

Appendix D  
Park Lane Homes Cultural Resources Report  
(Available on the city website)

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**EASTERN PORTION OF APN 656-040-061**

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

**For Submittal to:**

Community Development Department, Planning Division  
City of Desert Hot Springs  
11999 Palm Drive  
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

**Prepared for:**

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November 7, 2024  
CRM TECH Contract No. 4161

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Eastern Portion of APN 656-040-061, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Section 6, T3S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately seven acres

**Keywords:** Northwestern Coachella Valley, Colorado Desert region; Phase I cultural resources survey; no “historical resources” under CEQA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July and November 2024, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately seven acres of undeveloped land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of the eastern portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 656-040-061, located on the north side of Park Land and east of Palm Drive, in the northeast quarter of Section 6, T3S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Seven Palms Valley, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for a residential development project that proposes to construct 180 affordable housing units on the property. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this 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. To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH reviewed recent historical/archaeological resources records search results pertaining to the project location, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout these research procedures, no "historical resources" were encountered within the project boundaries. However, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the vicinity of the project area and referred further inquiries to the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) and other local tribes. Meanwhile, the ACBCI also reported tribal cultural resources adjacent to the project area but did not provide further details. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by PRC §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Desert Hot Springs and the Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Desert Hot Springs a preliminary conclusion of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, pending the completion of further consultations by the City with local Native American groups, particularly the ACBCI. No other cultural resources investigations are recommended for this 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 at that location should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between July and November 2024, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately seven acres of undeveloped land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of the eastern portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 656-040-061, located on the north side of Park Land and east of Palm Drive, in the northeast quarter of Section 6, T3S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Seven Palms Valley, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for a residential development project that proposes to construct 180 affordable housing units on the property. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of this 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.

To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH reviewed recent historical/archaeological resources records search results pertaining to the project location, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

