APPENDIX E

Cultural Resources Study

Section 31 Specific Plan Cultural Resource Study, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California

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Report prepared for
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Technical Report 18-19
Statistical Research, Inc.
Redlands, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

EC Rancho Mirage Holdings Limited Partnership is proposing to develop approximately 618 acres of land within City of Rancho Mirage (City), Riverside County, California, as part of the Section 31 Specific Plan (project). The project area encompasses most of Section 31, Township 4 South, Range 6 East, and a small portion of the SE 1/4 of Section 36, Township 4 South, Range 5 East, on the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM), as shown on the Cathedral City, California, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle. The project area is bounded by Gerald Ford Drive on the north, Monterey Avenue on the east, Frank Sinatra Drive on the south, and Bob Hope Drive on the west.

The overall vision for the Specific Plan is to create a master-planned, mixed-use community oriented around a Grand Oasis, featuring a 34-acre Crystal Lagoon with a wide range of water-based recreational opportunities. Plans include luxury resort hotels and a vibrant mixed-use town center. The Specific Plan accommodates a mix of single- and multi-family residential, live/work spaces, retail, recreation, and resort hotel land uses within a residential and mixed-use development.

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), began the cultural resource study with a records search and literature review of the approximately 618-acre project area. The records search identified one previously recorded prehistoric isolated metate within the project area, but no other prehistoric or historical-period cultural resources were identified within the project area or the records-search area. The records search showed that only a small part of the project area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Following the records search, SRI surveyed the entire 618-acre project area. The project area is dominated by sandy soils and sparse desert vegetation and had good ground visibility. Two historical-period artifact scatters were recorded during the survey, and the previously recorded isolated metate was relocated. All three resources were recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Geoarchaeological studies of the project area indicate that it has a moderate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. As such, additional cultural resources could be present just under the ground surface. SRI therefore recommends that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during initial ground-disturbing activities.

Introduction

EC Rancho Mirage Holdings Limited Partnership is proposing to develop approximately 618 acres of land within City of Rancho Mirage (City), Riverside County, California, as part of the Section 31 Specific Plan (project). The project area encompasses most of Section 31, Township 4 South, Range 6 East, and a small portion of the SE $^1/_4$ of Section 36, Township 4 South, Range 5 East, on the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM), as shown on the Cathedral City, California, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2). The project area is bounded by Gerald Ford Drive on the north, Monterey Avenue on the east, Frank Sinatra Drive on the south, and Bob Hope Drive on the west.

The overall vision for the Specific Plan is to create a master-planned, mixed-use community oriented around a Grand Oasis, featuring a 34-acre Crystal Lagoon with a wide range of water-based recreational opportunities. Plans include luxury resort hotels and a vibrant mixed-use town center. The Specific Plan accommodates a mix of single- and multi-family residential, live/work spaces, retail, recreation, and resort hotel land uses within a residential and mixed-use development.

The Section 31 Specific Plan is considered a "project" subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (*Public Resources Code* [PRC] 21000–21177, as amended), which mandates that the lead agency consider the effects of the project on historical and archaeological resources. The City will be the CEQA lead agency. As part of the preparation of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Meridian Consultants has contracted with Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), to conduct a Phase I cultural resource study of the 618-acre project area. The purpose of the study is to prepare the relevant cultural resource documents in support of the EIR.

Project Personnel

All SRI personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in their respective disciplines. The personnel involved with the implementation of this project have extensive experience in the region and have worked on a number of cultural resource surveys across southern California.

- Scott H. Kremkau, Ph.D., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) (principal investigator)
- Allison Hill, M.A., RPA (project director)
- Robbie Grenda, M.A. RPA (project director)
- Alvin Rosa-Figueroa (crew chief)
- Garnett Smith (crew chief)

Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the central part of the Coachella Valley, a low valley sandwiched between the Santa Rosa Mountains to the south and southeast and the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north. The valley is part of the Colorado Desert geomorphic province, an area that includes both sides of the lower Colorado River and the Coachella and Imperial Valleys of California (Jenkins 1980).

High temperatures during the summer months average between 38°C and 42°C (100°F and 108°F). During the winter, the mean temperature falls to about 23°C (75°F) during the day, and lows reach near 4°C (40°F) at night. Average annual precipitation in the area is 14.4 cm (5.7 inches), most of which falls between December and March (WorldClimate.com 2017), although occasional summer thunderstorms in August and September provide additional rainfall.

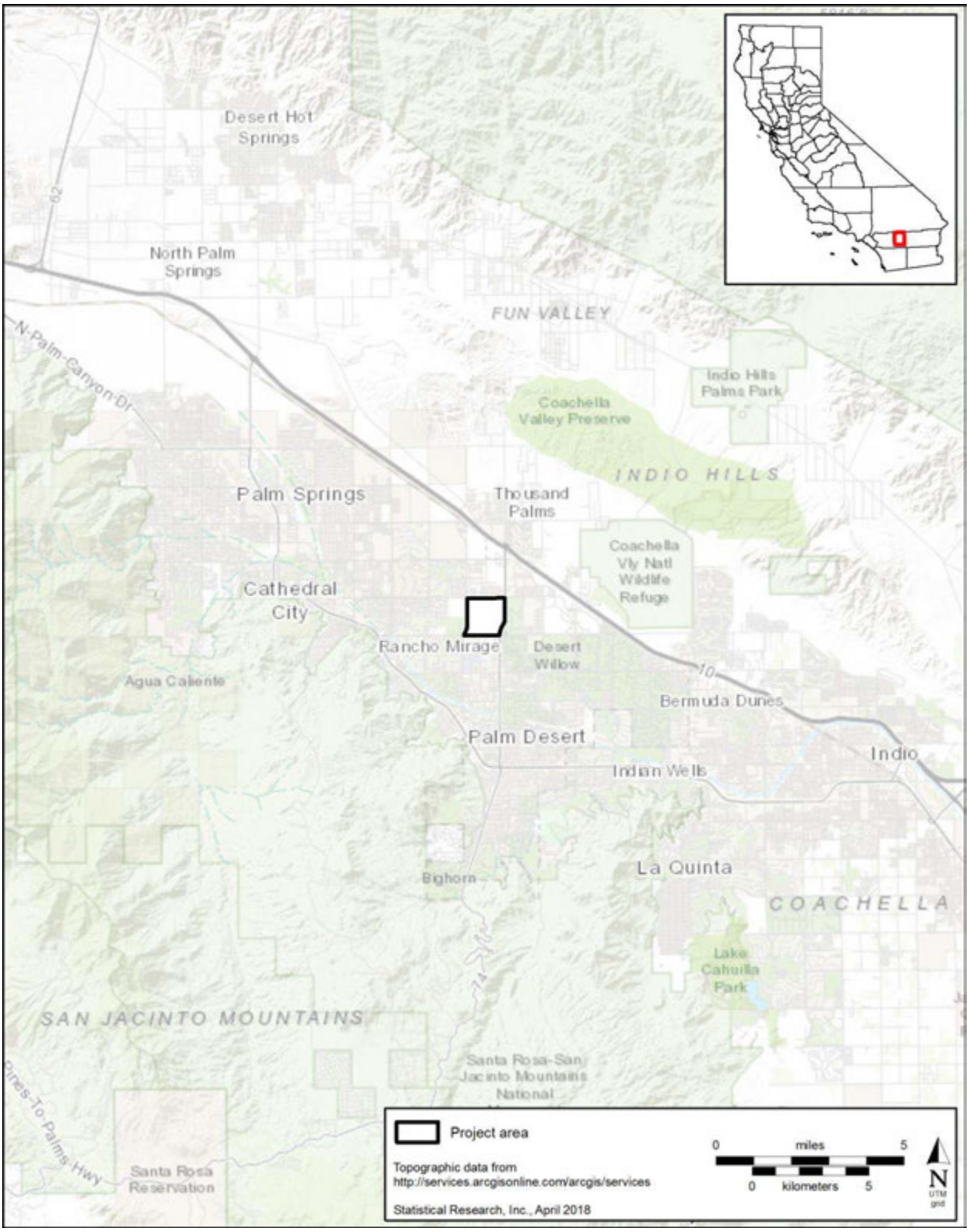

Figure 1. Vicinity map of the project area.

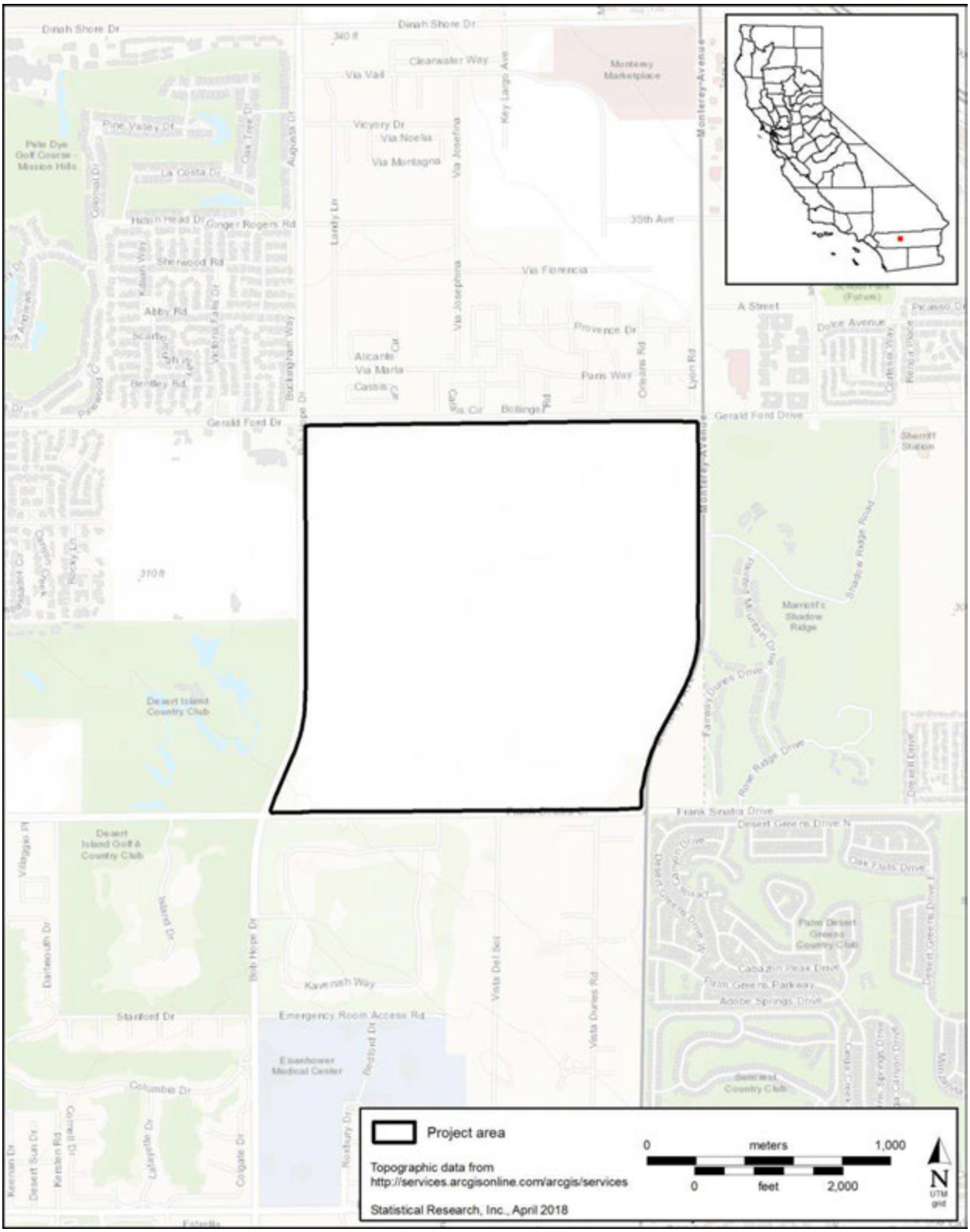

Figure 2. Location map of the project area.

Geology

The Coachella Valley forms the northern extent of the Salton Trough, a northwest–southeast-trending depression that reaches from the San Gorgonio Pass to the Gulf of California, located 280 km to the south. The valley has been heavily shaped by tectonic forces involving the interaction of the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate along the San Andreas Fault system (Harden 2004). The valley is a fault-bound depression, with the San Andreas Fault running along the northern margin of the valley. The Banning Fault, a subordinate fault to the San Andreas, runs east–west through the valley, between the San Andreas Fault and the San Jacinto Fault to the west. Folding in the earth's crust caused by the faults has blocked the flow of underground aquifers and has resulted in numerous springs and pools. These water sources were crucial resources for prehistoric groups (Wilke 1978). The Whitewater River was the other major source of water in the Coachella Valley. The river starts on the flanks of Mount San Gorgonio and enters the Coachella Valley through the Banning Pass. It runs along the southern edge of the valley, approximately 3.8 km south of the project area.

