

May 17, 2022

Cody Dietrich, President of Development
Hayes Dietrich, LLC
5021 Vernon Avenue, Suite 201
Edina, MN 55436

Re: Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Studies
Frank Sinatra and Portola Development, APNs 620-400-030 and 620-400-031
City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Project No. 3834

Dear Mr. Dietrich:

At your request, we have completed a cultural resources study on approximately 18.31 acres of undeveloped land in the northern portion of the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 620-400-030 and 620-400-031, located on the southwestern corner of Portola Avenue and Frank Sinatra Drive, in the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 5 South, Range 6 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 1, 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for a proposed residential development project on the property. The City of Palm Desert, 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.

As you know, the project area was previously the subject of a standard Phase I cultural resources survey that our firm completed in 2006 (see Attachment A). The scope of that study included a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of these research procedures, no "historical resources" were identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries (see Attachment A, pp. 9-10).

In 2015, the project area was included in a 96.75-acre survey that our firm conducted using similar research procedures, which also yielded negative results for "historical resources" (see Attachment B). During the field survey in 2015, scattered remnants of an irrigation system of indeterminate age were noted along the western edge of the current project area, such as concrete pipelines, standpipes, a capped well, and the foundation for a pump (see Attachment B, p. 11).

Since no agricultural activities occurred at this location during the historic period, the origin of these features was thought to have been likely associated with the development of the former Santa Rosa Golf Club on the adjacent land to the west, which opened in 1978, or the Palm Desert Greens Golf

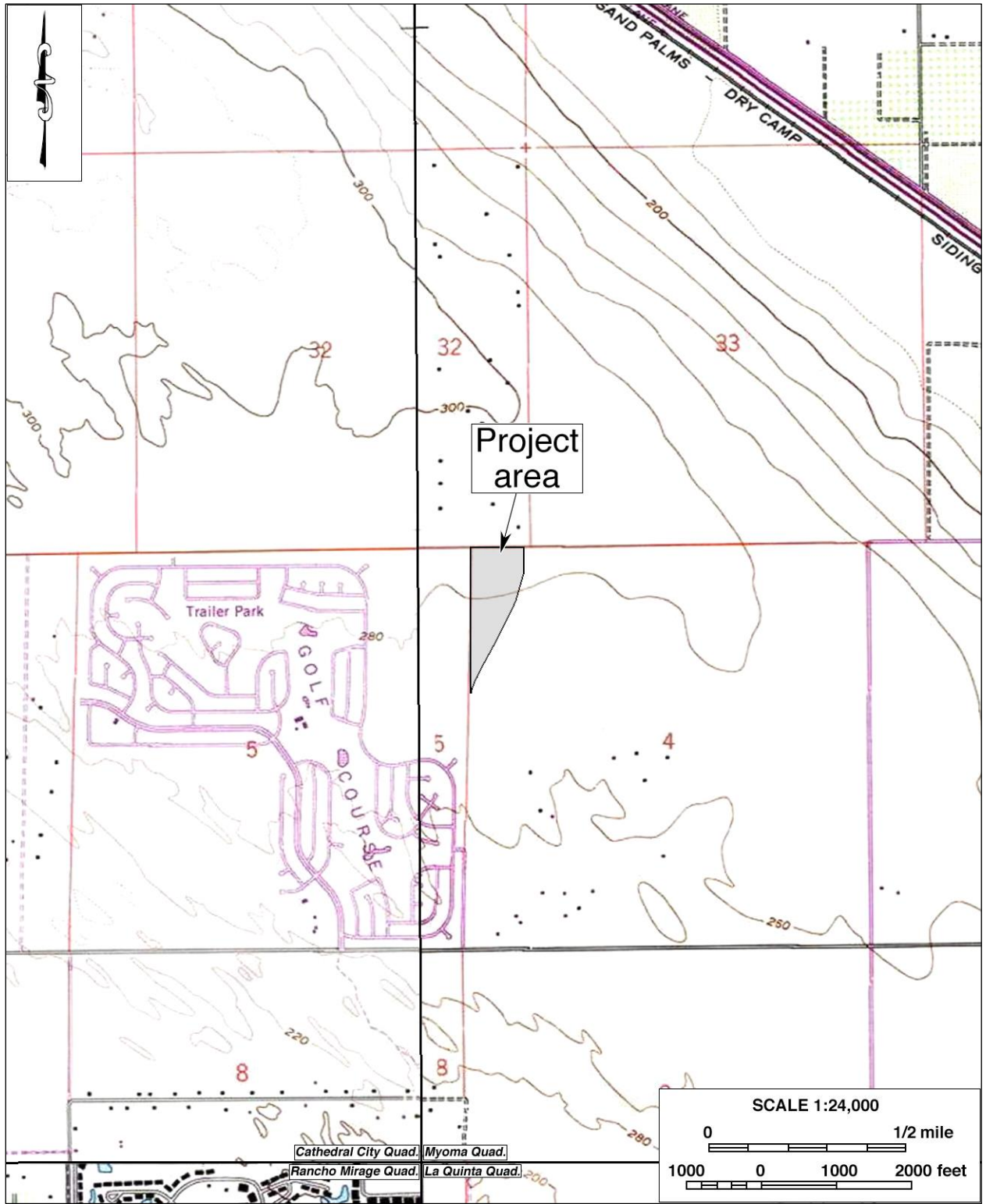


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS Cathedral City, La Quinta, Myoma, and Rancho Mirage, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)



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

Course further to the west, which dates to sometime between 1958 and 1972 (see Attachment B, p. 11). Ultimately, the 2015 study concludes:

In any event, such fragmented remains of the agricultural infrastructure, virtually ubiquitous in rural and formerly rural areas throughout southern California, demonstrate little potential for historic significance and generally require no further study. (See Attachment B, p. 11)

As both of the previous surveys involving the project area are now considered out of date for CEQA-compliance purposes, the present study was designed and implemented to update and reexamine their findings and conclusions. Research procedures completed during this study include a review of more recent historical/archaeological records searches conducted on nearby properties, a Sacred Lands Files search at the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a systematic field inspection of the project area. A summary of the methods and results of these procedures is presented below, along with the final conclusion of the study.

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 two studies carried out on properties within a one-mile radius in 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.

These data indicate that no additional cultural resources studies occurred within the project area between 2015 and 2018, although a linear survey was reported to the EIC along the segment of Frank Sinatra Drive adjacent to the northern project boundary. The data further indicate that no additional historical/archaeological resources have been identified within the project area or within a half-mile radius. Site 33-005080 (CA-RIV-5080), a prehistoric—i.e., Native American—ceramic scatter recorded approximately a quarter-mile to the east, remains the only known cultural resource within the half-mile scope of the records search.

On February 3, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the NAHC for information in the Sacred Lands File pertaining to any known Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. As during the 2006 and 2015 surveys, the NAHC's reply states 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 C). The entire response from the NAHC, including the referral list for local Native American representatives, is attached to this report for reference by the City of Palm Desert in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary (see Attachment C).

The field inspection of the project area was conducted on February 28, 2022, by CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester, M.S. The survey was completed at a reconnaissance level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 25 meters (approximately 75 feet) apart. Ground visibility was excellent (90-100%) over the entire project area due to the sparse vegetation growth (Figure 3). As in the past surveys, no historical/archaeological resources were encountered in the project area. The remnants of irrigation features were again noted on the property, as were scattered refuse of modern origin, mainly along the perimeters. None of these items, however, are of any historical/archaeological interest.



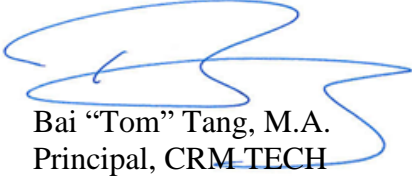
Figure 3. Overview of the current condition of the project area. (Photograph taken on February 28, 2022; view to the northeast)

In summary, the results of research procedures completed during this study have confirmed that no “historical resources” are known to be present within the project area. Therefore, we reiterate the recommendations presented to the City of Palm Desert at the conclusion of the 2006 and 2015 studies:

- The proposed development of the subject property 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. If you have any questions regarding the findings of this study or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,



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

ATTACHMENT A

2006 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**THE CATAVINA PROJECT
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 620-400-015 AND -016**

**City of Palm Desert
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Palm Desert
Planning Department
73-510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Prepared for:

Chad Meyer
RJT Homes Catavina, LLC
P.O. Box 810
79-700 Avenue 50
La Quinta, CA 92253

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

June 12, 2006

Author(s): Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist/ Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 784-3051

Date: June 12, 2006

Title: Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Catavina Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-015 and -016, in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California.

For Submittal to: City of Palm Desert
Planning Department
73-510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Prepared for: Chad Meyer, Project Manager
RJT Homes Catavina, LLC
P.O. Box 810
79-700 Avenue 50
La Quinta, CA 92253

Contract No.: CRM TECH No. 1868

USGS Quadrangle: Myoma, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle
Section 4, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Base Meridian

Keywords: USGS Myoma quadrangle; City of Palm Desert, Riverside County; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-015 and -016; approximately 18.7 acres; historical/ archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" found

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In May and June 2006, at the request of RJT Homes Catavina, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 18.7 acres of rural land in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-015 and -016, is located on the southwestern corner of Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue in a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 4, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed development known as the Catavina project on the property. The City of Palm Desert, 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 Palm Desert 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, contacted Native American representatives, 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 Palm Desert 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 May and June 2006, at the request of RJT Homes Catavina, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 18.7 acres of rural land in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-015 and -016, is located on the southwestern corner of Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue in a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 4, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed development known as the Catavina project on the property. The City of Palm Desert, 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 Palm Desert 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, contacted Native American representatives, 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.

