Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory

64@Riv Project, Palm Springs, California

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U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Palm Springs 7.5-minute quadrangle in Section 2 of Township 4 South, Range 4 East of the San Bernardino Baseline (S.B.B.M.)

PSOMAS
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This cultural resource investigation was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act with regards to the identification and preservation of cultural resources. This investigation includes records searches and literature reviews and recommendations for further studies as warranted.

The Eastern Information Center (EIC) provided a records search and literature review on August 30, 2016. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) provided a review of their Sacred Lands files on September 9, 2016. The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (NHM) provided a paleontological records search on September 14, 2016.

The results of the EIC records search indicates that at least eight cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the property, but none pertained to the property. The records search also show two historic sites have been recorded within a ¼ mile radius of the property. Neither are located on the property.

The property is currently occupied by a restaurant, tennis courts, and parking lots and landscaping. All native soils were obscured by these features; therefore, an archaeological and paleontological survey was not possible.

The restaurant, Bono’s, may have significant under criterion 2 of Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. It is recommended the property is evaluated accordingly to determine its eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historic Properties.

This report may be found on file with the City of Palm Springs, the EIC, and Psomas.

MITIGATION PROGRAM

1. Section 15064.5(f) of the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines states that a lead agency “should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction”. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of historic or prehistoric archaeological resources, a qualified Archaeologist must be contacted and given the opportunity to examine and evaluate the discovery. The Archaeologist must first determine whether an archaeological resource uncovered during construction is a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Section 21083.2(g) of the California Public Resources Code or a “historical resource” pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. If the archaeological resource is determined to be a “unique archaeological resource” or a “historical resource”, the Archaeologist shall formulate a mitigation plan in consultation with the City of Palm Springs that satisfies the requirements of the above-listed Sections.

2. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American
representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3. The property should be evaluated minimally under Criterion 2 of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. This would require an historical evaluation of the entire property listing those contributions that would qualify under CEQA and the Palm Springs Historic Preservation Code.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources inventory for the 64@Riv Project, which proposes to replace the existing buildings and infrastructure with a new condominium and related facilities and infrastructure. The property is the site of an Italian Restaurant and associated infrastructure once owned by Sonny Bono, an established entertainment professional and politician. The Project site is shown on the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS') Palm Springs 7.5-minute quadrangle in Section 2 of Township 4 South, Range 4 East of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Exhibit 1). A records search and literature review indicated that the property has not been the subject of a cultural resources study and the site has never been evaluated. A review of the Sacred Lands Inventory by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) failed to indicate the presence of sacred lands on or near the property.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed 64@Riv project would include the demolition of the existing restaurant building, tennis courts, and site improvements and the construction of 64 condominium units in 8 individual 2-story buildings on the site; with the project also includes construction of a pool area at the center of the site and a pet park at the southeastern corner. Primary vehicle access would be provided by the existing driveway on Indian Canyon Drive, with a secondary access driveway (exit only) on Via Escuela. A 26-foot-wide internal roadway would run easterly along the southern section of the site and then northerly along the eastern section and turning westerly along the north section and connecting to the secondary access driveway off Via Escuela. Both access driveways would be gated. Surface parking areas with a total of 115 parking spaces would be provided along this internal roadway. Pedestrian pathways would be provided around the buildings and would connect to the on-site recreational facilities and parking areas.

1.1.1 Proposed Buildings

The proposed condominium buildings would feature the same mid-century modern architecture, with four units located on the first floor and four units located on the second floor of each building. As proposed, exterior stairways would be provided for direct access second story units, with upper balconies featuring metal railings and ribbed covers. Patios would be provided near the entries to the ground floor units and balconies would be provided for the second floor units. The buildings would have a maximum height of 27.75 feet to the top of the screen wall. The roof covers on the second floor balconies would be at 24.0 feet and the top of the parapet wall would be at 23.5 feet. Facades would be painted in shades of grey, beige and blue, with window and door frames, railings, doors, and metal shades in black.