The mountain ranges surrounding the Coachella Valley are uplifted blocks of continental crust. The Santa Rosa Mountains are located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges, a series of mountain ranges running from the Los Angeles Basin southeast to the tip of the Baja Peninsula (Jahns 1954:3) that forms a natural border between the coastal areas to the west and the deserts to the east. The mountains are composed of plutonic intrusions that have been uplifted through tectonic activity. The highest point is San Jacinto Mountain, at 3,307 m (10,849 feet), which towers above the present-day city of Palm Springs. The Little San Bernardino Mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges, a series of east–west-trending mountains that are similar in composition to the Peninsular Ranges and include large masses of Mesozoic-era plutonic rocks. The summits of the Transverse Ranges exceed 3,500 m (11,483 feet) at San Gorgonio Peak (Bailey and Jahns 1954).

Much of the valley bottom is at or below sea level, with the deepest areas dipping to 80 m (263 feet) below sea level. The project area is situated at an elevation of approximately 76 m (249 feet) above mean sea level, in the middle of the valley. Both alluvial and aeolian sediments are present within the valley. Geologic mapping of Quaternary sediments in the area by Lundstrom et al. (2001) indicated that alluvial-fan surfaces of probable late Holocene age are extensive and show very weak, nonoxidized soils. Recent aeolian sand is also common in the area and is mapped as dunes and sand ramps forming mantles on slopes in the valley (Lundstrom et al. 2001).

The hot and dry climate of the Coachella Valley would normally place significant restrictions on human activities. However, the valley has been repeatedly inundated in the past, as a result of flooding brought on by changes in the course of the Colorado River. Over many episodes, the river left its banks and flooded the Salton Trough, resulting in the creation of ancient Lake Cahuilla, also referred to as Blake's Sea or Lake LaConte (Wilke 1978). At its maximum, the lake reached 184 km long, 54 km wide, and 96 m in depth, and it inundated a considerable portion of the valley. When the Colorado River resumed its normal course, the lake would begin to dry. Recent studies have suggested that it would have taken approximately 56 years for the lake to be completely dry after having reached the high-water mark (Laylander 1997).

Between 800 and 300 B.P., there have been at least three documented cycles of flooding and desiccation, but it is not clear if the lake during that time was primarily full with only minor drying episodes, mostly empty and only occasionally inundated, or somewhere in between (Laylander 1997; Waters 1983; Wilke 1978; see also Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The most-recent stand of Lake Cahuilla may have been brief, occurring between 700 and 500 B.P.

Much of the prehistoric occupation of the Coachella Valley appears to be correlated with the presence of Lake Cahuilla. The earliest known sites in the valley date to the Late Archaic period, roughly 4000–1500 B.P. (Love and Dahdul 2002). Most of these sites are located at or near the ancient lakeshore, as are several sites dating to the Late Prehistoric period (Sutton and Wilke 1988; Wilke 1978). The project area is located approximately 12 km northwest of the maximum shoreline of Lake Cahuilla. Instead of the lacustrine resources available at the lakeside, human use of the project area would have focused primarily on resources available in the desert, nearby oases, and along the Whitewater River wash.

Plant Communities

The Coachella Valley is part of the Sonoran Life Zone and is characterized by the Creosote Bush Scrub plant community (Hall and Grinnell 1919; Munz 1974; Schoenherr 1992). This life zone is characterized by the presence of creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), cholla and pricklypear cacti (*Opuntia* spp.), chuparosa (*Beloperone californica*), desert lavender (*Hyptis emoryi*), sage (*Salvia* spp.), and various grasses. California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), the only species of palm native to California, is also present in oases surrounding the valley. Desert oases also provide habitat for a number of other species, including screwbean mesquite (*Prosopis pubescens*) and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). Many of the plants known to the historical-period Cahuilla, the cultural group that occupied the Coachella Valley at the time of European contact, were medicinal or therapeutic in nature (for a detailed discussion, see Bean and Saubel [1972]).

Animal Communities

A number of desert animals inhabit the greater Coachella Valley. They include mammals such as coyotes (*Canis latrans*), gray foxes (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), various mouse species (*Peromyscus* spp. and *Perognathus* spp.), squirrels (*Spermophilus* [*Citellus*] spp.), and lagomorphs (*Lepus californicus* and *Sylvilagus audubonii*); reptiles, including rattlesnakes (*Crotalus* spp.) and a variety of lizards (*Crotaphytus* spp., *Dipsosaurus* spp., *Sceloporus* spp., *Streptosaurus* spp., and *Urosaurus* spp.); and birds such as turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*), and ravens (*Corvus corax*). During prehistoric times, and up to the early twentieth century, pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) were common in the Coachella Valley, but they have since been pushed out by modern development (Jaeger 1965). Besides representing sources of food, many of the animals were important components of Cahuilla rituals, and their bones have been found in ritual contexts at sites in Tahquitz Canyon (see Bean et al. 1995).

Cultural Setting

The following section describes the general chronological sequence of cultural development in the Colorado Desert as it is currently understood.

Prehistoric Background

The prehistory of the Colorado Desert, including the northern Coachella Valley, is poorly understood, although a number of recent studies have greatly improved our knowledge. Treatments of the region include the classic work of Rogers (1945, 1966) and the more-recent works of Schaefer (1994), Love and Dahdul (2002), and Schaefer and Laylander (2007). Schaefer (1994) defined three principal prehistoric periods: the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods (see also Love and Dahdul 2002); that sequence is generally followed below.

The Paleoindian Period (12,000–8000 B.P.)

Paleoindian period groups, probably with Clovis complex technology, occupied much of California beginning about 12,000 years ago. However, there is very little evidence of Paleoindian period occupation of the

northern Coachella Valley. The reasons for this are unclear but may be related to a lack of habitat for the large game hunted by Clovis people.

Across much of western North America, the Clovis complex developed into the Western Stemmed Point tradition or Western Pluvial Lakes tradition after 10,000 B.P. (Bedwell 1973), probably in response to the warming and drying climate of the early Holocene. This tradition is characterized by crescents and large stemmed, shouldered, and lanceolate points (Willig and Aikens 1988:3). This cultural assemblage is commonly called San Dieguito in southern California and had an economy presumably based on the exploitation of marsh plants, fish, freshwater shellfish, and large and small game (Rogers 1966). Rogers had originally defined three distinct phases associated with the San Dieguito cultures, but further excavations at the sites where he worked have failed to find evidence of these distinctions (Vaughan 1982; Warren 1967:171).

There is little evidence of a San Dieguito presence in the northern Coachella Valley, probably just a few "small, mobile bands exploiting small and large game and collecting seasonally available wild plants" (Schaefer 1994:63; see also Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The reasons for this are unclear, but the lack of an early occupation may indicate that Lake Cahuilla was not inundated during that time.

The Archaic Period (8000–1500 B.P.)

Beginning about 8,000 years ago, the climate became hotter and drier, and it appears that the northern Coachella Valley was basically abandoned during that time (Schaefer 1994:64). At best, the record suggests only a minor occupation by relatively few people. When the climate began to cool, after about 4,000 years ago, during the Late Archaic period, it appears that the Colorado Desert was reoccupied (Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer 1994:64), and several archaeological sites in the northern Coachella Valley are dated to this time. It appears that, as with later occupations, much of the occupation centered on the shores of Lake Cahuilla. However, very little is known about overall Late Archaic period adaptations or social structure.

One of the best-documented Late Archaic period sites in the Colorado Desert is the Indian Hill Rockshelter near Anza-Borrego State Park (McDonald 1992; Wilke et al. 1986), located approximately 50 km south of the project area. Excavators found a number of rock-lined storage pits as well as hearths and Elko Eared projectile points. Radiocarbon dates from these levels indicated that they were occupied approximately 4,000 years ago. McDonald (1992) postulated that this was a base camp for hunter-gatherers who likely roamed over a large area in search of food. A rockshelter from Tahquitz Canyon also contained rock-lined pits and similar artifacts, but no radiocarbon dates were taken at the site; so, its true age is unclear (Schaefer 2002). Taken together, these sites suggest that people lived in highly mobile bands and took advantage of a variety of resources in the area.

Excavations at two sites near Desert Hot Springs located 20 km northwest of the project area (CA-RIV-1827 and CA-RIV-2642) encountered deposits dating to the transition from the Late Archaic period to the Late Prehistoric period, approximately 1200–1000 B.P. (Dahdul et al. 2008; Drover 1982, 1988; Hogan et al. 2010). These sites contained evidence of habitation, including hearth features; activity surfaces and a variety of artifact types, such as flaked stone debitage; faunal remains; and possible human remains. These sites are located adjacent to the ethnohistorically known Seven Palms Rancheria (CA-RIV-154), and it is likely that these sites represent an early occupation of the village.

The Late Prehistoric Period (1500–200 B.P.)

Beginning about 1500 B.P., Yuman (or Patayan) agricultural groups along the Colorado River area began to influence Colorado Desert groups, particularly in the Coachella Valley. This Patayan pattern included a preceramic phase (Rogers 1945:170; Warren 1984; Waters 1982a, 1982b) and three ceramic phases, Patayan I (ca. 1500–1000 B.P.), II (ca. 1000–500 B.P.), and III (after ca. 500 B.P.). After about 1000 B.P. (Patayan II), a number of cultural traits, including new ceramic types, small triangular points, and cremations, moved west from the Colorado River, either through diffusion or perhaps carried by some migrating

Yuman people. Whichever the case, long-distance trade networks were established between the Coachella Valley and Colorado River.

Agricultural crops were also probably introduced into the area during this time. Along the Colorado River, domesticated crops constituted up to half of the diet of Yumans (Castetter and Bell 1951). Ethnographically (see below), the Cahuilla were known to have large, walk-in wells that could have been used in pot irrigation (Bean and Mason 1962), although small check dams and other simple irrigation technologies likely also were used (Wilke and Lawton 1975:28).

The Late Prehistoric period groups that occupied the Coachella Valley were the direct ancestors of the ethnographic Cahuilla. This period represents a significant increase in human occupation of the valley, and several large archaeological sites from the period have been identified (see Bean et al. 1995; Schaefer 1994; Sutton and Wilke 1988; Wilke 1978).

Ethnographic Background

The aboriginal group that occupied the northern Coachella Valley during the historical period was the Desert Cahuilla, who, along with the Mountain and Pass Cahuilla, constituted the ethnographic Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a language of the Takic branch of Northern Uto-Aztecan (see Goddard 1996:Table 3), and the Desert Cahuilla spoke a distinct dialect of Cahuilla. Descriptions of Cahuilla culture are present in Barrows (1900), Hooper (1920), Curtis (1926), Strong (1929), and Bean (1972, 1978). There have been few archaeological studies of the historical-period Cahuilla, but testing at the former Mission Creek Indian Reservation, approximately 42 km northwest of the project area, identified occupations stretching from the Late Prehistoric period into the early twentieth century (Altschul 1986). Similarly, excavations at Tahquitz Canyon (Bean et al. 1995), 20 km west of the project area, found a large village complex dating to between A.D. 1600 and 1870.

Villages were located in areas with access to a number of resources, either at springs or where wells could be easily dug. As a result, most villages relied on hand-excavated walk-in wells for water. These wells were dug to a depth of about 6 m (20 feet), to reach the water table. Villages were loose clusters of houses spread over an area up to 1 km (0.6 m miles) across. Some of the houses were large (e.g., 6 m [20 feet] in length), whereas others were smaller, and at least one large ceremonial structure was present in each village (Bean 1972:72). Once established, villages were considered permanent (Bean 1972:74) and were occupied by lineages. Villages were connected to each other by a complex system of trails.

The Cahuilla were organized into moieties, tribelets (i.e., clans), and then lineages. The two moieties were the *túktem* (Wildcats) and *'istam* (Coyotes) (Bean 1978; Garcia et al. 2011). The lineages were landholding groups, and each occupied its own village. The adjacent lineage, with its own village, would generally belong to the other moiety. This arrangement served to ensure access to different habitats. Each village was economically independent.

The Desert Cahuilla exploited a large number of plant species (Barrows 1900; Bean and Saubel 1972); mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) on the valley floor was the primary staple. Other important resources, such as agave (*Agave deserti*), pinyon (*Pinus* spp.), and acorns (*Quercus* spp.), were obtained in the mountains to the west. More than 150 species of plants were used for food, fibers, medicines, manufactures, and dyes. The Cahuilla exploited a variety of animals from mountain habitats, including deer (*Odocoileus* sp.), mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), pronghorn, and smaller animals, such as rabbits and rodents, from desert habitats.

The Desert Cahuilla also grew a few agricultural crops, namely corn, beans, and squash, that were probably obtained from native peoples along the Colorado River to the east. Crops were irrigated from springs (Wilke and Lawton 1975); with the arrival of Europeans, wheat, melons, barley, and fruit trees were added (Bean and Mason 1962; Lawton and Bean 1968). By the late eighteenth century, the Cahuilla had adopted ranching as an important industry and also worked as wage laborers on the railroads and at farms and ranches.

After the smallpox and measles epidemic of 1863, the Cahuilla population, originally perhaps as many as 3,000 people, declined rapidly. In addition, the emigration of young people seeking work in the metropolitan areas of southern California resulted in many Cahuilla moving away from their traditional areas

(Harvey 1967). In 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of whom lived on one of the many Cahuilla reservations in inland southern California (Garcia et al. 2011:21).