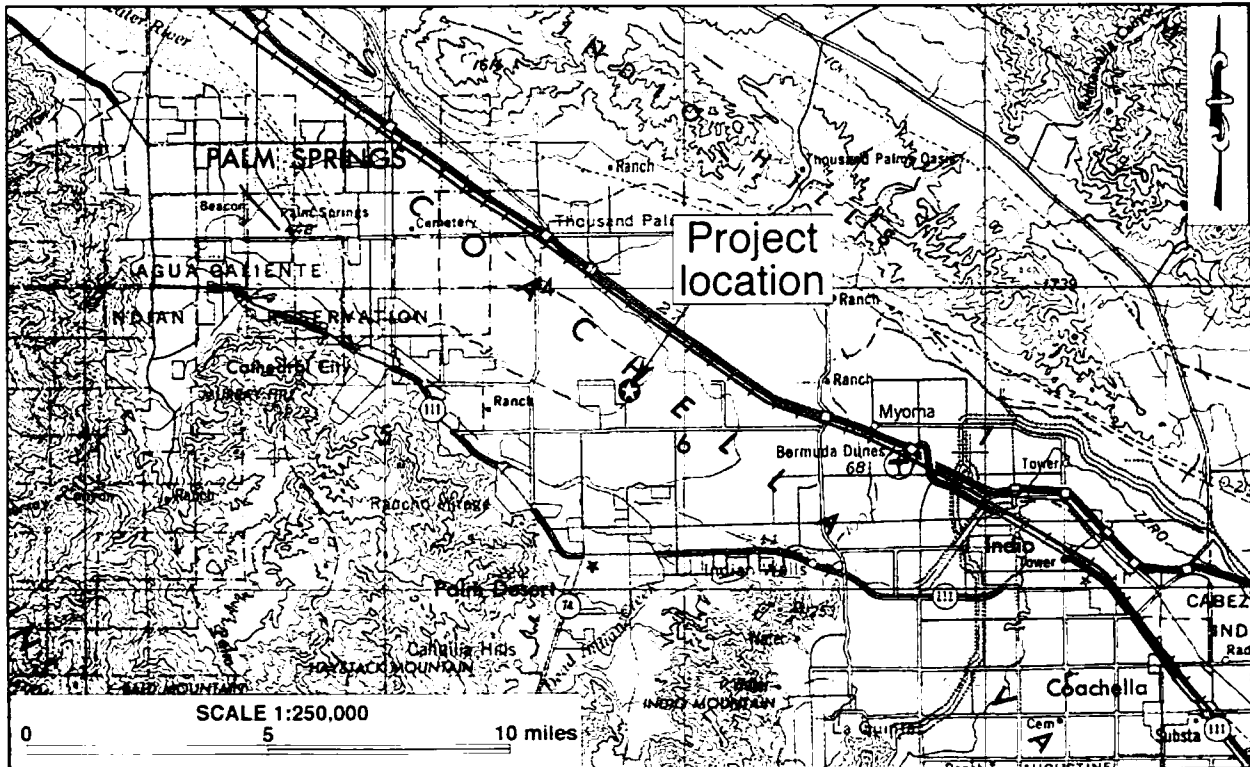


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979])

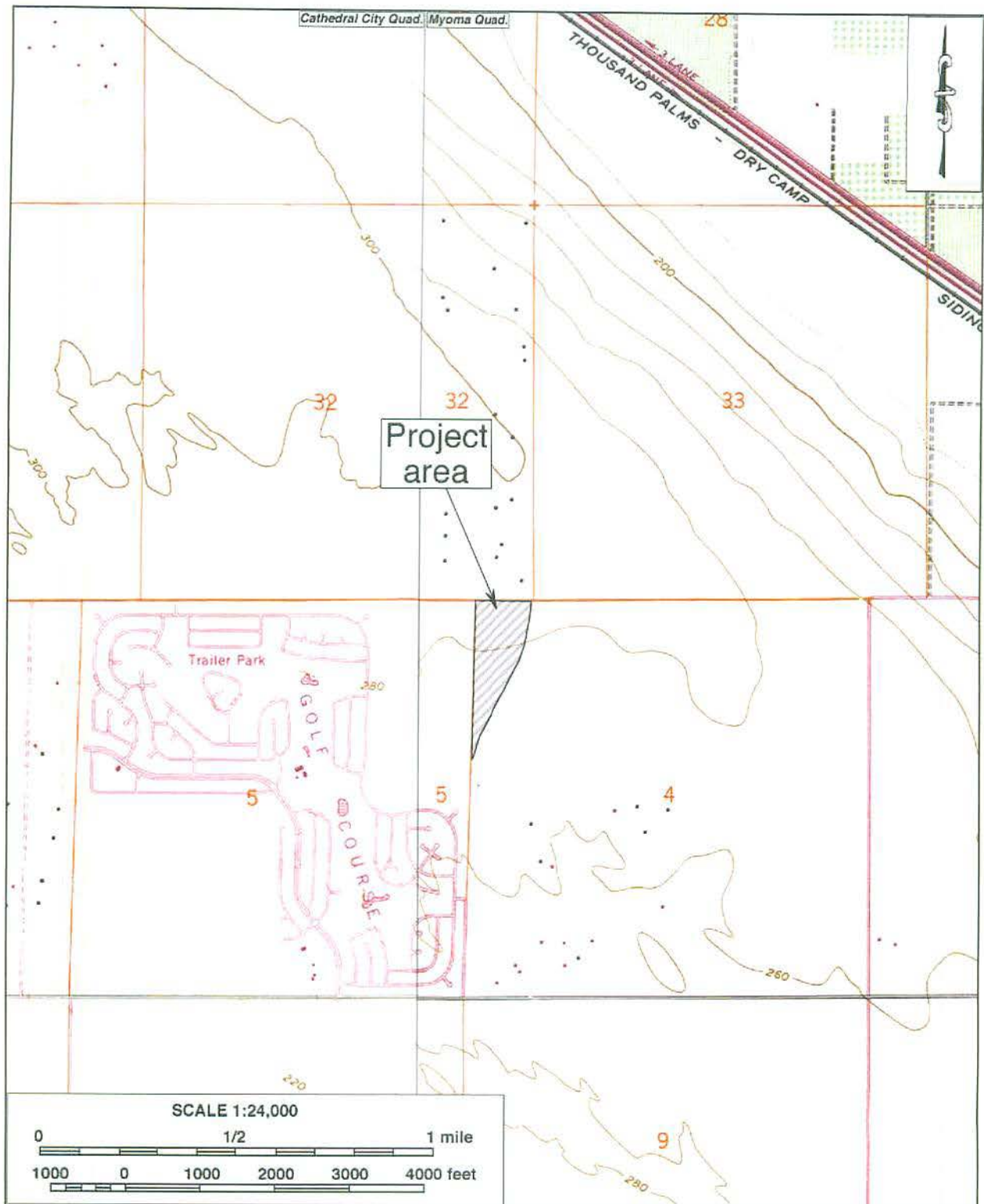


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Cathedral City and Myoma, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1981; 1978])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Palm Desert 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.

The project area is bounded by Frank Sinatra Drive on the north, a fence and golf course on the west, and Portola Avenue on the east and southeast. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with an elevation of approximately 280 feet above mean sea level and soils of grayish-brown fine sand. Scattered vegetation and concrete irrigation pipes were located throughout, and a capped well and road were found along the western boundary. Vegetation observed within the project area included creosote bushes, rabbit brush, tumbleweeds, brittle brush, oleander bushes, and other small desert shrubs and grasses.



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photo taken on May 26, 2006; view of the south)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric 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 Cabazon, Torres Martinez, Augustine, Agua Caliente, 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 the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a course that is very similar to 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.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On May 5, 2006, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (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, Gallardo 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 1904, 1941, and 1958-1959. 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH contacted the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission on May 11, 2006, to request a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. One of the conditions required by the City of Palm Desert is that a Native American monitor from the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians accompany the archaeologist during the field survey. CRM TECH contacted the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians by fax on May 15 to inform the Band of the upcoming field survey and to inquire about their knowledge of cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the property. In addition to contacting the Ramona Band, CRM TECH also contacted six other Native American representatives in the Coachella Valley, including the designated contact persons for five local tribes and two well-known Cahuilla elders, by mail on May 16. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On May 26, 2006, CRM TECH archaeologists Lisa Hunt and Lisa Cipolla carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area under the direct supervision of field director Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications). Native American monitor Wendy Kitchen of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians accompanied the field crew during the survey. During the survey, the field personnel walked parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 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 was excellent (90-100%) throughout the project area. The results of the survey are discussed below.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show three previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land, including that within and adjacent to the southernmost tip of the project area (Fig. 4). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, one archaeological site and one set of isolated artifacts were previously recorded within the scope of the records search.

Both the previously recorded site and isolate were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in nature, consisting predominantly of ceramic sherds of Tizon Brownware, with one groundstone artifact recorded as well. None of these previously recorded features was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period (Figs. 5-8). In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first official land surveys in the Coachella Valley, the surveyors found no man-made features of any kind in or near the project area (Fig. 5). Fifty years later, the only evidence of human activities noted in the vicinity was the Southern Pacific Railroad and a "Dry Camp" located northeast of the property (Fig. 6). In the early 1940s, the project area was apparently still unsettled, as were most of the surrounding properties, although U.S. Routes 60, 70, and 99 passed to the northeast, parallel to the rail line (Fig. 7).

