

# Appendix D.1

## Cultural Report CRM Tech

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**BH PROPERTIES SPECIFIC PLAN**

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 610-020-001, -010, -012, -013, -021, -034, and -036  
City of Indio, Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Community Development Department, Planning Division  
City of Indio  
100 Civic Center Mall  
Indio, CA 92201

**Prepared for:**

MIG, Inc.  
1650 Spruce Street, Suite 102  
Riverside, CA 92507

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

December 8, 2022  
Revised: September 15, 2023  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3908A

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: BH Properties Specific Plan, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 610-020-001, -010, -012, -013, -021, -034, and -036, City of Indio, Riverside County, California

**Author(s):** Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director  
Terri Jacquemain, Historian  
Ashley Connor-Ayala, Archaeologist

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** December 8, 2022; Revised: September 15, 2023

**For Submittal to:** Community Development Department, Planning Division  
City of Indio  
100 Civic Center Mall  
Indio, CA 92201  
(760) 391-4120

**Prepared for:** Bob Prasse  
MIG, Inc.  
1650 Spruce Street, Suite 102  
Riverside, CA 92507  
(951) 787-9222

**USGS Quadrangle:** Indio, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 15, T5S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 180 acres

**Resources:** Sites 3908-1\*, 3908-6\*, and 3908-7\*: prehistoric ceramic and lithic scatters; Isolates 3908-2\*, 3908-3\*, 3908-4\*, and 3908-5\*: prehistoric ceramic sherd, fire-affected-clay, and lithic flakes

*\* Temporary designations pending assignment of primary numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory*

**Keywords:** Coachella Valley region; western Colorado Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; archaeological testing recommended on prehistoric sites

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and December, 2022, at the request of MIG, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 180 acres of vacant land in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of seven existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 610-020-001, -010, -012, -013, -021, -034, and -036, located on the south side of Avenue 42 between Madison Street and Monroe Street, in the north half of Section 15, T5S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Indio, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the BH Properties Specific Plan, which proposes a commercial development on the property. The City of Indio, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, carried out an intensive-level field survey, and contacted pertinent Native American representatives. During the field survey, three sites and four isolates, all of them prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin, were recorded in the project area. These seven cultural resources are listed below:

<b>Identification Number*</b>	<b>Description</b>
Site 3908-1	Lithic scatter with a projectile point
Isolate 3908-2	Fire-affected-clay fragment
Isolate 3908-3	Three buffware ceramic sherds
Isolate 3908-4	Lithic flake
Isolate 3908-5	Lithic flake
Site 3908-6	Ceramic scatter
Site 3908-7	Ceramic scatter

\* *Temporary designations, pending assignment of primary numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory*

Based on field observations and the historical/archaeological context of the project location, it was further determined that the isolates do not meet CEQA definition of "historical resources" and require no further study. Due to the possibility of additional cultural remains in subsurface deposits, the significance of the three prehistoric sites in the project area and their qualifications as "historical resources" cannot be determined without further archaeological investigations.

In order to complete the identification process for "historical resources" pursuant to CEQA provisions, CRM TECH recommends that an archaeological testing program be completed at all three prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area. The objective of the testing program is to ascertain the presence or absence of subsurface cultural remains using standard excavation methods such as test units, shovel test pits, and trenches and thereby assess the data potential and significance of the sites. The scope and methods of the testing program should be coordinated with nearby Desert Cahuilla tribes, such as the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. Further recommendations on the final evaluation and disposition of the sites will be formulated and presented based on the results of the testing program.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SETTING.....	4
Current Natural Setting .....	4
Cultural Setting .....	5
Prehistoric Context.....	5
Ethnohistoric Context .....	6
Historic Context .....	7
RESEARCH METHODS .....	8
Records Search.....	8
Native American Participation.....	8
Historical Background Research.....	8
Field Survey .....	8
RESULTS AND FINDINGS .....	9
Records Search.....	9
Native American Participation.....	10
Historical Background Research.....	10
Field Survey .....	12
Site 3908-1 .....	12
Isolate 3908-2.....	12
Isolate 3908-3.....	13
Isolate 3908-4.....	13
Isolate 3908-5.....	13
Site 3908-6.....	13
Site 3908-7 .....	13
MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS .....	13
Applicable Statutory/Regulatory Framework .....	13
Resource Evaluation .....	14
Isolates 3908-2, 3908-3, 3908-4, and 3908-5 (Isolated Prehistoric Artifacts).....	14
Sites 3908-1, 3908-6, and 3908-7 (Prehistoric Artifact Scatters).....	14
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	15
REFERENCES .....	15
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications .....	18
APPENDIX 2: Sacred Lands File Search Results .....	22
APPENDIX 3: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms (Confidential) .....	26

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project area .....	2
Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.....	3
Figure 4. Typical landscapes in the project area.....	4
Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.....	11
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1901 .....	11
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1941 .....	11
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1959.....	11

## INTRODUCTION

Between June and December, 2022, at the request of MIG, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 180 acres of vacant land in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of seven existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 610-020-001, -010, -012, -013, -021, -034, and -036, located on the south side of Avenue 42 between Madison Street and Monroe Street, in the north half of Section 15, T5S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Indio, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the BH Properties Specific Plan, which proposes a commercial development on the property. The City of Indio, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, carried out an intensive-level field survey, and contacted pertinent Native American representatives. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are identified in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

