Appendix C
Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

CALHOUN SPECIFIC PLAN

Assessor's Parcel Numbers 692-060-006, -007, -008, and -023
City of Indio, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

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August 24, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3874A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Calhoun Specific Plan, Assessor's Parcel Numbers, 692-060-006, 007, -008, and -023, City of Indio, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Indio, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 13, T5S R7E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 60 acres

Keywords: Coachella Valley, western Colorado Desert; Phase I cultural resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA provisions

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between April and August 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning & Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 60 acres of vacant land in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 692-060-006, 007, -008, and -023, located on the south side of Avenue 43 and the northeast side of Interstate Highway 10, in the south half of Section 13, Township 5 South Range 7 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Indio, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the Calhoun Specific Plan, which proposes a residential development on the property. The City of Indio, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the project area.

Throughout the course of the study, no potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. In terms of archeological sensitivity, the project area is a part of the former lakebed of Holocene Lake Cahuilla during its last high stand prior to the 1730s, which is generally considered less likely to contain scientifically significant cultural remains of prehistoric origin than areas along and above the former lakeshore. Nearly all of the surrounding land has been surveyed for cultural resources prior to development in recent decades, with no significant finds. Those results, combined with the extent of ground disturbances on the property, suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for significant prehistoric archaeological deposits.

Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no "historical resources" exist within or adjacent to the project area and, accordingly, recommends to the City of Indio a determination of *No Impact* on "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between April and August 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning & Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 60 acres of vacant land in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 692-060-006, 007, -008, and -023, located on the south side of Avenue 43 and the northeast side of Interstate Highway 10, in the south half of Section 13, Township 5 South Range 7 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Indio, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs 2, 3).

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

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

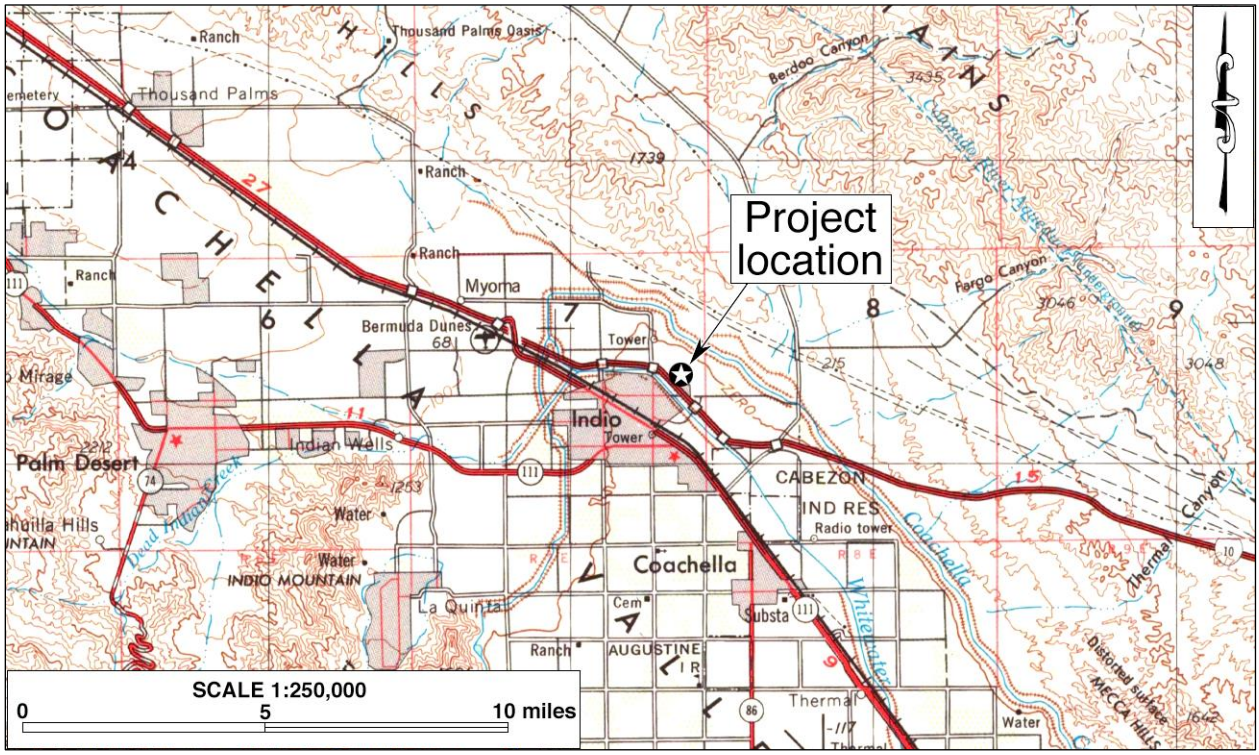

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on the USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

