

Cultural Resources Technical Report Sunbird/Martinez Road Septic to Sewer Conversion Project, Riverside County, California

UGSG Valerie, CA 7.5' Quadrangle

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT:
SUNBIRD/MARTINEZ ROAD SEWER PROJECT
THERMAL, CALIFORNIA**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessors Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
BMSL	Below Mean Sea Level
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
ft	feet
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
m	meter(s)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
PRC	Public Resources Code
ROW	Right-of-Way
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SMHP	Sunbird Mobile Home Park
SRF	State Revolving Fund Loan
TMCC	Torres Martinez Community Center
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program

1. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is proposing a septic to sewer conversion project. The project involves the installation of a gravity sewer pipeline extension, one new lift station, and capacity upgrades to existing Lift Station 55-21. These improvements would be constructed within the CVWD service area boundaries in southern California within an unincorporated area of Riverside County within the community of Thermal. Thermal is located approximately 25 miles southeast of the City of Palm Springs and about 9.5 miles north of the Salton Sea. Regional access to the project area is via Route 86. Local access to the project site is via Echols Road.

The scope of this cultural resource study was to review available archaeological, Native American, and historic literature covering the project site, to conduct a pedestrian survey of the area, and to provide a cultural resources technical report documenting the results of the inventory and to provide a finding of effect and management recommendations. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) covers approximately 24,000 linear feet (ft.) along existing roads. Excavations within existing roads will occur on approximately 16,095 linear ft. of this APE and include, 1,115 linear ft. of Echols Road, 1,345 linear ft. of Harrison Street, and 10,235 linear ft. of 66th Avenue. In September 2018, a segment of Martinez Road was added to the project design. This addition includes 3,400 linear ft. of Martinez Road. The pipeline will be installed below existing paved streets and right-of-ways with a minimum excavation depth 5-ft. and may extend beyond 20-ft. depending on the nature of soils and groundwater levels. The width of the trench will depend on the depth since the trenches will have side slopes laid back at 1:1 or 2:1 depending on depth and soils. Excavations for a new lift station are proposed in a 17-ft. x 17-ft. area on the Northeast corner of Harrison Street and Echols Road. An existing dirt access road will be traversed to access Lift Station 55-21, if necessary. This access road is 4,330 linear ft. Upgrades may be done to Lift Station 55-21 which is within a 3,600 square ft. enclosure.

A site visit with the project engineers was conducted on 1 July 2017. A record search and literature review was conducted at the Eastern Information Center by Amy Gusick on 20 July 2017. The records search returned four cultural resources within or adjacent to the project APE. Gusick contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search on 27 July 2017 and followed up on the request on 10 August 2017 by email and again by phone on 23 August 2017. She received a response from the NAHC on 23 August 2017. On 29 August 2017, Gusick sent letters to the 32 Native American individuals/groups listed in the NAHC responses.

Gusick conducted a field survey on 7 September 2017.

On 27 October 2017, follow-up phone calls/emails were placed to the 29 individuals/group on the NAHC List that had not responded.

On 27 October 2017, a phone call was placed and an email sent to Johanna Marty, Associate State Archaeologist at the State Water Resources Board to inform them of the project and to inquire about any concerns. Ms. Marty returned the call on 01 November 2017 and indicated no concern at that time and informed Gusick that the likely reviewer at the State Water Board would be Kevin Marti, Associate State Archaeologist.

In October 2018, the project alignment was amended to include Martinez Road. A second record search that included this addition was conducted at the Eastern Information Center by Adriane Gusick on 11 October 2018. This records search returned one additional cultural resources within or adjacent to the updated project APE. Gusick updated the SLF search with the NAHC on 11 October 2018. She received a

response on 29 October 2018. On 16 November 2018 Gusick sent letters to the 32 Native American individuals/groups listed on the updated SLF search to inform them of the updated project alignment.

On 26 November 2018, Gusick conducted a survey of the newly added Martinez Road section of the project alignment. This survey was conducted in partnership with Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians (TM) Also on 26 November 2018, Gusick consulted with TM Most Likely Descendant, Gary Resvaloso who informed her of a discovery of human remains on a previous, unrelated project, but that were near to the current project alignment. On 26 November 2018, Gusick also consulted with Mike Mirelez, the Cultural Resources Coordinator for TM, about additional cultural material previously identified on an unrelated project, but also adjacent to the proposed alignment.

Efforts from the Native American coordination resulted in five responses as of the submittal of this report. It should be noted that Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians have requested formal consultation with CVWD, as well as tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activities and copies of all existing cultural studies and related records. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians has no concerns and defers to Torres Martinez. Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians would like a copy of the Cultural Report from CVWD when it is completed. Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians indicates that the project site has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas; however, they request to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains in order for them to reevaluate their participation in the government-to-government consultation process. Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project is on land sensitive for Cahuilla tribal cultural resources and they normally defer to a nearby tribal government.

Results from the cultural resources survey of the APE included relocation of all five previously recorded sites within or adjacent to the APE; three of these are ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) one was eligible for the NRHP, and one is a listed Historic District. The project will have No Adverse Effect on the Historic Properties. Three new sites were recorded. Two of these were outside of the APE and will not be impacted by the project. One of these resources will be impacted by the project but is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The recommended finding of effect for the project is No Adverse Effect.

Although the project is recommended No Adverse Effect, there are cultural consideration due to the sensitive nature of the project area based on traditional use of the lands by Native Americans tribes. The National Register Martinez Historic District is within the project APE, along the project segment that includes Martinez Road. This area contains sensitive resources and there is the possibility that unanticipated resources will be encountered if the excavation on paved roads extend below the existing fill material. As such, both archaeological and tribal monitoring is recommended for any initial ground distributing activities such as clearing and grubbing and excavations on the project. If the trenching goes below the road fill on the section of Martinez Road that is within the boundaries of the Historic District, incremental digging is recommended. It is also recommended that prior to any ground disturbing activities, workers are trained on the response to unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and identification of human remains. In the event of a discovery, work will be stopped within the immediate area of the find until a professional archaeologist can determine the nature of the resources discovered. If any previously unrecorded human remains are inadvertently discovered during operation or maintenance activities, California State law (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94, 5097.98 and 5097.99) will be followed on state, county, and private land.

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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Overview

The CVWD is proposing a septic to sewer conversion project. The alignment is located within an unincorporated area of Riverside County within the community of Thermal, California. The project is within the CVWD boundaries. As proposed, a gravity sewer pipeline on Avenue 66 constructed between Harrison Street and Polk Street will serve both the Sunbird Mobile Home Park (SMHP) and Torres Martinez Community Center (TMCC). A lift station will serve mobile home parks in the vicinity of the SMHP and will discharge to the proposed pipeline at the intersection of Avenue 66 and Martinez Road. The proposed pipeline will connect to an existing 18-inch diameter gravity sewer pipeline on Polk Street, which is tributary to CVWD's Lift Station 55-21 (LS 55-21). LS 55-21 primarily discharges to WRP4. Approximately 124,000 linear ft. of 8-inch (in.) and 10-in. diameter, gravity pipelines will be installed under existing roads. A detailed project description is in Chapter 3.

2.2 Regulatory Setting

The CVWD will serve as lead agency for the project. As partial funding for the project will be sought from the State Revolving Fund Loan (SRF), CVWD will comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Plus which requires State Water Resources Control Board staff to consult directly with agencies responsible for implementing federal environmental laws and regulations. As such, project-related activities with the potential to affect historic properties are considered federal undertakings, subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 306108), as amended, and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800.

2.2.1 Federal

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on Historic Properties. Historic Properties are any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, or traditional cultural property (TCP) included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) [36 CFR 800.16(1)]. 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties, to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking.

The content of 36 CFR 60.4 defines criteria A through D for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historic significance to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

2.2.2 State

Under CEQA, a proposed project is considered to have a significant effect on the environment if it can be expected to “cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]). A historical resource is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5[a][3]).

Public Resources Code (PRC) section 5024.1(c)(1-4) states that a resource is considered historically significant if it retains “substantial integrity” and meets at least one 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 installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Determining integrity of a resource lies in the authenticity of that resource’s physical identity. This is judged by the survival of characteristics that were present during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A “substantial adverse change” in a historical resource is a change that includes “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15382).

2.3 Personnel

Professional services were performed by individuals that meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards* (*Federal Register Notice*, Vol. 48, No. 190, pp. 44738–44739, 1983). All cultural resource management work performed in association with this project was under the direct supervision of a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). The Principal Investigator was Dr. Amy Gusick. Dr. Gusick meets the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for cultural resource professionals. Resume for key personnel can be found in Appendix C.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Chapter 3 provides a description of the Sunbird/Martinez Road Sewer Project. This chapter also defines the APE for the project and defines the project components.

3.1 Project Location

The proposed project is located in southern California within an unincorporated area of Riverside County within the community of Thermal (Figure 3.1). Thermal is located approximately 25 miles southeast of the City of Palm Springs and about 9.5 miles north of the Salton Sea. Regional access to the project area is via Route 86. Local access to the project site is via Echols Road near to the intersection of Echols Road and Harrison Street. The project site falls within Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, and 16 of Township 7 South, Range 8 East of the *Valerie* U.S. Geological Service 7.5-minute series topographic Quadrangle map.

Thermal is in a valley bottom in the southern portion of the Coachella Valley, located east of the Santa Rosa Mountains. It has a desert climate and is surrounded by mountain ranges. Thermal has low-density rural agricultural land uses, including date farms. Although urbanization has greatly diminished agricultural uses in other areas of the County, Thermal has maintained its rural identity. The pipeline route is bordered by date farms and vacant lots on the majority of the route, with a few commercial and residential structures along 66th Avenue. On the northeast corner of Tyler and 66th Avenue, there are three schools located adjacent to the route: Las Palmitas Elementary School, Toro Canyon Middle School, and Desert Mirage High School. The route is also bordered by the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Reservation north of 66th Avenue between Harrison Road and Tyler Road and then south of 66th Avenue between Tyler Road and Polk Street. Construction of a new lift station is proposed for the North East corner of Harrison Street and Echols Road, and Lift station 55-21 is located approximately 250 meters (m.) south from the intersection of Polk Street and 64th Avenue.

The CVWD is proposing construction and operation of a gravity sewer pipeline under existing roads, a new lift station, and possible capacity upgrades to lift Station 55-21. The Project will serve approximately 500 residents at the SMHP and the 20-acre TMCC, which includes an office complex and medical facilities. Projected annual average flow to serve both locations is approximately 42,200 gallons per day (gpd). Regional growth is anticipated to be relatively slow as the Project area is comprised primarily of tribal land. Estimated annual average flow based on 40-year growth projections at full system build-out is projected to be 1,320,000 gpd or 13.2 million gallons per day (mgd). The sewer system infrastructure will be designed to accommodate the peak hour flow for full system build-out based on CVWD's Developmental Design Manual.

3.2 Project Area of Potential Effect

Approximately 24,000 linear ft. of gravity pipelines will be installed for the off-site sewer system to provide sewer service to the SMHP and adjacent existing and future developments. The APE includes consideration of the direct and indirect effects of the proposed project. The direct APE has four components: the pipeline route on existing streets outside of SMHP and TMCC, the proposed lift station at Northeast corner of Harrison Street and Echols Road, Lift Station 55-21, and an existing unpaved access road to Lift Station 55-21 (Figure 3.2).

The pipeline route will begin on the southern side of Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 751060026, also known as the SMHP. The pipeline will be installed below existing paved streets with a minimum excavation depth of 5-ft. and may extend beyond 20-ft., depending on the nature of soils and groundwater levels. The width of the trench will depend on the depth since the trenches will have side slopes laid back at 1:1 or 2:1

depending on depth and soils. This APE includes a 2-meter (m.) temporary impact buffer on all sides of the roads.

The pipeline route outside of the SMHP will start at the entrance to the SMHP along Echols Road and continue for approximately 1,115 linear ft. east along Echols Road. The pipeline will then turn to the south and continue 1,345 linear ft. along Harrison Street until the intersection of 66th Avenue. At this point the pipeline will turn to the east and travel for approximately 10,235 linear ft. to the intersection of 66th Avenue and Polk Street where it will connect with the existing Polk Street Trunk Sewer Pipeline. The pipeline will split on 66th Ave and turn south down Martinez Road for 1,897 linear feet where it will split. One portion will run into the TMCC and continue south on Martinez Road for another 530 linear feet. The total length of the APE is approximately 3 linear miles. The 8-in. and 10-in. diameter gravity sewer pipeline proposed for this route will be installed beneath existing paved road. The access roads for the pipeline improvements within and outside of the SMHP will utilize existing paved and dirt roads.

The proposed new lift station construction will occur on the Northeast corner of Harrison Street and Echols Road. The trench for the wet well of the lift station will be 20 ft. deep with an area of 17-ft. x 17-ft. A fence will surround the entire lift station and will measure 70-ft. x 70-ft. with 25-ft. of clearance on all sides.

Access for Lift Station 55-21 is an existing dirt road running north from the intersection of 66th Avenue and Polk Street. The 40-ft. wide dirt road is 4,330 ft. in length and will be utilized as an access road, with no alterations.

Lift station 55-21, is secured with fencing and is located directly to the west of the access road approximately 916 ft. south of 64th Ave. The 60-ft. x 60-ft. site houses the lift station and necessary components. Improvements to this lift station may include capacity upgrades, that would be determined at a later date and as part of a separate project.