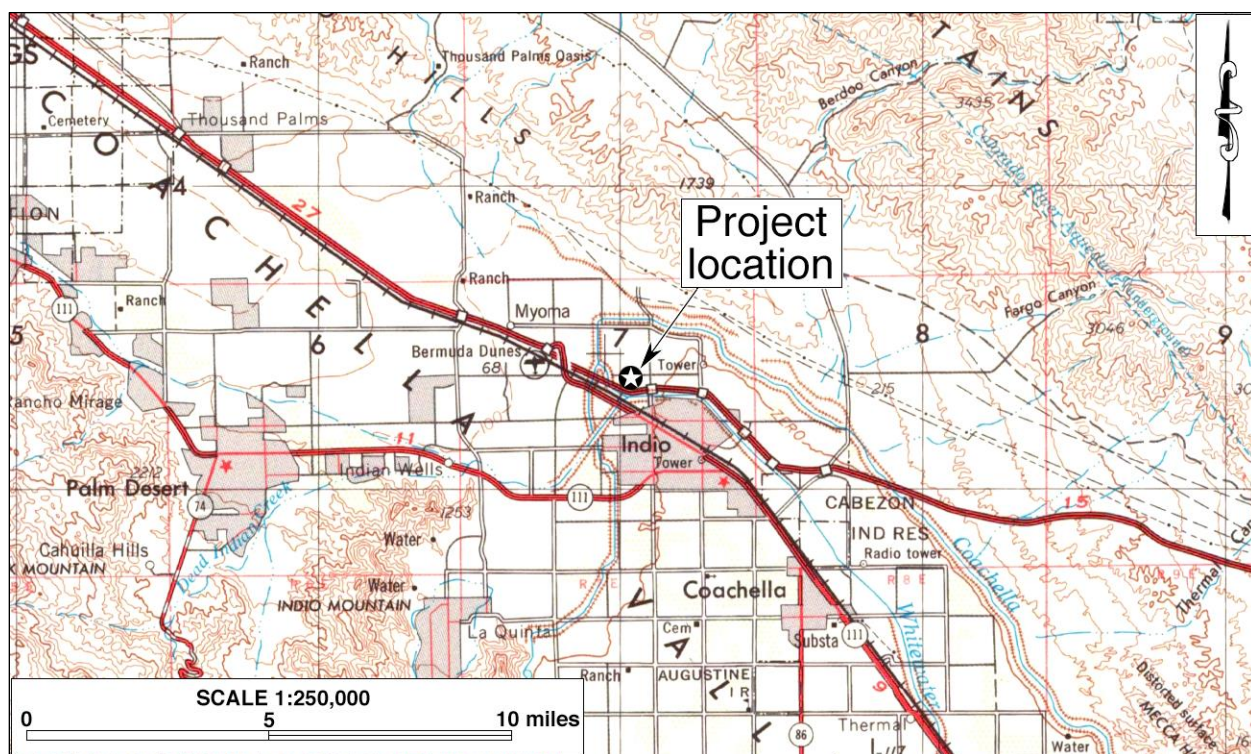


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

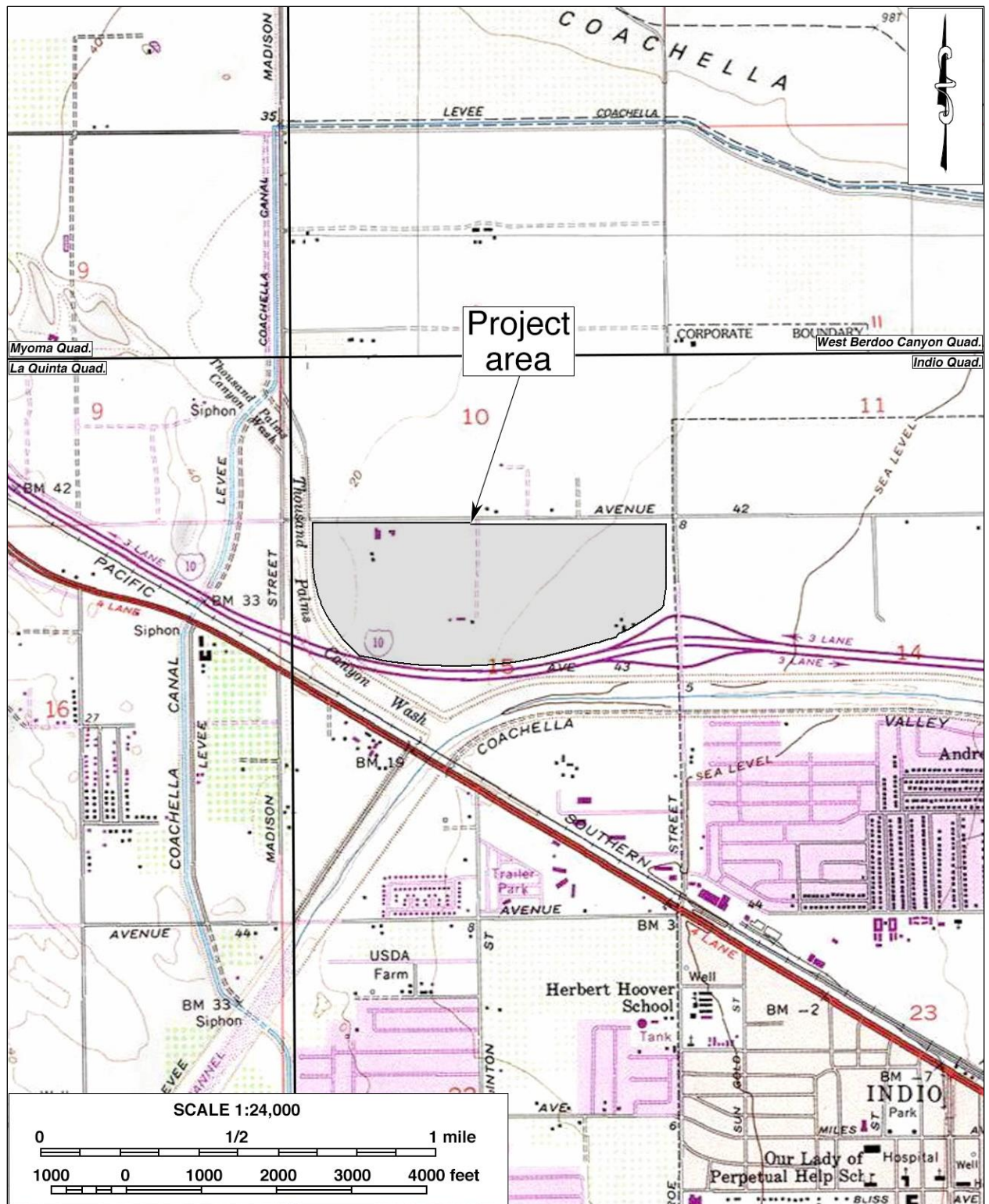


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Indio, La Quinta, Myoma, and West Berdoo Canyon, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1972; 1978; 1980; 1988])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Indio is located in the heart of the Coachella Valley, a northwest-southeast trending desert valley that constitutes the western end of the Colorado Desert. Dictated by this geographic setting, the climate and environment of the region are typical of the southern California desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. Temperatures in the region reach over 120 degrees Fahrenheit in summer, and dip to freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, and the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The project area is situated on the north outskirts of the Indio city center, in an area that was once characterized by scattered agricultural fields and rural residential development but is now in the midst of accelerated suburban growth as part of the Interstate Highway 10 corridor. It is bounded by Avenue 42 to the north, the Thousand Palms Canyon Wash on the west, Interstate Highway 10 Freeway on the south, and Monroe Street on the east (Fig. 3).

The land within the project area remains entirely undeveloped, but the ground surface has been disturbed by agricultural activities since the early 1930s (UCSB 1932-1952). The terrain is relatively level with an earthen berm along the western boundary, between the agricultural fields to the east and the Thousand Palms Canyon Wash to the west. Several concrete pads, a septic tank, and several concrete irrigation standpipes were observed in and around the agricultural fields. The remains of a row of tamarisk trees, that was used as a wind break, are located in the southwestern portion of the property. The original flora in the vicinity belongs to the California Floristic Province, represented in this area by the creosote bush scrub plant community. At the present time, the sparse vegetation on the property is composed mainly of tamarisk trees, salt bush, thistle, palm trees, and various small desert grasses and shrubs (Fig. 4). The soil within the project area consists mostly of fine grain sands with layers of compacted silt and clay exposed where topsoil has been blown away.

At elevations ranging roughly between 5 and 25 feet above mean sea level, the project area lies near the former shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, an ancient freshwater lake that repeatedly filled the



