

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF THE
TROUTDALE VILLAGE PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by The Altum Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Troutdale Village Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of an apartment complex in the city of La Quinta, Riverside County, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of La Quinta (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area. The investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American groups, a Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area, a Phase II investigation of site 33-001180, and resource documentation and evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System on January 27, 2022. The records search indicated that 105 previous studies have been conducted within one-mile of the Project area. In addition, 117 cultural resources have been recorded within one-mile of the Project area. These resources include 60 prehistoric archaeological sites, two historic period archaeological sites, 40 historic period built-environment resources, one multicomponent site, 13 prehistoric isolated artifacts, and one historic period isolated find. Two of the prehistoric archaeological sites, 33-001180 (CA-RIV-1180) and 33-008226 (CA-RIV-6074), were previously documented within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 16 individuals representing 11 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. The 11 recommended tribal groups were contacted. To date, six responses have been received.

PaleoWest conducted a survey of the proposed Project area on December 15, 2021. Cultural materials associated with the previous recorded archaeological sites of 33-001180 and 33-008226 were identified in the Project area. Because the mapped boundary of the two sites overlapped, the resources were combined into one site, 33-001180. No additional archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey. PaleoWest subsequently conducted a Phase II investigation of 33-001180 between March 7–11, 2022. The purpose of the work was to assess the presence/absence of buried cultural deposits in the Project area and if found, to define their horizontal and vertical extent and integrity. Results of the Phase II study indicate that the cultural remains in the Project area are extremely sparse, generally surficial in nature, and characterized by a high level of disturbance. Based on these findings, PaleoWest concluded that the portion of 33-001180 in the Project area does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impact to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA. Due to the sensitivity of the area, PaleoWest recommends that an archaeological monitor be present to observe ground-disturbing construction activities.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by The Altum Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Troutdale Village Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of an apartment complex in the city of La Quinta, Riverside County, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of La Quinta (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area is located within the city of La Quinta, west of Indio and south of Interstate 10, on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Avenue 50 (Figure 1-1). The Project site totals 14.03 acres in size. As shown in Figure 1-2, the Project area is situated within Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 7 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the La Quinta, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle. The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 34 to 47 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

The proposed Project involves the development of 11 two- and three-story apartment buildings that would contain a total of 284 dwelling units and would have a maximum height of 38 ft, 6 inches (in.). Approximately 70 percent of the units (221 units) will be market rate units with the remaining units designated as affordable housing. The Applicant also proposes associated site improvements, which include landscaping, utility infrastructure, parking spaces, an internal roadway, a clubhouse, pool, and community center for the residents.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the existing cultural resource data literature and resource record review and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation, findings, and resource evaluations are outlined in Chapter 5 with management recommendation provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

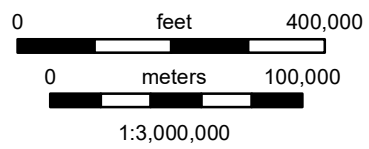


Figure 1-1
Project Vicinity
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
La Quinta, Ca (1980)
T5S, R7E, Sec 31
UTM Zone 11
NAD 83 SBBM

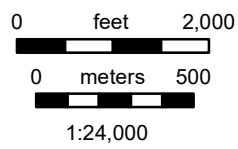
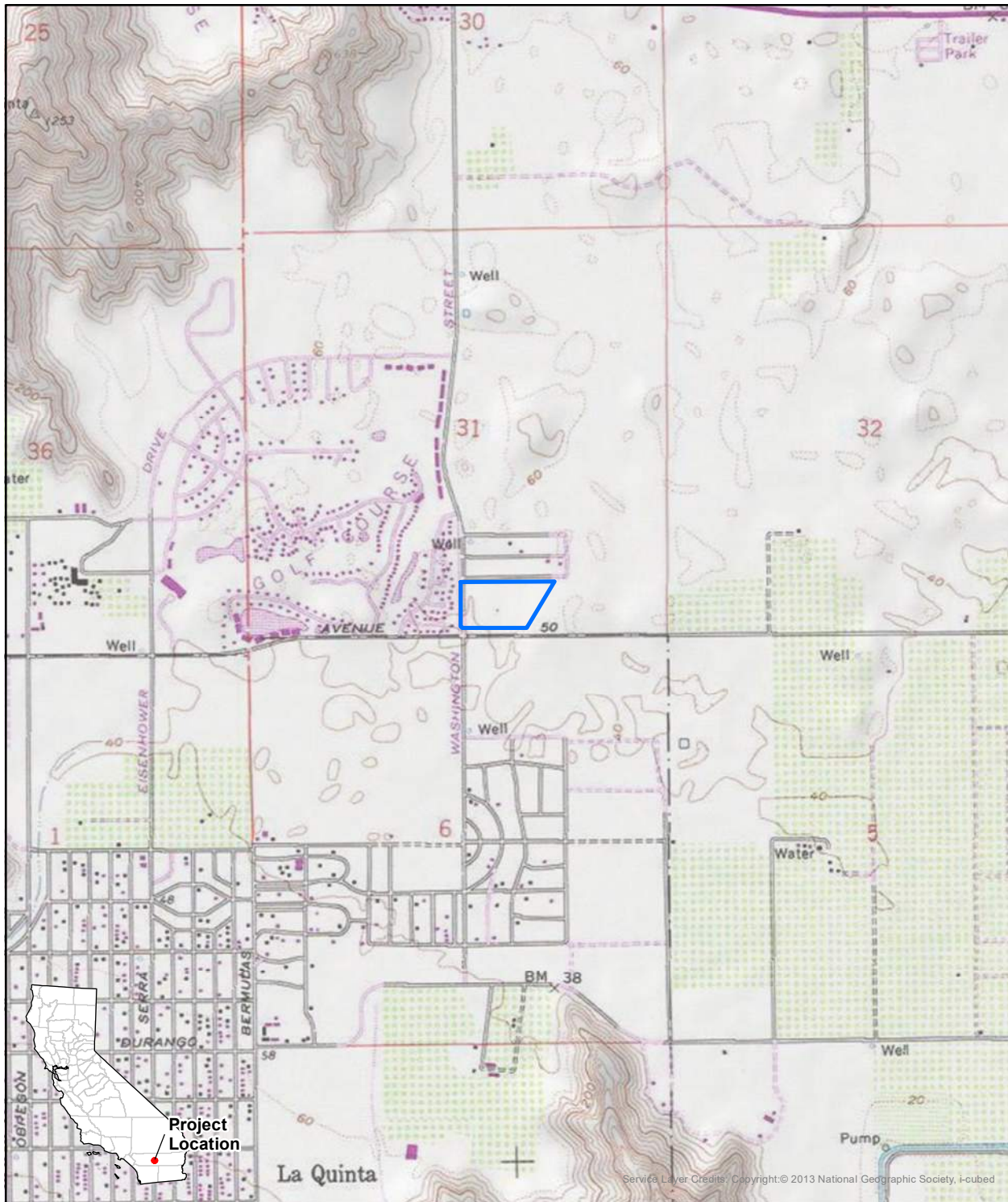


Figure 1-2
Project Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
La Quinta, Ca (1980)
T5S, R7E, Sec 31
UTM Zone 11
NAD 83 SBBM

 Project Area

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources (TCRs) – for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

3 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated east of the Peninsular Ranges in the southern extent of the Coachella Valley at the western edge of the Colorado Desert. The Coachella Valley is bordered by the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains (part of the Peninsular Ranges) to the southwest and by the low, rolling Indio and Mecca hills to the northeast. From the steep slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains, the desert floor descends suddenly at less than 3 kilometers (km) (2 miles [mi]) eastward to sea level in the city of Indio, where the Project area is located.

South of the Project area, elevations gradually drop to 90 meters (m) (300 ft) bmsl at the Salton Sea Basin. This basin has filled periodically throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene when the Colorado River shifted its course near its mouth at the Gulf of California, flowing north into the basin, and forming a large freshwater lake commonly known as Lake Cahuilla. A major water source flowing through the central valley is the Whitewater River. The river drained the southern slope of the San Bernardino Mountains for thousands of years (Laflin 2001), prior to the development of the Coachella Valley, flowing in a generally south-southeast direction 80.5 km (50 mi) toward the Salton Sea. The Whitewater River was likely the largest perennial stream that entered the Salton Basin during prehistoric times, replenishing the underground aquifer during nonlacustrine intervals. The Whitewater River Storm Channel runs along the western boundary of the Project area.

Prior to the mid-1900s, the climate of the Project region was characterized by low relative humidity, very low rainfall, high summer temperatures of up to 52° C (125° F), and mild winters. Since the 1950s, the relative humidity in the area has risen gradually as more and more golf courses have been built and maintained in the Coachella Valley. High winds are common and are accompanied by blowing sand and dust during the spring and late fall. Within the desert areas surrounding the Project area, the average annual rainfall is as sparse as 6 centimeters (cm) (2.5 in.) per year and occurs primarily during the winter months. The Project area is situated within an area identified by Bean and Saubel (1972) as a Lower Sonoran life zone. The Lower Sonoran life zone is characterized by low rainfall, fine-textured alluvial to sandy soils, and xerophytic plant communities.

3.1.1 Lake Cahuilla

Arguably the most important environmental change in the Colorado Desert in the past 2,000 years was the formation of Lake Cahuilla. In response to the western diversion of the Colorado River in the Salton Trough, Lake Cahuilla filled and shrank numerous times throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene. The lake would fill until the water reached an altitude of 12 m (40 ft), the minimum crest of the delta at Cerro Prieto, where overflow would spill into the Gulf of

California (Waters 1983:374). Wilke (1976) calculated that it would take roughly 12 to 20 years of receiving the entire flow of the Colorado River to fill Lake Cahuilla to an altitude of 12 m (40 ft). Alternatively, Wilke (1976) also determined that approximately 60 years would be required to completely dry out the lake without input from the Colorado River.

Utilizing radiocarbon assays, historical accounts and evidence, and cross dating of artifacts found along the former Lake Cahuilla shoreline, researchers have posited five lacustrine intervals in the Salton Basin representing an unknown number of stands of Lake Cahuilla during the past 2,000 years (Wilke 1976, Waters 1983, Cleland 1998, Laylander 1994, and Schaefer 1986). The first and earliest of these events has been dated to A.D. 700–890, followed by a gradual, but complete, drought of the lake at about A.D. 950. The second interval began shortly after A.D. 950, peaking at approximately A.D. 965–1150; followed by another gradual, but complete, desiccation of the lake at A.D. 1210. The third interval began shortly after A.D. 1210, peaking between A.D. 1225 and 1360. The third interval was followed by a gradual, but not complete desiccation of the lake by A.D. 1450; the lake remained approximately 50 m (165 ft) deep at this time. The fourth interval lasted between A.D. 1450–1520, desiccating again by A.D. 1580. The fifth, more recent lacustrine interval of Lake Cahuilla occurred during the Spanish explorations of the region between 1540 and 1775 (Cleland 1998:13).

Recent paleoclimatic research indicates that a Medieval Warm climatic anomaly was registered throughout Far West North America between circa 1,060 and 575 cal B.P. (Graumlich 1993; Spaulding 2001; Stine 1994). Researchers believe the Medieval Warm would have restricted prehistoric occupation in the Southern California deserts to a few suitable water sources such as the Colorado River and Lake Cahuilla. High stands of Lake Cahuilla, whose source is not directly affected by climatic conditions, are in fact registered during the Medieval Warm, suggesting that the area was likely highly favorable for prehistoric occupation.

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Native American occupation of the Colorado Desert is typically divided into five cultural periods: San Dieguito (ca. 12,000–7,000 years B.P.; Pinto (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Amargosa (ca. 4,000–1,200 B.P.); and the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,200–200 B.P.). These cultural periods exclude the controversial “Early Man” pre-projectile point materials from Calico. The prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Prehistoric period based on the archival research conducted for the study area.

3.2.1 Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period in the Colorado Desert is marked by the introduction of new artifact types and technological innovations of the previous Amargosa Period of the Late Archaic and defined as the Patayan Pattern (Cleland 1998; CSRI 1986; Schaefer 1994, 1995). This period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics, including Tizon Brown Ware from the Peninsular Ranges, Colorado Buff Wares from the Colorado River region, and the Salton Buff Ware from the Lake Cahuilla shoreline (Schaefer 1995; Waters 1982). New projectile point types, including Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, signify the introduction of the bow and arrow hunting technology, marking a pre-ceramic phase of the expansion of the earlier Amargosa assemblages perhaps as early as 1,500 B.P. Techniques of floodplain horticulture were also introduced to the inhabitants along the Colorado River at the same time as ceramics. Additionally, burial practices changed from extended inhumations to cremated remains,

sometimes buried in ceramic vessels. Typical of the Hohokam culture from southern Arizona, these traits were introduced to the Colorado River inhabitants and gradually spread west to the Peninsular Ranges and Coastal Plains of Southern California.

The Patayan Pattern is typified by several differing settlement and subsistence systems (Schaefer 1995). Dispersed seasonal settlements, known as rancherías, were found along the Colorado River. These settlements were composed of *jacal* (i.e., adobe style) structures, semi-subterranean pit houses, *ramadas*, or brush huts, depending on the season and types of settlement. Larger rancherías would disperse to upper terraces of the Colorado River and to special collection areas during the summer months, coinciding with the flood phase of the river, returning to the lower terraces for plant harvesting. At the eastern base of the Peninsular Ranges, the settlement pattern was typified by dispersed rancherías or villages situated at the mouths of canyons supporting perennial streams, at the base of alluvial fans near springs, or down on the valley floor where a shallow water table allowed wells to be dug (e.g., at Indian Wells). In addition to these sites, specialized sites were located in all of the micro-environmental zones that were exploited seasonally. Archaeologically, these specialized sites can range in characteristics from bedrock milling features and pot-drops along trails; to chipping stations and quarries; to temporary camps containing bone, shell, ceramics, flaked and ground stone tools; and ornamental items such as beads and pendants, as well as other occupational debris.

3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

The Cahuilla have been studied extensively by Dr. Lowell Bean and much of the following discussion is derived from Bean's description of the Cahuilla in Volume 8 of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978:575–587).

The Cahuilla belong to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, "political-ritual-corporate units" composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches.

In prehistoric times Cahuilla shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed. Most of the Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*.

The Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates,

winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Cahuilla as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are considered sacred by the Cahuilla.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of the California desert region has been reviewed in detail by von Till Warren et al. (1981:85–105). A very brief summary of historical events in the Project area is provided below.

Prior to 1820, very little is known about historic developments in the Coachella Valley. In the early 1850s, the Maricopa-Bradshaw route was established to serve the mining camps developing near La Paz, Arizona (von Till Warren et al. 1981:85). The Maricopa-Bradshaw route paralleled the old Cocomaricopa Trail, an Indian trail that began east of Blythe and roughly followed the present route of Interstate 10 across the Chuckwalla Valley, traversing the Mecca-Indio area and Coachella Valley to the San Geronio Pass. During this time, the U.S. Government was strongly promoting the establishment of a railroad route to connect the east and west coasts; however, it was not until 1877 that the Southern Pacific Railroad transected the western Colorado Desert. This railroad route connected the San Geronio Pass to the town of Yuma, Arizona via the eastern shore of the Salton Sea. In 1876, Southern Pacific established a railroad station at a remote desert location and named it after the nearby Indian wells. Within 3 years, the name was changed to *Indio*, the Spanish word for Indian (Gudde 1998:177).

Management of the desert lands was largely the responsibility of the General Land Office, and later the Department of Agriculture Grazing Administration. Until the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, however, no control was exercised over the California desert lands. Because of the extremely arid nature of the California deserts, this act had virtually no impact on the region; not until the responsibility for managing the desert came under control of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1946 were the first attempts made at range management. Since that time, the BLM also has been engaged in evaluating lands for their “uses,” and classifying them for different types of management (von Till Warren et al. 1981:95).

The paucity of water in many areas of the Colorado Desert discouraged farming, and agricultural development only flourished when water could be imported in significant quantities. Because of the relatively high water table in the Coachella Valley, however, the agricultural industry began to develop prior to the importation of water by means of drilling artesian wells. Beginning in the first decade of the twentieth century, Coachella Valley farmers planted extensive date, fig, and grape acreage. Towns that developed with the agricultural growth include Thermal, Mecca, Indio, and Coachella. Because of the extensive farming efforts, the water table in the Coachella Valley was seriously depleted, stimulating the formation of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to promote conservation and replenish the groundwater basin.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

On February 4, 2022, a literature review and records search was conducted at the EIC, housed at the University of California, Riverside. This inventory effort included the Project area and a one-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that no fewer than 105 previous cultural resource investigations have been completed within the Project study area since 1970 (Table 4-1). Ten of these studies include or intersect the Project area. As a result, it appears that the entirety of the Project area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within the Project Study Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-00022	1970	McWilliams, Steven R.	The Occupation of the Shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, Paper 1.
RI-00077	2000	Love, Bruce, Harry M. Quinn, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul	Interim Cultural Resources Report, Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of Sites CA-RIV-6352 to -6357
RI-00211*	1980	Craib, John L.	Archaeological Test Sampling of Site Within the La Quinta Flood Control Channel Easement
RI-00212*	1980	Jertberg, Patricia, and Nancy Farrell	A Study of Late Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement Patterns Along the Northwestern Shoreline of Lake Cahuilla, an Archaeological Salvage Project of Sites CA-RIV-119, CA-RIV-158, CA-RIV-1180, and CA-RIV-1883
RI-00213	1977	Berryman, Stanley R.	Archaeological Investigation of the Evacuation Channel
RI-00214*	1980	Jertberg, Patricia, and Nancy Farrell	A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Salvage Project: La Quinta Evacuation Channel
RI-00331	1987	Dover, Christopher E.	Cultural Resources Archaeological Mitigation, The Grove, La Quinta, California
RI-00332	1980	Bowles, Larry L., and Jean A. Salpas	Mitigation of Sites-Phase I
RI-00333	1978	Bowles, Larry L.	Environmental Assessment-Near La Quinta, Coachella Valley
RI-00334	1995	Hall, M.C., and Steve A. Moffitt	Cultural Resources Survey of the Eastern Portion of Parcel 20469 Adjacent to Rancho La Quinta Country Club, Central Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-00335	1998	Love, Bruce	Interim Report: Archaeological Clearance for Grading Permit, Rancho La Quinta Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-00519	1979	Aasved, M. J., and D.M. Van Horn	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at RIV-151 in La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-00559	1979	Bowles, Larry L., and Jean A. Salpas	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14, 105
RI-00603	2000	Love, Bruce, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Adrian Sanchez Moreno	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Embassy Suites La Quinta, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-00726*	1981	Jetterberg, Patricia R., and Marie G. Cottrel	Archaeological Salvage Investigations of CA-RIV-1180, Locus H and Other Loci on Tentative Tract #14325
RI-00727*	1982	Jetterberg, Patricia R.	Archaeological Salvage Investigation of CA-RIV-1180, Locus 11 on Duna La Quinta Parcel
RI-00728	1979	Swenson, James D.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 125 Acres Between Avenue 50 and Avenida Nuestra, East of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-00907*	1985	Wilke, Philip J.	Letter Report: Reevaluation of Archaeological Sites on the La Quinta School Site
RI-00908	1980	Salpas, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of 82 Acres of Land in La Quinta, CA
RI-00944	1980	Swenson, James D.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of an Unnumbered Parcel East of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-01010	1999	Love, Bruce, Harry M. Quinn, Thomas A. Wake, Leslie Quintero, and David Largo	Final Report: Archaeological Testing and Mitigation Rancho La Quinta Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-01805	1984	Wilke, Philip J.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Burns Ranch and Adjacent Properties, La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-01881	1984	Padon, Beth	Archaeological Resource Assessment - La Quinta Hotel and Golf Club, Riverside County, California
RI-01936	1985	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Site and Pipeline Alignment, La Quinta Area of Riverside County, California
RI-01952	1985	Padon, Beth	Letter Report: Additional Archaeological Survey Within the Ridgeway/Ahmanson (Xochimelco) and La Quinta Hotel and Golf Course.
RI-01953	1985	Padon, Beth, and Bill Breece	Archaeological Testing at Seven Archaeological Sites - Oak Tree West Project - Riverside County, California
RI-01996	1985	Schaefer, Jerry	Letter Report: Archaeological Assessment of 2 Acres Near La Quinta
RI-02024	1986	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Orchard Hotel Complex, La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-02025	1999	Love, Bruce, and Bai "Tom" Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Report: Promus Vacation Resort, Jefferson Street and Avenue 50, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California.
RI-02051	1986	Drover, C.E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed La Quinta Yacht Club Project, La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-02052	1990	Arkush, Brooke S.	Archaeological Investigations at Ca-Riv-1182, Ca-Riv-3143, Ca-Riv-3144, Ca-Riv-3868, and Ca-Riv-3882, Tentative Tract 25429, La Quinta, Central Riverside County, California
RI-02499	1989	Mccarthy, Daniel F.	Reevaluation of Archaeological Sites Ca-Riv-2195 and -2196 Recorded On Tentative Tract 24230, Located Near Indian Wells In Riverside County, California
RI-02500	1989	Mccarthy, Daniel F.	Preliminary Results of the Test Excavations at Site Ca-Riv-2196, Recorded On Tentative Tract 24230, Located In the La Quinta Area of Riverside County, California
RI-02501	1990	Mccarthy, Daniel	Final Results of Archaeological Excavations at Site Ca-Riv-2196, Recorded On Tentative Tract 24230, Located In the City of La Quinta, Central Riverside County, California.
RI-03144	1990	White, Laurie, and D.M. Van Horn	Archaeological Test Excavations at "Jm-1", Citrus Golf Course (Tt 24890), La Quinta, Riverside County
RI-03208	1991	Everson, Dicken, and Adella Schroth	Phase II Archaeological Assessment: Test Investigation of Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites at El Mirador Professional Plaza, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-03479	1992	Everson, Dicken	Cultural Resources Assessment, La Quinta Center, City of La Quinta, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-03489*	1992	Love, Bruce, Joan S. Schneider, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Kevin Hallaran, and Tom Tang	Cultural Resources: La Quinta General Plan EIR
RI-03813	1994	Chace, Paul	A Cultural Resources Survey for La Quinta Village Shopping Center, City of La Quinta
RI-03814	1994	Chace, Paul G.	Report of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for La Quinta Village Shopping Center, City of La Quinta
RI-03853	1994	Chace, Paul, and Charles Reeves	Report of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Seasons Residential Project, Tract 28019, City of La Quinta
RI-03854	1994	Drover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Williams Development Corporation Specific Plan Parcel 3 of Parcel Map No. 19730, La Quinta, California
RI-03887	1995	Chace, Paul, and Charles E. Reeves	A Cultural Resources Survey for La Quinta Elementary School No. 2, Desert Sands Unified School District
RI-04000	1996	Chase, Paul G., and Charles E. Reeves	Report of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Terracina Apartments Tract, City of La Quinta