Two different building elevations are proposed. Three buildings along Indian Canyon Drive and two buildings east of the pool area would be configured into an irregular square plan with the four units on the same floor joined on two sides to adjacent units, with similar exterior facades on all sides. Two buildings north and south of the pool area and one building along the eastern edge of the site would be configured into a rectangular plan, with two entries to ground floor units and two exterior stairways to second floor units on opposite facades.

On-site areas that would not be paved or built over would be landscaped and would include approximately 94,201 square feet of land area. As shown, a ten-foot landscaped setback area would be provided on the eastern and southern boundaries of the site. Landscaped areas would also be provided at the entry driveway on Indian Canyon Drive, at parking fingers, and around the individual buildings. Landscaping materials would include palm trees, acacia, palo blanco, palo verde, indian laurel, Texas ebony and African sumac trees, various shrubs and cacti and
Project Boundary

Palm Springs 64

Exhibit 1

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
Palm Springs
Township: 04S
Range: 04E
Section: 02

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(Rev: 8-25-2016 JAZ)
succulents for accent. Boulders, stone, rubble, and decomposed granite would be utilized for ground cover. Existing trees would be preserved where feasible.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (California Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], 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 (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed in the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Title 36, Part 60.4) and include those listed below.

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history or cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 previously discussed). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any built environment cultural resources are present in or near the project area or can reasonably be expected to exist
in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be included that require evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.1.2 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

2.1.3 Palm Springs Municipal Code

The Palm Springs Municipal Code provides for historic preservation of any real property under Chapter 8.05, as follows:

(a) Historic Site.

An historic site is any real property such as: a building; a structure, including but not limited to archways, tiled areas and similar architectural elements; an archaeological excavation or object that is unique or significant because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or aesthetic effect and:

(1) That is associated with events that have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state or community; or

(2) That is associated with lives of persons who made meaningful contribution to national, state or local history; or

(3) That reflects or exemplifies a particular period of the national, state or local history; or

(4) That embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or

(5) That presents the work of a master builder, designer, artist, or architect whose individual genius influenced his age; or that possesses high artistic value; or

(6) That represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(7) That has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to national, state or local history or prehistory.
3.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

3.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace’s synthesis is largely “descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them” (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of “cultural horizons”, which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nonetheless, although now more than 50 years old, the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that remains valid today.

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE). While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). The precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools (e.g., scrapers and choppers). Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren’s (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this period of time, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

More recent studies suggest that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this period (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983). At present, little is known about cultural change during this time period in Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly, many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur. Future research that is focused on temporal change in the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of Southern California prehistory.

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools, such as projectile points, generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish

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1 BCE stands for “Before Common Era” and CE stands for “Common Era”. These alternative forms of “BC” and “AD”, respectively, are used throughout this document.
remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Horizon. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture became more diverse and elaborate and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren (1968) recognized the start of the Campbell Tradition in the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of the Intermediate Period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in Southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate Periods in Warren’s chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the more recent chronology posited by Koerper and Drover clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period in Southern California. They suggest that Warren’s inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to “the lack of conclusive data in 1968” (1983:26).

**Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE).** During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied, and widely distributed; the latter evidence suggests elaborate trade networks. Warren’s (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the “Shoshonean” tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542–1769 CE); it is also known as the Protohistoric Period as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá’s overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

### 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

According to maps provided by Bean (1978:576) and Bean and Shipek (1978:551), the Project site is located within the traditional territory of the Cahuilla, an ethnographic Native American group descended from Late Prehistoric Takic-speaking inhabitants of the region. The name “Cahuilla” is believed to have originated from the group’s word káwiya for “master” or “boss” (Bean 1978:575). Important ethnographic data about the Cahuilla were collected by Barrows (1900), Kroeber (1908, 1925), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Drucker (1937), Patencio (1943), Bean (1964, 1972, 1978), Bean and Saubel (1972), and Heizer (1974). Additional information is also presented in more general publications by James (1960), Bean and Bourgeault (1989), Bean and Lawton (1979), Bean et al. (1991), and Dozier (1998).
The territory of the Cahuilla has been described as topographically diverse, “from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west” (Bean 1978:575). Three main divisions of the Cahuilla—Desert, Pass (or Western), and Mountain groups—were defined mainly by geographic distribution, but dialectic differentiation was apparent (Strong 1929). A network of trails linking Cahuilla villages and those of neighboring groups facilitated trade and maintenance of social ties. Core or “classic” Cahuilla territory is often regarded as the Coachella Valley and the well-watered, palm-lined canyons at the eastern foot of the San Jacinto Mountains.

