

Appendix C

Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey
Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Park Project

Assessor's Parcel Numbers 665-080-006 and -008

City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

Prepared by
CRM TECH,
April 11, 2022





April 11, 2022

Nicole Sauviat Criste
Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc.
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101
Palm Desert, CA 92211

Re: Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey
Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Park Project
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 665-080-006 and -008
City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract No. 3835

Dear Ms. Criste:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a cultural resources study on approximately eight acres of undeveloped land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 665-080-006 and -008, located on the east side of Little Morongo Road and to the north of Dillon Road, in the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 3 South Range 4 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Desert Hot Springs, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figures 1, 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a light industrial park with warehouses for indoor cannabis cultivation, along with associated utilities and infrastructure improvements. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

Background

As you know, the current project area was covered by a standard Phase I cultural resources survey that CRM TECH completed in 2004 for a proposed subdivision project that also included additional land further to the east (Hogan et al. 2004; see Attachment A). The scope of that study included a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, and an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of these research procedures, no "historical resources" were identified within or adjacent to the current project boundaries (*ibid.*:9).

Because the 2004 survey is now 18 years old and considered to be out of date for CEQA-compliance purposes, the present study was designed and implemented to update and reexamine the findings and conclusions. Research procedures completed during this study include a review of recent historical/archaeological records searches conducted on nearby properties, examination of historical aerial photographs and satellite imagery that have become available since 2004, consultation with the State

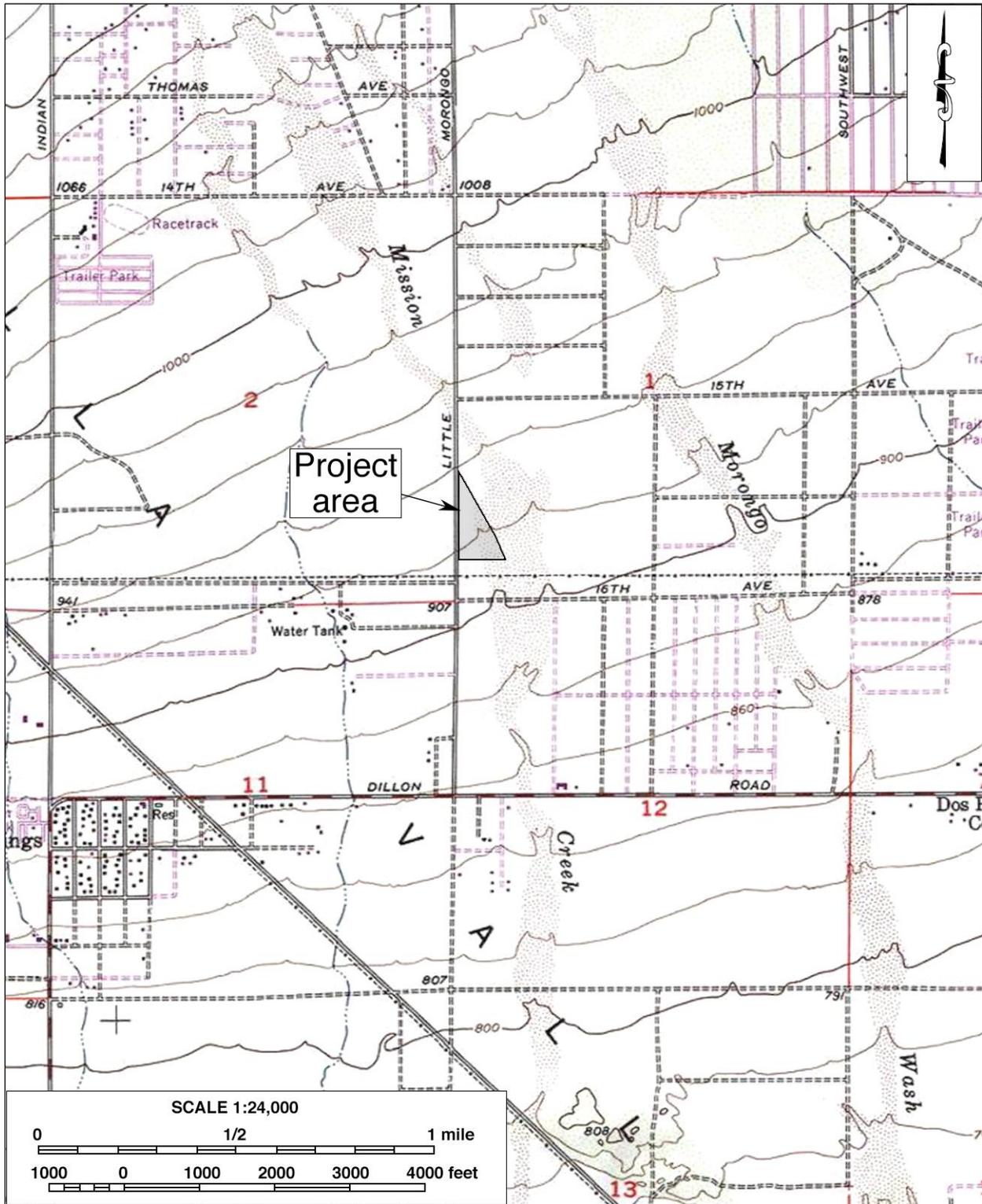


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, 1978 edition)



Figure 2. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and nearby Native American tribal groups, and a systematic field inspection. A summary of the methods and results of these procedures is presented below, along with the final conclusion of the study.