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RI-04001	1996	Chase, Paul G., and Charles E. Reeves	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Terracina Apartments Tract, City of La Quinta
RI-04047	1997	Brock, James	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Widening of Adams Street from Avenue 48 North 1000 Feet, City of La Quinta, California
RI-04096*	1998	Love, Bruce, and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Report: Desert Club Manor Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04186	1999	Brown, Joan C.	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the La Quinta Resort & Club Real Project, Located In La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04187	1999	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, and Michael Hogan	Cultural Resources Report: La Quinta Cove Project City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04188	1999	Love, Bruce, Tom Tang, Harry Quinn, Kathryn Bouscaren, and Darcy Wiewall	Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluation Report: Tentative Tract No. 29436, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California.
RI-04190	1999	Brock, James, and Brenda Smith	Phase I and II Cultural Assessment for a Proposed Lake Expansion at La Quinta Country Club, City of La Quinta, California
RI-04284	1999	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of "The Ranch" Project Area Located in the Community of La Quinta, County of Riverside, California.
RI-04300	1989	Schaefer, Jerry, and Drew Pallette	A Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the La Quinta Arts Center Project, Riverside County, California.
RI-04301	2000	Schaefer, Jerry, and Deborah Huntly	Archaeological Investigations at Ca-Riv-6214: A Late Prehistoric Lake Cahuilla Campsite In La Quinta, Riverside County, California.
RI-04302	2000	Brock, James	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 777-075-010, La Quinta, California.
RI-04304	1999	Brock, James, Brenda D. Smith, and Thomas A. Wake	Investigations at the Burning Dune Site (Ca-Riv-4754), La Quinta, California, AAG Monograph 1.
RI-04305	1999	Brock, James, and Brenda D. Smith	Report On Archaeological Monitoring for the Extension of Avenue 48 Between Jefferson Street and Adams Street, La Quinta, California.
RI-04361*	1999	McHenry, Petei, Antonina Delu, and Deborah K. B. Mclean	Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Washington Street Bridge Widening Project for the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04407	2000	Love, Bruce, and Harry M. Quinn	Limited Archaeological Testing on Tentative Parcel Map No. 29909, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04410	2000	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Harry Quinn, Mariam Duhdul, and Adrian Sanchez Moreno	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey and Testing Report, Vista Montana Development, Eisenhower Drive and Calle Tampico, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04445	1999	Brock, James, and Brenda D. Smith	Phase II Test Excavation for APN 649-036-030, Northeast Corner of Avenue 48 and Adams Street, City of La Quinta, California
RI-04529	2000	Duke, Curt	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C964.1, County of Riverside, California

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RI-04565	2001	Brock, James	Cultural Resource Assessment for Tentative Tract 30331, Avenue 50 West of Jefferson Street, La Quinta, California (APNS 649-520-010 and -012)
RI-04566	2001	Brock, James	Phase II Archaeological Test Program for Tentative Tract Map No. 30331, La Quinta, California (APNS 649-520-010, -012, and -013)
RI-04568	2000	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of 7.63 Acres at the Southeast Corner of Avenue 50 and Washington Street, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-04677	2004	Brock, James	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for APNS 773-076-006 and 773-076-007, Southwest Corner of Calle Tampico and Avenida Navarro, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-05167	2005	Foster, Daniel, and John Foster	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Casa La Quinta Project, Riverside County, California
RI-05218	2000	White, Laurie	Records Search Results for Sprint Pcs Facility Rv54Xc504A (La Quinta), City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05220	2001	White, Laurie	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility Rv54Xc504A (La Quinta Resort), City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05229	2001	LSA Associates	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment La Quinta Grill
RI-05412	2001	Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Adrian Sanchez Moreno	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Five-Acre Addition to Rancho La Quinta, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05428	2001	Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, Daniel Ballester, Melissa Hernandez, and Mariam Dahdul	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, La Quinta Village Project, Calle Tampico and Avenida Bermudas, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05698	2003	Shepard, Richard S.	Letter Report: Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment: Eisenhower Drive Improvement Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05788	2002	Love, Bruce, Harry Quinn, Robert Porter, Adrian Sanchez-Moreno, and Mariam Dahdul	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report: Palmilla Project, Southwest Corner of Avenue 50 and Jefferson Street, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-05843	2001	Love, Bruce, Harry Quinn, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul	Final Report On Archaeological Testing at the Palmilla Project, Sites Ca-Riv-6352 To -6357, Southwest Corner of Avenue 50 and Jefferson Street, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05846	2001	Love, Bruce, and Bai Tang	Addendum To Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey and Testing Report, Vista Montana Development, Eisenhower Drive and Calle Tampico, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05914	2002	Love, Bruce, Kathryn Bouscaren, Natasha Johnson, Thomas Wake, Harry Quinn, and Mariam Dahdul	Final Testing and Mitigation Report, Rancho Fortunato Property, Tentative Tract 28964, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca

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RI-05933	2003	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Catherine Wood	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Arnold Palmer's Restaurant, Tract 28470-1 Lot 90, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05935	2003	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Mariam Dahdul, Harry Quinn, and Adrian Sanchez Moreno	Final Mitigation Report, La Quinta Cove Rock Shelter, Tentative Tract No. 29436, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-05936	2003	Dahdul, Mariam, and Harry Quinn	Interim Report: Archaeological Data Recovery at the La Quinta Cove Rock Shelter, Tentative Tract No. 29436, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-06090	2005	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Letter Report: Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Results for Nextel Telecommunications Wireless Site Ca5312A- Rancho La Quinta (Walgreens) Located at 47900 Washington Street, La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-06210	2004	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Harry M. Quinn, Mariam Dahdul, and John J. Eddie	Cultural Resources Report, Archaeological Survey and Testing at Assessor's Parcel No. 770-040-012, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-06395	2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, John Eddy, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Canyon Ridge Project, a Portion of Tentative Tract Map No. 32979, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-06415	2005	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Matthew Wetherbee, and Josh Smallwood	Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report, Hidden Canyon Project, Tentative Tract Map No. 29436, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-06416	2005	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Harry Quinn, and Mariam Dahdul	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Tentative Tract No. 28964, Talente Property, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca
RI-06654	2006	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Matthew Wetherbee, and Harry M. Quinn	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Tentative Tract Nos. 31310 and 31311, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-06655	2006	Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 770-020-012, In City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-06807	2004	Mouriquand, J. Leslie	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of 17,883 sq. ft (0.4 ac) Located in Old Town La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-07114	2007	Smallwood, Josh, John J. Eddy, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: La Quinta Country Club Clubhouse Specific Plan, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California.
RI-07943	2008	Smallwood, Josh	Historic Building Rehabilitation Study: the Azur Dining Room and the Fountain Room Repair and Restoration Project at La Quinta Resort and Club, 49-499 Eisenhower Drive, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-07944	2008	CRM TECH	Historic Building Restoration Study: The Azur Restaurant Kitchen Restoration Project at La Quinta Resort and Club, 49-499 Eisenhower Drive, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California

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RI-07971	2006	Fulton, Terri, and Debbie McLean	Cultural Resources Assessment Canyon Ridge Residential Development-Upper Lots Assessor's Parcel Number 643-090-032 City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-08113	2001	Love, Bruce	Letter Report: Final Report, archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Vista Montana Development City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-08114	2001	Love, Bruce	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Five-Acre Addition to Rancho La Quinta Project City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-08209	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Letter Report: Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 658-190-002 and -003, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-08490	2010	Eddy, John E.	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Monitoring for the La Quinta Village Retail Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-08758	2011	Hogan, Michael, and Bai "Tom" Tang	The La Quinta Fire Station Number 32 Project
RI-09110	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom", Mariam Dahdul, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Villas at Old Town Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 770-123-110 and 770-124-010, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-09976	1998	Mason, Roger D., and Brant A. Brechbiel	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunication Facility: CM 478-13 In the City of La Quinta, California
RI-10089	1999	Grenda, Donn R.	A Review of a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the La Quinta Resort & Club Real Project, Located in La Quinta, Riverside County, California by Joan C. Brown (RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.)
RI-10119	2016	O Neil, Stephen	Letter Report: Negative Phase 1 Pedestrian Cultural Resources Survey for the Quail Ridge Development, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Ca. (With Confidential Appendix D).
RI-10299	2015	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Chromium-6 Water Treatment Facilities Project, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-10326	2017	George, Joan, and Justin Castells	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Coachella Valley Matter Districts La Quinta Irrigation Distribution Improvement Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California
RI-10342*	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Deirdre Encarnacion	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of La Quinta General Plan (2010 Update)
RI-10589	2018	Williams, Sarah A.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LL Candidate CLV2581 (Montezuma's Revenge), 77865 Avenida Montezuma, La Quinta, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551699388

*Cultural Resources Studies that intersect or are within the Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE PROJECT STUDY AREA

The records search indicated that 117 cultural resources were previously documented within the Project study area (Table 4-2). These resources include 60 prehistoric archaeological sites, 2 historic period archaeological sites, 40 historic period built-environment resources, 1 multicomponent site, 13 prehistoric isolated artifacts, and 1 historic period isolated find. Two of the prehistoric archaeological sites, P-33-001180 (CA-RIV-1180) and P-33-008226 (CA-RIV-6074), were previously documented within the Project area; these two resources are further discussed below.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resource within the Project Study Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-000151	CA-RIV-000151	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic and ceramic scatter
P-33-000158	CA-RIV-000158	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-000208	CA-RIV-000208	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-001180	CA-RIV-001180	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic and ceramic scatter
P-33-001181	CA-RIV-001181	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic scatter (collected); single chert biface remains
P-33-001182	CA-RIV-001182	Prehistoric	Site	Seasonal habitation site with lithics, ceramics, ground stone, fire-altered rock (FAR), and faunal bone
P-33-001838	CA-RIV-001838	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with FAR, projectile point fragment, faunal bone, and shell
P-33-001980	CA-RIV-001980	Prehistoric	Site	Several exposed cremations and ceramic scatter
P-33-001981	CA-RIV-001981	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-001982	CA-RIV-001982	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-001983	CA-RIV-001983	Prehistoric	Site	Lithic and ceramic scatter with single mano fragment
P-33-002196	CA-RIV-002196	Prehistoric	Site	Ground stone fragments, ceramics, faunal bone, and shell
P-33-002997	CA-RIV-002997	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-002998	CA-RIV-002998	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter and single projectile point
P-33-002999	CA-RIV-002999	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter and mano fragment
P-33-003000	CA-RIV-003000	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-003001	CA-RIV-003001	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter
P-33-003013	CA-RIV-003013	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic and lithic scatter with ground stone, faunal bone, and FAR
P-33-003027	CA-RIV-003027	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter and burnt faunal bones
P-33-003131	CA-RIV-003131	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic and lithic scatter
P-33-003143	CA-RIV-003143	Prehistoric	Site	Seasonal habitation site with lithics, ceramics, ground stone, FAR, and faunal bone

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-003144	CA-RIV-003144	Prehistoric	Site	Small seasonal habitation site consisting of ceramic sherds, one cremation feature, various Olivella shell beads, FAR, and animal bone
P-33-003321	CA-RIV-003321	Prehistoric	Site	Deflated scatter of ceramics, FAR, sparse shell, and faunal bone
P-33-003322	CA-RIV-003322	Prehistoric	Site	Deflated scatter of ground stone, ceramics, sparse shell, faunal bone, FAR, and shell bead
P-33-003868	CA-RIV-003868	Prehistoric	Site	Two loci comprised of ceramic sherds (several fire-affected), FAR, faunal bone, shell, and one chert flake
P-33-003882	CA-RIV-003882	Prehistoric	Site	Small scatter of ceramic sherds
P-33-004091	CA-RIV-004091	Prehistoric	Site	Human cremation remains from RIV-3144, burial remains from RIV-3757, and cremation materials from Ruth Shepard collection previously held in storage at the Palm Spring Desert Museum. All materials were deposited in 5 boxes, 1 wooden and 4 cardboard, buried in a hole about 4 feet deep
P-33-004114	CA-RIV-004114	Prehistoric	Site	Campsite comprised of large potsherd scatter accompanied by small amounts of lithic and ground stone artifacts
P-33-004169	CA-RIV-004169	Prehistoric	Site	Light midden containing four ceramic sherds and two burnt bone fragments; several small fragments of human bone is also noted
P-33-004746	CA-RIV-004746	Prehistoric	Site	Subsistence camp comprised of one heavily burnt Olivella barrel bead, ceramic sherds, shell, bone, carbon, clay, lithic debitage and tools, unburned granite, fire-affected granite, freshwater shell, faunal bones of fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals
P-33-004754	CA-RIV-004754	Prehistoric	Site	The Burning Dune Site; site comprised of three loci containing lithics, ceramics, clay, shell, bone, charcoal, ground stone, fresh water shell, and one Cottonwood Triangular projectile point
P-33-006867	CA-RIV-005769	Prehistoric	Site	Small site comprised of ceramic sherds, burned and unburned small mammal bone, and charcoal
P-33-006871		Prehistoric	Isolate	Two pottery sherds
P-33-006872		Prehistoric	Isolate	Two pottery sherds
P-33-006874	CA-RIV-005777	Prehistoric	Site	Small scatter of ceramic sherds and shell
P-33-006876	CA-RIV-005779	Prehistoric	Site	Small site comprised of ceramic sherds, flakes of wonderstone, and FAR
P-33-006877	CA-RIV-005780	Prehistoric	Site	Small scatter of ceramic sherds, late-stage biface pressure flakes of wonderstone, jasper, and Chocolate Mountain chalcedony, and burned and unburned small mammal and fish bone

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-006879	CA-RIV-005768	Prehistoric	Site	Small scatter of ceramic sherds, flaked of wonderstone and quartz, FAR, burned and unburned small mammal and fish bone, and shell
P-33-007255		Historical	Building	Real Estate office; Mediterranean/Spanish in design with tile roof and octagon tower entrance, sash windows, and an entrance in the corner
P-33-007256		Historical	Building	Former Post Office and grocery store; Mediterranean/Spanish style has a "Monterey"-influenced balcony and tile roof. The building is two stories, in very good condition with double hung windows.
P-33-007258		Historical	Building	La Quinta Hotel; casitas, hotel grounds, hotel dining room, fountain room, Azur Restaurant kitchen
P-33-007261	CA-RIV-006243H	Multicomponent	Building Site	Old Bradshaw Road Stage Stop; remnants of an adobe structure, a well, and a rock shelter
P-33-008165		Historical	Structure	Old Avenue 52; 24-foot-wide crowned asphalt pavement within a 60-foot road easement spanning the one-mile length across Section 6. The segment of Avenue 52 has no improved curbs or gutter
P-33-008226*	CA-RIV-006074	Prehistoric	Site	Six loci comprised of ceramic sherds, lithic debitage, ground stone, FAR, faunal remains, and pieces of hardened unshaped clay.
P-33-008417	CA-RIV-006136	Prehistoric	Site	Light scatter of ceramic sherds
P-33-008418	CA-RIV-006137	Prehistoric	Site	Light scatter of ceramic sherds and lithic debitage
P-33-008419	CA-RIV-006138	Prehistoric	Site	One hearth feature, ceramic sherds, a very small amount of bone fragments, burned clay, and one lithic flake
P-33-008420	CA-RIV-006139	Prehistoric	Site	Small dense scatter of ceramic sherds
P-33-008421	CA-RIV-006140	Prehistoric	Site	Light scatter of ceramic sherds, partially fired clay pieces, and FAR
P-33-008423	CA-RIV-006142	Prehistoric	Site	Very small site comprised of three ceramic sherds and three pieces of partially fired clay
P-33-008426	CA-RIV-006145	Prehistoric	Site	Small scatter of ceramic sherds and FAR
P-33-008427	CA-RIV-006146	Prehistoric	Site	Scatter of ceramic sherds, charcoal, bone, clay, fish vertebra, and a projectile point
P-33-008668	CA-RIV-006181H	Historical	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-008669	CA-RIV-006182H	Historical	Site	Refuse scatter with four loci
P-33-008670		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-008672		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-008725	CA-RIV-006214	Prehistoric	Site	Scatter of ceramic sherds, debitage, two shell beads, and one biface preform

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-008748	CA-RIV-006234	Prehistoric	Site	Large dense scatter of ceramic sherds, burned and unburned bone, chipped stone, several Desert Side-notched points, ground stone, FAR, faunal bone, charcoal
P-33-008749	CA-RIV-006235	Prehistoric	Site	Two small, moderate density scatters on top of high dunes, of freshwater mussel and other shell fragments, mammal and fish bone, and ceramic sherds
P-33-008750	CA-RIV-006236	Prehistoric	Site	Small, low to moderate density scatter of freshwater mussel and other shell fragments, and ceramic sherds
P-33-008751		Prehistoric	Isolate	Isolated bulbur ground stone "charmstone"
P-33-008759	CA-RIV-006242	Prehistoric	Site	Widely scattered ceramic sherds on the surface and few pieces of chipped stone
P-33-008762	CA-RIV-006245	Prehistoric	Site	Wide surface scatter of ceramic sherds, small amount of bone, one milky quartz flake, and fire-affected clay
P-33-009008	CA-RIV-006352	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic sherd scatter, fire-affected clay pieces, and one faunal bone fragment
P-33-009009	CA-RIV-006353	Prehistoric	Site	Site comprised of ceramic sherds, one flake of chert, fish bone, some evidence of burning, pieces of fired clay, and several small shell fragments
P-33-009010	CA-RIV-006354	Prehistoric	Site	Small ceramic scatter and two flakes
P-33-009011	CA-RIV-006355	Prehistoric	Site	Small ceramic scatter
P-33-009513	CA-RIV-006388	Prehistoric	Site	Large ceramic and lithic scatter with shell, charcoal, bone, and FAR
P-33-009515	CA-RIV-006390	Prehistoric	Site	Sparse ceramic sherd scatter and two FAR pile features
P-33-009516	CA-RIV-006391	Prehistoric	Site	Two cremations, one dense ceramic concentration, and several ceramic sherd and lithic scatters
P-33-011179		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-011180*		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-011181		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-011182		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-012404	CA-RIV-007039	Prehistoric	Site	Two burned areas consisting of ground stone tools, charcoal, ceramic sherds, FAR, and faunal remains
P-33-012672		Prehistoric	Isolate	Ceramic sherds
P-33-012775		Prehistoric	Isolate	Ceramic sherds
P-33-013306	CA-RIV-007408	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic and lithic scatter, faunal remains, FAR, and a shell bead
P-33-013308	CA-RIV-007411	Historical	Site	Historic refuse scatter comprised of glass shards, a single marine shell fragment, butchered and burnt large mammal bone, and beverage cans

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-013400		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-014744		Historical	Isolate	Single historic glass shard
P-33-014745		Prehistoric	Isolate	Single ceramic sherd
P-33-015465		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single family residence
P-33-015466		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single family residence
P-33-015467		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family wood-framed residence
P-33-015468		Historical	Building	Modern-style commercial building; wood-framed, two-story building
P-33-015484		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single family residence
P-33-015485		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single family residence
P-33-015486		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single-family residence with Spanish influence
P-33-015487		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single family residence
P-33-015496		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style multi-family residence
P-33-015497		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style multi-family residence
P-33-015498		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style multi-family residence
P-33-015499		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style multi-family residence
P-33-015500		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style multi-family residence
P-33-015501		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015506		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015507		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015521		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015522		Historical	Building	Gray, rectangular, single-family residence
P-33-015523		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015524		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015525		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single-family residence
P-33-015534		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015570		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single-family residence
P-33-015580		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015590		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015592		Historical	Building	One-story commercial building
P-33-015600		Historical	Building	One-story, Spanish-influenced single-family residence
P-33-015604		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single-family residence

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-015606		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single-family residence
P-33-015629		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style multi-family residence
P-33-015630		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-015631		Historical	Building	One-story, Modern-style single-family residence
P-33-015634		Historical	Building	One-story, Ranch-style single family residence
P-33-017358		Historical	Building	Cyrus Pierce House; now Rooms 220-224, the "San Vicente" suite of the La Quinta Resort and hotel, comprises three one-story adobe buildings forming three sides of a red square-tiled courtyard with an adobe garden wall forming the fourth side
P-33-026819		Historical	Structure	Irrigation lateral 120.8

*Resource lies within or intersects the Project area

4.2.1 33-001180 (CA-RIV-1180)

Site 33-001180 was originally recorded in 1972 as a moderate to heavy surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts in an area of deflating dunes (Wilke 1972). The site record has been updated over the years to include flaked and ground stone, ceramics, and shell artifacts, as well as FAR, animal bone, and charcoal. Site 33-001180 is reported to measure 76 by 46 m and is intersected by Avenue 50 and a storm drain channel (Jertberg 1981 and Parr 1985). Although most of the cultural remains associated with CA-RIV-1180 appear to lie east of the storm drain channel and south of Avenue 50, a survey conducted by Parr (1985) noted several concentrations of flaked and ground stone artifacts, along with modified animal bone, immediately north of Avenue 50 in the current Project area. The site likely represents the remains of a habitation locale.

