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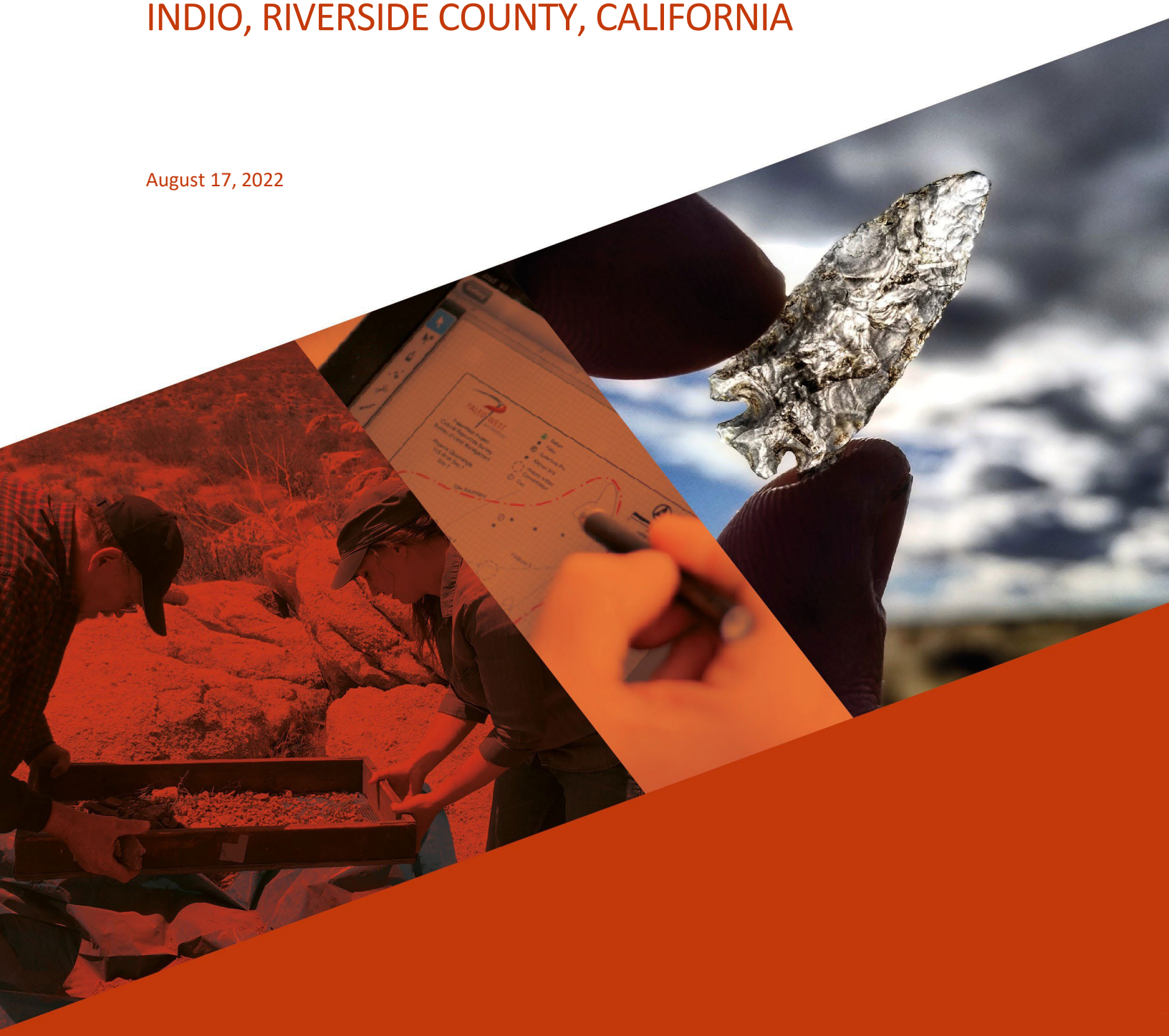
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF THE VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT WESTWARD HO SEWER SIPHON PROJECT, INDIO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

August 17, 2022



CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF THE VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT WESTWARD HO SEWER SIPHON PROJECT, INDIO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Valley Sanitary District Westward Ho Sewer Siphon Project (Project), in the city of Indio, Riverside County, California. The Project will involve the excavation of an entrance pit on one end of the channel and jack/bore under the Coachella Stormwater Channel between the terminus of Westward Ho Drive and connect to an existing line in Avenue 46. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Valley Sanitary District (District) is the lead agency.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area. The investigation included background research, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) and outreach to local Native American groups, and an archaeological survey of the Project area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact archaeological and historical resources.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at University of California, Riverside. The records search indicated that 28 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile (mi) of the Project area, resulting in the identification of 31 cultural resources. The 31 resources include 20 prehistoric archaeological sites, 7 historic period built-environment resources, 3 prehistoric isolated resources, and 1 multi-component resource. None of the previously recorded cultural resources are 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 tribal cultural resources within the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 18 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. PaleoWest conducted outreach on July 20, 2022 to individuals anticipated to be on the NAHC contact list. On August 11, 2022, PaleoWest conducted outreach to eight additional individuals named on the NAHC contact list who were not initially contacted. One response has been received in response to PaleoWest's outreach.