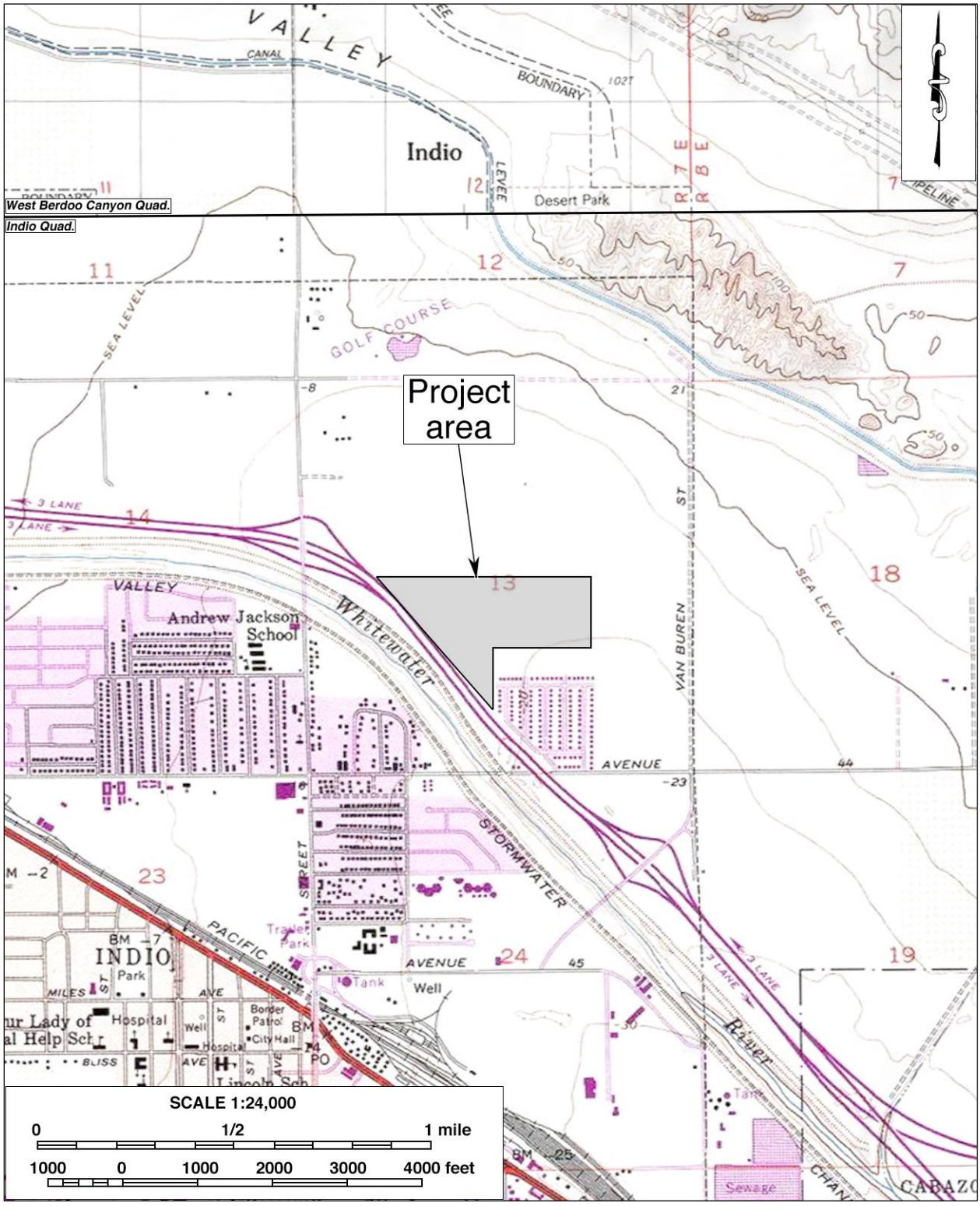

Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Indio and West Berdoo Canyon, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1972; 1988])