4.2.2 33-008226 (CA-RIV-6074)

Site 33-008226 was recorded in 1998 as a prehistoric habitation site composed of six loci (Love 1998). The site measured 115 by 80 m and lies within a sandy dune area with creosote brushes and mesquite. The cultural constituents identified within the site include flaked and ground stone, ceramic artifacts, FAR, animal bone and hardened clay (Love 1998). The mapped boundary of Site 33-008226 overlaps with the previously defined boundary of Site 33-001180.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). There are no listed cultural resources recorded within the Project area or within one mile of the Project area.

4.3.1 Historic Map and Aerial Imagery Review

Historical maps consulted include Santa Ana, CA (1947, 1959, and 1965) 60-minute, Indio, CA (1904) 30-minute, Palm Desert, CA (1959) and Toro Peak (1941) 15-minute, and La Quinta, CA (1959 and 1972) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Historical aerials from NETROnline dated 1972, 1996, and 2002 were also reviewed. The review indicates that in the early 1970s, the only development in the vicinity of the Project area were several roads including Washington Street to the west, Avenue 50 to the south, and Saguario Road to the north. By 1996, the storm drain channel had been constructed west of the Project area with single-family residences to the north and west. Although no development is seen at this time in the Project area, the southwestern portion of the property appears to have been graded with the removal of native vegetation. Currently, the Project site vacant and undeveloped with no standing buildings or structures.

The Project area is set near the mouth of a canyon draining the eastern side of Sheep Mountain, one of several peaks comprising the Santa Rosa Mountains, along the western margin of the Coachella Valley. Eisenhower and Indio Mountains flank the west side of the canyon while lower rock hills flank the east. Bear Creek runs off Sheep Mountain flowing generally north-northeast in the Coachella Valley. The canyon mouth is over 2-miles wide, relatively flat bottomed, and slopes less than one percent toward the northeast and the project area is centrally located here. The valley floor in this area is nearly fully developed with golf courses and single-family homes.

The Project area is underlain by Young Alluvial Valley deposits dating to the mid to early Holocene (Matti 2012) while uphill to the south surficial deposits consist of late Holocene Young Wash and mid to early Holocene Alluvial Fan deposits. Nearby mountains are granitic and other intrusive igneous crystalline rocks. Elevation of the Project area is between 40 and 50 ft amsl and is, therefore, located at the estimated high stand of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Broadly, this area is part of a series of coalescing fans derived from streams of the Santa Rosa Mountains.

Soil Survey from SSURGO (Soil Survey Staff 2021a,b) indicates the presence of both Myoma and Coachella fine sand in the Project area. Myoma series are loose, light gray, fine to very fine sand, with freshwater shells, that form in nearly level to hummocky blow sand. Coachella Series form in lacustrine basins in sediments derived from igneous rocks where terrain is gently sloping to nearly level. They are subject to periodic flooding and are loose, olive gray, fine sand, and often contain silt lenses. In native state, Coachella soils support desert shrubs and weeds while Myoma supports grasses and forbs, creosote bush, and mesquite.

Review of historical aerial imagery (UCSB 1932, 1936, 1939, 1958) and maps (USGS 1904) indicates that prior to development, the area in general was densely vegetated with mesquite and other small desert shrubs. Small streams draining rocky hillsides flow onto the valley floor generally sinking into valley sediments near the base of the hills. Playas and mud flats are located at the base of the hills west of the Project area and may extend to the Project area between or beneath the dunes. Coppice dunes and large mesquite stabilized barchan dunes dominate the valley floor contrasting from the linear and parabolic dunes to the north. Presently, the Project area is graded and relatively flat. The Project area appears to have first been cleared for agricultural purposes in the 1940s and was subject to grading in the 2000s (HistoricAerials 2022).

This review indicates that the Project area is in what was, prior to development, a geomorphically active area with several geomorphic processes responsible for both sediment aggradation and erosion on the site. Stabilized and active dunes are the results of generally southeast trending prevailing winds transporting sand down valley while additional fluvial sediments are supplied to the site through ephemeral washes headed in the nearby mountains. During periods when Lake Cahuilla was full, the project site was situated on the shoreline and subject to shoreline erosional effects. Overall, the area generally appears to be aggrading and Holocene sediments in this area may be fairly deep.

Potential for buried prehistoric sites in the Project area is high. Geomorphic conditions support the burial of prehistoric resources and the area in generally is sensitive for prehistoric sites. Shoreline areas in the Coachella Valley are generally high sensitivity for prehistoric habitation and processing sites. Additionally, the area is near playas, mesquite (at least during the historic period), and mountains providing a diverse resource base and access to season hydrologic features. As such, there is high potential for prehistoric resources in this area.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 19, 2021, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on November 30, 2021, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results; however, the NAHC requested that 16 individuals representing 11 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 11 recommended tribal groups on December 21, 2021. These letters were followed up by phone calls on January 12, 2022.

To date six responses have been received. Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department for Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, stated the Tribe would defer to the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The Quechan Historic Preservation Department sent an email indicating the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and stated they defer to more local tribes. The Environmental Department of the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians responded that they have no information to share and no comment on the Project. Ms. Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, also stated that the Tribe would like to defer to the closest tribes in that area which are Torres-Martinez and Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians. She further noted that the Tribe does not have any comment regarding the Project. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that they are not aware of any cultural resources that will be impacted by the Project but would like to be informed if any additional resources, beyond the two resources already identified within the Project area, are identified during development of the Project. Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), stated that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, the Tribe made a request for copies of the records search, copies of cultural documentation generated in connection with the Project, and the presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities.

One tribal representative requested that the letters be resent for review (Ramona Band of Cahuilla). The letter was resent to the Tribe on January 12, 2022. As of the date of this report, no additional responses have been received.

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 PHASE I METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest Archaeologist Evan Mills, M.A., Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), on December 15, 2021. The fieldwork effort included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area, totaling approximately 14.03 acres. The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects spaced at 10- to 15-m (33- to 49-ft) intervals. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas within the Project area likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area.

Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.).

5.2 PHASE I RESULTS

The Project area is a vacant, relatively flat parcel that is bounded on the west and south sides by Washington Street and Avenue 50, respectively. The east side of the property abuts a concrete storm drain channel. Surficial deposits across the Project area have been disturbed by mechanical and natural processes with modern grading on the western side and undulating dunes on the eastern side (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The soils on the western half are not native but a mixture of gravel, construction refuse, modern refuse, and road base from Washington Street and Avenue 50. The soils on the eastern half are native, eolian dune sands with a low density of cobbles. Vegetation within the Project area consists of salt bush (low lying shrubs), patches of mesquite, and bunch grasses. Modern trash was noted throughout the Project area. Ground visibility was good to excellent (80 to 100 percent).

The landform of the dunes is fairly active with sands migrating around the parcel during wind events. The dunes appear to have been subject to erosion over the years and show signs of deflation. There is evidence of a recent surface brush fire with burned vegetation observed on the ground surface. A transmission line of unknown age was also noted running west-east along the southern extent of the Project area. Although the age of the line is not known, a review of aerial imagery indicates that it was not present before 1972 and as such, is likely modern in age.

No new cultural resources were observed. However, cultural materials associated with the previous recorded archaeological sites of 33-001180 and 33-008226 were identified in the Project. As noted above, the mapped boundary of Site 33-008226 largely overlaps with Site 33-001180. As such, PaleoWest has combined these sites into one resource, herein referred to as



Figure 5-1 Overview of Project area, facing west



Figure 5-2 Overview of Project area, facing northeast

33-001180 (Figure 5-3; in Confidential Appendix B). The Department of Parks and Recreation records for both 33-001180 and 33-008226 were updated to note that the two resources have been consolidated (see Appendix C). A discussion of the update resource is provided below.

5.2.1 33-001180 Update

The site update includes extant portions of 33-001180, as well as the cultural remains associated with 33-008226. Although 33-001180 was at one time much larger in size, the portions of the site east of the storm drain channel and south of Avenue 50 appear to have been destroyed by modern development. As such, the site update completed by PaleoWest focused on documenting the surface remnants of 33-001180 located within the current Project area.

The site currently consists of a large scatter of prehistoric ceramics and FAR located in a 111 m (N/S) by 130 m (E/W) area in the northeast portion of the Project area (Figure 5-4). Four small artifact concentrations (Loci 1-4) are located in the site boundary (Figure 5-5; in Confidential Appendix B). Locus 1 is a 11 m by 12 m area that contains a cluster of 10 pieces of FAR and 4 ceramic buff ware body sherds. Locus 2 measures 8 m by 6 m and contains two pieces of FAR and nine ceramic buff ware body sherds. Locus 3 is a 10 m by 8 m area that consists of 10 pieces of FAR and 9 ceramic buff ware sherds. Finally, Locus 4 includes six ceramic brown ware body sherds and five ceramic buff ware body sherds within an 8 m by 13 m area. The artifact concentrations are surrounded by a dispersed scatter of FAR and ceramic sherds.



Figure 5-3 Overview of site area, facing south

One diagnostic buff ware ceramic sherd, a rim and body fragment of a wide-mouth bowl with a flattened rim (A-01), was mapped to submeter accuracy. Unlike earlier recorders, PaleoWest identified no flaked or ground stone artifacts or burned animal bone on the surface of the site.

The presence of ceramics and FAR, along with cultural materials noted by earlier recorders (i.e., flaked and ground stone artifacts and burned animal bone) suggests that Site 33-001180 may have functioned as a habitation locale dating to the Late Prehistoric Period. Given that the site is located within an active sand dune complex, it is possible that buried archaeological deposits associated with the site are present in the Project area. As can be observed in Figure 5-3, the southwestern boundary of Site 33-001180 abuts a previously disturbed portion of the Project area suggesting that the site may have once extended farther to the south.

5.3 PHASE II METHODS

PaleoWest archeologists Dennis McDougall, Evan Mills, M.A., RPA, Gena Granger, M.A., RPA, and Alegria Garcia, M.A., conducted Phase II investigations at 33-001180 between March 7–11, 2022. These investigations entailed a resurvey of the site area to identify and map any additional cultural constituents, concentrations, or features on the surface, and the manual excavations of 37 shove probes (STPs) and one test unit (TEU).

During the resurvey, all exposed surface areas within and surrounding each site's boundary were inspected by the archaeologists. Pin flags were used to mark any visible features, artifacts, or other cultural debris. The locations of surface artifacts were mapped and referenced to real-world Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates using an iSX-Blue data collection Global Positioning System (GPS) unit with sub-meter accuracy.

Following the resurvey, a series of 37 STPs (STPs 01–37) were excavated at the site. Thirty-one STPs (STPs 01–31) were systemically placed in a grid pattern spaced at approximately 20-m intervals across the site; however, the locations of STPs 25–27 and 31 were altered slightly to avoid previously graded areas, areas of introduced fill and construction debris, and mesquite dunes. Based on the 20-m grid pattern, the locations of STPs 20 and 5 fell within the boundaries of Loci 3 and 4, respectively. An additional six STPs (STPs 32–37) were judgmentally placed in the remaining artifact concentrations that had been identified at the site (Loci 1–2 and 5–8) (Figure 5-5; in Confidential Appendix B).

Each STP was 30 cm in diameter and was excavated in 20 cm levels until two consecutive culturally sterile levels (devoid of artifacts) were met. No deep cultural deposits requiring the use of a hand auger excavated into the bottom of an STP were encountered. All sediments removed from the STPs were sifted through 1/8-in hardware mesh. Artifacts captured in the screens were separated by basic artifact class (e.g., ceramics, flaked stone debitage, ground stone, etc.) and/or material type and analyzed in the field. STP forms were used to record provenience information, soil descriptions, and other observations regarding site disturbances and the integrity of the cultural deposits.

Upon completion of each STP, recovered artifacts were placed in a cloth bag at the bottom of the unit and backfilled to restore the area to its original contour. A GPS unit was used to accurately map the site and plot locus boundaries, and point-provenience the locations of sampling units and any identified formed tools. All map coordinates were referenced to the primary site datum (the location of STP 01) that was assigned an arbitrary grid coordinate of 100 m north / 100 m east (100mN/100mE).

A substantial quantity of FAR was recovered from STP 32 in Locus 5. As a result of this finding, one 1 × 1 m TEU (TEU 01) was excavated directly adjacent to STP 32 (Figure 5-5; in Confidential Appendix B). The purpose of the TEU excavation was to: (1) obtain additional information on the nature and extent of the FAR deposits; (2) determine the presence/absence of deeply buried cultural deposits that may have not been identified during STP excavations; and (3) provide a profile of the natural stratigraphy within the site area to better understand the local geomorphological sequences and site formation processes. TEU 01 was excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels and was terminated at a depth of 1.10 m (110 cm).

Sediments removed from TEU 01 were sifted through 1/8-in hardware mesh. Artifacts recovered in the screens were separated by basic artifact class (e.g., flaked stone debitage, ground stone, ceramics, etc.) and material type and analyzed in the field. Unit Level Records (ULRs) were used to record provenience information, soil descriptions, and other observations regarding site disturbances and the integrity of the cultural deposits. The stratigraphic profile exposed in TEU 01 was photographed following the completion of the excavation.

Upon completion of the TEU, recovered artifacts were placed into a cloth bag at the bottom of the unit and the unit was backfilled to restore the area to its original contour. A GPS unit was used to accurately map the unit's location.

5.4 PHASE II RESULTS

5.4.1 Site Resurvey

Four new concentrations of surface artifacts (Loci 5-8) were identified during Phase II study (Figure 5-5; in Confidential Appendix B). Locus 5, 3.8 × 2.4 m, consists of a discrete concentration of approximately 35 pieces of granitic FAR and one complete Cottonwood Triangular series arrow point (A-03). A-03 is a finely made, vein quartz, complete Cottonwood Triangular arrow point with a concave base of 2.0 × 1.0 × 0.1 cm (L × W × Th) (Figure 5-6). These points appear circa A.D. 900 and persist into the historic period (Justice 2002:369).

Locus 6 is 3.2 × 2.4 m and contains approximately 18 pieces of granitic FAR and one piece of angular vein (milky) quartz shatter. Locus 7 includes a discrete concentration of more than 30 amorphous pieces of baked clay, 4 ceramic sherds, and 6 pieces of granitic FAR in an area 4.5 m in diameter. Finally, Locus 8 is a concentration of six ceramic sherds, six pieces of angular vein quartz shatter, and nine pieces of FAR (granitic and metavolcanic rock) identified within a 3.2 × 2.6 m area.

In addition to Loci 5–8, a Desert Side-notched arrow point (A-02) was identified on the ground surface and mapped to submeter accuracy. The projectile point is nearly complete (one tang is missing) and is 2.4 × 1.3 × 0.3 cm (L × W × Th). The point exhibits a deeply indented, concave base manufactured from vein quartz that conforms to Justice's (2002:388–393) Sierra variant which date between A.D. 1300 and 1900 (Figure 5-7).

Prehistoric ceramic sherds are scattered across the site's surface; however, no rim sherds indicative of specific vessel forms were identified. The majority of ceramics (>90%) are Southern California Brown (aka "Tizon") Ware (c.f., Griset 2007, 2008, 2011).

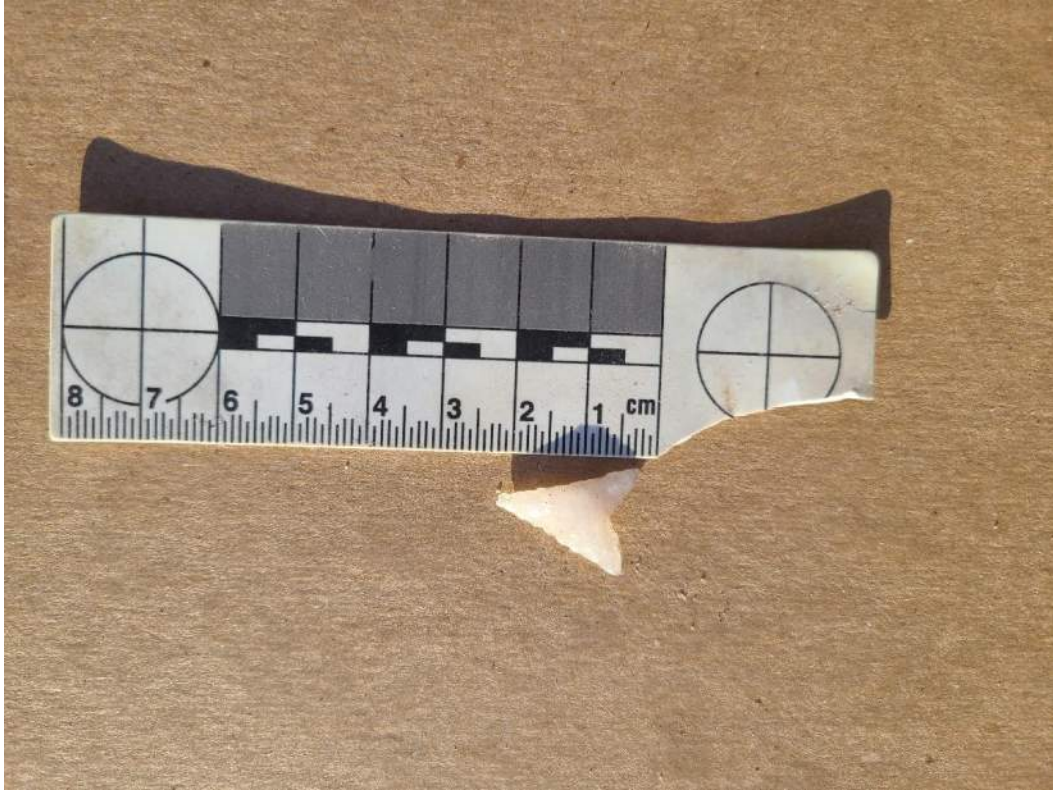


Figure 5-4. Cottonwood Triangular projectile point, A-03, plan view.

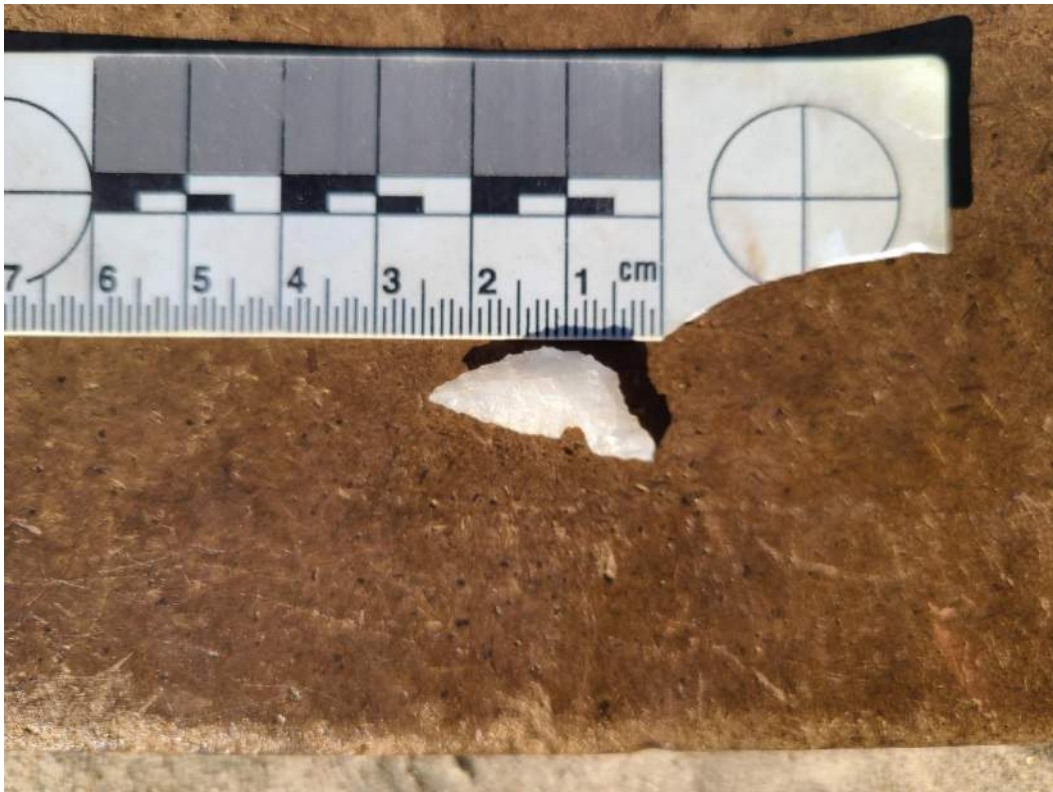


Figure 5-5. Desert Side-notched projectile point, A-02, plan view.

These ceramics appear to be made from residual clays available in the nearby mountains. Other ceramics that were identified include what appear to be fragments of Salton Buff manufactured from sedimentary clays likely derived from the lacustrine sediments of Lake Cahuilla. The ceramic data suggest site occupation spanned Phase 2 (ca. A.D. 1000–1500) and Phase 3 (post-A.D. 1500) of the Patayan Pattern, which falls within the Late Prehistoric Period and is consistent with temporal affiliations of Desert series arrow points.

Scatters and concentrations of FAR are also common across the surface of the site. Because 33-001180 is in eolian dunes formed entirely of very fine-grained Myoma series sediments (primarily silt and sand; see Section 4.3.1), all FAR and other lithic materials at the site must have originated elsewhere; that is, these lithic materials had to have been brought to the site by its prehistoric inhabitants. Most FAR on site is fine- to course-grained granitic material; fire-altered chunks of metavolcanic rock are present in much lesser quantities. Flaked stone materials are primarily of vein quartz; few flakes are quartzite. These materials could have been obtained from the Santa Rosa Mountains to the west which are formed of granitic and other intrusive igneous crystalline rocks. Another source closer to the Project area may have been Bear Creek Canyon. Bear Creek emanates from the eastern flank of Sheep Mountain in the Santa Rosa's and debouches onto the Coachella Valley floor a few miles southwest of the Project area.