Figure 4. Typical landscapes in the project area (photographs taken on September 2 and 12, 2022).

Coachella Valley between 900 and the 1730s A.D. (Bard 2022). During the last high stand of the lake in the late 17th century, the shoreline reached the present-day 42-foot contour (Wilke 1978; Waters 1983), which runs approximately a mile to the north and the west of the project location.

Over

the centuries, the inundation and desiccation of Holocene Lake Cahuilla greatly influenced all aspects of local Native lifeways. Because of its location near the shoreline to this now-vanished freshwater lake, the area around the project area would have provided a highly favorable setting for Native American habitation prior to the 18th century.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

Numerous investigations on the history of cultural development in southern California have led researchers to propose a number of cultural chronologies for the desert regions. A specific cultural sequence for the Colorado Desert was offered by Schaefer (1994) on the basis of the many archaeological studies conducted in the area. The earliest time period identified is the Paleoindian (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when “small, mobile bands” of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (*ibid.*:63). These small groups settled “on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes” (*ibid.*:64). The artifact assemblage of that period typically consists of very simple stone tools, “cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types” (*ibid.*).

The Early Archaic Period follows and dates to ca. 8,000 to 4,000 years ago. It appears that a decrease in population density occurred at this time and that the indigenous groups of the area relied more on foraging than hunting. Very few archaeological remains have been identified to this time period. The ensuing Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 years ago) is characterized by continued low population densities and groups of “flexible” sizes that settled near available seasonal food resources and relied on “opportunistic” hunting of game animals. Groundstone artifacts for food processing were prominent during this time period.

The most recent period in Schaefer’s scheme, the Late Prehistoric, dates from ca. 1,500 years ago to the time of the Spanish missions, and saw the continuation of the seasonal settlement pattern. Peoples of the Late Prehistoric Period were associated with the Patayan cultural pattern and relied more heavily on the availability of seasonal “wild plants and animal resources” (Schaefer 1994:66). It was during this period that brown and buff ware ceramics were introduced into the region.