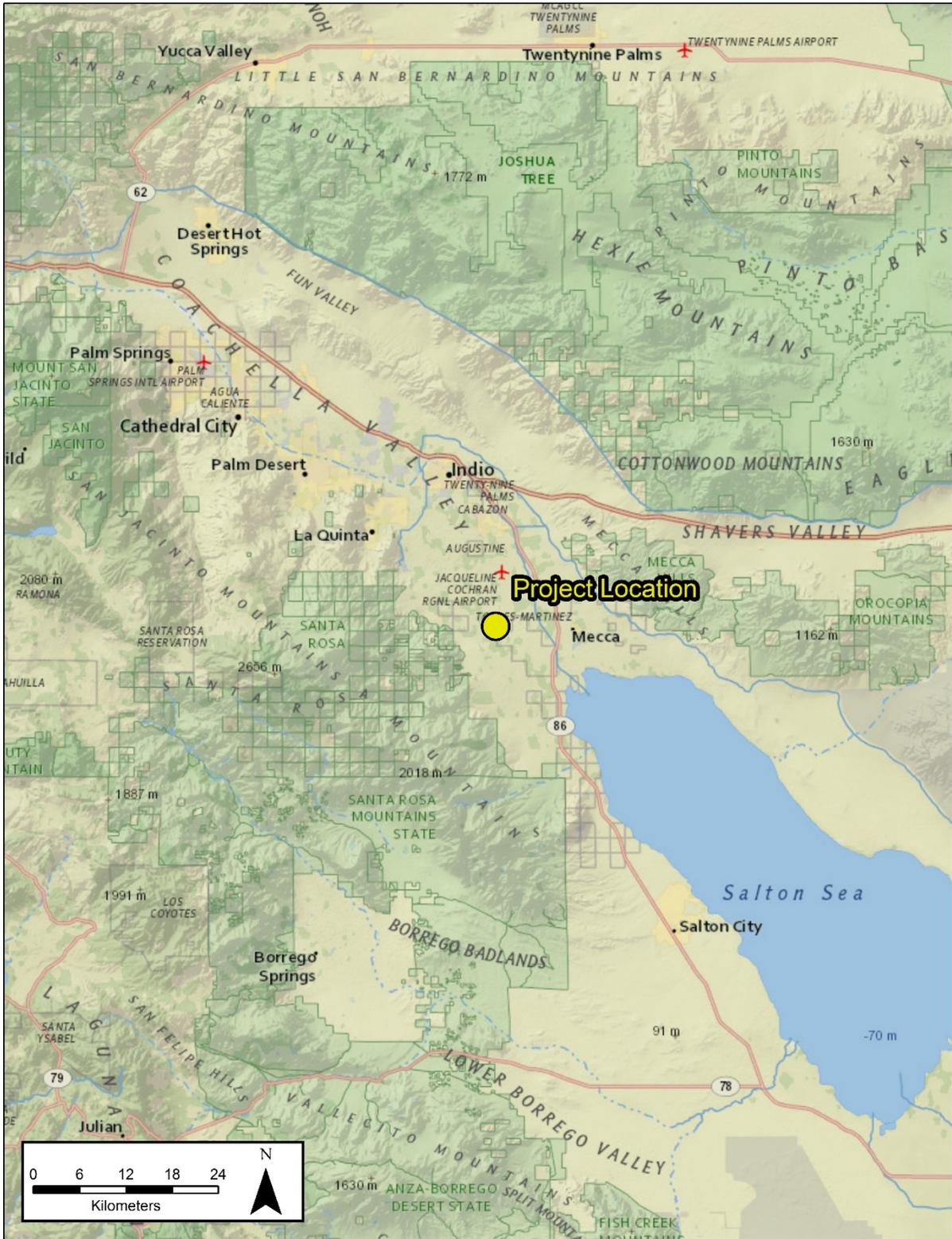


Figure 3-1. Regional Location

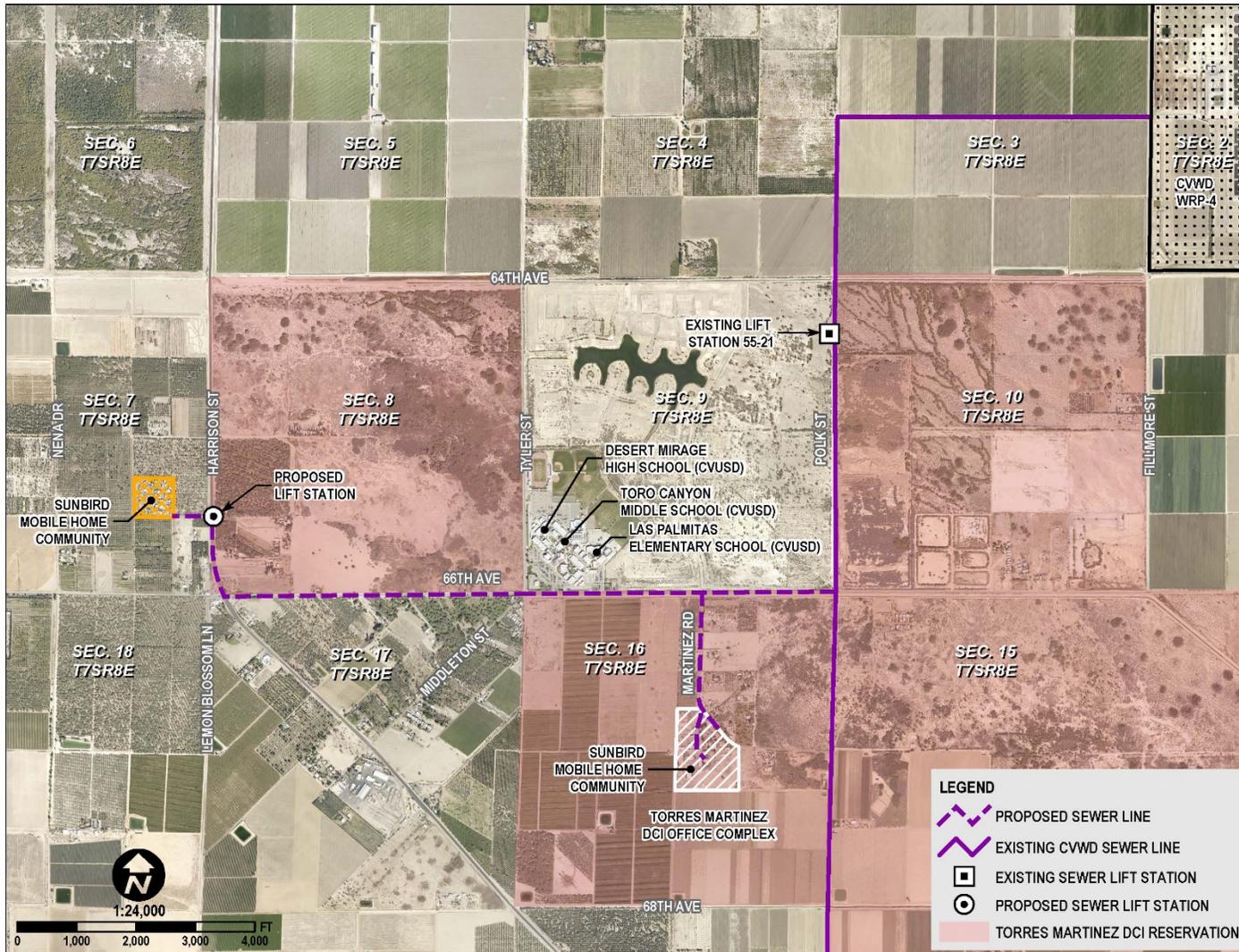


Figure 3-2. Project Vicinity

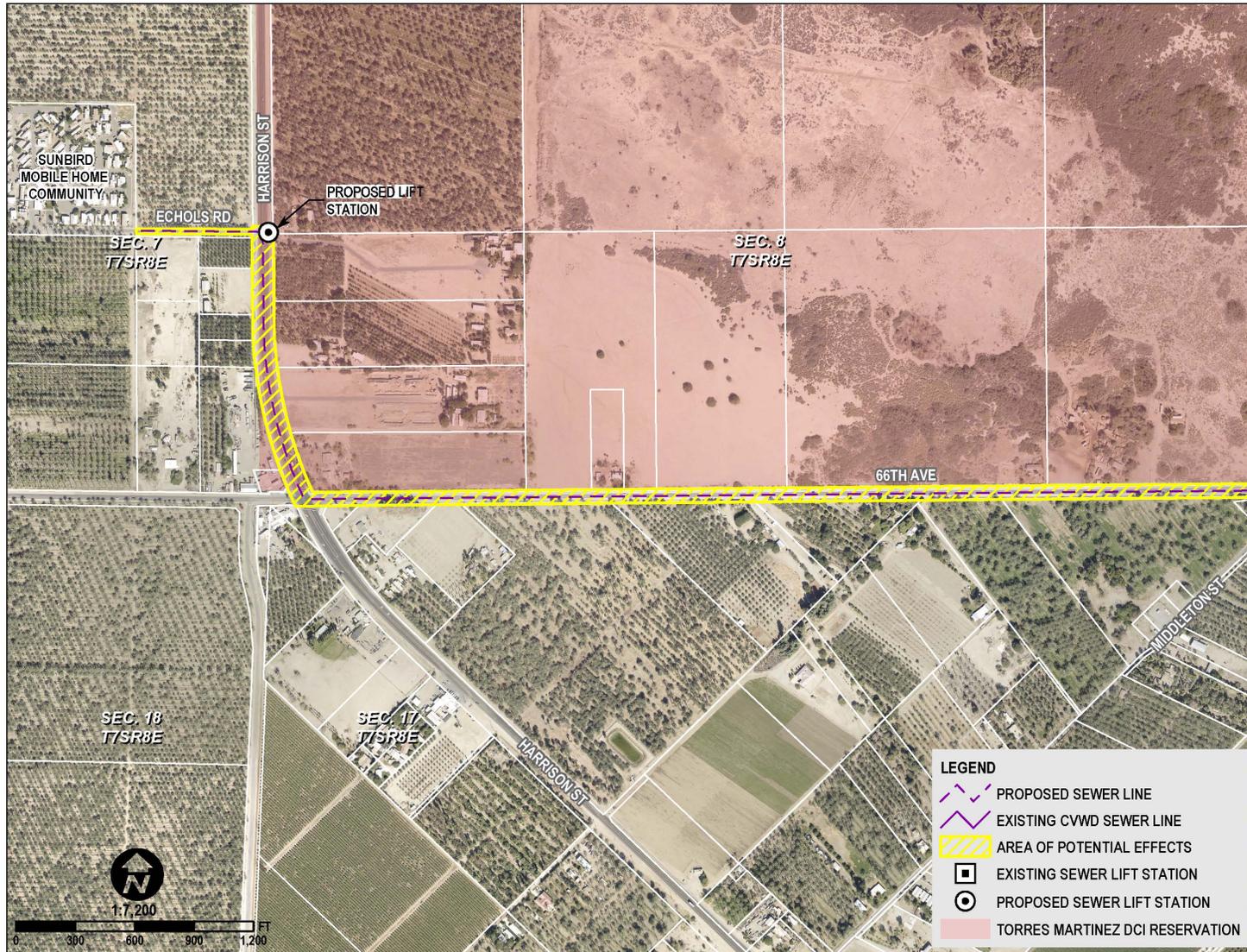


Figure 3-3. APE Map 1 of 3

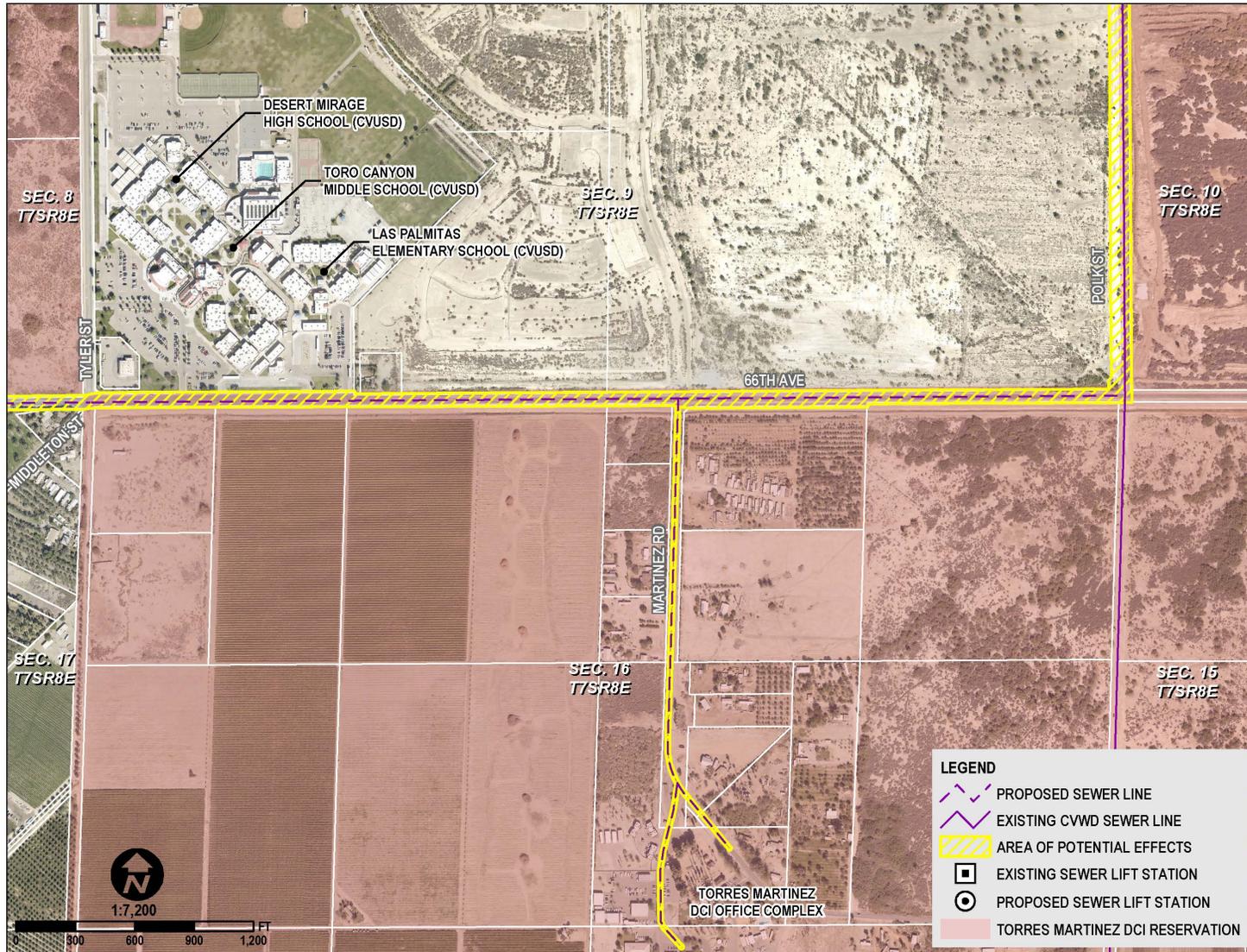


Figure 3-4. APE Map 2 of 3

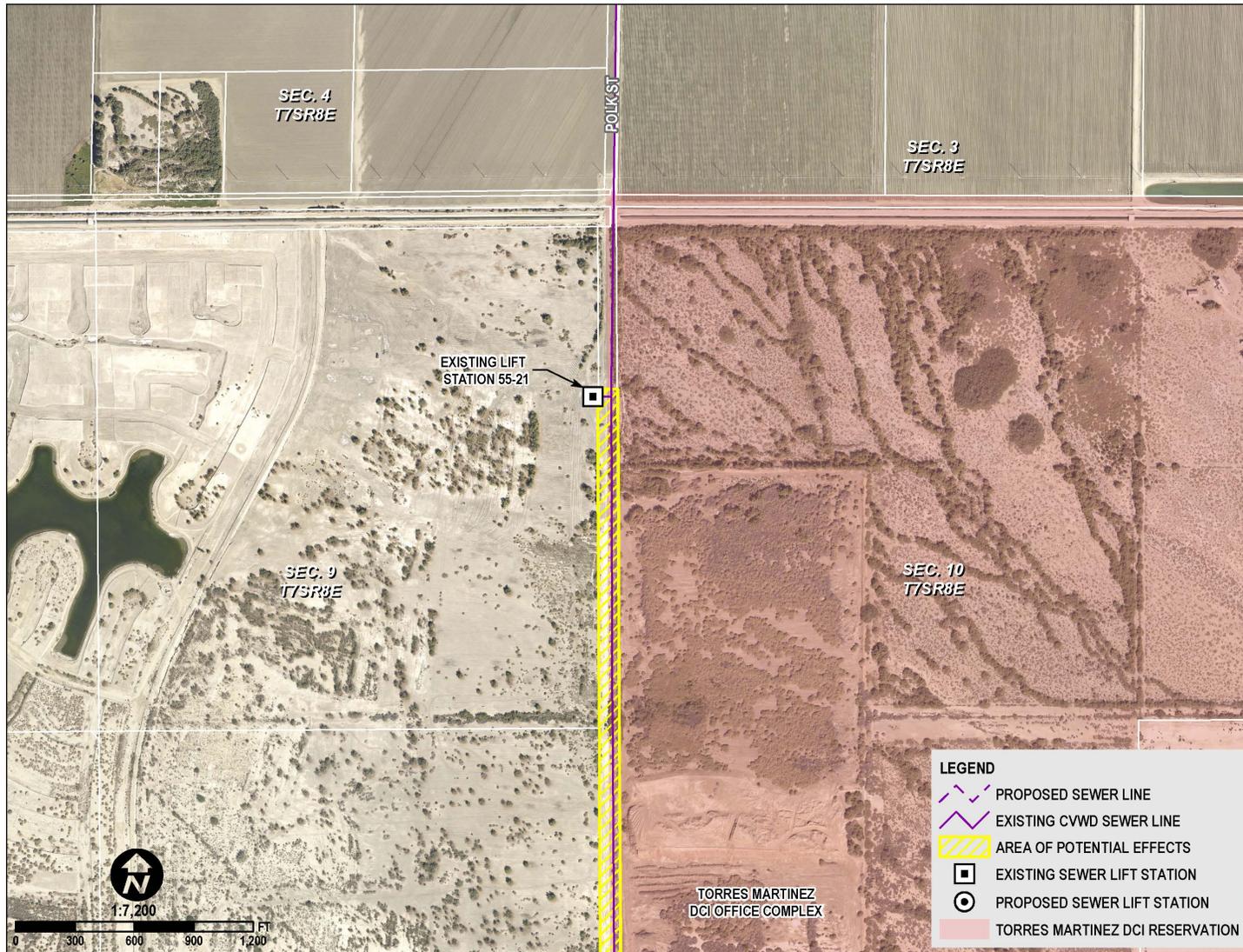


Figure 3-5. APE Map 3 of 3

4. BACKGROUND

4.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is situated at the western edge of the Colorado Desert in the southern portion of the Coachella Valley. The Colorado Desert is a subdivision of the larger Sonoran Desert Ecozone. The Coachella Valley itself extends approximately 45 miles from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Salton Basin. It is bordered by the Peninsular ranges to the southwest, which have an elevation of 3,274-m. above mean sea level (AMSL) at their highest (San Jacinto Peak) and drop sharply to the desert floor below, to 250-ft. below mean sea level (BMSL) at Mecca, which is approximately 6 miles east of the project area. East of the project area are the Little San Bernardino Mountains, which separates the Coachella Valley to the south from the Mojave Desert to the north.

Geologic deposits within the project region are primarily alluvium, dune sand, Pliocene marine, Pleistocene and Quaternary nonmarine deposits, and tertiary and quaternary lake deposits (Tennyson and Apple 2009). The APE is situated in Pleistocene-Holocene alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits that are mostly unconsolidated and semi-consolidated nonmarine deposits. The soil within the APE is dominated by Indio very fine sandy loam and Gilman fine sandy loam. The Indio very fine sandy loam is found on alluvial fans and is considered prime farmland if properly irrigated and drained. The Gilman fine sandy loam is also found on alluvial fans and is considered prime farmland if irrigated (USDA 1973).

As the project area is comprised of mostly alluvial fans, resources for tool stone manufacture are limited. Near to the southern end of the Salton Sea at Obsidian Butte, there are sources for obsidian, rhyolite, and Wonderstone and sandstone is available from the Brawley Formation (Tennyson and Apple 2009). Additional materials such as chert, jasper, and chalcedony may have been found regionally in fluvial deposits.

Water sources in the area include the Whitewater river, a small permanent stream which is the major water source running through the central valley. Its headwaters are in the San Bernardino Mountains and its terminus in the Salton Sea. There are also several small streams that form in the mountain on either side of the valley that drain into the valley bottom. There are numerous springs in the area that are usually marked by fan palm oases (Mirro and George 2011).

A major feature of this region is the Salton Basin. Periodic infilling and subsequent desiccation of this basin greatly impacted the local environment, turning desert biomes into lacustrine habitats and back again (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Periods of infilling into the Salton Basin created Lake Cahuilla (also known as Lake Le Conte, Ancient Lake Cahuilla, and Blake's Lake) and occurred mainly during the Pleistocene and the last 2,000 years of Holocene, when five separate intervals of infilling and desiccation have been identified from AD 700-1665 (Laylander 1995; Schaefer 1986; Waters 1981). Episodic flooding of the Colorado River would swell the lake to an altitude of 20-m., at which height the waters would breach the Cerro Prieto delta and discharge into the Gulf of Mexico (Waters 1981). After inflow from the Colorado River ceased, the lake would begin to desiccate over a period of 60 years (Wilke 1976), drastically changing the landscape and the lacustrine habitats that formed as a result of the lake. Another more recent occurrence of this infilling took place in AD 1905, when the irrigation canals constructed to redirect waters into agricultural areas were inundated and over 350,000 acres of land was flooded (Chandler et al. 2003; Porras 2017). The dynamic nature of Lake Cahuilla would have had an impact on the hunter-gatherer occupants of the region and will be discussed in the "Cultural Setting" section.

Both the climate and the topography of the Coachella Valley and the surrounding region varies, creating biodiversity in both flora and fauna in the region. The Coachella Valley vegetation is typical for the lower

elevations of the desert southwest. Due to the arid conditions, vegetation cover tends to be sparse and comprised of Sonoran creosote brush scrub, desert saltbush scrub, dry desert wash woodland, desert aeolian sand fields, and Sonoran cottonwood-willow riparian forest vegetation (DOI 2006). There are three major exploitable biotic zones within the region that would have been utilized by the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the area, mainly the Cahuilla Indians: Lower Sonoran Life Zone, Upper Sonoran Life Zone, and Transitional Sonoran Life Zone (Bean and Saubel 1972). There is an additional biotic zone in this region, Canadian-Hudsonian Life Zone; however, this region is above 7,000-ft. in elevation and was not utilized regularly by the region's occupants so will not be discussed. The below discussion is based on the works of Bean and Saubel (1972), Tennyson and Apple (2009), Porras (2016), and Mirro and George (2011).

The Lower Sonoran Life Zone occurs on the desert floor to about 3,500-ft. in elevation. This area includes the Alkali Sink, Saltbush Scrub, Desert Dry Wash Woodland, Creosote Bush Scrub, Enriched Desert Scrub, and Fan Palm Oasis communities (Porras 2016). With low rainfall levels that average 4-in. per year, this zone supports xerophytic plant communities, including the dominant Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentate*) with saltbushes occurring where the soil is more alkaline (Bean and Saubel 1972; Tennyson and Apple 2001). Washes within this region have a greater biodiversity of flora with paleo verde (*Cercidium floridum*), ironwood (*Olneya tesota*), catclaw acacia (*Acacia greggii*), and smoke trees (*Psoralea spinosa*) present. As the topography changes to the well-drained slopes adjacent to the desert floor, the plants communities shift to frost-sensitive plants such as ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), barrel cactus (*Ferocactus splendens*), cholla (*Opuntia* spp.), century plant (*Agave deserti*), creosote bush, and Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*) (Mirro and George 2001). Bean and Saubel (1972) estimate that 40 percent of the plants species exploited by the Cahuilla Indians can be found within this biotic zone.

Many animals within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone region have adapted to spending much of the day underground due to diurnal high temperatures, so small burrowing rodents such as such as round-tailed ground squirrel (*Spermophilus tereticaudus*), white-tailed antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), desert and Merriam kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys merriami*), and desert pocket mouse (*Perognathus penicillatus*) are common. Black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), and kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) are also wide spread within the region (Porras 2016; Apple and Tennyson 2001), with desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), Sonoran pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra Americana sonorensis*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*) found in higher elevations off the desert floor. These desert regions are also home to numerous reptiles, including a variety of snakes and the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*) and chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*), which were known to be economically important species for the Cahuilla Indians who occupied the region.

The Upper Sonoran Life Zone begins at the Pinyon-Juniper Woodland biome roughly 3,500-ft. in elevation and extended to 5,000-ft. in elevation. The higher average rainfall of 15-in. per year supported a lush community of Pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*, *P. quadrofolia*) and California juniper (*Juniperus californica*), the dominant plant species of this zone. Chaparral belts are dominate, however, on the western slopes of the San Jacinto and the foothills of the San Gorgonio Pass (Bean and Saubel 1972). Also present in this zone are manzanita (*Arcotstaphylos adans*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), yucca (*Yucca* spp.), cholla (*Optuntia* spp.), and agave (*Agave* spp.). Animal resources within this zone overlap with the lower elevations and include black-tailed jackrabbit, ground squirrel, desert bighorn sheep and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). Bean and Saubel (1972) estimate that over 60 percent of the plant species utilized by the Cahuilla are found in this zone.

The Transitional Life Zone contains many of the useful forested area for the Cahuilla Indians as this region's average rainfall of 20 to 30 inches supports coniferous forests with oak groves (*Quercus* spp.), including the economically important black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Jeffery pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), bigcone spruce (*Pseudotsuga*

macrocarpa), manzanita, mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus* spp.), and elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.). Both ground squirrel and mule deer are found within this zone (Mirro and George 2011; Bean and Saubel 1972; Apple and Tennyson 2001). Bean and Saubel (1972) estimate that 15 percent of the plant species utilized by the Cahuilla Indians are found in this biome.

An important consideration for resources within the broader region are the lacustrine habitats that were available when Lake Cahuilla was present during periods of infilling from the Colorado River. The presence of this lake would have turned some desert environments to lacustrine habitats that supported a vast area of resources not typical to the desert and mountain communities discussed above. Relatively stable periods of high stands would have fostered a shallow water marshlands habitat that could have supported waterfowl, fresh water fish, and shellfish. Shellfish species of *Anodonta dejecta*, *Anodonta californiensis*, *Physa humerosa*, *Tyronia protea*, *Fontelicella longuinqu*a (Apple et al. 1997) have been recorded archaeologically and fish species native to the Colorado River, including razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), bonytail (*Gila elegans*), Colorado squawfish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), and pupfish (*Cyprinidon*), would have populated Lake Cahuilla (Porras 2016; Wilke 1978). Lake Cahuilla would have also supported numerous species of water fowl such as eared grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*), and canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) as well as freshwater marsh plants such as tule (*Scirpus*), reed (*Phragmites australis*) and cattail (*Typha*) (Porras 2016; Tennyson and Apple 2009).

4.2 Cultural Setting

Although several decades of study has been conducted on cultural development in the Colorado Desert region, it still remains poorly understood. Ethnographies and historic documents have provided some clarity, but corroborating archaeological evidence has been difficult due to the lack of substantial subsurface deposits in the desert setting (Schaefer 1994). As such, a cultural chronology for the region has fluctuated over the years, but as more evidence has been recovered from both academic and regulatory archaeology, a more refined chronology is available.

4.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural chronology described below follows Schaefer (1994) for the Colorado Desert and is based largely on the northern Colorado Desert region (Love and Dahdul 2002). The original framework for this chronology was based on Rogers (1966), but has been refined and revised due to additional research in the region.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 8000-10,000 to 6000 BC)

This early period of habitation in the desert region is not well understood due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts and reliable dates (Schaefer 1994). Therefore, the Paleoindian period is defined by the San Dieguito Complex described by Rogers (1966), which shares many cultural characteristics with the Lake Mojave Complex of the Great Basin and Mojave Desert (Porras 2016). The small mobile hunter-gatherer bands that are thought to have lived in this area during the Paleoindian Period likely exploited small and large game and collected seasonally available plants (Schaefer 1994). Much like the Lake Mojave Complex, groundstone is usually absent from site assemblages, but the lithic toolkit includes larger bifaces including fluted and Silver Lake points as well as scrappers and crescents (Tennyson and Apple 2009; Chandler et al. 2003). Many sites dating to this period consist of cleared circles, rock rings, and geoglyph types (Schaefer 1994) and settlement patterns focused on mesas and terraces that overlook large washes where plants and animal resources were available.