Non-cultural constituents observed in the native eolian sediments throughout the site area include weathered, nacreous remains of freshwater shellfish derived from the lacustrine sediments of Lake Cahuilla. These remains were likely transported into the site area by eolian processes. As noted in Section 4.3.1, freshwater shellfish remains are a common constituent in the Myoma series eolian sediments that characterize the site area.

A variety of natural and cultural disturbances were observed on the site's surface. Burrows and the intrusive remains of small rodents are found within the site boundary as are chunks of burned wood and charcoal from a recent brush fire. In addition, the area has been disturbed by the grading and use of several dirt roads, construction of a large storm drain channel along the eastern edge of the site, the introduction of non-native fill/gravel and other construction debris, and modern trash dumping.

5.4.2 STP Excavations

The sediments encountered within the 37 STPs were uniform in both color and texture. They consisted of a single, homogenous stratum of Myoma series soils comprised of very fine-grained eolian silty-sand, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2; dry) or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2; moist) in color. Non-cultural chunks of burned wood, charcoal, and intrusive small rodent remains were commonly encountered within the upper 40–50 cm of the STPs.

Twenty-nine STPs (1–3, 5–10, 12–20, 22–31, and 36) were excavated in two 20 cm levels to a maximum depth of 40 cm below ground surface (bgs). All 29 STPs proved sterile of cultural material. The eight remaining STPs (4, 11, 21, 32–35, and 37) were positive for cultural remains. These STPs were excavated to depths ranging from 60–80 cmbgs. A summary of the findings associated with each of the positive STPs is provided below.

STP 4 (100mN / 80mE): Located just a few meters outside of the boundary of Locus 7 (surface concentration consisting of pieces of baked clay, ceramics, and FAR), STP 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 60 cmbgs. Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs) yielded four small amorphous pieces of

baked clay. Level 2 (20–40 cmbgs) and Level 3 (40–60 cmbgs) proved sterile of cultural material.

STP 11 (80mN / 60mE): STP 11 was excavated to a maximum depth of 80 cmbgs. One Southern California Brown ceramic body sherd with a fine sand temper and carbonized exterior, 3.3 x 2.9 x 0.5 cm (L x W x Th), was recovered from Level 2 (20–40 cmbgs). Level 1 (0–20 cm), Level 3 (40–60 cm), and Level 4 (60–80 cm) were negative for cultural material.

STP 21 (140mN / 100mE): STP 21 was also excavated to a maximum depth of 80 cmbgs. Eight pieces of granitic FAR ranging from 3–8 cm in size and collectively weighing <1.0 kilograms (kg) were recovered from Level 2 (20–40 cmbgs). Level 1 (0–20 cm), Level 3 (40–60 cm), and Level 4 (60–80 cm) were sterile of cultural material.

STP 32 (Locus 5): STP 32 was placed in Locus 5 and excavated to a depth of 60 cmbgs. Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs) yielded approximately 38 pieces of granitic and metavolcanic FAR ranging from 3–7 cm and weighing 3.95 kg. Level 2 (20–40 cm) and Level 3 (40–60 cm) were negative for cultural material.

STP 33 (Locus 6): STP 33 was placed in Locus 6 and excavated to a depth of 60 cmbgs. Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs) produced five small pieces of granitic FAR ranging from 1–3 cm and weighing <0.25 kg. Level 2 (20–40 cm) and Level 3 (40–60 cm) proved sterile of cultural material.

STP 34 (Locus 7): STP 34 was excavated in Locus 7 to a depth of 60 cmbgs. One very small (1–2 cm) Southern California Brown ceramic body sherd with a carbonized exterior and 30 pieces of baked clay were recovered from Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs). Level 2 (20–40 cm) and Level 3 (40–60 cm) were sterile.

STP 35 (Locus 8): STP 35 was excavated in Locus 8 to a depth of 80 cmbgs. Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs) yielded four pieces of vein quartz debitage (one tertiary flake and three pieces of angular shatter) and two very small body sherds (1–3 cm) of Southern California Brown ware. One piece of vein quartz angular shatter was recovered from Level 2 (20–40 cm). Level 3 (40–60 cm) and Level 4 (60–80 cm) were negative for cultural remains.

STP 37 (Locus 2): STP 37 was excavated in Locus 2 to a depth of 60 cmbgs. One very small (1–2 cm) Southern California Brown ceramic body sherd with a carbonized exterior and one secondary decortication flake of vein quartz were recovered from Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs). Level 2 (20–40 cm) and Level 3 (40–60 cm) proved sterile of cultural material.

5.4.3 TEU 01 Excavation (at Locus 5)

Based on the recovery of 38 pieces (3.95 kg) of FAR from Level 1 (0–20 cmbgs) of STP 32 at Locus 5, TEU 01 was excavated immediately adjacent to the northern edge of STP 32 where additional pieces of FAR were exposed on the ground surface. The TEU was 1 x 1 m and was excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels. The unit was terminated at a depth of 1.10 m (110 cm). All sediments were screened through 1/8-in hardware mesh. Cultural materials were confined to the upper 30 cm of sediments (i.e., Levels 1–3) with no artifacts recovered from Levels 4–11 (40–110 cmbgs). A description of the recovered artifacts by level is provided below.

Level 1 (0–10 cm) produced 43 pieces of FAR (26 metavolcanic rock and 17 granitic) ranging from 2–9 cm and weighing 3.7 kg. In addition, one piece of angular vein quartz shatter and one quartzite primary flake were also recovered from the level.

Level 2 (10–20 cm) yielded one fire-altered ground stone fragment consisting of the margin of a small, water rounded quartzite cobble with polishing wear on one face and abrader wear on the opposite face. This artifact may have been used to smooth the exteriors of ceramic vessels prior to the firing process. Other recovered artifacts include a small sherd of Southern California Brown, a piece of angular vein quartz shatter, and 26 pieces of FAR (20 granitic and 6 metavolcanic) ranging from 2–5 cm and weighing 1.65 kg.

Level 3 (20–30 cm) produced four small fragments of FAR (2–4 cm) weighing <0.25 kg. No other artifacts were recovered from the level.

Like the sediments encountered elsewhere throughout the site area, the sediments within TEU-01 were uniform in color and texture (Figure 5-8). From the ground surface to 110 cmbgs, sediments consisted of Myoma series very fine-grained eolian silty-sand, light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2; dry) or very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2; moist). Fine roots, rodent disturbance, the intrusive remains of small rodents, and non-cultural chunks of burned wood, charcoal, and other wind-blown organic debris were commonly encountered within the upper 40–60 cm of sediment. Soils became increasingly more compact with depth between 60–110 cmbgs (Figure 5-8).

5.5 33-001180 EVALUATION

As noted in Section 5.1, the prehistoric cultural deposits identified within the Project area fall within the boundaries of the previously recorded archaeological sites of 33-001180 and 33-008226. The mapped boundary of 33-008226 largely overlaps with 33-001180 (Figure 5-3; in Confidential Appendix B). As such, PaleoWest combined these sites into one resource, herein referred to as 33-001180. Although 33-001180 was at one time much larger in size (Section 4.2.1), the portions of the site east of the storm drain channel and south of Avenue 50 have likely been destroyed by modern development. As such, the evaluation effort conducted for this investigation is limited to the portions of the site located within the current Project area.

The location of 33-001180 between 34–47 ft amsl indicates that the site is along the high-stand shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest use of the area by prehistoric populations in the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,200–200 B.P.). The cultural deposits documented within the Project area are extremely sparse and are generally surficial or limited to the upper 20–30 cm of sediments. Although the amorphous pieces of baked clay recovered in Locus 7 may represent fragments of daub that were once used to seal the walls of a structure (Barrows 1900; Drucker 1937, 1941), no other evidence of structural remains were identified at the site. In addition, despite the recovery of several concentrations of FAR, no intact thermal features were documented by the Phase II investigations. The findings of the cultural resource study suggest that the portion of 33-001180 in the Project area has been extensively disturbed and any features that may have once been present have been removed and destroyed.

The portion of 33-001180 in the Project area does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site as a whole for listing in the CRHR. Although the ceramics, flaked and ground stone, and FAR that were recovered from 33-001180 are broadly associated with Native American use of the Coachella Valley region during the Late Prehistoric Period, they do not have a clear association with broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage nor do they contain any attributes that convey specific association with the lives of persons important in our past.



Figure 5-6 Overview of TEU 01 stratigraphic profile, facing northeast

As such, it is not significant under Criterion 1 or 2. The portion of 33-001180 within the Project area also lacks any defining or distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; it does not represent the work of an important creative individual nor does it possess high artistic values. As such, it does not appear to be eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, the portion of 33-001180 in the Project area consists of an extremely sparse scatter of cultural remains that are largely surficial or limited to the upper 20–30 cm of sediments. The small quantities of artifacts, the lack of assemblage diversity, and absence of intact subsurface deposits suggest that additional study of the portion of 33-001180 within the Project area will not yield any new information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the portion of the 33-001180 in the Project area is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the cultural resource assessment, two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites were documented on the Project property. Based on the findings of PaleoWest's survey, these two sites have been combined into one resource, 33-001180. The resource likely represents a Late Prehistoric Period habitation site, much of which appears to have been destroyed by development in the surrounding area.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, PaleoWest also conducted a Phase II investigation at 33-001180 to assess the presence/absence of buried cultural deposits in the Project area and if found, to define their horizontal and vertical extent and integrity. This effort included a site resurvey and excavation of STPs and a TEU. Results of the Phase II study indicate that cultural deposits in the Project area are extremely sparse and are limited to the upper 20–30 cm of sediments. The absence of intact features suggests that the area has been extensively disturbed and that any thermal features or structures that were once present in the area have been destroyed. Based on these findings, PaleoWest concluded that the portion of 33-001180 in the Project area does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site for listing on the CRHR. Furthermore, the data potential of the prehistoric cultural deposits appears to have been realized fully during the Phase II investigations.

PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impact to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA. However, due to the sensitivity of the area, PaleoWest recommends that an archaeological monitor be present to observe ground-disturbing construction activities in the Project area. In addition, in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains during construction activities, the processes outlined in the Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e) and Public Resources Code 5097.98 shall be followed.

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Appendix A. Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 30, 2021

Roberta Thomas
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

Re: NEC of Washington & Ave 50 Apartments Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Atebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/30/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
Cahuilla

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

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 NEC of Washington & Ave 50 Apartments Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/30/2021**

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***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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

***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

***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

***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

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 NEC of Washington & Ave 50 Apartments Project, Riverside County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

December 21, 2021

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

On behalf of The Altum Group, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the Troutdale Village Project (Project) which is a residential development project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California. The proposed Project consists of construction of 284 apartment units, a pool, a clubhouse, an office, and up to 560 parking spaces on approximately 14 acres of undeveloped land. The Project area is located on the La Quinta, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within Section 31 in T5S/R7E (see attached map).

A review of previous records search data from the area is currently in process, however two previously recorded prehistoric resources, CA-RIV-1180 and CA-RIV-6074, were identified in the Project area prior to the survey. PaleoWest conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on December 15, 2021. During the survey, PaleoWest examined the two previously recorded resources and updated the records to combine the resources into one site record. The site consists of a prehistoric habitation site comprised of a large ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, fire affected rock, and groundstone fragments.

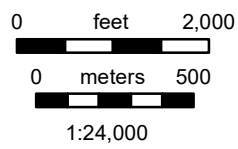
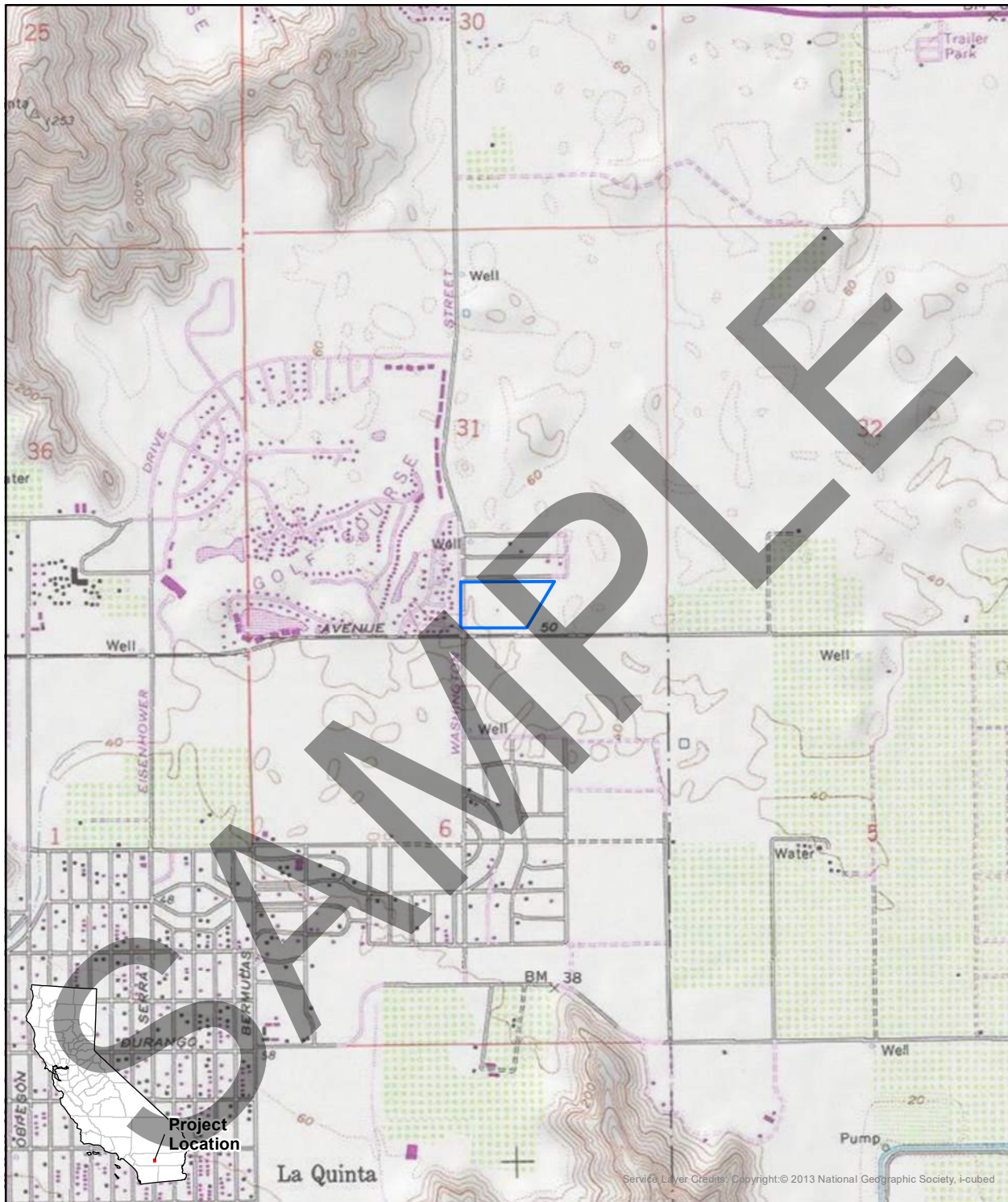
As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on October 19, 2021. The NAHC responded on November 30, 2021 indicating that that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (918) 232-4312 or rthomas@paleowest.com. I will follow-up with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roberta Thomas".

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 La Quinta, Ca (1980)
 T5S, R7E, Sec 31
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83 SBBM

 Project Area

Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Lacy Padilla responded via email on 01/28/2022 stating that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, the Tribe made a request for copies of the records search, copies of cultural documentation generated in connection with the Project, and the presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	A letter was sent via email (signed by Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary) from Omar Aceves, Tribal Operations Clerk, on 01/12/2022. The letter indicated that the Tribe was not aware of any cultural resources that would be affected by the Project but requested that if any cultural resources are identified during development that the Tribe be contacted for further evaluation. A response was sent to Mr. Aceves to confirm that the requested notification and further evaluation applies to new resources identified and not the already identified resources within the Project Area. Mr. Aceves confirmed.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Reached a voicemail for Luis Lissa; left a message for Mr. Welmas.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson, Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Left a message with receptionist for BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians
Ray Chapparosa Chairman, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Receptionist said to contact the EPA Department and ask for Jacob or Dorothy Willis (7607820712). Ms. Willis indicated that the Tribe has no information to provide and no comment on the Project.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Left voicemail message for Ms. Brierty
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Response received via email 01/03/2022. Response states that the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation defers to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the Project.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Receptionist (Susan Reckker) took a message for Mr. Gomez and also requested the letter be resent to the Admin email address. Letter was resent on 01/12/2022.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chairperson, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, requested the letter be sent to her to review at vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov. Letter was forwarded to Ms. Minott on 01/12/2022. After a review of the map, Ms. Minott indicated that the Tribe would like to defer to the closest tribes in that area which are Torres-Martinez and Augustine. She stated that the Tribe does not have any comment regarding the Project.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21		Mr. Ontiveros responded on 12/22/2021 stating that the Tribe will defer this scoping request to the Torres Martinez, Cabazon Band and Agua Caliente.
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter/Email dated 12/21/21	Call 01/12/2022	Attempted to leave voicemail but the mailbox is full and not accepting more voicemails

Roberta Thomas

From: Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 22, 2021 8:55 AM
To: Gena Granger
Cc: Jessica Valdez; Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Good morning Gina,

Thank you for reaching out to us regarding the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta. Upon review of the information you provided, it is our request to defer this scoping request, to Torres Martinez, the Cabazon Band and Agua Caliente. With that being said, please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns you may have.

Sincerely,



JOSEPH ONTIVEROS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
(951) 654-5544 Ext. 4137
(951) 663-5279 Cell
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

CULTURAL RESOURCE
23906 Soboba Rd. San Jacinto, CA 92583
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From: Gena Granger <GGranger@paleowest.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 21, 2021 6:23 PM
To: Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>
Cc: Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>; Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Please see the attached letter and map for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County.

Best,



Gena Granger, MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153

Roberta Thomas

From: Gena Granger
Sent: Monday, January 3, 2022 9:01 AM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: Fwd: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

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From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Monday, January 3, 2022 7:27:13 AM
To: Gena Granger <GGranger@paleowest.com>
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: Gena Granger [mailto:GGranger@paleowest.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 21, 2021 7:19 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Cc: Roberta Thomas
Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Please see the attached letter and map for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County.

Best,



Gena Granger, MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist

PaleoWest

ggranger@paleowest.com

mobile: 562-310-0153

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California

517 S. Ivy Avenue

Monrovia, CA 91016



Roberta Thomas

From: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 3:03 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Acha'i Tamit,

Thank you Roberta for forwarding the email over to me. After review of the map Santa Rosa would like to defere to the closest Tribes in that area which are Torres Martinez and Augustine. We don't have any comment regarding the project. Have a great day.

Respectfully,
Vanessa Minott



Tribal Administrator
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
W - 951-659-2700 ext. 102
C - 760-668-0460
F - 951-659-2228
65199 State Hwy. 74
Mountain Center, CA 92561
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

[sdhvn#rwn#kdw# | #hp dl#kdv#Ekdqjhq#rc#yp lgrwC vdgwdurvd0qvq1j ry#](#)

From: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 3:00 PM
To: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Subject: FW: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Ms. Minott,

Per your request, I have forwarded the letter we sent to Ms. Redner.

Best,
Robbie

Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
918.232.4312

From: Gena Granger <GGranger@paleowest.com>

Sent: Tuesday, December 21, 2021 6:27 PM

To: lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cc: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>

Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Please see the attached letter and map for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County.

Best,



Gena Granger, MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist

PaleoWest

ggranger@paleowest.com

mobile: 562-310-0153

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California

517 S. Ivy Avenue

Monrovia, CA 91016





AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance
Tribal Secretary: Victoria Martin

Date: December 22, 2021

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Dear: Roberta Thomas
Senior Archaeologist

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin

Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Roberta Thomas

From: Omar Aceves <OAceves@augustinetribe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 4:59 PM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Yes, that is correct Roberta

Omar Aceves
Tribal Operations Clerk
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Office: (760) 398-4722 Ext 7401
Email: OAceves@augustinetribe.com
Website: <https://augustinetribe-nsn.gov>



From: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 4:54 PM
To: Omar Aceves <OAceves@augustinetribe.com>
Cc: Heather Haines <hhaines@augustinetribe.com>; Jacobia Kirksey <JKirksey@augustinetribe.com>
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Hi Omar,

Thank you for your response.

I just want to confirm that when you request to be notified of the discovery of any cultural resources within the Project area during development, you mean any resources in addition to the previously recorded resource that has already been identified in the Project area, is that correct?

Thank you again,
Robbie

Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
918.232.4312

From: Omar Aceves <OAceves@augustinetribe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 4:35 PM
To: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>
Cc: Heather Haines <hhaines@augustinetribe.com>; Jacobia Kirksey <JKirksey@augustinetribe.com>
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Hello Roberta,

Please look over the attached cultural resource response

Thank you,

Omar Aceves

Tribal Operations Clerk

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Office: (760) 398-4722 Ext 7401

Email: OAceves@augustinetribe.com

Website: <https://augustinetribe-nsn.gov>



From: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>

Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 2:13 PM

To: Heather Haines <hhaines@augustinetribe.com>

Subject: FW: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Hi Heather,

Please see the attached letter I mentioned on the phone.

Best,
Robbie

Roberta Thomas | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
918.232.4312

From: Gena Granger <GGranger@paleowest.com>

Sent: Tuesday, December 21, 2021 6:30 PM

To: hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cc: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@paleowest.com>

Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Please see the attached letter and map for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County.

