

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

2007 UPDATE



MAY 2008

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INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACBCI	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
ACIR	Agua Caliente Indian Reservation
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CVMC	Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
NPS	National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
T5S, R4E	Township 5 South, Range 4 East of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian
T5S, R5E	Township 5 South, Range 5 East of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian
THCP	Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
USFS	U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Located near the southern boundary of Palm Springs along the eastern side of the San Jacinto Mountains, the Andreas, Murray, and Palm Canyons (Indian Canyons, see Figure 1) have long been recognized as among the most significant natural and cultural sites in the California desert, and are internationally known for their unique desert environments. The significance of the Indian Canyons is created and further enhanced by the outstanding natural and pre-Columbian cultural and historic resources found there, in combination with the descendants of those who created this history still settle in the area.

Today, the Indian Canyons represent a site of profound ancestral heritage to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI or Tribe). Many traces of pre-historic villages exist in the area including rock art, house pits and foundations, irrigation ditches, ceremonial sites, trails, and food processing areas. The Tribe takes great pride in the fact that the Indian Canyons remain intact and are available for public access and enjoyment.

The mouths of Andreas, Murray, and Palm Canyons are nationally recognized by their listing on the National Register of Historical Places. The palm oases in the Palm and Andreas Canyons are known to contain the most numerous and second most numerous naturally occurring "Washingtonia filifera" palms in the Americas, with the oasis in Murray Canyon noted as fourth.



Palm Oasis

In 1928, the Indian Canyons area was proposed as a State Park in the original California State Park survey conducted by Fredrick Law Olmstead. The Indian Canyons were also recommended as a top priority site in the California desert; consequently, on three separate occasions the State of California attempted to acquire them as a unit of the State Park System. Around that same time the federal government also tried on several occasions to create a national park or national monument in the area. Although these efforts could have placed approximately half of the canyon lands that were privately held (lands originally part of the checkerboard land grants to the railroad) in public ownership, the proposals also provided for state or federal purchase of Tribal properties as well.

The proposed government acquisition of the Indian Canyons area was unacceptable to the Tribe, so instead they chose, starting in the 1930's, to make the area available to the public. In the 1950's, the federal government mandated a process of allotting parcels within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation (ACIR or Reservation) to individual Tribal members. Although significant portions of the Indian Canyons were so allotted, the Tribe was able to retain approximately 1,300 acres in three parcels as a "Tribal Reserve(s)" for the benefit and use of the Tribe. These parcels are centrally located in the palm oasis portions of the three canyons, enabling the Tribe to continue to allow public access to the area.

From the late 1970's through the 1980's, a developer pieced together approximately 550 acres of Allotted Trust lands at the entry to the Indian Canyons area, partially through purchases and partially through long term leases from individual Tribal members. The developer then proposed a hotel, golf, and tennis resort along with a companion residential development located inside the traditional entryway to the Indian Canyons. The development would have occupied all the relatively level flood plain lands connecting the three canyons and the Tribal Reserve lands.

This proposal touched off a considerable effort to preserve the Indian Canyons area in its natural state. Ultimately, three of these parcels (356 acres) were acquired in 1993 with funds from the 1988 California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act (1988 Bond Act), which provided money for the acquisition of land in the Indian Canyons area for a park for the preservation of Indian heritage and native palms (Heritage Park). The title of this land was then conveyed to the Tribe as part of the Reservation.

In 1995, an additional 40 acres was acquired as an addition to the Tribal Reserves, and in 2000, through an agreement with the County of Riverside, an additional 52 acres north of Heritage Park was placed under Tribal control.

Therefore, as shown on Figure 2, lands in the Indian Canyons area fall under two designations within the Tribal management structure: i) those areas designated as Tribal Reserve (Tribal Trust), Allotted Trust, and Fee lands which fall under the regulations and management guidelines established by the Tribe; and ii) the Heritage Park area which is managed under guidelines established in the Management Agreement (May 1992) between the Tribe and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR).

The 1988 Bond Act required that the focus of Heritage Park's management be on the preservation of Indian heritage and native plants. The Act further stipulated that: "[a]fter that acquisition, the state shall convey title to all those lands to the United States in trust for the [ACBCI] as part of the [ACIR] on the conditions that

- (1) the lands be administered by the [ACBCI] as additions to the existing tribal reserves established by Section 3(c) of the act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 603, P.L. 86-339),
- (2) the lands be open to the public, subject to reasonable restrictions such as those presently in effect for the above existing [T]ribal [R]eserves, and
- (3) the lands be used for protection of wildlife habitat and other resources, preservation

of open space, recreation, preservation of the native palms and other plants and animals native to the area, and the preservation in place or respectful public display, at the option of the [ACBCI], of the archeological and cultural resources of the lands."

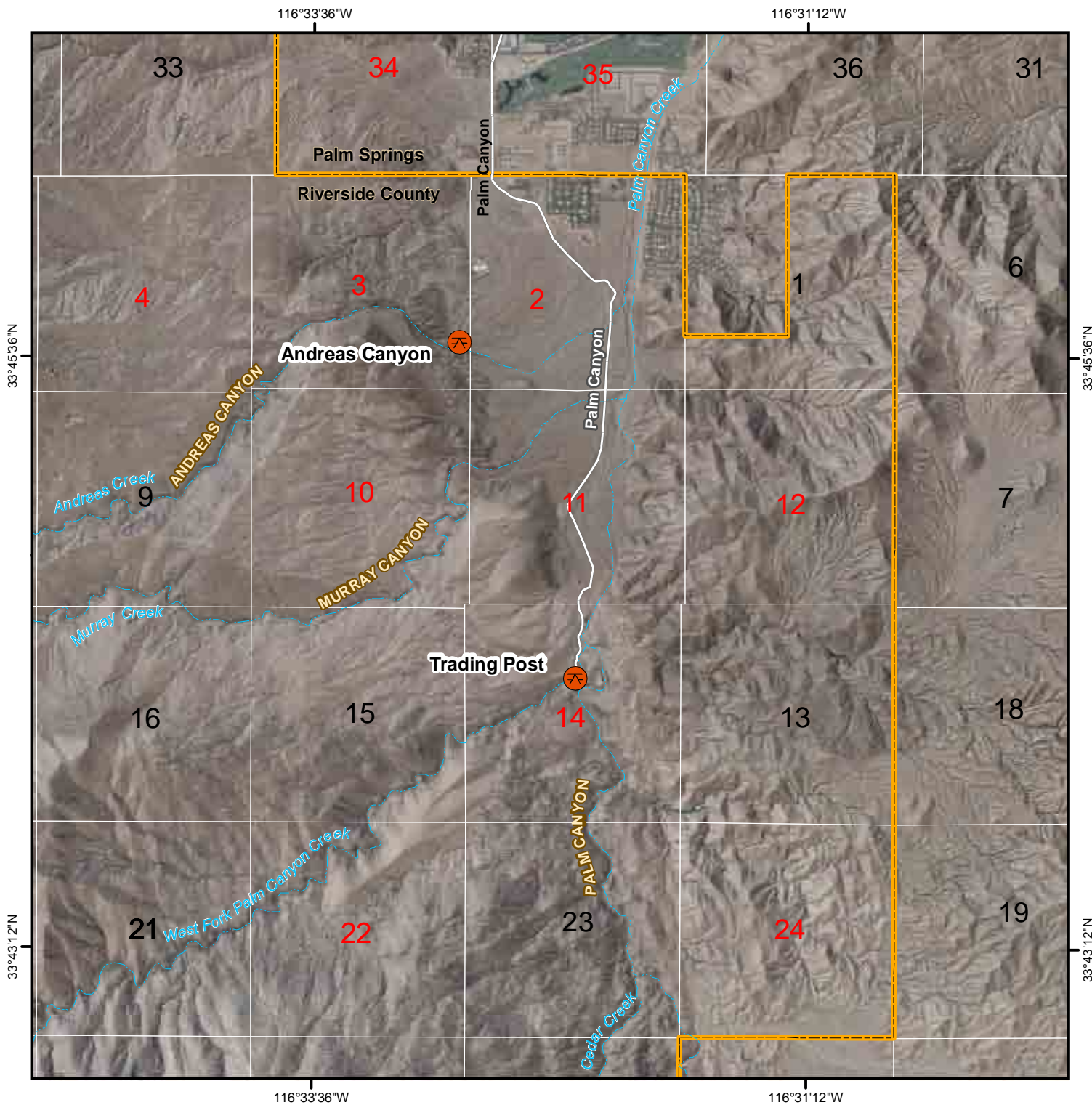


Desert Flora

The additional 40 and 52 acres acquired by the Tribe in 1995 and 2000 were conveyed subject to the same conditions as those identified for Heritage Park.

The primary objective of Heritage Park is to provide for long-term preservation of major natural and cultural resources in the Indian Canyons area. Secondary objectives are: to preserve the ecological setting for the unique palm oases already under Tribal control; to preclude any development in the Heritage Park area that would have negative impacts on the cultural/ecological continuity of the greater area or the pristine aesthetics of the viewshed; and to delineate a logical management framework to ensure long-term resource preservation and subsequent public enjoyment.





Other objectives are: to restore the palm oases to their pristine ecological condition; to allow public access in such a manner that the oases may be preserved and interpreted for public education; to provide adequate interpretation of the cultural resources so the uniqueness of the culture may be understood and appreciated by the public; and to provide adequate vehicular, foot, and equestrian access to the Indian Canyons area

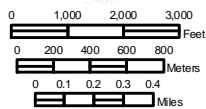


AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

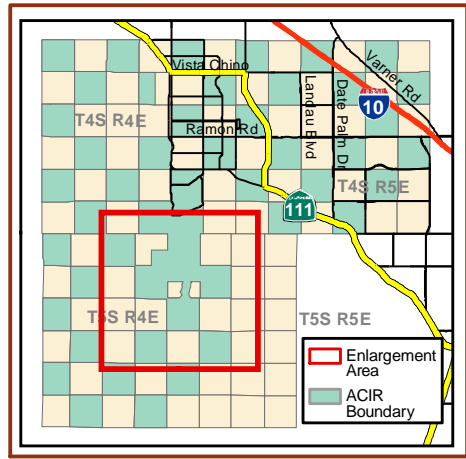
FIGURE 1: LOCAL MAP

-  Use Areas
-  Intermittent Streams
-  Reservation Sections
-  Political Jurisdictions



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116°33'36"W

116°31'12"W

33°45'36"N

33°45'36"N

33°43'12"N

33°43'12"N

116°33'36"W

116°31'12"W

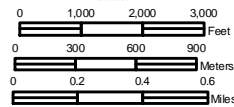


AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

FIGURE 2: TRIBAL RESERVES AND HERITAGE PARK BOUNDARIES

- Elevation Contours 100 ft.
- Intermittent Streams
- Tribal Reserve
- Heritage Park
- Reservation Sections
- Political Jurisdictions

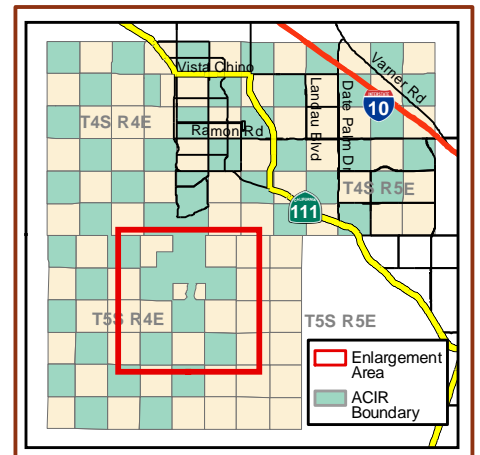


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without further affecting the ecology. Collectively, the Tribal Reserve lands and Heritage Park are owned and managed by the Tribe, both as a cultural heritage site and a public recreational access area. Adjacent to the urban environment of Palm Springs, the Indian Canyons provide a complementary recreation amenity by setting aside an area of unique ecological environments and historic/archeological importance for those in search of experiencing the quintessential desert landscape of the region.



