING TO SERVE AS YOUR GENERAL PATTON MEMORIAL INC. WORKING COMMITTEE.

AS YOU KNOW, THE GENERAL PATTON MEMORIAL INC., COMMITTEE IS THE GROUP CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RAISING THE FUNDS TO BUILD THE MUSEUM THAT WILL HONOR GENERAL PATTON AND THE MANY VETERANS WHO SERVED AND CONTINUE TO SERVE. AS ANTICIPATED, WE HAVE $2 MILLION WHICH IS YET TO BE RAISED.

THAT MEANS YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER. AS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS, YOU AND I CAN'T AFFORD TO LET ANYTHING STAND IN THE WAY OF COMPLETING THIS AMBITIOUS TASK. FOR US, THIS PROJECT IS A LABOR OF LOVE AND I AM SURE YOU FEEL THE SAME. WE ARE GOING TO NEED YOUR HELP TO GET IT DONE.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE SPIRIT OF VOLUNTEERISM COMBINED WITH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE WILL PROVIDE THE COOPERATION THAT WILL BUILD THIS MUSEUM TO HONOR A TRULY GREAT AMERICAN. THE MUSEUM WILL BE EVERYONE'S SYMBOL, YOURS AND OURS, AND TOGETHER WE CAN TURN THIS DREAM INTO A REALITY FOR GENERATIONS YET TO COME.

PLEASE CONSIDER CAREFULLY WHAT WE HAVE WRITTEN TO YOU AND SEND US YOUR MOST GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TODAY SO THAT WE CAN RAISE THE REST OF THE MONEY WE NEED TO BEGIN INITIAL CONSTRUCTION. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT.

SINCERELY,

MARGIT BALDIVID, CHAIRMAN

CHIRIACO SUMMIT, CALIFORNIA 92201
(619) + CHIRIACO SUMMIT #1  ★ (714) 877-5077
During World War II the California and Arizona desert was used extensively by Maj. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. and succeeding commanders for large scale training maneuvers. Camp Young, near Chiriaco Summit, Ca. was selected as the Administrative Headquarters for the scattered camps. The complex was initially called the Desert Training Center and later the California–Arizona Maneuver Area. Over 1 million soldiers trained or served in this vast simulated theater of operations between 1942 and 1944.

The General Patton Memorial Inc.
is planning a VETERANS’ REUNION at Chiriaco Summit, Ca.
on Saturday, May 3, 1986. Everyone is welcome! Registration will begin at 2:00 p.m. and the BOB HOPE USO SHOW will perform between 4:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. Dancing and group reunions will follow the show.

For additional information phone (714)-877-5077.
THE
GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON
MEMORIAL MUSEUM

BUY A PIECE OF MILITARY HISTORY!
TILE THE MEMORIAL WALL.
Add your name to those of other men and
women who served so bravely during World War II.

The General George S. Patton Memorial Museum is being developed to honor General Patton and the
thousands of men and women who served with him. You can support this effort by purchasing a
personalized HIGH FIRED, CLAY BRICK PAVER. Each brick paver may be imprinted with up to 38
characters including spacing and punctuation. Names, dates, rank, serial number, unit designations,
military engagements, places or personal messages may be imprinted. These brick pavers will
be used to tile a memorial walkway and to accent other specific features in and around the museum. All
bricks will be permanently mounted and become a physical part of the museum.

DONOR BRICKS—$25.00 each
*FOUNDER BRICKS—$250.00 each

Proceeds will go entirely to the General Patton Memorial Inc., a nonprofit organization, and will be used
for the construction of a military museum to be located at the former site of Camp Young, the head-
quarters of the Desert Training Center. Your donation is TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

The purchase of a brick can provide a unique gift
for special people. They would make ideal gifts for:
Christmas, birthdays, fathers day, anniversaries, and
for other special occasions. A certificate, suitable
for framing, will be returned for presentation.

*FOUNDER BRICKS will be prominently located in a central location in the museum.

TO ORDER, COMPLETE AND MAIL THE LOWER PORTION OF THIS FORM TO:

THE GENERAL PATTON MEMORIAL INC., CHRIACO SUMMIT, CALIFORNIA 92201

Make checks payable to The General Patton Memorial Inc.

Manufacturer will center words on pavers. Use CAPITAL LETTERS when filling out this form.
Blank spaces count as one character.