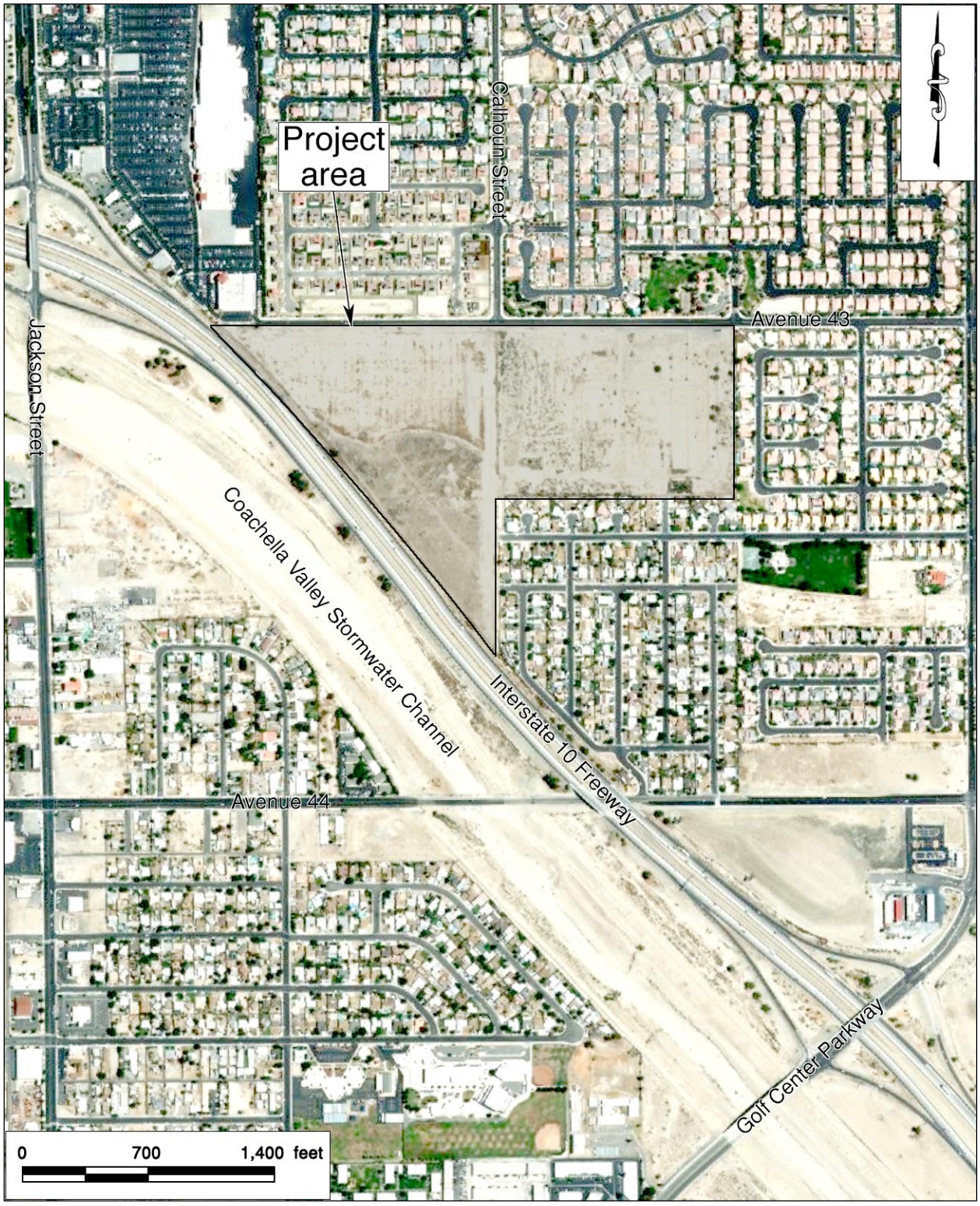

Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area consists of open, formerly agricultural land wedged between Interstate Highway 10 on the southwest and Avenue 43 on the north and surrounded mostly by suburban residential tracts, with a shopping center across Avenue 43 from the northwestern corner of the property (Fig. 3). The ground surface in all but the southernmost portion has been extensively disturbed by past agricultural use and by grading for anticipated roads and building pads that did not materialize. Soil and debris piles dot the property, and debris has also collected in the lower areas between the pads (Fig. 4). The original flora in the vicinity belongs to the California Floristic Province, represented in this area by the creosote bush scrub plant community. At the present time, the sparse vegetation growth on the property includes tamarisk trees, mesquite, and various small desert grasses and shrubs, with bougainvillea and cacti in a few spots near the eastern project boundary, next to existing residences.