The Agua Caliente Indian Reservation was founded in 1876 by an Executive Order of President Ulysses S. Grant and was expanded in 1877 and 1907. The reservation covers roughly 31,420 acres and consists of all even-numbered sections and all unsurveyed portions of Township 4 South, Ranges 4 and 5 East, and Township 5 South, Range 4 East, on the San Bernardino Meridian, with the exception of sections already given out by the government (Garcia et al. 2011:21). The odd-numbered sections had already been given to railroads as an incentive to develop cross-country rail lines, and so, the reservation appears as a checkerboard pattern on maps. In 1891, Congress passed the Mission Indian Relief Act, which authorized allotments of reservation land to be given to individuals. The allotment elections were finally approved by the secretary of the interior as part of the Equalization Act in 1959 (Public Law 86-339), which finalized the individual Indian allotments and set aside certain lands for tribal use and cemeteries. The Agua Caliente Tribe and its members currently constitute the largest single landowner in the city of Palm Springs. The Agua Caliente Tribe has a land-exchange agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and is actively acquiring other non-reservation land.

Historical-Period Background

The extreme aridity of the Colorado Desert acted as a deterrent to many early explorers. The earliest recorded European visit to the Coachella Valley was in the winter of 1823–1824 by José Romero, the leader of an expedition attempting to reach the Colorado River by a new route (Bean and Mason 1962). Until the mid-nineteenth century, however, most nonnative forays into the area were confined to the established prehistoric trail systems. A number of those trails passed through the western Coachella Valley, including the important Cocomaricopa Trail, which connected Arizona with the cultures along the southern California coast (Bean and Vane 1995).

In 1853, William P. Blake described the Coachella Valley during the Pacific Railroad Survey expedition (Blake 1857). Blake recorded the general environment, noted the locations of Indian villages, described native agriculture in the valley, and recorded some oral traditions of the Indians concerning life around ancient Lake Cahuilla. In 1855 and 1856, the U.S. Land Office Survey surveyed the valley and divided it into townships and sections (Wilke and Lawton 1975).

The European settlement of the valley intensified after the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1877 (Heath 1945). The Edom siding was located on the rail line, approximately 2.25 km north of the project area, where there was a grove of trees and four dwellings to house section hands and their families (Moore 1968:13; Thousand Palms Chamber of Commerce 2013). In the 1880s, the Homestead Act and the Desert Land Act opened much of the public land in the area to private development. Farming was the primary economic activity in the valley, supported by a variety of wells that accessed sizable underground water resources. In 1948–1949, construction of the Coachella Canal supplied additional water to the valley. Much of the area to the east of the project area, in the area around the town of Indio, is still an important agricultural center. Vegetables, cotton, citrus, and particularly dates were, and still are, important cash crops.

The development of the state highway system in the early twentieth century opened the valley to further development. State Route 99 (now Varner Road) was completed through the area in 1912. The Coachella Valley became a popular vacation spot for the well-to-do in the Los Angeles Basin. Resorts and hotels, equestrian centers, and, by the mid-twentieth century, country clubs appeared throughout the valley. In particular, the Palm Springs area was made famous by Cary Grant, Bob Hope, and Lucille Ball, among others. Ramon Road was graded between Palm Springs and Edom in 1942 (Thousand Palms Chamber of Commerce 2013). When Interstate 10 was completed on its current alignment in 1957, it bypassed the Edom business district. Access was improved in 1962, the settlement of Edom was renamed Thousand Palms, and development quickly followed (Thousand Palms Chamber of Commerce 2013). The City developed as a resort community following World War II and was incorporated in 1973 (Newman et al. 2008:21).

During the late twentieth century, development in the Coachella valley expanded rapidly, with scores of country clubs and housing developments appearing along U.S. Highway 111 and Interstate 10. In addition to the Desert Willow Golf Resort, the project area is surrounded on three sides by other similar developments. The advent of Native American gaming initiatives has also driven economic development in the valley, with at least three casino resorts present in the valley and several others located nearby.

Previous Archaeological Research in the Coachella Valley

A great deal of archaeological research has been carried out within the Coachella Valley and Colorado Desert since the early twentieth century. The earliest work was that of Malcom Rogers (1929, 1939, 1945, 1958, 1966), who investigated the earliest occupations in southern California, the San Dieguito cultural assemblages, and later Yuman occupations along the lower Colorado River. Although more-recent research has refined his original conclusions, Rogers's work has formed the basis of much of the culture history of the region. In the Coachella Valley, extensive surveys were carried out by the Archaeological Survey Association (ASA) of southern California in the 1950s (McCown et al. 2001). Though not well reported, many sites recorded by the ASA have since been destroyed by modern development.

Much of the research over the last 35 years has focused on the ancient shorelines of Lake Cahuilla, which formed on numerous occasions during the last 15,000 years (and before [Weide 1976]). Some of this research has focused on the lake itself, and a number of studies have helped to refine the timing of the cycles of inundation and desiccation, particularly over the last 2,000 years (Waters 1983; Weide 1976; Wilke 1978). Whereas earlier models had suggested a single, stable lake level spanning several centuries, the lake is now understood to have fluctuated considerably, and at least three or four cycles of inundation and desiccation over the last two millennia have been documented (Laylander 1997).

Human adaptation to these cycles of lake infilling and desiccation is of great interest, and a model of changing settlement and subsistence was proposed by Wilke (1978:103–107), based primarily on ethnographic analogy and paleofecal data from several sites. When the lake was present, people would have had a stable economic base capable of supporting a substantial population, permanent lakeshore villages, and seasonal camps to exploit terrestrial resources. After the lake disappeared, Wilke (1978) argued, desert conditions dominated, but the settlement/subsistence pattern remained basically the same, aside from being centered on permanent springs rather than the lake. The economic focus would have shifted from aquatic resources to terrestrial ones, similar to the terrestrial subsistence patterns documented during the ethnohistoric period. This would have resulted in increased utilization of the surrounding mountains to the west (see O'Connell et al. 1974; Wilke 1978:113), perhaps with people moving to the lower Colorado River to the southeast, a region densely occupied during the early historical period.

Excavations at the La Quinta site (CA-RIV-1179) (Sutton 1993; Sutton and Wilke 1988) along the northwestern shoreline of Lake Cahuilla revealed a seasonal pattern of resource use that did not support the Wilke model. A further reanalysis of the paleofecal data from La Quinta and other sites (Sutton 1998) suggested that La Quinta was not occupied throughout the year. A study of faunal bones, macrobotanical remains, and other sensitive seasonal indicators suggested that the sites either were not occupied during the winter months or were only sporadically occupied. Sutton (1998) proposed that the lakeshore would have been intensively occupied only during the spring and summer months. During the winter, groups would have moved to other areas that, to date, have not been identified archaeologically.

Questions about the impact of Lake Cahuilla on settlement and subsistence and on the occupation of the Coachella Valley remain important research topics. It appears possible that the last major stand of Lake Cahuilla could have served as a major attractant to populations in and near the Peninsular Ranges of southern California and, as first suggested by Cochran (1965:87) (see also Laylander 2007), may be related to the eastward movement of the Takic, specifically the ethnogenesis of the Desert Cahuilla as they moved eastward from the southern California coastal areas and western basins into the northern Coachella Valley.

There has been a relative paucity of archaeological studies focusing on desert sites located away from the shoreline of Lake Cahuilla. The most-studied areas of the northern part of the Coachella Valley are in Tahquitz Canyon (Bean et al. 1995; Schaefer 2002; Wilke et al. 1975:45–73) and in Andreas and Murray

Canyons (Cultural Systems Research 1983), near present-day Palm Springs. Excavations at the sites in these areas recorded immense cultural deposits containing a variety of feature and artifact types. Feature types included house pits, hearths, storage areas, human cremations, and ritual caches and offerings. Most of the occupations at these sites dated to the Late Prehistoric and ethnohistorical periods.

The analysis of artifacts from these sites suggested that the inhabitants exploited a variety of resource areas, such as springs and oases, alpine and mountain environments, and the desert. Numerous bedrock mortars and other milling features indicated an increasing use of seeds and nuts (including acorns), in contrast to earlier periods. Likewise, the presence of faunal remains from animals that live at higher elevations, such as deer (*Odocoileus* sp.) and mountain sheep, indicated the importance of montane and other resources.

Records Search and Literature Review

Records searches and other archival research were conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System Eastern Information Center (EIC), Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, on April 12, 2018. The goal of the records search was to review any previous archaeological projects that may have been conducted within the project area, to identify previously recorded archaeological resources located on the property. The records search looked at all reports from archaeological work executed within a 1-mile radius of the project area. The records search was conducted by examining USGS topographic maps held by the EIC that contain the locations of all previous cultural resource surveys and known archaeological sites. Transparencies preprinted with USGS topographic maps and outlines of the project area and a 1-mile buffer zone around the project area were placed over the EIC maps, and locations of previously recorded sites and outlines of previous surveys were traced onto the transparencies. Survey reports and site records for previously recorded sites pertaining to the surveys and sites traced to the transparencies were subsequently photocopied. The records search also consulted the catalog of sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks.

Additional archival research included reviewing primary and secondary sources for information pertinent to historical-period activities in the project area. Historical maps were consulted for information regarding specific historical-period land use in and around the project area. The online USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection and online BLM/U.S. General Land Office (GLO) Records were consulted.

Records-Search Results

The results of the records search indicated that 24 previous survey projects were conducted within the records-search area (Table 1; Figure 3). Of those, only one covered any portion of the land within the project area. The survey (RI-01122 [Drover 1981]) was conducted for an expansion of Monterey Avenue in 1981 and covered 3.5 percent of the project area. In total, the 24 previous survey projects covered approximately 22.8 percent of the records-search area.

One previously recorded cultural resource was located within the project area (Table 2; Figure 4). The resource, P-33-024161, is an isolated granite metate. No other prehistoric or historical-period resources were located within the records-search area.

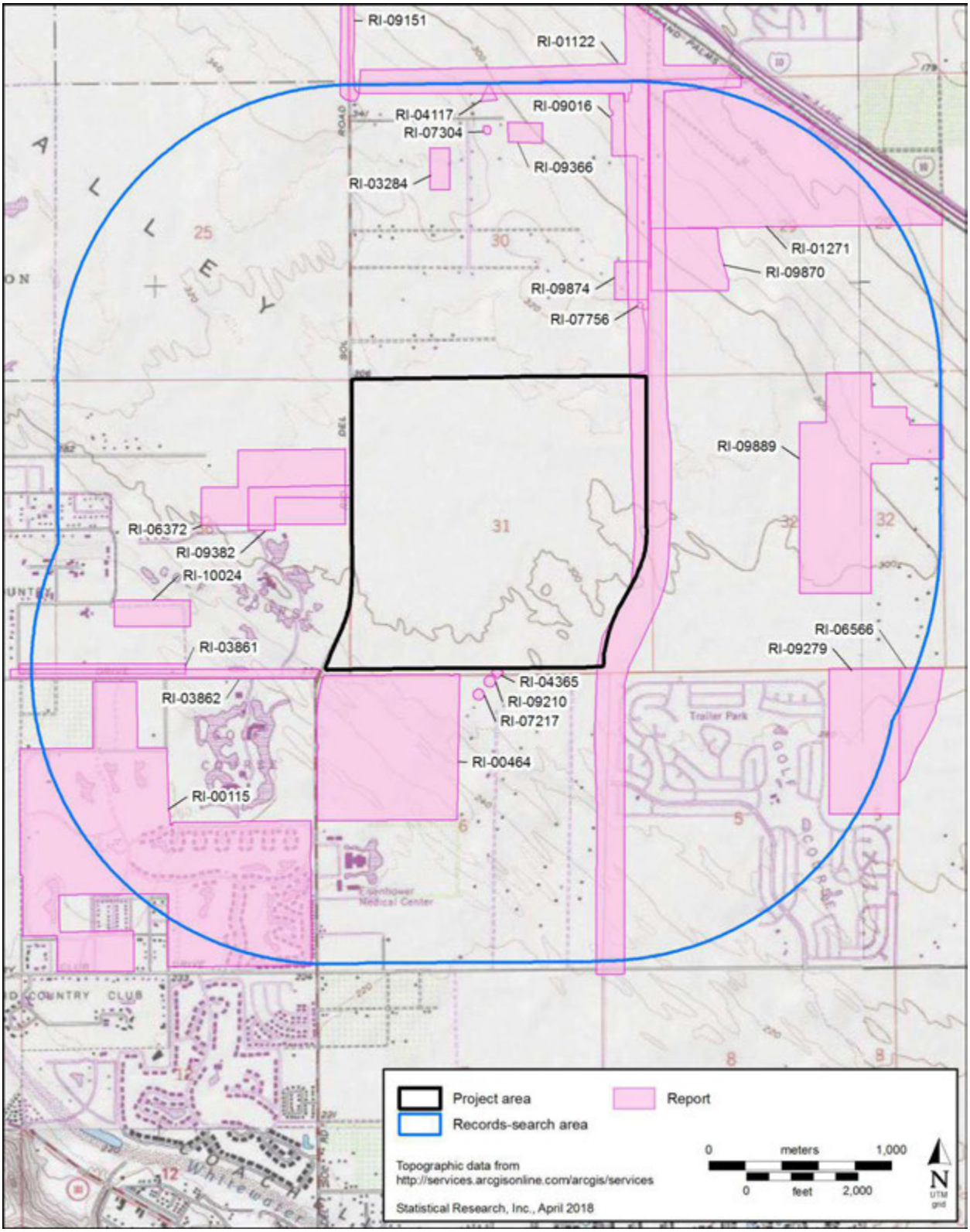

Figure 3. Map showing the locations of previously conducted cultural resource studies within 1 mile of the project area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Citation	Location
RI-00115	Wilke 1973	records-search buffer area
RI-00464	Whitney-Desautels 1978	records-search buffer area
RI-01122	Drover 1981	project area
RI-01271	Swenson 1981	records-search buffer area
RI-03284	Torres et al. 1991	records-search buffer area
RI-03861	Love 1995a	records-search buffer area
RI-03862	Love 1995b	records-search buffer area
RI-04117	Mason et al. 1998	records-search buffer area
RI-04365	Duke 2000	records-search buffer area
RI-06372	Tang et al. 2005	records-search buffer area
RI-06566	Tang et al. 2006	records-search buffer area
RI-07217	Duke 2002	records-search buffer area
RI-07304	Bonner and Aislin-Kay 2006	records-search buffer area
RI-07756	George 2008	records-search buffer area
RI-09016	Hogan 2013	records-search buffer area
RI-09151	Smallwood et al. 2014	records-search buffer area
RI-09210	Wlodarski 2013	records-search buffer area
RI-09279	Tang et al. 2015	records-search buffer area
RI-09366	Tang and Hogan 2015	records-search buffer area
RI-09382	Tang 2015	records-search buffer area
RI-09870	Tang 2016	records-search buffer area
RI-09874	Tang et al. 2016	records-search buffer area
RI-09889	Tang and Hogan 2016	records-search buffer area
RI-10024	Belcourt 2016	records-search buffer area