Early Archaic (6000 BC to 2000 BC)

Also known as the Pinto Period in the Mojave Desert (Warren 1984), the Early Archaic Period in the Colorado Desert region is lacking the abundant archaeological material that helps define this time period elsewhere in southern California. The low population densities of the Paleoindian Period appears to continue into the Early Archaic and left little traces of their presence (Schaefer 1994; Love and Dahdul 2002). It was during this Early Archaic Period that the Millingstone Horizon can be seen within Southern California, and manos and metates are found in sites further to the west. Characteristic of the Pinto Period in the Mojave, Pinto Basin points are found near ephemeral spring and lakes and six Pinto points have been identified in the Salton Sea Test Base (Apple et al. 1997).

Late Archaic (2000 BC to AD 500)

Archaeological evidence from this time period is largely relegated to a limited number of sites that contain evidence of a low population that likely used rockshelters and other protected locales as home bases for a wide ranging foraging pattern (Schaefer 1994). The Indian Hill rockshelter in Anza-Borrego remains the only well dated site with substantial cultural material, including 11 rock-lined cache pits, 21 Elko Eared dart points as well as other flaked tools, millingstone tools, and three inhumations. Another rockshelter near Tahquitz Canyon also produced rock-lined caches, mano and metates, and flaked tools, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable material (*ibid.*). The assumed pattern of low population densities of highly mobile hunter-gatherers who adapted to seasonally available resources is consistent with patterns seen elsewhere in southern California at this time.

Late Prehistoric/Patayan Period (AD 500 to 1850)

This period, starting 1,500 years ago, is one of the first in the Colorado Desert region to have substantial archaeological material from which to define a cultural complex. It was during this period that the bow and arrow and ceramics were introduced to California. Researches have suggested that the higher population densities assumed for the region during this time were in response to the infillings of Lake Cahuilla (Cleland 1999; Wilke 1978).

The Patayan Cultural Complex is attributed to the Late Prehistoric Period and is divided into three phases. The Patayan I period starts about 1,200 years ago and coincides with an infilling of the Salton Basin that created an oasis-like lacustrine environment at about 12-m. AMSL (Schaefer 1994). Many cultural remains from this time period are found around this relic shoreline as the hunter-gatherers from the Colorado River, Mojave Desert, and the Peninsular Range flocked to this region to exploit the shellfish, fish, waterfowl, and other economically important resources available in and around the lake (*ibid.*). The cultural traces from this time may have been influenced by the various groups found in the region as new projectile point types, including Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side Notched, and buffware and brownware pottery manufactured using the paddle and anvil technique have been identified.

Another infilling of Lake Cahuilla occurred around 950 years ago and is associated with the Patayan II Period (AD 1050 to 1500) (Apple et al. 1997; Schaefer 1994). This period is defined by a new pottery type that suggested local manufacture (Love and Dahdul 2002) and included flat bowls, geometric designs and a “stucco” finish (Chandler 2003 et al.:18; Porrás 2016). While settlement still occurred around the lake, movement to the eastern and western regions of the dessert are also noted during this time (Love and Dahdul 2002). A recession of Lake Cahuilla ushered in the Patayan III Period (AD 1500 to Historic Period) (Love and Dahdul 2002). Sites dating to this time period are typically associated with the shoreline and comprise the majority of the sites recorded from the Patayan Period. Colorado buffware ceramics are common.

The Late Prehistoric Period in general in the Colorado Desert region is characterized by diversified settlement patterns and adaptive strategies, with short term habitation sites found near to maximal and recessional shorelines as well as inland regions. Populations took advantage of Lake Cahuilla when it was present and adapted to lake recessional periods, not by a “mass exodus”, but by an adjustment to subsistence patterns (Schaefer 1994:74).

4.2.2 Ethnography

The project APE falls within the ethnographic boundaries of the Cahuilla ancestral territory (see Figure 4-1). This Takic-speaking group utilized a diversity of biomes in the region for a year-round food supply that ranged from the desert floor to the upper elevations of the San Bernardino Mountains. Due to the dispersed nature of their resources, the Cahuilla remained hunter-gatherers even after European contact, although some researchers have suggested small-scale flood plain agriculture for those groups living near to the Colorado (Lawton and Bean 1968). Although separated from neighboring groups by mountains and the desert, the Cocopa-Maricopa trail bisected their territory and was likely used to connect them to their neighbors through trade, marriage, ritual, and war (Bean 1978; Morrato 1984).

The social organization of the Cahuilla strengthened their trade ties and provided for cooperation in defense of their territory. Their political-ritual-corporate units were comprised of three to ten lineages, and two exogamous moieties called the Wildcats (*tuktem*) and the Coyotes (*ɔ́istam*). Each lineage owned a village site and the resources associated with that site, but cooperated with the other lineage for access to food resources and for ritual purposes. Although Cahuilla territory had an uneven distribution of resources as discussed in the “Environmental Setting” section, settlement patterns and trade relationships allowed the Cahuilla to thrive in their environment. Permanent villages were located in both the higher and lower elevations and were near to water sources as well as clusters of mesquite. Bean et al. (1991:7) recounts elder Cahuilla informants who described movement from the higher to lower elevations villages during the cold winter months, and the lineages traded with each other and ensured the access to resources. This cooperative arrangement was strengthened by the marriage ties between the moieties that forbade anyone within five generations of belonging to the same moiety (Mirro and George 2011). This ensured that relatives were spread out among the villages and environmental biomes.

Subsistence patterns for the Cahuilla can be described as logistical hunter-gatherers (Binford 1980). Although mostly sedentary, they still hunted and gathered their food and did not adopt the agricultural lifestyle of their neighbors in the Southwest. Acorns were a staple food and the major reason for their more sedentary lifestyle, but an array of other food stuffs were integral to the Cahuilla diet. Large and small mammals found in the desert and in lacustrine environments would have been hunted and numerous species of plants were gathered from various habitats in the region (Bean 1978). Their tool kits reflected their subsistence patterns and included bow and arrows, nets, and traps for hunting mammals and stone traps, nets, hooks, and lines for capturing fish. Gathering plants required minimal material, but baskets and skin or woven grass bags were important for transport as were asphaltum lined containers for transporting water. Mortars and pestles were used for grinding acorns and manos and metates were likely used for a variety of tasks including grinding small seeds as well as small mammals, such as rats and rabbits (Bean and Saubel 1972; Padilla 2017).

Several expeditions taken in the 19th century left written records detailing interaction with and observations of the Cahuilla that provide a picture of Cahuilla lifeways during this period in history. In the diary of José María Estudillo, he notes small scale horticulture with small patches of corn, pumpkins, melons, and watermelon planted near to a Cahuilla Village (Wilke and Lawton 1975). Along on a Pacific Railroad expedition in 1853, a geologist named William Phipps Blake also noted some agricultural practices among the Cahuilla observing abundant corn, barley, and vegetables near to their villages (Wilke and Lawton 1975). Both early expeditions also noted the presence of large walk in wells, some 25-ft. deep, and other

areas where there appeared to be enlarged springs. A U.S. Government survey conducted from 1855-56 noted that the Cahuilla appeared to be irrigating crops by building adobe enclosures with small opening for water around the natural wells at Agua Dulce (Wilke and Lawton 1975). Many of the expeditions also noted that the Cahuilla had large villages with thatch-roofed homes that were hidden in high stands of mesquite. These villages were noted to be near to natural springs. Though seemingly settled villages were present throughout the Coachella Valley, it was not unusual for the Cahuilla to relocate due to food scarcity, conflict, or death (Wilke and Lawton 1975).

Because of their position in the interior region of California, the Cahuilla remained largely isolated from European contact until the early 1800s when *asistencias* were established in the Coachella Valley and some Cahuilla were baptized at Mission San Gabriel in Palm Springs. Although some Cahuilla worked in the *asistencia* system, they remained largely wary of the Spanish and attempted to retain control of their territory through political consolidation under the leadership of a few powerful individuals such as Juan Antonio, Antonio Garra, and Chief Cabazon (Porras 2016). Although this strategy was effective for some time, the introduction of European diseases reduced the indigenous population by at least two-thirds and the movement of non-Indians into the area further threatened their hold on their ancestral lands. By 1877, individuals who wanted to remove Indians from the lands that were economically valuable prevailed and were able to establish the Indian reservation system (Bean et al. 1991). Within the Coachella Valley, these reservations include Augustine, Agua Caliente, Cabazon, Morongo, and Torres-Martinez (Love et al. 2002).

4.2.3 History

The history of the Colorado Desert region can be understood through the accomplishments of exploration, communication, and irrigation. A harsh, arid environment, the Colorado Desert region presented difficulties for those that did not understand how to effectively exploit the regions resources, as the native inhabitants did. However, establishment of trails, then of railways and other forms of travel into and out of the region, greatly increased visibility of the region and the resources that it had to offer. A detailed account of the history of this region is provided in von Till Warren (1981:85-105) and the below abbreviated account is taken from this more detailed history.

As von Till Warren (1981: 83) states, “The story of the Colorado Desert is embodied in two major themes: Communication and Exploitation.” In order to realize the latter theme however, the former had to be established. Although a seemingly easy task, creating a system of communication in the region was difficult due to the “dry and foreboding deserts of the interior” (von Till Warren 1981:84). During the Spanish/Mexican Period (AD 1540-1848), communication and travel into and out of the region was accomplished through a series of trails. The prehistoric inhabitants of this region created an array of trails that were used for trade, travel, and commination for thousands of years. During the historic period, the need to connect Sonora to the missions that had been established along the coast from 1769-1771 drove the need to find an overland route, which was called the Yuma Route. “Discovery” of this route by the Spanish - accomplished only with the help from the indigenous population that provided information on trails and resources – helped establish two small, short lived settlements, Mission la Purisma Concepcion and Mission San Pedro y San Pedro de Bicuner. Early European mining was conducted with the assistance of these settlements, but they were burned to the ground in 1781 and the Yuma route was closed until 1823.

No major excursion were accomplished again until the development of the Cocomaricopa Trail (also known as the Halchidoma Trail), named after the Cocomaricopa Indians who traveled from the Colorado to San Gabriel Mission along this route. Suitable only for foot traffic, this route started east of Blythe, following the route of Interstate 10 across the Chuckwalla Valley, continuing through Mecca-Indio and Coachella Valley to the San Gorgonio Pass. In the Coachella Valley, this route is located south of the project area from Mecca to the village of *Mauulmii*, where it turned north and followed the mountain front and is lined with Cahuilla village sites (Mirro and George 2011).

In 1862, gold was discovered in Yuma, Arizona and a route to connect California to this area was desired. Determined to identify a quicker route to Yuma than the Yuma Road, a Los Angeles resident, William Bradshaw, trekked out into the desert and identified what is now known as the Maricopa-Bradshaw Route. This encompassed parts of the Yuma and Cocomaricopa trails, thanks to information provided by the indigenous residents of the region (Lech 2004:93). This route became popular over the coming years as a stagecoach route to connect California with the Yuma mining camps and as a mail route that was serviced by Colorado Stage, Express Line, the La Paz Express, to name a few (Lech 2004:94). Due to the lack of water in the region along the route, business and residents eager to maintain the connection with the mining towns dug wells along the route, including the Chuckwalla Well.

It was not until 1877 that the first railroad was built that traversed the western Colorado Desert. The Southern Pacific Railroad connected the San Geronio Pass with Yuma along the Salton Sea (Mirro and George 2014). Up through the 20th century, a network of branch lines and spurs were constructed that effectively connected Southern California regions to each other and to areas in Arizona. These routes were vital in opening up the region to more development and commerce and such later developments as routes for automobiles, like the opening of Route 66 between Indio and Blythe in 1936 (von Till Warren:90, 93).

All of the routes established in the Colorado Desert region allowed for development of homesteads and farming and ranching as well as extraction of resources found in this arid region. Mining started early in the region, but saw its heyday from the 1870 to 1890 when numerous gold and iron mines were worked. The remains of these mining camps can still be seen today as can the infrastructure associated with them. Miles of tunnels, water systems, roads, rail lines and trails were built to support the mining operations (von Till Warren:97). In the 20th century, mining continued and expanded to other non-precious mineral such as fluorite, manganese, uranium, and copper.

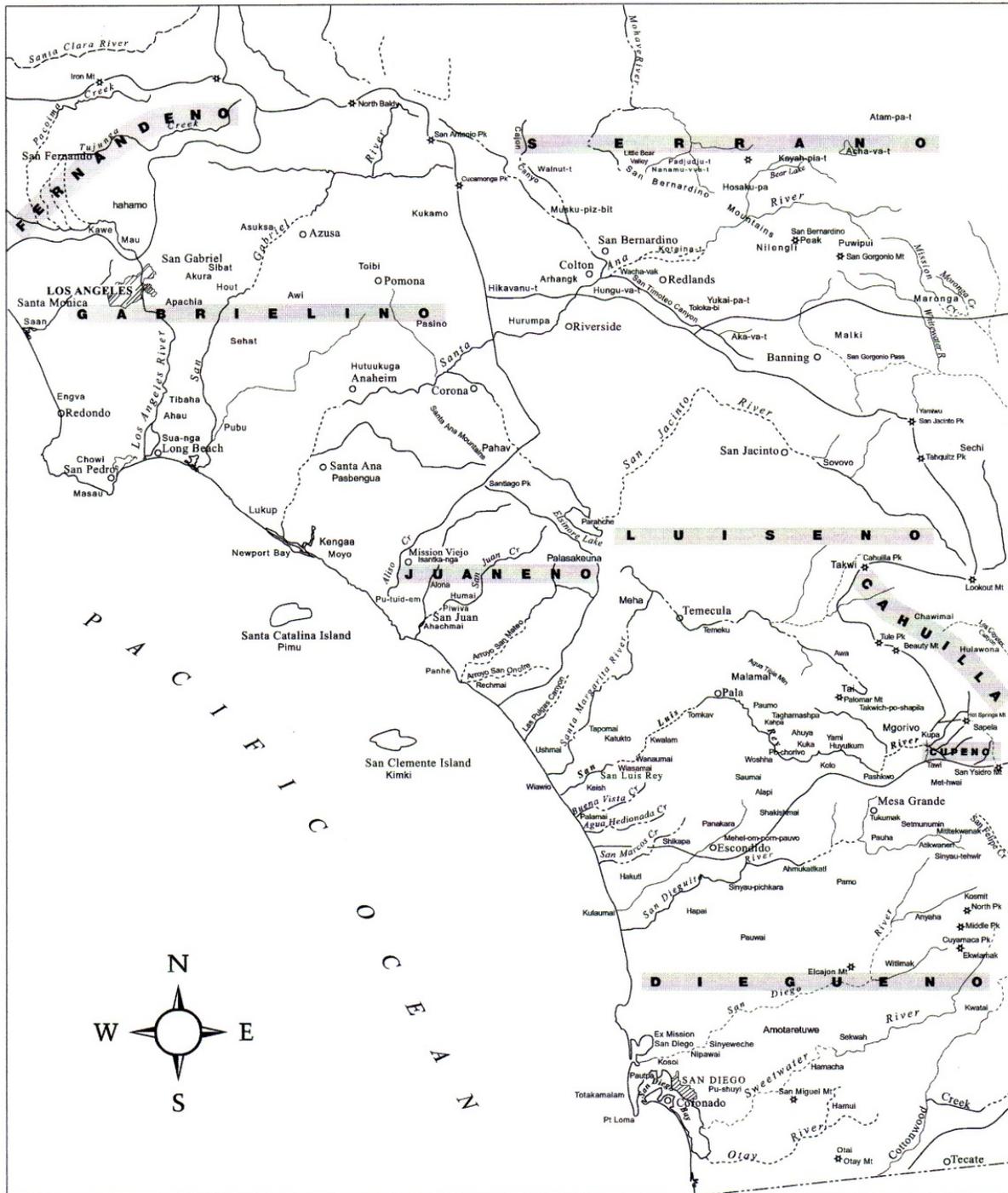
Although the agriculture industry did not fully develop until large scale irrigation was brought to the region in the 1900s, the Coachella Valley did have some farming prior to this through the presence of artesian wells. In the beginning of the 20th century, Coachella Valley farmers planted dates, figs, and grapes. Due to the large amount of water needed for these crops, particularly dates, the water table became depleted, creating an urgent situation for management. It was during this time that the Coachella Valley Water District was developed to promote water conservation and replenish the water table (von Till Warren 1981:98). It was, however, the construction of the All American Canal within the Coachella Valley in 1948 that created a boom time for agriculture in the region. A portion of this canal within the project APE was constructed between October 25, 1949 and July 6, 1951 (George 2016).

Torres Martinez Reservation

A detailed summary of the creation and expansion of the Torres Martinez Cahuilla Indian Reservation can be found in Eddy et al. (2011). The below abbreviated account is taken from the more detailed summary.

The land on which the Torres Martinez Reservation currently sits was set aside through executive order by President Grant on May 15, 1876. This order was in response to a survey conducted by Powell and Ingalls (1876) indicating the need to establish reservations for the numerous Native American communities in the region. The original land was a small, 640 acres plot of land. Deemed to be insufficient, the reservation land holding was expanded in 1891-1909 to 45 square miles. This area was then referred to as Toro. In the early 1900s, the land around where the TMCC is now was referred to as Martinez. There were numerous buildings present here, including a church and a school. This school and other structures formed a community center that was used for tribal gatherings. In 1973, these structures were placed on the NRHP as contributing elements to the Martinez Historical District (King 1972). In the 1970s and again in the 1990s, additional administrative buildings were added near to the original historic structures.

Important Southern California Indian villages relative to modern cities. Major Indian territories are also shown.



Adapted from *Handbook of the Indians of California* by Alfred Louis Kroeber, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, 1976.

Figure 4-1. Southern California Tribal Territories.

5. METHODS

5.1 Pre-Field Research

Archaeologist Amy Gusick, along with project proponent Boykin Witherspoon and Project Engineer Roger Shintaku, and graduate student assistants, conducted a site visit of the planned route and of Lift Station 55-21 on 13 July 2017. On 20 July 2017, Amy Gusick and a graduate student assistant, Karla Espinoza, and on 11 October 2018, Adriane Gusick conducted record searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside. These records searches identified all archaeological and historical resources and all previous reports within one-half mile of the project APE (Appendix A). On 27 July 2017 and again on 11 October 2018 requests were submitted to the NAHC for a search of their records of sacred sites. The results of these searches are discussed below as well as the consultation with the appropriate Native American groups.