Murray Canyon

In addition to the Tribal Reserves and Heritage Park, lands adjacent to and intermingled with the Indian Canyons consist of a diverse mix of private land and individual Allotted Trust owners. The lands immediately surrounding the Indian Canyons include ownerships by The City of Palm Springs, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Tribal Reserve lands and

Heritage Park are not all contiguous, and are separated by private fee and Allotted Trust owners. As a result, some private holdings must be crossed to access the Tribal Reserve lands and their associated attractions.

Regional recreation destinations in the vicinity of Indian Canyons include many well known desert parks such as the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, Anza Borrego State Park, San Bernardino National Forest, Joshua Tree National Park, and the Mojave National Preserve. Each of these recreation destinations provides unique desert attractions within a few hours drive of the Indian Canyons area (see Figure 3). The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument, which includes the Indian Canyons, is managed by the USFS and BLM in cooperation with the Tribe.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

Under the Management Agreement with the CDP, the Tribe agreed to operate Heritage Park in accordance with the Agreement's accompanying Cooperative Management Plan (February 1992). The Tribe further agreed to allow a general plan to be prepared for Heritage Park and surrounding lands. The Tribe would consider the general plan as an advisory document in its management of the Tribal Reserves portion of the Indian Canyons area; however, the Tribe would not be bound by its dictates. Nevertheless, the Tribe agreed to develop, operate, protect and maintain Heritage Park in accordance with the general plan.

Additionally, at no cost to the State, the Tribe has agreed to develop, operate, control and maintain Heritage Park as a public park to be accessible and subject to the reasonable use and enjoyment by the general public. Such development and operation shall be conducted in accordance with the 1988 Bond Act, the Cooperative Management Plan (until superseded by an approved general plan), and applicable federal, state, and local government statutes, laws, and regulations.

In January 2002, the original Indian Canyons Master Plan (the Master Plan or Plan) was

adopted to act as the general plan for Heritage Park and to provide a land use master plan for all surrounding Allotted Trust and Fee properties within the Tribe's land use jurisdiction. The Tribe, along with other various interest groups, recognized that a comprehensive plan was needed to lay out a clear vision for the area so that the Indian Canyons unique and fragile resources would remain intact for future generations.

This Master Plan outlines the Tribe's goals and objectives for the Indian Canyons and establishes a framework by which to guide future land acquisitions, natural and cultural resource conservation efforts, recreation improvements, and development within Heritage Park and the surrounding lands (the Indian Canyons Planning Area or Planning Area).

1.3 Proposed Boundary

When determining the potential boundaries of the Indian Canyons Planning Area, two key objectives were considered: 1) prevent the introduction of incompatible land uses within the prime resource area of the park; and 2) protect the valuable natural, cultural, and scenic resources. Specifically, this Master Plan recommends that key properties be acquired to prevent potential incompatible development in the area, compromising the lands natural integrity and degrading cultural resources (see Section 4.1). Acquiring lands within the Planning Area will strengthen the ability of the Tribe to protect and manage these park lands as a single entity.

The physical boundaries of the Indian Canyons Planning Area are based on the following criteria:

1. Protect prime resource areas of the palm oases, sensitive cultural sites, and viewsheds.
2. Connect existing Tribal Reserve lands.
3. Anticipate and encourage additional land acquisitions in cooperation with the USFS and BLM.

4. Create a strong, defined separation from urban development along the northern boundary.

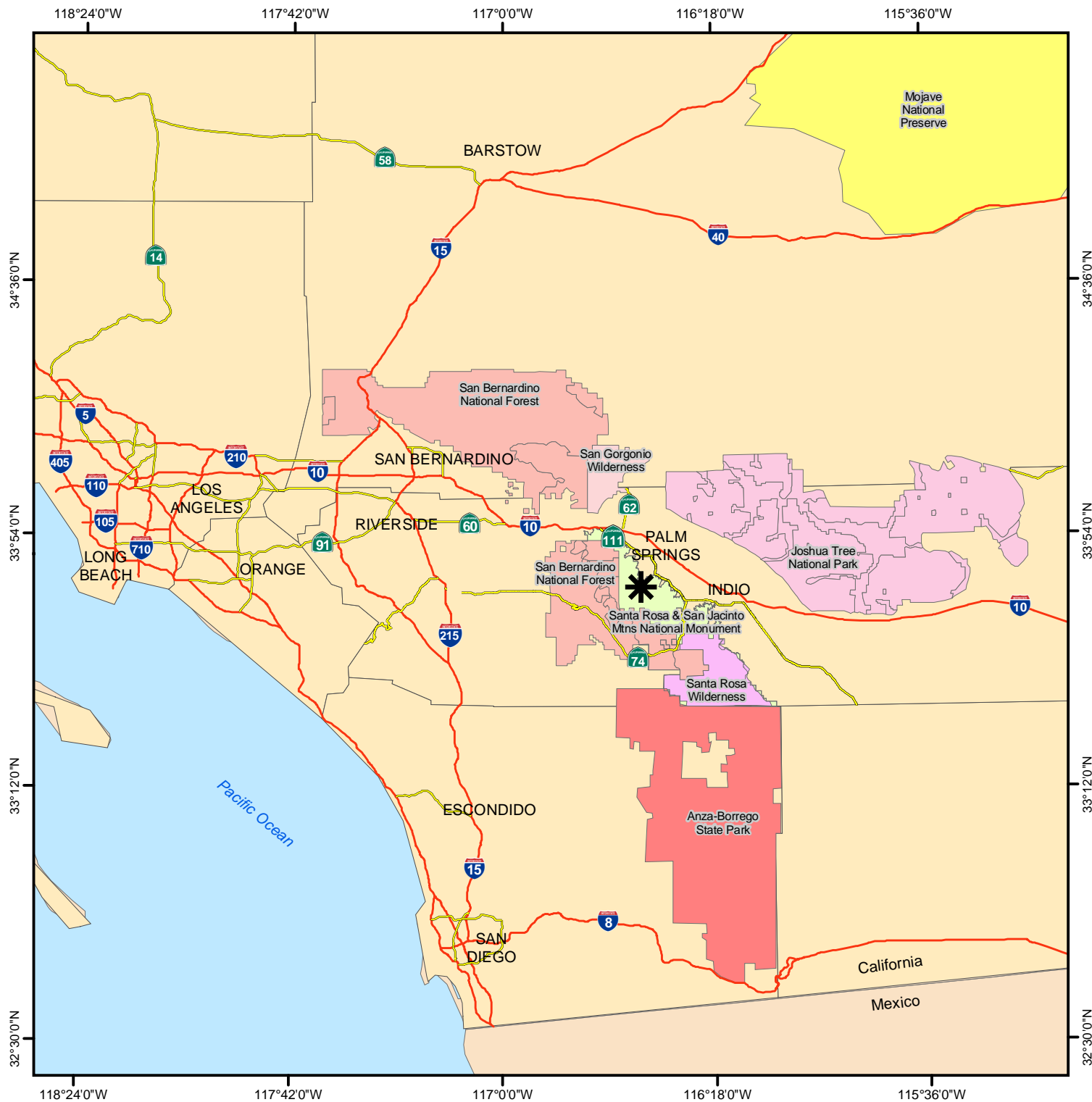
Based on these criteria, the ultimate boundaries of the Indian Canyons Planning Area include all of T5S, R4E (see Figure 4). The concept being that all undeveloped lands within the boundary would ultimately remain Allotted Trust land or become Tribally held. To the south, east, and west of the Planning Area, the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy and the BLM already own several properties and are endeavoring to acquire more. Locating the boundary as shown encourages their continued activity in cooperation with the Tribe.

The location of the northern boundary was selected considering the following three factors:

1. With the exception of the existing low-density residential development in the northwest quarter of Section 1 and the north half of Section 2, the entire area included within T5S, R4E is in a natural state.
2. The northern boundary would generally border the City of Palm Springs.
3. Even though the present ownership of the Andreas Canyon Club is not considered a development threat due to their stated objectives, density, and architectural style of existing structures, it should be included in order to avoid creating a disjointed planning area.






Andreas Canyon Club

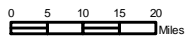


AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

FIGURE 3: REGIONAL MAP

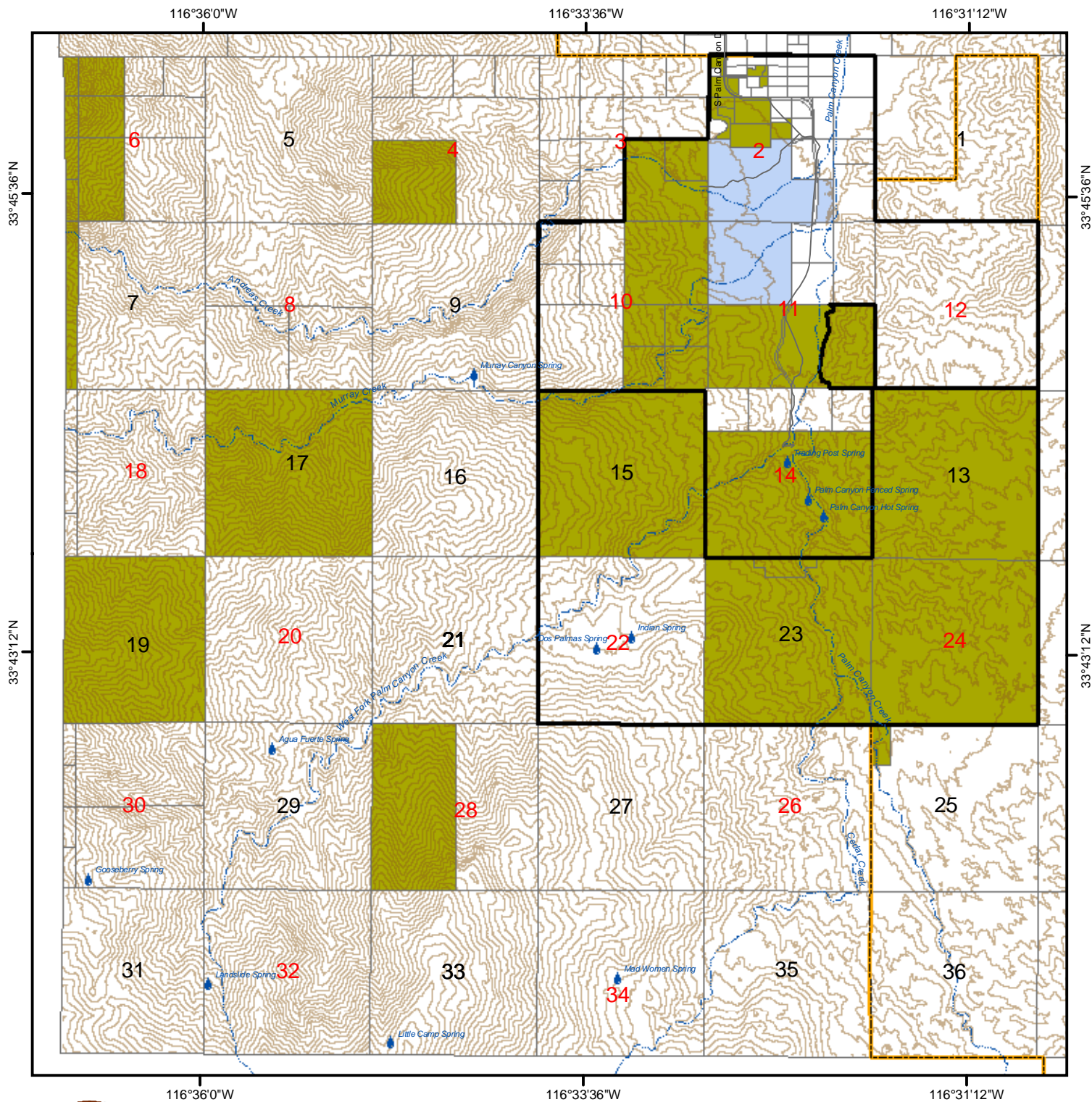
-  Indian Canyons Park
-  US Counties
-  Mexico