The shores of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, during times of its presence, attracted much settlement and resource procurement activities. In times of the lake’s desiccation and absence, according to Schaefer (1994:66), the Native people moved away from its receding shores towards rivers, streams, and mountains. Numerous archaeological sites dating to the last high stand of Holocene Lake Cahuilla have been identified along its former shoreline. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brown and buff ware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremation remains.

## Ethnohistoric Context

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The origin of the name “Cahuilla” is unclear, but may originate from their own word *káwiya*, meaning master or boss (Bean 1978). The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978), based on information provided by such Cahuilla informants as Juan Siva, Francisco Patencio, Katherine Siva Saubel, and Mariano Saubel. The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

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

Cahuilla subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the hunting and gathering of wild and cultivated foods, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water, building elaborate stone fish traps. Once the lake had desiccated, they relied on the available terrestrial resources. The cooler temperatures and resources available at higher elevations in the nearby mountains were also taken advantage of.

The Cahuilla diet included seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Medicinal plants such as creosote, California sagebrush, yerba buena and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages (Bean and Saubel 1972). Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowl. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink (*ibid.*).

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Cahuilla helped shape the landscape. Biological studies have recently found evidence that the fan palms found in the Coachella Valley and throughout the southeastern California desert (*Washingtonia filifera*) may not be relics of palms from a paleo-tropical environment, but instead a

relatively recent addition brought to the area and cultivated by native populations (Anderson 2005). Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972).

The planting of palms by the Cahuilla is well-documented, as is their enhancement of palm stands through the practice of controlled burning (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005). Burning palm stands would increase fruit yield dramatically by eliminating pests such as the palm borer beetle, date scales, and spider mites (Bean and Saubel 1972). Firing palm stands prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The Cahuilla also burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005).

Population data prior to European contact is almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons covering a territory of over 2,400 square miles. During the 19th century, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Cabazon, Torres Martinez, Augustine, Agua Caliente, and Morongo.

## **Historic Context**

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley when they led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma (Johnston 1987:92-95). Due to its harsh environment, few non-Natives ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled along the established trails. The most important of these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was “discovered” in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday (Johnston 1987:185).

Non-native settlement in the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s, with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific, and spread further in the 1880s after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land laws (Laflin 1998:35-36; Robinson 1948:169-171). Farming dominated in the valley thanks to the development of underground water sources, often in the form of artesian wells. Around the turn of the century, the date palm was introduced into the Coachella Valley, and by the late 1910s Indio’s dates had become big business and the tree an iconic image celebrating the region as the “Arabia of America” (Shields Date Gardens 1957).

The City of Indio has its roots in the Southern Pacific Railroad station of Indian Wells, which was renamed Indio in 1877 to avoid confusion with another station on the same line (Gunther 1984:251). The townsite for Indio was officially laid out in 1888 on a portion of Section 23, T5S R7E (*ibid.*), which the U.S. government had previously granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (BLM n.d.). When the County of Riverside was created in 1893, Indio was designated one of the new

county's 12 judicial townships and 40 election precincts (Gunther 1984:251-252). Long known as a railroad town, the Southern Pacific and its operations dominated almost every aspect of life in Indio until the 1960s (Laflin 1998:43). In 1930, Indio became the first incorporated city in the Coachella Valley (Gunther 1984:252). Today, with a total population of more than 89,000, it is the largest and among the fastest-growing cities in the valley (City of Indio n.d.(a)).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on July 14, 2022. Located on the campus of University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, EIC staff examined the center's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a half-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On June 16, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a record search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH contacted the nearby Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians for information they may have on potential tribal cultural resources in the project vicinity and to invite tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork. The reply from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH Historian Terri Jacquemain and field director Daniel Ballester. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historical maps of the Indio area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1904-1988, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite images, taken between 1953-2021, are available through the Google Earth software, at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, and at the FrameFinder Online website hosted by the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB).

### **FIELD SURVEY**

On August 24, September 2, and September 12, 2022, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell, Ashley Conner-Ayala, Cristal Conner-Ayala, Michael

Richards, and Joseph Rutkin carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of tribal monitor Gary Resvaloso from the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95-100%) over the property due to the extensive clearing of the vegetation that has been done on the property.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to EIC records, several previous studies have covered portions of the current project area, including the northwestern quarter in 2004, the southwestern quarter in 2007, a linear survey along the northern boundary of the property in 2014, and portions along the eastern and southern boundaries in 2019. Two large-scale overview studies also covered the subject property. Despite these past studies, the project area as a whole had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study. EIC records further indicate that no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the current project boundaries prior to this study.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identify 86 additional studies completed between 1979 and 2019 on various tracts of land and linear features, including some of the adjacent properties. These studies resulted in the recordation of 54 additional cultural resources within the one-mile radius, including 35 prehistoric archaeological sites, five prehistoric isolates, and 14 historic-period sites.

The prehistoric sites typically consisted of scattered ceramic, lithic, and groundstone artifacts but also included more substantial finds such as habitation remains, hearths, and human cremations, some of them in subsurface deposits, and two of the five isolates were potsherds while two were mano fragments and the last was a lithic flake. The majority of these prehistoric resources were recorded in clusters to the west and southwest. In light of these past findings, the City of Indio has assigned the project vicinity a high sensitivity for prehistoric/ethnohistoric cultural resources (City of Indio n.d.(b)).