5.1.1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Studies

The records search results indicate that 30 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within the half-mile search radius of the project area between 1979 and 2014. Of these, 17 studies are mapped as overlapping at least a portion of the project area. Seventeen of these reports (RI-00584, RI-00661, RI-01373, RI-1374, RI-03212, RI-3245, RI-03407, RI-05115, RI-07542, RI-07853, RI-07950, RI-08166, RI-08325, RI-08492, RI-08819, RI-09139, RI-9992) cover a portion of or abut the project APE. Only two of these reports is from within the last five years. Most of the studies consisted of small investigations covering less than 10 acres or less than 1 linear mile along paved roads. Investigations within one-half mile of the project area are listed below in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of Project APE

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
<i>Riverside County Studies</i>				
RI-00584	Daniel F. McCarthy	1986	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 21234, South of Indio in Riverside County, California	APE
RI-00661	L. Kyle Napton and Elizabeth Anne Greathouse	1979	Archaeological Reconnaissance on the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	APE
RI-01092	Alan Davis and J.D. Swenson	1980	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Latin Lady Ranch (Tentative Parcel 17141)	½ mile
RI-01373	American Pacific Environmental Consultants	1981	A Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	APE
RI-1374	A.Pigniolo and M. Baksh	1999	Archaeological Survey Report for the Torres-Martinez Tribal Community Center and Water System Project, Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	APE

Table 5-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of Project APE

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
RI-03212	Kielusiak, Carol	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of a 40-Acre Parcel within the Ibanez Farm Property, Torres-Martinez Reservation, Riverside County, California	APE
RI-3245	Van Horn, David, White, Laurie, White, Robert	1990	Cultural Resource Sensitivity Overview for the Coachella Valley Enterprise Zone	APE
RI-03407	Keller, Jean	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 3147	APE
RI-03835	Becker, Kenneth M. and Anne Duffield-Stoll	1994	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Kohl Ranch, Riverside County, California	½ mile
RI-05115	Brown, Joan C. and Stephen O'Neal	2005	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 440 Acre Parcel for the Kohl Ranch Phase I Project, Riverside County, California	APE
RI-05350	Michael Brandman Associates	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC501A (Recycling Center Site), Thermal, Riverside County, CA	½ mile
RI-05351	Michael Brandman Associates	2000	Record Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC501A (Recycling Center Site), Thermal, Riverside County, CA	½ mile
RI-05708	Billat, Lorna`	2005	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet for Project HWY 86/CA-5654A	½ mile
RI-06615	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements, Near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California	½ mile
RI-07542	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Crossings at Middleton Project, Near the Community of Valerie, Riverside County, California	APE
RI-07853	Tang, B. Tom	2008	Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey Report Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements In and near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. CRM TECH Contract #1880/2447	APE

Table 5-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of Project APE

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
RI-07950	Brock, James	2005	Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Off-Site Sewer Line, Mountain View Estates Mobile Home Project, Oasis Area of Unincorporated Riverside County, California	APE
RI-08166	Michael Hogan and Bai Tang	2008	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program Tentative Parcel Map No. 36034	APE
RI-08187	Victoria Avalos	2003	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Site # C971, Thermal, Riverside County, CA	½ mile
RI-08325	Joan George, Vanessa Mirro, and David Earle	2009	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mountain View Estates Mobile Home Park Domestic Water and Sewer Project, Unincorporated Riverside County and Torres Martinez Indian Reservation, California.	APE
RI-08360	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deidre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	2009	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Agua Azul Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 749-320-002, Mecca Area, Riverside County, California.	½ mile
RI-08492	Vanessa Mirro, Joan George, and Dennis McDougall	2010	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sunbird Mobile Home Park Water Supply Project, Riverside County, California	APE
RI-08558	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2010	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Crissings at Thermal, 100 Palms Area, Riverside County, California	½ mile
RI-08819	John J. Eddy, Michael Mirro, and David Earle	2010	Geophysical Survey and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Feature 1 (CA-RIV-9027; 33-017371) within in the Martinez Historical District (NRD 1292): Mountain view Estates Mobile Home Park Domestic Water and Sewer Project	APE
RI-09064	Steven J. Crouthamel	1994	An Archaeological Survey on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation of Eight Scattered House Sites, CA-80-61, in Riverside County, California	½ mile

Table 5-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of Project APE

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
RI-09134	Michael Brandman Associates	2005	Cultural Resource Survey and Phase 2 Testing at the 280-Acre Bozick Project: APN #603-122-005; #603-130-003,-004, -009; #603-150-004,-005,-007,-008,-009. -010, -011, -012; City of Coachella, California	½ mile
RI-09139	Frances Segovia	2014	Cultural Resource Suevey Results for the Mobile Home Parks Paving Project in the Coachella Valley in Unincorporated Areas of Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. RCT1306)	APE
RI-09323	Carrie D. Wills	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Valerie', 66351 Harrison Street, Thermal, Riverside County, California. EBI Project No. 61141146	½ mile
RI-09768	Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang	2000	Cultural Resource Element City of La Quinta General Plan	½ mile
RI-9992	Miro, Vanessa and McDougall, Dennis	2014	Cultural resources Monitoring of the Mountain View Estates Mobile Home Park Domestic Water and Sewer Project, Unincorporated Riverside County and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Reservation, California	APE

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The records search completed at the EIC indicates there are 21 known archaeological or historic-age resources within one-half mile of the project APE summarized in Table 5.2 and graphically displayed in Figure 5.1. Within the project APE are five known resources, discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Resources Within One-Half Mile of Project APE

Primary Number	Period	NRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
33-001292	Multi-Component	Listed NRHP (NRD-1292)	1999 Pigniolo, A. 1972 Tom King	Martinez Historical District Prehistoric: Three sherds of Tumco Buff, one fragment of Colorado Buff, one chunk of daub, projectile points Historic: Glass and metal Built Environment: Agency building, agent's quarters, and a school house	APE
33-002250	Prehistoric	Unknown	1981 Cook, J.R	Approximately 150 ceramic sherds	½ mile
33-002251	Prehistoric	Unknown	1981 Cook, J.R	Small ceramic scatter and fire affected rock	½ mile
33-005581	Multi-Component	Unknown	1994 Morgan, C. and Smith, D.	Prehistoric: one core, one biface fragment, three flakes, one sherd of Native American pottery Historic: six sherds of earthenware, nineteen shards of glass including seven sun colored amethyst glass shards, two fragments of iron, one plastic button, and one fragment of red brick	½ mile
33-005590	Prehistoric	Isolate – Ineligible	1994 Becker, K. and Knell, E.	Single primary metavolcanic flake with a cortical platform.	½ mile
33-005684	Built Environment	State Point of Historical Interest (RIV-062)	1983 Foulkes, C.	Valerie Jean's Date Garden Mediterranean/Spa-nish brick house, a date shop, and an unusual palm tree	½ mile

Primary Number	Period	NRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
33-005686	Built Environment	Contributing Element: Martinez Historic District (NRD-1292)	1983 Foulkes, C.	Moravian Church & Indian School Vernacular wood frame structure	½ mile
33-005687	Built Environment	Contributing Element: Martinez Historic District (NRD-1292)	1983 Foulkes, C.	Martinez Indian Agency Victorian style structure	½ mile
33-005688	Built Environment	Contributing Element: Martinez Historic District (NRD-1292)	1983 Foulkes, C.	Indian School Agency Office Vernacular wood frame structure	½ mile
33-005689	Built Environment	Contributing Element: Martinez Historic District (NRD-1292)	1983 Foulkes, C.	Shed Vernacular wood frame/Vernacular adobe structure	½ mile
33-005690	Built Environment	Contributing Element: Martinez Historic District (NRD-1292)	1983 Foulkes, C.	Jean & Late Russel Force House Adobe/Pueblo Revival structure	½ mile
33-009462	Multi-Component	Unknown	1999 Pigniolo, A.	Prehistoric: 20 sherds Salton Brown and Tumco Buff, one wonderstone flake Historic: metal, patinated glass, ironstone ceramics	½ mile
33-014739	Historic	Unknown	2005 O'Neal, S. and Miller, J.	Historic bottles, ceramic fragments, cut bone, rusted metal	½ mile
33-017370	Historic	Unknown	2007 Brook, J	Two lane asphalt road	½ mile
33-017371	Prehistoric	Ineligible	2010 Mirro, V. and Eddy, J.	Ceramic and lithic scatter, possible remains of house floor	½ mile

Primary Number	Period	NRHP Status	Recorded By/Year	Description	Proximity
33-017372	Prehistoric	Isolate – Ineligible	2008 Brock, J.	Two Brownware sherds – curated by Torrez Martinez	½ mile
33-017761	Prehistoric	Isolate – Ineligible	2009 McDougall, D. and Gothar, B.	Redware ceramics	½ mile
33-020028	Built Environment	Ineligible	2011 Eddy, J.	Martinez Road	APE
33-020744	Built Environment	Unknown	2012 Stanton, P.	Historical-period, asphalt-paved road	APE
33-020745	Historic	Unknown	2012 Stanton, P.	Historical-period, graded dirt road	½ mile
33-020844	Built Environment	Unknown	2012 Stanton, P.	Historical-period, asphalt-paved, two-lane road	APE
33-026594	Built Environment	NRHP Eligible – Criterion A: Contributing element to Coachella Canal (33-005705)	2016 George, J.	Underground concrete Pipe: Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0	APE
33-028204	Built Environment	Ineligible	2007 Smallwood, J.	Two historic age single family residences	½ mile
33-028205	Built Environment	Ineligible	2007 Smallwood, J.	Seven historic age single family residences	½ mile

5.2 Initial Native American Coordination

The results of the NAHC Sacred Land Files indicated that there were sacred sites within the region that may be impacted by the project, and to contact the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians for more information. The search also included a contact list of Native American individuals or organizations who may have additional information regarding sacred resources in the area and who should be contacted regarding the proposed scope of the project. On 29 August 2017, letters were mailed to all 32 individuals/groups on the list. Once the Martinez Road addition was added to the project design, Gusick updated the SLF search with the NAHC on 11 October 2018. She received a response on 29 October 2018, and resent letters to all 32 individuals/groups on the SLF list. See Appendix B for copies of these letters and any responses received. On 27 October 2017, follow-up phone calls and/or emails were placed to the 29 individuals/groups that had not responded. Five responses have been received as of the submittal of this report. It should be noted that **Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians** have requested formal consultation with the CVWD, as well as tribal monitoring for all ground disturbing activities and copies of all existing cultural studies and related records. The responses received as of submittal of this report from the Native American individuals/organizations are summarized below.

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI): At this time ACBCI has no concerns and defers to Torres Martinez. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts. (received 09/20/2017)

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians: The project is adjacent to the Chemehuevi Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the THPO will request the Cultural Report from the Coachella Valley Water District when it is completed. (received 09/26/2017)

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians: 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. (received 09/07/2017)

Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project is on land sensitive for Cahuilla tribal cultural resources and they normally defer to a nearby tribal government (received 11/29/2018).

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians: We have reviewed the information pertaining to your project and have found it is within an area with known Village sites which makes it a strong possibility to disturb Cremation and Cultural artifacts that are of importance to the Tribe.

The Tribe understands that this is an inquiry to collect information pertaining to the area the project is located on to assess the sensitivity of the area. However the Tribe is only willing to share the details of that information with the project proponents and lead agency. The Tribe is requesting that you list its response in your report so that the wishes of the Tribe are documented.

The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians are requesting the following:

1. Conduct a formal consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. Native American Monitor(s) from the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
3. Copies of all existing cultural studies and related records.

(received 10/27/2017)

On 26 November 2018, Gusick consulted with TM Most Likely Descendant, Gary Resvaloso, on discovery of cremated human remains and associated funerary objects identified near to the proposed alignment. On 07 December 2018, Mr. Resvaloso contacted Gusick to request inclusion that he does not agree with the conclusions in the cultural report. On 26 November 2018, Gusick consulted with Mike Mirelez, the Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, about some recently identified cultural material also adjacent to the proposed alignment.

Other coordination efforts include a 27 October 2017 phone call and email to Johanna Marty, Associate State Archaeologist at the State Water Resources Board to inform them of the project and to inquire about any concerns. Ms. Marty returned the call on 01 November 2017 and indicated no concern at that time and informed Gusick that the likely reviewer at the State Water Board would be Kevin Marti, Associate State Archaeologist.

5.3 Field Methods

Archaeologist Amy Gusick, along with Boykin Witherspoon of the Water Resources and Policy Initiative and Project Engineer Roger Shintaku, and graduate student assistants, conducted a site visit of the planned route and of the Lift Station on 13 July 2017. We met the SMHP manager Daisy Garcia, who took us on a tour of the SMHP and directed us to the current sewer system outputs. After our tour of the SMHP, we continued along the entire route of the proposed sewer pipeline, ending at Lift Station 55-21 for an initial assessment.

On 7 September 2017, Amy Gusick conducted the cultural resource survey for the Sunbird/Martinez Sewer Project, covering the APE with the exception of the Martinez Road portion. On 26 November 2018, Gusick and student project engineer Tamra Fukumoto meet with TM project coordinator Joseph (Nick) Lavergne, TM tribal MLD Gary Resvaloso, and TM Cultural Resources Coordinator Michael Miralez at the TMCC. Lavergne and Resvaloso accompanied Gusick and Fukumoto on a portion of the Martinez Road survey and provided specific information about areas of concern that were near to the project APE. Preliminary efforts consisted of the review of records within the project area, the generation of a map of the recorded cultural resources using a geographic information system (GIS), and review of historic aerials of the project area.

Gusick employed intensive pedestrian and reconnaissance survey methods for the route of the pipeline due to the developed nature of the project area and inspected natural open spaces, buildings, and infrastructure within the linear corridor. Previously recorded cultural resources were relocated using locational data provided in the records search, photographed with a digital camera (included below), and mapped with a sub meter accurate Trimble Geo7X global positioning system (GPS) unit.

An interview was conducted with Daisy Garcia, SMHP manager, to inquire about the use of buildings with the SMHP that were identified on historic topographic maps and aerial images (Photograph 5.1). The SMHP is surrounded on all sides by a chain link fence that separates the SMHP from operational date palm groves (Photograph 5.2).

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted along Echols Road, a narrow two-lane paved road that leads from Harrison Street to the entrance of the SMHP (Photograph 5.3). This road is bordered on the south and east by date palm groves and on the north by date palm groves and the SMHP. Visibility was excellent (90-100%), however, the entire area is highly disturbed.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted along Harrison Road, from Echols Road to 66th Avenue. Harrison Road is a wide two lane road with a wide, partially paved shoulder (Photograph 5.4). This road is bordered on the east by date palm groves on its northern section and vacant lots on the southern section, close to 66th Avenue. The western side of the road is also bordered by date palm groves and vacant lots, but

there is a gas station located on the northwest corner of Harrison Street and 66th Avenue. On the southeast corner of Harrison Street and 66th Avenue is Valerie Jean's Date Shop (discussed below), an Historic Property that has fallen into disrepair. Visibility was excellent (90-100%), however, the entire area is highly disturbed.

A reconnaissance level survey was conducted along 66th Avenue. The developed nature of the areas adjacent to the road and private owned land prevented full-cover of the adjacent areas to the road with an intensive pedestrian survey (Photograph 5.5 and 5.6). 66th Avenue is a two-lane road with a wide dirt shoulder that is bordered in numerous places by a fence or an irrigation ditch (Photograph 5.7). All areas of open and accessible space were inspected with a focus around topographical features most likely to contain cultural resources (e.g., drainages, bedrock outcrops, and building structures). All built environment resources noted adjacent to the APE were re-inspected as was an historic-age levee noted on historic topographic maps. The area around the levee was surveyed using 5 m. transects, but was difficult due to the heavy vegetation both inside of and surrounding the levee (Photograph 5.8).

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted along Martinez Road and along the access road to the TMCC. This is a two lane road with graded shoulders and residential properties along each side (Photograph 5.9). A portion of this road extends into the boundaries of the Martinez Historic District. This area was surveyed with the TM MLD and he identified areas within the district where cremated remains have been identified and where recent work had recovered pieces of debitage from shovel test pits. The entirety of the APE within Martinez Road and the reservation access road were surveyed, including the shoulders to the extent of the property fences. The shoulders were heavily graded and there were numerous pieces of modern trash scattered along the road.

A reconnaissance level survey was conducted along the dirt access road for the Lift Station. This dirt road is wide and traverses an area of vacant lots. The road is bordered on either side by heavily graded and disturbed land, with areas of dense vegetation and pushed berms (Photograph 5.10).

An intensive pedestrian level survey was conducted at Lift Station 55-21 (Photograph 5.11). Transects spaced 5-m. apart were used to investigate a 10-m. area surrounding the Lift Station. The Lift Station itself was not accessed as it was behind a chain link enclosure. Visibility was excellent (100%), however, the entire area surrounding the Lift Station is highly disturbed (Photograph 5.12).

Copies of the digital photographs, field notes, and GIS data are available at the WRI office at California State University, San Bernardino. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series 523 forms were completed for any updates required to previously recorded resources and for newly identified resources (Appendix D). Amy Gusick submitted the DPR forms to the EIC in Riverside.



Photograph 5-1. A 1953 aerial image of the land on which SMHP now sits, showing configuration of existing buildings.



Photograph 5-2. Fence separates SMHP and Date Farms, facing north



Photograph 5-3. Echols Road, facing east



Photograph 5-4. Harrison Road, facing south



Photograph 5-5. 66th Avenue, facing west



Photograph 5-6. 66th Avenue, facing east



Photograph 5-7. 66th Avenue showing fence and ditches along road, facing north



Photograph 5-8. Heavy vegetation growing inside of and around the levee



Photograph 5-9. Martinez Road and shoulder, facing north



Photograph 5-10. Dirt access road leading to Lift Station, facing south



Photograph 5-11. Lift Station 55-21, facing north



Photograph 5-12. Disturbed areas surrounding Lift Station 55-21, facing north

6. RESULTS

Within or adjacent to the project APE there are five known cultural resources, four are historic-age built environment sites and one is an Historic District (Figure 6-1). There is also one additional known Historic Property that is adjacent to the APE that will be discussed below. There were three newly recorded resources (AG-1, AG-2, and AG-3) identified during the project survey (see Figure 6-1). Information on site relocation, eligibility, and project effects for each resource are below.

6.1 Previously Record Cultural Resources

6.1.1 33-005684 - Valerie Jean's Date Shop

Although this resource is not within the APE, it is on a southwest corner near to where trenching for the pipeline will occur. Site 33-005684 (Valerie Jean's Date Shop) was nominated for a State Point of Historical Interest in 1983 by Cecelia Foulkes of the Riverside County Historical Commission. This resource has a National Register status code of 4D. It was granted a State Point of Historical Interest (RIV-062) status in 1991. This resource consists of a Mediterranean/Spanish Style brick house, a date shop, and an unusual palm tree. As described in the Historic Resources inventory:

The house is rectangular in plan with a corner room extension and has a Spanish tile gable roof, multi-paned casement windows, a bay window, a narrow wood plank door, and a long porch with square porch posts. The date shop is irregular in plan and has a Spanish tile and composition hip and gable roof, brick walls, a brick and tile pipe chimney, plate glass windows, exposed eaves, and an open porch area with square posts and picnic tables. The unusual palm tree looks like any other male palm tree, but it is very prolific (Foulkes 1983).

This resource was nominated as a State Point of Historical Interest for its economic/industrial importance to the region. The Coachella Valley region is where date growing within the United States began and this region now dominates worldwide commercial production. A prolific grower of dates in the region, Russ Nicoll, stated to sell dates at a roadside stand located where Valerie Jean's Date shop sits today. By 1943, modification to this location included the expansion of the stand into a shop and building of an associated Spanish-style house. It is assumed that Valerie Jean's Date shop was the originator of the "date shake," a popular drink still served in the region today. Russ Nicholl, the owner of the shop, is also considered the originator of modern packaging technique for dates to be shipped worldwide.

This resource was revisited and the date shop was noted to be in disrepair (Photographs 6-1 and 6-2). The Spanish-style home adjacent to the shop appears to be in good condition as does the "unique" palm tree; however, the plaque that used to sit at the base of the palm tree is missing (Photograph 6-3).

Based on the location of this resource outside of, but near to the direct APE, there will be temporary impacts that will occur during the digging of the trench on the road to the north and west of the resource. These impacts will be resolved once the pipeline trench is in-filled and re-paved and are considered to have No Adverse Effect.



Photograph 6-1. Valerie Jean's Date Shop, facing east



Photograph 6-2. Valerie Jean's Date Shop, facing west



Photograph 6-3. Spanish-style home adjacent to Valerie Jean's, facing north

6.1.2 33-020028 – Martinez Road

Site 33-020028 is within the APE and is referred to as Martinez Road (Photograph 6-4). This two-lane paved road with 15-30 ft. dirt shoulders is seen on the 1941 Coachella 15' quadrangle and was recorded by John Eddy of Applied Earthworks in 2011. This road runs through the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Reservation and is adjacent to the Martinez National Register Historic District (NRD-1292; 33-001292). Along the northern portion of the road that terminates at 66th Avenue are private residential, agricultural, and undeveloped lots.

According to the DPR 523 for this resources, the current alignment of this road is thought to have occurred in the 1910s as a result of a grid of agricultural roads built during that time to replace the wagon roads that were common in the region (Eddy 2011). Martinez Road appears to follow the same alignment as the Bradshaw Trail Loop as it can be seen on the GLO maps surveyed in 1856 and 1909. No evidence of the Bradshaw Trail was identified during the survey. The road has been resurfaced and the shoulder has been graded throughout the years for routine maintenance. Eddy (2011) determined that Martinez Road is ineligible for the NRHP (see Addendix D for DPR form with evaluation). No further cultural resource considerations are necessary for this resource; however, see recommendations for 33-001292.



Photograph 6-4. Overview Martinez Road, facing south

6.1.3 33-020744 – Caltrans right-of way

33-020744 is one of a number of Caltrans right-of-ways (ROW) recorded by Patrick Stanton in 2012. This site is a historic-period asphalt paved road that extends 15-m. from the edge of Highway 86 (Harrison Street) and was likely a farm access road. No cultural material was observed.

The road is visible on the Coachella (1956) 15-minute and the Thermal Canyon (1956) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangles. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, as is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; the refuse scatter is not linked to specific people. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, as it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, does not represent the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The research potential of this site has been exhausted through recordation and is not likely to yield additional information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition, the road is in poor condition and has likely been patched and resurfaced over the years and the resource does not retain integrity (Photograph 6-5). No further cultural resource considerations are recommended.



Photograph 6-5. Previously recorded resource 33-020744, facing south

6.1.4 33-020844 - Caltrans right-of way

33-020844 is one of a number of Caltrans ROWs recorded by Patrick Stanton in 2012. This site is an historic-period asphalt paved ROW at the northeastern corner of 66th Avenue and Highway 86 (Harrison Street). It extends 15-m. from the edge of Highway 86 (Harrison Street) and is across the street from resource 33-005684, Valerie Jean's Date Shop.

The road is visible on the Coachella (1956) 15-minute and the Thermal Canyon (1956) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangles. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, as is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; the refuse scatter is not linked to specific people. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, as it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, does not represent the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The research potential of this site has been exhausted through recordation and is not likely to yield additional information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition the ROW is in poor condition and has likely been patched and resurfaced over the years (Photograph 6-6). No further cultural resource considerations are recommended.



Photograph 6-6. Previously recorded resource 33-020844, facing west

6.1.5 33-026594 - Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0

33-026594 was recorded by Joan George, Applied Earthworks, in 2016. This is a recorded segment of Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0 and is part of the Coachella Canal (33-005705) constructed between 1949 and 1951. The irrigation lateral that is within the project APE runs along Echols Road (Photograph 6-7). The concrete pipe within this section has a diameter of 14-in. and then tapers to 12-in. at the eastern end of Echols Road where it connects with Harrison Street.