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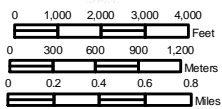


AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

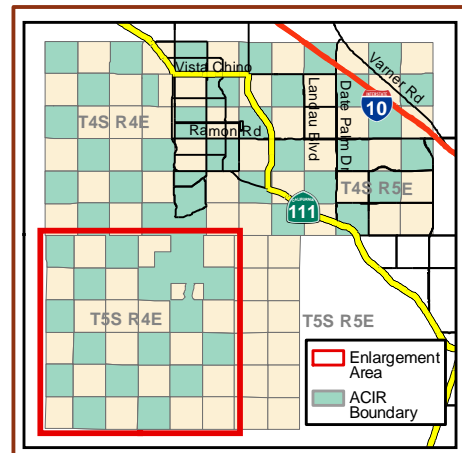
FIGURE 4: INDIAN CANYONS PLANNING AREA

- Elevation Contours 100 ft.
- Intermittent Streams
- Indian Canyons Planning Area
- Reservation Sections
- Political Jurisdictions
- Tribal Reserves
- Heritage Park



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INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

SECTION 2: GOALS & OBJECTIVES



Rock Art

The following are the Tribe's goals and objectives for the Indian Canyons Planning Area:

1. Preservation and restoration of cultural, natural, and scenic values.
 - Avoidance, protection, and restoration of sensitive cultural sites.
 - Protection and restoration of natural resources consistent with the Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan (see Section 4.2).
 - Preservation of unimpacted desert and mountain views.
 - Prohibit development that is not compatible with the natural and cultural resources of the Indian Canyons, or does not meet the objectives of Heritage Park.
2. Creation of a strong "sense of place" that reflects the cultural and natural history of the Tribe.
 - Minimize impacts associated with increased visitation.
 - Design functional facilities and spaces for the Tribal community's use.
 - Develop an identifiable arrival statement for the Indian Canyons that facilitates an obvious transition from urban to park environment.
 - Screen and buffer undesirable views of the urban edge while enhancing distant views of the Coachella Valley and the Santa Rosa, San Jacinto, and Little San Bernardino Mountains.
 - Land use and site design should reflect the cultural heritage of the Tribe and the environmental conditions of the area.
3. Interpretation of Native American History and Culture.
 - Increase interpretive opportunities for visitors.
 - Create a setting that tells the story of the Agua Caliente people up to the present.
 - Highlight the unique cultural heritage of the Tribe and Cahuilla people.

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

SECTION 3: EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Land

Regionally, lands surrounding the Indian Canyons Planning Area are held primarily by the BLM. The CDFG and the USFS, along with a mix of private (fee) and Allotted Trust owners, also control large tracts in the area. The BLM remains active in acquiring lands in the greater Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument area, and it is anticipated that future acquisitions will continue to be made for conservation and scenic purposes.

Significant regional boundaries that affect the Indian Canyons Planning Area include: the City of Palm Springs to the north, BLM lands to the east, and USFS land to the south and west.

Land ownership patterns in the northern portion of the Indian Canyons Planning Area near the entrance to the park consist of relatively smaller parcels, a majority ranging from 2 to 40 acres. Along the northern edge some of these parcels are developed, while the remainder of the Planning Area remains unimproved. The mid and southern portions of the Planning Area consist of larger blocks of land ranging from 40 acres to entire 640 acre sections. Since the adoption of the original Master Plan, the Tribe has acquired 4,946 acres of land in Sections 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, and 25 of Township 5 South, Range 4 East (T5S, R4E) and Sections 7, 19, and 20 of Township 5 South, Range 5 East (T5S, R5E) (see Figure 5).



Andreas Canyon

Analysis

Smaller fee and Allotted Trust parcels on the northern end of the Heritage Park boundary are of primary concern, as they represent lands most likely to develop non-compatible land uses in the future. These land uses could seriously degrade resources and visitor experience to the Indian Canyons area. Larger parcels located through the mid and southern portion of the Indian Canyons Planning Area are situated on steep terrain and represent a lesser concern when considering potential future non-compatible land use development.

The Andreas Canyon Club, located directly west of Andreas Canyon, is an exception to the smaller owners that make up the northern portion of Indian Canyons area. This group of owners currently holds 2200+ acres of mountainous terrain adjacent to Heritage Park. The Andreas Canyon Club is considered compatible with the planning objectives since they intend to merely retain their existing 20+ cabins. The group is also viewed as having similar resource protection goals with regard to their undeveloped properties.

In addition to exchanging the Tribally owned land in T5S, R5E for BLM land in T5S, R4E, it is anticipated that the Tribe will continue to acquire land to the south and west of current Tribal Reserve lands (see Section 4.1). This assumption has led to the development of the proposed Planning Area boundary identified in Section 1.3 as part of the Master Plan's conservation strategy for the Indian Canyons area.

3.2 Visual Quality

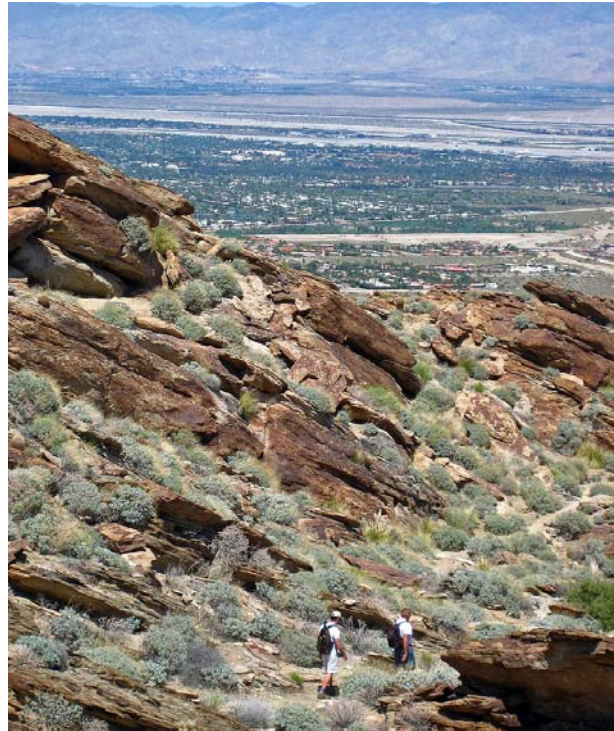
A visual survey and analysis of the Indian Canyons Planning Area was conducted during the preparation of the original Master Plan to determine which critical views within the recreation area warranted preservation.

In desert landscapes, individuals experience the landscape on several visual levels including the views of vast open landscapes, views of large topographic enclosures such as valleys and wide canyons, and small scale enclosures such as narrow gorges. The Indian Canyons contain all these visual levels within a relatively small area, which adds to the dramatic nature of the area's landscape.

Visitors to the Indian Canyons enter the recreation area from the north along South Palm Canyon Drive. As they leave behind the more densely populated part of southern Palm Springs, development becomes more sparse and open. Once past Acanto Drive, visitors begin to sense that the mountains and landscape on either side are becoming a more dominant feature. Approaching the toll gate the landscape still appears urbanized on the northeast side, but on the south and west the landscape begins to transition into unique views of the Indian Canyons, with magnificent views of San Jacinto and the Santa Rosa Mountains in the distance. Once south of the toll gate, the feeling of being within a natural park environment takes hold and the views open up to reveal the unobstructed landscape of desert floor and mountains.



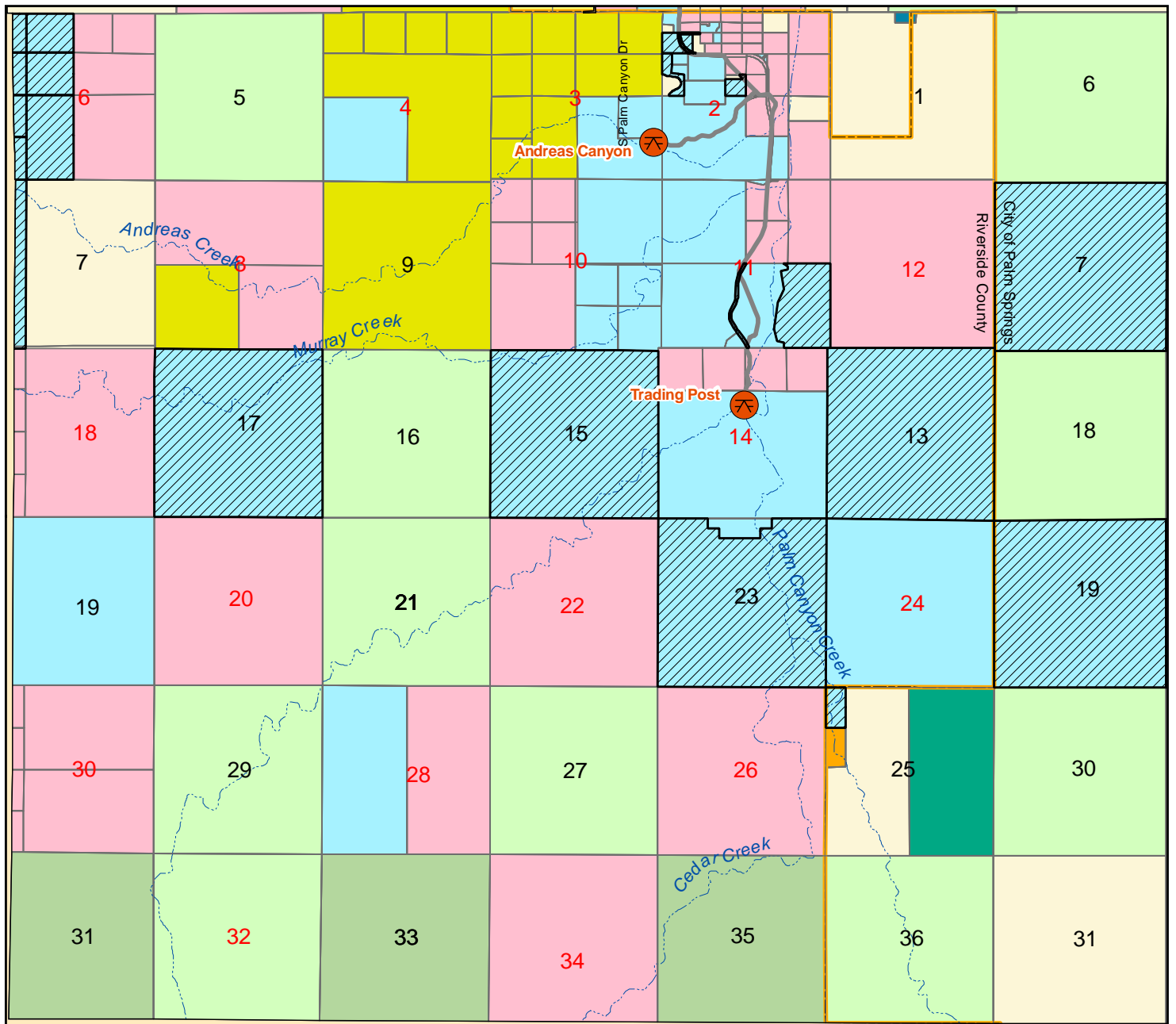
Palm Oasis



West Fork Trail

As visitors drive up to Andreas Canyon day use area, the mountains become closer and the canyon begins to reveal itself with palm trees at its mouth acting as an entry. Then abruptly, visitors enter an enclosed sheltered area within the canyon surrounded by rock and palms. Views are contained within the canyon at this point unless visitors climb to one of the rocky outcroppings above; from this vantage point spectacular views out over Palm Springs and the Coachella Valley beyond can be seen. The undesirable views of subdivision development from the entrance road are now softened by the distance and larger context of the landscape.