PaleoWest completed a pedestrian survey of the Project area on August 2, 2022. The Project area is adjacent to the east and west sides of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and consists of mostly developed areas used by the District as a sewer facility and roadways to access nearby neighborhoods and golf course. No prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

The cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, and cultural resources survey all resulted in negative findings within the Project area. Although the records search and background research suggest that archaeological sensitivity of the Project vicinity is considered moderate to high, the archaeological sensitivity of the Project area is considered low. Given these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical resources*** under CEQA. No cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the Project area. PaleoWest also recommends a finding of ***no impacts to archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources work is recommended.

In the event that potentially significant cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Westward Ho Sewer Siphon Project (Project), in the city of Indio, Riverside County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Valley Sanitary District (District) is the lead agency.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is within Sections 21 and 28, Township 5 South, Range 7 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the La Quinta, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2), along Westward Ho Drive on the eastern and western sides of the Coachella Stormwater Chanel. The Project area is approximately 0.16-acres at an elevation of approximately 25–37 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

The District is proposing to install a replacement sewer siphon that has been compressed by erosion. The siphon is at the terminus of Westward Ho Drive on the western side of the Coachella Stormwater Channel and will and connect to an existing line on the opposite side of the channel near Avenue 46. The proposed Project will involve excavating an entrance pit that will be used to jack/bore under the Coachella Stormwater Channel. No disturbances to the channel will occur.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation completed for the proposed Project. Section 1 introduces the Project location and description. Section 2 outlines the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents the results of the cultural resources records search and background research, the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of Native American coordination. Section 5 describes the field methods employed during this investigation and survey findings. Section 6 presents the management recommendations based on the result of the background research and survey findings.