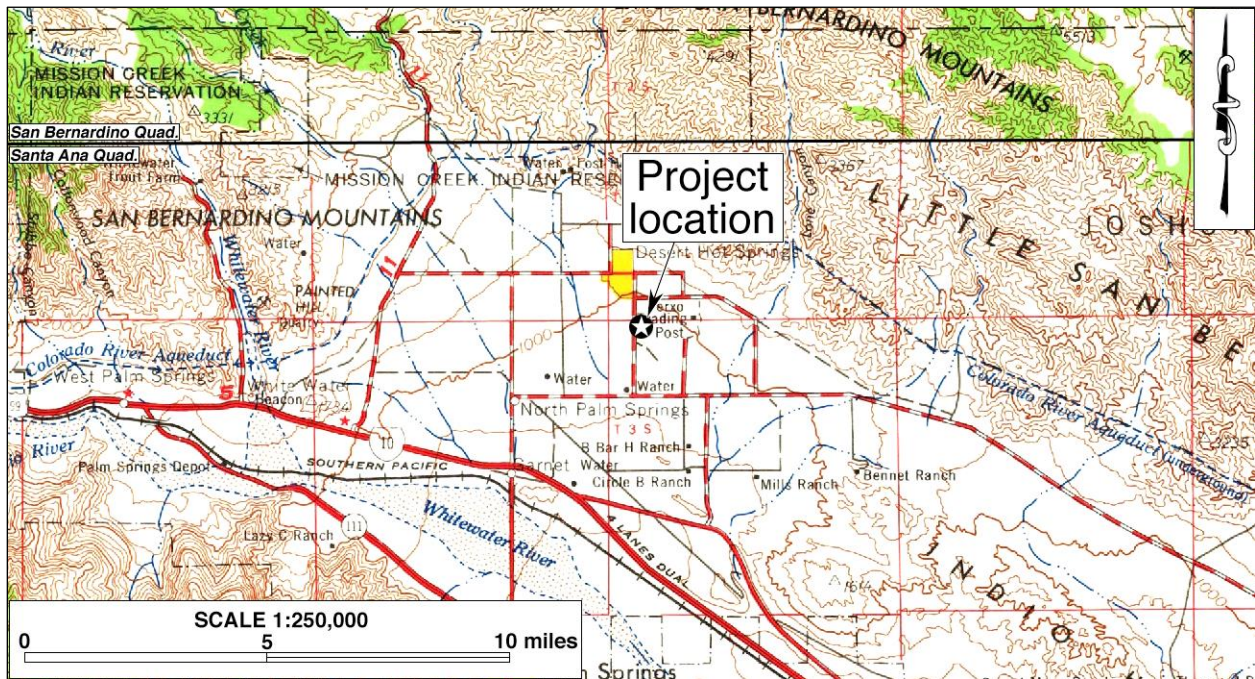


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

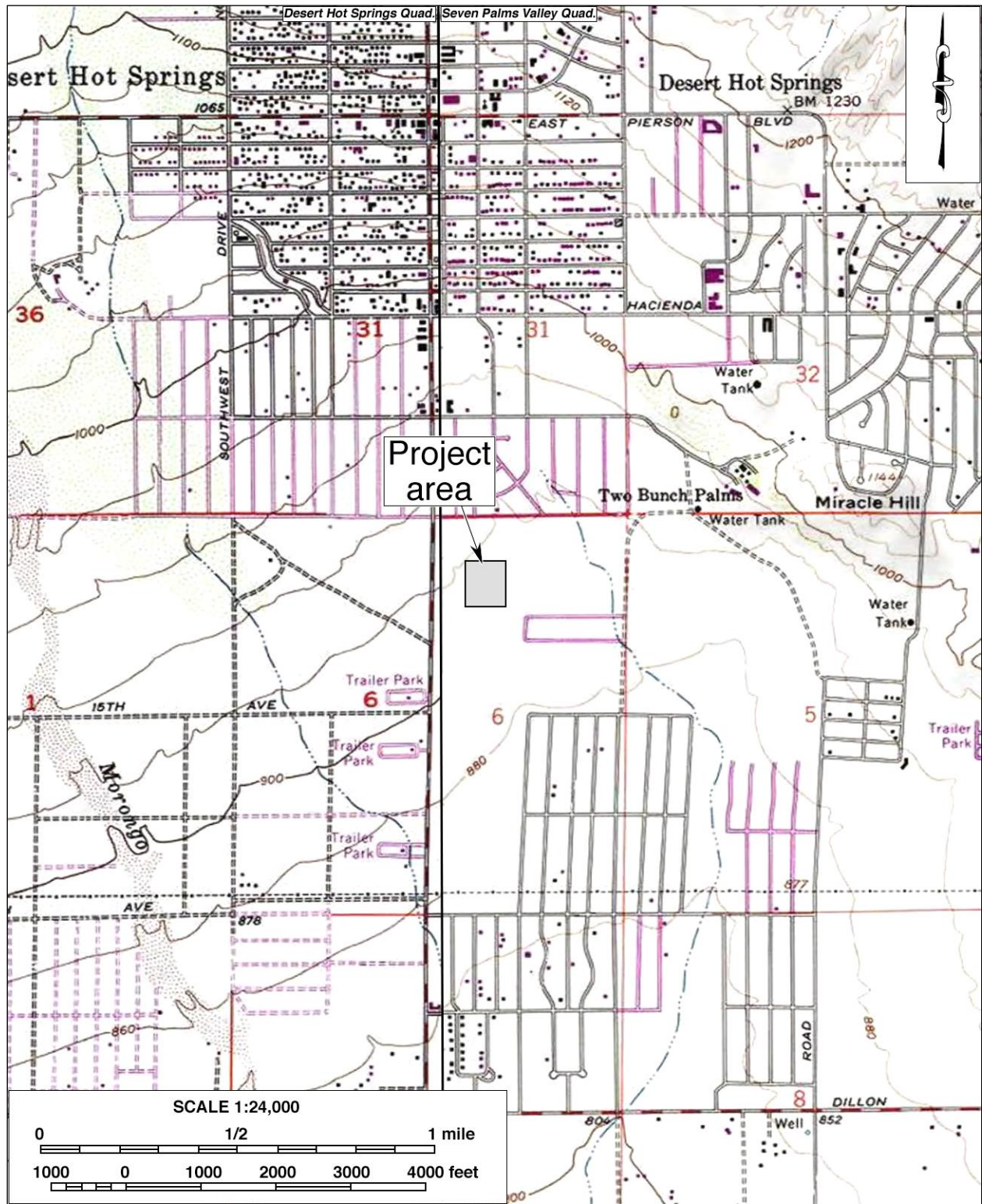


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978a; 1978b])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)