Update to Records Search Results

Due to substantial delays caused by facility closure during the COVID-19 pandemic, a new records search was not obtained for this study from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. Instead, the results of records searches for recent studies carried out on properties within a one-mile radius, including a 2018 survey on the adjacent land to the east (Tang 2018), were examined for pertinent information. Since the EIC has not updated its collection since the beginning of the pandemic in 2020, the coverage was considered to be adequate for this study.

As stated in the 2004 report, the records search conducted during that study identified two previously completed reconnaissance-level surveys involving the project location but no known cultural resources within or adjacent to the project boundaries (Hogan et al. 2004:6). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records at the time indicated seven additional studies and two historical/archaeological sites (*ibid.*). The records search for the 2018 survey on the adjacent property revealed no further cultural resources studies involving the project location since 2004 and, again, no known cultural resources within or adjacent to the project boundaries (Tang 2018:1-5).

As of 2018, however, more than 50 other cultural resources studies had been reported to the EIC on various tracts of land and linear features nearby, a dramatic increase from the nine studies noted in 2004 (Tang 2018:5). These more recent studies resulted in the recordation of eight additional historical/archaeological sites and three isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), bringing the total number of known cultural resources in the scope of the records search to 13, as listed below in Table 1.

Primary #	Trinomial	Description
33-001808	CA-RIV-1808	Pottery scatter with 30+ buffware fragments, probably from the same vessel
33-008410	N/A	Dillon Road, ca. 1930s
33-013553	CA-RIV-7487H	Early 20th century refuse deposit
33-015035	N/A	Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line, ca. 1945-1946
33-015964	CA-RIV-8283	A single mortar on a boulder located on disturbed alluvium
33-024248	CA-RIV-11907H	Early 20th century refuse deposit
33-026629	CA-RIV-12533H	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-026642	CA-RIV-12546H	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-026643	CA-RIV-12547H	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-026684	CA-RIV-12575H	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-026869	N/A	Isolate: matchstick filler vent-hole can
33-026870	N/A	Isolate: matchstick filler vent-hole can
33-026871	N/A	Isolate: all-steel flat top beverage can

As Table 1 shows, two of the sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of a bedrock milling feature and a ceramic scatter. Both of these sites were located more than three quarters of a mile from the project location. The other 11 cultural resources, including eight of the

sites and all three isolates, dated to the historic period. Two of the sites represented linear features of the historical infrastructure, namely Dillon Road and the Southern California Edition Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line, constructed in the 1930s and the 1940s, respectively. The rest of the sites and the isolates all consisted of refuse items, the most common archaeological remains from the historic period. Since none of these 13 cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

Update to Historical Background Research

Like the historical maps consulted during the 2004 study, aerial photographs and satellite imagery available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software, taken between 1972 and 2021, show no evidence of any settlement or development activities within the project boundaries during the historic period and to the present time (NETR Online 1972-2018; Google Earth 1996-2021; Hogan et al. 2004:6). Throughout the 1850s-1960s era, the only human-made feature known to be present in the immediate vicinity of the project area was Little Morongo Road, which was first depicted in historical maps in the early 1940s (USGS 1940). The earliest development activities in the project vicinity did not occur until the 1980s-1990s (NETR Online 1984; 1996). Furthermore, none of these activities involved any portion of the current project area, which has remained undeveloped and retained much of its natural landscape to this day (NETR Online 1972-2018; Google Earth 1996-2021).

Native American Consultation

On February 9, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the NAHC for information in the commission's Sacred Lands File pertaining to any known Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. In response, the NAHC states in a letter dated March 28 that the Sacred Lands File identified no such resources in or near the project area but refers to local Native American groups for further inquiries (see Attachment B). The reply from the NAHC, including the referral list for local Native American representatives, is attached to this report for reference by the City of Desert Hot Springs in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary (see Attachment B).

Between February 9 and 17, 2022, CRM TECH sent a series of e-mails to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to notify the tribe of the upcoming fieldwork and arrange for participation by a tribal representative. In the meantime, CRM TECH also requested information regarding potential tribal cultural resources from both the Agua Caliente Band and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. In an e-mail reply on February 17, Andreas J. Heredia, Cultural Resources Coordinator at the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, informed CRM TECH that the tribe did not have a staff member available to participate in this survey (see Attachment B).

In a subsequent letter dated March 11, 2022, the Agua Caliente Band states that the project location is considered a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area and requests to review all cultural resources documentation generated for this project (see Attachment B). In addition, the tribe indicates that "there is a trail near the project area" (see Attachment B). As of this time, no responses have been received from the Morongo Band.