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

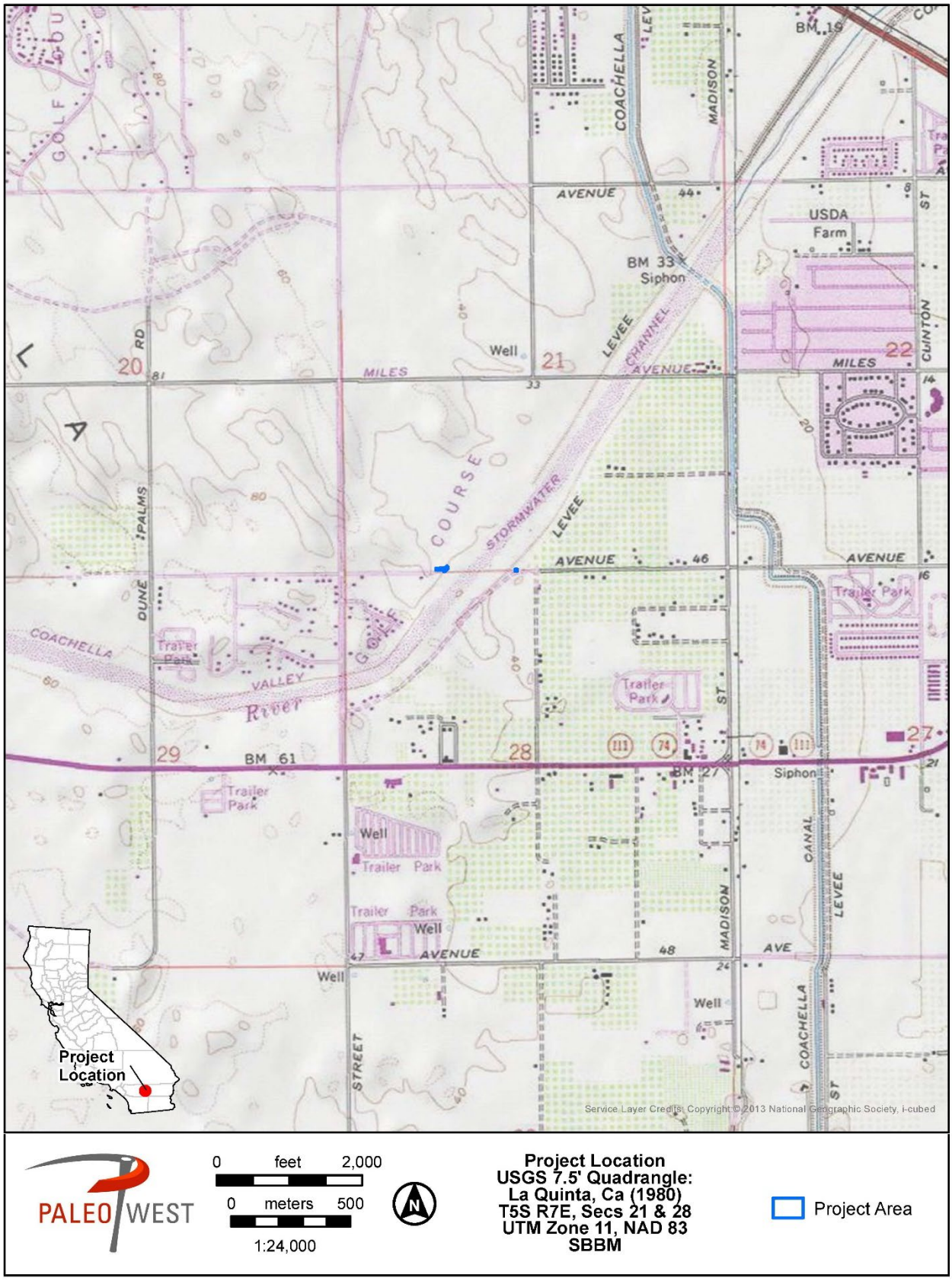

Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 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:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- 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,
- 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.

2.1.2 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 California Native American tribes 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 lies within in the City of Indio, within the northwest-to-southeast trending Coachella Valley. The valley is bordered on the northeast by the Indio Hills and the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and on the southwest by the Santa Rosa Mountains. The elevation of the Project area is approximately 35 ft amsl. The land uses within the Project area are residential. The Project area is at the edge of residential developments adjacent to the Coachella Stormwater Channel, which is an engineered channel with a natural bottom. Vegetation within the Project area consists largely of invasive ornamentals trees and shrubs, with non-native grasses and weeds in other disturbed areas. The Coachella Stormwater Channel flows southwest to northeast through the Project area. The maximum high stand of ancient Lake Cahuilla is approximately 40 ft (12 meters [m]) amsl, indicating that the Project area is near the ancient shoreline (Laylander 1997).

3.1.1 Prehistoric Setting

The Project is within the Coachella Valley of the Colorado Desert. This valley is within the Salton Sink, or Salton Trough, that was at or near the shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla during most of the late Quaternary. The Colorado Desert extends from the Coachella Valley in the north to Mexico in the south. Numerous chronological sequences have been proposed by archaeologists to describe cultural change within southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004). Because the Coachella Valley is the northern limit of the Colorado Desert, the following chronology includes information from the adjacent Mojave Desert primarily derived from Sutton et al. (2007).

3.1.2 Late Pleistocene (ca. Pre-12,000–10,000 cal B.P.)

The climate of the late Pleistocene Period in the Colorado Desert is generally characterized as cool and wet, with several pluvial lakes present (Sutton et al. 2007:231). These lakes indicate an environment with considerable food and water resources, especially when compared to the present desert environment. Nevertheless, evidence of pre-Clovis (ca. before 11,500 B.P.) archaeological sites in the Colorado Desert remains scant.

The Clovis Complex is the earliest and only Paleoindian cultural complex widely accepted in the region (Sutton et al. 2007:233–234). Dating to approximately 11,500 B.P., this complex is predominantly defined by large lanceolate-shaped bifaces with fluting, prepared to thin and

flatten the base of the artifact for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex include large side scrapers, blades derived from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73). Paleo-Indian populations associated with fluted projectile point technology consisted of small, mobile groups who hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water such as pluvial lakes. The tools associated with these populations are most commonly found in the drainage basins of the pluvial lakes (Sutton et al. 2007:234).

Fluted projectile points have traditionally been interpreted as tools used for hunting Pleistocene megafauna due to their clear association with megafaunal remains in the Great Plains and Southwest, but most fluted projectile points found in California have lacked corroborating Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold et al. 2004). One exception was found during excavations at China Lake in the early 1970s, where fluted projectile points associated with burned remains of extinct megafauna were uncovered (Davis 1975). As Davis and Panlaqui (1978:31) noted, the sites at China Lake demonstrate that Paleo-Indians exploited many available resources, not just megafauna.

Evidence of terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene habitation in the Mojave Desert has remained sparse until recently; evidence of habitation in the Colorado Desert at this time is virtually absent. Evidence of late Pleistocene occupation in the Mojave was identified on the southern slopes of the Tehachapi Mountains near Cottonwood Creek in the form of a basal fragment of a fluted Clovis projectile point (Glennan, 1971, 1987).

3.1.3 Early Holocene (10,000–8000 cal B.P.)

The onset of the early Holocene was marked by warmer temperatures, reduced precipitation, and the eventual drying up of the Pleistocene pluvial lakes. These changes are believed to have caused an irregular distribution of resources available to the early Holocene inhabitants (Sutton et al. 2007:237). In the Mojave Desert region, the Lake Mojave Complex emerged at this time. This complex reflects an increasingly diversified subsistence strategy that was necessary for successful adaptation to climatic changes.

The Lake Mojave Complex is identified primarily by heavy, stemmed projectile points attributable to the Great Basin Stemmed series, such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake. Other Lake Mojave Complex tools include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, the occasional cobble-core tool, and, infrequently, ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). Settlement organization components include extensive residential accumulations, workshops, and small camps containing a handful of formed tools (Sutton et al. 2007:237). Basgall and Overly (2004) have found evidence of occupation near Pleistocene China Lake and Fort Irwin yielding radiocarbon dates from 9500–8000 cal B.P.