The Coachella Canal was constructed to deliver a reliable water source to Coachella Valley from the All American Canal (Norland 1978), and was integral in the agricultural economic boom in the region after the canal was constructed. The canal has remained relatively unmodified except for additions to ensure clean water. The period of significance for the canal is 1938-1954 and it has been found eligible for the NRHP, with SHPO concurrence, under Criterion A.

A contributing element to this Historic Property is within the direct APE; however, the segment within the APE along Echols Road was replaced with PVC pipe in 2016 by CVWD to protect the pipeline from future flooding (George 2016). The PVC pipe was placed immediately adjacent to the original concrete pipe. George (2016) found that as the concrete pipe along Echols Road retained its integrity and was constructed during the Canal's recognized period of significance from 1938-1954, it was a contributing element to the Coachella Canal as a whole and the PVC replacement would have an effect on the Historic Property, but not an adverse effect, as the pipe replacement amounted to only 0.4 percent of the 485-mile long pipeline distribution network.

For the current project, the sewer pipeline will be placed along the same alignment as the section of the Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0 previously replaced with PVC pipe. Per health code Section 64630 and 64572 (Title 22 CA Code of Regulations), this sewer pipeline must be a minimum of 10-ft. away from the water pipeline and may not be in the same trench as the water main. Due to the separation requirements and the fact that this section of Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0 has already been replaced, and that replacement was found to have no adverse effect, the installation of the sewer pipe will also have No Adverse Effect on this section of the Coachella Canal (Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0).



Photograph 6-7. Overview of previously recorded resource 33-026594 showing area where the water pipeline was replaced along Echols Road, facing west

6.1.6 33-001292

33-001292 is a NRHP-listed Historic District. Called Martinez Historical District (Photograph 6.8), it was recorded and nominated in 1992 by Thomas King, a then member of the Riverside County Historical Commission. This Historic District encompasses the Cahuilla village site of *Pūichekiva* or *wanteauem* and is currently part of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Reservation. The District has both prehistoric and historic components, including the five historic-age buildings (33-005686, 33-005687, 33-005688, 33-005689, and 33-005690) near to the APE. There is also a cemetery located within the District boundaries.

During the field survey the District and the contributing elements were surveyed. A portion of the APE runs directly through the District, and is adjacent to an area where cremated remains were previously identified. Although planned impacts to the road that runs through the district will be temporary, the District and its elements should be considered in project planning. No access roads or laydown yards should be placed within the boundaries of the Historic District. Due to the archaeologically sensitive nature of this area, including the presence of a cemetery, both an archaeological and tribal monitor should be present during any ground disturbing activity. Additionally, there is a section of Martinez Road that is particularly sensitive for the presence of cultural material. It lies between two areas where cultural material was identified, including cremated remains. Although the area has been disturbed and the road lies on top of fill, unanticipated discoveries are possible if the trench for the sewer extends beyond the fill underneath the existing paved road. Mr. Resvaloso indicated he believes the fill material for Martinez Road is 2-3 ft. deep, and is concerned that the planned depths for the trench will exceed this depth. It is recommended that for all areas of Martinez Road within the boundaries of the Historic District the entire width of the trench is dug to depth in small 1-2 inch increments using mechanical excavators, if the trench goes beneath fill material. This will enable the monitors to stop the excavation if additional cultural material is encountered. The current project plans will have No Adverse Effect on this Historic District. At the conclusion of the installation of the sewer pipe, the road will be repaved and returned to the current condition and appearance.



Photograph 6-8. Buildings in the Martinez Historic District, facing southeast

6.2 Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

6.2.1 AG-1

Although not within the APE, this adobe house is within the SMHP and is located at 84950 Echols Rd # 52, Thermal, CA. It is a single-family residence built with adobe bricks (Photograph 6-9), but does not conform to the typical abode homes from the Spanish Colonial (AD 1600-1850) or the Pueblo Revival (AD 1910-present) styles. Exact construction date for this home is not available as it is not a separate parcel from APN 751060026 which is the 10-acre lot that is the current SMHP. This adobe residence was identified on a 1953 aerial and the 1957 Valerie topographic quadrangle, but is not apparent on topographic quadrangle maps prior to 1957; however, it was likely built prior to this date and was associated with the small scale farming common in this region since the mid-nineteenth century. Construction on the SMHP began in 1974 (Riverside County Parcel Report), and the abode was kept as part of this parcel. The adobe is irregular in construction with adobe bricks measuring 17.5-in. x 11.5-in. x 3.5-in. separated by 0.75-in. of mortar (Photograph 6-10). It was difficult to determine type of mortar as the entire building has been painted. The residence measures 40-ft. north-south and 25-ft. east-west. The roof is a flat wooden roof with an overhang, constructed with joists laid across the upright walls. The main entrance to the house faces east (Photograph 6-11). An exterior adobe chimney is located on the southern side of the house and pierces the flat roof in this area (Photograph 6.12). On the west side of the house, there is a modern improved window that has been boarded up and has bricks laid along the sill (Photograph 6-13). To the left of this window there is a modern screen door. There is a modern cement block addition on the north side of the house (Photograph 6-14).

The house has not been maintained and has been added to over the years in a manner not consistent with the *Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation*. In discussions with the SMHP manager, it is currently rented out for housing use. Although the house appears to retain its original purpose, it has not maintained integrity of design, setting, or workmanship and does not appear eligible for the NRHP. Additional research on previous ownership and use may provide additional information on which to evaluate the property, but for the purposes of this project, the property is outside of the APE and will not be impacted by the undertaking.



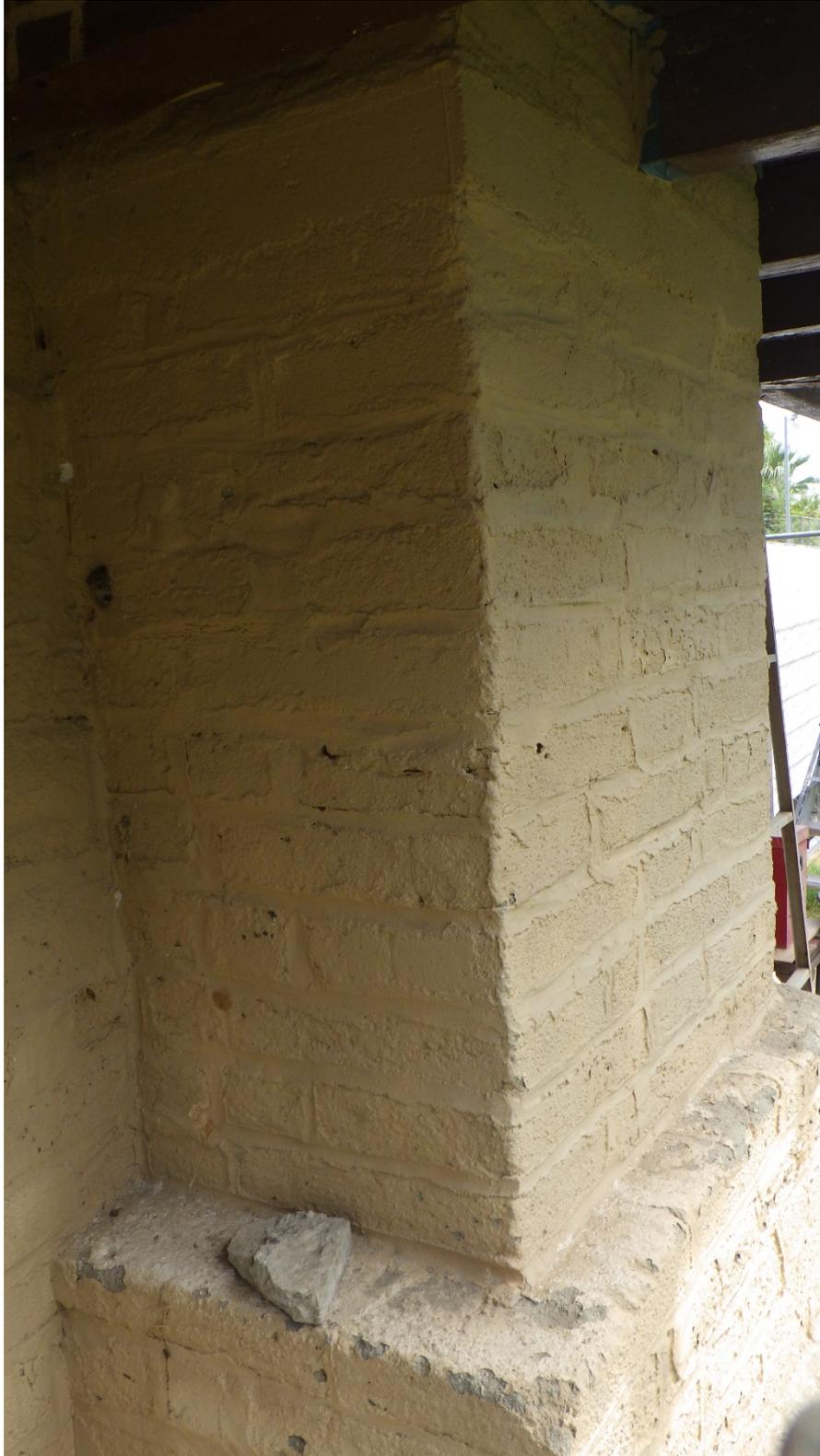
Photograph 6-9. Overview of Adobe building, facing north



Photograph 6-10. Adobe brick with paint covering.



Photograph 6-11. Main entrance on the east side of the house.



Photograph 6-12. External chimney on the south side of the house



Photograph 6-13. Boarded window with brick sill



Photograph 6-14. Addition on north side of house

6.2.2 AG-2

This resource is an historic to modern period improved paved road (Photograph 6-15) marked as 66th Avenue on maps. The road surface is comprised of asphalt and it runs from Harrison Street to Polk Street within the current project alignment. The road is bordered by commercial, agricultural, and residential parcels, but the majority of the adjacent lands are vacant lots. No newly identified cultural resources were found in association with this road. The road retains its original alignment, but has been impacted by modern improvements.

This road is visible on the 1944 Valerie topographic quadrangle and appears to be a main route through this section of Thermal. The road is not present on the General Land Office Records Plat maps from 1856, 1909, or 1924. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, as is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; the refuse scatter is not linked to specific people. The resource is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, as it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, does not represent the work of a master, does not possess high artistic value, and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The research potential of this site has been exhausted through recordation and is not likely to yield additional information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. No further cultural resource considerations are recommended.



Photograph 6-15. 66th Avenue, facing east

6.2.3 AG-3

This resource is an historic-age levee, which is first shown on the 1957 Valerie Topographic Quadrangle, but appears to be no longer in use (Figure 6-2). It was likely used in association with the Kohl Ranch that is currently on the property adjacent to the levee. Evidence of the levee is missing; the area is flat, but there is a concrete-lined canal at the southern terminus of the levee. Field inspection of the levee was difficult due to dense vegetation within and surrounding the feature. The cement is degraded and the entire canal is infilled with vegetation (Photograph 6-16). The cement is degraded and the entire canal is infilled with vegetation.

No major historic event or individual is associated with this feature and it was not a major historic factor in the development of this area. The research potential of this site has likely been exhausted through recordation, but more extensive research may provide information on construction date and use. For the purposes of this project, the property is outside of the APE and will not be impacted by the undertaking and no further cultural resource considerations are recommended.

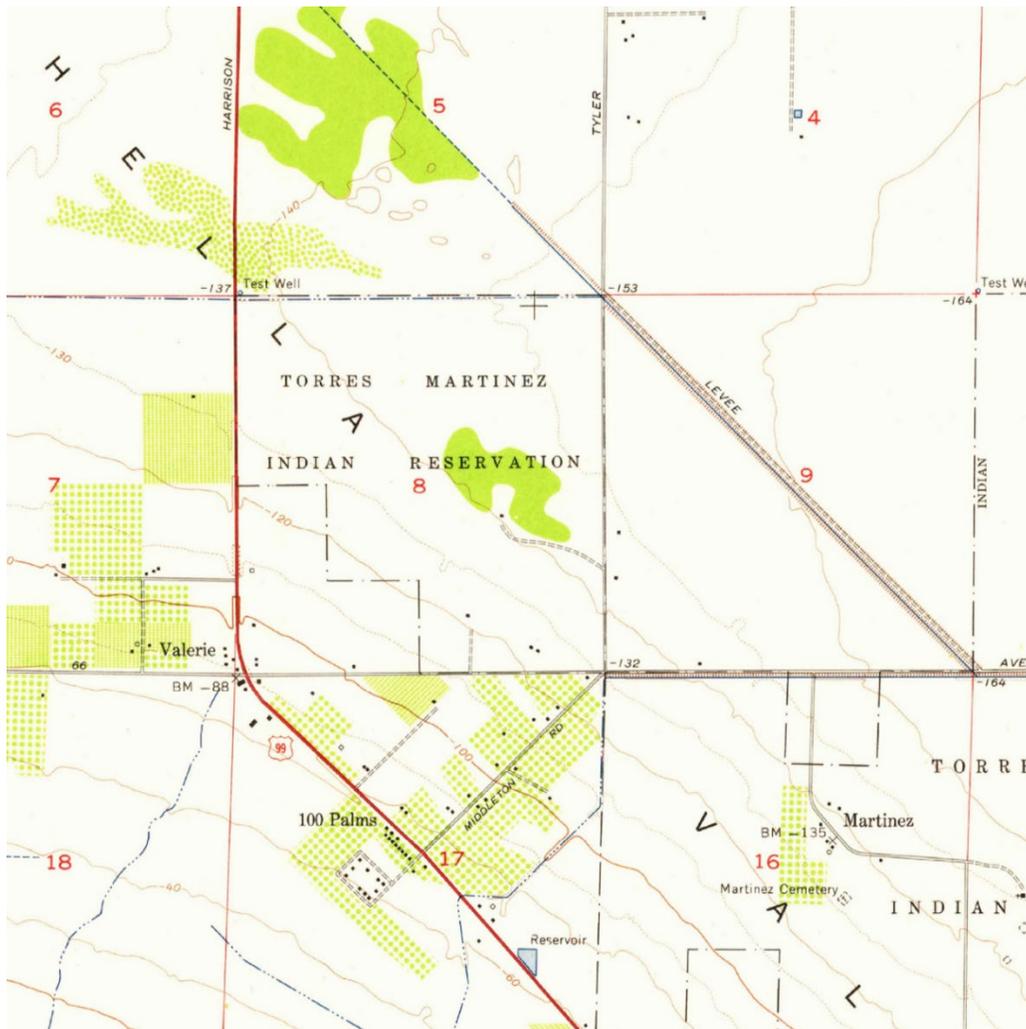


Figure 6-2. 1957 Topo map showing location of levee, in section 9.



Photograph 6-16. Section of levee nearest to 66th Ave, showing degradation and vegetation

7. FINDING OF EFFECT

A project is considered to have significant effect on historic properties if directly or indirectly alters the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Examples of adverse effects include:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property
- Alteration of a property that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68);
- Removal of the property from its historic location;
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration; and
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (36 CFR Part 800.5(a) (2))

The above criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties in the project APE and one of three findings is determined:

1. No Historic Properties Affected
2. No Adverse Affect
3. Adverse Affect

7.1 Effects

Potential effects of the Project on historical resources would generally be related to physical destruction of a resource or changes in the visual setting. While physical destruction can occur to both archaeological and architectural resources, visual impacts are typically only considered for architectural resources.

Both direct and indirect impacts were considered for this project. Direct impacts result from construction related activities such as road grading, vegetation clearing, trenching, and installing structures, among other activities. Indirect impacts can occur as a result of changing the use of the landscape. For example, increased public access to a remote location can result in unauthorized recreational use and vandalism. Indirect effects are not expected with the current project.

Impacts to buried human remains within the APE were considered and determined to be moderately high. There is a recorded cemetery in the Martinez Historic District, which is just south of the APE along 66th Avenue and cremated remains have been previously discovered through excavation. There is a possibility of encountering human remains if trenching below fill material underneath the existing streets.

7.1.1 Pipeline Installation

This APE encompassed paved roads and a 2-m. buffer. Ground inspection focused on the shoulder and on either side of the road. There were five previously recorded sites within the direct APE. Three of these sites

are ineligible for the NRHP, one site is eligible, and one is a Historic District site. There will be No Adverse Effect from this project activity. There is an additional Historic Property adjacent to the APE that needs to be considered in project planning. Recommendations for protection of cultural resources are provided in the “Management Recommendation” section.

7.1.2 New Lift Station Construction

The area on the northeast corner of Harrison and Echols Road was surveyed. No cultural resources were identified along this section of the APE. This project activity will have No Historic Properties Affected.

7.1.3 Lift Station 55-21 Upgrades

A 10-m. buffer around Lift Station 55-21 was surveyed and there were no cultural resources identified. The Lift Station itself was constructed in 1993 and is not considered of historic-age. This project activity will have No Historic Properties Affected.

7.1.4 Access Road

The APE for the access road to the Lift Station encompasses an existing ROW dirt road that will not be altered. No cultural resources were identified along this access road. This project activity will have No Historic Properties Affected.

Table 7-1. Finding of Effects

Primary Number	Description	Eligibility	Project Effects
33-001292	Martinez Historic District	Listed NRHP	No Adverse Affect – recommendations for monitoring and graduated trenching on sections of Martinez Road that are in the District boundaries
33-005684	Valerie Jean’s Date Shop	SPHI (RIV-062)	Outside APE, No Affect
33-020028	Martinez Road	Recommended Ineligible	No Affect
33-020744	Historical-period, asphalt-paved road	Recommended Ineligible	No Affect
33-020844	Historical-period, asphalt-paved, two-lane road	Recommended Ineligible	No Affect
33-026594	Contributing element to the Coachella Canal	NRHP Eligible	No Adverse Affect; previously repaired
AG-1	Adobe Structure	N/A	Outside APE; No Affect
AG-2	66 th Avenue	Recommended Ineligible	No Affect
AG-3	Historic-age levee	N/A	Outside APE; No Affect

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Below are management recommendations based on the finding of No Adverse Affect. CVWD recommends that prior to construction activities, construction personnel should be briefed on procedures to follow in the event buried human remains or unanticipated cultural resources are encountered.

8.1 Monitoring

There is an important National Register Historic District within the APE and a State Point of Historical Interest near to the APE at 66th Avenue and Harrison Street. Within the Historical District, there is a known cemetery as well as historic documentation of two Indians Rancherias and a prehistoric Cahuilla Indian village site previously present at that location. Due to the sensitive nature of the landscape surrounding the APE, we recommended full time archaeological and tribal monitoring for any initial ground disturbing activities along the APE, including clearing, grubbing, and excavation.

8.2 Incremental Trenching

The section of the APE that is along Martinez Road and intersects with the boundaries of the Martinez Historical District is particularly sensitive due to the discovery of cremated remains. This section of Martinez Road that lies within the District should have incremental trenching (1-2 inches) conducted if the trenching extends beneath the road fill. This can be conducted with mechanical excavators and should occur for the entire width of the trench until depth needed for the trench is reached.

8.3 Inadvertent Discoveries

In the event of a discovery, work will be stopped within the immediate area of the find until a qualified archaeologist can determine the nature of the resources discovered. As appropriate, the archaeologist will assist Project personnel in avoiding the newly discovered resources or in implementing management measures to evaluate the significance and potential eligibility of the resources for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, or any local registers, as appropriate. Both CVWD and TM will be immediately notified if the discovery is needs a significance evaluation.

If the discovery is determined to be an archaeological site, after securing the work area from additional disturbance, in concert with the Construction Foreman or Field Supervisor, the archaeological monitor will notify the cultural resources project manager. The cultural resources project manager will determine what additional fieldwork is necessary, such as a limited test excavation, to determine the site's potential eligibility for the NRHP. It may be determined that a site visit by the PI is necessary to make that determination. If test excavation is required to evaluate a discovery, this will be discussed in consultation with the lead agency. Any excavation will require a curation plan prior to implementation.