## SETTING

### NATURAL SETTING

The City of Desert Hot Springs is situated near the northwestern end 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 freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, and the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The project area lies on the southeastern edge of the Desert Hot Springs city limits, surrounded mostly by commercial properties and public service facilities, including a school and a municipal park (Fig. 3). Elevations on the property range approximately from 905 feet to 917 feet above mean sea level, with a gradual incline towards the northwest. The terrain is relatively level with evidence of past disking. Surface soils are composed of alluvial sand and granitic rock. Vegetation observed on the property included creosote bush and the typical amalgamation of small desert scrub brushes, weeds, and ruderal grasses (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on September 6, 2024; view to the southeast)

In its native state, the project area belongs to the Creosote Bush Scrub Plant Community. Native plant species common to this community include creosote bush, prickly pear cactus, cholla, brittlebush, and globemallow. Animals commonly found in this area include reptiles (lizards, snakes, tortoise), small to medium mammals (coyotes, jackrabbits, desert cottontails, rats, mice), native birds

including the burrowing owl (doves, vultures, raptors, quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula, scorpions). Burrowing owls were observed throughout the property.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

Numerous investigations on the history of cultural development in southern California have led researchers to propose a number of cultural chronologies for the desert regions. A specific cultural sequence for the Colorado Desert was offered by Schaefer (1994) on the basis of the many archaeological studies conducted in the area. The earliest time period identified is the Paleoindian (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when “small, mobile bands” of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (Schaefer 1994:63). These small groups settled “on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes” (Schaefer 1994:64). Typical artifacts and features from that period include very simple stone tools, “cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types” (Schaefer 1994).

The Early Archaic Period follows and dates to ca. 8,000 to 4,000 years ago. It appears that a decrease in population density occurred at this time and the indigenous groups of the area relied more on foraging than hunting. Very few archaeological remains have been identified to this time period. The ensuing Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 years ago) is characterized by continued low population densities and groups of “flexible” sizes that settled near available seasonal food resources and relied on “opportunistic” hunting of game animals. Groundstone artifacts for food processing were prominent during this time period.

The most recent period in Schaefer’s scheme, the Late Prehistoric, dates from ca. 1,500 years ago to the time of the Spanish missions and saw the continuation of the seasonal settlement pattern. Peoples of the Late Prehistoric Period were associated with the Patayan cultural pattern and relied more heavily on the availability of seasonal “wild plants and animal resources” (Schaefer 1994:66). It was during this period that brown and buff ware ceramics were introduced into the region.

The shores of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, during times of its presence, attracted much settlement and resource procurement; but in times of the lake’s desiccation around 1700, according to Schaefer (1994:66), the Native people moved away from its receding shores towards rivers, streams, and mountains. Numerous archaeological sites dating to this time period have been identified along the shoreline of Holocene Lake Cahuilla. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brown and buff ware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremations.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The origin of the name “Cahuilla” is unclear, but may originate from their own word *káwiya*, meaning master or boss (Bean 1978). The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San

Gorgonio 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), based on information provided by such Cahuilla informants as Juan Siva, Francisco Patencio, Katherine Siva Saubel, and Mariano Saubel. The following ethnohistoric discussion 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. Their moieties were named for the Wildcat, or *Tuktum*, and Coyote, or *Istam*. 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, and gathering raw materials for food, medicine, ritual, or tool use. They interacted with other clans through trade, intermarriage, and ceremonies.

Cahuilla subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the hunting and gathering of wild and cultivated foods, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water, building elaborate stone fish traps. Once the lake had desiccated, they relied on the available terrestrial resources. The cooler temperatures and resources available at higher elevations in the nearby mountains were also taken advantage of.

The Cahuilla diet included seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Medicinal plants such as creosote, California sagebrush, yerba buena and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages (Bean and Saubel 1972). Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowl. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink (Bean 1978).

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Cahuilla helped shape the landscape. Biological studies have recently found evidence that the fan palms found in the Coachella Valley and throughout the southeastern California desert (*Washingtonia filifera*) may not be relics of palms from a paleo-tropical environment, but instead a relatively recent addition brought to the area and cultivated by native populations (Anderson 2005). Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972). The planting of palms by the Cahuilla is well-documented, as is their enhancement of palm stands through the practice of controlled burning (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005). Burning palm stands would increase fruit yield dramatically by eliminating pests such as the palm borer beetle, date scales, and

spider mites (Bean and Saubel 1972). Firing palm stands prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The Cahuilla also burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005).