While earlier research presumed a dependence on lacustrine subsistence strategies, recent studies have found Lake Mojave Complex sites in other contexts (e.g., Basgall 2005; Basgall and Jurich 2006; Giambastiani and Berg 2008:14). Sutton et al. (2007:237) stated that the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools that are "consistent with long-term curation and transport." The presence of exotic lithic materials and marine shell beads in Lake Mojave Complex assemblages further supports the assertion that these early Holocene inhabitants were highly mobile and possibly traded with groups over long distances.

Evidence for Early Holocene occupation of the Colorado Desert is scant. Scattered occurrences of large projectile points similar to Pinto and Elko forms have been reported in the region (Schaefer and Laylander 2007), but likely date to the Middle and Late Holocene.

3.1.4 Middle Holocene (9000–4000 cal B.P.)

During the middle Holocene the climate was generally more arid than before and after, but multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions occurred. The desiccation of the lakes and marshes of the Pleistocene and early Holocene required the region's inhabitants to rely on streams and springs for water, resulting in lower occupational densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Average temperatures and aridity increased, peaking between 8000–6000 cal B.P. Settlement patterns adapted, including a shift to upland settings where sources of water still existed and changes in tool assemblage content and diversity marking the emergence of the Pinto Complex (Sutton 1996).

The Pinto Complex was defined by Campbell and Campbell (1935) based on their work at the Pinto Basin site, but it has a wider distribution throughout the southern California Desert Region than previous complexes. During the latter part of the Early Holocene, archaeological data indicate that the Pinto Complex overlaps the Lake Mojave Complex (Sutton et al. 2007:237). The Pinto Complex reflects shifts in subsistence patterns and adaptation to the shrinking of the Pleistocene lakes, including a greater emphasis on the exploitation of plants, with the continued pursuit of artiodactyls and smaller game. The broad distribution of this complex implies a high degree of residential mobility. The hallmarks of the Pinto Complex tool assemblage include concave base and bifurcate base projectile points with strong basal ears and more gradual shoulders (Justice 2002:126; Zyniecki 2003:12). Other diagnostic artifacts of this complex include domed and keeled scrapers, large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, core/cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped handstones.

Near the end of the middle Holocene the climate became increasingly hotter and more arid. Very few archaeological sites have been dated to the period between 5000–4000 cal B.P., suggesting that populations were very low. It is possible that some areas were abandoned during this hot period (Sutton et al. 2007:241). In the Colorado Desert specifically, archaeological evidence dating to this time period is limited, supporting the notion that an arid and drought-ridden environment may have resulted in a migration out of the area (Hayden 1976). Others argue that the lack of archaeological evidence at this time may be caused by environmental processes resulting in the burial of prehistoric resources (Weide 1976).

3.1.5 Late Holocene (4000 cal B.P.–Contact)

The climate of the late Holocene was similar to current conditions; cooler and moister than the middle Holocene, but not as cool and moist as the early Holocene. The climate remained highly variable with periods that included the Colorado and Mojave lakes refilling to levels of earlier high stands, contrasted with at least two major droughts, circa 1124–904 cal B.P., and circa 807 to 660 cal B.P. (Stine 1994). A cooler and wetter period occurred between 550–100 cal B.P. (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). These climatic changes at the onset of the late Holocene once again resulted in modified subsistence strategies and correlating tool kits of three progressive cultural complexes: Gypsum Complex, Rose Spring Complex, and Late Prehistoric Complex (or period).

Dart-point size projectile points including notched or eared (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) types characterized the projectile points of the Gypsum Complex. In addition to these diagnostic points, Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones were common and the mortar and pestle were also introduced during this period. Other artifacts found at Gypsum Complex sites include split-twig animal figurines, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis* spp. beads and ornaments, which are indicative of trade with people from the southern California coast and southern Great Basin. The inhabitants of the Colorado and Mojave deserts exported high-quality locally available materials such as obsidian, chalcedony, and chert for the production of stone tools in exchange for exotic items or resources.

By 1750 cal B.P., a slightly cooler climate appears to have provided for increased population, based on a higher frequency of archaeological sites. The Rose Spring Complex was present from approximately 1815 to 915 cal B.P., with regional temporal variations known as the Saratoga Springs, Haiwee, or Amargosa periods (Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007:236). The smaller Rose Spring projectile points replaced the dart-size projectile points of previous complexes and heralded the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe 1998). The bow and arrow provided its user a way to rapidly fire multiple projectiles during hunting or warfare and from a position of relative security compared to the atl-atl or spear. This technological innovation appears to correspond with the onset of the Numic expansion westward to the coast, which some researchers believe started from southeastern California (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993). Bedrock milling features supplement portable milling stones in villages and ancillary sites within the California deserts.

The Late Prehistoric period (circa 900–250 cal B.P.) corresponds to the introduction of ceramic artifacts in the region as well as replacement of Rose Spring projectile points with even smaller Desert Side-notched projectile points and Cottonwood series projectile points. Use of mortar and pestle became more widespread during this period and evidence of food storage facilities becomes increasingly common in the archaeological record (Sutton 1996).