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resource within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Age	Description	Location
P-33-024161	prehistoric	1 granite metate	project area

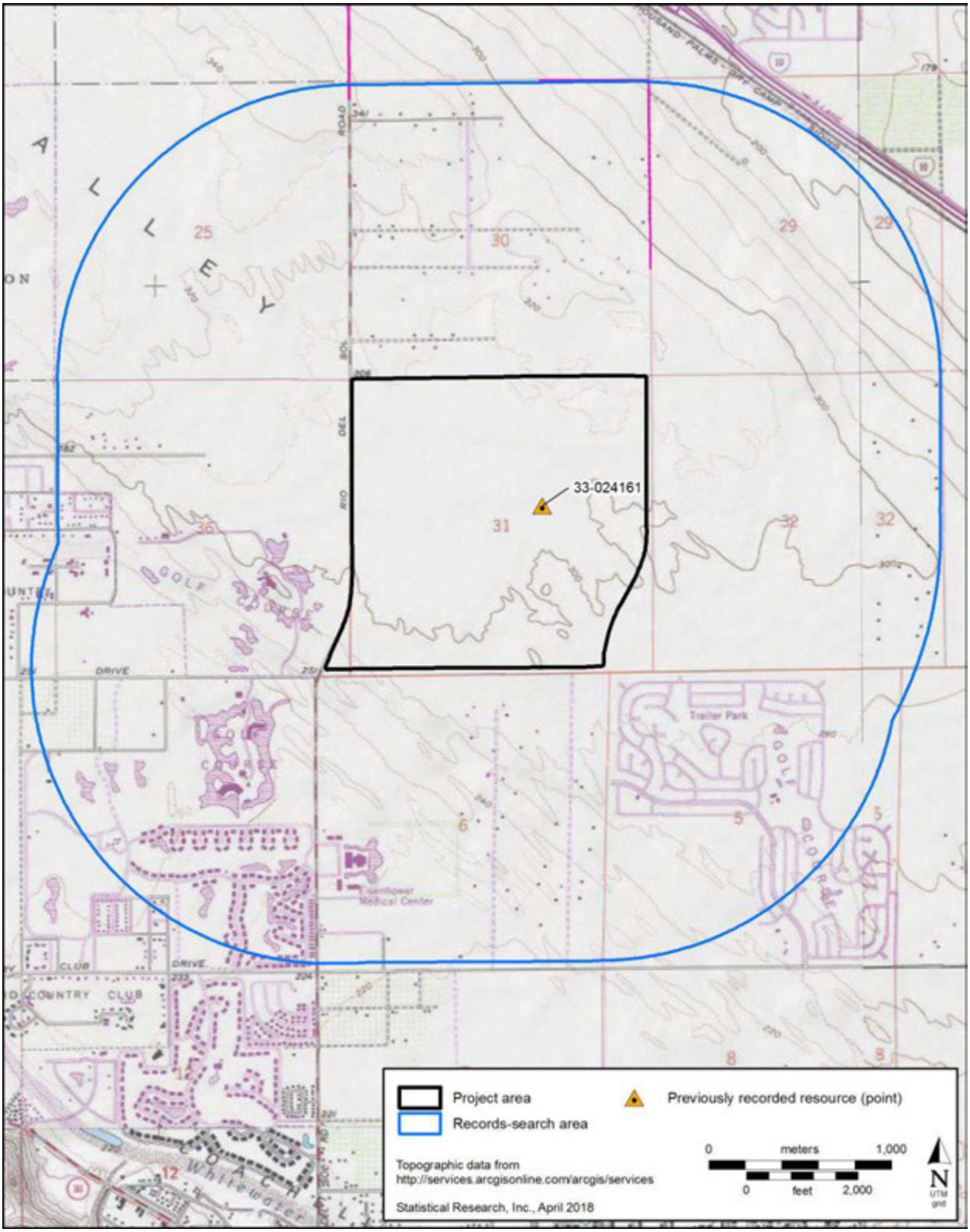

Figure 4. Map showing the locations of previously recorded cultural resource within 1 mile of the project area.

Previous Archaeological Research in the Project Area

One previous archaeological survey (Drover 1981) has been conducted within the project area, although it covered only a small part of the project area. Britt Wilson (2015) also recorded one isolated metate (P-33-024161) within the project area. However, the site record did not list an associated report, and thus it is unclear how the artifact was discovered.

No historical-period structures or other features are depicted within the project area on the 1856 GLO plat map or on any USGS topographic quadrangle maps, including the 1904 Indio, California, 30-minute; the 1941 Edom, California,15-minute; and the 1958 Cathedral City, California, 7.5-minute quadrangles.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

Part of the records search and literature review also involved contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a list of traditional-use areas or sacred sites within the project area and a list of specific Native American groups or individuals who could provide additional information on cultural resources within the project area. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did not indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the project area. However, the NAHC provided a list of 31 contacts that could provide additional information on cultural resources within the project area (Appendix A). SRI began informal discussions with the contacts provided by the NAHC.

Subsequently, SRI sent a letter to all 31 contacts, describing the proposed project and requesting any information they could provide (see Appendix A). On May 9, 2018, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians responded that the project area was outside of their ancestral territory and recommended contacting the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, which SRI had already contacted. On May 10, 2018, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded that the project area was not located within their area of cultural significance but requested to be informed if cultural artifacts, cremations, or human remains were encountered. SRI has not had any responses from any other tribes at the time of this report but will follow up with phone calls, as necessary.

Geoarchaeological Review

Geoarchaeological review involved accessing the Natural Resources Conservation Service to determine the kinds of soils that have been mapped in the project area and to assess the probability of buried archaeological sites in the project area. Soils maps show that the only soil in the project area is the Myoma soil series, a series classified as mixed, hyperthermic Typic Torripsamments in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) taxonomic system. The soils in the Myoma series are coded as MaB (Myoma fine sand, 0–5 percent slopes) and MaD (Myoma fine sand, 5–15 percent slopes) (Appendix B). The Myoma soils are present on nearly level to rolling terrain with hummocky microrelief where unprotected and are at elevations of about 60 m (200 feet) below sea level to 550 m (1,800 feet) above sea level. The soil formed in sand blown from recent alluvium. The Myoma soil series makes up 100 percent of the project area.

Myoma soils are very weakly developed and are classified in the Entisols soil order in the USDA taxonomy. They consist only of subhorizons of the C horizon (see the pedon descriptions in Appendix B) that lack a recognizable A horizon. The youthful age of these soils is clearly indicated by the lack of both A and B horizons. Because Myoma soils are young and their geomorphic surfaces are unstable, there is potential for archaeological sites to be buried under them. The probability is regarded as moderate to moderately high. If a large drainage or spring was located nearby, these soils within the project area would be considered highly sensitive for cultural resources.

Records-Search Summary

Only a small part of the project area has been previously surveyed, and one prehistoric isolated metate has been recorded within the project area. No other previously recorded prehistoric or historical-period resources are located within the records search area.

A geoarchaeological study of the project area showed that the sand dunes that overlie the project area are quite deep in some places. Because the soils in the project area are relatively young and their geomorphic surfaces are unstable, there is a moderate potential for buried cultural resources.

Survey Methods

A pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted April 17–20, 2018. The survey was conducted with a team of three to four archaeologists spaced at 15-m intervals. The crew walked in straight-line transects across the project area. The progress of the survey was monitored using Trimble Geo XT/XH Global Positioning System units and high-resolution aerial photographs.

Survey Results

SRI surveyed all of the 618-acre project area. Most of the project area was undisturbed, although some areas around the edges were disturbed (Figure 5). The disturbances consisted of the installation of utility lines along the eastern and western edges of the project area and two small borrow pits located on the northern side of the project area. Isolated areas of grading also were present.

The project area consisted of undeveloped sand fields with minimal modification and good ground visibility (Figure 6). The observed vegetation included dispersed creosote bush; small, unidentified brush; and sparse, small grasses. One moderately used two-track road trended through the project area in a northwest–southeast direction, and several lightly used two-track roads, oriented in many directions, cross-cut the project area. Additionally, a moderate amount of modern debris was located throughout the project area.

Two new historical-period resources, SRI-1 and SRI-4, were encountered during the survey (see Figure 5) and are discussed below. The previously recorded resource, P-33-024161, also was relocated. New and updated California Department of Parks and Recreation 523-series site records for these resources are provided in Appendix C.

SRI-1

SRI-1 consists of a small historical-period trash scatter with a moderate amount of glass bottle fragments and a few cans (Figure 7). The resource measures 8.9 by 5 m and is located in the southwestern portion of the project area. Glass observed at the site includes 1 clear glass bottle or jar neck, 1 aqua glass bottle neck, 3 amber glass bottle bases, 15 aqua glass bottle body fragments, 50 amber glass bottle body fragments, and about 20 clear glass bottle body fragments (Figure 8). Cans observed at the site include 2 church-key-opened beverage cans and one multiserve sanitary can that was partially buried in sand. One amber glass bottle base exhibited the Northwestern Glass Co. maker's mark, which was in use from 1931 to the 1960s. This base was embossed with a "58," suggesting a possible age for the site. The other two bases include an E&J Gallo Winery bottle and a Hiram Walker & Sons whisky bottle. The Hiram Walker & Sons bottle exhibits a Ball logo that appears to date to between 1933 and 1962. No artifacts were collected in the course of site documentation.

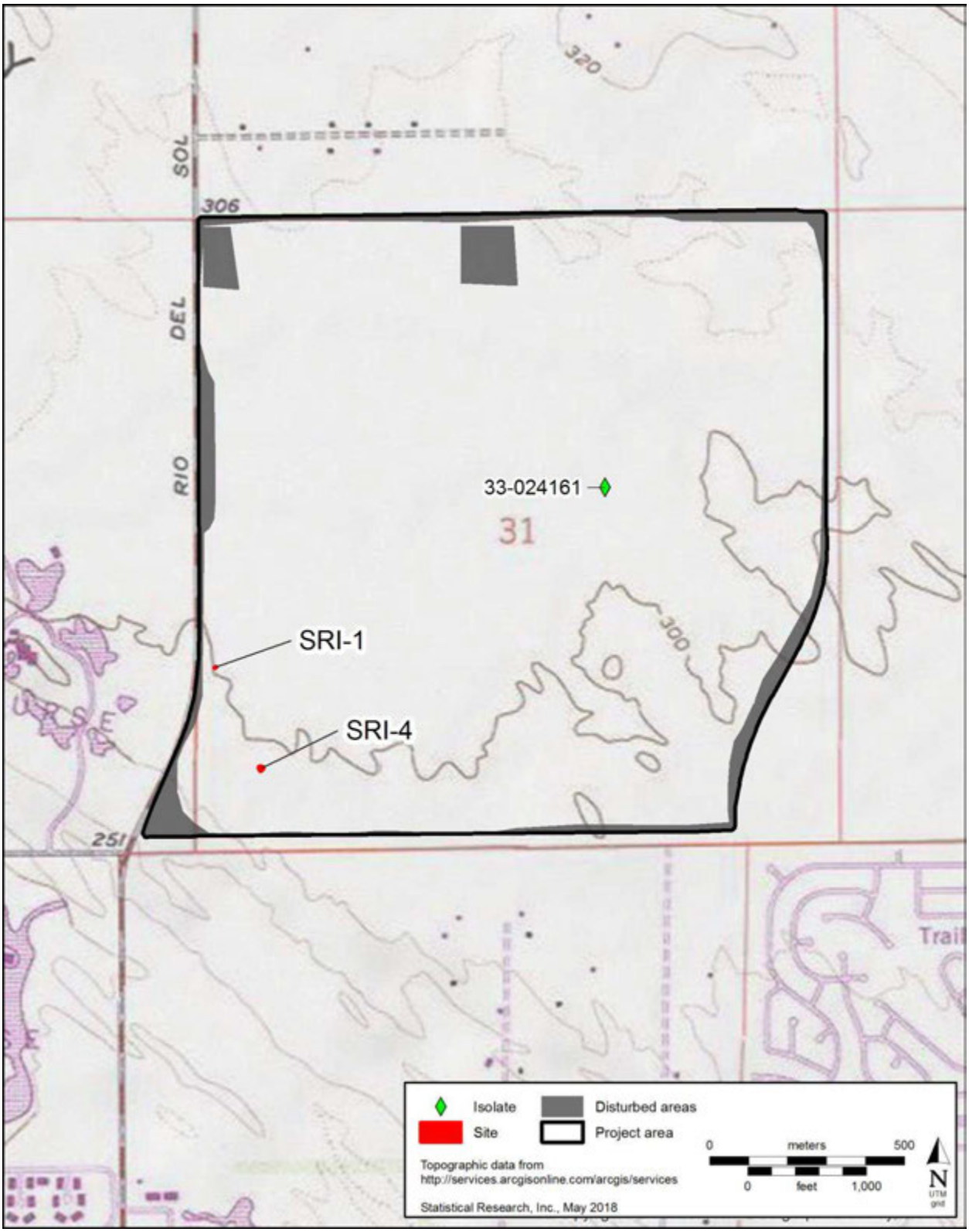

Figure 5. Survey results map.