By the 1950s, with the gradual growth of the Coachella Valley during the post-WWII boom, the surrounding area began to exhibit a settlement pattern that was typical in rural southern California, featuring roads, including present-day Avenue 40, and scattered buildings (Fig. 8). As late as 1958, however, the entire project area apparently remained vacant and undeveloped.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. However, noting that "the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area," the commission recommended that local Native American representatives be consulted for additional information, and provided a list of potential contacts (see App. 2).

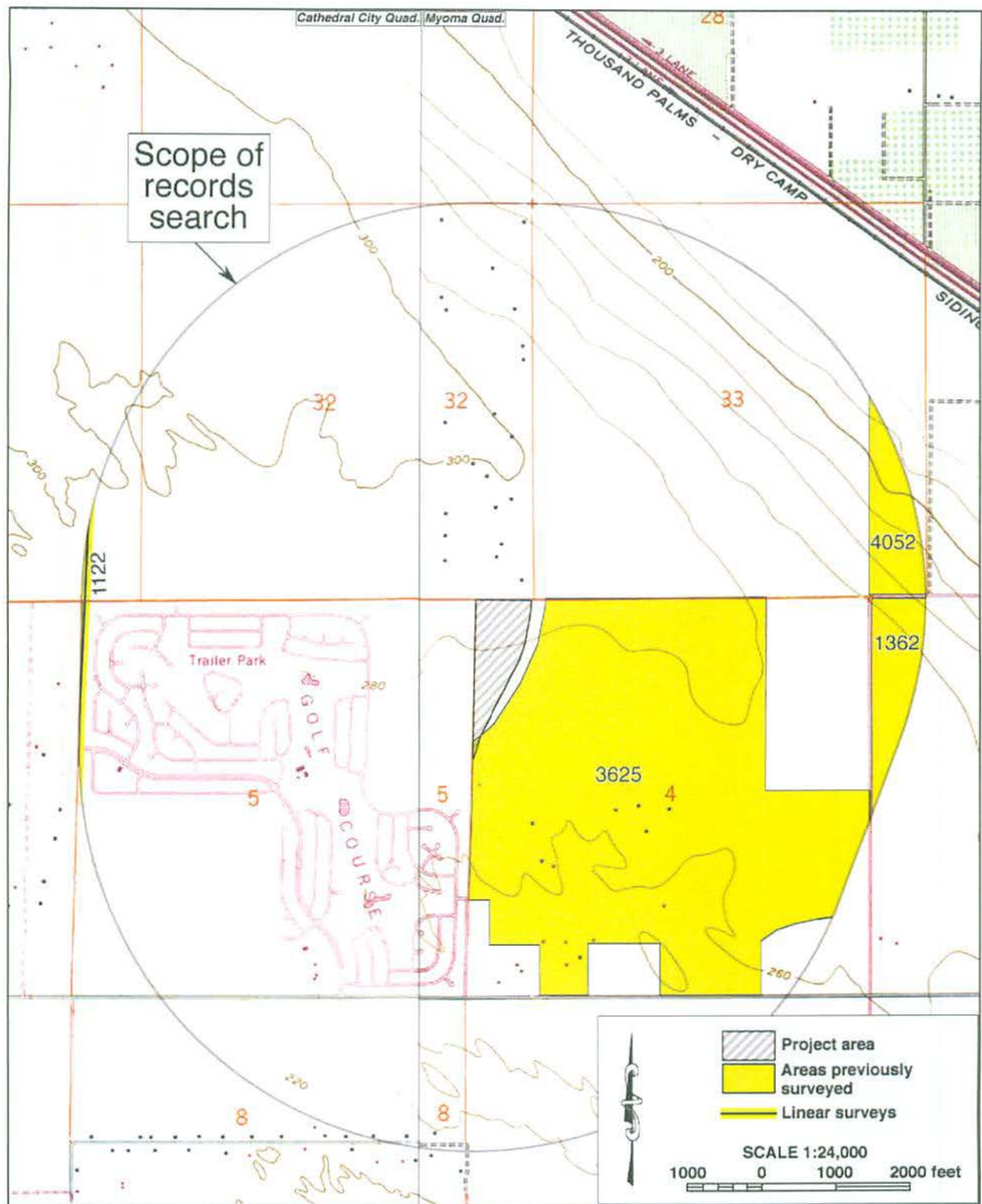


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

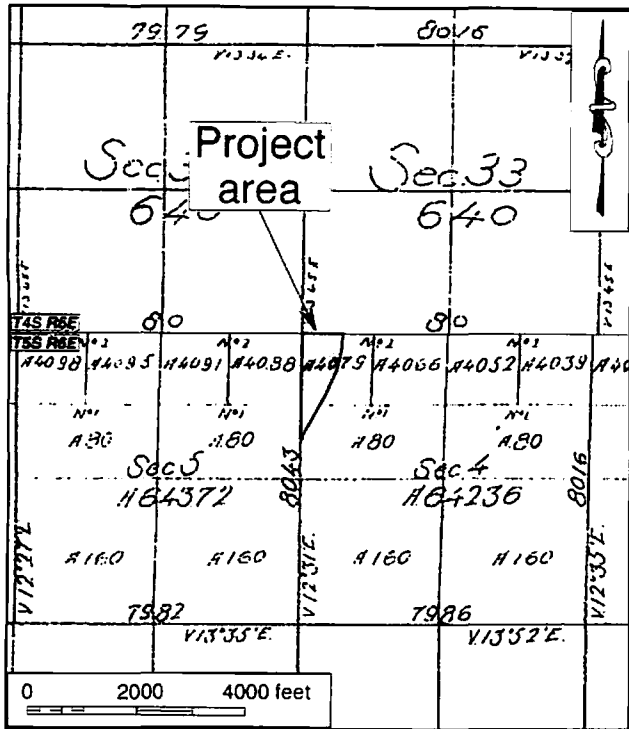


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

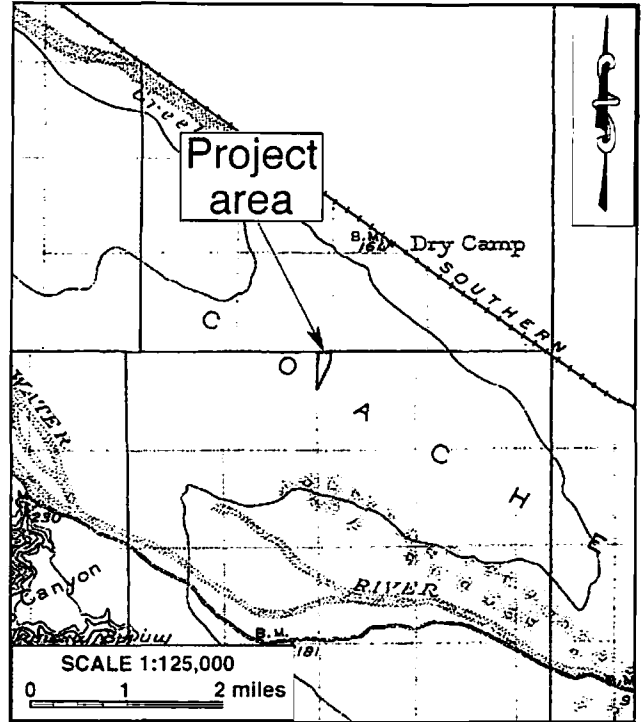


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1901.
(Source: USGS 1904)

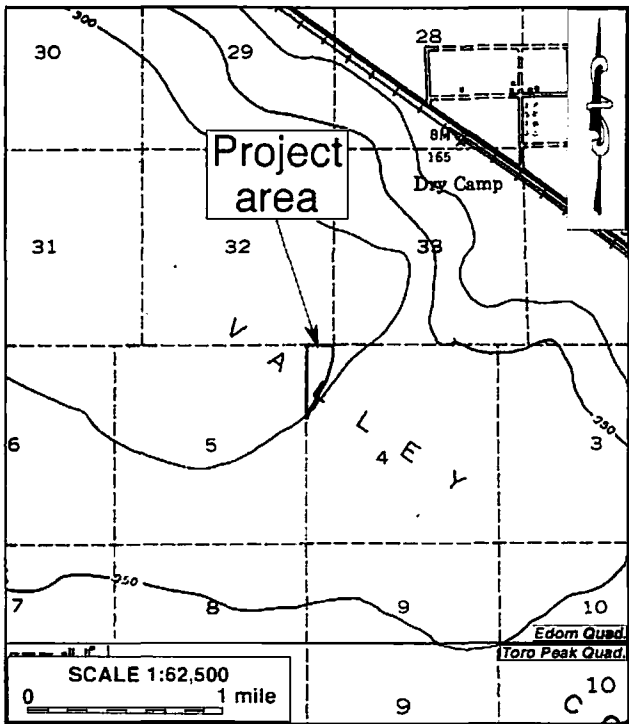


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1941.
(Source: USGS 1941a; 1941b)

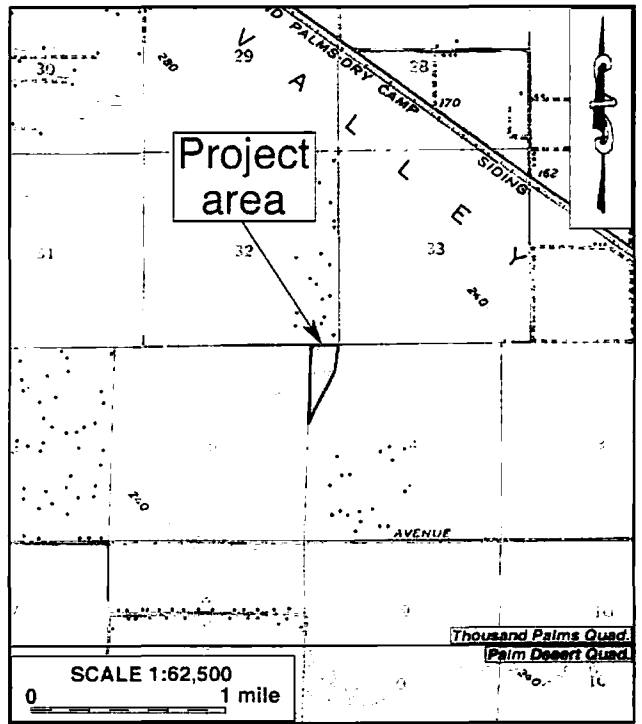


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1959.
(Source: USGS 1958; 1959)

As mentioned above, CRM TECH also contacted the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians and six other Native Americans representatives in the region. As of this time, three written responses have been received (see App. 2).