Figure 3. Overview of the current condition of the project area. (Photograph taken on February 18, 2022; view to the northeast)

Current Condition of the Project Area

On February 18, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo, B.A., carried out the field inspection of the project area. As a part of the field procedures, the entire project area was surveyed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. Ground visibility was excellent (90-100%) in most of the area at the time of the survey and was fair (60%) in the pockets of vegetation growth (Figure 3). As in 2004, no historical/archaeological resources were encountered within the project boundaries. Scattered modern refuse was observed in various portions of the project area, especially along Little Morongo Road. The refuse included mainly construction debris and domestic waste, none of which is of any historical/archaeological interest.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In summary, the results of the 2004 study and of research procedures completed during this study have established that no “historical resources” are known to be present within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Desert Hot Springs:

- The proposed Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Park project would not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,



Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.
Principal, CRM TECH

References Cited

Google Earth

1996-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1996, 2002-2006, 2009, 2011-2019, and 2021. Available through the Google Earth software.

Hogan, Michael, Bai “Tom” Tang, and Matthew Wetherbee

2004 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map Numbers 32705 and 32706, in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (See Attachment A)

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1972-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1972, 1984, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

Tang, Bai “Tom”

2018 Update to Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Tentative Parcel Map No. 32706; Assessor’s Parcel Nos. 665-080-005 and -007, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.

ATTACHMENT A

2004 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NUMBERS 32705 AND 32706

**In the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California**

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator
Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Matthew Wetherbee, Archaeologist/Report Writer
CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
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October 7, 2004

CRM TECH Contract #1433
Approximately 115 Acres
APNs 665-080-005, -006, -007, and -008
USGS Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5' Quadrangle
Section 1, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Base Meridian

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In September, 2004, at the request of Robert J. Mainiero, P.E., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 115 acres of vacant land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study includes Tentative Parcel Map Nos. 32705 and 32706, which encompass four existing parcels, APNs 665-080-005 to -008. It is located on the east side of Little Morongo Road and between Avenue 15 and Avenue 16, in the southwest quarter of Section 1, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for light industrial use. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Desert Hot Springs with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Desert Hot Springs a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

In September, 2004, at the request of Robert J. Mainiero, P.E., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 115 acres of vacant land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study includes Tentative Parcel Map Nos. 32705 and 32706, which encompass four existing parcels, APNs 665-080-005 to -008. It is located on the east side of Little Morongo Road and between Avenue 15 and Avenue 16, in the southwest quarter of Section 1, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for light industrial use. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the City of Desert Hot Springs with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