In past centuries, Native lifeways in the region was greatly influenced by the lacustral intervals—i.e., inundation and subsequent desiccation—of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, an ancient freshwater lake that

Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (View to the southeast; photograph taken on May 26, 2022)

repeatedly filled the Salton Basin over a period of at least 2,300 years before the 1730s A.D. (Rockwell et al. 2022). The shoreline of the lake during its last high stand around 1731-1733 coincides roughly with the present-day 42-foot contour (*ibid.*; Wilke 1978; Waters 1983). Because of the many natural resources offered by the lake, the former lakeshore provided a favored setting for settlement by Native people and is thus highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological remains today. In contrast, locations near bottom of the lake during its high stands are generally considered to be of lesser archaeological sensitivity. At elevations of approximately 25 to 30 feet below mean sea level, the project area would have been submerged entirely by Lake Cahuilla prior to its final desiccation in the 18th century.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The study of pre-European culture in southern California's desert region has drawn the interest of academics for more than a century, and a considerable amount of archaeological research in the last 50 years is credited to practitioners of cultural resource management. Archaeological frameworks of analysis were built upon the foundational academic work of Elizabeth W.C. Campbell (1931; see also Campbell and Campbell 1935 and Campbell et al. 1937) and Malcolm J. Rogers (1929; 1939), later supplemented by compliance-based research (e.g., Weide 1973; Wilke and Weide 1976; Stickel and Weinman-Roberts 1980) and synthesized by Warren (1984) into a macroregional archaeological framework for inland southern California. In the last 40 years, archaeologists' interest in cultural variability prompted the desert region to be separated into subregions such as the Mojave Desert (e.g., Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007), the Colorado Desert (e.g., Love and Dahdul 2002; Schafer 1994; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Wilke 1978), and inland valleys (e.g., Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997; O'Connel1 et al. 1974).

The prehistory of the Colorado Desert may be divided into several chronological periods: Paleoarchaic, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. This differs from the archaeological framework for the neighboring Mojave Desert, which is divided into archaeological complexes representing distinct sets of material traits, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies that are independent of chronological periods. This distinction is significant for several reasons:

(1) Few sites in the Colorado Desert are older than 2,000 years (cf. Indian Hill Rock Shelter [McDonald 1992; Wilke and McDonald 1989; Wilke et al. 1986], northern Coachella Valley [Love and Dahdul 2002], and northwestern shoreline of Lake Cahuilla [*ibid.*]);
(2) The majority of sites in the Colorado Desert are associated with Late Prehistoric cultures as most notably defined by the presence of ceramics and desert series projectile points (i.e., Cottonwood triangular and Desert side-notched); and
(3) While the published work on the Colorado Desert is commendable (e.g., Schaefer 1994; Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer and Laylander 2007), there has been a greater effort to synthesize research and publish on the archaeology of the Mojave Desert, likely due in part to its geographic proximity to, and association with, the Great Basin.

The earliest period identified is the Paleoarchaic (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when "small, mobile bands" of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game

animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (Schaefer 1994:63). These small groups settled "on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes" (*ibid*.:64). Typical artifacts and features from that period include very simple stone tools, "cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types" (*ibid*.). The Early Archaic Period follows and dates to ca. 8,000 to 4,000 years ago. It appears that a decrease in population density occurred at this time and that the indigenous groups of the area relied more on foraging than hunting. Very few archaeological sites have been identified to this period.

The ensuing Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 years ago) is characterized by continued low population densities and groups of "flexible" sizes that settled near available seasonal food resources and relied on "opportunistic" hunting of game animals. Groundstone artifacts for food processing were prominent during this period. The most recent period in Schaefer's scheme, the Late Prehistoric, dates from ca. 1,500 years ago to the time of the Spanish missions and saw the continuation of the seasonal settlement pattern. Peoples of the Late Prehistoric Period were associated with the Patayan cultural pattern and relied more heavily on the availability of seasonal "wild plants and animal resources" (Schaefer 1994:66). It was during this period that brown and buff ware ceramics were introduced into the region.

The shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, during times of its presence, attracted much settlement and resource procurement. After the last desiccation of the lake in the 18th century, according to Schaefer (1994:66), the Native people moved away from its receding shores towards rivers, streams, and mountains. Numerous archaeological sites dating to this period have been identified along the former shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brown and buff ware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremation remains.

Ethnohistoric Context

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

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

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

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

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Cahuilla helped shape the landscape. Biological studies have recently found evidence that the fan palms found in the Coachella Valley and throughout the southeastern California desert (*Washingtonia filifera*) may not be relics of palms from a paleo-tropical environment, but instead a relatively recent addition brought to the area and cultivated by native populations (Anderson 2005). Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972).