8.4 Human Remains

If any previously unrecorded human remains are inadvertently discovered during operation or maintenance all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery must cease immediately and a 50 ft. wide buffer will be established around it. California State law (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94, 5097.98 and 5097.99) will be followed on state, county, and private land. This law specifies that work will stop immediately in any areas where human remains or suspected human remains are encountered. The lead agency and the County Coroner will be immediately notified of the discovery. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after being notified by the lead

agency. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC who will determine the Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

The NAHC will immediately notify the identified MLD and the MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner or representative for the respectful treatment or disposition of the remains and grave goods. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the area of the property must be secured from further disturbance. If no recommendation is given, the lead agency or his or her authorized representative shall re-inter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

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APPENDIX A
RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000010	CA-RIV-000010	National Register - Coachella Valley Fish Traps; Other - fish traps	Site	Prehistoric	AP03 (Ceramic scatter); AP07 (Architectural feature); AP14 (Rock shelter/cave)	(n/a, n/a); 1949 (C. Meighan, University of California, California Archeological Survey); 1971 (P.J. Wilke, Archeological Research Unit, Department of Anthropology, University of California Riverside); 1977 (Smith, San Bernardino County Museum)	RI-00019, RI-01035, RI-02276
P-33-001292	CA-RIV-001292	National Register - Martinez Historical District; National Register - Martinez Indian Agency		Prehistoric, Historic		1972 (Thomas F. King, Riverside County Historical Commission); 1972 (T. F. King); 1973 (John H. Michael, History Preservation Section, California Department of Parks and Recreation); 1999 (Andrew R. Pignuolo, Tierra Environmental Services)	RI-00661, RI-01373, RI-01374, RI-05064, RI-08325, RI-09064
P-33-002250	CA-RIV-002250			Prehistoric		1981 (J.R. Cook)	RI-01373, RI-05064
P-33-002251	CA-RIV-002251			Prehistoric, Historic		1981 (J.R. Cook)	RI-01373, RI-05064
P-33-005581	CA-RIV-005510/H	Other - Site 2	Site	Prehistoric, Protohistoric, Historic		1994 (Chris Morgan Dave Smith, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-03835, RI-05064
P-33-005590		Other - Isolate 7	Other	Prehistoric		1994 (Kenneth M. Becker, Edward Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-05064
P-33-005591		Other - Isolate 8	Other	Prehistoric		1994 (Kenneth M. Becker, Edward Knell, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-05064
P-33-005684			Site	Historic		1983 (C. Foulkes, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-014739				Historic		2005 (O'Neil, Stephen and Jason Miller, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	RI-05064
P-33-017371	CA-RIV-009027	Other - Stake 8 Site		Prehistoric		2008 (Brock, J., ARCHAEOGROUP); 2010 (M. Mirro and John J. Eddy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-07950, RI-08325, RI-08819
P-33-017372		Other - 081110 Isolate 1		Prehistoric		2008 (Brock, J., ARCHAEOGROUP)	RI-07950, RI-08325

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-017761		Other - AE-MVE-ISO-1		Prehistoric		2009 (D. McDougall and B. Gothar, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-08325
P-33-020028	CA-RIV-010172	Other - AE-1376T35-1H		Historic		2011 (J. Eddy, Applied Earthworks, Inc.)	RI-08966
P-33-020744	CA-RIV-010666	Other - SRI-5769		Historic		2012 (Patrick Stanton, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-020745	CA-RIV-010667	Other - SRI-5772		Historic		2012 (Patrick Stanton, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-020752	CA-RIV-010674	Other - SRI-12532		Historic		2012 (Patrick Stanton, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-020844	CA-RIV-010768	Other - SRI-14214		Historic		2012 (Patrick Stanton, Statistical Research, Inc.)	
P-33-026594		Other - Irrigation lateral 123.45-6.0	Structure	Historic	HP20 (Canal/aqueduct)	2016 (Joan George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00584	NADB-R - 1080625; Submitter - 841; Voided - MF-0509	1986	Daniel F. McCarthy	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 21234, South of Indio in Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00661	NADB-R - 1080713; Voided - MF-0588	1979	L. Kyle Napton and Elizabeth Anne Greathouse	Archaeological Reconnaissance on the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	California State College, Stanislaus	33-001292
RI-01092	NADB-R - 1081190; Submitter - 574; Voided - MF-1034	1980	Alan Davis and J.D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Latin Lady Ranch (Tentative Parcel 17141)	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-001336, 33-002010, 33-002011, 33-002012
RI-01373	NADB-R - 1081604; Other - PX 8100-1-0251; Voided - MF-1427	1981	AMERICAN PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF THE TORRES-MARTINEZ INDIAN RESERVATION, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-001292, 33-002250, 33-002251
RI-03212	NADB-R - 1083773; Voided - MF-3426	1991	KIELUSIAK, CAROL	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 40-ACRE PARCEL WITHIN THE IBANEZ FARM PROPERTY, TORRES-MARTINEZ RESERVATION, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP.	
RI-03407	NADB-R - 1084056; Voided - MF-3653	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3147	AUTHOR	
RI-03835	NADB-R - 1084701; Submitter - 94-1035; Voided - MF-4180	1994	BECKER, KENNETH M. and ANNE DUFFIELD-STOLL	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KOHL RANCH, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	33-005580, 33-005581, 33-005582
RI-05115	NADB-R - 1086477; Submitter - 9989-111	2005	BROWN, JOAN C. and STEPHEN O' NEAL	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF A 440 ACRE PARCEL FOR THE KOHL RANCH PHASE I PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	
RI-05350	NADB-R - 1086713	2001	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR SPIRINT PCS FACILITY RV54XC501A (RECYCLING CENTER SITE), THERMAL, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-05351	NADB-R - 1086714	2000	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPIRINT PCS FACILITY RV54XC501A (RECYCLING CENTER SITE), THERMAL RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-05708	NADB-R - 1087071; Submitter - CA-5654A	2005	BILLAT, LORNA	NEW TOWER ("NT") SUBMISSION PACKET FOR PROJECT HMY 86/CA-5654A	EARTHTOUCH, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06615	NADB-R - 1087982; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1880A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: THERMAL STREET, WATER, AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF THERMAL, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-009498
RI-07542	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2125A	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Crossings at Middleton Project, Near the Community of Valerie, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07853	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1880/2447	2008	Tang, B. Tom	Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey Report Thermal Street, Water, and Sewer Improvements In and near the Community of Thermal, Riverside County, California. CRM TECH Contract #1880/2447	CRM TECH, Colton, CA	
RI-07950	Submitter - ARCHAEOGROUP Investigation NO: 080405 and 081110	2008	Brock, James	Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Off-Site Sewer Line, Mountain View Estates Mobile Home Project, Oasis Area of Unincorporated Riverside County, California	ARCHAEOGROUP	33-017370, 33-017371, 33-017372
RI-08166		2008	Michael Hogan and Bai Tang	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program Tentative Parcel Map No. 36034	CRM Tech, Colton, California	33-005364, 33-005365, 33-005366, 33-005367, 33-005368, 33-005369, 33-005370, 33-005371, 33-005372, 33-005373, 33-005374, 33-005375, 33-005376, 33-005377, 33-005378, 33-005379, 33-005380, 33-005381, 33-005382, 33-005383, 33-005384, 33-005385, 33-005394, 33-011075, 33-011076, 33-017075, 33-017076, 33-017077, 33-017078, 33-017079, 33-017080, 33-017081, 33-017098, 33-017099
RI-08187		2000	Victoria Avalos	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Site # C971, Thermal, Riverside County, CA	Archaeological Associates, Sun City, CA	
RI-08325		2009	Joan George, Vanessa Mirro, and David Earle	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mountain View Estates Mobile Home Park Domestic Water and Sewer Project, Unincorporated Riverside County and Torres Martinez Indian Reservation, California.	Applied EarthWorks, Inc. and Earle and Associates	33-001292, 33-017370, 33-017371, 33-017372, 33-017760, 33-017761, 33-017762

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08360		2009	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deidre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Agua Azul Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 749-320-002, Mecca Area, Riverside County, California.	CRM TECH	
RI-08492	Other - Sunbird Mobile Home Park Water Supply Project; Other - Sunbird Mobile Home Park Water Supply Project	2010	Vanessa Mirro, Joan George, and Dennis McDougall	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sunbird Mobile Home Park Water Supply Project, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks	
RI-08558	Other - Riverside County FTA No. 2020-02; Submitter - CRM TECH Project No. 2462A	2010	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Crissings at Thermal, 100 Palms Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-08819		2010	John J. Eddy, Michael Mirro, and David Earle	Geophysical Survey and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Feature 1 (CA-RIV-9027; 33-017371) within in the Martinez Historical District (NRD 1292): Mountain view Estates Mobile Home Park Domestic Water and Sewer Project	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.; Earle and Associates	33-017371
RI-09064		1994	Steven J. Crouthamel	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON 'THE TORRES MARTINEZ INDIAN RESERVATION OF EIGHT SCATTERED HOUSE SITES. CA 80-61. . IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY.CALIFORNIA.	Archaeological Consultant American Indian Studies	33-001292
RI-09134		2005	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Survey and Phase 2 Testing at the 280-Acre Bozick Project: APN #603-122-005; #603-130-003,-004, -009; #603-150-004,-005,-007,-008,-009. -010, -011, -012; City of Coachella, California		
RI-09139		2014	Frances Segovia	Cultural Resource Suevey Results for the Mobile Home Parks Paving Project in the Coachella Valley in Unincorporated Areas of Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. RCT1306)	LSA Associates Inc	33-023894, 33-023896

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09323		2014	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Valerie', 66351 Harrison Street, Thermal, Riverside County, California. EBI Project No. 61141146	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-09768	CRM Tech Contract # 538	2000	Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resource Element City of La Quinta General Plan	CRM Tech	

RIV-001044H	33-001044	2S2	06/11/97	COE911223A	NDPR	PATE RANCH SITE
RIV-001097/H	33-001097	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	
001099	33-001099	6Y	11/03/97	ADOE-33-97-008-00	JWPR	
		6Y	11/03/97	BUR971010A	JWPR	
RIV-001115	33-001115	6Y2	02/11/09	WAPA060221A	WEPR	TRAIL SEGMENTS, LITHIC, METATE
RIV-001178	33-001178	2D	11/28/78	078 0050122		LA QUINTA EVAC. CH. AD.
RIV-001180	33-001180	2D	11/28/78	078 0050122		LA QUINTA EVAC. CH. AD.
RIV-001259	33-001259	7J	09/19/91	USFS901017D	LHPR	
RIV-001292	33-001292	1D	05/01/73	73000425	KPNP	
RIV-001327	33-001327	6Y	01/16/91	BLM901219A	TVPR	
RIV-001383	33-001383	1S	09/03/81	NPS-81000166-0000	KPNP	NORTH CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPH DISTRICT
RIV-001512		2S2	09/05/08	FHWA080215T	DDPR	PREHISTORIC QUARRY SITE, P 33-1512
RIV-001650		2S2	09/05/08	FHWA080215T	DDPR	PREHISTORIC QUARRY SITE, CA-RIV-8739, P-33-16687
RIV-001701	33-001701	1S	08/01/76			
RIV-001715	33-001715	2S2	01/08/04	ADOE-33-04-001-000	J DPR	
		2S2	01/08/04	BUR021202A	J DPR	
RIV-001733/H	33-001733	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	
RIV-001734/H	33-001734	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	
RIV-001751	33-001751	6Y	11/12/97	ADOE-33-97-029-00	GRPR	WBK 30
		6Y	11/12/97	WAPA960619A	GRPR	
RIV-001811	33-001811	6Y2	02/11/09	WAPA060221A	WEPR	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
RIV-001814	33-001814	1S	08/24/81	NPS-81000165-0000	KPNP	NORTH CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAIN QUARRY DISTRICT
RIV-001819	33-001819	6Y2	02/11/09	WAPA060221A	WEPR	CERAMIC FRAGMENTS
RIV-001838	33-001838	2D	11/28/78	078 0050122		LA QUINTA EVAC. CH. AD.
RIV-001940	33-001940	6Y	12/06/99	ADOE-33-99-005-000	SGPR	
		6Y	12/06/99	NPS991004A	SGPR	
RIV-001942	33-001942	2S2	12/06/99	ADOE-33-99-001-000	SGPR	JOTR79A
		2S2	12/06/99	NPS991004A	SGPR	
RIV-001949	33-001949	6Y	04/07/86	NPS850327A		
RIV-001951	33-001951	6Y	04/07/86	NPS850327A		
RIV-002017	33-002017	6Y	10/30/90	COE900618B	TVPR	
RIV-002018	33-002018	6Y	10/30/90	COE900618B	TVPR	
RIV-002019	33-002019	6Y	10/30/90	COE900618B	TVPR	
RIV-002020	33-002020	6Y	10/30/90	COE900618B	TVPR	
RIV-002021	33-002021	6Y	10/30/90	COE900618B	TVPR	
RIV-002022	33-002022	2S2	12/27/90	COE900618B	TVPR	
002203H		6Y	02/16/00	COE980309B	SGPR	
RIV-002207/H	33-002207	6Y	07/21/94	ADOE-33-92-010-00	GRPR	
		7J	09/13/91	FHWA860324A	LHPR	
RIV-002614/H	33-002614	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-27
RIV-002616/H	33-002616	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-26
RIV-002617/H	33-002617	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-A6
						59
RIV-002618/H	33-002618	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-31
						32
RIV-002619/H	33-002619	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-51
						52
RIV-002620/H	33-002620	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-24
						25
RIV-002621/H	33-002621	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-124
						132
RIV-002622/H	33-002622	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-135
						178
RIV-002623/H	33-002623	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-33
						41
RIV-002625/H	33-002625	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-214
RIV-002626/H	33-002626	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-194
						195
RIV-002627/H	33-002627	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-189
RIV-002628/H	33-002628	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-115
						117
RIV-002629/H	33-002629	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-75
						76
RIV-002630/H	33-002630	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-23
RIV-002631/H	33-002631	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-7
RIV-002632/H	33-002632	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-184
RIV-002633/H	33-002633	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-215
RIV-002634/H	33-002634	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-208
						223
002635/H	33-002635	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-203
002637/H	33-002637	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-204A
						204B
RIV-002638/H	33-002638	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	A-207
RIV-002778	33-002778	2S2	12/12/91	ADOE-33-91-002-00	NDPR	AROS-SERRANO ADOBE S
		2S2	12/12/91	COE900312A	NDPR	
RIV-002784/H	33-002784	1D	01/08/73	73000422	KPNP	

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY-NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
062699		33200 S SR 79	PAUBA RANCH DAIRY, ADOBE SHED	TEMECULA	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2390-0035-0002		5D2	
062700		33200 S SR 79	PAUBA RANCH DAIRY, RANCH HOUSE	TEMECULA	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2390-0035-0003		5D2	
062701		33200 S SR 79	PAUBA RANCH DAIRY, RANCH HOUSE	TEMECULA	P	1940	HIST.SURV.	2390-0035-0004		5D2	
062702		33200 S SR 79	PAUBA RANCH DAIRY	TEMECULA	P	1890	HIST.SURV.	2390-0035-9999		5S2	
062691		32100 SR 71	WOLF'S STORE, PAUBA RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1860	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0002		3D	
062690		32100 SR 71	PAUBA RANCH, FOREMAN'S RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1918	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0001		3D	
062692		32100 SR 71	COOK HOUSE, PAUBA RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0003		3D	
062693		32100 SR 71	BUNK HOUSE, PAUBA RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0004		3D	
062694		32100 SR 71	BARN, PAUBA RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0005		3D	
062695		32100 SR 71	MACHINE SHED, PAUBA RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0006		3D	
062697		32100 SR 71	PAUBA RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1860	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-9999		3S	
062696		32100 SR 71	RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY OF	TEMECULA	U	1910	HIST.SURV.	2390-0034-0007		3D	
062657		SR 79	DORLAND RANCH, DORLAND MOUNTAIN CO	TEMECULA	P	1930	HIST.SURV.	2390-0001-0000		3S	
062658		SR 79	--, WEBERG RANCH	TEMECULA	P	1930	HIST.SURV.	2390-0002-0000		5S2	
062703		SR 79	PAUBA RANCH CATTLE LOADING S	TEMECULA	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	2390-0036-0000		5S2	
090964			THE TEMECULA QUARRIES	(VIC) TEMECULA	U		HIST.RES.	SPHI-RIV-038	03/19/70	7L	
152772		30602 SR 79	UTILITY POLE #4317216E	(VIC) TEMECULA	S		HIST.RES.	DOE-33-04-0041-0000	09/01/04	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC040729A	09/01/04	6Y	
066741		83626 AVE 56	STATE ROUTE 86 STRUCTURE	THERMAL	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-33-92-0001-0000	10/09/92	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA860324A	07/21/88	6Y	
066742		87785 AVE 56	STATE ROUTE 86 STRUCTURE	THERMAL	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-33-92-0002-0000	07/21/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA860324A	07/21/88	6Y	
066743		0 AVE 57	STATE ROUTE 86	THERMAL	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-33-92-0003-0000	07/21/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA860324A	07/21/88	6Y	
060774		88456 AVE 57	CLARK RANCH	THERMAL	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2274-0016-0000		3S	
060775		84281 AVE 58	WOOL RANCH	THERMAL	P	1906	HIST.SURV.	2274-0017-0000		5S2	
060776		84801 AVE 58	MCPHEETERS RANCH	THERMAL	P	1917	HIST.SURV.	2274-0018-0000		3S	
060777		88675 AVE 58	KING RANCH	THERMAL	P	1920	HIST.SURV.	2274-0019-0000		5S2	
060778		88217 AVE 59	LAFLIN DATE GARDEN	THERMAL	P	1906	HIST.SURV.	2274-0020-0000		3S	
060779		85495 AVE 61	SMITH McCOLLUM HOUSE	THERMAL	P	1930	HIST.SURV.	2274-0021-0000		5S2	
060770		AVE 66	INDIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CEMETERY, J	THERMAL	F	1876	HIST.SURV.	2274-0024-0000		3D	
060769		AVE 66	CATHOLIC-INDIAN CHURCH, JESUS/MARY	THERMAL	F	1894	HIST.SURV.	2274-0023-0000		3S	
060755		87210 CENTER ST	A. B. 'BUD' MARTIN HOUSE	THERMAL	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	2274-0001-0000		5S2	
060756		87213 CENTER ST	COACHELLA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL, THER	THERMAL	P	1913	HIST.SURV.	2274-0002-0000		5S2	
060757		87232 CENTER ST	JOHN KELLY HOUSE	THERMAL	P	1935	HIST.SURV.	2274-0003-0000		5S2	
060758		87352 CENTER ST		THERMAL	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	2274-0004-0000		7N	
060759		58491 JACKSON ST	HAGERTY RANCH	THERMAL	P	1930	HIST.SURV.	2274-0005-0000		5S2	
060760		87191 KOKELL AVE	DICK WOOD HOME	THERMAL	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	2274-0006-0000		7R	
060761		87311 KOKELL AVE		THERMAL	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2274-0007-0000		7R	
060762		56324 MARKET ST	ALDERMAN HOUSE	THERMAL	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	2274-0008-0000		5S2	
060768		MARTINEZ RD	OUTHOUSE	THERMAL	F	1940	HIST.SURV.	2274-0022-0000		7N	
060771		66725 MARTINEZ RD	MARTINEZ HISTORICAL DISTRICT/MARTI	THERMAL	F	1894	HIST.RES.	NPS-73000425-9999	05/17/73	1S	ACD
							HIST.RES.	SPHI-RIV-042	10/05/71	7L	
									01/24/68		
060765		66725 MARTINEZ RD	INDIAN SCHOOL AGENCY OFFICE, INDIA	THERMAL	F	1907	HIST.SURV.	2274-0011-0000		7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-73000425-0003	05/17/73	1D	ACD
							HIST.RES.	SPHI-RIV-042	10/05/71	7L	
060766		66725 MARTINEZ RD	SHED	THERMAL	F		HIST.SURV.	2274-0012-0000		7R	
060764		66725 MARTINEZ RD	AGENTS HOME	THERMAL	F	1907	HIST.SURV.	2274-0010-0000		7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-73000425-0002	05/17/73	1D	ACD
							HIST.RES.	SPHI-RIV-042	10/05/71	7L	
060763		66725 MARTINEZ RD	MOROVIAN CHURCH AND INDIAN SCHOOL,	THERMAL	F	1907	HIST.SURV.	2274-0009-0000		7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-73000425-0001	05/17/73	1D	ACD
							HIST.RES.	SPHI-RIV-042	10/05/71	7L	

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APPENDIX B
CONSULTATION RESULTS

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Correspondence

Tribal Affiliation	Individual Contacted	Method of Contact	Date of Contact	Response Received
California Native American Heritage Commission	Gayle Totton, Associate Government Program Analyst	1. Email	1. 07/27/2017	Yes (08/23/2017): Torres Martinez may have knowledge about sites in the area. Recommends contacting local tribal entities as well.
State Water Resources Control Board	Johanna Marty, Cultural Resources Officer (Associate State Archaeologist)	1. Phone 2. Email	1. 10/27/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. Left voicemail 2. No concerns at this time.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia, THPO Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	1. USPS	1. 08/29/2017	At this time ACBCI has no concerns and defers to Torres Martinez. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts. (received 09/20/2017)
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Phone	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. Left message with receptionist
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Phone	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. Left message on voicemail, Jackeline Barnham
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Phone 3. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017 3. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. Left message with receptionist. She suggested email as well. 3. No Response
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Ralph Goff, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office	Robert Pinto, Chairperson Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto	1. USPS 2. Phone	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. Left voicemail

Tribal Affiliation	Individual Contacted	Method of Contact	Date of Contact	Response Received
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	John Perada, Environmental Director Shane Chapparosa, Chairman	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Nick Elliot, Cultural Resources Coordinator	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Chairperson Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Joseph Hamilton, Chairman	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
San Pasqual Band of Indians	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Email 3. Phone	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017 3. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. Incorrect email 3. Left voicemail
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Steven Estrada, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Phone	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. Left voicemail

Tribal Affiliation	Individual Contacted	Method of Contact	Date of Contact	Response Received
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager Joseph Ontivero, Cultural Resources Department	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager Cody Martinez, Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017	1. No response 2. No Response

Tribal Affiliation	Individual Contacted	Method of Contact	Date of Contact	Response Received
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Chairperson	1. USPS 2. Phone 3. Email	1. 08/29/2017 2. 10/27/2017 3. 10/27/2017	<p>1. No Response 2. Requested to send letter via email. 3. We have reviewed the information pertaining to your project and have found it is within an area with known Village sites which makes it a strong possibility to disturb Cremation and Cultural artifacts that are of importance to the Tribe.</p> <p>The Tribe understands that this is an inquiry to collect information pertaining to the area the project is located on to assess the sensitivity of the area. However the Tribe is only willing to share the details of that information with the project proponents and lead agency. The Tribe is requesting that you list its response in your report so that the wishes of the Tribe are documented.</p> <p>The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians are requesting the following:</p> <p>1. Conduct a formal consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.</p> <p>2. Native American Monitor(s) from the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.</p> <p>3. Copies of all existing cultural studies and related records. (received 10/27/2017)</p>

Tribal Affiliation	Individual Contacted	Method of Contact	Date of Contact	Response Received
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Madrigal, THPO Darrell Mike, Chairperson	1. USPS	1. 08/29/2017	The project is adjacent to the Chemehuevi Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the THPO will request the Cultural Report from the Coachella Valley Water District when it is completed. (received 09/26/2017)
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources Robert J. Welch, Jr., Chairperson	1. USPS	1. 08/29/2017	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. (received 09/07/2017)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



August ¹³22, 2017

Amy Gusick
California State University at San Bernardino

Sent by E-mail: amy.gusick@csusb.edu

RE: Proposed Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System Project, Community of Valerie;
Valerie USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gusick:

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the areas of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, 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, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the above referenced project. Sites have been located within the APE you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please immediately contact the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians at (760) 397-0300 for more information about these sites.