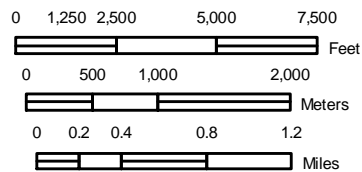
The Palm Canyon approach is different in the sense that the feeling of enclosure happens along the drive up to Hermit's Bench. The canyon narrows from its wider state to the extreme of a single car lane between a giant split boulder. Again the sense of enclosure changes as visitors arrive at the top of Hermit's Bench revealing one of the most dramatic views found anywhere. The giant palm lined canyon spreads out below, winding its way into a seemingly dry and barren mountainous



AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

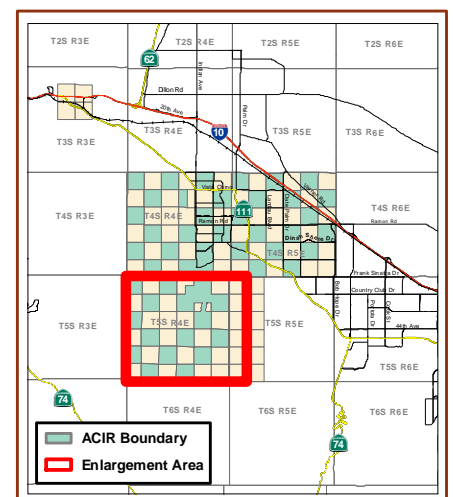
FIGURE 5: LAND OWNERSHIP

- Use Areas
- Intermittent Streams
- Reservation Sections
- Tribal Lands Acquired Since 2002
- Political Jurisdictions
- Land Ownership**
- Tribal
- Allotted Trust
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- Coachella Valley Mountain Conservancy
- Andreas Canyon Club
- Private
- City of Palm Springs
- Desert Riders Trail Fund
- Desert Water Agency



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setting to the south. Once again, as visitors follow the small switchback trail down into the canyon they feel a strong sense of enclosure with the intricate details of the palm oasis and stream bed to explore.

These experiences are undeniably a major attraction to this recreation area. This coupled with the unique flora, fauna, and rich cultural history makes the Indian Canyons an extremely desirable setting; views and visitor experience are closely tied.



West Fork Waterfall

Analysis

Based on the visual survey and analysis (see Figure 6), the following views are critical to the area's scenic values and should be considered as high priorities for preservation:

- Views of the wide canyon floor entering and exiting the Toll Gate along the main access road. These views are critical and define the visitor's first impressions of the area.
- Views up to the alluvial fans, canyons, foothills, and mountain slopes of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Ranges. Land uses that interfere with these views should be considered a significant adverse impact.
- Views down to the canyons from surrounding mountain trails. Views of the desert landscape from mountain trails are a key asset to the area and should be preserved.
- Distant views of the City of Palm Springs and the greater Coachella Valley from elevated vantage points within the recreation area. Distant views of the City and valley below add scale and perspective to visitors using the area and enhance the overall experience.
- Diverse views of the pristine natural flora and fauna throughout the landscape.

Views that degrade visitor experience to the area should be considered adverse impacts to visual quality and efforts should be made to screen these views:

- Views of subdivision development along entry road before and after Toll Gate. Foreground views of homes and disturbed lots seen from the main access road should be screened wherever possible.
- Views of the concrete drainage channel to the east. Views of this feature should be screened wherever possible.

3.3 Ecology and Natural Systems

The Indian Canyons represent a highly unique desert landscape unlike any other in the United States. Several geologic, botanical, and climactic factors come together to create this special landscape. Hydrologic patterns have shaped this dramatic landscape and have led to its ability to support unique and diverse habitats. The natural diversity of the area is primarily due to the presence of perennial water from higher elevations, which supports a rich biotic community of plants and animals. The area is known to contain many rare and unique species of flora and fauna found only in this small geographic location. For the visitor, the Indian Canyons represent a special destination to appreciate desert plant and wildlife.

The physical formation of the land and its location make it critical for wildlife movement in the area. The canyons and desert washes act as conduits for a variety of species that rely on their water for survival and vegetation for cover. Movement between the two mountain ranges through the Indian Canyons is well documented.



Least Bell's Vireo

A comprehensive Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan (see Section 4.2) for the entire ACIR was approved in November 2002. The document considers the preservation of key habitats which support sensitive and/or endangered species found in the area including:

1. Wetland and riparian habitats found in Indian Canyons. (Such areas need to be

considered not only for preservation, but also restoration needs including the removal of Tamarisk and other exotic species.)

2. Desert Scrub communities at the mouth of Palm Canyon in the northern reaches of the Heritage Park boundaries.
3. Peninsular Bighorn Sheep migration corridor that runs east/west between the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains.



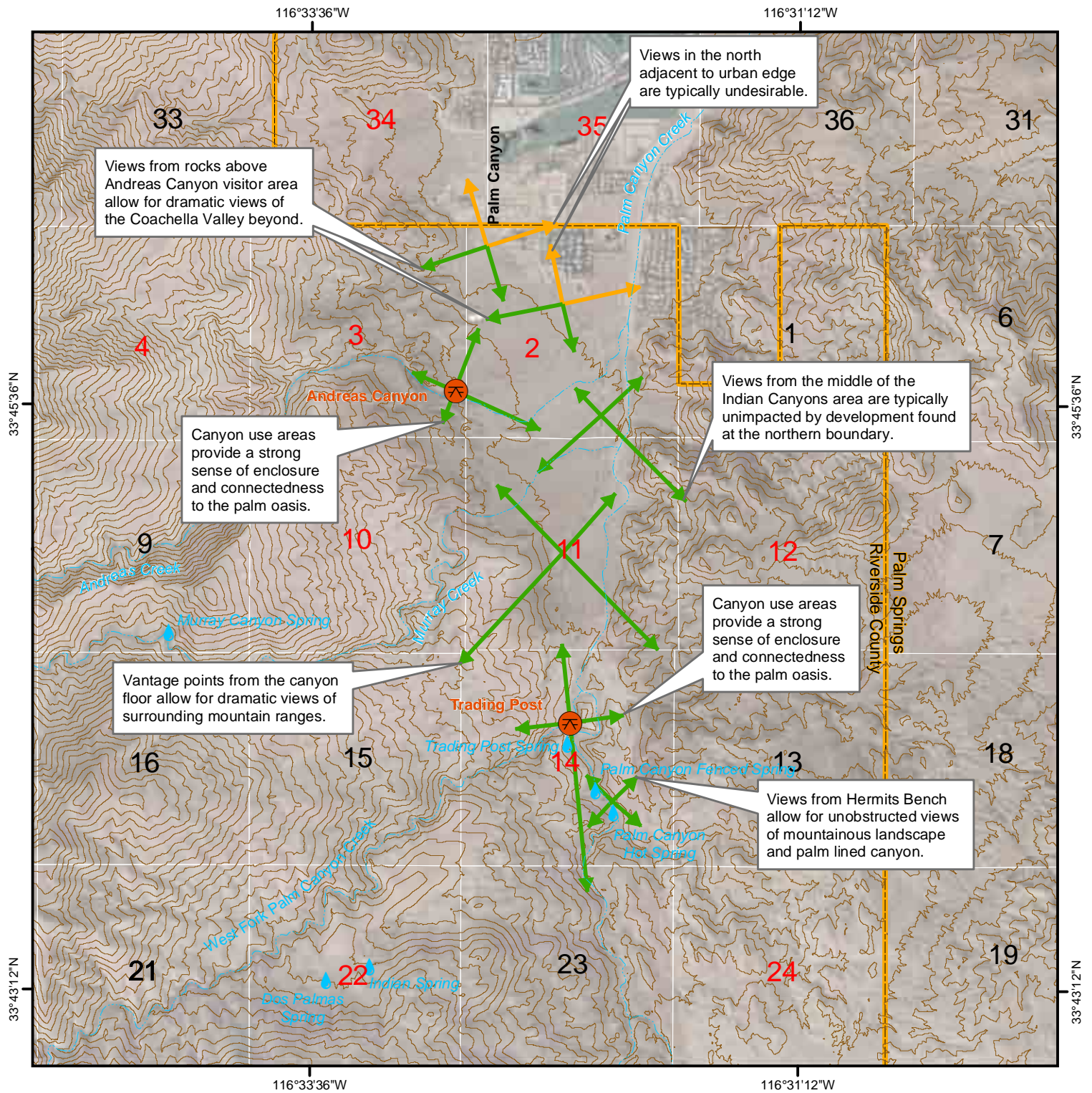
Peninsular Bighorn Sheep

Analysis

Any improvements to the area should honor and enhance the natural wonders that exist, and at the same time attempt to reduce any impacts that might adversely affect the quality of the natural landscape.

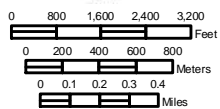
It is important to view the canyons, desert washes, and upland scrub communities as an entire system. Future planning and acquisition efforts should consider the importance of eventually managing the entire watershed in cooperation with other agencies. Especially important is the comprehensive management of the confluence of drainages that make up the area's landscape.

Any modifications to natural systems and landforms in the area carry with it the potential of adversely impacting the sensitive and endangered species as well as their habitats. Of special concern is the issue of flooding and excessive erosion through the area.



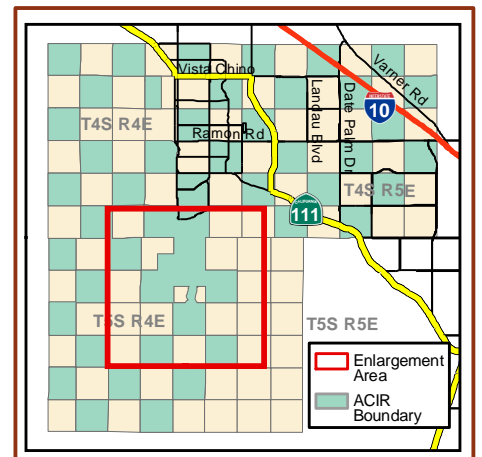
AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN FIGURE 6: VISUAL QUALITY

- Use Areas
- Elevation Contours 100 ft.
- Intermittent Streams
- Undesirable Views
- Desirable Views
- Reservation Sections
- Political Jurisdictions



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3.4 Archeological & Historic Resources

The Indian Canyons represents a site of great ancestral importance to the Agua Caliente people. One of the goals of the Tribe is to preserve the natural and cultural resources associated with Indian Canyons for future generations.

The area is rich in traces of the communities that once lived in this landscape. Artifacts including rock art, house pits and foundations, irrigation ditches, ceremonial sites, trails, and food processing areas are found throughout. The rich concentration of remnants from the past adds a positive dimension to the available recreation opportunities; however, it also presents a problem when dealing with vandalism and illegal collection of artifacts.



Rock Mortar and Pestle

Analysis

When considering recreation improvements and acquisition of additional land, archeological resources should be a key factor in decision making. Thorough inventories and analysis should guide prioritization of future land acquisitions within the area and before any recreation enhancements are initiated.

Any recreation improvements should attempt to avoid known archeologically sensitive areas, improve interpretation of archeological resources, protect resources from vandalism or theft, and attempt to minimize any impacts associated with development.

3.5 Existing Recreation Opportunities

Heritage Park and the surrounding lands now offer a limited range of recreation opportunities to visitors. The various types of recreation opportunities in the Indian Canyons area are all relatively low impact, and represent appropriate uses for the fragile desert ecosystem. Current recreation opportunities include:

- Hiking (informal and guided)
- Horseback Riding
- Nature Interpretation
- Limited Sales of Food and Gifts
- Picnicking
- Scenic Drives
- General Sightseeing



Trail Riding

Hours of operation are normally limited from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. The tollgate is closed after hours to prevent trespassing.

Analysis

Adjacent to the urban environment of Palm Springs, the Indian Canyons area provides a complementary recreation amenity by adding elements of historic and archeological importance, unique ecological environments, and outdoor recreation opportunities for those in search of experiencing the quintessential desert landscape of the region.