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

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

Historic Context

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

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

The City of Indio began with the Southern Pacific Railroad station of Indian Wells, which was renamed Indio in 1877 to avoid confusion with another station on the same line (Gunther 1984:251). The townsite was officially laid out in 1888 on a portion of Section 23, T5S R7E (*ibid.*), which the U.S. government had previously granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (BLM n.d.). When the County of Riverside was created in 1893, Indio was designated one of the new county's 12 judicial townships and 40 election precincts (Gunther 1984:251-252). In 1930, Indio became the first incorporated city in the Coachella Valley (*ibid.*:252). Long known as a railroad town, the Southern Pacific and its operations dominated almost every aspect of life in Indio until the 1960s (Laflin 1998:43). Today, with a total population of more than 89,000, it is also the largest and fastest-growing city in the valley (City of Indio n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was completed on April 21, 2022, by the staff of the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. The purpose of the records search was to compile a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a half-mile radius of the project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historical Landmarks, and those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On April 18, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File records search. In the meantime, CRM TECH wrote to the nearby Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians for information they may have about tribal cultural resources in the project vicinity and to invite tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork. On May 19, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist/field director Daniel Ballester attended a meeting of the Torres Martinez Cultural Committee to discuss the proposed project in relation to the cultural resources study and previous archaeological findings in the vicinity. Responses from the NAHC and tribal representatives are summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain based on published literature in local history and regional, historical and contemporary maps, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1941-1988, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1953 and 2021, are available at the website of Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On May 26, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Gary Wayne Resvaloso, Jr., from the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart and oriented north-south in the northern portion and east-west in the southern portion. In this way, the ground surface was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good to excellent (85-95%) over most of the previously disturbed northern portion of the project area and was fair to good (75-80%) in the less disturbed southern portion due to light vegetation cover.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, all or portions of the project area have been covered by at least nine cultural resources completed between 2004 and 2019, but no cultural resources were recorded within the project boundaries during these or any other past studies. Within the half-mile scope of the records search, EIC records show 18 additional previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features. Collectively, these past studies covered nearly all the land within the half-mile radius (Fig. 5), attesting to the rapid development in the project vicinity in recent decades.