Population data prior to European contact is almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons covering a territory of over 2,400 square miles. During the 19th century, 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 Morongo, Agua Caliente, Cabazon, Torres Martinez, and Augustine. There has been a resurgence of traditional ceremonies in recent years, and the language, songs, and stories are now being taught to the youngest generations.

## **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). Due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled along the established trails. The most important of these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was “discovered” in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday (Johnston 1987:185).

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 (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. Around the turn of the century, the date palm was introduced into the Coachella Valley, and by the late 1910s dates were the main agricultural crop and the tree an iconic image celebrating the region as the “Arabia of America” (Shields Date Gardens 1957). Then, starting in the 1920s, a new industry featuring equestrian camps, resorts, hotels, and eventually country clubs began to spread throughout the Coachella Valley, transforming it into southern California’s premier winter retreat.

The present-day City of Desert Hot Springs is among the communities that were largely created by the Coachella Valley’s resort industry. Although sporadic settlement took place in the vicinity as early as 1908, the city owes much of its early growth to the abundance of hot mineral water along the San Andreas fault line. L.W. Coffee, who subdivided the Desert Hot Springs townsite in 1933, is also credited with the first successful development of the hot springs for commercial use (Gunther 1984:151). Advertised in the early and mid-20th century primarily for its potential for health spas and convalescent homes, Desert Hot Springs saw sufficient growth by 1944 to warrant the

establishment of a post office. After a further growth spurt during the post-WWII boom, Desert Hot Springs incorporated as a city in 1963.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

As the cultural resources records repository for Riverside County is currently being transferred from the Eastern Information Center in Riverside to the South Coastal Information Center in San Diego, a record search could not be obtained in time for this project. In order to bridge the data gap, project archaeologist Nina Gallardo reviewed CRM TECH's archives for recent records search results for other studies completed in the project vicinity. From these data, Gallardo was able to construct a complete coverage of existing records pertaining to properties within a one-mile radius of the project location. CRM TECH will request a formal records search for this project from the South Coastal Information Center once the transfer is completed and will forward any updates to the information presented in this report to the project team.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Desert Hot Springs area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1940-1979, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1972-2024, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On August 1, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) for supplemental information on potential tribal cultural resources in the project vicinity while inviting the tribe to participate in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork. The responses from the NAHC and the ACBCI are summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **FIELD SURVEY**

On September 6, 2024, project archaeologist Sal Z. Boites carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 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 period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95%) throughout the survey (Fig. 4).

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### RECORDS SEARCH

According to records obtained during the recent records searches, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources as of August 2024., and no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Approximately 40% of the land within the one-mile scope of the records search had been surveyed for cultural resources (Fig. 5), and three historical/archaeological sites had been recorded within the scope, as listed below in Table 1.

<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-001246/ CA-RIV-1246	1977	Midden and habitation debris with lithic debitage, ceramic sherds, groundstone artifacts, fire-affected rocks, burned faunal fragments, and possible hearths/roasting pits
33-008409	1998	Historical segment of Palm Drive
33-016938/ CA-RIV-8105	2008	Habitation debris with lithic debitage, ceramic sherds, groundstone fragments, fire-affected rocks, and faunal fragments

As Table 1 shows, two of the three sites were of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin, both consisting of habitation remains located more than a half-mile to the northeast, near the well-known natural spring and oasis at Two Bunch Palms. The other site dates to the historic period and represents the segment of Palm Drive of historical origin, lying roughly 450 feet to the west of the project location. Since none of these previously recorded cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources of historical origin. Throughout the historic period, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were found within or adjacent to the project boundaries despite the presence of Palm Drive nearby and clear signs of both agricultural and suburban development within a half-mile at least by the early 1940s, including at Two Bunch Palms (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1972). As late as 1972, the desert landscape in and around the project area remained largely unaltered by human activities (NETR Online 1972). Between 1972 and 1977, the forerunner of present-day Park Lane, then a rudimentary dirt road, became the first human-made feature to appear in the immediate vicinity of the project area (NETR Online 1977).

Development activities began on the surrounding properties during the 1980s-1990s era, spearheaded by the Desert Hot Springs Town Center adjacent to the north (NETR Online 1977-1995). On the western half of Assessor's Parcel No. 656-040-061, the Riverside County facility and the Desert Hot Springs Library were both constructed after the turn of the century, specifically in 2010-2012 and 2020-2021, respectively (NETR Online 1995-2020; Google Earth 1995-2021). On the eastern half of the parcel, the ground surface of the current project area was cleared and leveled in 2021, but no further development occurred (NETR Online 2020; 2022; Google Earth 2021-2024). In summary, the project area has remained undeveloped and largely unused to the present time.