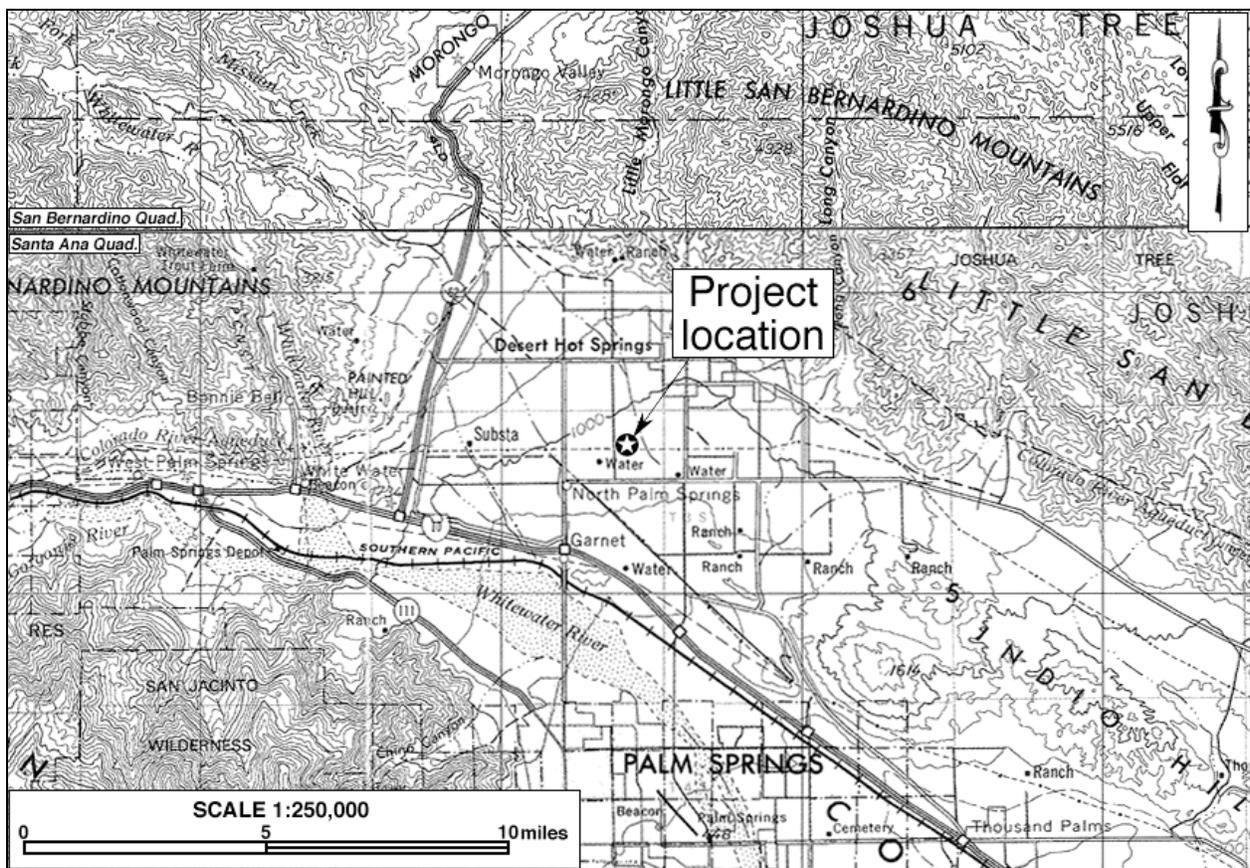


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

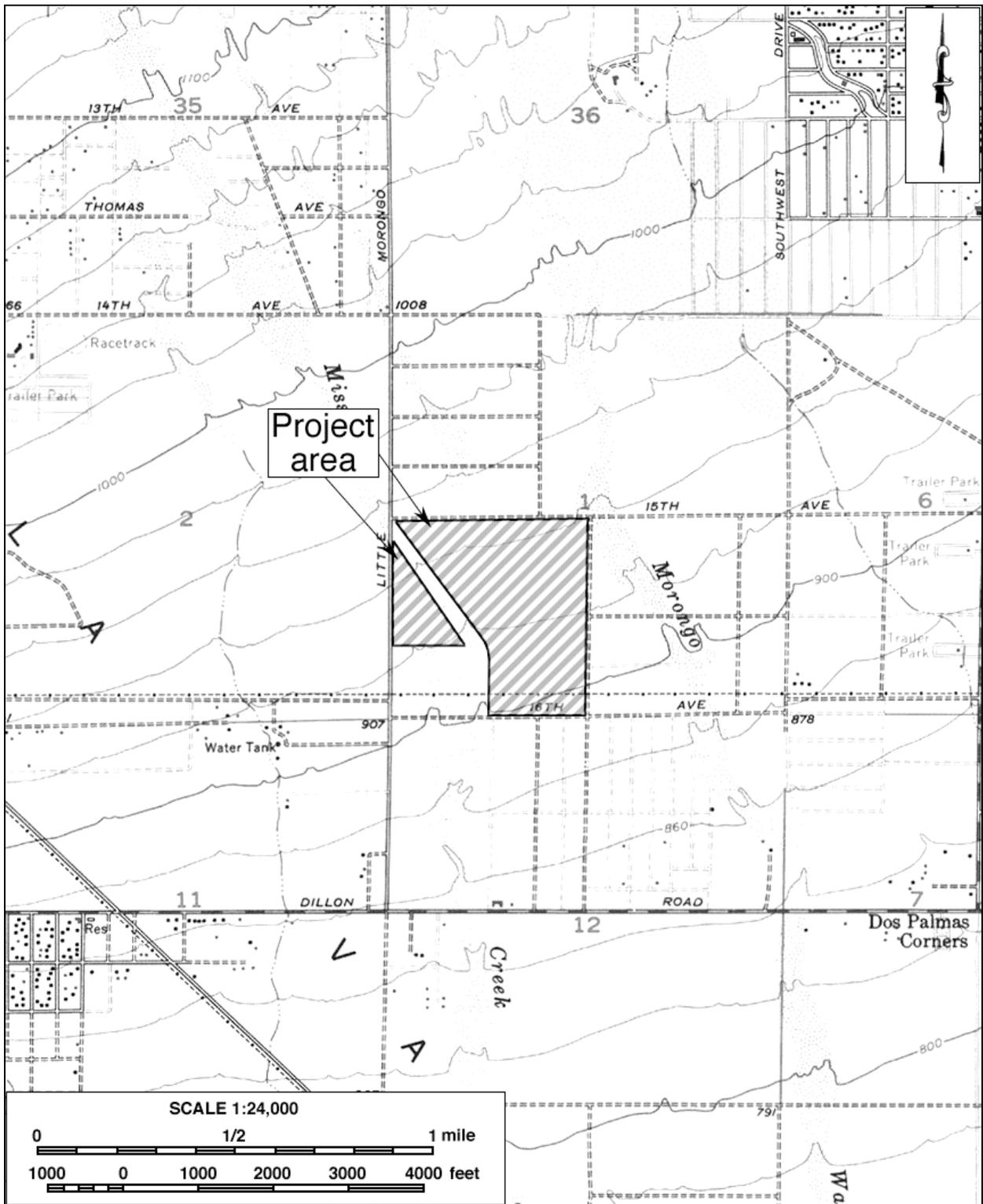


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1978])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

More specifically, the project area is situated on vacant land with the Mission Creek traversing through the property in a northwest-southeast direction separating the two Tentative Parcel Maps. The terrain is relatively level, with elevations increasing slightly from approximately 900 feet above mean sea level on the southern edge to 950 feet at the northwest corner. The project area is bounded on the north and south by Avenue 15 and Avenue 16 and on the east and west by Atlantic Boulevard and Little Morongo Road, respectively, and is surrounded mostly by undeveloped land. The soil on the subject property is composed of light-gray, coarse-grained sand, with a mixture of approximately 25% pea-sized pebbles. The soil is poorly sorted and loosely compacted, and also contains scattered rocks ranging from pebble to cobble size. Vegetation on the property consists of creosote, ephedra, cholla cactus, indigo bush, brittle bush, sand paper plant, and other scattered desert grasses. The project area is littered modern trash and pieces of concrete.



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photo taken on September 15, 2004; view to the east)

CULTURAL SETTING

Ethnohistoric Context

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The Cahuilla, a Takic-speaking people of hunters and gatherers, are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley.