The majority of visitors that recreate in the Canyons come to enjoy the natural beauty and cultural history that the area offers. Any recreation improvements associated with the planning area should preserve and enhance the prime resources that make the area so special to visitors.

3.6 Trails

Trails are a common method for visitors to experience the Indian Canyons and surrounding lands. Upon arrival, guests are exposed to a variety of trail options including hiking and equestrian trails (see Figure 7). This extensive trail system accommodates a diversity of users, thus increasing the attractiveness of the area as a multi-use recreational setting. Trails allow visitors to experience the true beauty of the desert by allowing access to out-of-the-way locations in which to enjoy the serenity and spectacular views of mountains, valleys, canyons, and oases.

Trails are key in connecting the Indian Canyons to surrounding state and federally protected lands adjacent to Heritage Park. The fact that visitors are given an opportunity to explore large tracts of land, whether on horseback or on foot, make the area a desirable destination for trail users.



Andreas Canyon Trail (South Loop)

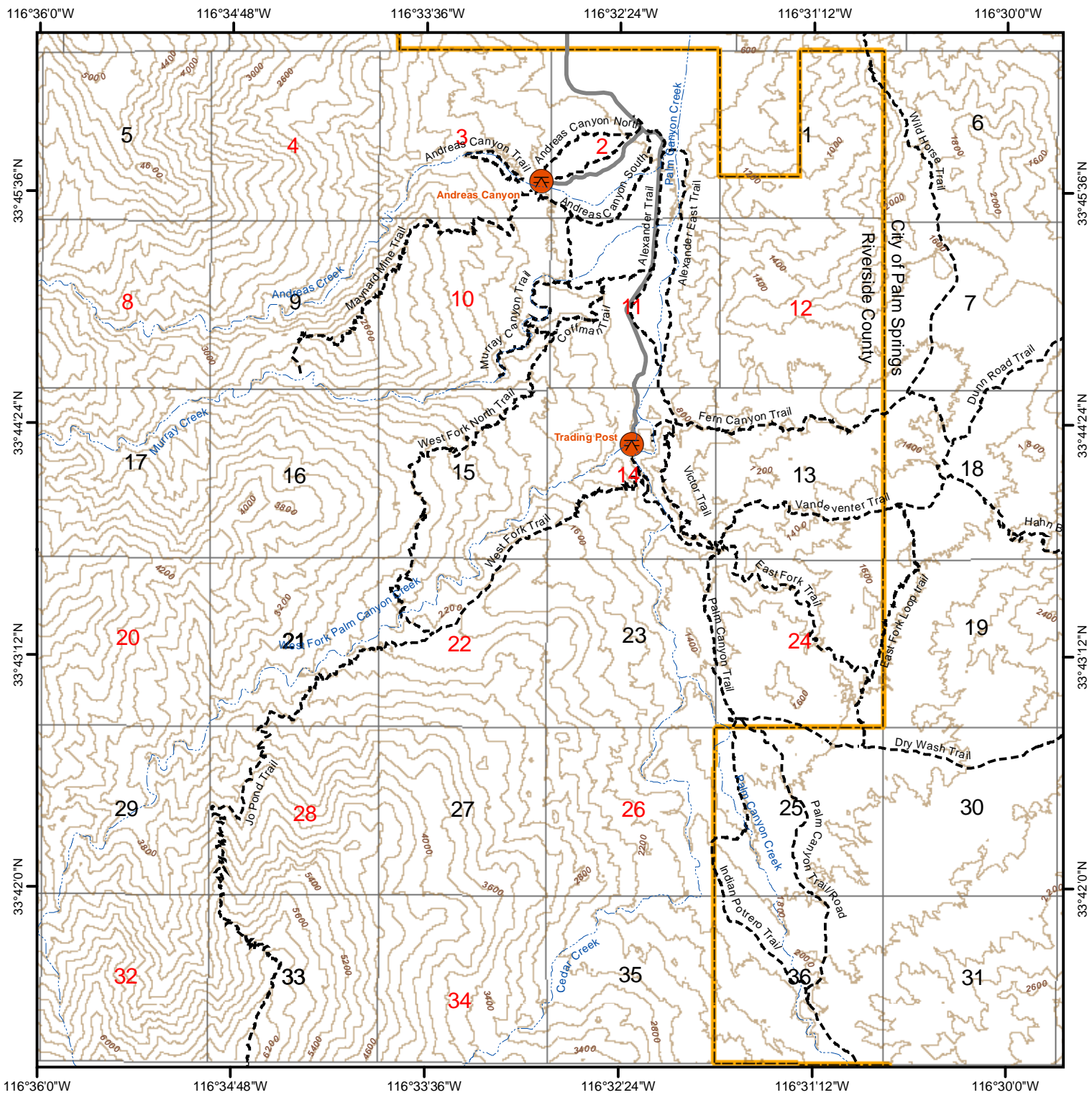


Palm Canyon Trailhead

Analysis

An extensive trail system currently exists in the Indian Canyons and surrounding lands, at this time expansion of trails is not considered necessary; however, future proposals for new trails that provide connectivity to adjacent public lands should consider management prescriptions established for those lands through the Trails Management Plan for the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains. Trail maintenance occurs on an “as needed” basis by both Tribal staff and local equestrian clubs and appears to be adequate for the current level of use.

Since a significant number of trails in the area must cross private property, the continued acquisition of key parcels and trail easements should be considered in conjunction with any future recreation improvements.

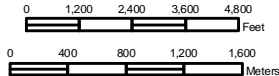


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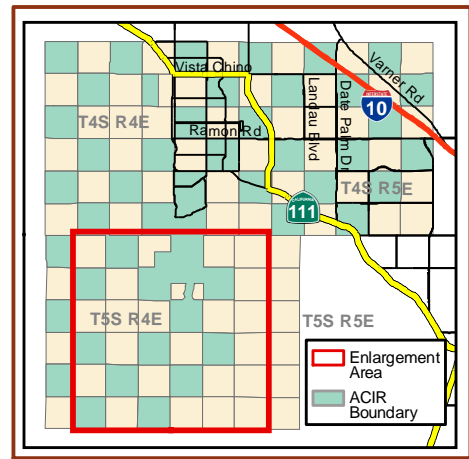
FIGURE 7: LOCAL TRAILS

- Use Areas
- Elevation Contours 200 ft.
- Intermittent Streams
- Indian Canyon Trails
- Reservation Sections
- Political Jurisdictions



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INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

SECTION 4: CONSERVATION STRATEGY & COMPATIBLE RECREATION

4.1 Land Acquisition

This Master Plan identifies that all non-Tribally held lands within the Indian Canyons Planning Area are of key interest for acquisition; however, the undeveloped private and Allotted Trust parcels within Section 2 are of particular interest. Given their location and land use potential, future developments could occur on these parcels that are not compatible with the overall character of the Indian Canyons area. These parcels are also of interest to the Tribe because they contain sensitive archeological resources sacred to the Agua Caliente.

Acquisition priorities are divided into the following three levels (see Figure 8):

1. *Level One:* lands represent the highest priority for acquisition. These lands, located in the northwestern portion of the Indian Canyons Planning Area (Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, and 14), contain valuable cultural, natural, and scenic resources and have the highest potential for future development plans that are incompatible with the resource protection goals of this Master Plan.
2. *Level Two:* lands in Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 21, 22, and 25 through 28 are important in expanding and linking existing Tribal Reserve boundaries.
3. *Level Three:* the remainder of land around the southern and western perimeter of the Indian Canyons Planning Area boundary (Sections 5 through 8, 18, 20, and 29 through 36). These properties are typically located on rugged terrain, with very limited development potential.

Opportunities to acquire additional lands should be based on a policy of acquiring lands from willing sellers as they become available. Acquisition possibilities are intended for long range planning purposes only, and are not a commitment for acquisition. Prioritization of acquisitions is not intended to interfere with the property rights of the landowners.

Potential Outside Funding for Land Acquisition

Potential outside funding for land acquisition purposes is available through an array of sources. The following summary highlights some key resources that could assist the Tribe in the acquisition process.

County of Riverside

The County from time to time considers approval of rubbish disposal site proposals and has established a policy of charging a tipping fee for park and habitat acquisitions. In addition, the County collects development impact fees for both habitat and park acquisition in regions where impacts have occurred. The County typically has a small fund available for projects, the distribution of which is largely at the discretion of the representative County Supervisor.

State of California

In 1990, the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (CVMC) was expressly created by the legislature to find methods of acquiring scenic and high resource lands within the mountains surrounding the Coachella Valley. Since its inception, the CVMC has acquired 4,573 acres within the Coachella Valley and the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains for the public's enjoyment and for use consistent with the protection of cultural, scientific, scenic, and wildlife resources. In addition, the CVMC has made grants for the acquisition of an additional 23,520 acres by other entities. The CVMC's five-year infrastructure plan calls for the acquisition of an additional 20,614 acres. The CVMC might be persuaded to allocate a portion towards additional land acquisitions within the Planning Area.

Federal

The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431) established the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to be jointly managed by the BLM and USFS in consultation and cooperation with the Tribe, other Federal agencies, State agencies and local governments to protect the National Monument's biological, cultural, recreational, geological, educational, scientific, and scenic values.

In concert with the Act, on October 13, 1999, a Cooperative Agreement was entered into between the Tribe and the BLM that provides the mechanism to coordinate land use planning, budget priorities, cooperative allocation of resources, and development of long-term resource management and programmatic goals between the Tribe and the BLM. The intent of the Agreement is to provide for more consistent, effective, and collaborative management of federal lands in the National Monument within and outside the exterior boundaries of the Reservation. The Agreement provides the foundation for a Memorandum of Understanding that was also approved that day between the Tribe and the BLM regarding the acquisition and exchange of lands within the National Monument.

4.2 Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan

The Reservation, including the Indian Canyons, contains a wealth of valuable natural resources and habitat that provide homes for many species of plants and animals deemed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as well as the Tribe, to require protection. In November 2002, the Tribe adopted a Tribal Habitat Conservation Plan (THCP) to formalize its traditional balanced approach to land use and resource management. Any future development on property within the Indian Canyons Planning Area under the Tribe's jurisdiction would be subject to the requirements of the THCP, as well as the land use regulations and design guidelines identified in Section 5 of this Master Plan.