From:  
Name:  
Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Phone No.
The Kaiser Eagle Mountain Mine Railroad does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR due to lack of integrity. The Kaiser Eagle Mountain Mine Railroad is a 52-mile-long railroad that transported iron ore from the Eagle Mountain mine to a Kaiser Steel mill located in Fontana, California. Built in 1948, the railroad followed an earlier 19th century gold boom trail. Two segments of the resource, including 5-foot gauge rails, a grade crossing, and associated structures, were previously recorded in 2004 and 2005. The railroad was also mentioned as part of the Eagle Mountain complex (P-33-6913). On July 10, 2013, the segment of the railroad within the current survey area was observed. Based on the field observation and aerial mapping, the railroad is a linear resource from Eagle Mountain to the Southern Pacific Railroad at the Salton Sea. It is an abandoned line that is deteriorating.

The railroad is closely associated with the Kaiser Eagle Mountain mining complex. In 1947, Henry J. Kaiser was building a portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct in the vicinity of Desert Center and established the Eagle Mountain Iron Ore Mine located 11 miles north from Desert Center. The mine included a company town that featured 10 dormitories, two bath houses, a mess hall, staff buildings, a dozen two-to-three bedroom residences as well as a post office and school for the employees and their families. The mine, which began operation in September 1948, was one of the largest iron mining operations in the world. By 1950, nearly half a million people lived in the greater Desert Center area and the settlement continued to serve travelers for many years (The Desert Magazine 1948, 1950; Chamber of Commerce 2010).

Because of its widespread importance in industry, commerce, and community development, Eagle Mountain made a significant contribution to the history of the region, and because of its direct association with the mining operation, the Kaiser Eagle Mountain Railroad meets NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1. Although founded by Henry J. Kaiser, an important historical figure, the association is not specific enough to qualify under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2. As a railroad, the property is not a unique type and does not appear unique in the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3. The railroad is no longer in use and has areas of severe erosion and degredation. It does not appear to retain sufficient integrity of feeling to convey its significance in connection to Eagle Mountain. Despite its significant association, based on lack of integrity, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

Evaluator: M.K. Meiser, AECOM

Date: August 9, 2013

References:
1963 USGS Chuckwalla Mountains Topographic Map

Desert Center Chamber of Commerce 2010

The Desert Magazine
1950. November, Volume 14: 1

Report Citation:
AECOM 2013 Class II and III Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Palen Solar Electric Generating System Riverside County, California.
USGS Quads Victory Pass, Desert Center, Hayfield Spring, East of Red Canyon

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 METERS

SITE LOCATION

7.5 MILES

7.5 KILOMETERS

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society

*Required Information
P1. Other Identifier: Kaiser-Eagle Mountain Railroad; BEP.625-C02

P2. Location: Not For Publication □ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)
   **b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Hayfield Spring, CA**
   Date: 1986 Provisional
   c. Address: Vicinity
   City: Chiriaco Summit, CA
   Zip: 92201
   d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; NAD 83; 632657mE/3727107mN (north end of newly recorded segment); 6333112mE/3726668mN (south end of newly recorded segment)
   e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
   Located south of Interstate 10 at the Red Cloud Mine Exit.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The resource is the Eagle Mountain Mine railroad line that delivered ore from the mine to a steel mill owned by Henry Kaiser in Fontana, CA. A small section was previously recorded in June 2004 near the intersection with the Blythe-Eagle Mountain 161 kV transmission line corridor within the Victory Pass, CA USGS quad. The portion recorded during the current project is located approximately 12.5 miles to the southwest of the previously recorded section. It consists of a half mile long portion of the Kaiser Eagle Mountain Railroad, a grade crossing, and associated structures. The track width of the railroad is generally 61 inches and is comprised of welded 35 foot steel rails with various dates of 1963, 1960, and 1970. Two complete and one incomplete transfer or storage bunkers are associated. The finished earth-covered bunkers are constructed of concrete with welded steel rail tops and sides with massive steel doors, concrete aprons, and 61.5 inch cart tracks. The incomplete bunker is a steel frame without a set cart track. Natural setting in the location of the site consists of alluvial soils, an elevation of approximately 1400 ft above MSL, and the Creosote Bush Scrub vegetation habitat that includes desert holly, hop sage, mesquite, mojave yucca, teddy bear cholla, and white bur-sage.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH7. Railroad grades.

P4. Resources Present: □ Building □ Structure □ Object □ Site □ District □ Element of District □ Other (isolates, etc.):

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

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): 2 February 2005, Photo 6C, View to the north: Loading platform with southern bunker perpendicular.

P6. Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
Portions owned by:
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office
690 West Garnet Avenue
North Palm Springs, CA 92258

Portions under private ownership:
Owner Unknown

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
William T. Eckhardt
Mooney Jones & Stokes
9903 Businesspark Avenue
San Diego, CA 92131

P9. Date Recorded:
1 February and 2 February 2005

P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive pedestrian survey.