Best,



Gena Granger, MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest



03-003-2022-002

January 28, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:rthomas@paleowest.com]
PaleoWest Archaeology
Ms. Roberta Thomas
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Re: RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Troutdale Village Project in La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Roberta Thomas,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Troutdale Village project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

*The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Appendix B. CONFIDENTIAL Figures

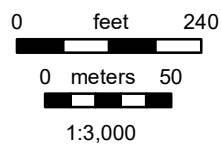
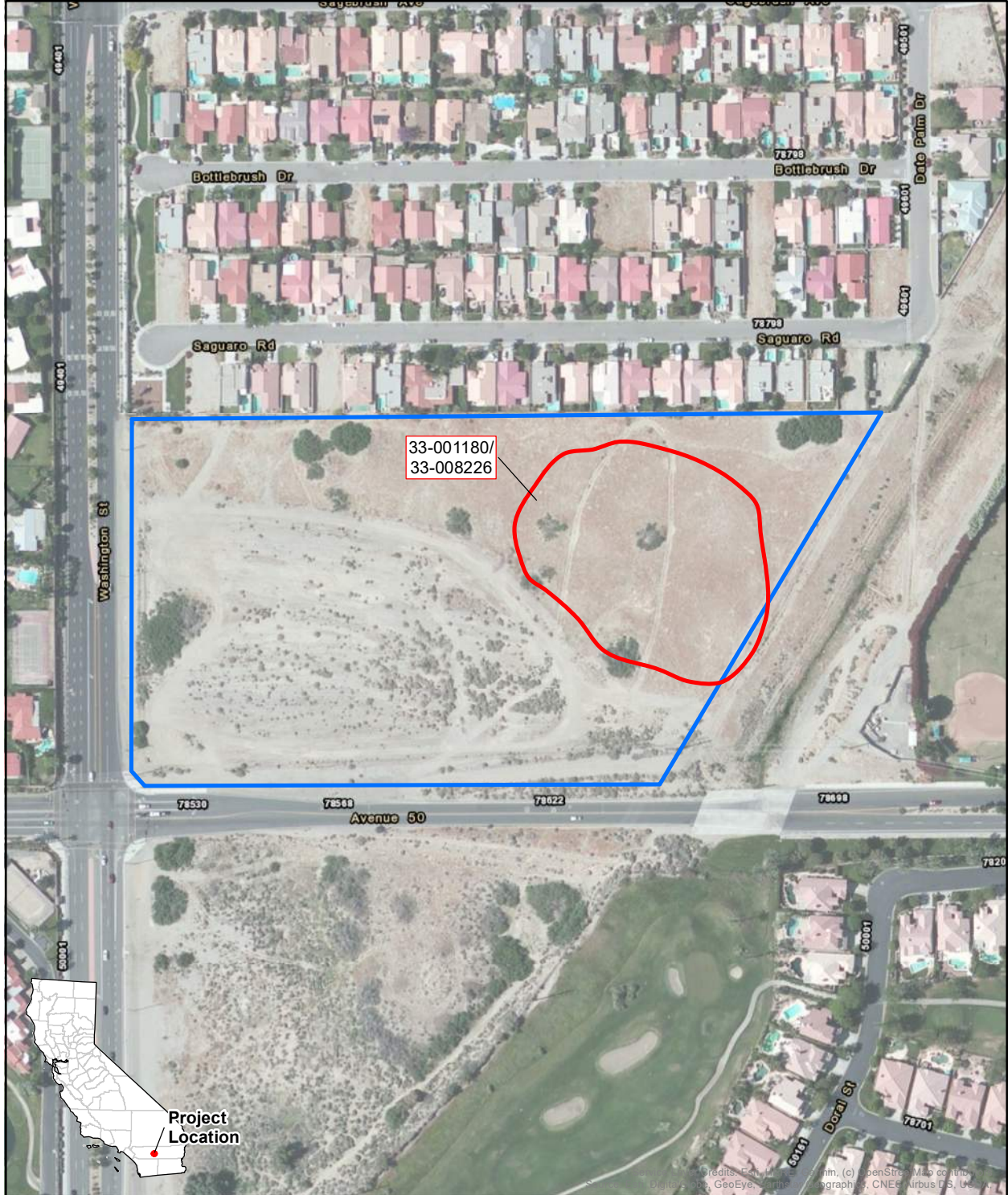
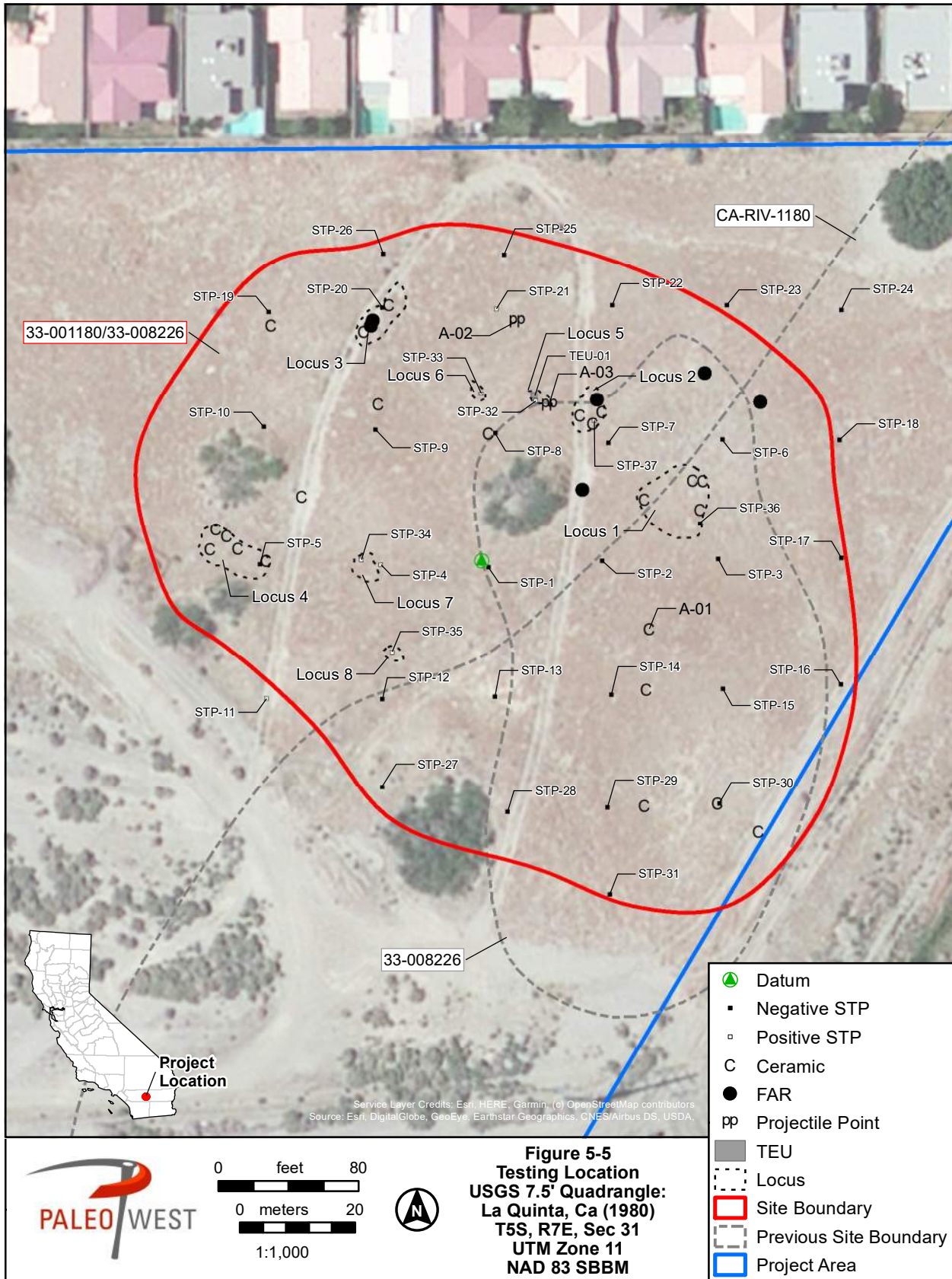


Figure 5-3
Resource Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
La Quinta, Ca (1980)
T5S, R7E, Sec 31
UTM Zone 11
NAD 83 SBBM

- Project Area
- Resource



Appendix C. CONFIDENTIAL DPR Forms

*Recorded by: E. Mills, D. McDougall, G. Granger, and A. Garcia *Date: 03/07/2022 Continuation Update

This site record update considers both CA-RIV-1180/CA-RIV-6074 the same site because they overlap spatially and multiple updates to both records in the past have recorded the same constituents under each site number. In addition, the larger site (CA-RIV-1180) is largely destroyed in all the surrounding areas by modern development. What remains of the site is within the area where CA-RIV-8226 was mapped in the most recent update (Love 1998). Therefore, these two resources are considered one due to the overlapping spatial elements and the multitude of updates in the past (Wilke 1972, Salpas 1980, Jertberg 1981, Parr 1985, McCarthy 1958, and Love 1998) that have all documented the same constituents.

This site was visited and updated by PaleoWest archaeologist Evan Mills in 2021. Due to the variety of previous updates and the variability of the site constituents reported in those updates, no attempt was made to relocate or reidentify specific elements of the previous updates. The landform is an active dune complex where sands are shifting with every wind event and the visibility of surface materials changes from year to year. Therefore, only what was visible on the surface on 12/15/2021 will be reported in this update.

The site in the current condition consists of a large scatter of ceramics and fire affected rock (FAR) located in a 111 meter (N/S) by 130 meter (E/W) area. Site surface constituents consisted of four buff ware body sherds, five brown ware body sherds, one buff ware rim sherd (A-1) and four loci consisting of concentration of ceramic and FAR. No lithic debitage, ground stone, or burned bone (as reported on previous updates) was observed. All loci and artifacts were mapped to submeter accuracy.

New site datum (central portion of recently mapped boundary) is located at **UTM: 565629mE/3727625mN**.

Constituents: Four buff ware ceramic body sherds, five ceramic brown ware body sherds, approximately 50 pieces of granite FAR scattered throughout the site.

A-01 is a ceramic buff ware rim sherd that measures 9.6cm by 6.4cm by .7cm (thick) with a slightly reinforced rim, and broad radius (bowl) located at **UTM: 565688mE/3727613mN**.

Locus 1 consists of a cluster of 10 FAR (granite) and four ceramic buff ware body sherds ranging in size from 2 – 8 cm. The locus measures 11m (N/S) by 12m (E/W) and is located at **UTM: 565662mE/3727613mN**.

Locus 2 consists of two pieces of FAR (granite) and nine ceramic buff ware body sherds ranging in size from 2 – 9 cm. The locus measures 8m (N/S) by 6m (E/W) and is located at **UTM: 565649mE/3727653mN**.

Locus 3 consists of 10 pieces of FAR (granite) and nine ceramic buff ware body sherds ranging in size from 2 – 7 cm. The locus measures 10m (N/S) by 8m (E/W) and is located at **UTM: 565612mE/3727667mN**. This locus is located in an erosion cut between dunes.

Locus 4 consists of six ceramic brown ware body sherds and five ceramic buff ware body sherds ranging in size from 1 - 9cm. The locus measures 8m (N/S) by 13m (E/W) and is located at **UTM: 565586mE/3727626mN**. This locus is also located in an erosional cut between dunes.

Subsequent to this initial update, PaleoWest archeologists returned to the site to conduct Phase II investigations in March 2022. These investigations entailed a resurvey of the site area and the manual excavations of 37 shove probes (STPs) and one test unit (TEU). Four new concentrations of surface artifacts (Loci 5-8) were identified as well as a Desert Side-notched arrow point (A-02).

A-02 is a nearly complete (one tang is missing) projectile point and is 2.4 × 1.3 × 0.3 cm (L × W × Th). The point exhibits a deeply indented, concave base manufactured from vein quartz. **UTM: 565636mE/3727666mN**

Locus 5, 3.8 × 2.4 m, consists of a discrete concentration of approximately 35 pieces of granitic FAR and one complete Cottonwood Triangular series arrow point (A-03). **UTM: 565640mE/3727635mN**

A-03 is a finely made, vein quartz, complete Cottonwood Triangular arrow point with a concave base of 2.0 × 1.0 × 0.1 cm (L × W × Th). **UTM: 565642mE/3727651mN**

Locus 6 is 3.2 × 2.4 m and contains approximately 18 pieces of granitic FAR and one piece of angular vein (milky) quartz shatter. **UTM: 565629mE/3727654mN**

Locus 7 includes a discrete concentration of more than 30 amorphous pieces of baked clay, 4 ceramic sherds, and 6 pieces of granitic FAR in an area 4.5 m in diameter. **UTM: 565610mE/3727623mN**

Locus 8 is a concentration of six ceramic sherds, six pieces of angular vein quartz shatter, and nine pieces of FAR (granitic and metavolcanic rock) identified within a 3.2 × 2.6 m area. **UTM: 565614mE/3727608mN**

*Recorded by: E. Mills, D. McDougall, G. Granger, and A. Garcia *Date: 03/07/2022 Continuation Update

Prehistoric ceramic sherds are scattered across the site's surface; however, no rim sherds indicative of specific vessel forms were identified. The majority of ceramics (>90%) are Southern California Brown (aka "Tizon") Ware (c.f., Griset 2007, 2008, 2011).

Scatters and concentrations of FAR are also common across the surface of the site. Because the site is in eolian dunes formed entirely of very fine-grained Myoma series sediments, all FAR and other lithic materials at the site must have originated elsewhere; that is, these lithic materials had to have been brought to the site by its prehistoric inhabitants. Most FAR on site is fine- to course-grained granitic material; fire-altered chunks of metavolcanic rock are present in much lesser quantities. Flaked stone materials are primarily of vein quartz; few flakes are quartzite.

Non-cultural constituents observed in the native eolian sediments throughout the site area include weathered, nacreous remains of freshwater shellfish derived from the lacustrine sediments of Lake Cahuilla. These remains were likely transported into the site area by eolian processes.

A variety of natural and cultural disturbances were observed on the site's surface. Burrows and the intrusive remains of small rodents are found within the site boundary as are chunks of burned wood and charcoal from a recent brush fire. In addition, the area has been disturbed by the grading and use of several dirt roads, construction of a large storm drain channel along the eastern edge of the site, the introduction of non-native fill/gravel and other construction debris, and modern trash dumping.

Site interpretations: Given the activity of the landform based on the variability of reported surface constituents throughout the decades, it is assumed that the majority of this site is buried. In addition, the location of current surface constituents within erosional cuts supports that interpretation. The nature of the constituents (ceramics and FAR) indicates some level of residential use and likely represents habitation during the Late Period Prehistoric. Also, elements reported in the previous updates (burned bone, lithics, and ground stone) also support this interpretation of a habitation site. The surrounding area (where much of the previous reported constituents were once located) is all developed by modern housing to the north, a storm drain channel and school to the east, and a golf course to the south, indicate that the current update represents all that remains of the once much larger site. The indication of subsurface presence based on the location of constituents within erosional cuts, suggests more investigation (testing/evaluation/data recovery) should be performed prior to any development of the parcel.

Evaluation: Although CA-RIV-1180 was at one time much larger in size, the portions of the site east of the storm drain channel and south of Avenue 50 have likely been destroyed by modern development. As such, the evaluation effort conducted for this investigation is limited to the portions of the site located within the current Project area.

The location of 33-001180 between 34–47 ft amsl indicates that the site is along the high-stand shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest use of the area by prehistoric populations in the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,200–200 B.P.). The cultural deposits documented within the site are extremely sparse and are generally surficial or limited to the upper 20–30 cm of sediments. Although the amorphous pieces of baked clay recovered in Locus 7 may represent fragments of daub that were once used to seal the walls of a structure (Barrows 1900; Drucker 1937, 1941), no other evidence of structural remains were identified at the site. In addition, despite the recovery of several concentrations of FAR, no intact thermal features were documented by the Phase II investigations. The findings of the cultural resource study suggest that the portion of 33-001180 in the Project area has been extensively disturbed and any features that may have once been present have been removed and destroyed.

PaleoWest recommends that the portion of the site in the current Project area does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site as a whole for listing in the CRHR. Although the ceramics, flaked and ground stone, and FAR that were recovered from the site are broadly associated with Native American use of the Coachella Valley region during the Late Prehistoric Period, they do not have a clear association with broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage nor do they contain any attributes that convey specific association with the lives of persons important in our past. The portion of the site within the Project area also lacks any defining or distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; it does not represent the work of an important creative individual nor does it possess high artistic values. Finally, the portion of the site in the Project area consists of an extremely sparse scatter of cultural remains that are largely surficial or limited to the upper 20–30 cm of sediments. The small quantities of artifacts, the lack of assemblage diversity, and absence of intact subsurface deposits suggest that additional study of the portion of the site within the Project area will not yield any new information important in prehistory or history.

*Recorded by: E. Mills

*Date: 12/15/2021 Continuation Update



Figure 1: Buffware rim sherd (A-01)



Figure 2: Locus 1, facing north



Figure 3: Locus 1 Ceramic example



Figure 4: Locus 2, facing northeast



Figure 5: Locus 3, facing east/northeast



Figure 6: Locus 4, facing east

*Recorded by: E. Mills, D. McDougall, G. Granger, and A. Garcia *Date: 03/07/2022 Continuation Update



Figure 7: Desert Side-Notched Projectile Point (A-02)

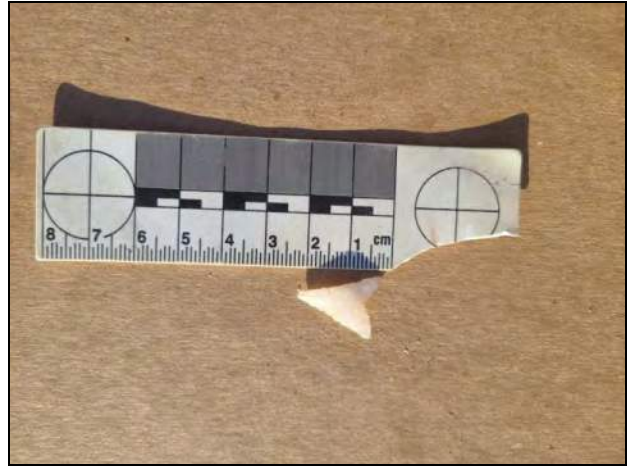


Figure 8: Cottonwood Triangular Point (A-03)



Figure 9: Locus 5, facing north



Figure 10: Locus 6, facing north



Figure 11: Locus 7, facing north



Figure 12: Locus 8, facing northwest

*Recorded by: E. Mills, D. McDougall, G. Granger, and A. Garcia *Date: 12/15/2021 Continuation Update



Figure 13 Site overview from the NW boundary, facing southeast

References Cited:

Barrows, David P.

- 1900 The Ethnobotany of the Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. University of Chicago Press, Chicago (reprinted in 1971 by the Malki Museum Press, Banning, California).

Drucker, Phillip

- 1937 Cultural Element Distributions (Vol. V), Southern California. Anthropological Records 1(1):1-52. University of California Press, Berkeley.
1941 Cultural Element Distributions (Vol. XVII), Yuman-Piman. Anthropological Records 6(3):91-230. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Griset, Suzanne

- 2007 Ceramic Analysis, CA-RIV-6896 and CA-RIV-6897. In Archaeological Evaluation Report 33-011573 (CA-RIV-6896) and 33-011574 (CA-RIV-6897), I-10/Jefferson Street Interchange Improvement Project, Indio, Riverside County, California, by Michael J. Moratto, Melinda C. Horne, Dennis McDougall, Michael J. Mirro, and Marilyn J. Wyss, pp. D.1-D.22. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, Hemet, and Thousand Oaks, California. On file, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino, and the California Historical Resources File System, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
2008 Ceramics Recovered from Subsurface Features at CA-RIV-5211/H. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Tucson. Submitted to Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.
2011 Analysis of Ceramic Artifacts from CA-RIV-6987. In Archaeological Investigations (2002-2010) at Site CA-RIV-6897, Varner Road Improvement Project, Indio, Riverside County, California, by Michael J. Moratto, Dennis McDougall, Douglas R. Harro, Kholood Abdo-Hintzman, Rebecca L. McKim, and Melinda C. Horne, with contributions by others, pp. C.1-C.20, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Thousand Oaks, California. Submitted to the City of Indio, Engineering Services Division, Indio, California.

Jertberg

- 1981 Department of Parks and Recreation Form for 33-001180/CA-RIV-1180. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

*Recorded by: E. Mills, D. McDougall, G. Granger, and A. Garcia *Date: 12/15/2021 Continuation Update

References Cited (cont.):

Love, Bruce

1998 Department of Parks and Recreation Form for 33-008226/CA-RIV-6074. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

McCarthy, D.

1998 Department of Parks and Recreation Form for 33-001180/CA-RIV-1180. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

Parr, R.E.

1985 Department of Parks and Recreation Form for 33-001180/CA-RIV-1180. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

Salpas, S.