Richard Begay, Director of the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, replied in a letter dated May 16, 2006. In the letter, Mr. Begay states that the project is not located on Agua Caliente reservation land but within the Traditional Use Area of the Tribe. After completing a records check of the Agua Caliente Cultural Register, Mr. Begay reports that he did not find any projects or sites within the project area. Because the project is located in the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, Mr. Begay requests that an Approved Cultural Resources Monitor—i.e., a Native American monitor who has completed a training program sponsored by the Agua Caliente Band—be present during any survey and/or ground-disturbing activities. In addition, the Tribe requests that if any Native American cultural resources are discovered during the project, all work in the immediate vicinity be halted until a qualified archaeologist can be retained to assess the find and recommend a treatment plan, if necessary.

William Contreras, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, replied in a letter dated June 2, 2006. Mr. Contreras states that the property is located within the traditional use area of the Tribe. The Torres Martinez Band believes that there is a high potential for discovering cultural resources on the property. Therefore the Torres Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians recommends that a Native American monitor as well as an archaeologist be present during all ground-disturbing activities. Mr. Contreras also recommends that the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians be consulted regarding the property, and states that they support any decisions made by the Agua Caliente Band.

At CRM TECH's request, Anthony Largo, Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded in a letter dated May 16, 2006, which was addressed to Chad Meyer of RTJ Homes Catavina. In the letter Mr. Largo provides Mr. Meyer with rates for Native American monitoring. On May 26, 2006, CRM TECH archaeologists made arrangements to meet with Wendy Kitchen, the Native American monitor from the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians who accompanied CRM TECH archaeologists on the archaeological field survey.

FIELD SURVEY

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.

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 Palm Desert in determining whether such resources

meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

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

Regarding the proper criteria 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, all research procedures conducted during this study have produced negative results, and no potential "historical resources" were encountered throughout the course of the study. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report 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 Palm Desert:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a 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 Palm Desert 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. 4 South Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856b Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.

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

1904 Map: Indio, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1901.

1941a Map: Edom, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1941b Map: Toro Peak, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1958 Map: Thousand Palms, California (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1951 and 1956, field-checked in 1958.

1959 Map: Palm Desert, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1954, field-checked in 1957 and 1959.

1978 Map: Myoma, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected in 1978.

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

1981 Map: Cathedral City, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1978.

**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, U.C. 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
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant, Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
• Surveys, excavations, mapping, and records searches.

Honors and Awards

- 2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, B.A.**

Education

- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego.
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas.
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCES WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* All persons and organizations in the Native American Heritage Commission's referral list were contacted. A sample letter is included in this report.



CRM TECH

FAX COVER

SHEET

4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501
951-784-3051 • Tel
951-784-2987 • Fax

To:

Native American
Heritage Commission

Fax:

(916) 657-5390

From:

Laura Hensley Shaker

Date:

May 11, 2006

Number of pages (including this
cover sheet):

2

HARDCOPY:

 will follow by mail

 √ will not follow unless
requested

RE: Sacred Land records search

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search

Name of project:
Sinatra & Portola
CRM TECH #1868

Project size:
Approx. 18.7 acres

Location:
City of Palm Desert
Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
Myoma, Calif.
Section 4, T5S R6E, SBBM

Please call if you need more information or have any
questions.

Results may be faxed to the number above.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Map included



CRM TECH

FAX COVER

SHEET

4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501
951-784-3051 • Tel
951-784-2987 • Fax

Name of project:
Sinatra & Portola
CRM TECH #1868

Project size:
Approx. 18.7 acres

Location:
City of Palm Desert
Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
Myoma, Calif.
Section 4, T5S R6E, SBBM

CRM TECH will be conducting archaeological fieldwork in the near future on the property referenced above. One of the conditions required by the City of Palm Desert is that a Native American monitor accompany us from the Ramona Band Mission Indians during the archaeological field survey.

In addition, CRM TECH is seeking consultation from the Ramona Band Mission Indians in hopes of gaining knowledge regarding cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the property. If the tribe has specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional significance within or near the project area are encouraged to contact us.

Please contact me or Michael Hogan in our office to get more information regarding the scheduling of the field survey.

Thank you,


Laura Shaker
CRM TECH

To: Anthony Largo
Environmental

Fax: (951) 763-4325

From: Laura Hensley Shaker

Date: May 15, 2006

Number of pages (including this cover sheet):

3

HARDCOPY:

will follow by mail

will not follow unless requested

Largo called back to discuss survey payment. 9:00am 5/16/06

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390

May 30, 2006

Laura Hensley Shaker
CRMSent by Fax: 951-784-2987
Number of Pages: 9

RE: Proposed Fredrick & 53 NWC, Riverside County. Sinatra & Portola, Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Shaker:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission 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 me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rob Wood".
Rob Wood

Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 26, 2006**

Samuel H. Dunlap
P.O. Box 1391
Temecula, CA 92593
(909) 262-9351 (Cell)
samdunlap@earthlink.net

Gabrielino
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Richard Begay, THPO Director
650 Tahquitz Canyon Way Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92262
rbegay@aguacaliente.net
(760) 883-1368
(760) 325-6952 Fax

Alvino Siva
2034 W. Westward
Banning, CA 92220
(951) 849-3450

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Mary Ann Green, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 369-7171

Anthony J. Andreas, Jr.
3022 W. Nicolet Street
Banning, CA 92220
(951) 849-3844

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 369-7171

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Richard Milanovich, Chairperson
600 Tahquitz Canyon Way Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92262
(760) 325-3400
(760) 325-0593 Fax

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
John A. James, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA 92203-3499
lweaver@cabazonindians.org
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed
* Sinatra & Portola, Riverside County.

Native American Contacts
 Riverside County
 May 26, 2006

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
 Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs
 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
 Indio , CA 92203-3499
 jweaver@cabazonindians.org
 (760) 342-2593
 (760) 347-7880 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
 Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator
 P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
 Warner , CA 92086
 (760) 782-0711
 (760) 782-2701 - FAX

Cahuilla Band of Indians
 Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
 P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
 Anza , CA 92539
 tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
 (951) 763-5549
 (909) 763-2808 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
 Melody Sees, Environmental Director
 P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
 Warner , CA 92086
 (760) 782-0712
 (760) 782-2730 - FAX

Cahuilla Band of Indians
 Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
 P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
 Anza , CA 92539
 cbandodian@aol.com
 (951) 763-5549
 (951) 763-2808 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
 Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resource Coordinator
 245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla
 Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
 britt_wilson@morongo.org
 (951) 849-8807
 (951) 755-5200
 (951) 922-8146 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
 Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson
 P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
 Warner , CA 92086
 (760) 782-0711
 (760) 782-2701 - FAX

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
 Maurice Lyons, Chairperson
 245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla
 Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
 (951) 849-8807
 (951) 755-5200
 (951) 922-8146 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed
 * Sinatra & Portola, Riverside County.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 26, 2006

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
 Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman
 P.O. Box 39160 Cahuilla
 Anza , CA 92539
 admin@ramonatribe.com
 (951) 763-4105
 (909) 763-4325 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
 John Marcus, Chairman
 P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
 Hemet , CA 92546
 (951) 658-5311
 (951) 658-6733 Fax
 fax: 951-658-6733

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
 Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 391372 Cahuilla
 Anza , CA 92539
 ramona41@gte.net
 (951) 763-4105
 (909) 763-4325 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
 Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator
 P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
 Hemet , CA 92546
 (951) 658-5311
 (951) 658-6733 Fax
 (951) 658-6733 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
 Anthony Largo, Environmental Coordinator
 P.O. Box 391372 Cahuilla
 Anza , CA 92539
 ramona41@gte.net
 (951) 763-4105
 (909) 763-4325 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
 Raymond Torres, Chairperson
 PO Box 1160 Cahuilla
 Thermal , CA 92274
 (760) 397-0300
 (760) 397-8146 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
 PO Box 1291 Cahuilla
 Yucca Valley , CA 92286
 ramona41@gte.net
 (951) 365-1373
 (951) 635-2664 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
 Ernest Morreo
 PO Box 1160 Cahuilla
 Thermal , CA 92274
 maxtm@aol.com
 (760) 397-0300
 (760) 397-8146 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed
 * Sinatra & Portola, Riverside County.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 26, 2006

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
William J. Contreras, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA 92274
760) 397-0300
(760) 397-8146 Fax

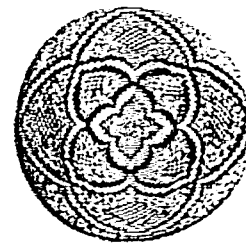
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Alberto Ramierz, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA 92274
albertor@torresmartinez.org
760) 397-0300
(760) 397-8146 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed
* Siratra & Portola, Riverside County.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

May 16, 2006

Laura Hensley Shaker
CRM Tech
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Re: Records Check and Consultation for 18.7-Acres, APNs 620-400-015 and -016, Palm Desert, Riverside County, CA; CRM Tech Contract #1868

Dear Ms. Shaker:

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in your project. I have completed a records check of the Agua Caliente Cultural Register, and find no projects or sites within the proposed project area of effect.