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

Population data prior to European contact are almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons. During the 19th century, however, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Torres Martinez, Augustine, Agua Caliente, Cabazon, and Morongo.

Historic Context

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco, leading a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma, became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley. However, due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled across it along the established trails. The most important among these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was "discovered" in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and became known after that as the Bradshaw Trail. In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday.

Non-Indian settlement in the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s, with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad, and spread further in the 1880s, after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land laws. Farming became the dominant economic activity in the valley, thanks to the development of underground water sources, often in the form of artesian wells. But it was not until the completion of the Coachella Canal in 1948-1949 that farmers

in the arid region obtained an adequate and reliable water supply. The main agricultural staple in the Coachella Valley, the date palm, was first introduced around the turn of the century. By the late 1910s, the date palm industry had firmly established itself, giving the region its celebrated image of "the Arabia of America." Starting in the 1920s, a new industry, featuring equestrian camps, resort hotels, and eventually country clubs, gradually spread throughout the Coachella Valley, and since then transformed it into southern California's leading winter retreat.

The present-day City of Desert Hot Springs is among the communities that were largely created by the Coachella Valley's resort industry. Although sporadic settlement took place in the vicinity as early as 1908, the city owes much of its early development to the abundance of hot mineral water along the San Andreas fault line. J. W. Coffey, who subdivided the Desert Hot Springs townsite in 1933, is also credited with first tapping into the hot mineral water for commercial use by drilling a 300-foot well (Gunther 1984:151). Advertised in the early and mid-20th century primarily for its potential for health spas and convalescent homes, Desert Hot Springs saw sufficient growth by 1944 to warrant the establishment of a post office. After a further growth spurt during the post-WWII boom, Desert Hot Springs incorporated as a city in 1963.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On September 14, 2004, CRM TECH archaeologist Adrián Sánchez Moreno (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Moreno examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resource Information System.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps depicting the project vicinity. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901, 1940-1941, and 1957-1958. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

FIELD SURVEY

On September 15, 2004, CRM TECH archaeologists Thomas J. Melzer and Michelle Bunn (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Melzer and Bunn walked parallel north-south transects

spaced 15 meters (ca. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility throughout the project area was excellent (90-100%). The results of the survey are discussed below.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, the project area was apparently covered by two reconnaissance level surveys completed in 1972 and in 1982, respectively (Fig. 4), but no cultural resources were recorded on or adjacent to the property during those surveys. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least seven other previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features. As a result of these surveys, two archaeological sites, one prehistoric—i.e., Native American—and one from the historic period, were identified and recorded within the scope of the records search. The historic-period site, located just southwest of the project area, consisted of a residence and barn originally known as Walker Ranch, which dates to 1915. The prehistoric site, located further southwest consisted of a ceramic scatter of presumably the Salton Buff type. Neither of these previously recorded sites was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus neither of them requires further consideration during this study. Because the project area was surveyed more than 10 years ago at a reconnaissance level, it was necessary to re-survey the area for cultural resources again at an intensive level.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH RESULTS

Historic maps consulted for this study indicate that no man-made features of any kind were noted within or adjacent to the project area throughout the 19th century (Figs. 5, 6), reflecting the "late booming" of the Desert Hot Springs area. In 1897-1898, the only permanent evidences of human activities in the vicinity were a few roads, none of which traversed within a mile of the project location, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, some three miles to the south (Fig. 6). By 1940-1941, with the creation of the town of Desert Hot Springs nearby a few years before, a few scattered buildings had appeared in the vicinity, and the precursor to Little Morongo Road had emerged along the western boundary of the project area (Fig. 7). Between 1940 and the 1950s, Desert Hot Springs and the Coachella Valley experienced a significant growth spurt, but the land within the project boundaries was evidently vacant and undeveloped as late as 1958 (Figs. 8), and has remained so to the present time.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. No buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered during the field survey.