Figure 6. Overview of the project area, view to the south.

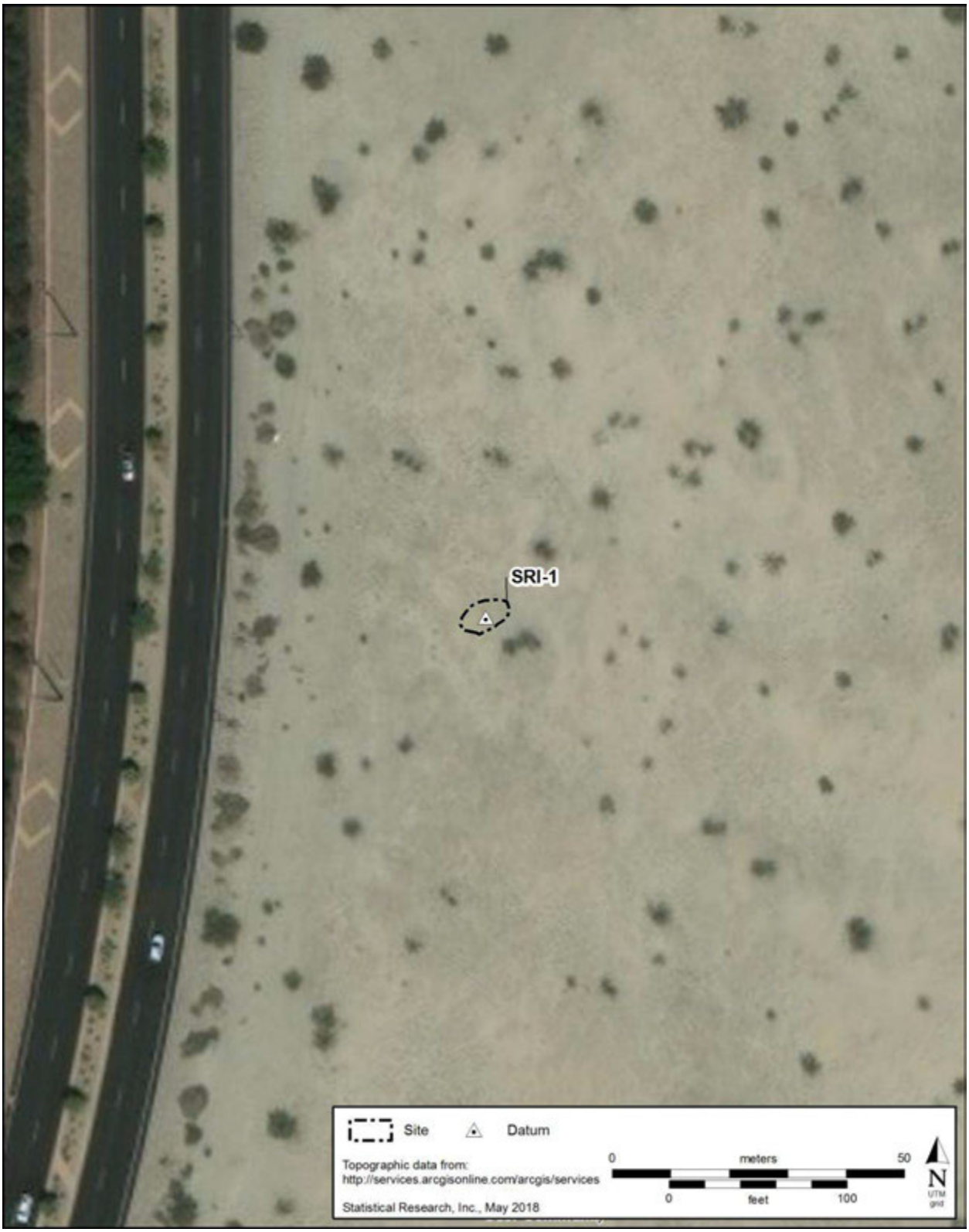

Figure 7. SRI-1 site map.

Figure 8. Photograph of SRI-1.

SRI-4

SRI-4 consists of a small historical-period trash scatter predominantly made up of cans (Figure 9). The resource measures 16.5 by 14.8 m and is located in the southwest portion of the project area. Approximately 23 church-key-opened beverage cans were observed, some of which were fragmented (Figure 10). A tubular metal drum less than 2 feet in diameter also was observed at the site. A single green glass bottle body fragment with an applied paint label indicative of 7-Up was noted. The small fragment exhibits a registered trademark symbol and decoration consistent with the applied paint label used by 7-Up from 1953 to 1968.

P-33-024161

Originally recorded as an isolated granitic metate, SRI revisited the location of P-33-024161 and found it to be in the same general location as previously described. No changes to the isolate from the previous recording were observed, although the measurements on the original site record appear to have been inaccurate. The metate measures 42 by 24.3 by 9.5 cm and exhibits light unifacial wear measuring 25 by 17 cm with no depth (Figure 11). No other cultural material was observed in the vicinity, but a lightly used two-two track was present about 5 m east of the metate.

Figure 9. SRI-4 site map.

Figure 10. Photograph of SRI-4.

Figure 11. Photograph of P-33-024161.

California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation Criteria

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is the authoritative guide to the state's significant archaeological and historical resources. It closely follows the eligibility criteria of the NRHP but deals with state- and local-level resources. The CRHR serves to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. For purposes of CEQA, a historical resource is any building, site, structure, object, or historic district listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC 21084.1). A resource is considered eligible for listing in the CRHR 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 addition to significance, resources must have integrity for a period of significance—the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made important contributions. Important archaeological resources are required to be at least 50 years old to be considered. "Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR] 4852[c]). Simply put, resources must "retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance (14 CCR 4852[c]).

CEQA also requires the lead agency to consider whether there is a significant effect on unique archaeological resources that are not eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC 21083.2). As defined in CEQA, a unique archaeological resource is

> an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
>
> (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
>
> (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
>
> (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person [PRC 21083.2(g)].

If an archaeological resource is found eligible for listing in the CRHR, then it is considered under CEQA to be a historic resource that needs to be protected. This may also apply to unique archaeological resources. If a historic resource may be impacted by an activity, under CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place is the preferred alternative. If that is not possible, then a data recovery plan will need to be created and enacted to lessen impacts to the historic resource to a less than significant level. If the archaeological resource is not eligible for listing in the CRHR and it is not a unique archaeological resource, then no further action is required to protect or mitigate possible impacts to it.

Eligibility Recommendations

Evaluating a site for inclusion in the CRHR requires the use of a research design to provide a framework. Research designs are "explicit statements of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in an archaeological study" (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1990:9). As a foundation for management decisions, "all types of archaeological studies conducted to satisfy regulatory needs should be directed by research designs" (OHP 1991:1). Several research designs have been created for evaluating small, historical-period refuse deposits, including those created by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) (Caltrans 2007, 2008, 2013). The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians has also developed a research design for prehistoric and historical-period resources on tribal land (Garcia et al. 2011). This research design can also be applied to the wider Coachella Valley, including the project area. The research design identifies five research themes: historical-period settlement, historical-period mining, railroad activities, tribal recognition, and the desert tourism/health-spa industries. Isolated artifacts, such as P-33-024161, are generally considered not eligible for listing in the CRHR and thus should not be considered further in the planning process.

In general, sites such as SRI-1 and SRI-4, which are small secondary dumps that are not associated with larger sites or activity areas, are not eligible for listing in the CRHR because of the lack information that they can provide. SRI-1 and SRI-4 are not eligible under Criteria 1–3 of the CRHR, as they cannot be associated with particular people or events, nor do they represent distinctive workmanship. The age and character of the sites also made it difficult to address any of the research themes outlined in Garcia et al. (2011), under Criteria 4 of the CRHR. The historical-period research (see Historical-Period Background section above) did not identify any homesteads in the project area. Likewise, there are no known mines or prospects in the area, and the artifacts postdate the construction of the railroad by nearly 80 years. The site contains only bottles and cans that once contained alcoholic beverages, which represent a very limited set of activities that cannot be tied directly to the development of tourism industries. Moreover, the artifacts from SRI-1 and SRI-4 are broken and scattered, and the sites lack integrity. Based on these findings, SRI recommends SRI-1 and SRI-4 not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Management Recommendations

SRI identified two small, historical-period sites, SRI-1 and SRI-4, and one prehistoric isolated artifact, P-33-024161, within the project area. SRI-1, SRI-4, and P-33-024161 are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR, and no further work is required at the resources. However, nearly the entire project area is covered by sand dunes, the surfaces of which are highly unstable and are constantly changing. Geoarchaeological studies of the project area indicate that it has a moderate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. As such, cultural resources may be present just under the ground surface. SRI recommends that a monitoring plan be developed and implemented and that a qualified archaeologist monitor earth-moving disturbances during construction. The monitoring plan should be flexible and allow for the archaeologist to determine when monitoring is no longer necessary.

Unanticipated Discoveries

If prehistoric or historical-period artifacts or features are found during the course of, work near the discovery should cease, and a qualified archaeologist should be brought in to examine the finds. Additional fieldwork may be required to evaluate the sites for eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

Human Remains

If human remains are identified during construction, all construction near the find must cease immediately, and the area must be secured. The Riverside County Coroner's office must be contacted immediately, in accordance with the state's *Health and Safety Code* (HSC) 7050.5(b). If the determination is made by the coroner that the remains are those of a Native American, HSC 7050.5(c) requires that the coroner contact the NAHC by telephone within 24 hours. The NAHC will select the Most Likely Descendant and will coordinate with that individual regarding the treatment and final disposition (repatriation) of the human remains, according to the provisions of PRC 5097.98 and any other legal requirements. Human remains will be treated with proper dignity and respect.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Coordination

APPENDIX A

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

April 20, 2018

Scott Kremkau
Statistical Research, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: skremkau@sricrm.com

RE: Proposed Eagle Development Project, City of Rancho Mirage; Myoma USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Kremkau:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/20/2018

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

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

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

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Kumeyaay
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Kumeyaay
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michaelg@leaningrock.net

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Fax: (619) 669-4817
mohusky@jiv-nsn.gov

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Kumeyaay
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Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
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jmiller@LPtribe.net

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 The Eagle Development Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/20/2018

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
John Perada, Environmental Director
P. O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Kumeyaay
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Fax: (619) 766-4957

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
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Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
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dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
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Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramonatribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 — Cahuilla
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Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
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admin@ramonatribe.com

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Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
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P.O. Box 365 — Kumeyaay
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
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Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
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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 The Eagle Development Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/20/2018

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
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Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
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jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager
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carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
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ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

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

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

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road — Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road — Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-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 The Eagle Development Project, Riverside County.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH, Inc.
ARCHAEOLOGY • ANTHROPOLOGY • HISTORY • HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

May 4, 2018

«Title» «First_Name» «Last_Name»
«Company_Name»
«Address_Line_1»
«City», «State» «ZIP_Code»

Subject: Cultural Resources Information Request for the Proposed Eagle Development, Rancho Mirage, California

Dear «Title» «Last_Name»,

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) is gathering information to identify cultural resources in support of the proposed Eagle development, located in Rancho Mirage, California (Figures 1 and 2). The project area consists of undeveloped land totaling roughly 640 acres, located in the Rancho Mirage (City), Riverside County, California. The project area encompasses most of Section 31, T4S, R6E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM), and a small portion of the southeast quarter of Section 36, T4S, R5E, SBBM, on the Cathedral City 7.5' USGS topographic quad. The project area is bounded by Gerald Ford Drive on the north, Monterey Avenue on the east, Frank Sinatra Drive on the south, and Bob Hope Drive on the west.

The proposed project includes several hotels, an artificial lagoon, a beach club, several residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, and recreational features such as parks and trails. Entrances would be located on the four streets that bound the property. A Specific Plan will be prepared to entitle and regulate the development of the project, and approval of a large lot subdivision map, and Development Agreement is also being requested.