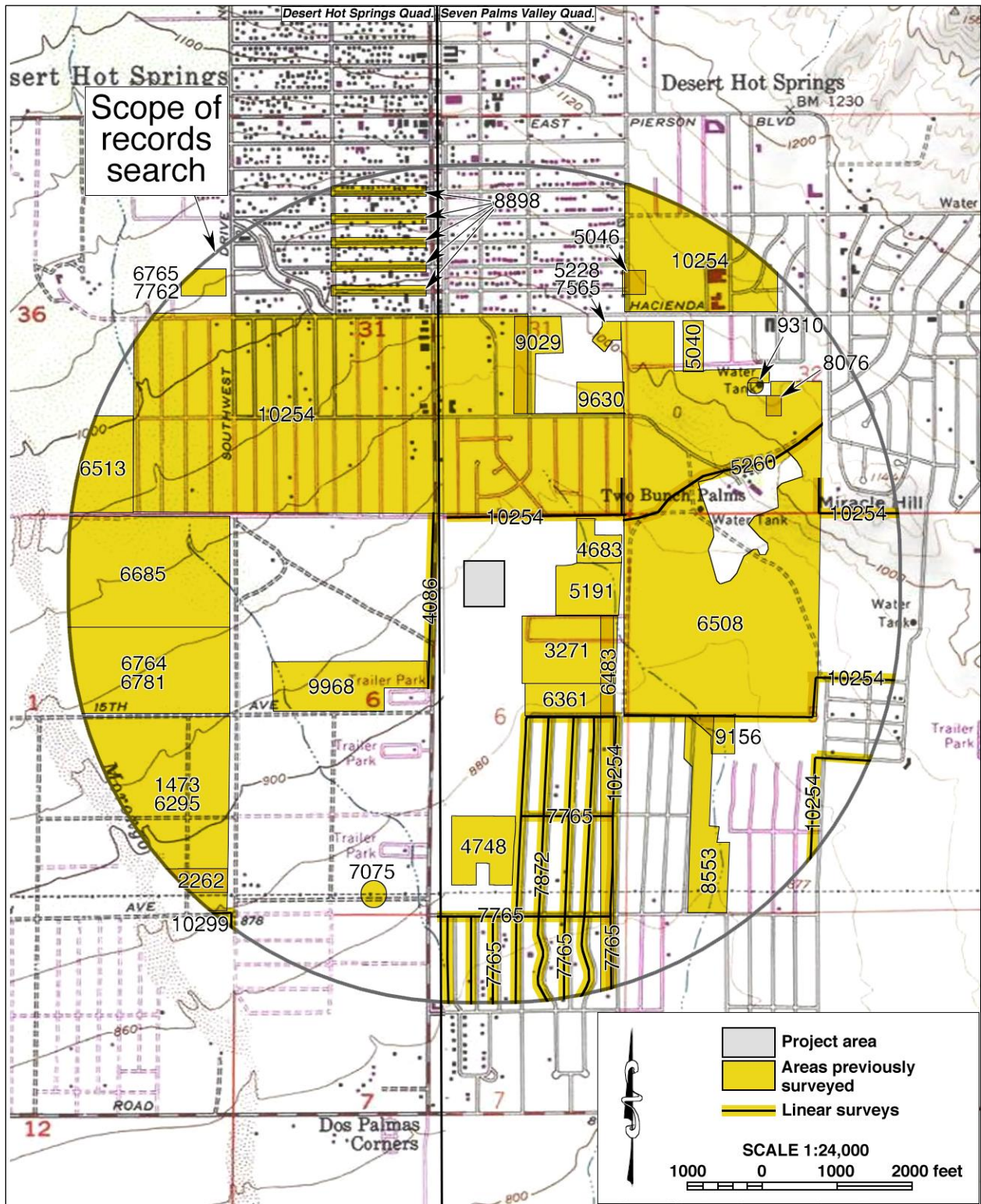


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

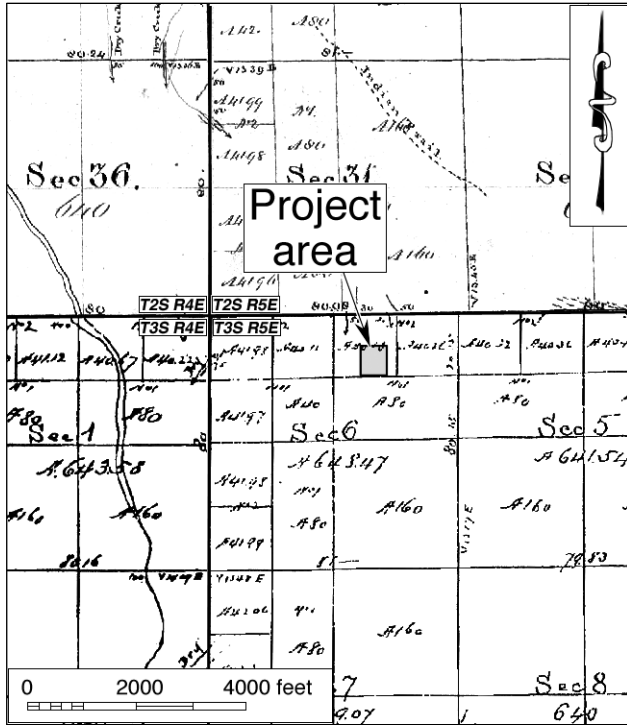


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.  
(Source: GLO 1856a-d)

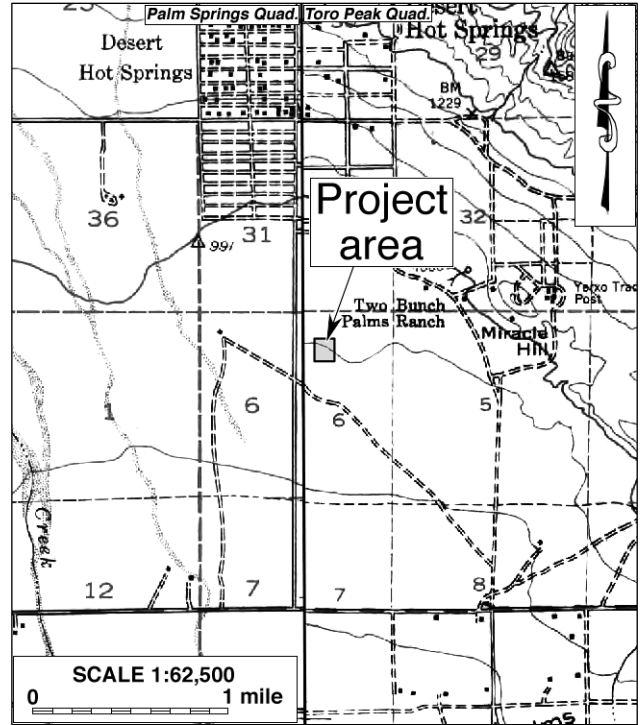


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941.  
(Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

## NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated August 13, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the vicinity of the project area (see App. 2). The NAHC recommended that the ACBCI and other local tribes be contacted for further