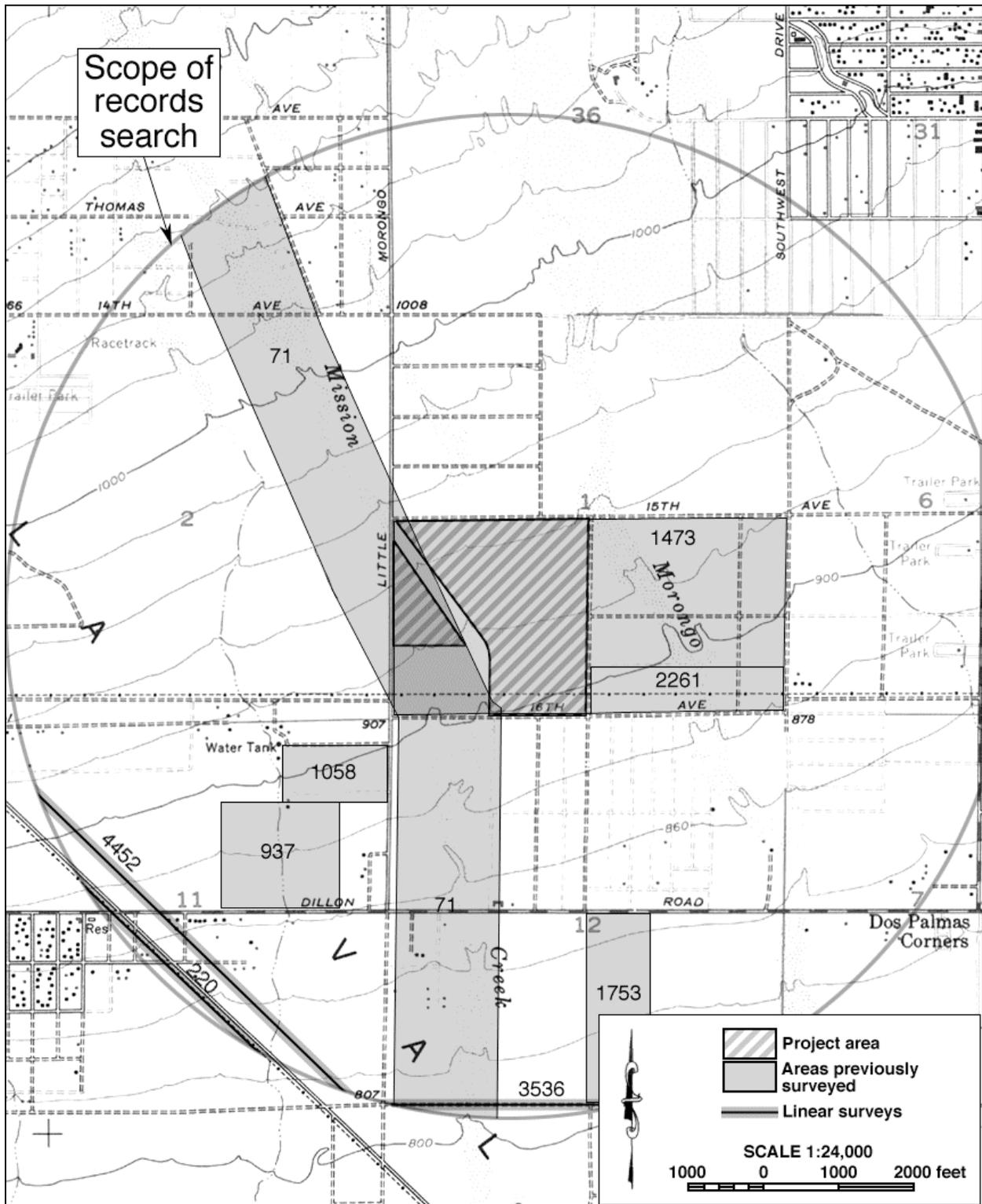


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

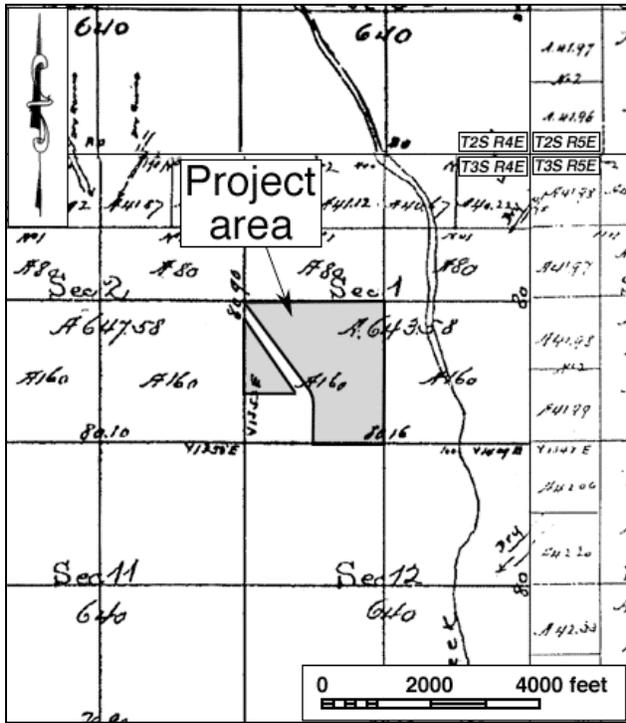


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856a-d)