Additionally, the proposed location is not within Reservation boundaries, but it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Because of this, the Agua Caliente THPO requests:

1. Copies of any cultural resource documentation that might be generated in connection with these efforts for permanent inclusion in the Agua Caliente Cultural Register.
2. Approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during any survey and/or any ground disturbing activities. Experience has shown that there is always a possibility of encountering buried cultural resources during construction related excavations. Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) Archaeologist to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente THPO.

Please contact our offices for further information about Approved Cultural Resource Monitors for your client. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at 760-883-1368. You may also email me at rbegay@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Richard M. Begay
Director of Historic Preservation
AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

rmb

C: Agua Caliente Cultural Register

P:\THPO\correspondence\2006\external projects\traditional use area\crm_tech_1868_5_16_06.doc

RAMONA BAND OF CAHUILLA

56310 Highway 371, Suite B
Post Office Box 391670
Anza, California 92539



Tel: (951) 763-4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
E-mail: admin@ramonatribe.com

"A SOVEREIGN NATION"

May 16, 2006

RJT HOMES CATAVINA
Chad Meyer, Project Manager
P.O. Box 810 7:9-700, Avenue 50
La Quinta, CA 92253

Re: Monitoring Rates
Sinatra & Portola CRM TECH #1868

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Laura Shaker with CRM TECH asked that I provide a schedule of rates for Native American Monitoring pertaining to the archaeological survey that will be conducted on 18.7 acres of land located at the intersection of Sinatra and Portola avenues.

The hourly rate for Native American Monitoring is \$45.00 per hour. The mileage rate is .50 cents per mile. A minimum of 4 hours will be charged for show up time, if the contractor is not on site or does not perform work on the day the Monitor is requested. A minimum of 4 hours will be charged for rain days, when the Monitor is requested but the work is suspended due to rain or other adverse weather conditions. Monitoring performed on holidays and weekends will be double the hourly rate. Time for the Native American monitor will be calculated from protal to portal. Advance notice of 24 hours prior to work is required.

The Tribal Monitor shall be considered an independent contractor and will be responsible for the appropriate tax deductions and payments. Payment shall be made directly to the Monitor within two weeks of submission of an invoice.

The indicated monitoring rates shall be used in conjunction with the monitoring necessary for the CRM TECH # 1868 located at Sinatra and Portola avenue in the City of Palm Desert.

Please contact Anthony Largo, Environmental Coordinator, at (951) 763-4105 if you have additional questions.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Largo".



THE TORRES MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS

P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
(760) 397-0300 – FAX (760) 397-8146

June 2, 2006

Attn: Laura Hensley Shaker
CRM Tech4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA. 92501

Re: CRM Tech Contract \$1868

Dear Ms. Shaker,

I have received a letter from your office dated May 16, 2006 regarding the above mentioned project. We appreciate you allowing us the opportunity to respond and voice our concerns. After reviewing the enclosed information and maps, I would like to state that our concerns that the above mentioned project should disturb any cultural resources are high. Our concerns that the above mentioned project should come across any artifacts of new discoveries is also high. We would like to recommend that there be Native American as well as Archaeological representation to monitor all ground disturbing activities within the project area. The above mentioned project is within the Cahuilla Traditional Boundaries. I would like to advise you to contact the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. I feel that they would be better to assist you on this issue. We will support any and all decisions they may make. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

William J. Contreras. June 2, 2006

William J. Contreras

Torres Martinez Tribal Cultural Resource Coordinator
Office: 760-397-0300 ext.102
Cell: 760-275-2686
wcontreras@torresmartinez.org

RECEIVED JUN 5 2006

ATTACHMENT B

2015 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

SANTA ROSA GOLF CLUB AND CATAVINA PROPERTY

**City of Palm Desert
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Palm Desert Planning Department
73-510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Prepared for:

The True Life Companies
23 Corporate Plaza, Suite 150
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator



February 19, 2015
CRM TECH Contract No. 2890

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Santa Rosa Golf Club and Catavina Property, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Ben Kerridge, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director
Nina Gallardo, Archaeologist/Native American Liaison

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: February 19, 2015 (fieldwork completed on January 12, 2015)

For Submittal to: City of Palm Desert Planning Department
73-510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260
(760) 346-0611

Prepared for: The True Life Companies
23 Corporate Plaza, Suite 150
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949) 629-2523

USGS Quadrangle: Cathedral City and Myoma, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangles; Sections 4 and 5, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 96.75 acres

Keywords: Coachella Valley area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor’s Parcel Nos. 620-170-009, 620-400-030, and 620-400-031; no “historical resources” encountered

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In January and February 2015, at the request of The True Life Companies, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 96.75 acres of mixed use land in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of two adjacent tracts of land known as the Santa Rosa Golf Club (Assessor's Parcel No. 620-170-009) and the Catavina Property (Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-030 and 620-400-031), located on the southwest corner of Portola Avenue and Frank Sinatra Drive, in Sections 4 and 5 of T5S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed redevelopment of the property for residential use, as required by the City of Palm Desert pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/ archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Palm Desert a determination 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 discovered during 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 January and February 2015, at the request of The True Life Companies, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 96.75 acres of mixed use land in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of two adjacent tracts of land known as the Santa Rosa Golf Club (Assessor's Parcel No. 620-170-009) and the Catavina Property (Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-030 and 620-400-031), located on the southwest corner of Portola Avenue and Frank Sinatra Drive, in Sections 4 and 5 of T5S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed redevelopment of the property for residential use, as required by the City of Palm Desert pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

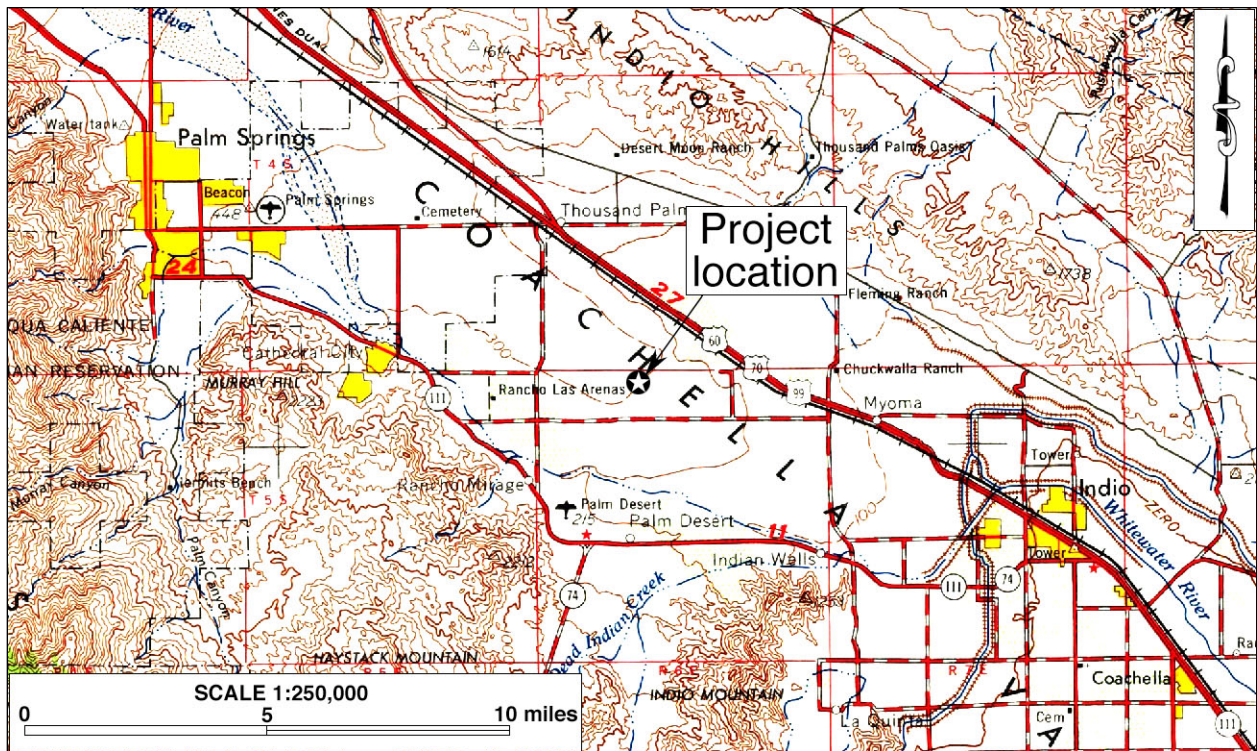


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979])