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers who followed a seasonal round of utilizing various floral and faunal resources occurring in their territory (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Saubel 1972). Because Cahuilla territory was comprised of high mountains and arid lowlands, their seasonal round has been characterized as vertical rather than horizontal, with people moving upward and downward in layers of ecological zones ordered by elevation (Bean 1972). Settled villages were located near reliable water sources and within range of various resources (food, wood for fuel, and lithic materials for tools). Each village was composed of a group of individuals that were related by blood or marriage and which retained its own specific hunting and resource collecting areas. Cahuilla lineage groups were linked together in a complex interaction sphere of trade, alliance, intermarriage, and ceremonial exchange with neighboring groups such as the Serrano, Luiseño, Cupeño, Juaneño, Gabriélino, and desert groups to the north and east.

Major villages were fully occupied during winter, but during other seasons, task groups headed out in periodic forays to collect available plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for annual acorn harvests. Bean and Saubel (1972) recorded several hundred species of plants used by the Cahuilla for food, utilitarian materials, and medicines. Major plant foods emphasized during late prehistory included acorns, mesquite, screwbean, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes that were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots, and greens. Hunting was accomplished with the throwing stick and bow and arrow; nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla architecture consisted of dome-shaped and rectangular dwellings, a ceremonial house, a sweathouse, and storage granaries. The Cahuilla were skilled in making basketry, pottery, and items fashioned from plant materials and animal skins. Stone tools consisted of two general types: ground stone tools (e.g., mortars, pestles, manos, and metates for pounding and grinding) and flaked stone tools (e.g., knives, drills, and projectile points for cutting and piercing). Ground stone tools were typically made from granite or other coarse stone. Flaked stone tools were typically made from chert, jasper, basalt, quartz, quartzite, obsidian, and other fine-grained stones in which breakage patterns could be controlled and sharp edges would result. Other types of tools and utilitarian articles were fashioned from wood and animal bone.

Distinctive rock paintings (pictographs) are located throughout Cahuilla territory, graphically illustrating ritual and ceremonial life. Usually red and geometric in form, these images have been linked with the shamanistic quest for spirit helpers and with the sphere of social relations, settlement pattern, and landscape symbolism (see Shepard 1996; Whitley 1996). Rock carvings (petroglyphs) also occur, including cupules (small abraded pits), which are often found in Late Period village sites across Southern California. Cupules typically occur in clusters on the tops or sides of boulders. Usually seen in random profusion but occasionally in ordered patterns, cupules indicate highly ritualistic activity and were multi-vocal in symbolism and purpose, including puberty rites, supplication and healing, and access to supernatural power (Whitley 1996:95–96, 204).
3.3 HISTORY

The major historic periods for the greater Southern California area are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers. Paramount among these was the transfer of political control over Alta California, including the study area specifically.

- Spanish Period (1769–1821)
- Mexican Period (1821–1848)
- American Period (1848–Present)

The historic era encompasses the period of occupation by European descendants. This period marked a time of disease, exploitation, and deculturation of the native peoples beginning circa 1769 with the founding of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The occupation and control by the Spanish was passed on to Mexico after the latter gained its independence in 1821. The Mexican Period, in turn, gave way to control by the United States subsequent to the Mexican-American War and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made a temporary landfall at the Chumash village of Sisolop (present-day Ventura) on October 12, 1542 (Grant 1978:518). He was the first of several early explorers, representing several nations, to explore the Alta California coast. However, the end of the prehistoric era in Southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769 (Johnston 1962). With the onset of the Spanish Period, the Cahuilla first came into direct contact with Europeans when Spanish friar/explorer Francisco Garcés searched the southeastern deserts for mission sites in 1771 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). More certainly, they witnessed Juan Bautista de Anza’s overland expedition pass through their territory in 1774 after the founding of Mission San Diego (1769) had inaugurated the Spanish Period in Alta California. Although no missions were actually established in Cahuilla territory, Spanish presence in the region intensified with the establishment of asistencias (outlying chapels for the missions) in several inland locations (Pala in 1816, Santa Ysabel in 1818, and San Bernardino/Redlands in 1819).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