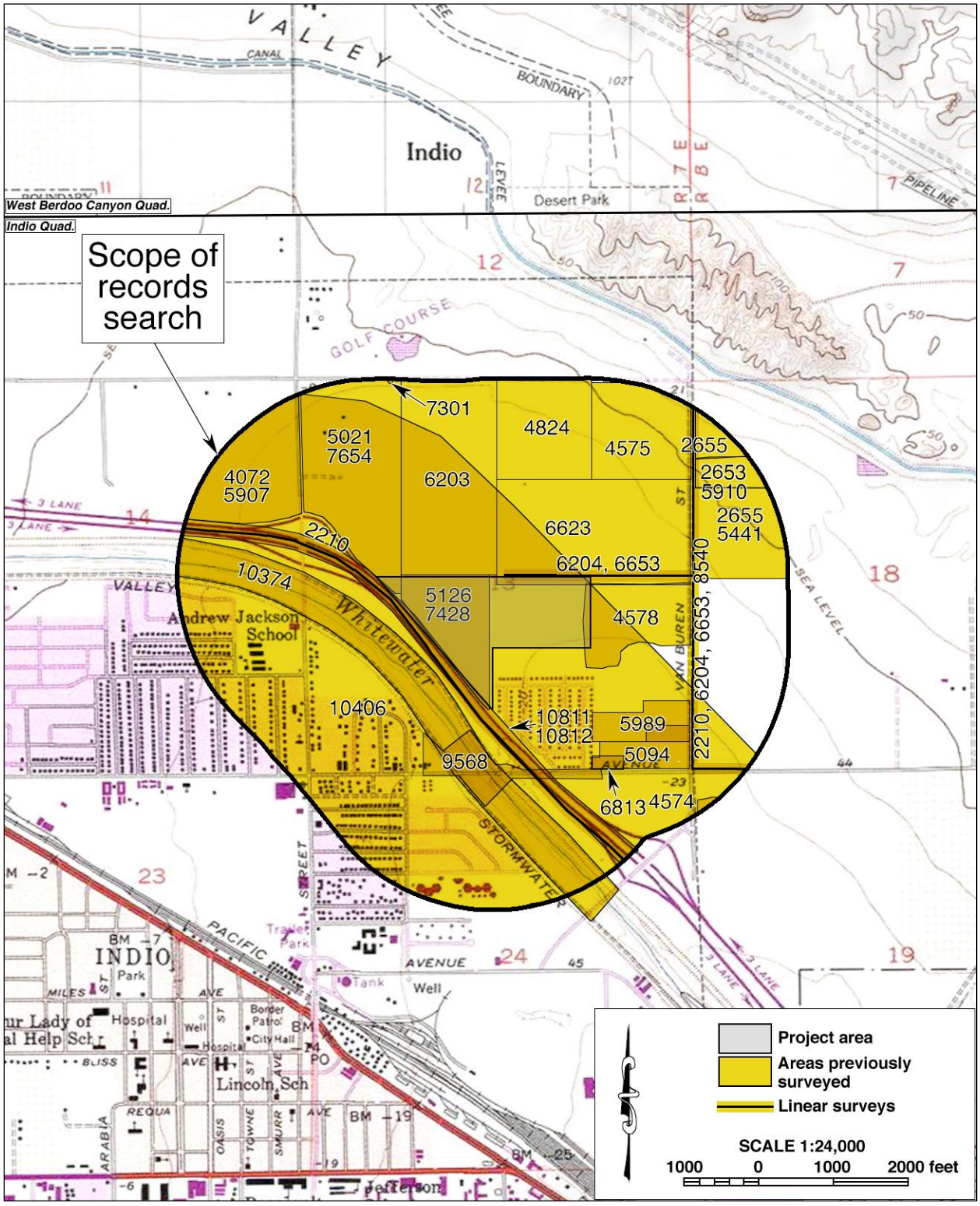

Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within a half-mile radius of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

As a result of the past survey efforts, six historical/archaeological sites and six isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) have been identified within the scope of the records search, as listed below in Table 1. Four of the sites and five of the isolates were of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin. All of these prehistoric cultural resources consisted primarily of scattered ceramic, groundstone, and flaked-stone artifacts, with two of them also containing a hearth feature and a possible human cremation. One of the isolates, designated 33-011566 in the California Historical Resource Inventory, was found on the adjacent property to the east in 2002, prior to residential development on that parcel (Alexandrowicz 2002). The other prehistoric sites and isolates were located near the former shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla.

Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

Primary No.	Recorded by	Description
33-007852	Love 1996	Refuse scatter and well casings
33-008144	Love and Tang 1996	Lithic and ceramic scatters with a hearth
33-008173	Love and Tang 1996	Lithic and ceramic scatter with probable cremation
33-011566	Alexandrowicz 2002	Isolate: buffware ceramic sherd
33-013262	Demcak 2004	Isolate: granite metate fragment
33-013263	Demcak 2004	Isolate: brownware ceramic sherd
33-013264	Demcak 2004	Isolate: brownware ceramic sherd
33-013265	Demcak 2004	Isolate: brownware ceramic sherds
33-013266	Demcak 2004	Lithic and ceramic scatters with fire-affected rock and clay
33-013930	Goodman and Mouriquand 2004	Isolate: two pieces of historical glass
33-017259	Ballester 2016	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel
33-019621	Ballester 2011	Lithic and ceramic scatters, groundstone, fire-affected rock

The remaining two sites and one isolate dated to the historic period and represented a refuse scatter, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, and two pieces of historical glass. Except for Isolate 33-011566, none of these known cultural resources, either prehistoric or historical, were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC reported that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region, with a total of 18 individuals affiliated with 12 tribal organizations. The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Indio in future government-to-government consultations with the tribes, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH also contacted the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians during this study. Responding on April 19, 2022, on behalf of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Gary Wayne Resvaloso, Jr., requested a meeting with CRM TECH staff to discuss the project and an opportunity to review the records search results prior to the meeting (see App. 2). The records were subsequently provided to the tribe electronically, and the meeting took place on May 19, 2022. Mr. Resvaloso participated in the field survey of the project area on May 26, 2022, but the tribe has not provided any further input. To date, no response has been received from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.