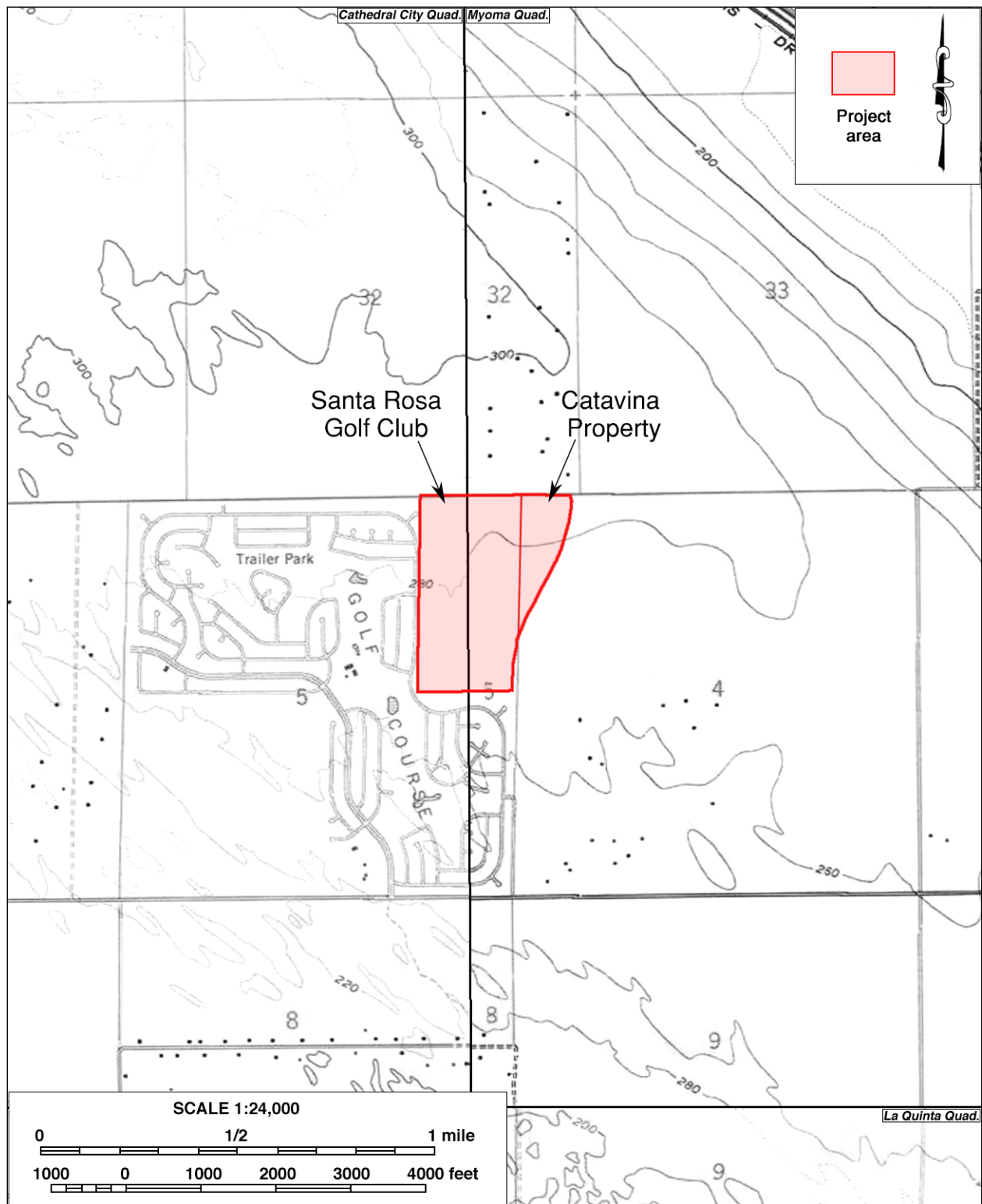


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Cathedral City, La Quinta, and Myoma, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1980; 1981])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Palm Desert is situated in the heart of the Coachella Valley, a northwest-southeast trending desert valley that constitutes the western end of the Colorado Desert. Dictated by this geographic setting, the climate and environment of the region are typical of 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 the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The project area is located in the northern portion of the City of Palm Desert, bounded on the north by Frank Sinatra Drive and on the east by Portola Avenue, both of them major local thoroughfares. The property is surrounded mostly by existing single-family residential tracts, many of them developed around golf courses, but large expanses of vacant desert land are also present nearby. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with elevations ranging around 270-290 feet above mean sea level.

The Catavina Property, a somewhat triangular shaped tract in the eastern portion of the project area, is currently undeveloped, but contains scattered remnants of an irrigation system along the western edge, including concrete pipelines, standpipes, a capped well, and the foundation for a pump. Soils in this area are composed of light grayish-brown fine dune sand, and the sparse vegetation growth consisted mostly of creosote bushes, rabbit brush, tumbleweeds, brittle brush, oleander bushes, and small desert shrubs and grasses (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Current natural setting of the project area: the eastern portion (Catavina Property). (Photo taken on January 26, 2015; view to the north)



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area: western portion (Santa Rosa Golf Club). (Photo taken on January 26, 2015; view to the west)

The Santa Rosa Golf Club encompasses the rectangular-shaped western portion of the project area. This area has been completely altered from its native state, and is now occupied by fairways, greens, footpaths, a paved parking lot, and five buildings associated with the golf club (Figure 4). Vegetation in this area consists entirely of introduced landscaping trees, grasses, and bushes, and the thick growth covers essentially all ground surface in this portion of the property.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The archaeological record of the northern Colorado Desert offers very little information regarding the earliest periods of prehistory in this area, but the latter phases of the prehistoric period have been well documented as a result of the many archaeological sites identified dating to the last 1,500 years. A chronological sequence for the Colorado Desert was formulated by Schaefer (Altschul 1994), consisting of three distinct cultural complexes classified as the Paleoindian, the Archaic, and the Late Prehistoric. The Paleoindian cultural complex is characterized as resembling Rogers' San Dieguito complex, where groups of this period settled near water sources and exploited resources from the desert areas to a limited degree (*ibid.*:27).

The Early and Late Archaic Periods follow, ca. 8000 B.C. to 600 A.D., and are associated with sparse human occupation of the area (Altschul 1994:28). Very few archaeological remains have been found associated with the Early Archaic Period, a time when the Colorado Desert region

appears to have had a very low population density. An increase in population occurred during the Middle Archaic, which led groups to develop defenses of their territorial boundaries. The variability of projectile point types has led researchers to conclude that these groups were competing for resources. This variability also appears to mark social group membership in an environment of increasing population. The Late Archaic is characterized by a further adaptation to drier and warmer early Holocene conditions, where there was a decrease in the availability of game animals and an increased dependence on plant resources and groundstone technology. Group size and mobility was determined by the seasonal availability of food resources. Artifact types that characterize this period are large spear and dart points and an array of basketry, nets, traps, split-twig figurines, and other perishables.

The Late Prehistoric Period is also identified by Schaefer as the Patayan Period (Altschul 1994:29), which is further subdivided into the Patayan I-III Periods and is associated with the introduction of pottery in the Colorado Desert region. The entire Patayan cultural complex is characterized by cremations in ceramic vessels and numerous trail systems. Schaefer states that these trails may denote travel to special resource collecting zones, trading expeditions, and possibly warfare. Pot-drops and shrines are evidenced along these trails (*ibid.*).

Patayan I, dating from ca. 800 to 1050 A.D., saw small mobile groups with ceramic technology settling seasonally along the Lower Colorado River and employing a similar tool kit to that of the Hohokam (Altschul 1994:30). The Patayan II, ca. 1050 to 1500 A.D., coincided with the infilling of Lake Cahuilla and was characterized by the introduction of new ceramic types, indicating local manufacture. This phase of the Patayan also saw the movement of peoples from the floodplain towards the eastern and western portions of the desert. The recession of Lake Cahuilla approximately 500 years ago ushered in the Patayan III Period, ca. 1500 A.D. to historic times, and the ceramic types known as the Colorado Buff. The contact between indigenous groups and European explorers, beginning in the 1770s, marked the start of the Protohistoric Period. During this time period, small mobile bands settled along the Lower Colorado River and depended on small-scale agriculture, seasonal hunting, fishing, and gathering.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Native villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The Cahuilla, a Takic-speaking people whose society was once based on hunting and gathering, 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 basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion of the Cahuilla is based primarily on these sources.

The Cahuilla did not have a single name that referred to an all-inclusive tribal affiliation. Instead, membership was in terms of lineages or clans. Each lineage or clan belonged to one of two main divisions of the people, known as moieties. 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, largely as a result of extermination and 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 reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Cabazon, Augustine, Torres Martinez, Agua Caliente, and Morongo.

Historic Context

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley when they led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma (Johnston 1987:92-95). However, due to its harsh environment, few non-Natives 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 Native trading route that was “discovered” in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and became known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a course that is very similar to 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 (Johnston 1987:185).

Non-Native 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 (Laflin 1998:35-36; Robinson 1948:169-171). 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” (Shields Date Gardens 1957). 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 modern community of Palm Desert is located in the general vicinity of Sand Hole, an unreliable water hole on the Cocomaricopa-Bradshaw Trail that has since vanished into obscurity (Johnston 1987:120). The community was founded in 1945-1946 by three brothers, Randall, Clifford, and Phil Henderson, who organized the Palm Desert Corporation to promote their new desert town (Gunther 1984:373-374). Following the footsteps of Palm Springs and other "cove communities" along Highway 111, such as Rancho Mirage and La Quinta, Palm Desert soon joined the ranks of winter resort towns favored by the rich and famous of the era, characterized by country clubs and golf courses. The Palm Desert post office was established in 1947, and in 1973, after four unsuccessful attempts, the community was officially incorporated as the 17th city in Riverside County (*ibid.*:374).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On January 16, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file 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 Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principle investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1915, the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1904-1981, and aerial photographs taken in 1972-1996. The historic 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, and the aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On January 19, 2015, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the California Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted 11 tribal representatives in the region in writing on February 6 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 26, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester conducted the pedestrian field survey of the project area. Since the eastern portion was previously surveyed at an intensive level in 2006 (see below) and the western portion is occupied by the existing golf course, the survey was completed at a reconnaissance level. The eastern portion was surveyed along parallel north-south transects spaced 25 meters (approximately 75 feet) apart, and the western portion was inspected wherever exposed ground surface could be found. Ground visibility was excellent (nearly 100 percent) in the eastern portion of the project area due to the sparse vegetation growth, but was poor (nearly 0 percent) in the western portion since that area was almost entirely covered by turfs, greens, pavements, and buildings at the golf club.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the eastern portion of the project area, namely the Catavina Property, was previously surveyed for cultural resources in 2006, but the rest of the property had not been surveyed prior to this study. Also conducted by CRM TECH, the 2006 study was similar in scope to the present study and included an intensive-level field survey (Encarnación and Ballester 2006). No historical/ archaeological sites were recorded within or adjacent to the current project boundaries during that survey, or as a result of any other past studies in the vicinity.

Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show eight additional cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5). In all, around 30 percent of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of one archaeological site and one isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) within the one-mile radius. The site, designated 33-005080 (CA-RIV-5080), consisted of a prehistoric ceramic scatter located approximately 0.25 mile east of the project area, while the isolate, 33-012698, was recorded as a ceramic sherd and a mano fragment, located 0.75 mile to the east. Since neither of them was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, neither of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

According to historic maps and aerial photographs consulted for this study, no notable man-made features were observed within or adjacent to the project area throughout the historic period (Figures 6-9). Until the development of the Santa Rosa Golf Club in 1978, no evidence of any settlement or land development activities was found anywhere within the project area (Figure 2; NETR Online 1972; 1996; Santa Rosa Golf Club n.d.). Based on its depiction in the historic maps and aerial photographs, the project area appears to be low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated February 4, 2015, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2).

Upon receiving the Native American Heritage Commission's response, on February 6, 2015, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all nine individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see Appendix 2). In addition, as referred by these tribal representatives or the appropriate tribal government staff, the following individuals were also contacted:

- Denisa Torres, Interim Cultural Heritage Coordinator for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians.

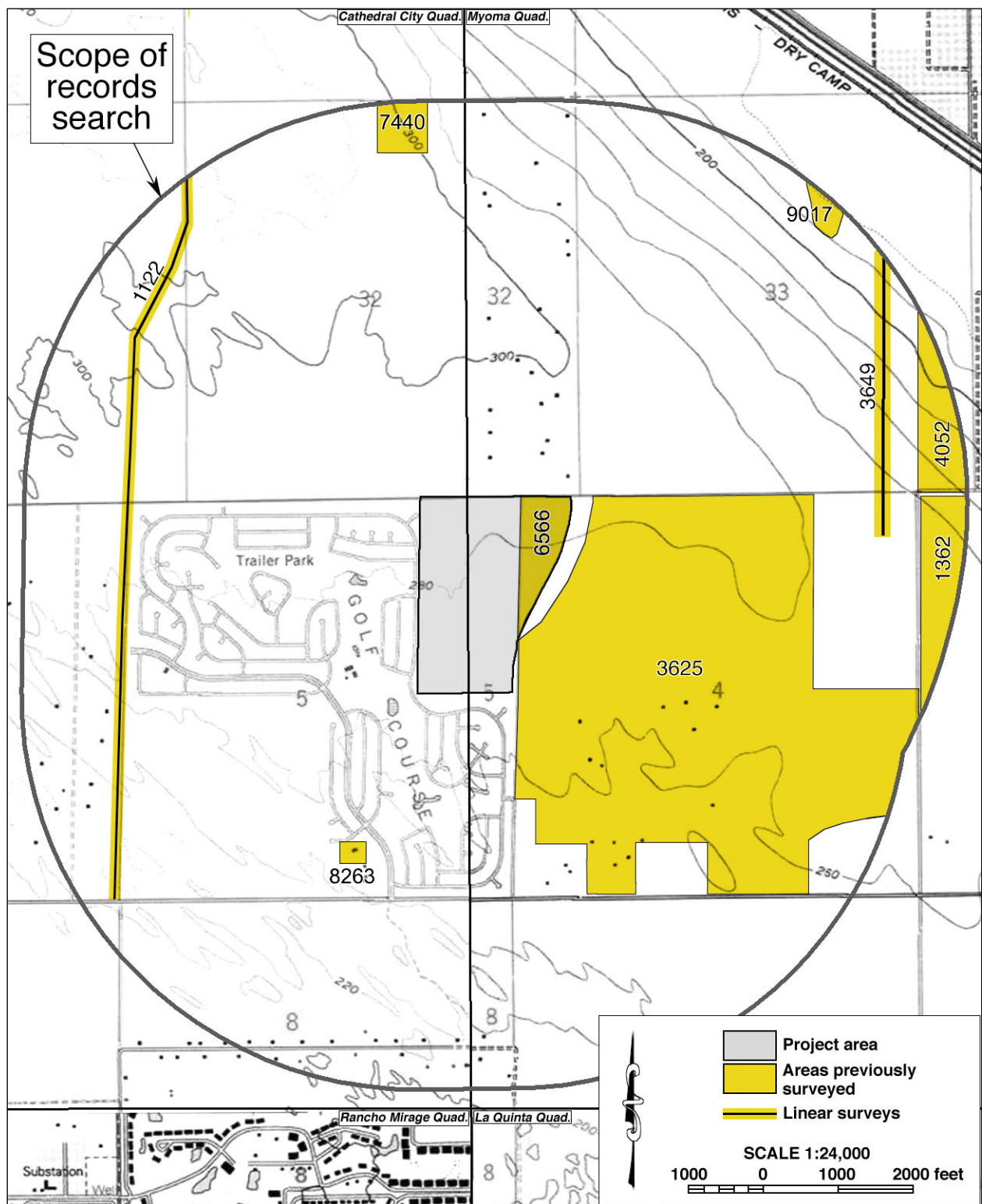


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search. (Locations of recorded historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.)

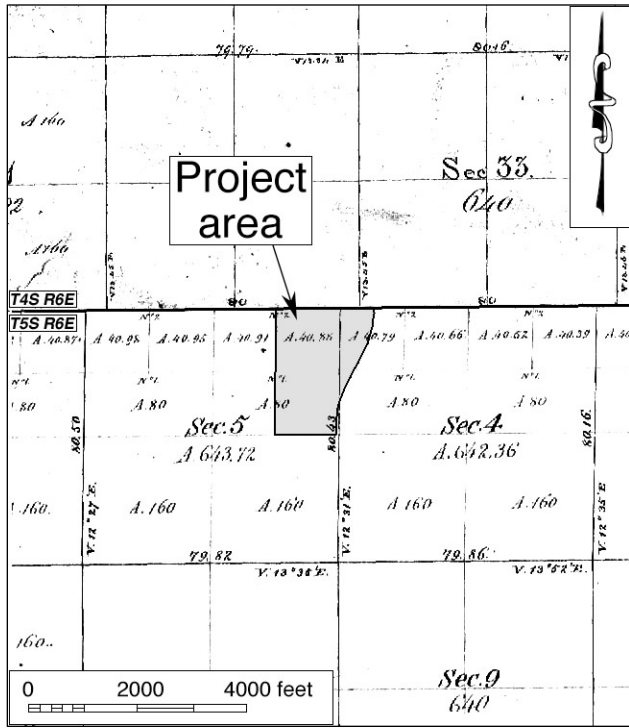


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

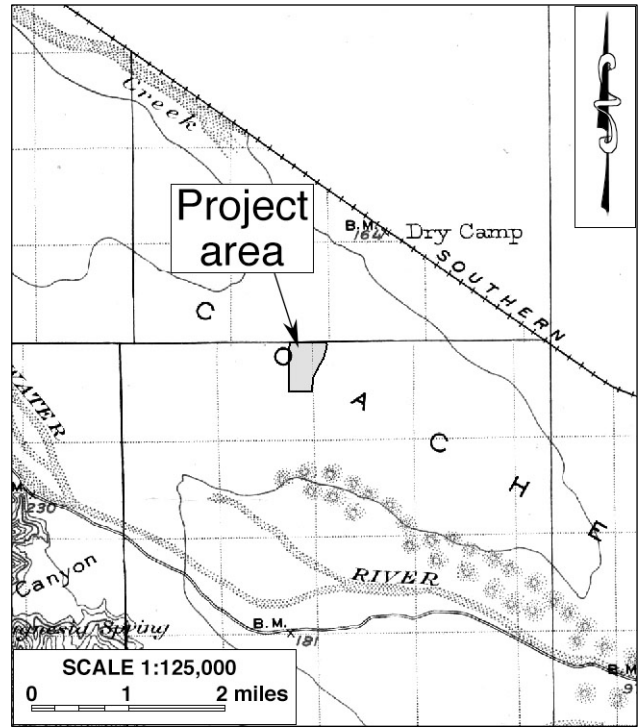


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1901. (Source: USGS 1904)