Mexico’s independence from Spain in 1821 brought the Mexican Period to Alta California. The new government of Mexico had a very different outlook on mission activities. Secularization of the missions, planned under the Spanish, was greatly accelerated by the Mexican government. Mexico secularized the missions in 1833 and expanded on the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch land to soldiers, civil servants, and pioneers. Plans to provide land, training, and living quarters for the Native American population never developed and the mission lands were soon under the control of a relatively few influential Mexican families. The rancho lifestyle was relatively short lived, but remains an influential period in California history.

3.3.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

Americans began to explore Alta California as early as 1826, when trapper Jedediah Smith arrived at Mission San Gabriel (Morgan 1953:200–202. An increasing influx of Americans from the eastern United States during the 1840s spurred an American challenge for the California territory. The American Period began with Mexico’s defeat at the end of the Mexican-American War, resulting in the concession of California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo...
Hidalgo on February 2, 1848. Only a few days before the treaty was signed, the discovery of gold on the American River had stimulated the Gold Rush of 1848–1849.

American dominance became more apparent in 1850 when California became a state and was divided into 21 original counties (Marschner 2000). Riverside County was not formed until 1893, using areas previously allocated to the original San Diego County of 1850 (7,300 square miles) and San Bernardino County, established in 1853 (590 square miles) (Coy 1973:291).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCHES

4.1.1 Eastern Information Center

The EIC conducted a records search for the project on August 30, 2016. The records search consisted of a review of technical studies on and within a ½-mile radius of the property, site records for recorded sites on or within a ½-mile radius of the property, and historical data files for the area (Attachment A).

4.1.2 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

A paleontological study was conducted for the subject property by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHM) (Attachment C).

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Psomas requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a review of their Sacred Lands Inventory for the project area to determine if they had any information regarding Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the project area.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The project area consists of a restaurant, paved parking lot, tennis courts, and landscaping. No visible ground surfaces were present; therefore, an archaeological survey was not conducted.
5.0 **RESULTS**

5.1 **RECORDS SEARCHES**

5.1.1 **Eastern Information Center records Search**

**Technical Studies**

An archaeological/historical resources records search for the Project site and the surrounding 1/2-mile radius was conducted by the EIC on August 30, 2016. No prehistoric archaeological sites had been previously recorded on the Project site (Attachment A).

The results of the records search indicate that eight studies have been conducted within 1/2-mile radius of the Project site. The studies consisted primarily of cultural resource surveys that were conducted to determine if any historic or prehistoric sites were present on the various properties under investigation. None of these included the subject property. An additional five studies were included by the EIC as general overviews of the cultural resources in the area. These are merely for background and do not pertain to the subject property specifically.

**TABLE 1**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Author(s) (Year)</th>
<th>Type of Study/Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>RI-00002</td>
<td>Rogers (1953)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Overview</td>
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<td>RI-00161</td>
<td>Greenwood (1975)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Study</td>
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<td>RI-00181</td>
<td>Taschek-Ball (1978)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Overview</td>
</tr>
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<td>RI-02146</td>
<td>McCarthy (1989)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-02210</td>
<td>Underwood et al. (1986)</td>
<td>Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the US Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, from San Timoteo Canyon to Socorro, Texas: The California Segment</td>
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<td>RI-02927</td>
<td>Schneider et al. (1992)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Overview</td>
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<td>RI-03561</td>
<td>Hogan (1992)</td>
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<td>RI-04413</td>
<td>Brock (2001)</td>
<td>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment</td>
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<td>RI-07488</td>
<td>Sander (2007)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Inventory</td>
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<td>RI-08615</td>
<td>Delu (2007)</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resources**