Archeological evidence left by highly mobile hunter-gatherers in the Colorado Desert during the Late Prehistoric period is typified by sparse scatters of flaked stone, ground stone, ceramic artifacts, and features such as hearths, rock rings, and trails.

Several important Late Holocene sites have been documented in the northern Coachella Valley (Love and Dahdul 2002) and are characterized by clay-lined features, cremations, hearths, milling equipment, shell beads, Coso obsidian bifaces and debitage, and flaked stone artifacts. Settlement in this area appears to have been more sustained than during previous periods.

3.2 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

The Project is in the central portion of the Cahuilla traditional use area. The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west, the Luiseño and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the southwest, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Traditional Cahuilla territory also borders speakers of Yuman languages, including the Halchidhoma to the east, Quechan to the southeast, and Kumeyaay to the south. Previous researchers have postulated that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2000–3000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada

mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 2004).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla were in one of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kíš ʔámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a "village" could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, "including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like (Bean 1990:2)."

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however, when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets. At the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla, the Cahuilla used rock semi-circle fish traps to catch fish at the lake edge when the tide dropped. Visible remains of these fish traps remain near the northwestern shore of the ancient highwater line of the lake (White and Roth 2009).

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla and traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their "proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture" consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. By the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823–1824, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with

the missions or Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, however, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862–1863. By 1891, only 1160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an original population of 6000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583–584).

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include: Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Serrano. By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of whom resided on reservations.

3.3 HISTORICAL SETTING

The post-European Contact history of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods are briefly described below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In 1542, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition to observe what is now called southern California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the following Mexican Period. To manage and expand herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local people as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). Inevitably, this increased

local population density and contact with diseases brought by Europeans greatly reduced the Native American population (McCawley 1996).

Friar Francisco Garcés and his group of explorers traveled through the area circa 1771, coming from the Colorado River (Hoover et al. 2002:321). Friar Garcés traveled as far as the Pacific coast along an ancient trade route, known as the Mojave Trail. The purpose of this expedition and the establishment of a Spanish trade route across the Colorado Desert were to further the Crown's missionization, trade, colonizing, and outpost development (Bannon 1974; Pourade 1971). This early expedition allowed for future undertakings by Captain Juan Batista de Anza in 1774. Garcés named the Mojave River Arroyo de los Mártires (Stream of the Martyrs). The river was later named Rio de las Animas (River of Souls) by Fr. Joaquín Pasqual Nuez, who accompanied the 1819 expedition of Lt. Gabriel Moraga.

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810–1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw extensive interior land grant development as well as exploration west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by American fur trappers. The California missions declined in power and were ultimately secularized in 1834. The hallmark of the Mexican period was large ranchos deeded to prominent Mexican citizens, frequently soldiers, by the governor. These ranchos became important economic and social centers. There were about 15 land grants (ranchos) located in Riverside County.

The Mexican Army passed through the region via the San Gorgonio Pass and along the eastern edge of the Salton Sink in 1825 but found the route to be impractical (Hoyt 1978). The Yuma to San Diego route was favored and ran along the southern Salton Sink and Imperial Valley. This route would later be utilized by U.S. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Emory in 1846, General Kearny's expedition the following year, and the Mormon Battalion in 1848, establishing a wagon road (Pourade 1971).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California was admitted to the Union in 1850 as the 31st state. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first significant California gold was discovered in Placerita Canyon near the San Fernando Mission in 1842 (Guinn 1977). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Immigrants populated the region by way of wagon roads, the Southern Pacific railroad (Indio, CA to Yuma, AZ), Bradshaw's Trail, a northeastern Salton Sea shore through the San Gorgonio Pass for cattleman and gold-miner supplies, stage routes, etc. Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American Period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions increasingly supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. Toward the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, agricultural entrepreneurs became interested in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, leading to large-scale irrigation projects such as the Boulder, Hoover, and Imperial dams and the All-American (Coachella) Canal System and the Colorado River Aqueduct (Loftus 2016).

3.3.4 City of Indio

Indio was founded as a stop on the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876. Indio is roughly the midpoint between Los Angeles, California, and Yuma, Arizona on the railway. The Southern Pacific Depot Station and Hotel was constructed in 1882 and became the social center for the town providing housing for railway workers as well as food and entertainment. It burned down in 1888 but was reconstructed the same year. In 1890, Indio was among the first U.S. cities to receive successfully imported date palms from North Africa and the Middle East (Nordland 1978). By the turn of the twentieth century, wells provided water for the growing agriculture industry. In 1907 the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Date Experiment Station was moved to Indio (Nordland 1978). The Coachella Valley Date Grower's Association was formed in 1913. On May 16, 1930, Indio became the first incorporated city in the Coachella Valley. The Coachella Valley Canal, a 125-mi extension of Imperial County's All-American Canal, was completed in 1948 and brought a reliable source of irrigation water to Indio and the greater Coachella Valley (Rolle 2003). By the 1950s, Indio was best known as a shipping hub for dates, cotton, and alfalfa grown in the region (Federal Writers' Project 1954). Additional produce included onions, citrus, and grapes. Today, the city of Indio has more than 93,000 residents and nearly 1.4 million people visit the annually to experience music, arts, and food festivals including the Coachella Valley Music & Arts Festival and Stagecoach Country Music Festival.