information and, for that purpose, provided a referral list of 28 individuals associated with 14 Native American groups. The NAHC’s reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Desert Hot Springs in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal organizations.

As mentioned above, the ACBCI was contacted for such information upon commencement of this study and at the same time invited to participate in the archaeological fieldwork. In a letter dated August 6, 2024, Luz Salazar,

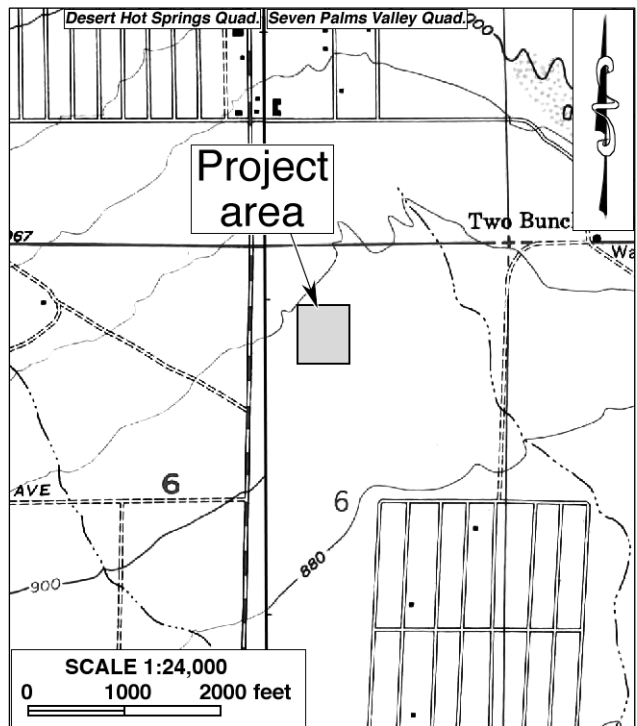


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1958.  
(Source: USGS 1955; 1958)