The THCP provides the means to protect and contribute to the conservation of species that are federally listed or deemed by the Tribe and USFWS to be sensitive and potentially in need of listing in the future (collectively, Covered Species). It provides mechanisms to permit and guide development, and serves as an adaptive tool to allow the Tribe to update and/or revise baseline biological resource information, manage conservation goals and priorities, and compliment other existing and planned conservation efforts in the region. The general approach and specific measures set forth in the THCP reflect the Tribe's demonstrated traditional strategies for managing

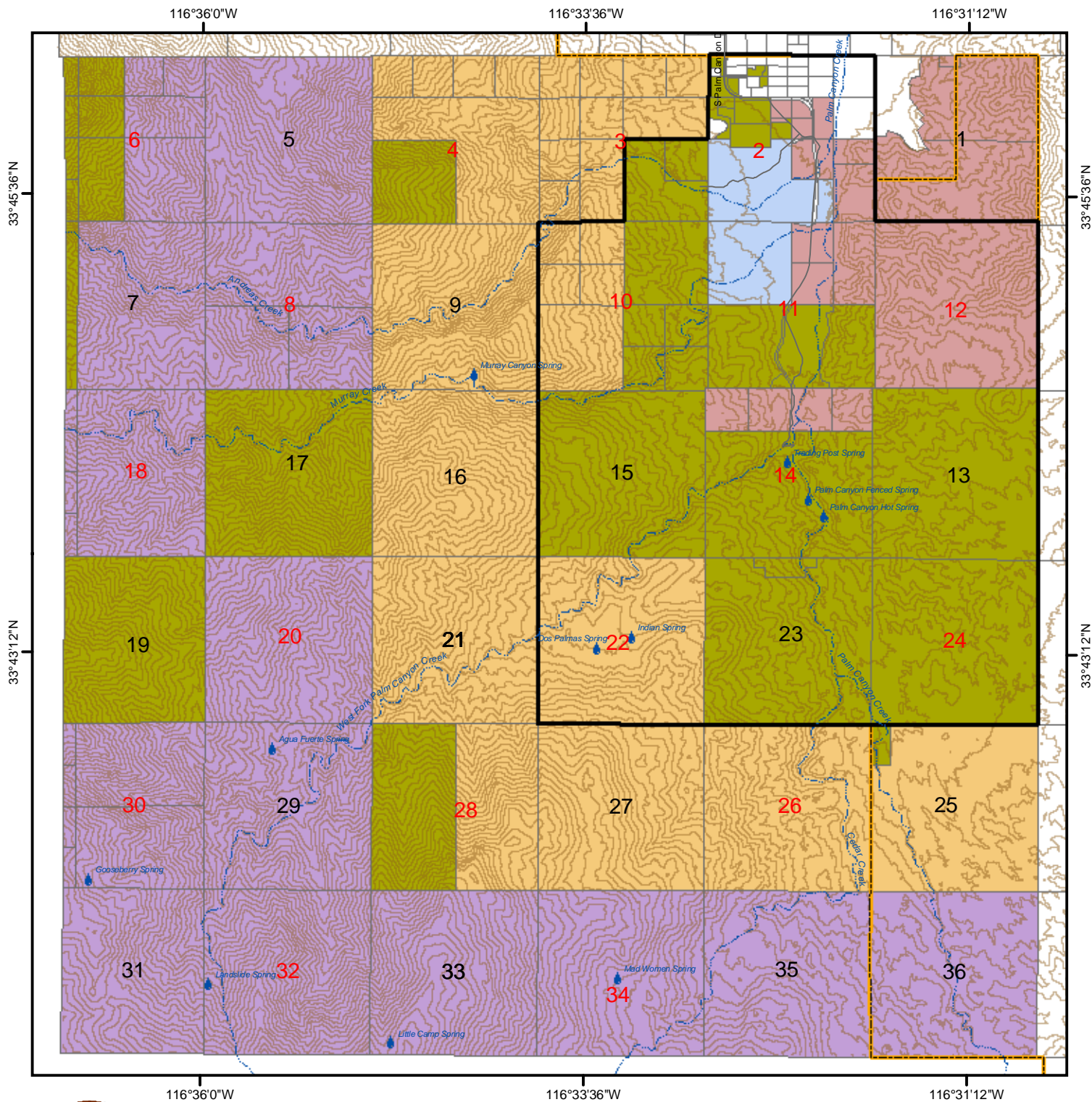
land use and natural resources within the THCP Area.

Although there is some overlap, sensitive species occurring within the THCP Area are typically associated with either features on the valley floor or features of the mountains and canyons; therefore, the THCP divides land into a Mountain and Canyons Conservation Area (MCCA) and a Valley Floor Conservation Area (VFCA). The MCCA includes all portions of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains within the THCP Area, generally above the 800-foot elevation contour. A majority of the Indian Canyons Planning Area, including portions of Heritage Park, is located within the MCCA (see Figure 9). The VFCA consists of the balance of the THCP Area, generally lands below the 800-foot elevation level.

Building upon the Tribe's existing conservation programs, the primary conservation mechanism provided by the THCP is the protection of significant areas of critical habitat through the adoption of new development standards and the creation of a "Habitat Preserve" to be managed by the Tribe. Land dedication/acquisition for the Habitat Preserve will be accomplished by either: (1) allowing certain activities, including development, subject to land conservation measures (i.e. land dedication) and other general and species-specific guidelines, standards, and mitigation measures; or (2) project proponents will pay a mitigation fee that will be used to purchase and manage Habitat Preserve lands.

4.3 Cultural Resources Preservation

The Indian Canyons area has an overwhelming abundance of cultural resources, some of which are extraordinary in nature. Designated by the National Park Service (NPS) in 2005 pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is charged with preserving these cultural resources for current and future generations. The THPO is responsible for documenting and managing cultural resources significant to the Tribe, such as archaeological sites, burials, trails, buildings or other structures, resource gathering areas, and sacred places.



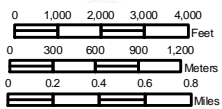
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INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

FIGURE 8: LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITIES

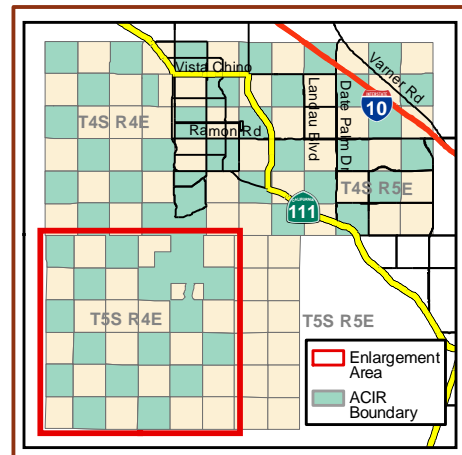
Land Acquisition Priorities

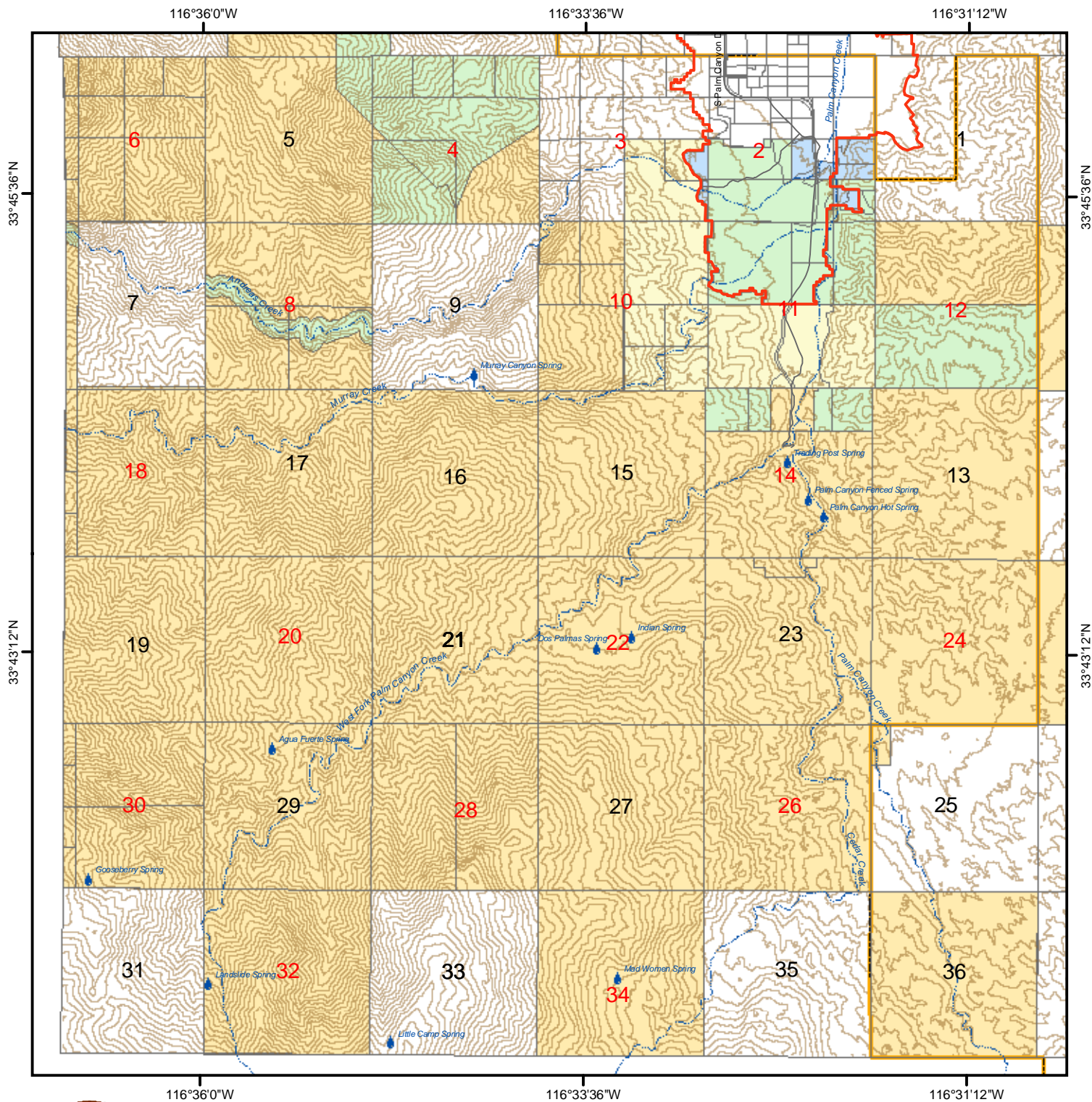
- Level One
- Level Two
- Level Three
- Elevation Contours 100 ft.
- Intermittent Streams
- Indian Canyons Planning Area
- Reservation Sections
- Political Jurisdictions
- Tribal Reserves
- Heritage Park



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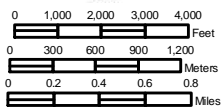
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AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN FIGURE 9: TRIBAL HABITAT CONSERVATION OVERLAY MAP

- MCCA Boundary
 - Elevation Contours 100 ft.
 - Intermittent Streams
 - Indian Canyons Planning Area
 - Reservation Sections
 - Political Jurisdictions
- THCP Development Plan Areas**
- 100% Conservation
 - 100% Take
 - 85% Minimum Conservation
 - 95% Conservation



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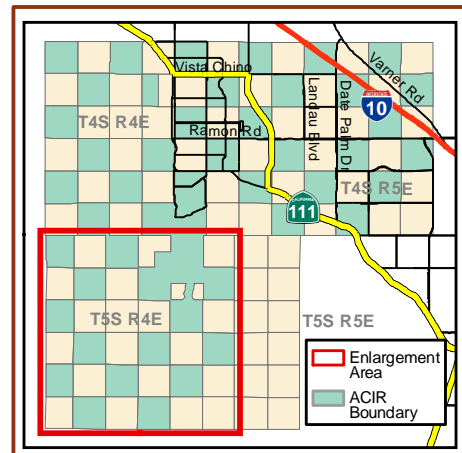
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Protecting and preserving cultural resources in the Indian Canyons area requires long term planning and cooperation on the part of the Tribe, private landowners, and visitors to the Indian Canyons area. The following conservation efforts should be employed as part of this Master Plan's cultural resource preservation strategy:

- The Tribe should acquire land containing high value cultural resources as opportunities become available according to the land acquisition strategy identified in Section 4.1.
- Protect cultural resources by clustering any future development away from archeologically sensitive areas.
- Ensure that cultural resource preservation is considered during the development review process and that the THPO is consulted prior to any future development within the Indian Canyons area.

4.4 Compatible Recreation Improvements

During the preparation of this Master Plan, a series of Indian Planning Commission and Tribal Council study sessions/workshops were held with Tribal membership and affected Allottees to seek community input on the Master Plan and the Indian Canyons area. Based on the comments received regarding the recreation elements contained in the original Master Plan and the goals and objectives of the Tribe, the following recreation program elements are recommended as future improvements to the Indian Canyons area:

Trading Post

Located in one of the most breathtaking sites in the California desert, the Trading Post should add value to the visitor's experience to the Indian Canyons. In addition to periodic maintenance and repairs to the existing facility, this Master Plan calls for limited improvements to the Trading Post including additional interpretive exhibits and the incorporation of solar power as practical; however, any improvements made to the structure should blend into the site and surroundings.