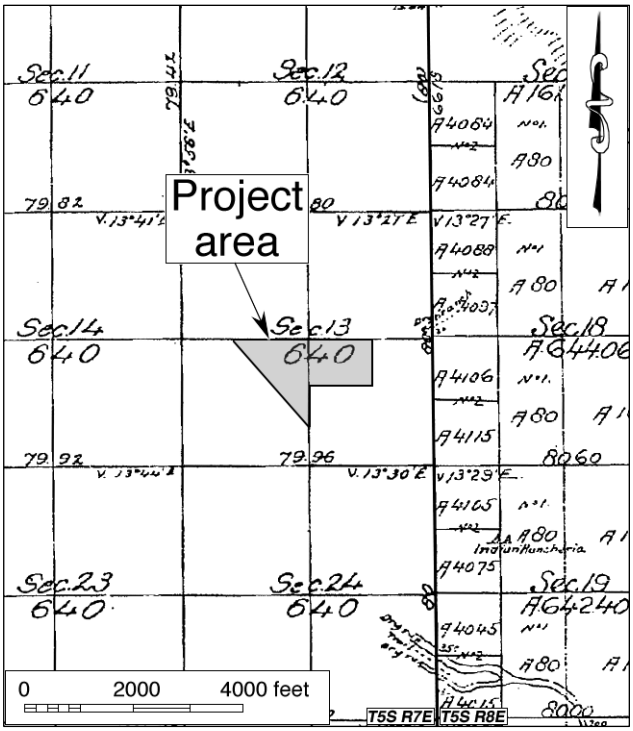

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Coachella Valley, the surveyors noted a Native American village approximately one mile to the southeast of the project location, but no human-made features were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Fig. 6). By the early 1940s, a building and a dirt road had appeared in the eastern portion of the project area, but they evidently did not survive into the 1950s (Figs. 7, 8; NETR Online 1953).

Aerial images from 1953 show the project area to be entirely under cultivation as farmlands, although the fields in the southern portion of the property were allowed to go fallow sometime before 1972 (NETR Online 1953; 1972). Meanwhile, suburban residential development began on the surrounding properties during the

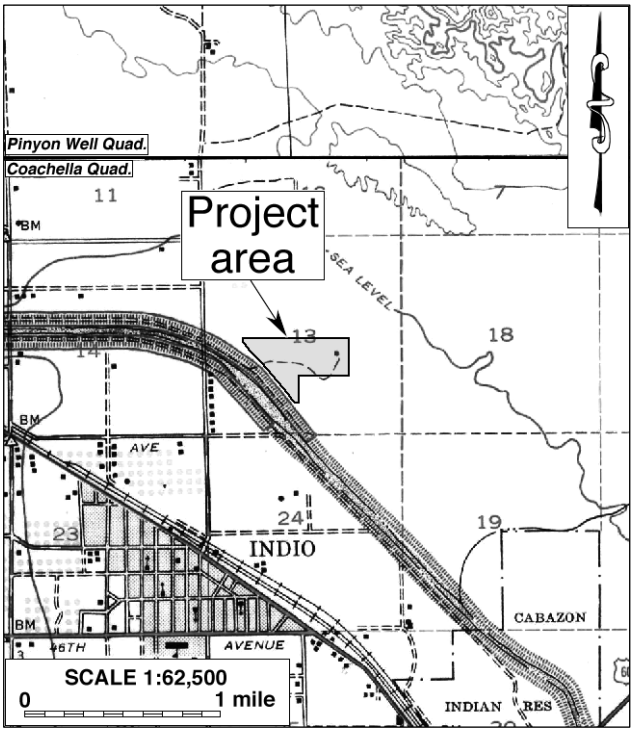

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1941. (Source: USGS 1941; 1943)

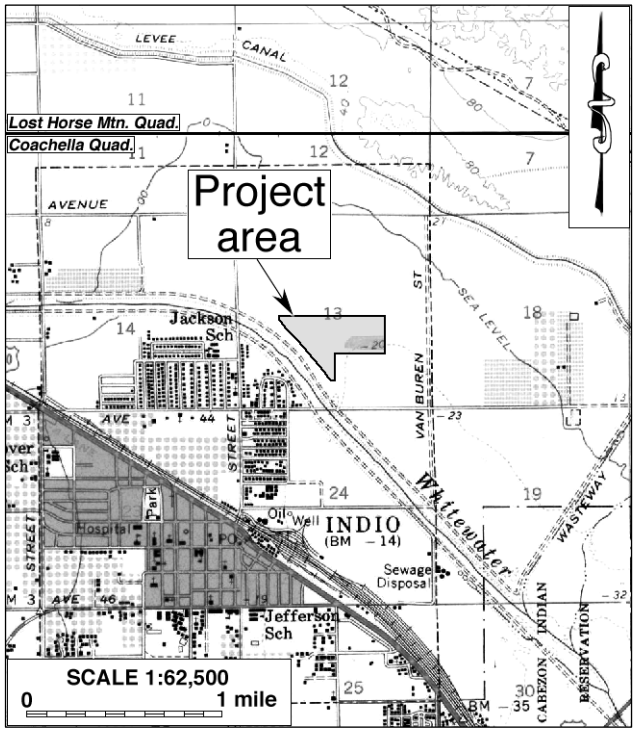

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1958. (Source: USGS 1956; 1958)

mid-20th century, and the adjacent neighborhood to the south was the first to appear by 1972 (USGS 1972; NETR Online 1972). The other residential tracts around the project location, in contrast, are relatively recent developments, all of the postdating the 1980s (NETR Online 1984-2018; Google Earth 1996-2021).