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, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/23/2017**

**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

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

**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

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

**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

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmillier@LPtribe.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

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 Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/23/2017**

**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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
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Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramonatribe.com

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P. O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
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Fax: (619) 766-4957
nickmepa@yahoo.com

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Kumeyaay
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
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P. O. Box 365 Kumeyaay
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Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
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johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/23/2017**

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

(951) 659-2700 Steven Estrada,
Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228

Cahuilla

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
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El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

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Indians**

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carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
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amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

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Indians**

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Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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

Chemehuevi

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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

Kumeyaay

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/23/2017**

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
10/29/2018

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio CA 92203
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

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

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella CA 92236
(760) 398-4722

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Karen Kupcha
P.O. Box 849 Cahuilla
Coachella CA 92236
(760) 398-4722

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs CA 92086-018
Chapparosa@msn.com
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-0712 Fax

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
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Indio CA 92203
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
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Warner Springs CA 92086-018
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(760) 782-2701 Fax

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Addendum to Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer Project, Riverside County.**

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
10/29/2018**

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
John, Perada, Environmental Director
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs ,CA 92086-018
(760) 782-0712
(760) 782-2730 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza ,CA 92539
Jgomez@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning ,CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 849-8807

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza ,CA 92539
(951) 659-2700
(951) 659-2228 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning ,CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
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(951) 659-2228 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
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(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto ,CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
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(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
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jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-4198 Fax

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Addendum to Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer Project, Riverside County.**

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
10/29/2018

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairman
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto ,CA 92583
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198

Luiseno
Cahuilla

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas TorteZ, Chairperson
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Thermal ,CA 92274
tmchair@torresmartinez.org
(760) 397-0300
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Cahuilla

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
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mmirelez@tmdci.org
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Cahuilla

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**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Addendum to Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer Project, Riverside County.**

From: [Sarah Bliss](#)
To: [Amy Gusick](#)
Cc: [TNP Consultation](#)
Subject: Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System (29 Palms BOMI)
Date: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 3:34:44 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Hello Dr. Gusick,

In regards to the Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System, The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is not aware of any additional cultural resources or any Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined California Public Resources Code § 21074 (a) (1) (A)-(B), within the project area. However, the project is adjacent to the Chemehuevi Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the THPO will request the Cultural Report from the Coachella Valley Water District when it is completed.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at (760) 775-3259 or by email: TNPConsultation@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov.

Thank you,

Sarah Bliss

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

Tribal Cultural Specialist

46-200 Harrison Place, Coachella, CA 92236

Ofc: (760) 863-2489

E-mail: sbliss@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov



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03-011-2017-004

September 20, 2017

[VIA EMAIL TO:amy.gusick@csusb.edu]
California State University, San Bernardino
Ms. Amy Gusick
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Re: Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System

Dear Ms. Amy Gusick,

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

*At this time ACBCI has no concerns and defers to Torres Martinez. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6829. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Katie Croft
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



03-011-2017-004

November 30, 2018

[VIA EMAIL TO:amy.gusick@csusb.edu]
California State University, San Bernardino
Ms. Amy Gusick
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Re: Sunbird/Martinez Road Septic to Sewer Conversion

Dear Ms. Amy Gusick,

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

*At this time ACBCI defers to Torres Martinez. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

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

Cordially,

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



MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5259 FAX 951-572-6004

11/27/2018

Re: Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System Project

Amy Gusick, Ph.D,
Archaeologist

The Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians acknowledges your letter on the above project. We appreciate efforts to safeguard tribal cultural resources through decisions informed by tradition, custom and knowledge of individual federally recognized tribal governments that are the subject-matter experts involving the significance and integrity of these resources.

The proposed project is within an area very sensitive to Cahuilla tribal cultural resources. The project is in an area that our office normally would defer to nearby tribal governments if they are engaged in government-to-government consultation with the lead agency. Our office has no record of the Coachella Valley Water District contacting us for AB 52 consultation. Please include our letter in your final report to your client and lead agency.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources that too often are disappearing from the Southern California landscape. Avoidance is the preferred alternative over removal, reburial or tribal monitoring. We look forward to working with you to protect these precious resources out of respect for those who left them, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong, JD, MA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5259

VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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

September 7, 2017

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

Amy Gusick
Archaeologist
CSU San Bernardino
55000 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Re: Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer System Project

Dear Ms. Gusick,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is 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

RE: Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer Project

Michael Mirelez <mmirelez@tmdci.org>

Fri 10/27/2017 10:07 AM

To: Amy Gusick <Amy.Gusick@csusb.edu>;

Cc: Joseph Lavergne <Jlavergne@tmtanf.org>;

Ms. Gusick –

Thank you for providing the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians with notification of your project. We have reviewed the information pertaining to your project and have found it is within an area with known Village sites which makes it a strong possibility to disturb Cremation and Cultural artifacts that are of importance to the Tribe.

The Tribe understands that this is an inquiry to collect information pertaining to the area the project is located on to assess the sensitivity of the area. However the Tribe is only willing to share the details of that information with the project proponents and lead agency. The Tribe is requesting that you list its response in your report so that the wishes of the Tribe are documented.

The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians are requesting the following:

1. Conduct a formal consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. Native American Monitor(s) from the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
3. Copies of all existing cultural studies and related records

Respectfully,
Michael Mirelez
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez DCI
Office: 760-397-0300 Ext:1213
Cell: 760-399-0022
Email: mmirelez@tmdci.org

From: Amy Gusick [mailto: Amy.Gusick@csusb.edu]
Sent: Friday, October 27, 2017 9:43 AM
To: Michael Mirelez
Subject: Sunbird Mobile Home Park Sewer Project

Hi Michael,

Thank you for taking the time to chat with me today. As we discussed, the Water Resources and Policy Initiative, a California State University entity, is proposing to bring a sewer system hook up to the Sunbird Mobile Home park located in Thermal, CA. Attached is the project scoping letter that was previously sent that describes the project and shows the location of where the sewer pipe would be installed. The Coachella Valley Water District is the permitting agency and I will contact them to let them know you would like to discuss the project with them.

If you have any question or concerns, please feel free to contact me via my cell phone: 415.828.6964

Thank you,
Amy

Amy E. Gusick
Assistant Professor
Director, Graduate Program in Applied Archaeology
Department of Anthropology
California State University, San Bernardino
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397
Phone: 909.537.5520
Fax: 909.537.7645

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Amy Gusick <agusick@gmail.com>

Sewer line

GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com>
To: Amy Gusick <agusick@gmail.com>
Cc: jlavergne@tmdci.org, Robert Powell <rpowell@tmtanf.org>

Fri, Dec 7, 2018 at 2:34 PM

I understand disturbing through paving. Can you please add These old road have 2ft to 3ft of disturbance and that's stretching it most of disturbance is surface grading and laying minimum fill or gravel. The trenching here is going to maybe 8ft or a maybe 10ft of undisturbed subsurface. We're going to have to agree to disagree because this here is common practice to come to our reservation and tell us there is nothing here when we know our history we understand our past. This is way it would be easier to take my name out of their report.
Respectfully,

Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr.
Torres Martinez Tribal MLD

70-555 Pierce St
Thermal, Ca , 92274
(442) 256-2964
grestmtm@gmail.com

On Dec 7, 2018 1:39 PM, "Amy Gusick" <agusick@gmail.com> wrote:

Thank you, Gary. I will definitely add in your concerns. Under the section of the report that discusses Martinez Road, I do talk about the fact that it follows the same alignment as the Bradshaw Trail. The no adverse effect comes from the fact that this section of the Martinez Historic District has already been impacted through paving, which required grading and fill material. Trenching back through that will not cause additional impacts to the resource, but caution should be taken if trenching goes below the fill.

Thank you for pointing out that I did not include the need for a curation plan. Under the inadvertent discoveries section, I will include the need for a curation plan in the event of discoveries in the field.

Thank you again for sharing your concerns and I will be sure to include them in the report.

Again, if you would like to talk on the phone or meet in person, I would be more than happy to arrange that.

Regards,
Amy

On Fri, Dec 7, 2018 at 1:14 PM GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com> wrote:

Yes i understand communication yes if you want to keep my name in this report please state I do not agree also let them know that Martinez road is part of the Old Wagon Trail the original Bradshaw Trail so I do not understand how you can come to that conclusion without testing. I understand the sewer project. Is located in the middle of the road and testing maybe impossible but to say no adverse effect would be wrong also this sit in the middel of the Martinez historical district which is section 15 and 16 know the reason it is 2 square miles is because it is part of our Traditional landscape which stretches from Avenue 74 to and 56 ave. From from La Mesa all the way down I I Auga Dulce. Also I understand it to rent and buy our tribes Administration and I don't agree with the conclusions Also I don't agree no mitigated plan or curation plan.

Respectfully,

Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr.
Torres Martinez Tribal MLD

70-555 Pierce St
Thermal, Ca , 92274
(442) 256-2964
grestmtm@gmail.com

On Dec 7, 2018 12:36 PM, "Gmail" <agusick@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Gary,

Thank you for your message and for meeting with me on Nov. 26 to discuss the important resources in the vicinity of the project APE.

Your inclusion in the report is strictly to record communication efforts and any information provided to me. It, in no way, is meant to suggest that you concur with the results of the report. Per 106 regulations, I am required to report any communication efforts, but I will include in the report that you do not agree with the findings.

I share your concern for the resources and the management recommendations that I proposed are actually more stringent than the recommendations proposed the last time that there was a pipeline installed along this section of road (Eddy and Smallwood 2011). There is a possibility for encountering cultural material if the excavations extend below the fill material that exists in this road section, and I am recommending incremental trenching and full time archaeological and tribal monitoring. If material is encountered, the monitors can immediately stop the excavations and an evaluation can be completed at that time. I discussed this approach with Mike Mirelez on Nov 26.

I am happy to discuss this further with you at any time. Please let me know if you would like to arrange a phone call or meeting.

Regards,
Amy Gusick

On Dec 7, 2018, at 11:03 AM, GW Res <grestmtm@gmail.com> wrote:

Can you please take me name out of this report. The Martinez Road it part of the old Wagon Trail, Bradshaw Trail I don't agree with no adverse no adverse effects. There for i do not want my name associated with this document whatsoever so if you could please comply and take my name and MLD out of this document thank you.

Respectfully,

Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr.
Torres Martinez Tribal MLD

70-555 Pierce St
Thermal, Ca , 92274
(442) 256-2964
grestmtm@gmail.com

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APPENDIX C

RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Amy E. Gusick
Department of Anthropology
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Parkway
Los Angeles, CA 90007
E-mail: agusick@nhm.org

CURRENT POSITIONS

Associate Curator of Anthropology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
NAGPRA Officer, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
Visiting Scholar, University of Southern California
Research Fellow, Pacific Slope Archaeological Laboratory, Oregon State University

DEGREES AWARDED

- Ph.D. 2012 University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology)
Dissertation: *Behavioral Adaptations and Mobility of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers, Santa Cruz Island, California*
- M.A. 2007 University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Anthropology (Archaeology)
Data Paper: *Prehistoric Fishing Practices on Santa Cruz Island: Evidence from CA-SCRI-195*
- B.A. 1997 Seton Hall University, South Orange, Department of Communications (Journalism)

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL HONORS

Keynote Speaker, Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting (2019)
Excellence in Leadership, HDR Pathfinder Award (2015)
Albert Spaulding/Elman Service Fellowship, University of California, Santa Barbara (2010 & 2011)
UC President's Dissertation Fellowship, Fletcher Jones Fellowship (2010)

PRIMARY RESEARCH INTERESTS

Pacific Rim Archaeology	Human Migration and Mobility
Environmental Archaeology	Peopling of the Americas
California Archaeology	Paleogeography
Archaeology of Maritime Societies	Cultural Ecology
Zooarchaeology	Human Behavioral Ecology
Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GRANTS

- 2016 *The Eel Point Project: Re-evaluating a Trans-Holocene Record of Human-Coastal Interactions.* Council on Ocean Affairs, Science, and Technology (\$19,838), PI
- 2016 *The Development of Socio-Political Complexity Among the Island Chumash.* College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, CSUSB (\$4,500), PI
- 2016 *Discovering Oregon's Lost Coast: Finding and Studying Submerged Archaeological Sites and Landscapes on the Pacific Continental Shelf.* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean Exploration and Research Program (\$350,000), Collaborator

2016 *Coastal and Desert Innovation within California*. Council on Ocean Affairs, Science, and Technology, Undergraduate Student Research Award (\$1,500), Alexandra Bulato PI, Gusick Faculty Mentor

2015 *Archaeological and Biological Assessment of Submerged Landforms off the Pacific Coast*. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (\$1,099,659), Co-PI with Todd Braje, Jon Erlandson, and Loren Davis

2011 *The State of Underwater Archaeology for CRMs and Industry in Northern America: A View from the Pacific Coast*. Academic Senate Travel Grant, University of California (\$1,030), PI

2011 *Behavioral Adaptations and Mobility of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers Santa Cruz Island*. Peter F. Paige Memorial Fund Grant (\$1,920), PI

2009 *Behavioral Adaptations and Mobility of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers Santa Cruz Island*. National Science Foundation (NSF) Dissertation Improvement Grant (\$14,680), PI

2009 *Mal de Mer no Mas: Searching for Early Underwater Sites in the Sea of Cortez*. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean Exploration and Research Program (\$100,000), PI

2009 *Behavioral Adaptations and Mobility of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers, Santa Cruz Island, California*. American Philosophical Society Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Research (\$1,000), PI

2009 *Behavioral Adaptations and Variability of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers*. Humanities and Social Science Research Grant Program (\$1,756), PI

2008 *Mal de Mer no Mas: Searching for Early Underwater Sites in the Sea of Cortez*. National Geographic Society/Waite Institute for Discovery Grant (\$11,143), PI

2008 *Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Occupation and the Initial Human Migration into the New World, Santa Cruz Island, California*. Peter F. Paige Memorial Fund Grant (\$2,264), PI

2007 *Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Occupation and the Initial Human Migration into the New World, Santa Cruz Island, California*. Mildred E. Mathias Grant (\$2,500), PI

2007 *Radiocarbon Dating in Support of Early Holocene Research on Santa Cruz Island, California*. Peter F. Paige Memorial Fund Grant (\$2,250), PI

2007 *Exploring Isla Espiritu Santo*. University of California, Santa Barbara, Pre-Dissertation Research Grant (\$1,700), PI

TEACHING AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Associate Curator of California Archaeology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (2018-present)

NAGPRA Officer, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (2018-present)

Assistant Professor, Anthropology Department, California State University, San Bernardino (2015-Dec. 2017). Courses Taught: *Archaeology of California; Archaeological Laboratory Analysis; Cultural Resource Management: Laws, Regulations, and Procedures; Cultural Resource Management in Practice*

Director, Graduate Program in Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino (2015-Dec. 2017)

Consultant, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula (2015-Present)

Cultural Resources Program Manager, HDR, San Diego, California (2012-2015).

Teaching Associate, Anthropology Department, University of California, Santa Barbara (2011-2012). Courses Taught: *Introduction to Archaeology, Seacoast in Prehistory*

Teaching Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Santa Barbara (2012). Course: *Field Methods in Archaeology*

Archaeological Technician (GS-7): National Park Service, Channel Islands National Park, California (2009-2012)

Supervisor, Archaeological Field School, *Living with War - Eveland & CW Cooper Sites, Illinois*, University of California, Santa Barbara (2011)

Instructor, California Archaeology Lab, University of California, Santa Barbara (2009-2012). Taught: Faunal analysis, lithic analysis

Assistant Coordinator, Central Coast Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara (2007-2010)

Teaching Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Santa Barbara (2006). Course: Cultural Anthropology

Teaching Assistant, Film and Media Studies Department, University of California, Santa Barbara (2006). Course: Introduction to Film

BOOKS

Gusick, Amy E.

(n.d) Working Title: *Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherers on Santa Cruz Island, California*. University of Utah Press. Book manuscript in preparation.

PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

Gusick, Amy E., J. Maloney, R. King T. Braje

2019 Emerging Technologies in the Search for Submerged Cultural Landscapes of the Pacific Continental Shelf. In, Proceedings of the 50th Annual Offshore Technology Conference. Submitted.

- Laws, A., J. Maloney, S. Klotsko, **A. E. Gusick**, T. Braje, D. Ball
2019 Submerged Marine Terraces Offshore the Northern Channel Islands, submitted to *Quaternary Research*.
- Gusick, Amy E.**, J. Maloney, T. Braje, and J.M. Erlandson
2019 Above and Below the Waves: Advances in the Search for a Late Pleistocene Colonization of California's Islands. In, *The Archaeology of Island Colonization*, edited by M. Napolitano, J. Stone, B. Dinapoli. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Submitted.
- Gusick, A.E.** and J.M. Erlandson
2019 Paleocoastal Landscapes, Marginality, and Initial Settlement of California's Islands. In, *An Archaeology of Abundance: Re-evaluating the Marginality of California's Islands*, edited by K. Gill, J. Erlandson, and M. Fauvelle, pp. 59-97. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
- Gusick, Amy E.**, T. Joslin, K. Braskett, and K. Tennessen
2018 An Analysis of Bias in Fish Bone Recovery from Differential Collection Techniques: A Case Study from Southern California. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 43(7): 1-15.
- Jazwa, Christopher, **A.E. Gusick**, D.K. McKenzie, and K.M. Hoppa
2017 Low Density Lithic Scatter and the Distribution of Toolstone on Santa Rosa Island. *California Archeology* 9(2): 1-36.
- Gusick, A.E.** and P. Robertshaw
2017 Internships in a New MA in Applied Archaeology Program. *SAA Archaeological Record*, 17(2): 17-18.
- Erlandson, Jon M., K. Gill, **A.E. Gusick**, and A. Dorrlor
2017 Historic Aerials and Their Use in Archaeological Site Identification: A Case Study from the Northern Channel Islands. *Journal of Island and Coastal Archeology*.
- Erlandson, Jon M., K. Gill, M.A. Glassow, and **A.E. Gusick**
2016 Three Paleocoastal Lithic Sites on Santa Cruz Island, California. *PaleoAmerica*, 2(1): 1-4.
- Gusick, A.E.**, M.A. Glassow, and P. Paige
2015 Fish Remains as Indicators of Changes in Environment, Technology, and Sociopolitical Organization on Santa Cruz Island. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 35(2): 217-236.
- Mackie, Quentin, L.G. Davis, D. Fedje, D. McLaren, and **A.E. Gusick**
2013 Locating Pleistocene-age Submerged Archaeological Sites on the Northwest Coast: Current Status of Research and Future Directions. In *Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference Companion*, edited by M. Waters and K. Graff. Center for the Study of the First Americans, College Station.
- Gusick, A.E.**
2013 Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Occupation, Santa Cruz Island. In, *Small Islands, Big Implications: The California Channel Islands and their Archaeological Contribution*, edited by J. Perry and C. Jazwa, pp. 40-59. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Gusick, A.E. and L. Gamble

2013 The Original Santa Barbara: Syuxtun. *California Archaeology: News and Notes*, 5(1): 1-7.

Faught, Michael K. and **A.E. Gusick**

2011 Submerged Prehistory in the Americas. In, *Submerged Prehistory: the Underwater Archaeology of Ancient Sites and Landscapes*, edited by J. Benjamin, C. Bonsall, and C. Pickard, pp. 145-157. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Gusick, A.E. and M.K. Faught

2011 Prehistoric Underwater Archaeology: A Nascent Subdiscipline Critical to Understanding Early Coastal Occupations and Migration Routes. In, *Trekking the Shore: Changing Coastlines and the Antiquity of Coastal Settlement*, edited by N. Bicho, J. Haws, L.G. Davis, pp. 27-50. Springer, New York.