Andreas Canyon Day Use Area

Enhancements to the Andreas Canyon day use area intended to protect the sensitive cultural and natural resources found there. Improved interpretive exhibits and trailhead signage will enhance visitor experience and reduce damage to sensitive cultural resources found in the canyon.

Palm Canyon Day Use Area

As with Andreas Canyon, enhancements to the Palm Canyon day use area will improve the visitor experience and protect sensitive resources. Signage should clearly identify use areas and trails in order to minimize impacts such as degraded stream edges and overly denuded and compacted soils. Interpretive panels along the first several hundred feet of the Palm Canyon Trail can educate visitors about the fragile ecology and cultural significance of the canyon. Additional opportunities for interpretation could include a Cahuilla Indian village similar to the one located in Andreas Canyon.

4.5 Access and Circulation

South Palm Canyon Drive remains the primary entry into the Indian Canyons area and the Master Plan Update maintains this road as the primary access route and auto transportation artery through the park. Road improvements may be required to accommodate increased future usage; however, the road should not be over engineered and should remain a minimal width as narrow roads add to the rural character of the park. Additional gravel pullouts at strategic locations through the park are a suggested possibility, allowing for improved viewing and interpretative opportunities.

An opportunity exists to improve visitors' arrival experience to the park by using berms, plantings, and/or boulders along the edges of South Palm Canyon Drive between Acanto Drive and the Toll Gate. Steps should also be taken to screen views of the concrete lined drainage channel and development to its east using berms, plantings, and/or boulders along the main access road between the toll

gate to just south of the turnoff to Andreas Canyon.

As mentioned, pullouts along the road for interpretive purposes provide visitors the opportunity to exit their vehicles and feel a part the surrounding landscape. Careful consideration must be given as not to impose too many vehicle stops along the main access road as this could diminish the visitor experience by cluttering the landscape with autos. The road to Andreas Canyon should remain narrow to slow traffic and maintain a rural feel leading to the use area. The single lane road between the split boulder below Hermits Bench should remain as it is – a landmark of the park adding to its character.

Parking

Limited auto parking should remain in existing locations. Other than on Christmas Day, when number of visitors to the park spikes dramatically, there is an adequate number of existing parking locations in the Indian Canyons area to serve the needs of daily visitors.

4.6 Indian Canyons Preservation Plan

The Indian Canyons Preservation Plan (see Appendix A) was developed by the Ranger Director in collaboration with the Canyon Foreman to identify short- and long-term action items intended to: i) protect, restore, and preserve the natural and cultural resources and scenic beauty of the Indian Canyons; and ii) share with the public the natural and cultural history of the Indian Canyons. Short-term action items will be implemented immediately, while long-term action items will be implemented over the next five years provided adequate funds and personnel are directed to these efforts.

INDIAN CANYONS MASTER PLAN

SECTION 5: LAND USE REGULATIONS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

5.1 Land Use Categories & Permitted Uses

As a result of additional land acquisitions by the Tribe since the adoption of the original Master Plan, the area now subject to the Tribe's land use jurisdiction under this Plan (the Master Plan Area) has expanded to include Sections 13, 15, and 23 in T5S, R4E, (see Figure 10). The remainder of the Master Plan Area contains a mix of Tribal, Allotted Trust, and private Fee land.

Criteria for establishing the land use categories identified in this Master Plan are consistent with the Tribe's goals and objectives for the Indian Canyons area; however, existing development plays an important role as well. The Master Plan Area begins at the very north of the greater Indian Canyons Planning Area at Acanto Drive. From there south, the physical environment changes gradually from low density semi-rural surroundings to pristine natural canyon surroundings. In order to be consistent with and preserve this experience, the baseline land use for this area reflects the gradual transition from low-density residential development in the north to very low-density residential and restricted development in the south.

The following land use categories identify the absolute maximum residential density permitted; other uses are conditionally permitted subject to review by the Indian Planning Commission and approval by the Tribal Council. The land use categories for the Master Plan Area are as follows:

- Low Density Residential (LDR): two (2) single family dwellings per acre.
- Open Space – Rural (OS-R): one (1) single family dwelling per 40 acres. *Additional conditions may apply per the THCP.*

Other uses may also be permitted subject to review and application of specific conditions applied by the Tribal Council by way of a Tribal Conditional Use Permit. Such uses may include, but not be limited to:

- Picnic grounds;
- Commercial recreation, complimentary or accessory to the area;
- Tourist facilities;
- Passive/active recreation

Other uses which are deemed compatible with the Indian Canyons environment may be permitted by the Tribal Council.

Use of specific properties will be further constrained and limited by the following criteria:

- Access
- Compatibility with park uses
- Visual impact to park areas
- Preservation of cultural resources
- Preservation and protection of natural systems
- Maintenance of recreational uses
- Flood protection
- Design compatibility

Clustering of residential development is strongly encouraged as long as the overall purpose and intent of the Master Plan is adhered to. An example of clustering would be to take the baseline allowed density over a tract of land and cluster the residential units allowed by the entire property into one portion of the property in order to preserve and protect the unique natural environment of the Indian Canyons area. The Andreas Canyon Club is an excellent example of compatible design and clustering.

Procedures for application of any development proposed in the Master Plan Area can be obtained from the Planning and Development Department.

5.2 Property Development Standards

The following property development standards shall apply to all single family homes:

1. Building height: buildings and structures erected for single family residential uses

shall have a height not greater than twenty-two (22) feet above approved finished grade, and shall not exceed more than one (1) story in height, except as follows:

- a. Chimneys and roof structures for the screening of mechanical equipment may be erected above the height limit;
- b. Two story development no greater than 22 feet in height, subject to approval of a conditional use permit; and
- c. On hillside lots height may exceed 22 feet subject to approval of a conditional use permit.

Single family residential applications requesting exceptions b. and/or c. above shall comply with the following requirements as part of the conditional use permit approval process:

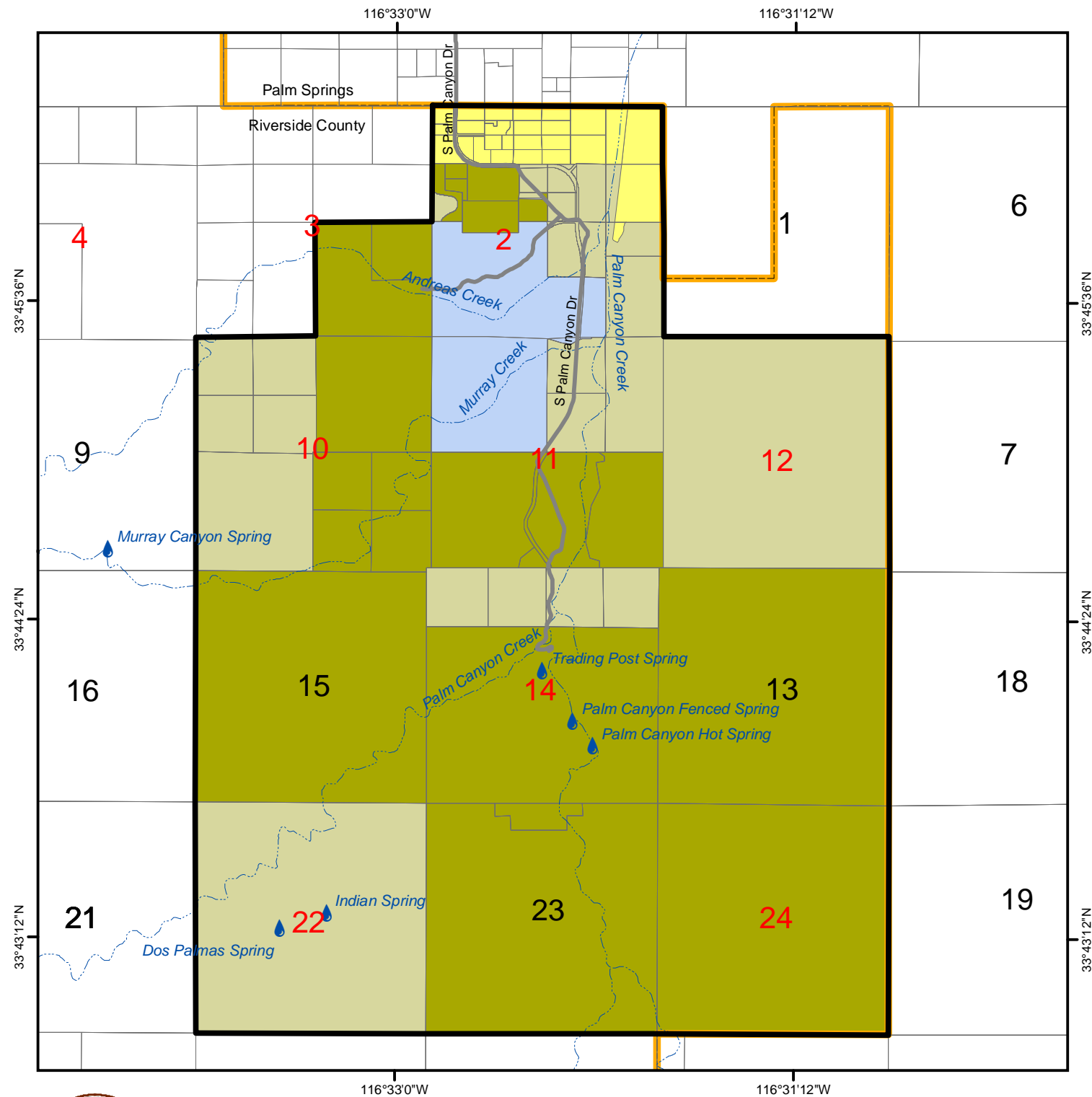
- i) Setbacks shall be increased a minimum of two feet for each foot of additional structure height above 22 feet; the Tribal Council may require additional setbacks on a case by case basis;
 - ii) Enhanced screening/buffering of the structure towards adjacent properties shall be incorporated;
 - iii) A visual and spatial analysis relating to structure proportions, massing, height, and setbacks shall be conducted to ensure that the structure will not have a detrimental effect upon adjacent properties or the viewshed of the Indian Canyons area;
 - iv) The need and appropriateness of the additional height and/or story shall be demonstrated; and
 - v) Compatibility and harmony with surrounding land uses and zoning shall be demonstrated.
2. Walls and fences: no more than one (1) acre of land per lot shall be enclosed by any wall or fence subject to the following additional restrictions:

- a. Front and front side yards: walls and fences shall not exceed four and one-half (4 ½) feet in height; provided, such wall or fence is constructed of decorative masonry or metal; provided, such wall is no closer than five (5) feet to the property line. Such walls and fences may be permitted on the property line if, in the opinion of the Tribal Council, a hardship exists in setting back the wall or fence from the property line.
 - b. Rear and rear side yards: walls and fences shall not exceed six (6) feet in height along side and rear lot lines.
 - c. Walls and fences may be permitted to exceed the above height limitations if, in the opinion of the Tribal Council, a hardship exists such as traffic noise or topography.
3. Lot coverage: on lots greater than one (1) acre the area covered by buildings or structures shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the total lot area.
4. Distance between buildings: the minimum distance between buildings shall be fifteen (15) feet.

Property development standards for single family homes in the Bella Monte and Park Andreas communities will conform to the standards set forth by their respective Homeowners Associations and subject to the final approval of the Tribal Council.

5.3 Architectural Guidelines

The Indian Canyons area is truly a special place, unique in its natural beauty and history. This Master Plan is mindful of the importance of the area's history and the beauty of its natural surroundings. Therefore, the overall goal of the architectural guidelines included as Appendix B is that all landscaping and architecture respect the Indian Canyons history and weave harmoniously into the area's natural environment. The architectural guidelines should be considered on all future single family development within the Master Plan Area.