The 14 historic-period sites included six residential buildings, a farmstead, a mobile home park, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a packinghouse from the 1930s-1950s era, the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad, and two refuse deposits. One of the nearest known cultural resources outside the project boundaries but within the one-mile scope of the records search is the Coachella Canal (Site 33-005705/CA-RIV-12999H), the 485-mile-long, concrete-lined canal completed between 1947 and 1954 to transport Colorado River water for irrigation in the Coachella Valley (Smallwood 2015; Castells 2017). It lies west of the project boundary and had no potential for any impact from the proposed project. None of the other sites or isolates were found in the immediate vicinity of the project location. Therefore, none of these sites or isolates requires specific consideration during this study.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated July 21, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App. 2). Noting that the absence of specific information regarding cultural resources would not necessarily preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information, and provided a referral list of 18 individuals associated with 12 local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources. The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Indio in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH also contacted the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians during this study. Responding on June 16, 2022, on behalf of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Gary Wayne Resvaloso, Jr., states that "the project area is located within our Tribe's traditional ancestral territory and lies within our Desert Cahuilla prehistoric settlement pattern." He also mentioned that the tribe would be able to participate in the field survey. To date, no response has been received from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

The project area is located in a portion of the Coachella Valley that has seen much growth in both the historic and modern eras (Figs. 5-8). In the mid-19th century, the project area and its vicinity showed no sign of settlement or development (Fig. 5). The only man-made feature nearby was a winding road located a few miles to the south, which branched off from the Cocomaricopa-Bradshaw Trail near present day Indian Wells and led to present-day Indio (GLO 1856). Fifty years later, the Cabazon and Augustine Indian Reservations had been established, the Southern Pacific Railroad passed just to the south of the project area, and a few roads and buildings were noted in and around the tiny town of Indio, to the southeast of the project area (Fig. 6). The project area itself, however, remained vacant. By the 1940s, scattered buildings, roads, and agricultural fields had appeared in the surrounding area, reflecting the growth of the region during the first half of the 20th century (Fig. 7). Within the project boundaries, three buildings stood in the southern portion along with a couple of dirt roads.

By 1953, it appears the pre-1941 buildings were gone, but now there were several buildings stretched over roughly 500 feet in a narrow strip between the agricultural fields south of Avenue 42. Two buildings stood near the central project area on a corner between agricultural fields, accessed by dirt roads from the west and south, and the group of buildings visible on the 1956-1959 maps were also in place (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1953). By 1972, a ranch-style residence had been built just east of the strip of buildings and another building had also been added to the group in the middle; meanwhile the building group in the southeast corner appears to have diminished in number and were later removed entirely sometime between 1984 and 1996 (NETR Online 1972; 1984; 1996). The rest of the buildings were removed between 2008 and 2009 leaving behind foundations and palms and other trees that had served as landscaping to the residence along Avenue 42 (NETR Online 2009; Google Earth 2008; 2012). Later images reveal that the buildings to the west of the residence were all one-story buildings and/or modular structures, all of them utilitarian in nature (Google Earth 2008). A search of available archival records has yielded no further information about the buildings or their construction history.

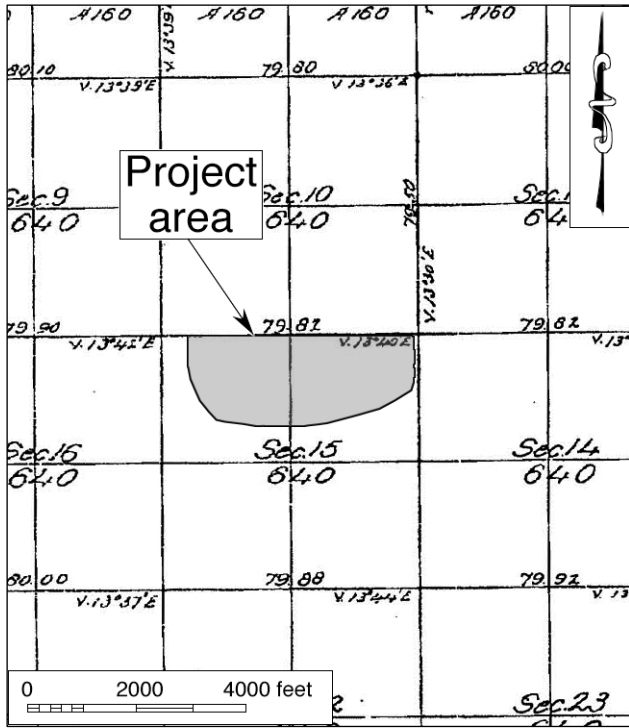


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

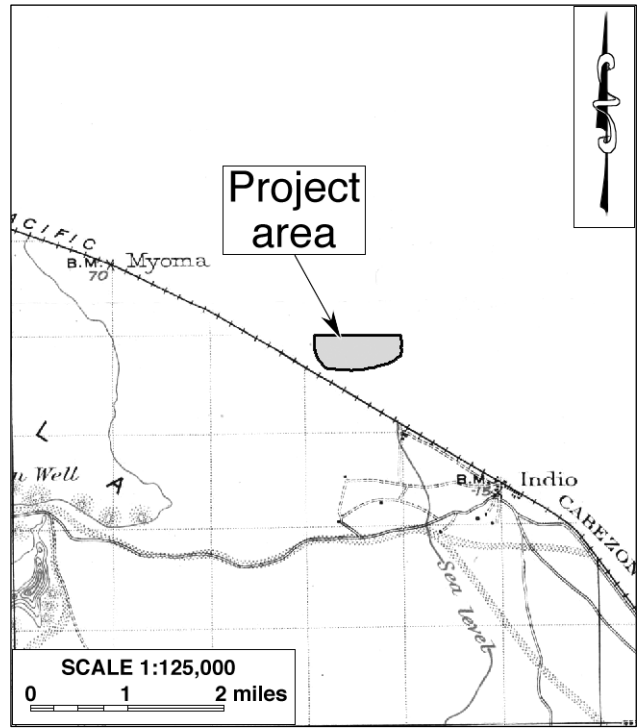


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1901. (Source: USGS 1904)