The Eagle development is considered a "project" subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California *Public Resources Code* [PRC], Sections 21000–21177, as amended), which mandates that the lead agency consider the effects of the project on historical and archaeological resources. The City of Rancho Mirage (City) will be the CEQA lead agency. As part of the preparation of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Meridian Consultants has contracted with Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), to conduct a Phase I cultural resource study of the 640-acre project area. The purpose of the study is to prepare the relevant cultural resource documents in support of the EIR.

The cultural resources assessment for the project area includes a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; contact with the NAHC regarding sacred resources within the project area; and an intensive field survey of the project area. Our scope of work includes Native American coordination to identify and assess the potential effects of the proposed project on Native American sacred sites or other traditional cultural properties (TCPs). Any government-to-government Native American consultation required for the project will take place between the City and the tribes.

SRI conducted a records search at the EIC on April 12, 2018. The goal of the records search was to review any previous archaeological survey projects that may have taken place with the project area and identify previously recorded archaeological resources on the property. The records search looked at all reports from cultural resource surveys conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project area. The records search showed that the project area has not been previously surveyed. However, an isolated granite metate has been recorded on the property in 2015.

CALIFORNIA
Redlands
21 W. Stuart Ave.
P.O. Box 390
Redlands, CA
92373-0123
(909) 335-1896
(909) 335-0808 (fax)

San Diego
555 W. Beech St.
Suite 451
San Diego, CA
92101
(619) 299-9766
(619) 299-9774 (fax)

Woodland
524 Main St.
Suite 207
Woodland, CA
95695-3455
(530) 661-1400

ARIZONA
Phoenix
P.O. Box 27748
Tempe, AZ
85285-7748
(480) 774-1920

Tucson
6099 E. Speedway Blvd.
P.O. Box 31865
Tucson, AZ
85751-1865
(520) 721-4309
(520) 298-7044 (fax)

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque
4425 Juan Tabo Blvd. NE
Suite 112
Albuquerque, NM
87111-2681
(505) 323-8300
(505) 323-8314 (fax)
(505) 331-2491 (cell)

TEXAS
El Paso
8201 Lockheed Dr.
Suite 125
El Paso, TX
79925
(915) 781-2200
(915) 781-2201 (fax)

WASHINGTON
Lacey
1110 Golf Club Rd. SE
Suite 102
Lacey, WA
98503
(360) 918-8621
(360) 915-6531 (fax)

www.sricrm.com

The NAHC responded to our Sacred Lands Files Search that no cultural resources are known to exist within the project area. The NAHC further responded by providing a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliations to the project area and recommended that we contact those on the list to inquire if they have additional information regarding cultural and tribal resources in the project area. Your name was on the list of contacts provided by the NAHC and we request your assistance in identifying Native American cultural resources within the project area.

If you know of any cultural resources that could be affected by the project, please contact me so that the resources are properly considered during the planning process. If you would like further information, please call me at (909) 335-1896 or contact me by email at skremkau@sricrm.com. Thank you very much for your assistance. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Scott Kremkau, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator
Statistical Research, Inc.

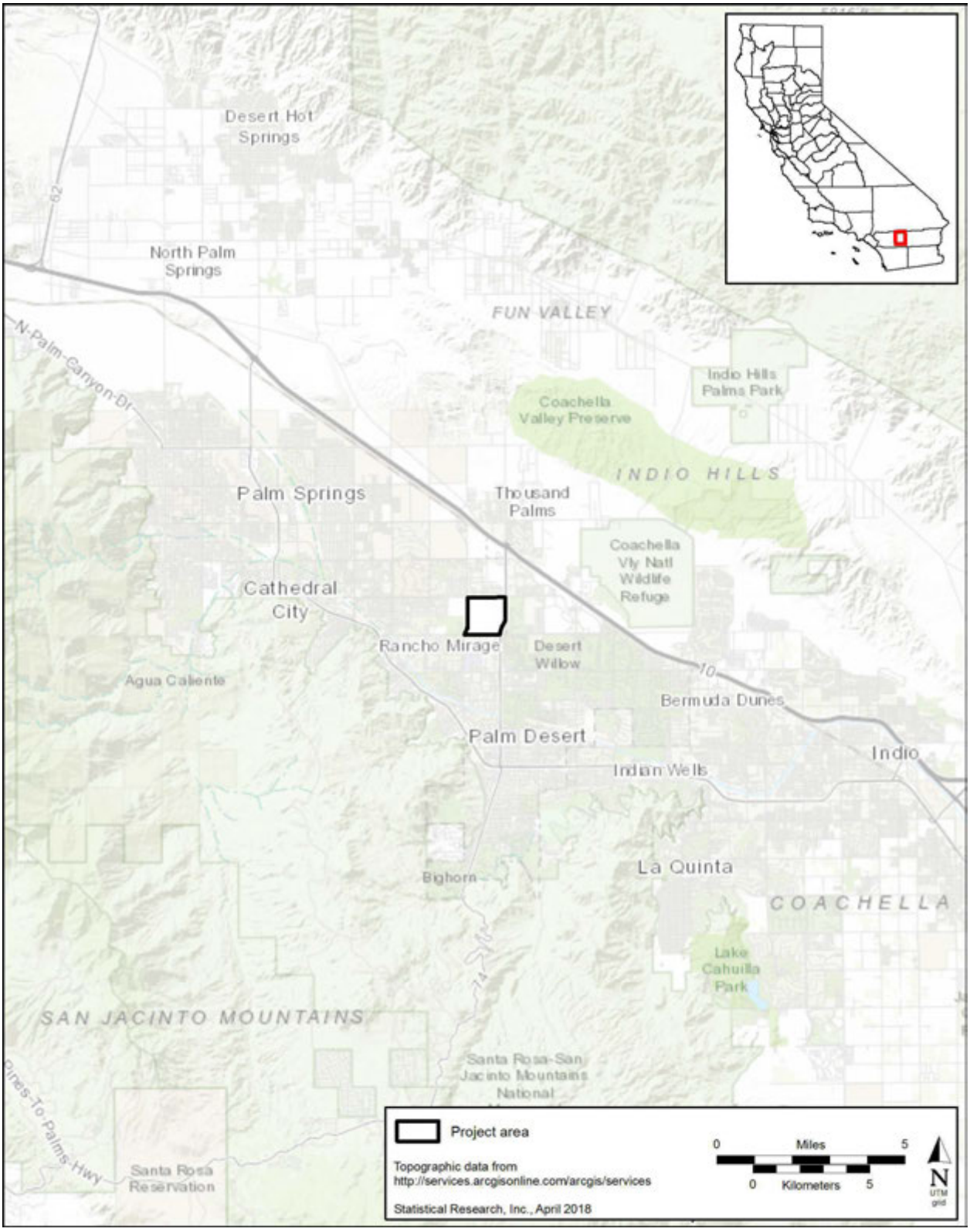


Figure 1. Vicinity map of the project area.

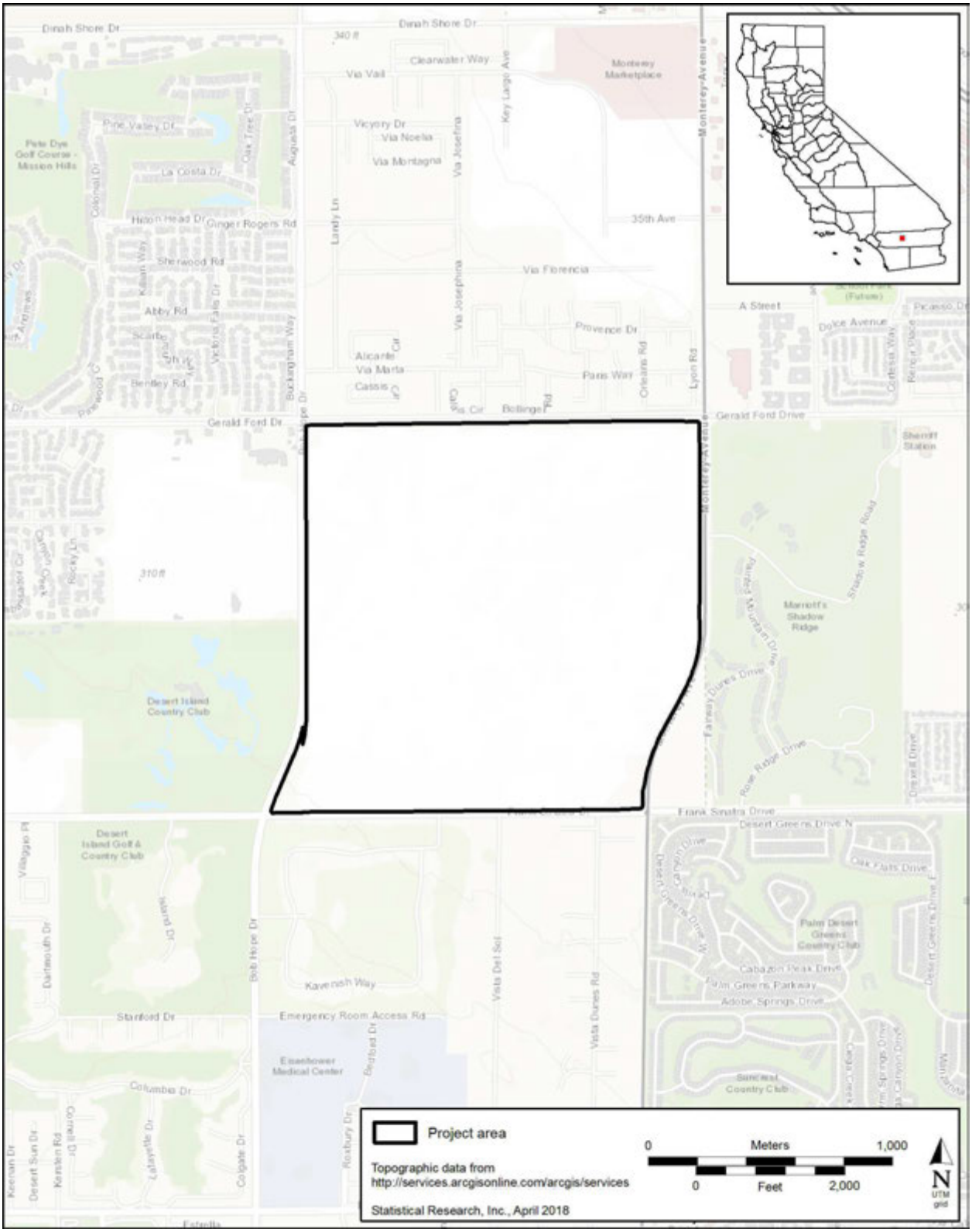


Figure 2. Location map of the project area

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 5/9/2018

Re:
Eagle Development

Dear,
Scott Kremkau
Principal Investigator
SRI

The project is outside of Morongo's ancestral territory and/or areas of tribal affiliation or interest. I recommend contacting the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, who would be the closest tribe with cultural affiliation to the area. Should you fail to make contact with any of the above mentioned tribe(s), we ask that you please follow the Standard Development Conditions in the attached letter. If you have any further questions or concerns feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

May 10, 2018

Scott Kremkàu
Principal Investigator
Statistical Research Inc.
P.O. Box 390
Redlands, CA 92372

Re: Eagle Development

Dear Mr. Kremkau,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas. We further recommend that you contact the tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources. We, however, request to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains in order for us to reevaluate our participation in the government-to-government consultation process.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions. Please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or me at 619-659-2312, or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov or rteran@viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Soil Pedon Descriptions for The Section 31 Specific Plan Project Area (Township 4 South, Range 6 East, Section 31)

(Data from NRCS Web Soil Survey and website of official soil series descriptions: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx; https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/osdname.aspx; accessed on March 2, 2018)

Myoma Series

LOCATION MYOMA CA
Established Series
Rev. LAB/AAK/GMK
05/97
Typically, Myoma soils are light olive gray, moderately alkaline fine and very fine sands to a depth of about 31 inches. Below 31 inches they are strongly alkaline very fine sands.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Mixed, hyperthermic Typic Torripsamments

TYPICAL PEDON: Myoma fine sand - uncultivated. (Colors are for try soil unless otherwise noted.)

C1--0 to 18 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) fine sand, olive gray (5Y 5/2) moist; single grain; loose dry and moist; common very fine and few fine roots; some conch shells; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear smooth boundary. (9 to 20 inches thick)

C2--18 to 24 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) very fine sand, olive gray (5Y 5/2) moist; single grain, loose; few common very fine roots; highly micaceous; cross bedding; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary. (3 to 10 inches thick)

C3--24 to 31 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) fine sand, olive gray (5Y 5/2) moist; single grain; loose; few very fine and fine roots; few conch and clam shells; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear wavy boundary. (6 to 14 inches thick)

C4--31 to 60 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) very fine sand, olive gray (5Y 4/2) moist; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; few conch and clam shell; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.6)

TYPE LOCATION: Riverside County, California; 3 miles south of Indio; 440 feet east and 100 feet south of N1/4 corner section 11, T. 6 S., R. 7 E. SBBM.

RANGE IN CHARACTERISTICS: The texture of the C1 horizon is very fine sand to sand. Hue is 2.5Y and yellower, value is 5 through 7 dry and 3 through 6 moist with chroma of 1 through 3 moist and dry. The control section has less than 15 percent coarse fragments and less than 15 percent of coarse and very coarse sand. The profile throughout is moderately to strongly alkaline with slight to violent effervescence.