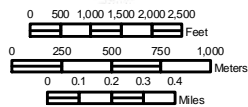


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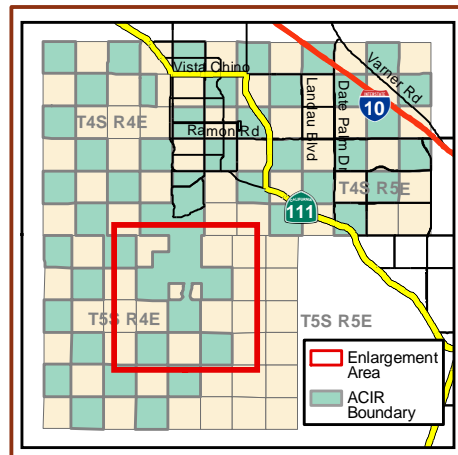
FIGURE 10: LAND USE PLAN

- Intermittent Streams
- Indian Canyons Master Plan Area
- Low Density Residential (LDR) - 2 DU/acre
- Open Space - Rural (OS-R) - 1DU/40 acres
- Tribal Reserve
- Heritage Park
- Reservation Sections
- Political Jurisdictions



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Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Datum: North American 1983
 Coordinate System: State Plane California Zone VI
 Map Location: //trb05gis01/Project_Files/mxd/Planning/ICMP/Updated_3_07/ICMP_Land Use Plan.mxd
 Map Origination Date: 11/14/2007
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APPENDIX A

INDIAN CANYONS PRESERVATION PLAN	PRIMARY GOAL			SECONDARY GOAL
	Protect	Restore	Preserve	Share
SHORT-TERM (ST) ACTION ITEMS				
ST-1: Prohibit the construction and development of land in the Indian Canyons area that does not meet the goals of the Indian Canyons Master Plan.	X		X	
ST-2: Expand the boundaries of the Indian Canyons Planning area to include all of Township 5 South, Range 4 East in order to protect cultural resources in Sections 21 & 35.	X		X	
ST-3: Devise an acquisition plan for all non-Tribal lands within the Planning Area, such as the old Gilligan property.	X	X	X	
ST-4: Prohibit any future development of lands within the Indian Canyons area that does not support the objectives of this Preservation Plan.	X		X	
ST-5: Ensure that any new construction within the Indian Canyons area be designed in such a way that they are: functional, low profile, and unobtrusive.	X		X	
ST-6: Maintain and acquire the necessary easements for the existing road to the Indian Canyons and restore the area cleared for the new road alignment to its natural state.		X		
ST-7: Install "Tow Away Zone" signs along road to Indian Canyons to discourage trespassers.	X			
ST-8: Install "No Trespassing" sign on gate to the old museum site along road to Indian Canyons to discourage trespassers.	X			
ST-9: After Park hours only, install barricades and/or signage across the entrance to the Indian Canyons Area just south of Acanto Drive reading: "Do Not Enter, Residents Only."	X		X	
ST-10: Establish an exotic weed removal/management program for riparian habitat within the front country areas of the Indian Canyons.		X		

INDIAN CANYONS PRESERVATION PLAN	PRIMARY GOAL			SECONDARY GOAL
	Protect	Restore	Preserve	Share
ST-11: Establish a fuels suppression program within the front country areas of the Indian Canyons.		X		
ST-12: Establish program to control the growth of wild grape vines in the front country areas of the Indian Canyons.		X		
LONG-TERM (LT) ACTION ITEMS				
LT-1: Establish a two-man trails crew dedicated to maintaining all trails in the Indian Canyons.	X	X	X	
LT-2: Establish an exotic weed removal/management program for riparian habitat within the backcountry areas of the Indian Canyons.		X		
LT-3: Begin restoration of front country areas using native plants not seen in the Indian Canyons in the recent past, including white sage and desert tobacco.		X		
LT-4: Establish a fuels suppression program within the backcountry areas of the Indian Canyons.		X		
LT-5: Renovate or replace the Tollbooth to the Indian Canyons.				X
LT-6: Establish a fulltime Trading Post/Information Center at the old Gilligan property.				X
LT-7: Increase Ranger patrols in the backcountry to ensure that guests are safe and in compliance with Canyon regulations.				X
LT-8: Develop educational self-guided hikes in Palm and Andreas Canyons. Self-guided hikes would include a brochure with a map of the trail and descriptions of points of interest corresponding to markers along the trail. (Palm Canyon Trail-1/2 mile and Andreas Canyon Trail-1 mile).				X
LT-9: Develop Ranger led-hikes into the backcountry for the more advanced hikers. For example, guests can sign up for hikes with a Ranger into Murray Canyon (4 miles), West Fork (5 miles), or Palm Canyon (6 miles).				X

INDIAN CANYONS PRESERVATION PLAN	PRIMARY GOAL			SECONDARY GOAL
	Protect	Restore	Preserve	Share
LT-10: Develop interpretive signage turnouts along South Palm Canyon Road.				X
LT-11: Replace guard rail and improve rock wall from Trading Post parking area.				X
LT-12: Replace asphalt and hand cable from trail leading into Palm Canyon from Trading Post.				X
LT-13: Replace old fencing along northern perimeter of the Indian Canyons.				X
LT-14: Adopt Cahuilla names for trails and canyons in Indian Canyons that are named after Desert Riders and other pioneers.				X
LT-15: Renovate the exterior of the old gas station.		X		X
LT-16: Renovate the exterior of the old Siva Family house.		X		X

APPENDIX B

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES

Architectural Design

Architectural inspiration should come from the best examples found in the surrounding desert environment and be consistent with the Tribe's rich history and tradition. Design the form and massing of the home with respect for the existing landforms. The height of the home should be kept as low as possible without losing sculptural qualities and the integrity of the concept.

Four-Sided Architecture

Four-sided architecture is required. In other words, the side or rear of a home should have the same design integrity as the front of the home. The same level of detail, window type and trim or accent materials should be used, thereby enhancing near and distant views of the home.

Two Story Development

To protect neighborhood privacy, the following guidelines should be followed to minimize the impact of two story development on adjacent properties.

Preferred Two Story Design Features

- Overall building height should be compatible with the existing neighborhood height patterns, specific sensitivity should be paid to the structures' relationship and transition to adjacent residences.
- Second floor setbacks should be increased on walls that face the street or that face adjacent building walls.
- Second floor windows facing adjacent properties should be offset or staggered to prevent direct views into neighboring windows.
- Balconies and decks should avoid direct sight lines to neighboring windows or livable outdoor areas.

Two Story Design Features that Should be Discouraged

- Locating high activity spaces adjacent to low-activity spaces on adjacent properties (such as a backyard patio that is adjacent to neighboring bedroom windows).
- Creating large blank walls as a result of trying to address privacy concerns.

Features of two-story design that should be prohibited:

- Dramatic variations in building height between adjacent residences and the existing neighborhood pattern.
- Windows, balconies, or decks that face directly into a neighboring home or livable outdoor space.

Garages

In order to reduce the impact of garages on the streetscene, they should be limited to less than 50 percent of the front elevation of a home, whenever possible. Likewise, the exposure of garage doors should be minimized. When garage doors are visible from

the street or from a high visibility public viewpoint, mitigate their appearance by incorporating deep recessed doors in the wall plane, adding overhead trellis structures or providing porte-cochères.

Landscaping

Designers should provide integrated floor and conceptual landscape plans as part of the architectural design package submitted for approval. The purpose of submitting both plans together is to demonstrate how the home design and the lot landscape design are interwoven.

All landscape development should respect, not dominate the natural environment. Landscaping should be provided at the front of the home and between privacy walls and common street edges with plants that are native to the desert environment; natural plants and natural landforms should be left in an undisturbed state. It is equally important that the built environment is natural in appearance. Toward this end, post construction revegetation should include salvaging as much as possible of the natural material, vegetation, and rocks found on the site.

Character and Goal

The following describes the community-wide character and goal for the Indian Canyons area which will guide any future development in the area.

Preservation and Conservation

The mandate from the Tribe is to preserve as much meaningful open space as practical, including common contiguous open space and private open space. Topography, slopes, washes, wildlife corridors, and natural features should be carefully considered during the design and development of any structure. Deferential studies and careful design decisions guarantee that open spaces and community elements will be situated where they belong to protect natural resources.

Site Design

Architecture and its corresponding elevations must be considered simultaneously with and, in context to, grading and building-pad planning. On sloping land parcels, the ability to incorporate grade changes within the structure's architecture will minimize the need for retaining or privacy walls to successfully develop the home.

Water and Energy Conservation

The Tribe is committed to energy conservation and environmental excellence. The Planning and Development Department is happy to work with individual lot owners, builders, and architects to achieve high standards of energy efficiency and water conservation. Programs, solutions and design techniques to achieve these goals will be discussed during meetings as part of the residential design approval process.

Exterior Materials

Use durable exterior materials; the concern has to do with the durability and aesthetic appropriateness in a desert setting.

Walls

Exterior walls can be stucco, stone or a variety of masonry types. Smooth steel trowel finish, fine to medium sand finish, or textured finish stucco is acceptable.

Decorative Color Tiles

Color tile used as accents maybe considered if the color impact is subtle.

Wood

Wood is desirable but should be used with great care due to the harshness of the desert climate. Heavy timber is acceptable.

Exterior Accent Materials

Accent materials should be three-dimensional. Stone piers or expanses of stone on walls should wrap the wall mass and continue to a point on the home where it can terminate on an inside corner. Fully wrap all four sides of a form. No material change, color change, or detailing on a home should ever terminate on an outside corner.

Roofs

Acceptable sloped roofing material should have earth-tone colors. Clay tiles, natural slate stone shingles, and flat concrete tiles are acceptable. Accent roof materials may include copper with a patina to eliminate the initial shiny appearance; corten steel, standing seam metal, and enamel-coated metal, which do not have a shiny surface, are also acceptable.

Exterior Lighting

The overriding objective is to minimize any unintended harsh lighting or hot spots when viewed from a neighboring property or the greater Indian Canyons area. Quality of life means, in this sense, the ability to enjoy the star filled nights in the desert without conventional ambient lighting or street lighting interference; therefore, the following exterior lighting standards apply:

- Spotlights and floodlights are prohibited, except for those activated by a motion detector and only when specifically approved;
- Exterior wall, fence, and building mounted light fixtures should be integrated into the architecture of the home;
- Wall, soffit, or pathway light fixtures shall be minimized and enclosures designed to conceal the light source and light must be directed downward;
- Photocell lighting is encouraged to contribute to energy conservation and the ambience of streetscape lighting where appropriate;
- Intense or concentrated lighting against walls or architectural features, or as part of any landscape-element uplighting, should be avoided.
- Additional exterior lighting standards may apply per the THCP.

Color Palette

The goal is to select a color palette for homes within the Indian Canyons area based on the colors and tonalities of the desert geology and vegetation; therefore, the following standards apply:

- There should be no discordant changes in color between neighboring houses;
- Color palette requirements will apply to the home, to all exterior surfaces, walls, parapets, flat and sloping roofs, and to all fences and privacy walls; and
- Ornamental metal works will be part of the color palette solution, as will vents, louvers, chimney caps, railings, utility boxes, mailboxes, flues, and flashing or any other appendage to the home.

Additional Design Elements

- Skylight lens material should be clear, bronze or gray, not white or mirror finish to avoid high-reflectivity hot spots. Interior lighting around the edge of the skylight should be focused downward or oriented away from the lens of the skylight.
- Flagpoles and exterior sculptures may be used, but should not be made of reflective surfaces that create glare or hot spots.
- Freestanding storage structures that protrude above walls or are visible through fences are discouraged.
- Simple, small-scale address-sign numbers may be attached to the home or to the related garden or courtyard walls; avoid oversized address signs, family names, or any other special identification.
- Swimming pools should be placed on the lot to avoid high visibility exposure and nuisance noise to adjacent properties.
- Seasonal decoration used at appropriate times during the year should comply with the general rules applying to outdoor lighting ambiance – avoid uplighting and nuisance hot spots.
- All vehicles permanently parked or stored on the property should be screened from view by providing additional landscaping and inconspicuous privacy walls when appropriate.