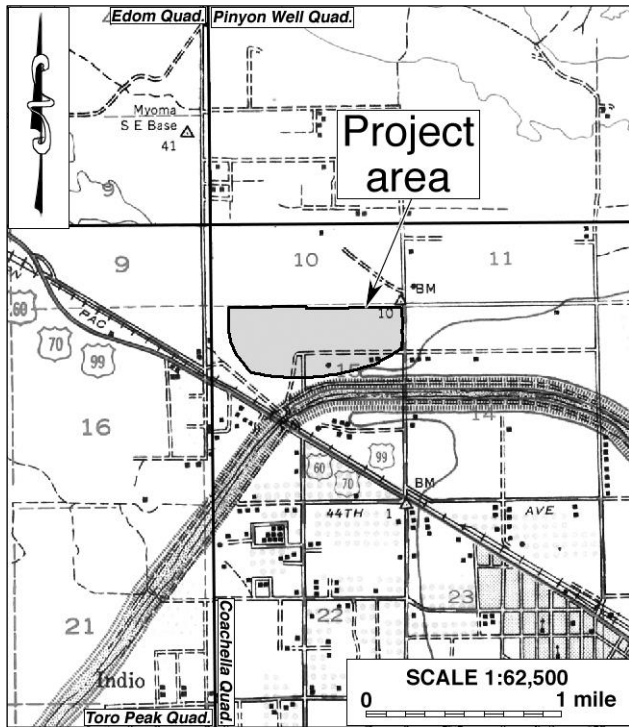


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1941. (Source: USGS 1941a-c; 1943)

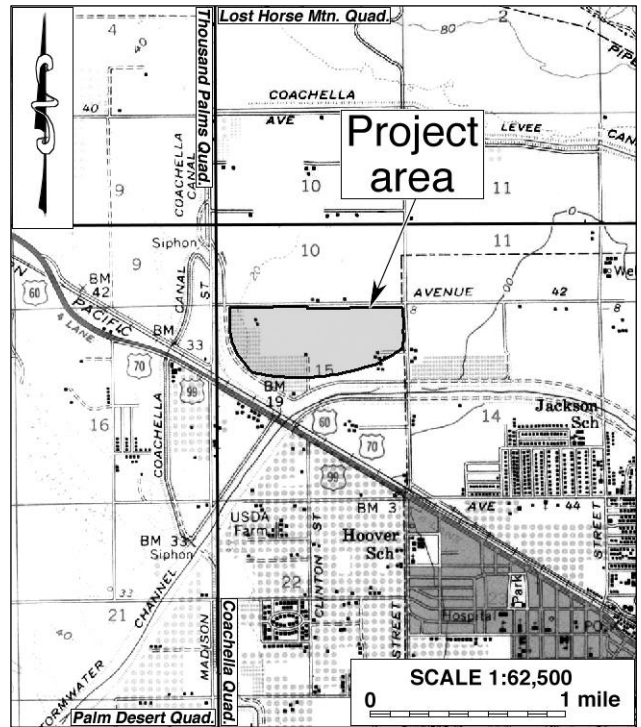


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1959. (Source: USGS 1956; 1958a; 1958b; 1959)

## FIELD SURVEY

As a result of the field survey, seven previously unknown cultural resources were identified and recorded within the project area. The resources are located within the fallow agricultural fields, where there has been much ground disturbance due to past farming activities. All seven resources are prehistoric in nature and consist of three sites and four isolates.

The building remains noted above were encountered during the field survey along with a septic tank and some standpipes in the central portion of the project area. All of them are undoubtedly related to the remains of the post-1940s to 1972 buildings that once were in the project area, but no historical connections could be documented. Occurring out of historical context, these minor, fragmented, and ubiquitous structural remains of unknown age and background retain no archaeological data potential and thus are not considered possible candidates as “historical resources.” As such, they were photographed and their locations were noted, but they were not formally recorded.

The three prehistoric sites and four isolates recorded during this study have been given temporary designations, pending assignment of primary numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory. A more detailed description of these resources follows.

<b>Identification Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
Site 3908-1*	Lithic scatter with a projectile point
Isolate 3908-2*	Fire-affected clay fragment
Isolate 3908-3*	Three buffware ceramic sherds
Isolate 3908-4*	Lithic flake
Isolate 3908-5*	Lithic flake
Site 3908-6*	Ceramic scatter
Site 3908-7*	Ceramic scatter

\* *Temporary designations, pending assignment of primary numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory*

The seven cultural resources recorded in the project area are discussed individually in the following sections. Further details about these resources, including photographs and location maps, are provided in the California Historical Resources Inventory record forms attached in Appendix 3.