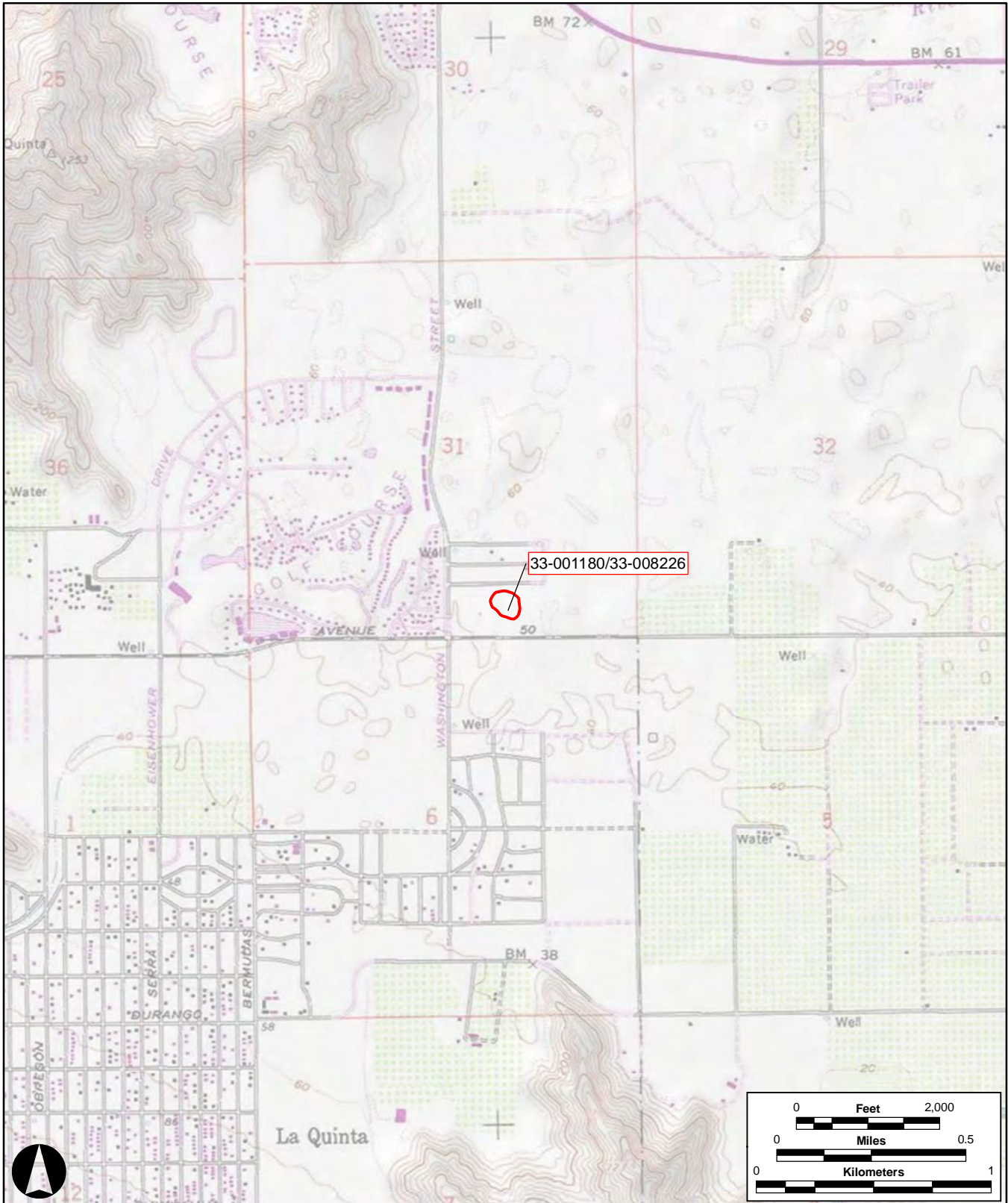
1985 Department of Parks and Recreation Form for 33-001180/CA-RIV-1180. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

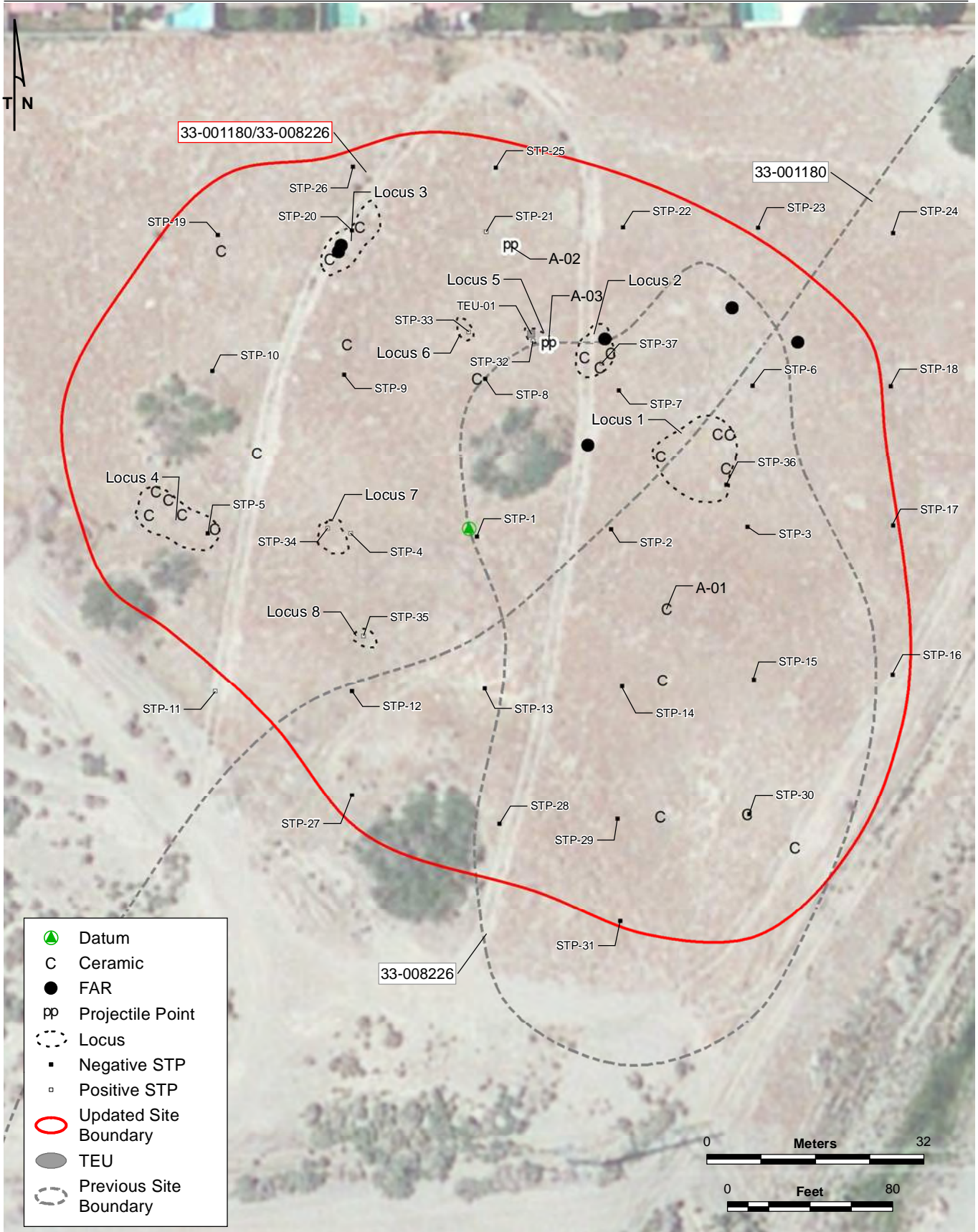
Wilke, P.

1972 Department of Parks and Recreation Form for 33-001180/CA-RIV-1180. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, California.

Report Citation:

R. Thomas, et. al. 2022. Cultural Resource Investigation in Support of the Troutdale Village Project, city of La Quinta, Riverside County, California. Prepared for The Altum Group. Prepared by PaleoWest, LLC. Monrovia, CA.





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE NO. CA-RIV-1180 UPDATE

COUNTY Riverside

1. USGS QUAD. La Quinta (1980) (7½') (15')

2. UTM GRID ZONE 11: 565850 mE 3727330 mN

3. Twp. 5S Range 7E; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 31

4. Location area east of stormwater channel and along north side of Avenue 50.

5. Contour 50'

6. Owner Desert Sands Unified School 7. Address Indio, Calif.

District

8. Site Description rather isolated part of site RIV-1180 consisting of sherds

9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic Historic Unknown

10. Area 20 m (E-W) x 10 m (N-S) 11. Depth surface

12. Vegetation mesquite

13. Water site along shoreline of Lake Cahuilla

14. Site Soil sandy-silts 15. Surrounding Soil blow sand

16. Previous Excavation site area probably picked over by pothunters

17. Previous Site Designation, Published References Salpas (1890), ARU #815 (McCarthy 1985)

18. Destruction Possibility site area scheduled for development

19. Features none observed

20. Burials none observed

21. Artifacts light scatter of sherds, no rim sherds observed, all buff ware

22. Remarks area trashed out by ORV and dumping activities. This area has been recorded as part of a larger site. The location described here seems to be removed from any concentrations of other cultural material associated with RIV-1180

23. Accession No. n/a 24. Site Sketch Map yes

25. Date 9 July 1985 26. Recorder Daniel McCarthy 27. Photos no

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

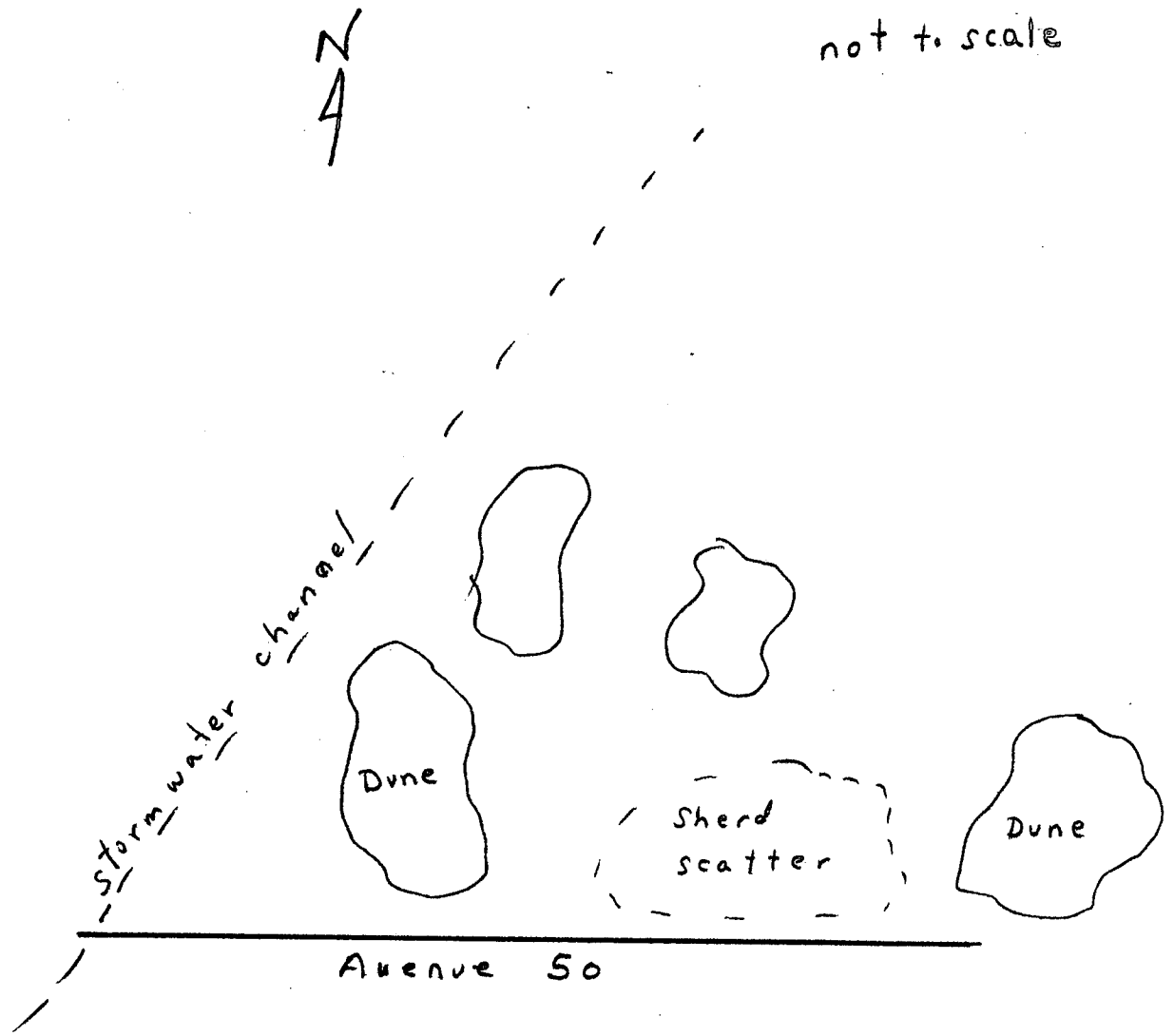
Page _____ of _____

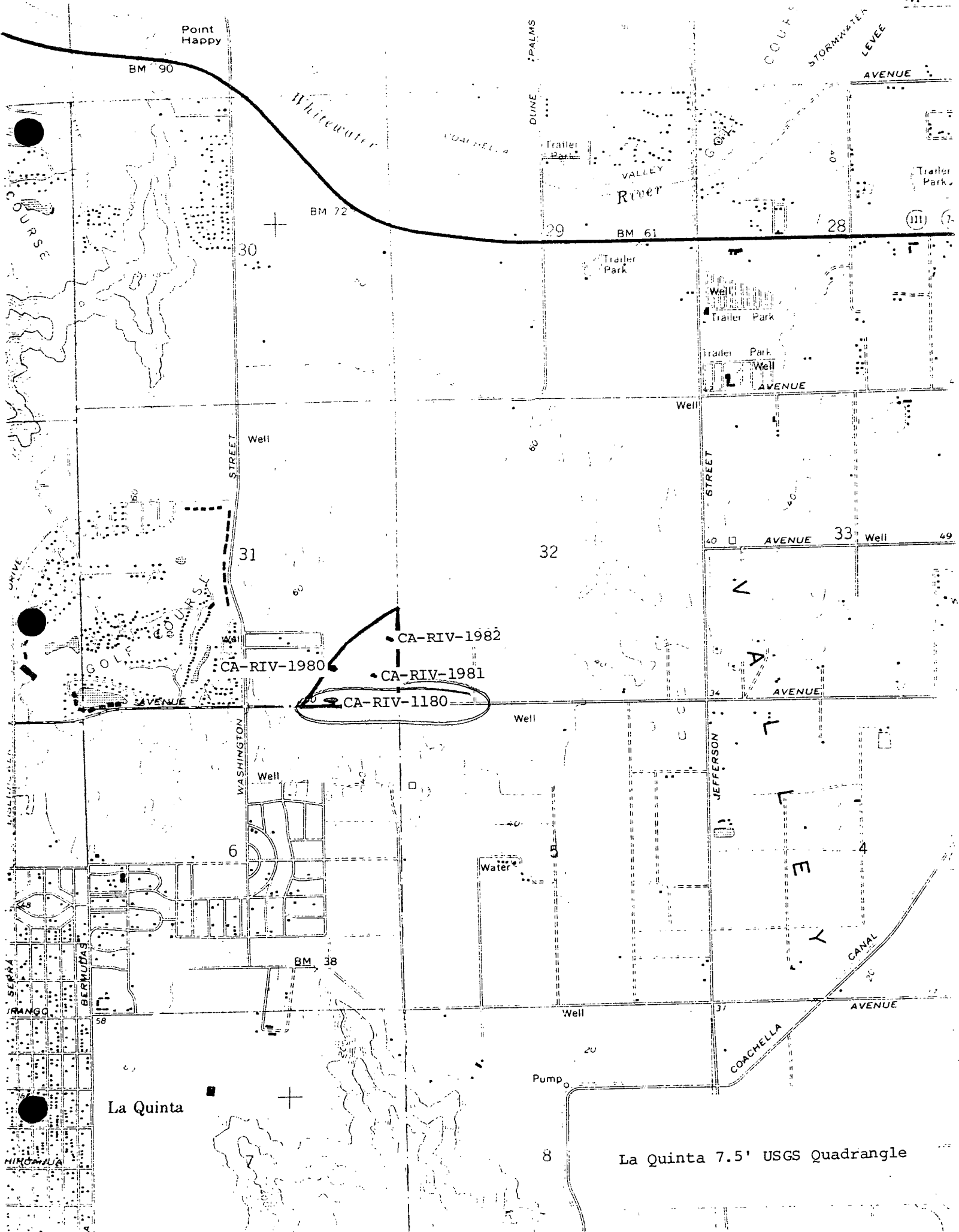
Permanent Trinomial: RIV-1180 / July 85
mo. yr.

Temporary Number: La Quinta 7.5

Agency Designation: Daniel McCarthy

not to scale





Point Happy

BM 90

Whitewater

DUNE PALMS

STORMWATER LEVEE

AVENUE

Trailer Park

VALLEY RIVER

Trailer Park

BM 72

29

BM 61

28

(III) 7

30

Trailer Park

Well

Trailer Park

Trailer Park

Well

AVENUE

Well

Well

STREET

60

STREET

40

AVENUE

33

Well

49

31

32

CA-RIV-1982

CA-RIV-1981

CA-RIV-1180

CA-RIV-1980

Well

34

AVENUE

WASHINGTON

Well

6

Water

JEFFERSON

JEFFERSON

4

CANAL

BM 38

Well

37

AVENUE

COACHELLA

Pump

8

La Quinta

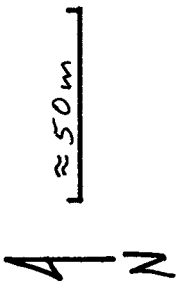
La Quinta 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

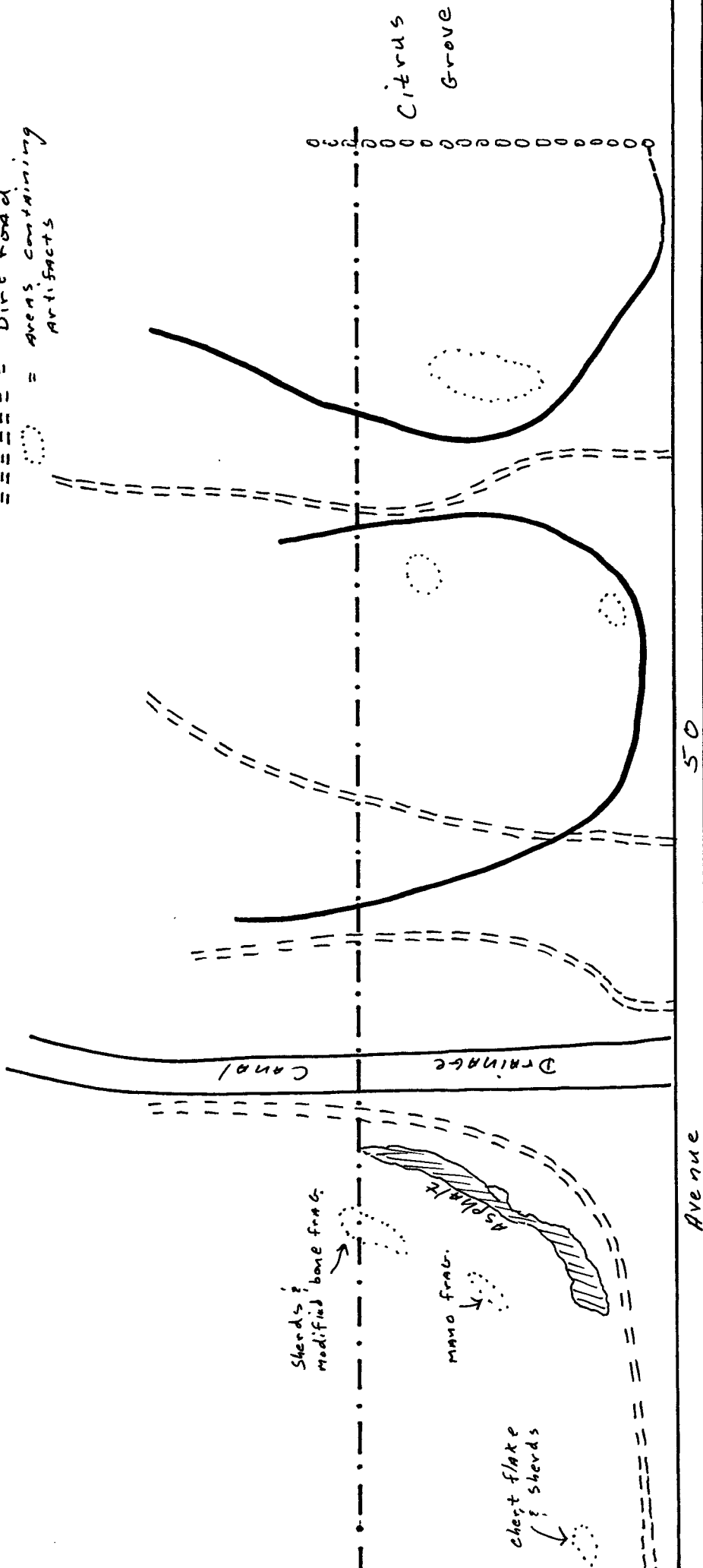
SITE NO. CA-Riv-1180 (update)
COUNTY Riverside

1. USGS QUAD. La Quinta (7½') (15')
2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 565640 mE 3727350 mN
3. Twp. 5s Range 7e ; ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 31
4. Location Immediately north of Ave 50, about 75m east of Washington St. Extends about 500m to the east along Ave 50.
5. Contour 40'
6. Owner unknown 7. Address unknown
8. Site Description Surface scatters of artifacts, mostly pottery sherds. Some lithic waste, ground stone, bone and shell. Most artifacts appear on deflating portions of dunes.
9. Prehistoric Ethnographic Historic Unknown
10. Area 500 m (E-W) x 150+ m (N-S) 11. Depth surface
12. Vegetation Mesquite (Prosopis juliflora), Saltbush (Atriplex polycarpa)
13. Water Whitewater R. channel about 3.2k north; near former shore of Blake Sea
14. Site Soil sand 15. Surrounding Soil sand
16. Previous Excavation none
17. Previous Site Designation, Published References none
18. Destruction Possibility Proposed pipeline on N side of Ave 50; relic hunting
19. Features none evident
20. Burials none evident
21. Artifacts pottery sherds, modified bone, ground stone fragment, lithic debitage.
22. Remarks The portion of CA-Riv-1180 included in the survey consisted of a 35m wide strip running E-W immediately north of Ave 50. Areas of the site further north and to the south of Ave 50 were not examined.
23. Accession No. _____ 24. Site Sketch Map attached
25. Date 5/8/85 26. Recorder R.E. Parr 27. Photos none