In the project area itself, the farming operations continued until the early years of the current century (Google Earth 1996-2005). In 2005-2006, the eastern portion of the project area was cleared and graded, and a grid of roads were laid out, indicating the beginning of a residential development that was later abandoned (Google Earth 2005; 2006). Since then, the entire project area has remained undeveloped and largely unused to the present time, and no additional major changes have occurred to the landscape (NETR Online 2005-2018; Google Earth 2005-2021).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, no buildings, structures, objects, features, or substantial artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered throughout the project area. No physical evidence of the building extant on the property in the 1940s was found. Among scattered refuse items that are modern in origin, a few pieces of broken glass and a utility marker stick observed in the northern portion of the project area may date to the late historic period, but such common, ubiquitous, and minor finds have no potential for any historic significance, especially when they are found in isolation, out of depositional context, and with no tangible historical association. As such, they were photographed and their locations were noted, but they were not collected or formally recorded.

DISCUSSION

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

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

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

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results outlined above, no historical/archaeological resources of either prehistoric or historical origin were previously recorded within the project area, and none were encountered during this survey. In terms of archeological sensitivity, the project area is a part of the former lakebed of Holocene Lake Cahuilla during its last high stand prior to the 1730s, which is generally considered less likely to contain scientifically significant cultural remains of prehistoric origin than areas along and above the former lakeshore. Nearly all of the surrounding land has been surveyed for cultural resources prior to development in recent decades, with no significant finds. Those results, combined with the extent of ground disturbances on the property, suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for significant prehistoric archaeological deposits.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired." As stated above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, have been identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Indio.

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1956 Map: Coachella, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952 and 1953, field-checked in 1955-1956.
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APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2004	M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001	Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991	A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

2003-	Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2002-2003	Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002	Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000	Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000	Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997	Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2011-2012	GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010	Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ashley Conner-Ayala, B.S.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

APPENDIX 2

NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES

From: GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 19, 2022 2:40 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Alesia Reed; areed@tmdci.org; Mary Belardo; Cultural Committee
Subject: Re: Participation in Field Survey for Calhoun Specific Plan; APNs 692-060-006, -007, -008, and -023 in the City of Indio (CRM TECH #3874A)

Good afternoon

I am responding on behalf of The Torres Martinez Cultural Committee regarding participation in field survey for the Calhoun Specific Plan Project, APNs 692-060-006, -007, -008, and -023 in the City of Indio (CRM TECH #3874A). The project area is located within our Tribes the traditional ancestral territory and lies with our Desert Cahuilla prehistoric settlement pattern. Yes, we would like to participate in this Field study and will be providing our Tribes Concerns for potential impacts to our Tribal Traditional Cultural Resource.

We are requesting all documents generated from the EIC for this project for review prior to the field survey. We appreciate your time and effort in helping us protect our Tribes Traditional Cultural Resources. Any questions comments or concerns please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully
Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians MLD
70-555 Pierce St
Thermal Ca, 92274
(442) 256-2964
grestmtm@gmail.com

From: GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 19, 2022 3:16 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: Alesia Reed; areed@tmdci.org; Mary Belardo; Joseph Lavergne; Cultural Committee
Subject: Re: Information Requested for Calhoun Specific Plan; APNs 692-060-006, -007, -008, and -023 in the City of Indio (CRM TECH No. 3874A)

I am responding on behalf of the Torres Martinez Cultural Committee. This project fall within our Tribes Traditional landuse area, within our Desert Cahuilla Settlement pattern, within our Prehistoric settlement pattern related to the ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline

Our Tribes Cultural Committee is requesting proper Tribal Consultation to address any questions comments or concerns our Tribe may have on the potential impacts and proper mitigation to our Tribal Cultural Resource which may be located within this Project's Area of Potential impacts.

Our Cultural Committee is requesting a meeting for further discussion regarding this matter. Our Cultural Committee is requesting all documents generated from the EIC background search prior to the meeting for review.

Our next scheduled Cultural Committee meeting is May 12 and May 19 2022 at our Torres Martinez Tribal Administration 12pm.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience if this works for you and your time if not we can work out the details to schedule another date and time We appreciate your time and effort in helping us protect our Tribes Traditional Cultural Resource

Any questions comments or concerns please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully
Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians MLD
70-555 Pierce St
Thermal Ca, 92274
(442) 256-2964
grestmtm@gmail.com

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

May 25, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Calhoun Specific Plan (CRM TECH No. 3874A) Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/25/2022

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

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

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

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 Proposed Calhoun Specific Plan (CRM TECH No. 3874A) Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/25/2022

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
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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Calhoun Specific Plan (CRM TECH No. 3874A) Project, Riverside County.