COMPETING SERIES: These are the Carrizo, Carsitas, Coachella, Delhi, and Rositas series. Carrizo soils have more than 35 percent coarse fragments. Carsitas soils have 15 to 35 percent coarse fragments. Coachella soils have an irregular decrease in organic matter in the control section. Delhi soils have a thermic temperature regime. Rositas soils have hue of 10YR or redder throughout.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: Myoma soils are nearly level to rolling, have hummocky micro relief where unprotected and are at elevations of 200 feet below sea level to 1,800 feet above sea level. The soil formed in sand blown from recent alluvium. The climate is arid with an annual precipitation of 2 to 4 inches that occurs as gentle winter rain or erratic high intensity summer storms. The average January temperature is about 53 degrees F., average July temperature is 92 degrees F. and the average annual temperature is about 72 to 75 degrees F. The frost-free season (32 degrees F.+) is about 290 days.

GEOGRAPHICALLY ASSOCIATED SOILS: These are the competing Carsitas and Coachella series and the Gilman, Niland, and Salton soils. Gilman soils have a coarse-loamy control section. Niland soils have contrasting textures in the control section, sandy over clayey. Salton soils have a fine-silty control section.

DRAINAGE AND PERMEABILITY: Somewhat excessively drained; very slow runoff; rapid permeability.

USE AND VEGETATION: Myoma soils are used principally for growing citrus fruits, grapes, alfalfa, dates and truck crops under irrigation. Native vegetation is ephemeral grasses and forbs, and a sparse cover of creosotebush, bush sunflower and mesquite.

DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENT: Southern California. Myoma soils are extensive.

MLRA SOIL SURVEY REGIONAL OFFICE (MO) RESPONSIBLE: Davis, California

SERIES ESTABLISHED: Riverside County (Coachella Valley Area), California, 1974.
OSED scanned by SSQA. Last revised by state on 5/74.

MaB—Myoma fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

- Elevation: -200 to 1,800 feet
- Mean annual precipitation: 2 to 4 inches
- Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 75 degrees F
- Frost-free period: 270 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

- Myoma and similar soils: 85 percent
- Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Myoma

Setting

- Landform: Alluvial fans
- Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
- Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
- Down-slope shape: Linear
- Across-slope shape: Linear
- Parent material: Wind blown sandy alluvium

Properties and qualities

- Slope: 0 to 5 percent
- Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
- Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
- Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
- Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
- Frequency of flooding: None
- Frequency of ponding: None
- Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
- Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
- Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

- Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated
- Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
- Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
- Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Typical profile

- 0 to 18 inches: Fine sand
- 18 to 60 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Coachella

- Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Carsitas

- Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Unnamed, noncalcareous soils

- Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Riverwash

- Percent of map unit: 3 percent
- Landform: Channels

MaD—Myoma fine sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

- Elevation: -200 to 1,800 feet
- Mean annual precipitation: 2 to 4 inches
- Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 75 degrees F
- Frost-free period: 270 to 320 days

Map Unit Composition

- Myoma and similar soils: 85 percent
- Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Myoma

Setting
- Landform: Alluvial fans
- Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
- Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
- Down-slope shape: Linear
- Across-slope shape: Linear
- Parent material: Wind blown sandy alluvium

Properties and qualities
- Slope: 5 to 15 percent
- Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
- Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
- Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
- Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
- Frequency of flooding: None
- Frequency of ponding: None
- Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
- Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
- Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated
- Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
- Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e
- Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Typical profile
- 0 to 18 inches: Fine sand
- 18 to 60 inches: Sand

Minor Components

Coachella
- Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Unnamed, calcareous soils
- Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Riverwash
- Percent of map unit: 3 percent
- Landform: Channels

Carsitas
- Percent of map unit: 2 percent

APPENDIX C

DPR Forms

***Recorded by:** Allison Hill and Garnett Smith, Statistical Research, Inc. ***Date:** 4/19/2018 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

This resource consists of an isolated granitic slab metate situated in the sandy dunes of an undeveloped section in Rancho Mirage, California. No changes to the isolate from the previous recording were observed, however, the measurements on the original site record appear to be inaccurate. The metate measures 42cm x 24.3cm x 9.5cm and exhibits light unifacial wear which measures 25cm x 17cm with no depth. Vegetation in the area is sparse and consists of creosote, small unidentified brush, and small grasses. No other cultural material was observed in the vicinity but a lightly used two-two track was present about 5m east of the metate.

Close up photograph of previously recorded metate P-33-24161 (tape measure scale set at 20cm)

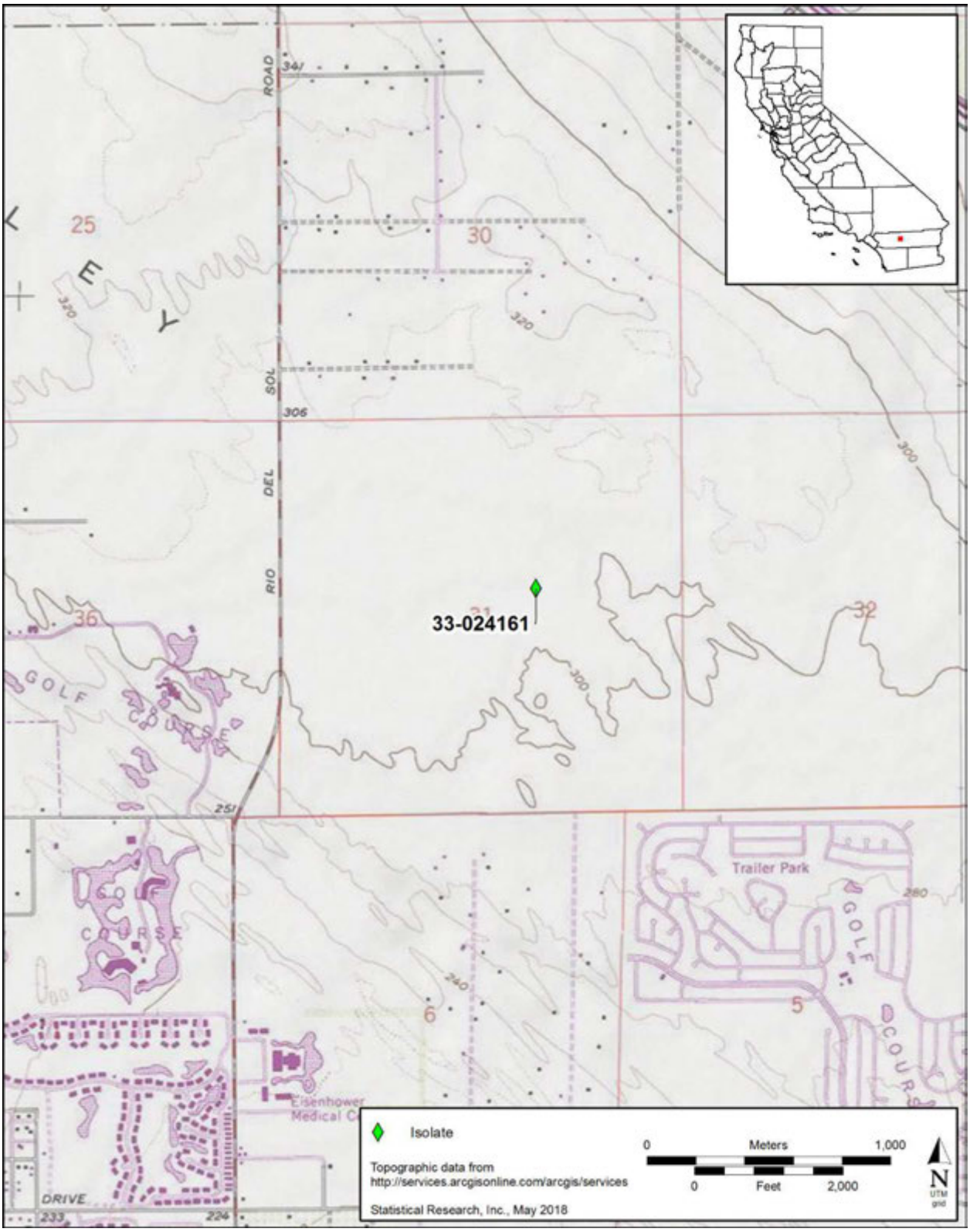
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-33-024161
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 2 ***Resource Name or #:** SRI-7

***Map Name:** Cathedral City 7.5′ USGS quad ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2010



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder)**:** SRI-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2. Location:** ■ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Riverside **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Cathedral City **Date** 2010 **T** 4S ; **R** 6E ; NW ¼ **of** SW ¼ of **Sec** 31 ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources): Zone 11 , 555055.92 mE/ 3737537.98 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):

Enter survey area parcel APN-685220004 at a small driveway near the center of the property at the north end, along Gerald Ford Drive. Head south along unnamed dirt two-track for 1.13km. Walk approximately 970 meters west to arrive at site, located in the southwest corner of the parcel.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)**:**

This resource consists of a small historical trash scatter with a moderate amount of glass bottle fragments and a few cans. Three amber glass bottle bases were observed, one of which suggests a date of 1958. The resource measures 8.9 m x 5 m and is located in the sandy dunes of an undeveloped section in Rancho Mirage, California. The resource was encountered in the course of survey and no artifacts were collected.

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

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes)**:** AH4 (Privy pits/trash scaters/dumps)

***P4. Resources Present:**
☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
■ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.) _____

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

Overview of trash scatter, photo facing southwest, 4/18/2018

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EC Rancho Mirage Holdings Limited Partnership

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address)**:**

Allison Hill, Statistical Research Inc., 21 W Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92374

***P9. Date Recorded:** 4/18/2018

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe)**:**

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")**:**

Kremkau, Scott H. and Allison Hill
2019 *Section 31 Specific Plan Cultural Resources Study, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California*. Statistical Research, Redlands, California.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ■ Location Map ■ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
■Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 8.9 m. (e/w) × **b. Width:** 5 m. (n/s)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ■ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply)**:** ■ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ■High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply)**:** ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ■ Other (Explain): None.

A2. Depth: ■ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ■Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map)**:**

No features observed in association with this resource.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features)**:**

The site consists exclusively of historical glass and can artifacts. Glass observed includes 1 clear glass bottle or jar neck, 1 aqua glass bottle neck, three amber glass bottle bases, 15 aqua glass bottle body fragments, 50 amber glass bottle body fragments, and about 20 clear glass bottle body fragments. Cans observed include 2 church key opened beverage cans and one multi-serve sanitary can which was partially buried in sand. One amber glass bottle base exhibited the Northwestern Glass Co. makers mark in use from 1931 to the 1960's, with a 58 embossed on the base, suggesting a possible age for the site. The other two bases are a E&J Gallo Winery bottle and a Hiram Walker & Sons Limited Walkerville Canada whisky bottle. The Hiram Walker & Sons bottle exhibits a Ball logo which appears to date to between 1933 and 1962.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ■ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐Good ■ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.) The artifacts are scattered over the site surface, and do not appear to have much integrity.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction)**:** Whitewater River is located 3.25 km south of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 293 fl amsl

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):

The site is situated in a partially stabilized desert sand field with sparse creosote, small brush, and small grasses.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945 ■ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known.**

One amber glass bottle base exhibited the Northwestern Glass Co. makers mark in use from 1931 to the 1960's, with a 58 embossed on the base, suggesting a possible age for the site. A Hiram Walker & Sons bottle base exhibits a Ball logo which appears to date to between 1933 and 1962.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

The resource appears to be a small, discrete historical trash dump, likely representative of a single deposit.