3.3.5 Valley Sanitary District

The Indio Sanitary District was formed on March 20, 1925 for the town of Indio's 1000 residents to ensure water wells were not contaminated by septic tank use (Valley Sanitary District [n.d.]). The first sewer system covered one half square mile (36 blocks). By the 1950s Indio had grown to 8000 residents and the sewer system was improved through use of then-modern technology. In 1965, the name was changed to Valley Sanitary District and further technological improvements were made through the late 1960s. By the end of the twentieth century, the District had grown tremendously to meet and anticipate the demands of the ever-growing community. A development boom that started circa 2004 required the District to continue expansion and upgrades. Today the District continues technological improvements and asset management to ensure secure and safe treatment of Indio's wastewater.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

PaleoWest completed a literature review and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), housed at the University of California, Riverside on July 21, 2022. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 0.5-mi radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historic period cultural resources 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 Study area and vicinity. 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 28 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the Study area since 1970 (Table 4-1). Four studies (RI-004155, -0850, -10374, and -10406) encompassed the Project area. As such, approximately 50 percent of the Project area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within the 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-00213	1977	Berryman, Stanley R.	Archaeological Investigation of the Evacuation Channel
RI-00762	1980	Brewer, Christina	An Archaeological Survey of a One-Acre Parcel for De Bonne Ranch Management, County of Riverside, California, May 1980
RI-00998	1980	Davis, Alan and Steven Bouscaren	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of an Unnumbered Tract on the West Side of Indio, 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-03815	1994	Love, Bruce, Steven Moffitt, And Bai Tang	Cultural Resources Report: U.S. Home Project, Indio, Riverside County
RI-03816	1994	Love, Bruce	Preliminary Report of Findings: Cultural Resources, U. S. Home Project, Indio, Riverside County, California
RI-03817	1996	Love, Bruce	Archaeology On the North Shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla: Final Results From Survey, Testing, And Mitigation-Monitoring
RI-04002	1996	Chase, Paul G. And Charles E. Reeves	A Cultural Resources Survey of The Proposed Tract for The Home Depot, City Of La Quinta
RI-04156	1999	Bissell, Ronald M.	Evaluative Excavations of Sixteen Archaeological Sites on The Indian Springs Country Club Property, Indio, Riverside County, California.
RI-04155*	1999	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen, Richard A. Kautkramer, And Terry L. Bell Jr.	Late Prehistoric Campsites in The Vicinity of Lake Cahuilla: A Cultural Resources Identification Project At The Indian Springs Country Club, City Of Indio, Riverside, California
RI-04580	2000	Bissell, Ronald M.	Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Site Ca-Riv-6225 On the Indian Springs County Club Property, Indio, Riverside County, California
RI-06207	2004	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, And Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Alley Center, City of Indio, Riverside County, California
RI-08105	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Summary of Findings, Citywide Historic Resources Survey Update, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-08540*	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Indio Water Authority Wastewater Treatment Project Cities of Indio and La Quinta Riverside County, California
RI-08818	2012	George, Joan and Vanessa Mirro	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jefferson Street Grade Control and Sewer Replacement Project
RI-09245	2006	Glenn, Brian K.	Cultural Resources Inventory Within the Proposed Mid-Valley Pipeline Project Area Riverside County, California
RI-09381	2015	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Review, Indian Springs Villa Project
RI-09508	2015	Tang Bai "Tom",	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Indian Springs Villas Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2941
RI-09542	2016	Sanka, Jennifer M., Thomas Baurley, and Leslie Nay Irish	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project, +-107.50 Acre Study Area +- 58 Acre Area of Potential Effects (APE) In the City of Indio, Riverside County, CA
RI-09566	2016	Sanka, Jennifer M. and Leslie Nay Irish	Cultural Resources Avoidance and Monitoring Plan for the Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project +/- 107.50 Acre Study Area and +/- 58 Acre Area of Potential Effects (APE) in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California
RI-09768	2000	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resource Element City of La Quinta General Plan
RI-10207	1999	White, Robert S., Laura S. White, and David M. Van Horn	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Jefferson Street Improvement Project, Avenue 54 to Indio Boulevard, Coachella Valley, Riverside County
RI-10231	2017	Haas, H. and Vargas, B.	Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Project.
RI-10342	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Deirdre Encarnacion	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of La Quinta General Plan (2010 Update)
RI-10374*	2013	George, Joan and Venessa Mirro	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River- Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California
RI-10406*	2012	Mirro, Michael	Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, Riverside County, California
RI-10842	2009	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04959C (Safeguard Storage), 80166 Highway 111, Indio, Riverside County, California

* Cultural Resources Study is within or intersects the Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN 0.5 MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that 31 cultural resources have been previously documented within the Study area. These resources include 20 prehistoric archaeological sites, seven Historic Period structure or built environment resources, three prehistoric isolated resources, and one multi-component resource. None of these resources are within the Project area. These resources are listed in Table 4-2.