### Site 3908-1

Situated in the southeast portion of the project area, Site 3908-1 is of prehistoric origin and contains one white and red chalcedony Cottonwood projectile point measuring 2.4 x 1.2 x 0.3 cm, one purple jasper interior flake measuring 2.2 x 1.5 x 0.4 cm, one orange and brown jasper interior flake measuring 1.3 x 1.1 x 0.6 cm, and one fragment of fire-affected clay. These artifacts are located on a fallow agricultural field which has been extensively grubbed over the years.

### Isolate 3908-2

This prehistoric isolate consists of a single fragment of fire-affected clay. The artifact is located in the eastern half of the project area on a fallow agricultural field.

### **Isolate 3908-3**

This prehistoric isolate consists of three fire-affected buffware ceramic body sherds. The thickness and fire-affected appearance of the three fragments indicate that they came from a single vessel. Isolate 3908-03 was recorded in the southwestern corner of the project area.

### **Isolate 3908-4**

This prehistoric isolate consists of a single black metavolcanic interior flake measuring 6.0 x 2.3 x 1.3 cm and exhibits four flake scars. Isolate 3908-04 was recorded near the southern boundary of the project area on a fallow agricultural field.

### **Isolate 3908-5**

This prehistoric isolate consists of a single crystal quartz flake measuring 2.2 x 2.0 x 0.4 cm. Isolate 3908-05 was recorded in the northwestern portion of the project area on a fallow agricultural field.

### **Site 3908-6**

Located in the western portion of the project area, Site 3908-6 is prehistoric in nature and represents a small ceramic scatter. A total of three buffware ceramic body sherds were recorded in a small area on a fallow agricultural field.

### **Site 3908-7**

Located in the western portion of the project area, Site 3908-7 is prehistoric in nature and represents a small ceramic scatter. A total of five buffware ceramic body sherds were recorded in a small area on a fallow agricultural field.

## **MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Indio in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

## **RESOURCE EVALUATION**

In summary of the research results presented above, a total of seven cultural resources, including three prehistoric sites and four isolates, have been identified as lying within the project boundaries. The potential qualifications of these cultural resources as “historic resources” under CEQA provisions are discussed in the sections below.

### **Isolates 3908-2, 3908-3, 3908-4, and 3908-5 (Isolated Prehistoric Artifacts)**

These four isolates are each prehistoric in nature. Isolate 3908-02 consists of a single fire-affected clay fragment, 3908-3 consists of three fire-affected buffware ceramic body sherds, 3908-4 consists of a single black metavolcanic interior flake exhibiting four flake scars, while 3908-5 consists of a single quartz crystal flake. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, isolates 3908-2, 3908-3, 3908-4, and 3908-5 do not constitute potential “historic resources” and require no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

### **Sites 3908-1, 3908-6, and 3908-7 (Prehistoric Artifact Scatters)**

As discussed above, three prehistoric archaeological sites are known to be present within the project area at this time, Sites 3908-1, 3908-6, and 3908-7. These sites consist primarily of small surface scatters containing prehistoric artifacts, predominantly ceramic sherds but also worked lithic materials, and fire-affected clay. The potential for subsurface components of the sites appears to be relatively high, as winds and weather events shift sands across the ground surface.

The results of background research indicate that the sites occur in relatively close proximity to the former shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla during its last high stand in the 17th-18th century, a geographic setting of well-recognized prehistoric archaeological sensitivity. In past studies in the Indio area, many of these so-called “shoreline sites” have produced substantial and sometimes highly significant subsurface cultural deposits. In light of the past discoveries nearby, the archaeological data potential of the prehistoric sites within the project area—and thus their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and qualification as “historic resources”—cannot be determined without further investigations, including subsurface excavations where necessary. In order to adequately evaluate the significance of the sites, such additional research procedures will be necessary, as outlined in the section below. This work can be conducted any time before earth-disturbing activities occur on the property, but after AB 52 consultations with interested Tribes is conducted.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In conclusion, of the seven cultural resources identified within the project area, the four isolates (3908-2, 3908-3, 3908-4, and 3908-5) do not appear to meet CEQA definition of “historical resources” and require no further study. Due to the possibility of additional cultural remains in subsurface deposits, however, the significance of the three prehistoric sites (3908-1, 3908-6, and 3908-7) and their qualifications as “historical resources” cannot be determined without further archaeological investigations.

In order to complete the identification process for “historical resources” pursuant to CEQA provisions, CRM TECH recommends that an archaeological testing program be completed at all three prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area. The objective of the testing program is to ascertain the presence or absence of subsurface cultural remains using standard excavation methods such as test units, shovel test pits, and trenches, and thereby assess the significance of the sites. Typically, archaeological test units are excavated to depths of between 50 to 100 cm. In the Coachella Valley, these excavations are sufficient to indicate if the archaeological deposit extends below these depths. If there is any indication that the archaeological deposit continues below these depths continued excavations would be needed to determine the extent of the deposit.<sup>1</sup> The scope and methods of the testing program should be coordinated with nearby Desert Cahuilla tribes, such as the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and should include, at a minimum, surface collection of exposed artifacts, subsurface excavations, and laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts by the appropriate experts. The information gathered from the fieldwork and analyses the artifacts during the testing program will be compared to the CEQA criteria for significance listed above. Further recommendations on the final evaluation and disposition of the sites will be formulated and presented on the basis of the results of the testing program. Discussions regarding the possibility of preservation in place would occur between the Tribes, the Lead Agency, and the developer.