Gusick, A.E.

2010 Contextualizing Baja California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*. 30(1):1-4.

Gusick, Amy E. and L.G. Davis

2010 Exploring Baja California's Submerged Landscapes. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*. 30(1):35-50.

Todd J. Braje, Jon M. Erlandson, Torben C. Rick, Loren Davis, Tom Dillehay, Daryl W. Fedje, Duane Froese, **Amy Gusick**, Quentin Mackie, Duncan McLaren, Bonnie Pitblado, Jennifer Raff, Leslie Reeder-Myers, and Michael Waters

(n.d.) Fladmark +40: What Have We Learned About a Potential Pacific Coast Colonization of the Americas? *American Antiquity*. In preparation.

Flores, Carola, **A.E. Gusick**, and H.B. Thakar

(n.d.) Past Sea Surface Temperature and Human Intertidal Gathering during the Holocene on Santa Cruz Island: Evidence from Oxygen Isotope (δO^{18}) and Archaeomalacological Data. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. In preparation.

Gusick, Amy E. and A. Bulato

(n.d.) Old Collections and New Fieldwork: Understanding Development of Socio-Political Complexity at the Agua Santa Site, Santa Cruz Island. *California Archaeology*. In preparation.

EDITORIAL SERVICE

Gusick, A.E. (Guest Editor)

2010 *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology: Special Baja California Issue*. 30 (1).

SELECTED PROJECT AND FIELD EXPERIENCE

Co-Principal Investigator, *Rising Seas and Cultural Preservation on Yap, Micronesia* (2018-Present). Project focused on sea level rise histories for the island of Yap, Micronesia and the relation to initial colonization efforts and current impacts to the island's rich cultural resources.

Co-Principal Investigator, *The Changing Role of Women in Archaeology* (2017-Present). Project focused on the national trends in female professional archaeologists and the on the role of and attitude towards women in the industry.

Principal Investigator, *Re-Evaluating a Trans-Holocene Record of Human-Coastal Interactions* (2016-Present). Project focused on the Channel Islands of California to explore initial human colonization and the dynamic relationships between people, island environments, and climate change through time.

Principal Investigator, *The Agua Santa Project: Socio-Political Development on the California Channel Islands* (2015-Present). Project focused on the development of socio-political complexity among the Island Chumash who lived on the Northern Channel Islands of the southern California Bight.

Co-Principal Investigator, *Archaeological and Biological Assessment of Submerged Landforms in the Pacific Coast* (2015-Present). Interdisciplinary BOEM research concerned with mapping the sea floor to identify archaeological and biologically sensitive locations and to identify submerged archaeological deposits.

Principal Investigator, *Behavioral Adaptations and Mobility of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers on Santa Cruz Island, California* (2007-Present). Project concerned with identifying local ecological variation and adaptive behavior and how these affect mobility, settlement, and foraging organization.

Principal Investigator, *Mal de Mer no Mas: Exploring Baja California's Submerged Landscapes. Isla Espiritu Santo, Baja California Sur, Mexico* (2006-2012). Researching eustatic sea level rise, ecological changes, and the inundation of late Pleistocene habitation sites using GIS modeling, underwater archaeological methods, and remote sensing equipment.

PROFESSIONAL SYMPOSIA ORGANIZED AND CHAIRED

- 2019 *Advances in Maritime Archaeology*. Society for California Archaeology 52nd Annual Meeting, co-organizer and co-chair
- 2018 *Maritime Archaeology in the 21st Century*. Society for California Archaeology 52nd Annual Meeting, co-organizer and co-chair
- 2017 *Technology, Travel Routes, and an Asistencia: Recent Graduate Student Research from California State University, San Bernardino*. Society of California Archaeology, organizer and chair
- 2012 *Site-Specific Perspectives on the Trans-Holocene Record in California*. Society for American Archaeology 77th Annual Meeting, organizer and chair
- 2011 *Dynamics*. 1st Annual Graduate Symposium, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, co-organizer and co-chair
- 2009 *The Emerging Archaeology of Baja California: Challenging Paradigms of Isolation and Marginality*. Society for American Archaeology 74th Annual Meeting (with Loren Davis and Matthew des Lauriers), co-organizer and chair
- 2008 *New Directions in California Archaeology*. Society for American Archaeology 73rd Annual Meeting (with Elizabeth Sutton), co-organizer and co-chair

WORKSHOPS ORGANIZED/INSTRUCTED

- 2019 Instructor, Underwater Cultural Heritage Resources Awareness, Presented by the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Sacramento
- 2018 Instructor, Underwater Cultural Heritage Resources Awareness, Presented by the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego

INVITED LECTURES AND ABSTRACTS PRESENTED

- 2019 Keynote Speaker. Defining a Maritime Cultural Landscape on the Northern Channel Islands, California. In the *53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, Sacramento, California. Meeting Theme: Women in Archaeology.
- 2019 Panelist. Curation in Crisis: Knowing the Unknown Through Potential Solutions. In the *53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, Sacramento, California.
- 2019 Discussant. Forum on Paleoethnobotanical Research Issues in California. In the *53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, Sacramento, California.

Gusick, Amy E., Maloney, J., King, R., Braje, T.

- 2019 Emerging Technologies in the Search for Submerged Cultural Landscapes of the Pacific Continental Shelf. In the *50th Annual Offshore Technology Conference*, Houston.

Gusick, Amy E., Perry, J., Teeter, W., Martinez, D., and Kennedy-Richardson, K.

- 2019 The Benefit of Inter island Studies for Trans Holocene Research: A Case Study from the Channel Islands of California. In the *Archaeological Institute of America 2019 Annual Meeting*, San Diego.

Gusick, Amy E., Perry, J., Teeter, W., Martinez, D., and Kennedy-Richardson, K.

- 2018 Trans-Holocene and Inter-Island Approaches to Human-Coastal Interactions: A Case Study from the Channel Islands of California. In the *117th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association*, San Jose.

Gusick, Amy E.

- 2018 Santarosae and the Search for the First Americans. *National Geographic Explorer Lightning Talks*, Washington DC.

Gusick, Amy E.

- 2018 Lessons from the Past: The Grand Human Journey to the New World. Symposium sponsored by National Geographic. In the *83rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Washington D.C.

Gusick, Amy E., T. Joslin, K. Brasket, and K. Tennesen

- 2018 Analysis of Bias in Fish Bone Recovery from Differential Collection and Processing Techniques: a Case Study from Southern California. In the *52nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, San Diego, California.

Dodds, Tricia and **Gusick, Amy E.**

2018 Maritime Archaeology: A Bright Future Lies Ahead. In the *52nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, San Diego, California.

Tahiry, H., Maloney, J., Klotsko, S., **Gusick, Amy E.**, Braje, T., and D. Ball

2018 Examining Paleodrainage Evolution since the Last Glacial Maximum, Northern Channel Islands, California, USA. In the *Geological Society of American 2018 Annual Meeting*, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Laws, A., Maloney, J., Klotsko, S., **Gusick, Amy E.**, Braje, T., and D. Ball

2018 Using high-resolution Chirp subbottom data to map submerged paleoshorelines: Implications for uplift rates and archaeological sites, Northern Channel Islands, California, USA. Poster presented at the *Geological Society of American 2018 Annual Meeting*, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Skakun, M., Maloney, J., Klotsko, S., **Gusick, Amy E.**, Davis, L., Nyers, A., Braje, T., and D. Ball

2018 Assessing Controls on Paleodrainage Morphology on the Continental Shelf Offshore Central Oregon. Poster presented at the *Geological Society of American 2018 Annual Meeting*, Indianapolis, Indiana.

King, R., Maloney, J., Constable, S., **Gusick, Amy E.**, Braje, T., and D. Ball

2018 Feasibility of Detecting submerged landforms and archaeological resources using controlled source electromagnetic methods. Poster presented at the *American Geophysical Union Fall 2018 Annual Meeting*, Washington D.C.

Maloney, J., Klotsko, S., Tahiry, H., Nyers, A., **Gusick, Amy E.**, Braje, T., and D. Ball

2018 Shelf Stratigraphy on the northern Channel Islands platform, Offshore southern California. Poster presented at the *American Geophysical Union Fall 2018 Annual Meeting*, Washington D.C.

Gusick, Amy E.

2017 Small Islands, Big Impact: The Channel Islands National Park and its Contribution to Understanding Initial Human Occupation of the New World. In the *23rd Annual Meeting of the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington D.C.*, Washington D.C.

Gusick, Amy E., J. Maloney, T. Braje, and J.M. Erlandson

2017 Above and Below the Waves: Advances in the Search for a Late Pleistocene Colonization of California's Islands. In the *82nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Gusick, Amy E.

2017 The Changing Role of Women in Applied Archaeology? In the *51st Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, Yosemite, California.

Gusick, Amy E. and A. Bulato

2016 Old Collections and New Fieldwork: Understanding Development of Socio-Political Complexity at the Agua Santa Site, Santa Cruz Island. In the *9th Annual Channel Island Symposium*, Ventura, California.

Flores, Carola, **A.E. Gusick**, and H.B. Thakar

2016 Past Sea Surface Temperature and Human Intertidal Gathering during the Holocene on Santa Cruz Island: Evidence from Oxygen Isotope (δO^{18}) and Archaeomalacological Data. In the *9th Annual Channel Island Symposium*, Ventura, California.

Braje, Todd J., J. Maloney, D. Ball, L.G. Davis, N. Driscoll, J. Dugan, J. M. Erlandson, **A.E. Gusick**, M. Page, R. Miller, L. Reeder-Myers, A. Nyers, and D. Schroeder

2016 Mapping the Submerged Landscapes of Southern California and Oregon: Archaeological, Biological, and Geological Implications. In the *9th Annual Channel Island Symposium*, Ventura, California.

Jon M. Erlandson, D. Ball, T. Braje, L.G. Davis, K. Gill, **A.E. Gusick**, J. Maloney, A. Nyers, L. Reeder-Myers, and D. Schroeder

2016 Crescent Bay: Reconstructing the Geography and Human Use of a Paleo-Landscape on the South Shore of Santarosae Island. In the *9th Annual Channel Island Symposium*, Ventura, California.

2016 Panelist. CRM and the Academy: Crafting the Dialog for Facing Educational and Industry Challenges. In the *22nd Annual Meeting of the American Cultural Resources Association*, Palm Springs, California.

2015 Discussant. Issues in Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology in the Americas. In the *81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Orlando, Florida.

Gusick, Amy E. and J.M. Erlandson

2015 Why Did Paleocoastal People Settle California's Islands? In the *80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, San Francisco, California.

Gusick, Amy E.

2014 A Balancing Act: Energetic Yield Objectives and Non-Food Resources during the Early Holocene on Santa Cruz Island. In the *79th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Austin, Texas.

Mackie, Quentin, L.G. Davis, D. Fedje, D. McLaren, **Amy E. Gusick**

2013 Locating Pleistocene-age Submerged Archaeological Sites on the Northwest Coast: Current Status of Research and Future Directions. In the *Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference*, Center for the Study of the First Americans, College Station, Texas.

Gusick, Amy E.

2013 Patterns of lithic reduction and mobility during the Early Holocene on Santa Cruz Island. In the *78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gusick, Amy E. and C. Jazwa

2012 Inland Archaeological Survey of Northern Santa Rosa Island. In the *4th Annual Channel Island Symposium*, Ventura, California.

Gusick, Amy E.

2012 A 10,000-year-old Site on Santa Cruz Island. In the *77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Vanderwarker, Amber, G. Wilson, K. Hoppa, and **Amy E. Gusick**

2012 Culture Contact, Earth Ovens, and Persistent Foodways: Archaeobotanical Analysis of a Failed Corn Roast from the C.W. Cooper Site in the Central Illinois Valley. In the *77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Gusick, Amy E., M.A. Glassow, and P. Paige

2012 Let Them Eat Fish!: Fishing Intensification During the Middle and Late Periods on Santa Cruz Island. In the *46th Annual Society for California Archaeology Meeting*, San Diego, California.

Gusick, Amy E., K. Hoppa, G.W. Wilson and A.M. VanDerwarker

2011 The Form and Function of Early Mississippian Earth Ovens in the Central Illinois River Valley. In the *68th Annual Meeting for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference*, Jacksonville, Florida.

Gusick, Amy E. and M. K. Faught

2011 The State of Underwater Archaeology for CRMs and Industry in Northern America: A View from the Pacific Coast. In the *IKUWA 4 Conference*, Zadar, Croatia.

Gusick, Amy E.

2011 Behavioral Adaptations and Mobility of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers, Santa Cruz Island, California. In the *76th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Sacramento, California.

2010 Exploring Mexico's Submerged Coast. Invited speaking event, *Fourth Annual Explorers Symposium* at National Geographic Society, Washington DC.

Gusick, Amy E

2010 Punta Arena: The Early Years. In the *75th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, St. Louis, Missouri.

Gusick, Amy E. and L.G. Davis

2010 Mal de Mer no Mas: Discovery of an Underwater Site in the Sea of Cortez. In the *Annual Meeting of the Society for Underwater and Historic Archaeology*, Amelia Island, Florida.

Gusick, Amy E. and L.G. Davis

2009 Mal de Mer no Mas: Discovery of an Underwater Site in the Sea of Cortez. In the *74th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Atlanta, Georgia.

Gusick, Amy E.

2008 Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Occupation, Santa Cruz Island, California. In the *Southern Data Sharing Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology*, Camarillo, California.

Gusick, Amy E.

2008 Prehistoric Fishing Practices on Santa Cruz Island. In the *73rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Voorhies, Barbara, **Amy E. Gusick**, T.A. Wake and D.J. Kennett
 2007 Subsistence Practices at Puerto Marqués Guerrero, Mexico During the Late Archaic Period. In the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Gusick, Amy E.
 2007 *Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Occupation and the Initial Human Migration into the New World, Santa Cruz Island, California*. In the 4th Annual Mathias Symposium, Bodega Bay.

Gusick, Amy E. and L.G. Davis
 2007 Mal De Mar No Mas: Searching for Early Underwater Sites in the Sea of Cortez. In the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin Texas.

Gusick, Amy E., S. Delane and A. Jensen
 2004 Correlation Between Beach Ridges and Sea Level Changes, St. Vincent Island. In the *Geological Society of America Southeastern Section Annual Conference*, Biloxi, Mississippi.

POPULAR MEDIA HIGHLIGHTING RESEARCH

History Channel (Television)

2018 America's Lost Civilization. *Legends of the Lost with Meghan Fox*, December 18, 2018.

Wade, L. (Article)

2017 On the Trail of Ancient Mariners. *Science Magazine*, August 10, 2017

Tonelli, M. (Article)

2017 Job-Market Diaries: An Archaeology Professor. *Chronical of Higher Education-Vitae*.
<https://chroniclevitae.com/news/1710-job-market-diaries-an-archaeology-professor>

Center for the Study of First Americans (Article)

2015 Looking for Sites at the Water's Edge. *Mammoth Trumpet* 30:4, pp. 1-7.
<http://csfa.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/mt30-4c.pdf>

Voice America Internet Radio (Podcast)

2011 Indiana Jones: Myth, Reality, and 21st Century Archaeology (Guest)
<http://www.voiceamerica.com/episode/58312/indiana-jones-myths-realities-and-21st-century->

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (Website)

2010 Exploring Baja California's Submerged Landscapes Website
<http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/10cortez/welcome.html>

National Geographic Society (Website)

2010 Exploring Baja California's Submerged Landscapes Website
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/field/projects/cortez-waite-project>

Morton, M.C (Article)

2010 Archaeologists Head Out to Sea: New Technologies Aid in the Offshore Search for the First Americans. *Earth Magazine*, February 2010, pp. 28-33.

Center for the Study of First Americans (Article)

2009 Putting Muscle into Coastal-Entry Research. *Mammoth Trumpet* 24:3, pp. 8-11.
http://csfa.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Vol24_num3.pdf

STUDENT ADVISING*Thesis Chair*

Armstrong, Travis, Anthropology, expected graduation June 2019

Chatterton, Laura, Anthropology, expected graduation Dec. 2019

Earp, Molly, Anthropology, expected graduation June 2019

Lewis, Sarah, Anthropology, expected graduation June 2019

Marshall, Jay, Anthropology, expected graduation Dec. 2019

Vadar, Michael, Anthropology, expected graduation Dec. 2019

Hildebrand, Evelyn, Anthropology, expected graduation Dec. 2019

Committee Member

Gray, Diana, Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, expected graduation June 2020

Pham, Peter, Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, expected graduation June 2020

Thesis Chair: Completed Master Theses

2018 Mills, Evan. Seasonal Round Travel Routes and the Cost of Mobility. (Anthropology)

2017 Clarendon, Shannon. Fire Affected Rock in Inland Southern Californian Archaeology: An Investigation into Diagnostic Utility. (Anthropology)

2017 Padilla, Lacy. Ground Stone Analysis at the Rock Camp Site. (Anthropology)

2017 Bark, Richard. Investigation into the Suspected Late-Holocene Decline in Obsidian Use at Sites in Edwards Air Force Base. (Anthropology)

2017 Grenda, Robert. Characterizing *Muscupibit* (CA-SBR-425/H) and its Pace in the Greater Serrano Settlement System. (Anthropology)

2017 Porras, Lindsay. Environmental Diversity and Resource Use in the Salton Basin of the Colorado Desert. (Anthropology)

2017 Porter, Jessica. The Impact of the Medieval Climactic Anomaly on the Archaeology at Edwards Air force Base. (Anthropology)

2017 Stever, Matthew. Correlating Ethnographic Data with Spatial Analysis of Archaeological Sites: A Case Study from CA-ORA-507 and the Aliso Creek Region. (Anthropology)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE*University Service, California State University, San Bernardino*

2017 Member, Review Committee, Council on Ocean Affairs, Science, and Technology
 Graduate Student Research Award

2016-Present Campus Representative, Council on Ocean Affairs, Science, and Technology,

2016-Present Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, Water Resources Institute

College Service, Social and Behavioral Sciences, California State University, San Bernardino

2017 Member, Scholarship Committee

2016-2017 Member, Outstanding Honors and Master's Thesis Award Committee

2015-2017 Member, Social Science BA Committee

Department Service, Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino

2016-Present Faculty Advisor, ALPACA Anthropological Society

2016 Member, Faculty Search Committee

Disciplinary Service

- 2019-Present Appointed Member, Nominating Committee, Register for Professional Archaeologists
- 2016-Present Appointed Member, Government Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology
- 2016-Present Founder and Co-Chair, California Maritime Archaeology Committee, Society for California Archaeology
- 2014-2016 Secretary, Society for California Archaeology Executive Board

Reviewer, Books

University of Utah Press

Reviewer, Journal Articles

Advances in Archaeological Practice, California Archaeology, Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology, North American Archaeologist, Western North American Naturalist

Reviewer, Grants

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Exploration and Research, Council on Ocean Affairs, Science, and Technology

PUBLIC SERVICE

- 2017 Volunteer with GEAR UP, Office of Pre-College Program, California State University, San Bernardino
- 2015-2017 Archaeology presentations to K-8 classes in various Inland Empire schools.
- 2012- 2011 Tutor to Special Education students in Science and Social Science at La Colina Junior High School, part of the Partners in Education program
- 2011 Careers in Archaeology. Presentation as part of "Jumpstart to Pathways" at Isla Vista Elementary School (03/03/2011)
- 2011 The Early Holocene on Santa Cruz Island: A Site Visit to CA-SCRI-691. Student visit from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash to excavation site (01/29/2011)
- 2010 Understanding Early Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Land and Resource Use: First Steps in Developing a Conservation Strategy. Project Presentation, Santa Ynez Chumash Tribal Elder's Council, Santa Ynez (07/19/2010)
- 2010 Careers in Archaeology. Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) Lecture, La Colina Junior High School, Santa Barbara (05/28/2010)
- 2010 Careers in Archaeology. Special Education Lecture, La Colina Junior High School, Santa Barbara (03/19/2010)
- 2009 The Science of Archaeology. Student Lecture, La Colina Junior High School, Santa Barbara (10/16/2009)

- 2008 Archaeology and the Scientific Method. Student Lecture, La Colina Junior High School, Santa Barbara (10/03/2008)
- 2007 From Then to Now: The History of California - The Early Years. Public lecture, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara (10/16/2007)
- 2007 Mal De Mar No Mas: Searching for Early Underwater Sites in the Sea of Cortez. Public lecture, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara (05/31/2007)

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
Archaeological Institute of American (AIA)
American Anthropological Association (AAA)
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

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