DPR 523A (1/95)
**Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")

Survey Report:
Carrico, Richard L. and William T. Eckhardt
2005 Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Blythe Energy Transmission Project, Riverside County, CA.

Other Sources:
Way, K.R. and W.T. Eckhardt

**Attachments:**  □NONE  □Location Map  □Sketch Map  □Continuation Sheet  □Building, Structure, and Object Record  □Archaeological Record  □District Record  □Linear Feature Record  □Milling Station Record  □Rock Art Record  □Artifact Record  □Photograph Record  □Other (List): □Artifact Record □Photograph Record □Other (List):
Resource Name: BEP.070-8

P1. Other Identifier: None.

P2. Location: □ Not for Publication □ Unrestricted
   a. USGS 7.5' Quad: Victory Pass, Calif.
   b. Address: Vicinity
   c. UTM: Zone 11; NAD 1983; 644050mE/ 3743535mN
   d. Other Locational Data: The site is located along the existing SCE 161kV line that runs roughly parallel to Interstate 10 on the south. It may be accessed from I-10 by exiting at Desert Center and proceeding north 9.0 km on Kaiser Road until reaching the SCE right-of-way. At the SCE road, turn left and proceed in a northwesterly direction for 5.1 km. BEP.070-8 will cross the SCE corridor at this point.
   a. County: Riverside.
   T4S; R15E; NE1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec. 18; S.B.B.M.
   b. Zip: 92239

P3a. Description: The resource consists of the Eagle Mountain Mine railroad line that delivered ore from the mine to a steel mill owned by Henry Kaiser in Fontana, CA. The portion recorded during the current project consists of a spot location along a short segment of the track where it intersects the Blythe-Eagle Mountain 161kV T/L Corridor. The rail is standard gauge constructed with welded 35-foot rails. Stamped on the outside of the rails is "CH X 1052", and a variety of marks are stamped on the spike strips. At this location, the rail is oriented on a bearing of 330°.


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

P5. Photographs: Digital media on file at Mooney & Associates

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>FRAME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>VIEW</th>
</tr>
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<td>23 June 2004</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Kaiser Mine railroad siding leading away from the mine</td>
<td>SSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 June 2004</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Kaiser Mine railroad siding approaching the mine</td>
<td>NNW</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 June 2004</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Overview of Eagle Mtn Mine railroad siding at Blythe-Eagle Mtn 161kV alignment</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 June 2004</td>
<td>8B</td>
<td>Overview of Eagle Mtn Mine railroad siding</td>
<td>NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 June 2004</td>
<td>9B</td>
<td>Overview of Eagle Mtn Mine railroad siding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P6. Age and Sources: □ Historic □ Prehistoric □ Both

P7. Owner and Address:
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Palm Springs-Coachella Valley Field Office
3200 West Garnet Avenue
North Palm Springs, CA 92257

P8. Recorded by:
K. R. Way & W. T. Eckhardt
Mooney & Associates
9930 Businesspark Avenue
San Diego, CA 92131

P9. Date Recorded: 23 June 2004

P10. Survey Type: Mixed strategy; sensitivity study.

P11. Report Citation:
Carrie, Richard L., William T. Eckhardt, and Kristen E. Walker

Attachments: □ NONE □ Location Map □ Sketch Map □ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record □ Archaeological Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List): □ Artifact Record □ Photograph Record □ Other (List):
Two segments of Southern California Telephone Co. Telephone and Telegraph Line have been previously recorded.

A segment of this line was revisited on July 10, 2013. It appears in an advanced state of deterioration. It was previously recommended not eligible for the CRHR or NRHP. Based on its condition and previous research (Smallwood et al. 2009a, 2009b), the resource does not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the CRHR or NRHP.

Report Citation:
AECOM 2013 Class II and III Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Palen Solar Electric Generating System Riverside County, California.

*B12. References:
Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jaquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker
2009a Site Record for P-33-13987. On File at the Eastern Information Center, University of California Riverside.
2009b Phase I Historical/Archaeological Assessment: Paradise Valley Specific Plan (SP339), Shavers Valley, Riverside County, California. On File, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside
In 2009, J. Smallwood of CRM TECH recorded a 4-mile segment of this site and evaluated it for significance (Smallwood et al. 2009a, 2009b). The telegraph/telephone line consists of a row of wood poles, strung with copper wires that are supported on glass insulators. The line traverses as far west as Shavers Valley, and extends eastward to terminate at the west side of an existing high-pressure gas pipeline pump station. The line was built by the Southern California Telegraph Company in 1932 and 1933, and once provided service to the army units at the Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/C-AMA). It was determined that the structure itself was not an integral part of the DTC/C-AMA, and the site was not recommended as eligible for listing in the California Register (Smallwood et al. 2009b).