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

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-001178	CA-RIV-001178	Prehistoric	Site	Habitation site consisting of an artifact scatter (ceramic sherds, flaked stone, ground stone, shell, and shell beads), fired clay with possible house floors, ash pits, and 1 human cremation
P-33-001972	CA-RIV-001972	Prehistoric	Site	Habitation site consisting of a ceramic scatter with milling features, hearths, and human cremations
P-33-001973	CA-RIV-001973	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with ground stone fragments, fire affected rock, and a concentration of unshaped clay
P-33-007835	CA-RIV-005828	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with fire affected rock, shell and burned animal bone, and partially burned clay
P-33-008727	CA-RIV-006216	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with burnt clay, possible habitation
P-33-008728	CA-RIV-006217	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with burnt clay, fire affected rock, possible habitation
P-33-008729	CA-RIV-006218	Prehistoric	Site	Sparse ceramic scatter with fire affected rock and burnt clay, possible habitation
P-33-008730	CA-RIV-006219	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with burnt clay and fire affected rock, faunal remains, ground stone, and flake stone tools, possible habitation
P-33-008731	CA-RIV-006220	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with burnt clay, fire affected rock, possible habitation
P-33-008733	CA-RIV-006222	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter with burnt clay and charcoal
P-33-008734	CA-RIV-006223	Prehistoric	Site	Artifact scatter (ceramic and lithic), shellfish remains, burnt clay, charcoal, possible habitation
P-33-008735	CA-RIV-006224	Prehistoric	Site	Artifact scatter (ceramic and lithic), shellfish remains, burnt clay, charcoal, possible habitation
P-33-008736	CA-RIV-006225	Prehistoric	Site	Artifact scatter (ceramic, lithic, ground stone), shellfish remains, burnt clay, charcoal, possible habitation
P-33-008737	CA-RIV-006226	Prehistoric	Site	Sparse ceramic scatter with charcoal and shellfish remains
P-33-008738	CA-RIV-006227	Prehistoric	Site	Sparse ceramic scatter with burnt clay and shellfish remains
P-33-008739	CA-RIV-006228	Prehistoric	Site	Sparse ceramic scatter with charcoal and shellfish remains
P-33-008740	CA-RIV-006229	Prehistoric	Site	Artifact scatter (ceramic, lithic), shellfish remains, burnt clay, charcoal, possible habitation
P-33-008741	CA-RIV-006230	Prehistoric	Site	Artifact scatter (ceramic, lithic, groundstone), shellfish remains, burnt clay, charcoal, possible habitation
P-33-008742	CA-RIV-006231	Prehistoric	Site	Ceramic scatter, shellfish remains, burnt clay, charcoal, fire affected rock, possible habitation
P-33-015063	–	Prehistoric	Site	Sparse ceramic scatter
P-33-015064	–	Prehistoric	Isolate	Isolated ceramic sherd

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-015065	–	Prehistoric	Isolate	Isolated ceramic sherd
P-33-015066	–	Prehistoric	Isolate	Small fragment of fired clay
P-33-015628	–	Historic	Building	One-story, Ranch-style building
P-33-015635	–	Historic	Building	Single family home
P-33-015636	–	Historic	Building	Single family home
P-33-015637	–	Historic	Building	Single family home
P-33-015638	–	Historic	Building	Single family home
P-33-015639	–	Historic	Building	Single family home
P-33-017259	CA-RIV-010847	Historic	Structure	Segment of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel
P-33-024262	CA-RIV-011919	Prehistoric, Historic	Site	Prehistoric ceramic scatter and fired clay, historic glass scatter

4.2.1 P-33-001178

Although not in the Project area, site 33-001178 is worth noting because it is approximately 1100 ft south of the Project area. The site was recorded in and updated in 1979, and was described as a habitation site consisting of a dense ceramic concentration within a crescent shaped sand dune, with ash pits, burnt clay, a human cremation, fish bones, shell and shell beads, and flaked stone. At the time of recording, disturbances were noted from off road vehicle activity and deflation of the sand dune.

This site is characteristic of some sites near the 35 ft amsl, which is near the maximum high stand of ancient Lake Cahuilla and is archaeologically sensitive throughout the Coachella Valley.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). There are no resources previously listed within the Project area but there are seven built environment resources previously recorded within 0.5-mi of the Project area. None of the seven resources appear to be listed to the NRHP or BERD.