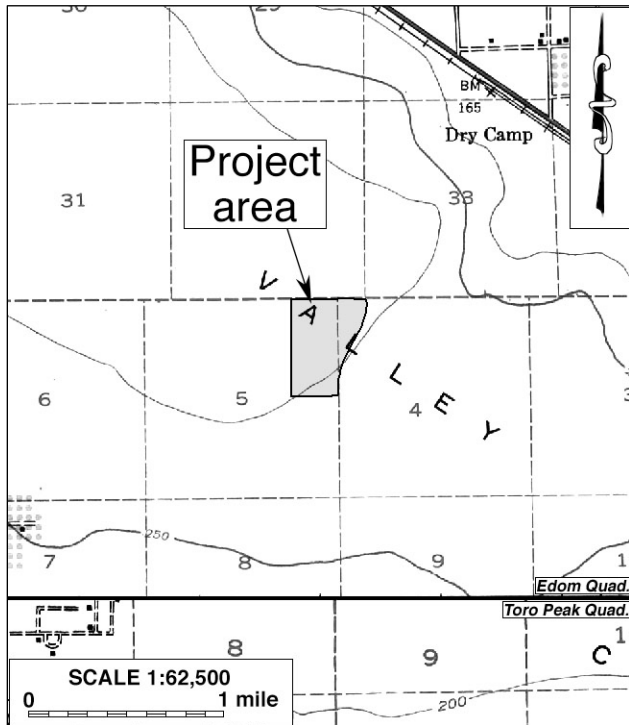


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1941. (Source: USGS 1941a; 1941b)

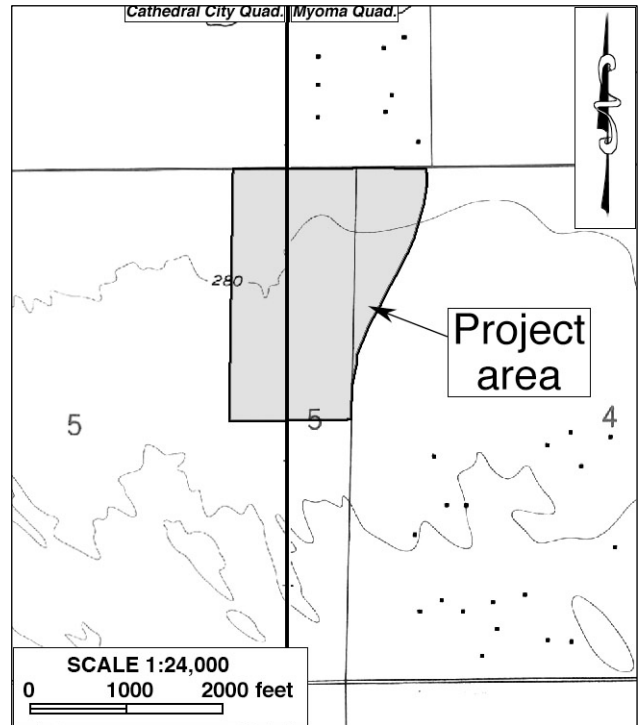


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956-1958. (Source: USGS 1958a; 1958b)

As of this time, two of the tribal representatives contacted has responded in writing (see Appendix 2). Mary Ann Green, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, states in her letter that the tribe is not aware of any cultural resources in the project area and refers CRM TECH to other tribes and individuals in closer proximity to the project location. In the meantime, she recommends Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities in the project area and requests immediate notification of the discovery of any cultural resources. Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, similarly states that her tribe has no specific information on any Native American cultural resources at the project location, and defers further consultation to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey encountered no potential “historical resources” within or immediately adjacent to the project area. As mentioned above, development of the Santa Rosa Golf Club in the western portion of the project area began in 1978. All of the existing buildings and other features associated with the golf club are clearly modern in origin, and none of them appears to predate 1978. On the Catavina Property in the eastern portion, remnants of an irrigation system were noted along its western edge, including concrete pipelines, standpipes, a capped well, and the foundation for a pump, as mentioned above.

The irrigation features on the Catavina Property are of indeterminate age. Since there is no evidence of any agricultural activities in the project area during this historic period, the origin of these features may have been associated with the development of the Santa Rosa Golf Club or the adjacent golf course to the west and the south, which dates to some time between 1958 and 1972 (USGS 1958a; 1958b; NETR Online 1972). In any event, such fragmented remains of the agricultural infrastructure, virtually ubiquitous in rural and formerly rural areas throughout Southern California, demonstrate little potential for historic significance and generally require no further study.

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 Palm Desert in determining whether or not such resources meet the official definition of a “historical resource,” 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 stated above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and historic maps show no notable cultural features within the project area during the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

In summary of the research results outlined above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Palm Desert:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a 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 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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Shields Date Gardens

1957 *Coachella Valley Desert Trails and the Romance and Sex Life of the Date*. Shields Date Gardens, Indio.

Strong, William Duncan

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

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1941 Map: Edom, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1958a Map: Cathedral City, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1956.

1958b Map: Myoma, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field-check in 1958.

1978 Map: Myoma, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected in 1978.

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

1980 Map: La Quinta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1959 edition photorevised in 1978.

1981 Map: Cathedral City, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1978.

**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/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, 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/Colton, 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, U.C.
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
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- Led teams of editors, document processors, and graphic designers in production of technical documents in support of construction, remediation, and mitigation/monitoring projects of varying sizes around the world.
 - Provided field and research support to cultural resources management teams on various projects.
- 2010- Volunteer Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
- Led kayak tours of the Upper Newport Bay Nature Preserve; provided support for quarterly symposia; trained and coordinated volunteers.
- 2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org
- Managed a team of 4-12 commentators and other talent in the creation of ongoing live and on-demand content for a popular website; liaised with tournament organizers, commentators from other industry websites, and game publishers.
- 2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- Edited and coordinated production of reports, proposals, and permit applications for a wide variety of federal, state, and commercial projects.
- 2002-2007 Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice* Radio Program, Titan Radio, California State University, Fullerton.
- Hosted a news/talk format comedy program; wrote and performed sketch comedy segments for a two-hour weekly radio show.
- 2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.
- Tutored individuals of all ages in English at institutions ranging in size from community colleges to small tutoring offices.

Papers Presented

- *The Uncanny Valley of the Shadow of Modernity: A Re-examination of Anthropological Approaches to Christianity.* Graduate Thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 2010.
- *Ethnographic Endeavors into the World of Counterstrike.* 74th Annual Conference of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, 2003.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Honors and Awards

- 2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 11 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Santa Rosa Golf Club & Catavina Property (CRM TECH Contract No. 2890)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Cathedral City, Myoma, La Quinta, and Rancho Mirage, Calif.

Township 5 South **Range** 6 East **SB BM; Section(s)** 4 & 5

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: Ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: This cultural resources study is part of the environmental review process for the acquisition of the Catavina Property and the Santa Rosa Golf Club in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County.

January 19, 2015

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



February 4, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by Fax: (909) 824-6405
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Santa Rosa Golf Club & Catavina Property (CRM TECH Contract No. 2890), Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission 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 me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
February 4, 2015**

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

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
tkentucky@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92262
lfreogoz@aguacaliente-nsn.gov
(760) 325-3400
(760) 325-0593 Fax

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Mary Ann Green, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722
(760) 369-7161 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO
Patricia Garcia, Tribal Historic Perservation Officer
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
ptuck@augacaliente-nsn.gov
(760) 699-6907
(760) 699-6924 Fax

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Karen Kupcha
P.O. Box 849 Cahuilla
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722
(916) 369-7161 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Rosa Golf Club & Catavina Property (CRM TECH Contract No. 2890), Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
February 4, 2015**

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Rosa Golf Club & Catavina Property (CRM TECH Contract No. 2890), Riverside County.

February 6, 2015

Denisa Torres, Interim Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

RE: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-170-009, 620-400-030, and 620-400-031
Approximately 96.75 acres in the City of Palm Desert
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2890

Dear Ms. Torres:

The True Life Companies proposes to develop/redevelop approximately 96.75 acres of land in in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The project area encompasses the Santa Rosa Golf Club (APN 620-170-009) and two adjacent parcels known as the Catavina property (APNs 620-400-030 and 620-400-031), located at the southwest corner of Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue. The project entails primarily a proposed residential development. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Cathedral City and Myoma, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depict the location of the project area in Sections 4 and 5, T5S R6E, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated February 4, 2015, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, there are no known historical/ archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records identified one prehistoric archaeological site and one prehistoric isolate consisting of a mano fragment and a ceramic sherd. Site 33-005080 (CA-RIV-5080) is a ceramic scatter located approximately a quarter-mile east of the project area. A systematic field survey of the project area on January 26, 2015, encountered no potential historical resources within or adjacent to the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area that need to be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the City of Palm Desert for CEQA-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo, CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: project area map



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
P.O. Box 846 • Coachella, CA 92236 • (760) 398-4722 • Fax (760) 398-4252
Tribal Chairperson: MaryAnn Green

February 11, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech.
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

RE: APN's 620-170-009, 620-400-030 & 620-400-031 Project (Palm Desert, CA)

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project, and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources has resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. We encourage you to contact other Native American Tribes and individuals within the immediate vicinity of the project site that may have specific information concerning cultural resources that may be located in the area. We also encourage you to contract with a monitor who is qualified in Native American cultural resources identification and who is able to be present on-site full-time during the pre-construction and construction phase of the project. Please notify us immediately should you discover any cultural resources during the development of this project.

Very truly yours,

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary Ann Green". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Mary Ann Green
Tribal Chairperson

RECEIVED

BY:



February 18, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re.: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-170-009, 620-400-030, and 620-400-031 Project
Approximately 96.75 acres in the City of Palm Desert
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2890

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area. The Cabazon Band will defer to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians for future consultation.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

ATTACHMENT C

**NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE
SEARCH RESULT**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 24, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Residential 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
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Atebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE 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
3/24/2022**

**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**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
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**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
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**

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Residential Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/24/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Residential Project, Riverside County.