## REFERENCES

Anderson, M. Kat

2005 *Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California's Natural Resources*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Bard, Susanne Clara

---

<sup>1</sup> Of course, the lack of evidence of cultural deposits below the depth of excavations does not preclude the presence of unexpected additional, deeply buried cultural deposits. This is another reason to recommend monitoring even after the testing program is completed.

- 2022 SDSU Study Reveals History of Lake Cahuilla. SDSU (San Diego State University) News Center, May 31. [https://newscenter.sdsu.edu/sdsu\\_newscenter/news\\_story.aspx?sid=78790](https://newscenter.sdsu.edu/sdsu_newscenter/news_story.aspx?sid=78790).
- Bean, Lowell John  
 1978 Cahuilla. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 575-587. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Katherine Siva Saubel  
 1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Usage of Plants*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.
- BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
 n.d. The Official Federal Land Records Site. <http://www.glorecords.blm.gov>.
- Castells, Justin  
 2017 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 33-005705 (CA-RIV-12999H; update). On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- City of Indio  
 n.d.(a) Our Community: History. <https://www.indio.org/about/history.htm>.  
 n.d.(b) Maps, Plans, and Studies: Prehistoric/Ethnohistoric Cultural Resources Sensitivity. <https://www.indio.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=23750>.
- CSRI (Cultural Systems Research, Inc.)  
 2002 The Native Americans of Joshua Tree National Park: An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Study. [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/jotr/history6.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/jotr/history6.htm).
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
 1856 Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 7 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- Google Earth  
 1996-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1996, 2002, 2004-2006, 2009, 2011-2019, and 2021. Available through the Google Earth software.
- Gunther, Jane Davies  
 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.
- Johnston, Francis J.  
 1987 *The Bradshaw Trail*; revised edition. Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Laflin, Patricia  
 1998 *Coachella Valley California: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Virginia Beach, Virginia.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online  
 1953-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1953, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- Robinson, W.W.  
 1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Ross, Delmer G.  
 1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretive Guide to the Bradshaw Trail*. Tales of the Mojave Road Publishing Company, Essex, California.
- Schaefer, Jerry

- 1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(1):60-80.
- Shields Date Gardens
- 1957 *Coachella Valley Desert Trails and the Romance and Sex Life of the Date*. Shields Date Gardens, Indio.
- Smallwood, Josh
- 2015 California Historical Resources Inventory record forms, Site 33-005705 (CA-RIV-12999H; update). On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Strong, William Duncan
- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26.
- UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbara)
- 1932-1952 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1932 and 1952.  
[https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap\\_indexes/FrameFinder/](https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/).
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
- 1904 Map: Indio, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1901.
- 1941a Map: Coachella, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
- 1941b Map: Edom, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
- 1941c Map: Toro Peak, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
- 1943 Map: Pinyon Well, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
- 1956 Map: Coachella, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952 and 1953, field-checked in 1955-1956.
- 1958a Map: Lost Horse Mtn., Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field-checked in 1958.
- 1958b Map: Thousand Palms, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1951 and 1956, field-checked in 1958.
- 1959 Map: Palm Desert, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1954, field-checked in 1957-1959.
- 1972 Map: Indio, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1972.
- 1978 Map: Myoma, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972, photoinspected in 1978.
- 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
- 1980 Map: La Quinta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1959 edition photorevised in 1978.
- 1988 Map: West Berdoo Canyon, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1984, field-checked in 1985.
- Waters, Michael R.
- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla. *Quaternary Research* 19:373-387.
- Wilke, Philip J.
- 1978 *Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California*. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 38. University of California, Berkeley.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast  
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
  
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Ashley Conner-Ayala, B.S.**

**Education**

2021 GIS Certification, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.  
2020 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
2019 Paleoanthropology Field School, Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia.  
2019 M.A.R.I. CRM Field School, Milford, Utah.

**Professional Experience**

2021- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2021 Field Technician, Bruce Love Consulting, Littlerock, California.  
2020 Archaeological Monitor and Field Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael D. Richards, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist**

**Education**

2002 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).  
1986 B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).  
1982 A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.

**Professional Experience**

2018- Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, Calif.  
2016-2018 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, LSA Associates Inc.  
2012-2016 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, ICF International (Jones & Stokes).  
2010-2012 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, various CRM firms (on call).  
2007-2010 Principal Investigator/Field Director/Crew Chief, ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
2004-2007 Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.  
2003-2004 Staff Archaeologist/Crew Chief, SRI, Inc.  
2000-2003 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Ancient Enterprises (Clewlow, Jr.).  
1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist/Lab Crew Chief, CSC/Edwards Air Force Base.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Institute of America; Conejo Open Space Trails Advisory Committee; Conejo Valley Historical Society.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 21, 2022

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

### Re: Proposed BH Properties Specific Plan Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
7/21/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road                              Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220                              Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road                              Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220                              Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed BH Properties Specific Plan Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
7/21/2022**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

Cahuilla

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians**

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259  
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians**

Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444  
Fax: (760) 863-2449  
29chairman@29palmsbomi-  
nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed BH Properties Specific Plan Project, Riverside County.

**APPENDIX 3**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
RECORD FORMS**

*Confidential*  
*Not for Public Distribution*