Cultural Resources Analyst at the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, identifies the project vicinity as a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area and states that "there are Tribal Cultural Resources adjacent to the project area" (see App. 2). Therefore, the ACBCI requests to review all cultural resource documentation generated for this project as well as Native American and archaeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities in the project area.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey produced negative results for any potential "historical resources" from either the prehistoric or the historic period. Scattered modern refuse was observed on the property, especially along a chain link fence on the eastern project boundary, but none of the items is of any historical or archaeological interest.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **STATUTORY AND REGULATORY GUIDELINES**

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." As defined by 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 "generally 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))

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In summary of the research results outlined above, no potential “historical resources” were encountered within the project boundaries throughout the course of this study. However, the NAHC reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the vicinity of the project area and referred further inquiries to the ACBCI and other local tribes. Meanwhile, the ACBCI also reported tribal cultural resources adjacent to the project area but did not provide further details<sup>1</sup>. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by PRC §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Desert Hot Springs and the Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Desert Hot Springs a preliminary conclusion of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, pending the completion of further consultations by the City with local Native American groups, particularly the ACBCI. No other cultural resources investigations are recommended for this 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 at that location should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1856a Plat map: Township No. 2 South, Range No. 4 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.  
1856b Plat map: Township No. 2 South, Range No. 5 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.  
1856c Plat map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 4 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.  
1856d Plat map: Township No. 3 South Range No. 5 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

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1. Based on available data, these resources are most likely associated with the nearby Two Bunch Palms oasis.

- Google Earth  
1995-2024 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1995, 1996, 2002-2006, 2009, 2011-2019, 2021, 2023 and 2024. Available through the Google Earth software.
- Gunther, Jane Davies  
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J. D. Gunther, Riverside.
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1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Johnston, Francis J.  
1987 *The Bradshaw Trail*; revised edition. Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Laflin, Patricia  
1998 *Coachella Valley California: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Virginia Beach, Virginia.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online  
1972-2022 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1972, 1977, 1983, 1984, 1995, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Ross, Delmer G.  
1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretive Guide to the Bradshaw Trail*. Tales of the Mojave Road Publishing Company, Essex, California.
- Schaefer, Jerry  
1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(1):60-80.
- Shields Date Gardens  
1957 *Coachella Valley Desert Trails and the Romance and Sex Life of the Date*. Shields Date Gardens, Indio.
- Strong, William Duncan  
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 26.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.  
1941 Map: Edom, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.  
1955 Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1955.  
1958 Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field-checked in 1958.  
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.  
1978a Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected 1978.  
1978b Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected in 1978.  
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, 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, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, 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.

**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.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**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, California.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
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 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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**

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

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast  
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.  
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.  
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.  
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.  
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.  
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.  
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.  
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

**Publications**

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON  
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.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST  
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.**

**Education**

2013            M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.  
2003            B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.  
1996-1998     Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

**Professional Experience**

2014-            Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2010-2011     Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.  
2003-2008     Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2001-2002     Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.  
1999-2003     Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

**APPENDIX 2**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES**





03-006-2024-029

August 06, 2024

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

**Re: Cultural Study and Participation in field survey for the Proposed Affordable Housing Project, on a Portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 656-040-061, in the City of Desert Hot Springs(CRM TECH No. 4161)**

Dear Ms. Nina Gallardo,

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

- \*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- \*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- \*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- \*The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
- \*The presence of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards during any ground disturbing activities.
- \* There are Tribal Cultural Resources adjacent to the project area.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1137. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

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Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Luz Salazar', written in a fluid, cursive style.

Luz Salazar  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 13, 2024

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

### Re: Proposed Affordable Housing Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
8/13/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardi
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino

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

Record: PROJ-2024-004136  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Riverside  
NAHC Group: All

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