A14. Remarks: None.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Historic Glass Bottle Indentification & Information Website, Bottle & Glass Makers Markings. Web page, https://sha.org/bottle/makersmarks.htm#makersmarkinglogotable

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Statistical Research Inc., 21 W Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92374

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Allison Hill **Date:** 4/23/2018

Affiliation and Address: Statistical Research Inc., 21 W Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92374

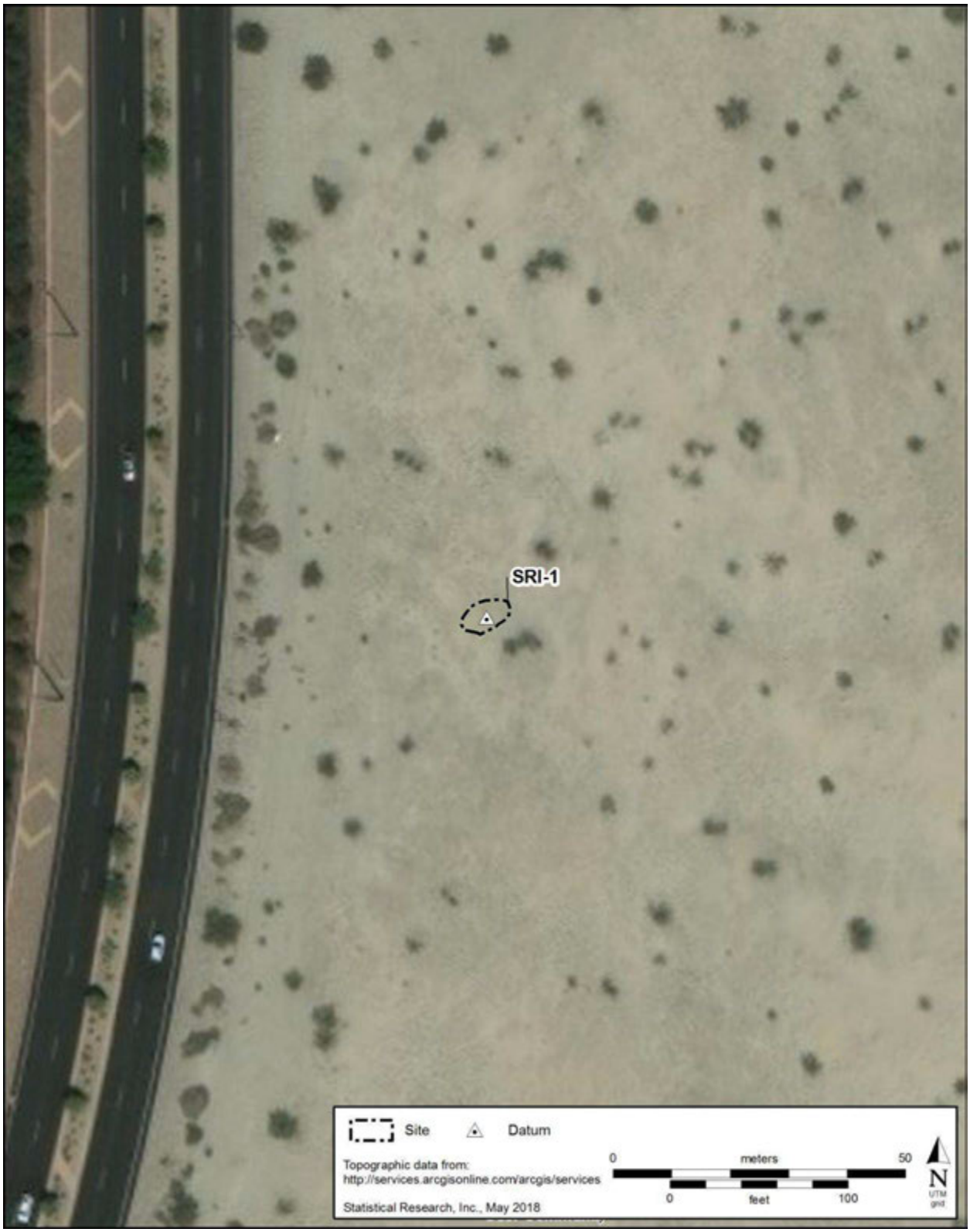
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) SRI-1

***Drawn by:** S. Kremkau ***Date of map:** May 2018



DPR 523K (Rev. 1/1995) (Word 9/2013) **NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.**

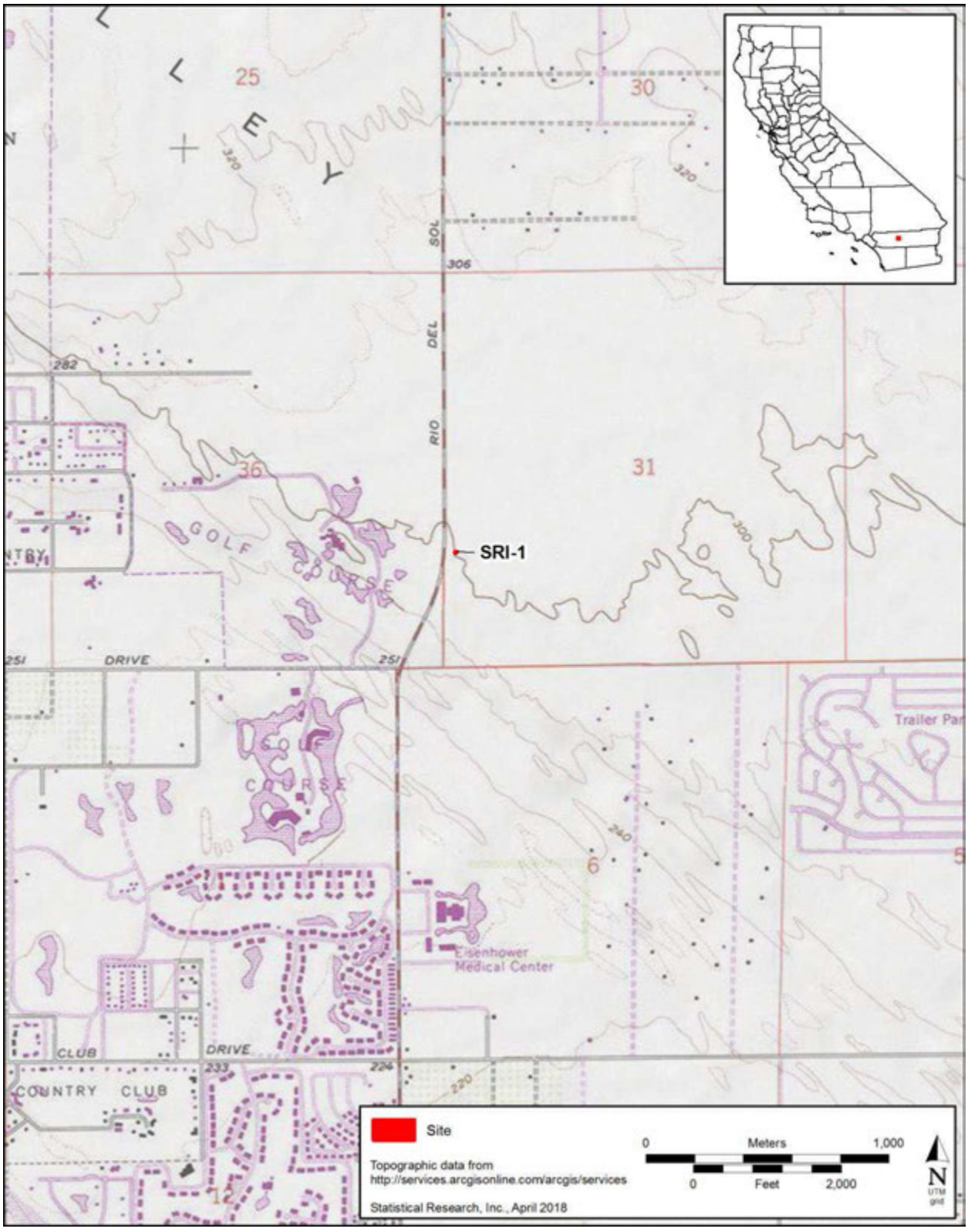
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) SRI-1

***Map Name:** Cathedral City 7.5′ USGS Quad ***Scale:** 1:24000 ***Date of map:** 2010



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder)**:** SRI-4

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2. Location:** ■ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Riverside **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Cathedral City **Date** 2010 **T** 4S ; **R** 6E ; SW ¼ **of** SW ¼ of **Sec** 31 ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources): Zone 11 , 555173.42 mE/ 3737278.69 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):

Enter survey area parcel APN-685220004 at a small driveway near the center of the property at the north end, along Gerald Ford Drive. Head south along unnamed dirt two-track for 1.48km. Walk approximately 950 meters west to arrive at site, located in the southwest corner of the parcel.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)**:**

This resource consists of a small historical trash scatter made up predominantly of cans. The resource measures 16.5 m x 14.8 m and is located in the sandy dunes of an undeveloped section in Rancho Mirage, California. The resource was encountered in the course of survey and no artifacts were collected.

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

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes)**:** AH4 (Privy pits/trash scatters/dumps)

***P4. Resources Present:**
☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object
■ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (Isolates, etc.) _____

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

Overview of trash scatter, photo facing southeast, 4/18/2018

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

EC Rancho Mirage Holdings Limited Partnership

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address)**:**

Allison Hill, Statistical Research Inc., 21 W Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92374

***P9. Date Recorded:** 4/18/2018

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe)**:**

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")**:**

Kremkau, Scott H. and Allison Hill
2019 *Section 31 Specific Plan Cultural Resources Study, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California*. Statistical Research, Redlands, California.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ■ Location Map ■ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
■Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 16.5 m. (e/w) × **b. Width:** 14.8 m. (n/s)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ■ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply)**:** ■ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ■High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply)**:** ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ■ Other (Explain): None.

A2. Depth: ■ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ■Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map)**:**

No features observed in association with this resource.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features)**:**

The site consists exclusively of historical artifacts, including cans, glass, and other metal objects. Approximately 23 church key opened beverage cans were observed, some of which were fragmented. A tubular metal drum less than 2 feet in diameter was also observed at the site. A single green glass bottle body fragment with an applied paint label indicative of 7 Up was noted. The small fragment exhibits a registered trade mark symbol and a decoration consistent with the 1953 to 1968 applied paint label.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ■ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐Good ■ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.) The artifacts are scattered over the site surface, and do not appear to have much integrity

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction)**:** Whitewater River is located 3.25 km north of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 287 fl amsl

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):

The site is situated in a partially stabilized desert sand field with sparse creosote, small brush, and small grasses.

A11. Historical Information:

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945 ■ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known.**

The Green 7 Up soda bottle exhibits an applied paint label consistent with that used between 1953 and 1968.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

The resource appears to be a small, discrete historical trash dump, likely representative of a single deposit.

A14. Remarks: None.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Lockhart, Bill,

The Other Side of the Story: A Look at the Back of Seven-Up Bottles. Electronic document, https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/BLockhart_7UpBottlers.pdf

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Statistical Research Inc., 21 W Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92374

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Allison Hill **Date:** 4/23/2018

Affiliation and Address: Statistical Research Inc., 21 W Stuart Ave, Redlands, CA 92374

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) SRI-4

***Drawn by:** S. Kremkau ***Date of map:** May 2018

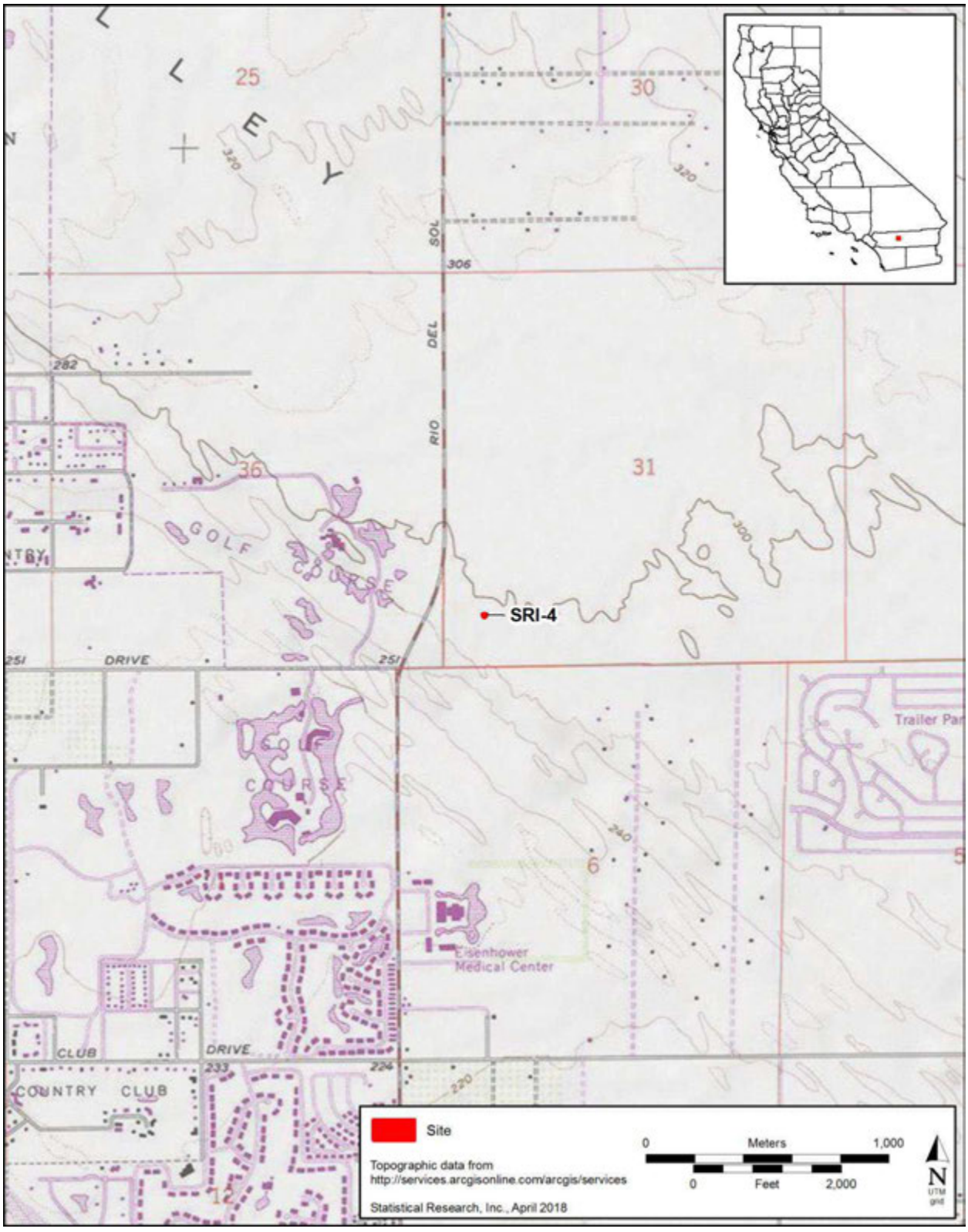
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) SRI-4

***Map Name:** Cathedral City 7.5′ USGS quad ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 2010



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.