**Historic and Prehistoric**

The results of the EIC records search show that two cultural resources have been recorded within a 1/2-mile radius of the Project site. These consist of a residence and the Arrive Hotel. Neither of these sites is located within 1/4 mile of the Project site. A review of the EIC literature indicates that no cultural resources listed on the NRHP, CRHR, CHRI, CHL, or CPHI have been recorded on the Project site and none were found within the 1/2 mile records search radius.
TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS
OF THE PROJECT SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary No. (Trinomial)</th>
<th>Recorder (Year)</th>
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<tr>
<td>P-33-015903</td>
<td>McGee (2007)</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-33-024826</td>
<td>ACBCI (2014)</td>
<td>Arrive Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.2 Paleontological Records Search

The NHMLAC completed a records search for the property. In their letter dated September 14, 2016, they provide this paleontological assessment for the property (McLeod 2016, see Attachment C):

The entire proposed project area has surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived either as alluvial fan deposits from Chino Canyon drainage immediately to the west or as fluvial deposits from the Whitewater River that currently flows to the north and east. These younger Quaternary deposits are unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but older Quaternary fine-grained deposits may occur at relatively shallow depth in the proposed project area. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1269, east-northeast of the proposed project area near Edom Hill on the southeastern side of Seven Palms Valley that produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*. Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples from the finer-grained deposits should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The NAHC did not identify any Sacred Lands in the immediate vicinity of or on the Project site. The NAHC provided a list of tribes that had requested Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultations (Attachment B). Psomas provided the City of Palms Springs the list for their use.
6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS/MITIGATION PROGRAM

Sonny Bono purchased the restaurant in 1985. The eatery was a success, bringing Bono back into the limelight, following his decline in the music industry. However, during the initial efforts to open the restaurant, Bono encountered difficulties with local zoning codes in Palm Springs, prompting his run for mayor. He was elected to the position in 1988. That success propelled him into more politics, culminating in his election to congress in 1994. Bono went on to establish the Palms Spring International Film Festival, which continues to the present day.

A qualified architectural historian should evaluate the property in light of its relationship to Sonny Bono and the role it played in his professional and political career.

The presence of subsurface archaeological resources is a possibility in areas where visibility is limited by buildings or other ground cover. If potential archaeological evidence (e.g., stone artifacts, dark ashy soils or burned rocks, old glass, metal, ceramic materials, or structural foundations) is discovered during construction-related ground disturbances, work in that location should be diverted and a qualified Archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. The Project Proponent will then be notified if the materials are believed to be potentially significant, and the Archaeologist may recommend further study. If human remains are discovered, the Riverside County Coroner’s Office must be notified immediately under State law, and all activities in that area must cease until appropriate measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must also be contacted under State law. The NAHC will designate a most likely descendant (MLD) who will have the authority to make procedural determinations concerning disposition of the remains. The following mitigation measures are designed to lower the impacts to these resources to a level of less than significant.

1. Section 15064.5(f) of the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines states that a lead agency “should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction”. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of historic or prehistoric archaeological resources, a qualified Archaeologist must be contacted and given the opportunity to examine and evaluate the discovery. The Archaeologist must first determine whether an archaeological resource uncovered during construction is a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Section 21083.2(g) of the California Public Resources Code or a “historical resource” pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. If the archaeological resource is determined to be a “unique archaeological resource” or a “historical resource”, the Archaeologist shall formulate a mitigation plan in consultation with the City of Palm Springs that satisfies the requirements of the above-listed Sections.

2. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.
3. The property should be evaluated minimally under Criterion 2 of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. This would require an historical evaluation of the entire property listing those contributions that would qualify under CEQA and the Palm Springs Historic Preservation Code.

7.0 REFERENCES

Amsden, C. A.

Barrows, David P.

Bean, Lowell John


Bean, Lowell John and Lisa J. Bourgeault

Bean, Lowell John and Harry Lawton

Bean, Lowell John and Katherine S. Saubel

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, and Jackson Young

Beck, Warren A. and Ynez D. Haase

Bedwell, S. F.
Bettinger, R. L. and R. E. Taylor

Campbell, E. W. C.