In April 2010, ECORP archaeologists J. Smallwood, M. Knypstra, W. Sharp, and R. Cunningham recorded an additional segment of the site for the current investigation. Measuring 0.4-mile (2,074 feet) in length, the segment is aligned northeast-southwest paralleling the 10 Freeway. Like the segment recorded in 2009, the current segment consists of a row of wood poles, strung with glass insulator supported copper wire. The segment was mapped using a resource grade GPS unit (see attached map).

References:

Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker
2009a Site Record for P33-13987. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
2009b Phase I Historical/Archaeological Assessment: Paradise Valley Specific Plan (SP339), Shavers Valley, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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DPR 523L (1/85)
**State of California—The Resources Agency**
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**
**PRIMARY RECORD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Listings</th>
<th>Review Code</th>
<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)* CRM TECH 912-15H/2336

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**P1. Other Identifier:**

*P2. Location:* Not for Publication

- (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- USGS 7.5' Quad Cottonwood Basin, Calif. Date 1988
  - T6S; R10E; S.B. B.M.; N 1/2 Sec 12; N 1/2 Sec 11; N 1/2 of Sec 10; N 1/2 of Sec 9; S.B. B.M.
  - Elevation: Approx. 1,360-1,600 feet above mean sea level
- Address: N/A City Zip
- UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11
  - A: 598,180mE/3,725,540 mN
  - B: 603,000mE/3,725,290 mN
- UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS
- Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located 1,200 feet south of the Frontage Road off-ramp of Interstate 10, adjacent to a dirt access road.

**P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a row of telephone/telegraph poles traversing in a generally east-west direction. The segment of the telephone/telegraph line recorded measures approximately four miles in length, but it continues some distance to the east and west past the authorized survey area. Some of the poles bear the original copper wires and glass insulators. A total of 10 copper lines and 14 glass insulators were noted on some of the poles. The wires, however, have been disconnected.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH16. Telegraph line

**P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District

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

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (view, date, accession #)

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

**P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

**P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

**P9. Date Recorded:** January 1, 2005

**P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Josh Smallwood, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker (2009); Phase I Historical/Archaeological Assessment; Paradise Valley Specific Plan (SP339), Shavers Valley, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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*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):

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DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information*
Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Telegraph and telephone pole-line

*B4. Present Use: Abandoned

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Archival records indicate that the site probably represents the remains of a "telephone and telegraph line" built by the Southern California Telephone Company in 1932-1933, which traversed Sections 6, 8, 10, and 12 of T6S R10E, along with the odd-numbered sections in between that had been granted to the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The company is known to have provided telephone services to the army units at the DTC/C-AMA.

*B7. Moved? Yes

*B8. Related Features: None

*B9. Architect: N/A

B10. Theme: Military communication system

Area: Colorado Desert

Period of Significance: 1930s-1940s

Property Type: Telegraph pole-line

Applicable Criteria: Criteria 1 of the CRHR

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) The site is a ubiquitous and fragmentary element of a historic-period infrastructure that is in a state of disrepair and no longer in use today. While the telephone/telegraph line may be associated with the DTC/C-AMA, an important historical event in state and local history, the structure itself was not an integral part of this event and its construction is not closely related to any historical figures of recognized significance in national, state, or local history. At this location, the pole-line crosses open desert outside any of the known established camps of the DTC/C-AMA and this segment, therefore, is not a defining feature of any known historically significant military encampments. Furthermore, the site has not yielded any important historical/archaeological information, and does not demonstrate any further data potential. Based on these considerations, Site 33-13987 does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register, and therefore, does not qualify as a "historical resource."

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

*B12. References:

B13. Remarks: Slated for demolition and redevelopment

*B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood

*Date of Evaluation: April 29, 2009

See location map on pg. 3

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information
A segment of the Blythe-Eagle Mountain Transmission Line was previously recorded. The resource is a double wood pole power transmission line and associated graded dirt access road. Each pole has metal crossbeams and ceramic insulators. The transmission line was estimated built in 1957, and recommended not NRHP eligible.

Additional segments of the resource were observed on July 10 and 11, 2013. The line appears intact, maintained, and unchanged since it was recorded in 2009. It was previously evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR (Tennyson 2010). It has not acquired any additional significance to make it eligible for the CRHR or NRHP.

Report Citation:
AECOM
2013 Class II and III Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Palen Solar Electric Generating System Riverside County, California.

B12. References:
Tennyson, Matthew and Rebecca Apple
2010 Cultural Resources Class III Report for the Proposed Palen Solar Power Project Riverside County, California