CA-Riv-1180
5/8/85



- = limits of sand dunes
- · - · - = Extent of survey
- ==== = Dirt road
- = Areas containing Artifacts



Riv-1180



R.E. Penn

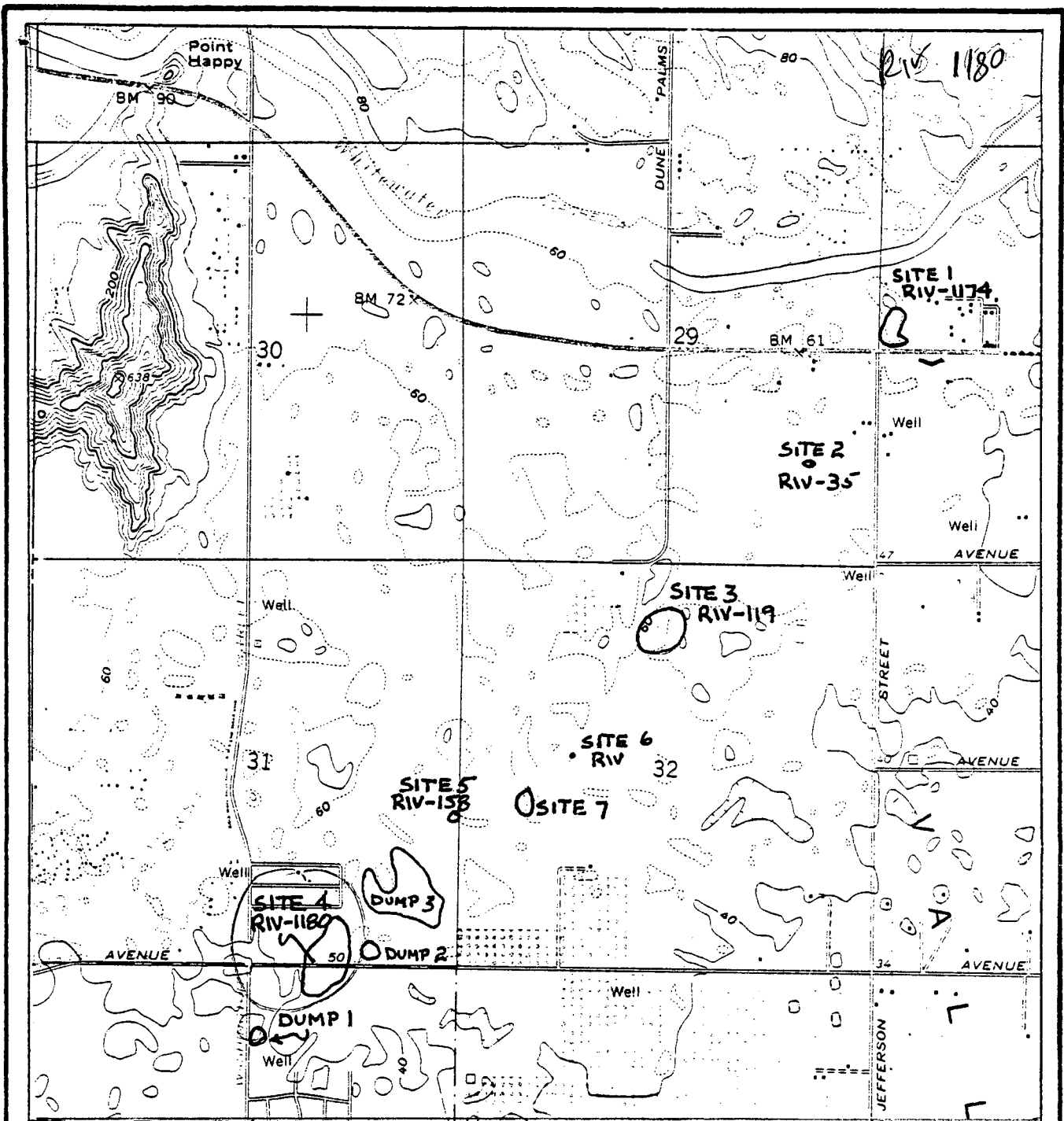


Figure 8: Total Cultural Resources Along Flood Easement-1980

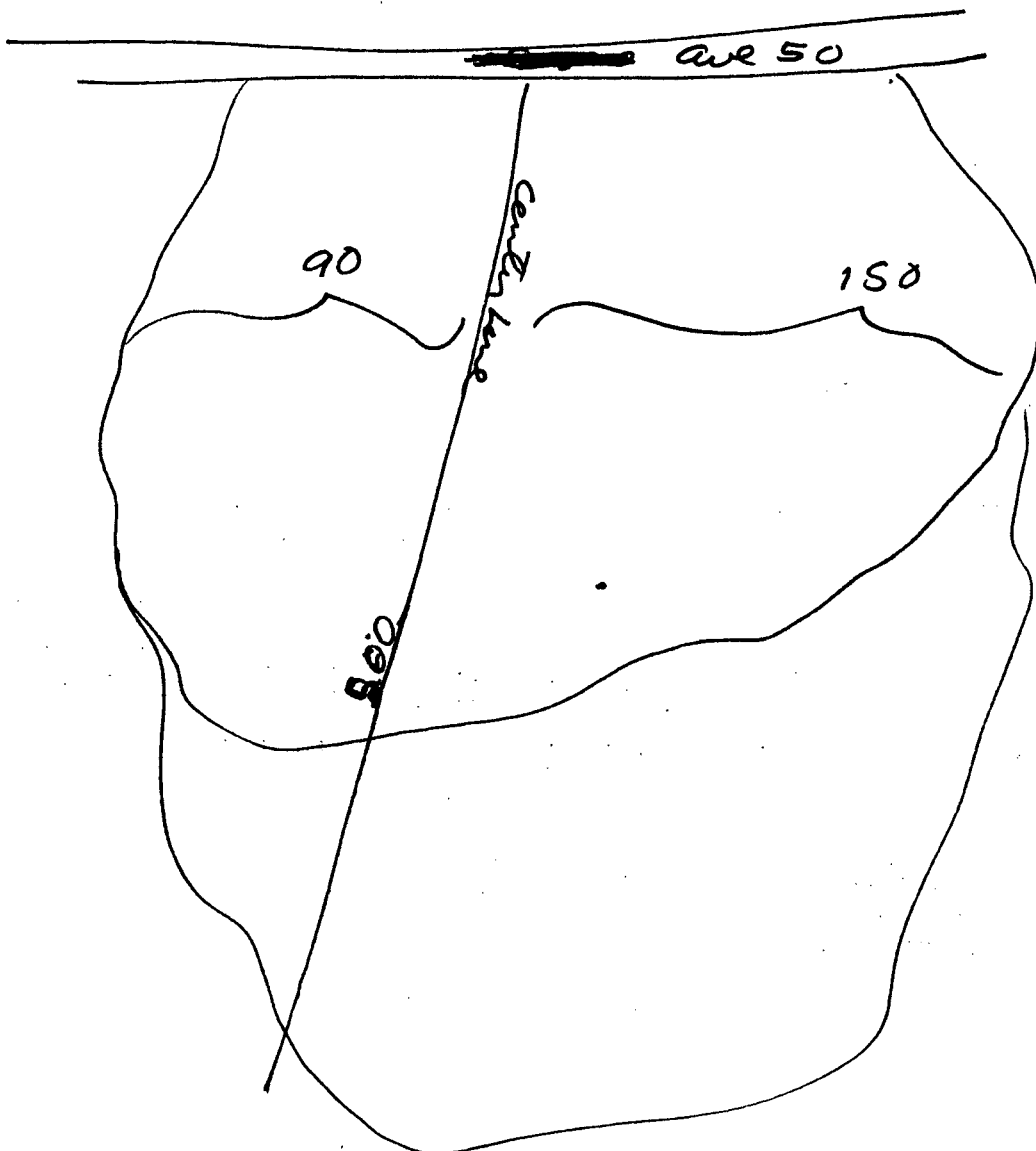
USGS 7½' Topographical Map
La Quinta Quad 1972

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 feet

0 .5 1 kilometers



RIV-1180



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

MAY 01 1981

RIV-1180 update

USGS Topographical 7 1/2'

1. Site Locus 11 2. Map La Quinta Quad 3. County Riverside
4. Twp. 6S Range 7E : NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 6
5. Location ca. 100' south of Avenue 50, one-half mile east of
Washington Street.
- U.T.M.: 11-3727200/566140 6. On contour elevation Less than 40'
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Lewis Homes 9. Address 45-455 Portola Avenue
Palm Desert, California 92260
10. Slope a) degrees _____ b) direction _____
11. Description of Site Large scatter of lithic materials, pottery, and
burned bone
12. Area 250' x 150' 13. Depth _____ 14. Height _____
- Vegetation creosote scrub 16. Nearest water _____
17. Soil of site sand and silt 18. Surrounding soil type sand
19. Previous excavation none
20. Cultivation none 21. Erosion wind and rain
22. Buildings, roads, etc. Avenue 50 directly north of site
23. Artifacts/Ecofacts pottery, lithics
- 23a Housepits none observed 23b Petroglyphs none observed
- 23c Others _____
24. Features none observed
25. Burials none observed
26. Remarks _____
27. Survey for: Lewis Homes
28. _____ 29. Sketch Map _____
30. Date 4/22/81 31. Recorded by Patricia Jertberg 32. Photos: _____

Indian Wells

Point Happy

RV-1180

Whitewater

COACHELLA

VALLEY

River

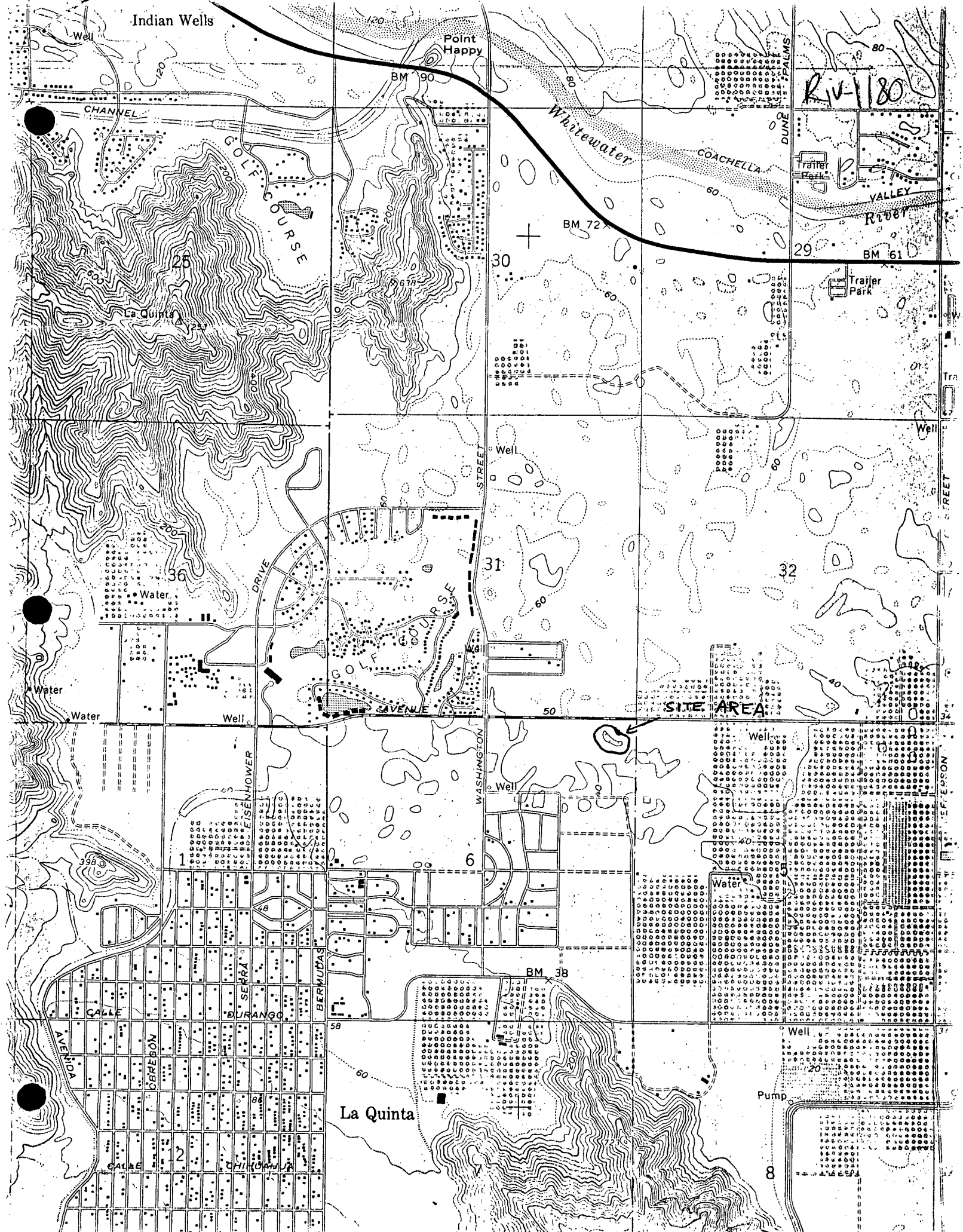
La Quinta

GOLF COURSE

GOLF COURSE

SITE AREA

La Quinta



(714) 750-0874

SITE UPDATE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

RECEIVED IN
ARU

MAY 11 1981

1. Site CA-Riv-1180,
Locus-H 2. Map USGS La Quinta Quad 3. County Riverside
4. Twp. _____ Range _____ : NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6
5. Location Dune area along northwest shoreline of prehistoric Lake
Cahuilla.
- U.T.M.: 11/565940/3727950 6. On contour elevation 40-50'
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner Landmark Land Co. Inc. 9. Address P.O. Box 1000, La Quinta, 92253
10. Slope a) degrees _____ b) direction _____
11. Description of Site _____
12. Area 40 x 30 m 13. Depth 10 cms 14. Height _____
- Vegetation Creosote scrub/
mesquite 16. Nearest water none presently/adjacent to pre-
historic Lake Cahuilla
17. Soil of site sand 18. Surrounding soil type sand/silt
19. Previous excavation none
20. Cultivation none 21. Erosion wind/water
22. Buildings, roads, etc. Off-road vehicle road crosses western area
23. Artifacts/Ecofacts pottery, lithics, shell, bone, charcoal
- 23a Housepits possible 23b Petroglyphs none observed
- 23c Others Two activity loci: Locus 1 - possible housepit, Locus 2 - possible
food processing/preparation area (Figure 2).
24. Features None observed
25. Burials None observed
26. Remarks Locus designation follows sequence of salvage report for CVWD (Fig. 3)
salvage
27. ~~Survey~~ for: Lewis Homes, 45445 Portola Avenue, Palm Desert, CA 92260
28. _____ 29. Sketch Map attached
30. Date 5/4/81 31. Recorded by Patricia Jertberg 32. Photos: _____

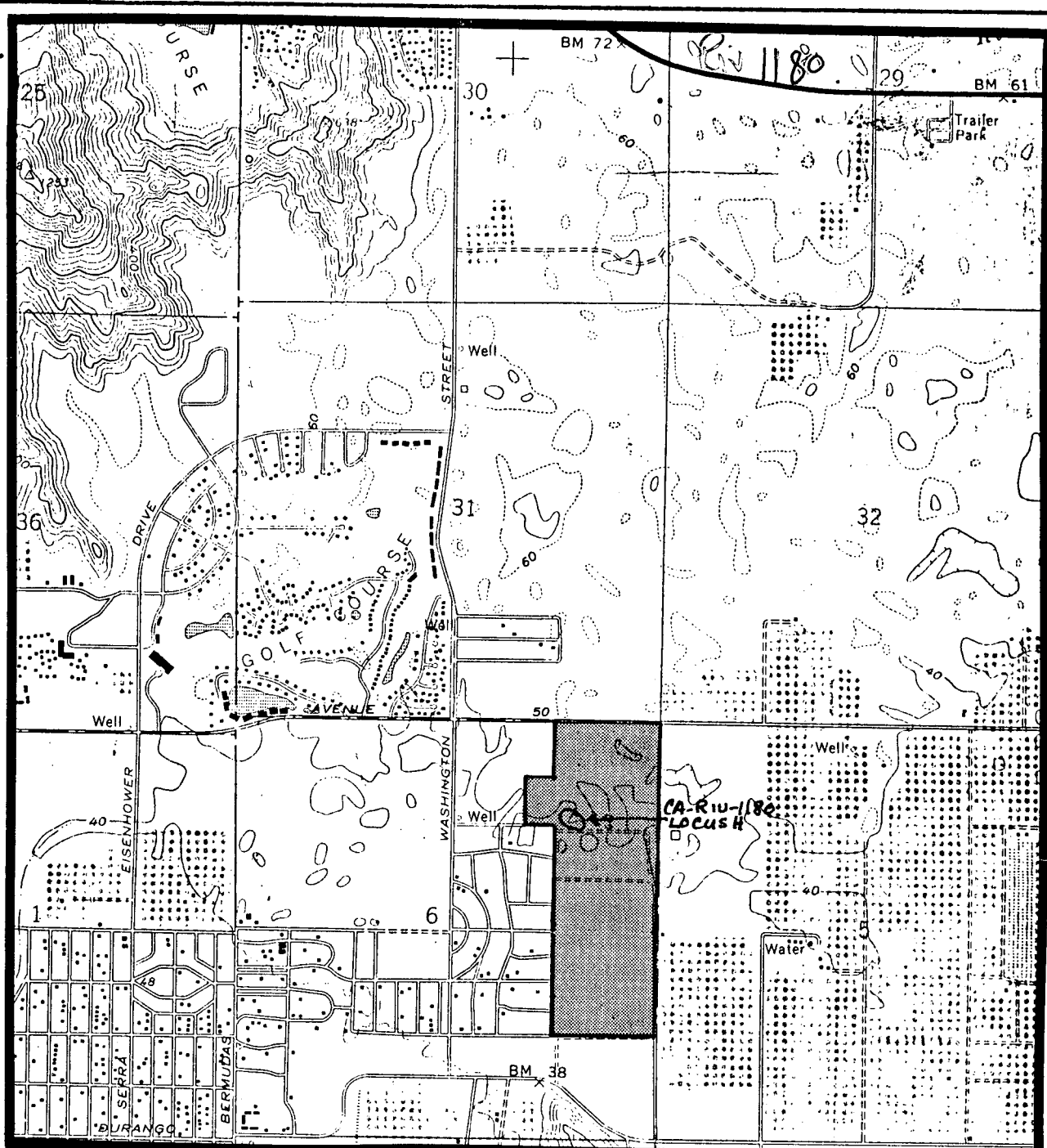


Figure 1: Project Area
 U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series
 La Quinta Quadrangle

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 feet

0 0.5 1 kilometers



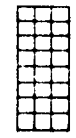
Riv 1180

LIMIT OF SURFACE SCATTER

LOCUS F

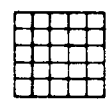
MESQUITE

LOCUS A



AVENUE 50

LOCUS G



LOCUS B



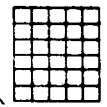
LOCUS E



DATUM

HEARTH

HAMMERSTONE



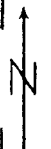
LOCUS D

LIMIT OF SURFACE SCATTER



LOCUS C

OLD LAKE BED



LOCUS H

DEAD WOOD & CHARCOAL

SHELL BONE SHERD

SAND QUARRY

Figure 3: Schematic Map of Site CA-Riv-1180, Including Locus H.