Historical maps consulted include Indio, CA (1904) 30-minute, Palm Springs, CA (1984) 30 × 60-minute, and La Quinta, CA (1959) 7.5-minute, USGS series maps. Historical aerial images from NETROnline dated 1953, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2002, 2010, 2018 were also reviewed (HistoricAerials.com). Aerial imagery indicates that in 1953 the Project area was partially undeveloped except for agricultural use to the east. By 1972, it appears that the golf course to the west was beginning to be developed. Between 1984 and 1996, the area east of the Project was developed into tract homes and no longer used for agricultural purposes. Additionally, the segments of Avenue 46 and Westward Ho Drive that are within the Project were not paved until sometime between 1996 and 2002. The USGS topo quads do not identify any structures within the Project area except for the nearby Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel which appears to have been constructed between 1955 and 1972. Additionally, a search the U.S.

Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) General Land Office Records (GLO) identified one land patent for the Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in December 1901, but the patent is for land just north of the Project area (BLM 2022).

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 23, 2022, 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 July 29, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results. The NAHC suggested that 18 individuals representing 12 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 tribal groups on July 20, 2022 and then to the NAHC recommended contacts on August 8, 2022.

To date, one response has been received:

- The Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Historic Preservation Department sent an email indicating the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project, stating they defer to more local tribes.

No additional responses have been received as of August 15, 2022. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix A.

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologist Heather Landazuri on August 2, 2022. The fieldwork effort included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area, including both the terminus of Westward Ho Drive and the segment of Avenue 46. The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects running north/south spaced at 15-m (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. Historic period 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 FIELD RESULTS

The Project area is composed of heavily disturbed, developed areas including the District's gated station (Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2). The east-end of the Project is located within an existing District sewer facility station in a residential area between the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Shields Park. Sediments within the east portion of the Project consist of fill sand with medium sized road gravels (~1 cm-3 cm). Ground visibility in this part of the Project area was 90-100%. The surrounding area contained scatters of construction materials (large pipe segments, cords, bolts, etc.) that obscured a small area of ground beneath. All disturbance within the area appears to be modern and included construction materials, broken glass, plastic waste, soda cans, and other types of modern refuse. No vegetation was present aside from sparse low grasses/weeds. The west-end of the Project is within a residential cul-de-sac at the junction between Westward Ho Drive and Meadow Lake Drive. The cul-de-sac is bisected by a pathway that connects different sections of the Indian Springs Golf Club, which is adjacent to the Project area. The west-end of the Project area had low to good ground visibility (0–70%). Low visibility areas were paved with asphalt and concrete, whereas good visibility areas included undeveloped land adjacent to the stormwater channel. Sediments near the western edge of the channel were also sandy but contained smaller gravels (<1cm). Disturbances included modern refuse (bottles, plastic, wrappers, scrap cloth). Vegetation in the Project vicinity included grasses, palms, and floral shrubs.

No prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 45 years or older) archaeological resources were identified on the surface of the Project area during the archaeological survey.

Figure 5-1. Overview of the Project area (east), facing south-southwest.

Figure 5-2. Overview of manhole in eastern Project area where tie-in will occur, facing east.

Figure 5-3. Overview of West end of Project area looking toward the channel, facing east.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource investigation, which included a records search and background research, Native American coordination, and a cultural resources survey, did not identify prehistoric or historic period archaeological or built-environment resources in the Project area. Although the Project vicinity contains a moderate density of cultural resources, the Project area has been highly disturbed by channelization, residential development, and the construction of existing District facilities. Thus, the current study suggests that the archaeological sensitivity of the Project vicinity is considered moderate to high, but the archaeological sensitivity of the Project area is considered low. Given these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical resources*** under CEQA. No archaeological or Native American resources were identified within or adjacent to the Project area. PaleoWest also recommends a finding of ***no impacts to archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resource work is recommended. PaleoWest recommends the following best management practices be implemented during Project construction.

- If cultural resources are encountered during Project related activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the Project Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be CRHR eligible, additional work such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.
- If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of positive identification as human. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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Appendix A.
Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

July 29, 2022

Kyle Knabb
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: kknabb@paleowest.com

Re: 22-0404 Westward Ho Sewer Siphon Project, Riverside County

Dear Dr. Knabb:

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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/29/2022

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

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

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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

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

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

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

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 22-0404 Westward Ho Sewer Siphon Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/29/2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 22-0404 Westward Ho Sewer Siphon Project, Riverside County.

Summary of Native American Coordination

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Reid Milanovich Chairperson	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Cultural Resources Director	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians Ralph Goff Chairperson	Letter sent via USPS 7/20/22	No response received
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians Ray Chapparosa Chairperson	Letter sent via USPS 7/20/22	No response received
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22 to dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	No response received
Morongo Band of MissionIndians Ann Brierty THPO	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Manfred Scott Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	NA	see below
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick Historic Preservation Officer	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	Responded via email on 7/20/2022 stating that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton Chairperson	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Ramona Band of Cahuilla John Gomez Environmental Coordinator	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Lovina Redner Tribal Chair	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Isaiah Vivanco Chairperson	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Cultural Committee	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Anthony Madrigal Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Letter sent via email 7/20/22	No response received
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Darrell Mike Chairperson	Letter sent via email 8/11/22	No response received

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PALEOWEST

For General Inquiries:
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T: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

Phoenix, Arizona
T: 602.261.7253
319 East Palm Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85004
info@paleowest.com

www.paleowest.com