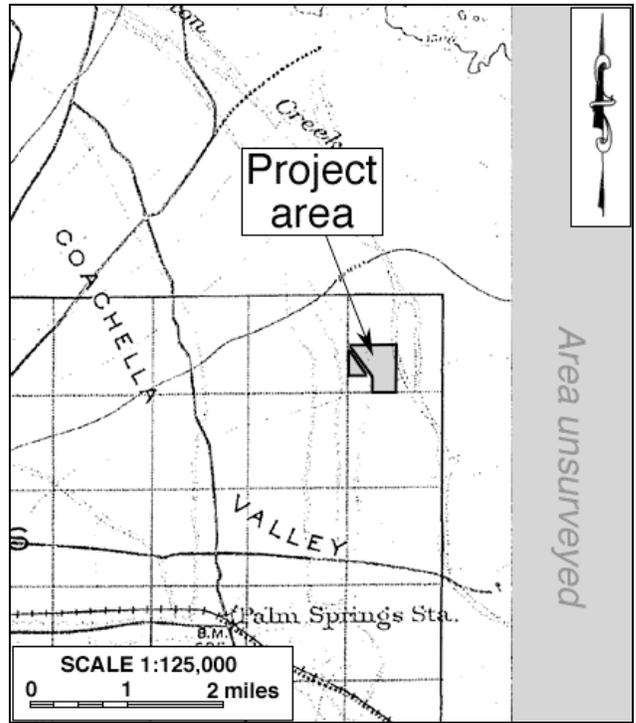


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

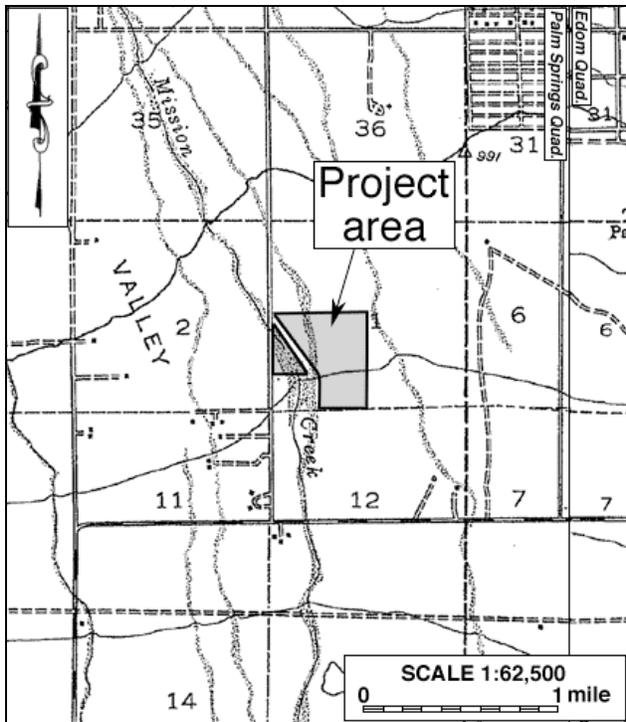


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941.
(Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

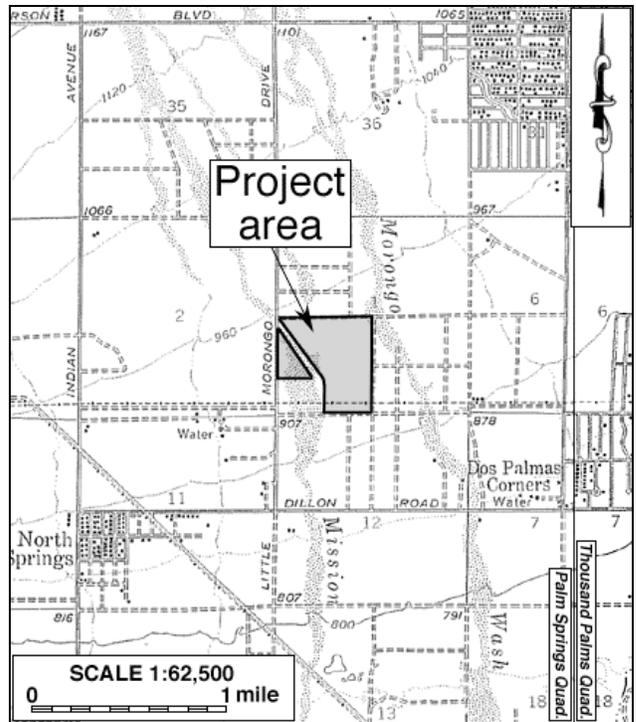


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1958.
(Source: USGS 1957; 1958)

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Desert Hot Springs in determining whether such resources meet the official definitions of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, the records search, the historical research, and the field survey have all produced negative results, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered in the project area. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

Since no historical resources were encountered during the course of this study, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Desert Hot Springs:

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

CONCLUSION

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, the City of Desert Hot Springs may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, with the condition that any buried cultural materials unearthed during earth-moving activities be examined and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist prior to further disturbances.

REFERENCES

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1856a Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No IV East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855 and 1856.
- 1856b Plat Map: Township No. II South Range No. V East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855 and 1856.
- 1856c Plat map: Township No. III South Range No. IV East of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- 1856d Plat map: Township No. III South Range No. V East of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories.* Jane Davies Gunther, Riverside.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1901 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
- 1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.
- 1941 Map: Edom, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
- 1957 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1951-1956, field-checked in 1955-1957.
- 1958 Map: Thousand Palms, California (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1951 and 1956, field-checked in 1958.
- 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
- 1978 Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected 1978
- 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists.
Society for American Archaeology.
Society for California Archaeology.
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Matthew Wetherbee, Msc., RPA *

Education

- 2004 Paleontological monitoring training session presented by Cogstone Resource Management, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 Msc., Palaeoecology of Human Societies, University College London, London, England.
- 2001 Archaeological field school, North Kharga Oasis Survey, Western desert of Egypt, Greco-Roman period, Egypt.
- 1999-2001 Study abroad at the American University in Cairo, Egypt.
- 2000 B.A., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology and Zooarchaeology), University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC).
- 1999 Archaeological Field School, San Juan Bautista Historical Mission, Monterey, California, in conjunction with UCSC.
- 1997 A.A., Anthropology, Irvine Valley College, Irvine, California.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, Saddleback College, San Juan Capistrano, California.