Campbell, E. W. C. and W. H. Campbell


Chartkoff, J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff

Clewlow, C. W., Jr.

Coy, Owen C.

Davis, E. L., Ed.

Dozier, Deborah

Drucker, Philip

Elston, R.


Lanning, E. P.

Marschner, Janice

McLeod, Samuel
2016 Letter Report: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Palm Springs 64 Project, in the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, project area. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles.

Moratto, Michael J.

Morgan, Dale L.
1953 Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

O’Connell, J. F.

O’Connell, J. F. and R. D. Ambro

Palm Springs, City of.

Patencio, Francisco
1943 Stories and Legends of the Palm Springs Indians. Edited by Margaret Boynton. Times-Mirror, Los Angeles.

Rector C., J. D. Swenson, and P. J. Wilke

Rogers, M. J.


Shepard, Richard Starr
Strong, William Duncan

Thomas, D. H.

Vaughan, S. J. and C. N. Warren

Wallace, William, J.


Warren, C. N.


Warren, C. N. and R. H. Crabtree

Whitley, David S.
ATTACHMENT A

RECORDS SEARCH
August 30, 2016
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No. 16
EIC- RIV-ST-3810

David M. Smith
BonTerra Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Palm Springs 64 Project

Dear David M. Smith,

We received your request on August 25, 2016, for a cultural resources records search for the Palm Springs 64 project located in Section 2, T.4S, R.4E, SBBM, in the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation area in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that eight cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of your project area. None of these studies involved the project area. Five additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing"; and PDF Attachment entitled “Eastern Information Center Report Detail” and “Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet”. Copies are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies, or 15¢/page plus $40/hour and a $25 flat fee for PDFs.

Our records indicate that two cultural resources properties have been recorded within a half-mile radius of your project area. Neither of these properties involved the project area. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing" and “Eastern Information Center Resources Detail”; and PDF attachment entitled “Eastern Information Center Spreadsheet”. Copies are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies, or 15¢/page plus $40/hour and a $25 flat fee for PDFs.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

   National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.
Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): One property (33-015903) is listed and is not eligible but may be of local interest for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

Copies of the relevant portions of the 1940 USGS Palm Springs 15’, 1957 USGS Palm Springs 15’, and 1942 USGS Palm Springs 15’ topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this record is searched regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System’s (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP’s regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Irianeli Escudero
Information Officer

Enclosures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Other IDs</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>RI-00002</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1080003; Voded - MF-0003</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Malcolm J. Rogers</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man</td>
<td>San Diego Museum of Man</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-00161</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1080200; Voded - MF-0144</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Roberta S. Greenwood</td>
<td>Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River</td>
<td>Greenwood and Associates</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-00181</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1080231; Voded - MF-0168</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Jennifer Taschek-Ball</td>
<td>San Diego State University Foundation, San Diego State University</td>
<td>Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University</td>
<td>33-000045, 33-000516, 33-001169</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-02146</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1082568; Voded - MF-2329</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.</td>
<td>CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-02927</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1082870; Submitter - 1137B</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>SCHNEIDER, JOAN, LINDA THIERRIAN, GWYN ALCOCK, DAWN REID, ANDREA MAESTROJUAN, and TOM TANG</td>
<td>CULTURAL RESOURCES, PALM SPRINGS, GENERAL PLAN EIR</td>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-03561</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1084270; Voded - 1204; Voded - MF-3831</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>HOGAN, MICHAEL</td>
<td>CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW, MID-VALLEY PARKWAY PROJECT, PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-04413</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1085761; Voded - MF-4922</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>BROCK, JAMES</td>
<td>PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TTM 29995, WEST SIDE OF AVENIDA CABALLEROS BETWEEN COTTONWOOD ROAD AND CHUCKWALLA ROAD, CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI-06575</td>
<td>NADB-R - 1087942; Submitter - CONTRACT #1686</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>HOGAN, MICHAEL</td>
<td>LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GRADING ACTIVITIES, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31490, APNS 504-140-005, -006, AND -015, CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</td>
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<td>RI-07488</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Sander, Jay K.</td>
<td>Cultural and Paleontologic Resources Inventory: Riviera Resort Hotel, 1S Acres, APN 501-090-014, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California</td>
<td>Chambers Group, Inc.</td>
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<td>RI-08615</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Antonina M. Delu</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment of the Autry 12k out of Farrelle Distribution Substation Planning Project (IO 312751), City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California</td>
<td>Southern California Edison</td>
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<td>RI-08926</td>
<td>Submitter - Contract No. 2580</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Bai &quot;Tom&quot; Tang and Michael Hogan</td>
<td>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, 1551 North Palm Canyon Drive, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 505-165-002, -003, -007, -009, -011, and -012, City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California</td>
<td>CRM Tech</td>
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<td>RI-08957</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Robert A. Rowe and Jennifer M. Sanka</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report For The Palm Springs Safe Routes To School Project, Riverside County, California</td>
<td>Atkins</td>
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# Resource List