Riv 1180

CA-Riv-1180 H

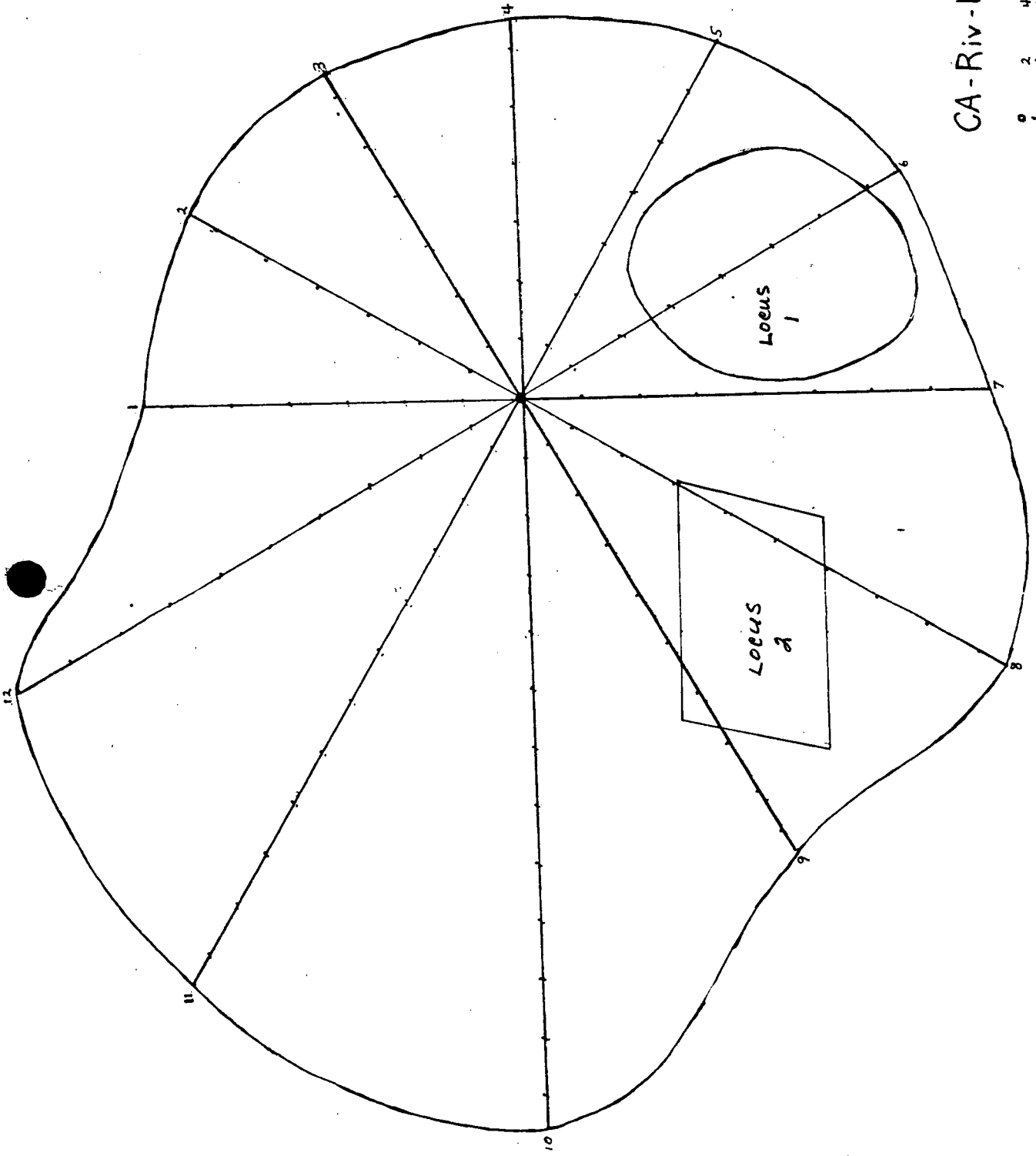
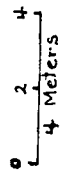


Figure 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE NO. CA-Riv-1180 (partial update)
COUNTY Riverside

1. USGS QUAD. La Quinta (7½') (15')
2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 565800 mE 3727400 mN
3. Twp. 5s Range 7e ; ¼ of ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 31
4. Location along designation for CVCWD Channel, beginning at Avenue 50
and ending approx. 400' to the north
5. Contour _____
6. Owner Martin Stone 7. Address 2 Laxfield Rd., Weston, Mass.
8. Site Description three small scatters of pottery sherds, lithic waste
flakes, small bone, and shell
9. Prehistoric Ethnographic Historic Unknown
10. Area approx. 400' long (intermittant) 11. Depth none apparent
12. Vegetation mesquite, tumbleweed
13. Water none, but old shoreline of Lake Cahuilla is near
14. Site Soil sand 15. Surrounding Soil same
16. Previous Excavation yes in other parts of the site, not at this locus
17. Previous Site Designation, Published References CA-Riv-1180 MF-823
recorded by Wilke in 1972, Toups Corp. in 1979
18. Destruction Possibility probable, already highly disturbed
19. Features none
20. Burials none
21. Artifacts Locus 1: pottery sherds, small bone
Locus 2: pottery sherds
Locus 3: pottery sherds, small bone, shell, flakes, burned & broken--
22. Remarks Mitigation recommended of mapping & collection rock
entire area is highly disturbed, will probably be destroyed
23. Accession No. _____ 24. Site Sketch Map yes
25. Date July 30, 1980 26. Recorder Jana A. Salpao 27. Photos no

new 9-Parcel 1

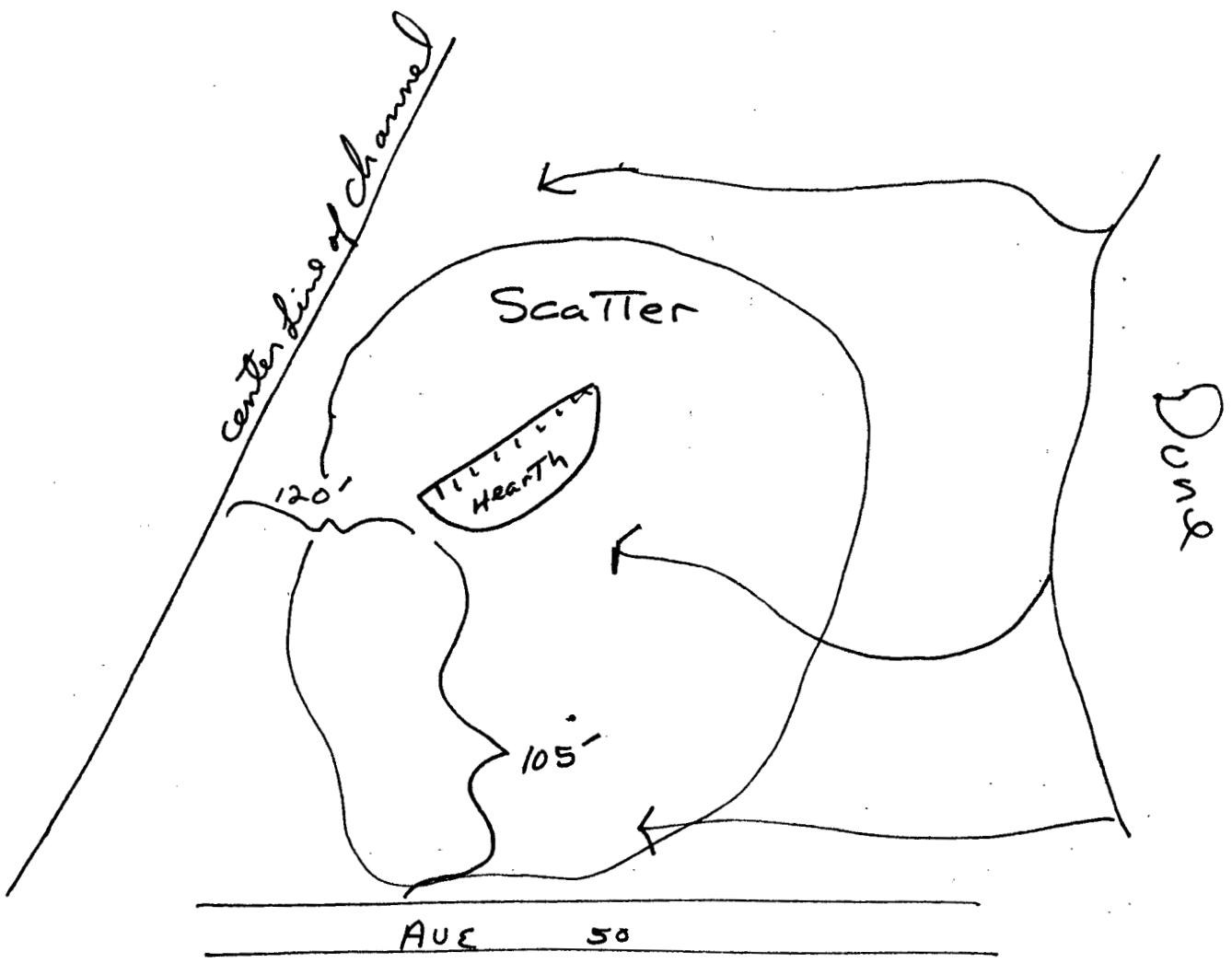
University of California, Riverside

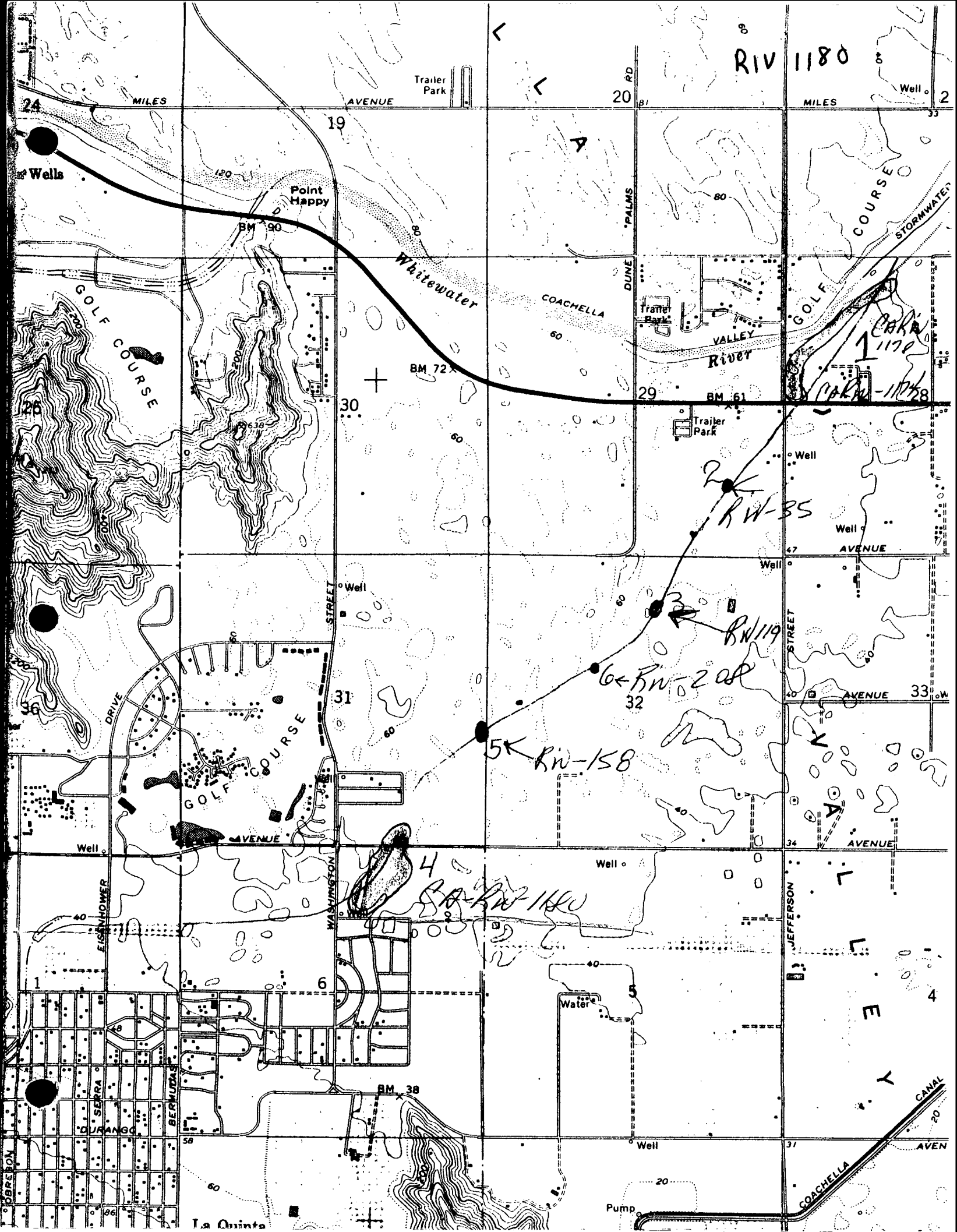
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE NO. RIV-1180 update
COUNTY Riverside

1. USGS QUAD. La Quinta (7½') (15')
2. UTM GRID ZONE 11 : 566220 mE 3727340 mN
3. Twp. 5s Range 7e ; ¼ of SE¼ of SE¼ of SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 31
4. Location approx. 50' north of Avenue 50 and 200' west of grove on adjacent property
5. Contour 20'
6. Owner Martin Stone 7. Address 2 Laxfield Rd., Weston, Mass.
8. Site Description small scatter of pottery sherds (about 20) within dumping area
9. Prehistoric Ethnographic Historic Unknown
10. Area approx. 5 meters x 5 meters 11. Depth none apparent
12. Vegetation mesquite
13. Water none, but near old shoreline of Lake Cahuilla
14. Site Soil sand 15. Surrounding Soil same
16. Previous Excavation dumping (extensive) for many years
17. Previous Site Designation, Published References possibly may have been included in reference to CA-Riv-1180 MF 823
18. Destruction Possibility probable, is already extremely disturbed since it is in the middle of a dump near a road
19. Features none
20. Burials none
21. Artifacts approx. 20 pottery sherds
22. Remarks recommended mitigation is mapping and collecting site will probably be destroyed in a very short time
23. Accession No. _____ 24. Site Sketch Map no - see report
25. Date July 30, 1980 26. Recorder Jam A. Salpas 27. Photos no

RIV-1180







RIV-1180

MILES 24 19 20 33 MILES

Wells

Well

Point Happy

BM 90

BM 72

BM 61

Trailer Park

Well

Well

Well

Well

Well

Well

Well

Pump

Trailer Park

Trailer Park

GOLF COURSE

Whitewater

COACHELLA

VALLEY RIVER

GOLF COURSE
STORMWATER

DRIVE

GOLF COURSE

AVENUE

STREET

STREET

AVENUE

AVENUE

AVENUE

JEFFERSON

EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON

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COACHELLA CANAL
AVENUE

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RW-119

RW-208

RW-158

RW-1180

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BM 38

MILES

AVENUE

RD

MILES

GOLF COURSE

Whitewater

COACHELLA

VALLEY RIVER

GOLF COURSE
STORMWATER

DRIVE

GOLF COURSE

AVENUE

STREET

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JEFFERSON

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BERNARDAS

La Quinta

COACHELLA CANAL
AVENUE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Sup.

TOUFS CORPORATION - 2223 Avenida de la Playa, La Jolla
Project: Coachell Valley Evacuation Channel
Archaeologist(s): S. Berryman, M. Fox, B. Welker

Field # 4A
SDMM # _____
~~_____~~ # Riv 1180
Roads: Ave 50

Site Location: _____ Elevation: 40-50'
T. 55 R. 7 Sec. 31 1/4 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SE Quadrangle La Quinta State Ca County Riv

Site Dimensions: Length 200N/S Width 100E/W Shape _____ Height _____

Description: This site is made up of one hearth and a wide ranging scatter of Potsherds

Other sites in vicinity: _____
Previous excavation, Vandalism, or Disturbance: disturbed by the const. of Ave 50 which covered part of the site w/ fill. Wind action deflating hearth.

Surface Evidence: indicate approximate amounts

- Materials:
- ____ Hammerstone
- ____ Core
- ____ Flake
- ____ Scraper
- ____ Blade
- ____ Projectile
- ____ Portable Metate
- ____ Mano
- ____ Pestle
- Potsherd
- ____ Undesignated Shell
- Osteological
- ____ Charcoal/ash
- ____ Retouched tools
- ____ Utilized flakes
- ____ Others

- Features:
- Roasting Pit/
Hearth
- ____ Rock shelter
- ____ Mound/pit
- ____ Rock art
- ____ Burial
- ____ Stacked rock:
enclosure
wall
alignment
circle
cairn
- ____ Ground Stone
basin(oval)
basin(round)
mortar
slick
- ____ Others:

- Cultural Horizon
- ____ Historic
- Late Archaic
- ____ Early Archaic
- ____ Paleo-Indian
- ____ Unknown
- Probable Cultural Affiliation: _____

- Soil: Color _____
- Midden? Yes No Evidence? _____
- Post holes? _____

- Site Type:
- ____ Village
- Camp
- ____ Ceremonial
- ____ Milling
- ____ Lithic workshop
- ____ Flaking station
- ____ Others:

- Vegetation: _____

Rationale for conclusions: _____
Research potential: _____
Types of Studies possible _____

Notes: The fire hearth contains shell, bone, charcoal, sherds and hearth stones. Prior to Ave 50 this site extended along the base of the sand dunes. Shell and pottery are present in areas away from the hearth. Talus from the road covers portions of this site. The site dimensions are based upon visible artifacts.

Photos? Yes No Film type: _____ ASA: _____ Color Prints _____ Color Slides _____
Black/White _____ Deposition of film _____ Photos # _____
Additional notes, drawings on reverse: Yes No

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

TOUPS CORPORATION - 2223 Avenida de la Playa, La Jolla
 Project: _____

Field # 4B
 SDMM # _____
 # Riv 1180

Archaeologist(s): Berryman, Fox, Welker

Roads: Ave 50

Site Location: S. of 4A Elevation: 40-50'

T. 6S R. 7E Sec. 6 1/4 N/E 1/4 1/4 N/E Quadrangle La Quinta State Ca. County Riv

Site Dimensions: Length 500 Width 240' Shape irreg. Height ----

Description: This site appears to be an extension of 4A in that it is at the base of the same dune and has been separated from A by Ave 50.

Other sites in vicinity: _____
 Previous excavation, Vandalism, or Disturbance: _____
Construction of Ave 50

Surface Evidence: indicate approximate amounts

Materials:	Features:	Cultural Horizon	Soil:
_____ Hammerstone	_____ Roasting Pit/	_____ Historic	Color _____
_____ Core	_____ Hearth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<u>brown</u>
_____ Flake	_____ Rock shelter	_____ Early Archaic	_____
_____ Scraper	_____ Mound/pit	_____ Paleo-Indian	Midden? Yes No
_____ Blade	_____ Rock art	_____ Unknown	Evidence? _____
_____ Projectile	_____ Burial	Probable Cultural	<u>may be a</u>
_____ Portable Metate	Stacked rock:	Affiliation: _____	<u>subsurface</u>
_____ Mano	_____ enclosure	_____	<u>componet</u>
_____ Pestle	_____ wall	_____	Post holes? _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potsherd	_____ alignment	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undesignated Shell	_____ circle	Site Type:	Vegetation: _____
_____ Osteological	_____ cairn	_____ Village	_____
_____ Charcoal/ash	Ground Stone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Camp	_____
_____ Retouched tools	_____ basin(oval)	_____ Ceremonial	_____
_____ Utilized flakes	_____ basin(round)	_____ Milling	_____
_____ Others	_____ mortar	_____ Lithic workshop	_____
*coprolites	_____ slick	_____ Flaking station	_____
	Others:	Others:	

Rationale for conclusions: _____
 Research potential: _____
 Types of Studies possible _____

Notes: No hearths were noted on the surface, However this may only be due to none having eroded out. The scatter is light with the quantity being lightest on the southern extention of the site. Most of the materials appear in small cluster which may indicate small individual encampments of groups of people.

Photos? Yes No Film type: 116 ASA: _____ Color Prints Color Slides _____
 Black/White _____ Deposition of film _____ Photos # _____
 Additional notes, drawings on reverse: Yes No

~~UTM~~

UTM 565740mE 3727380mN (5-18-79)
565580mE 3727080mN
566100mE 3727080mN
566000mE 3727380mN

UTM 11/E565800-N3727150
University of California

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

HB

1. Site Riv-1180 2. Map Palm Desert-15'; La Quinta-7.5' 3. County Riverside
4. Twp. 6S Range 7E; NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 6
5. Location Centered approximately 400 meters SE of intersection of Avenue 50 and Washington Street.
6. On contour elevation 40 ft.
7. Previous designations for site CV-160
8. Owner unknown 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site Moderate to heavy scatter of artifacts in area of deflating dunes
14. Area 30 to 40 acres 15. Depth surface 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation mesquite, atriflex 18. Nearest water formerly near Blake Sea
19. Soil of site sand 20. Surrounding soil type same
21. Previous excavation none
22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion deflation by wind
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Avenue 50 and Washington Streets
25. Possibility of destruction surface collecting
26. House pits _____
27. Other features _____
28. Burials _____
29. Artifacts Human coprolites, sherd scatters, burned rocks & large burned rock features, abundant fish bone, corn cob (10 row) and small pendant (shell) collected.
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references See also ACO #430 4/79
32. Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 8/25/72 35. Recorded by P. Wilke 36. Photos no

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-8226

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-RIV-6074

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 313-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad La Quinta, Calif. Date 1959, photorevised 1980

T5S; R7E; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 31; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City La Quinta Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 565740 mE/ 3727400 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): Ca. 250 m east of Washington Street and 50 m north of Avenue 50

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Site consists of 6 loci of surface artifacts representing Cahuilla Indian living area in sandy dune area with creosote bushes and mesquite at 49-53 ft elevation. In total, site contains ca. 40 pieces of pottery, 10 pieces of lithic debitage (mostly milky quartz), one piece of groundstone (metate fragment), several clusters of fire-affected-rock (from roasting pits), faunal remains (including fish vertebrae), and chunks of hardened unshaped clay.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2--lithic scatter; AP3--ceramic scatter; AP11--hearths/pits; AP15--habitation debris

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

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

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

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

*P7. Owner and Address: AMCOR, c/o Mainiero, Smith, and Associates, 777 East Tarquitz Canyon Way, Suite 301, Palm Springs, CA 92262-6784

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Bruce Love, CRM TECH, 126 Barret Road, Riverside, CA 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: April 15, 1998

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."): Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (1998): Cultural Resources Report: Desert Club Manor Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside

*Attachments: None Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Site sketch map

RECEIVED IN

MAY 20 1998

EIC

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # 33-8226
Trinomial CA-RIV-6074

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 313-1

- A1. Dimensions: a. Length ca. 115 m (N-S) b. Width ca. 80 m (E-W)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Plotted on scaled map
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply.): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): Potential for buried components
- A2. Depth: _____ None Unknown Method of Determination: _____
- *A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Indian cremation reported nearby at Site CA-RIV-1980
- *A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) None
- *A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) Ca. 40 pieces of pottery, 10 pieces of lithic debitage (mostly milky quartz), one piece of groundstone (metate fragment), several clusters of fire-affected-rock (from roasting pits), faunal remains (including fish vertebrae), and chunks of hardened unshaped clay
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): _____
- *A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The Whitewater River, ca. 1.8 miles to the northeast
- *A9. Elevation: 49-53 ft above sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Open sandy area of low dunes, mesquite and creosote bush, surrounded by urban development
- A11. Historical Information: _____
- *A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: Probably dates to last high stand of ancient Lake Cahuilla around AD 1660.
- A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations.) Ceramics, lithics, groundstone, faunal, fire-affected rock and unshaped clay have potential to interpret site activities. Associated with Desert Cahuilla culture.
- A14. Remarks: Site is designated for destruction during future development. Testing and mitigation are recommended in report (see Item P11).
- A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, 126 Barrett Road, Riverside, CA 92507
- *A17. Form Prepared by: Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang Date: April 21, 1998
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 126 Barret Road, Riverside, CA 92507