Professional Experience

- 2004-2003-2004 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 2003-2004 Archaeologist, Cogstone Resource Management, Santa Ana, California.
- Fieldwork, lab technician, taphonomist.
- 2003-2004 Archaeologist, Viejo California, Mission Viejo, California.
- Survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring.
- 2002 Archaeologist, SWCA, Mission Viejo, California.
- Filed crew member for archaeological surveys, mitigation excavations, and monitoring.
- 2001 Research Assistant, Theban Mapping Project, the American University in Cairo, Egypt.
- 1999-2001 Archaeological assistant to Dr. Salima Ikram, the American University in Cairo.
- Assisted with the Animal Mummy Project at the Cairo Egyptian Museum, and various Egyptology and zooarchaeological research.

Publications

- 2004 "Making a Duck Mummy and Discovering a Secret of the Ancient Technology," in *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt*, Vol.15(2).

Conference Papers

- 2000 "Recipe for the Afterlife," Mummification in Ancient Egypt. American Research Center in Egypt conference at U.C. Berkeley.

Membership

- * Register of Professional Archaeologists.
American Research Center in Egypt.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Adrián Sánchez Moreno, B.A.

Education

- 1999 B.A., Anthropology (with emphasis in Archaeology), University of San Diego.
2003 "Native American Ceramics Workshop," presented by the San Diego County Archaeological Society, Santa Catarina de los Pai Pai, Baja California, Mexico.
2003 "Native American Basketry Workshop," presented by the San Diego County Archaeological Society, San José de la Zorra, Baja California, Mexico.
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2003 Field Crew, survey and excavation on Isla de Cedros, Baja California, Mexico.
2000- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
 - Surveys, excavations, data recovery, monitoring, faunal analysis, mapping, and records searches.

1999 Field Crew, excavation on Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton. K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego.
1999 Field Crew, excavation at Freedmen's Cemetery site in Alexandria, Virginia. URS Greiner Woodward & Clyde.
1999 Field Crew, survey and excavation in Guerrero Negro, Mexico.
 - Including identification of osteological specimens.

1999 Field Crew, excavation at Lake Chapala, Baja California, Mexico.
 - Excavation and cataloguing of lithic artifacts from the oldest known site in Baja California.

1998 Field Crew, petroglyph survey in San Pedro Atacama, Chile.
 - Focusing on identification of possible habitation and petroglyph sites.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Thomas J. Melzer, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Cultural Resources Management, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
2002 Archaeological Field Technician, Death Valley National Park Archaeological Site Resources Condition Assessment Project, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, Foundation; directed by Dr. Mark W. Allen.
 - Survey and assessment of previously recorded sites; co-author of final report.

2001-2002 Archaeological Field Technician, Red Mountain Archaeological Project, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona; directed by Dr. Mark W. Allen.
 - Survey, test excavation, laboratory analysis of artifacts.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michelle O. Bunn, B.A.

Education

- 2003 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1996 A.S., Botany, College of the Desert.
- 2004 "California State Paleontology Certification Program," Anza Borrego Desert State Park.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
• Preparing archaeological/paleontological reports;
• Conducting archaeological/paleontological field surveys;
• Participating in various archaeological/paleontological testing, mitigation, and monitoring programs.
- 2003- Volunteer Paleontologist, Anza Borrego Desert State Park.
• Conducting paleontological field surveys;
• Participating in paleontological recovery programs;
• Conducting laboratory identification and preparation of fossil specimens;
• Curating fossil collections.
- 2003-2004 Education Program Manager (Natural Science), Palm Springs Desert Museum.
• Supervise and develop educational components for natural science exhibitions;
• Develop lesson plans and exhibition-related teachers' packets;
• Organize museum natural science bus trips and extended trips.
- 1998- Naturalist, Covered Wagon Tours.
• Provide educational tours with emphasis on the natural and cultural history of the Coachella Valley.
- 1998- Independent Contractor.
• Conduct studies on the ethnobotany and natural history of the Coachella Valley.
- 1996-2003 Education Specialist (Natural Science), Palm Springs Desert Museum.
• Instruction in classes for students K-7 grades;
• Design and write exhibition-related student periodical, exhibit text, and newspaper articles;
• Conduct natural history bus tours, lectures, workshops, and docent training;
• Supervise plant transect surveys as well as animal care and collection.

Memberships

Coachella Valley Archaeological Society (current president).
ABDSP Paleontology Society.
Natural and Cultural History Outreach.

ATTACHMENT B
NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES

From: Heredia, Andreas (TRBL) <aheredia@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Thursday, February 17, 2022 9:54 AM
To: 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'; Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)
Subject: RE: Participation in Cultural Resources Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Project; APNs 665-080-006 and -008 in the City of Desert Hot Springs (CRM TECH #3835)

Good Morning Nina,

Yes I have received your email, and unfortunately we will not be able to meet tomorrow. We are book solid until the week of March 7th. We could be available the week of the 7th for the survey.

Thank you,

Andreas J Heredia
Cultural Resources Coordinator
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Direct (760) 834-1326



03-012-2022-004

March 11, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]
CRM TECH
Ms. Nina Gallardo
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Project

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Desert Hot Springs Research and Development 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:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *There is a trail near the project area.

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
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 28, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: Proposed Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/28/2022**

**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
Cahuilla

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/28/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Desert Hot Springs Research and Development Project, Riverside County.