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Resource Detail: P-33-015903

Identifying information
   Primary No.: P-33-015903
   Trinomial:
   Name:
   Other IDs:
   Cross-refs:

Attributes
   Resource type:
   Age: Historic
   Information base:
   Attribute codes:
      Disclosure: Unrestricted
      Collections: No
   Accession no(s):
   Facility:

General notes

Recording events

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<td>3/6/2007</td>
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<td>JAG Architects</td>
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Associated reports

Location information
   County: Riverside
   USGS quad(s): PALM SPRINGS
   Address: Address
              2743 N. Indian Canyon Drive
   City: Palm Springs
   Assessor's parcel no.:
      504-040-038, 504-133-001, 504-133-002, 504-360-002
   Zip code:

Management status

Database record metadata
   Date  User
   Entered: 5/23/2007  chris
   Last modified: 5/23/2007  chris
   IC actions:
   Record status:
Resource Detail: P-33-024826

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-024826
Trinomial: 
Name: 
Other IDs: Type Name Other Arrive Hotel
Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Historic
Information base: Other
Attribute codes:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date Recorder(s) Affiliation Notes
11/1/2014 ACBCI Cultural Monitors

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside
USGS quad(s): PALM SPRINGS
Address: Address City Assessor's parcel no. Zip code
1551 North Palm Canyon Palm Springs
PLSS: T4S R4E NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 10 SBBM 92262
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date User Entered: 2/19/2016 studentEIC
Last modified: 2/15/2016 studentEIC
IC actions: Date User Action taken
2/19/2016 studentEIC Entered by Jose Jimenez
Record status:
ATTACHMENT B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
September 9, 2016

Patrick Maxon
BonTerra Psomas

Sent by E-mail: Patrick.maxon@psomas.com

RE: Proposed Palm Springs 64 Cultural Resources Study Project, City of Palm Springs, Palm Springs USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Maxon:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/9/2016

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760)396-4722
Fax: (760)396-7161

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760)342-2593
Fax: (760)347-7880

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

Camp Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
38190 Church Road, Suite 1
Camp, CA, 91906
Phone: (619)478-9046
Fax: (619)478-5818
rgoff@camp-nsn.gov

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

Ewiaapaap Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Palm Springs 64, Riverside County.
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/9/2016

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
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ATTACHMENT C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH
14 September 2016

BonTerra Psomas  
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200  
Santa Ana, CA  92707-8794

Attn: David M. Smith, Senior Archaeologist / Project Manager

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Palm Springs 64 Project, in the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Palm Springs 64 Project, in the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Palm Springs USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 25 August 2016. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the boundaries of the proposed project area, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur at depth in the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project area has surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived either as alluvial fan deposits from Chino Canyon drainage immediately to the west or as fluvial deposits from the Whitewater River that currently flows to the north and east. These younger Quaternary deposits are unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but older Quaternary fine-grained deposits may occur at relatively shallow depth in the proposed project area. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1269, east-northeast of the proposed project area near Edom Hill on the southeastern side of Seven Palms Valley, that produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper
excavations that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples from the finer-grained deposits should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice