

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Report

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February 10, 2025

JN 205082

BLUE FERN DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Blue Fern Catavina Project in Palm Desert, Riverside County, California

Dear Blue Fern Development,

In support of the Blue Fern Catavina Project (proposed project), Michael Baker International completed a South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search, literature and historical map review, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, archaeological field survey, and buried archaeological site sensitivity analysis to determine if the project area contains historical resources, as defined in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), that may be impacted by the project. The project is subject to CEQA review; the City of Palm Desert (City) is the lead agency. The cultural resources identification efforts identified no cultural resources within the proposed project area. The cultural resources identification study's methods, results, and findings are summarized below.

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The approximately 77.8-acre project site is located in Palm Desert in the Coachella Valley in Riverside County (**Attachment A, Figure 1, Regional Vicinity**). The site is mapped on the Cathedral City and Myoma 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps within Township 05 South, Range 06 East, Section 5 (**Attachment A, Figure 2, Project Location**). The project site is south of Frank Sinatra Drive and west of Portola Avenue, with Desert Greens Drive E just west (**Attachment A, Figure 3, Project Area**).

The proposed project includes the development of 546 single- and two-story residences, on-site circulation, utility infrastructure, stormwater improvements, and open space areas. The site is divided into four planning areas to allow for a variety of housing product types.

In the northwest portion of the project site, the project will develop 88 single-family units on 5,000-square-foot lots. The northeast portion of the site will be developed with 43 six-pack clustered single-family units, for a total of 255 homes on lots ranging from 2,120 to 2,460 square feet. A total of 103 single-family homes on 3,000-square-foot lots will be constructed in the central portion of the project site. The southern portion will be developed with 100 single-family units on 4,050-square-foot lots.

Approximately 15.4 acres of common open space will be distributed throughout the project site. Four retention basins totaling 2.78 acres are proposed. The project will dedicate approximately 2.5 acres of public right-of-way along Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue to the City of Palm Desert.

The project will be constructed to conform with the City of Palm Desert Zoning Code (Municipal Code Title 25, Zoning), which includes design standards related to building size, height, setback, and materials, as well as landscaping, signage, and other considerations. To minimize visual impacts on existing adjacent residential development, all units along the project's western and southern boundaries would be single-story.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Context

The project is in the Coachella Valley in Riverside County, part of the Inland Empire area. The project area is in the northern Salton Trough, an active tectonic basin. The City of Palm Desert is located in the Colorado Desert, a Sonoran Desert subregion. The Sonoran Desert is in southern Arizona, the southeastern corner of California, Sonora Mexico, Baja California, and the Gulf of California (Arizona-Sonoma Desert Museum 2025).

The Inland Empire is a region in Southern California, east of Los Angeles County. The Inland Empire extends from the San Gabriel Mountains through the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, formed by the Pacific and North American tectonic (Inland Action 2021).

The project area's soil is mapped as Myoma fine sand with 0 to 5 percent slopes (50.4 percent) and 5 to 15 percent slopes (46.7 percent). Water makes up the remaining 2.8 percent of the area. Myoma fine sand is formed from sand blown from recent windblown alluvium fans, and is composed of a combination of very fine sands (National Cooperative Soil Survey [NCSS] n.d; NRCS 2024).

Vegetation within Riverside County is primarily characterized by high desert landscape, including salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus*), creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), goldenhead (*Acamptopappus spaerocephalus*), hairy lotus (*Acmispon strigosus*), and burro bush (*Ambrosia Dumosa*) (NPS 2023; Calscape 2024). The wildlife of this region consists of fringe-toed lizards (*Uma inornate*), red-diamond rattlesnakes (*Crotalusruber*), Virginia opossums (*Didelphisvirginiana*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus californicus*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans ochropus*), and mountain lions (*Puma concolor*) (RCRP 2025; RCRCD 2025; RCDAS 2025).

Elevations on-site range from approximately 285 feet in the north along Frank Sinatra Drive to 267 feet in the south near Desert Greens Drive. East and west elevations average around 275 feet, with the center elevation at 270 feet. Dried-out ponds in the project area reach a lower elevation of around 261 feet.

2.2 Lake Cahuilla

Environmental conditions in the Colorado Desert area have changed greatly during the millennia of human occupation. Probably the most important environmental change in the Colorado Desert in the past 2,000 years was the formation of Lake Cahuilla, also known geologically as Lake Le Conte and historically as Blake's Lake. Lake Cahuilla formed numerous times throughout the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs in response to the western diversion of the Colorado River into the Salton Trough. During each filling of Lake Cahuilla, water was impounded north of the barrier created by the Colorado River Delta. The lake continued to fill until the water reached an altitude of 12 meters (40 feet), the minimum crest of the delta at Cerro Prieto, where excess discharge would overflow into the Gulf of California (Waters 1983: 374). The shoreline of the most recent documented stands of Lake Cahuilla extended from about 20 miles south of the international border with Mexico to just northwest of Indio. Inundating the entire lower portion of the Coachella Valley, Lake Cahuilla was approximately 115 miles long, about 34 miles wide, and nearly 320 feet deep; during these periods, the elevation of the lake was 40 feet above mean sea level (Wilke 1976: 53).

When inflow from the Colorado River was sufficient to maintain a relatively stable lake level, extensive marshes would have formed around its margins and freshwater fish and shellfish populations would have flourished. Thus, Lake Cahuilla offered an especially productive environment for aboriginal populations of the western Colorado Desert. When filled, Lake Cahuilla was on the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds; hence, ducks, geese, and other migratory birds would have been available. It is likely that 30 years of progressive recession during one of the many occurred during one of the lake's desiccation phases, which were part of its natural cycles of filling and drying out. These cycles happened multiple times between approximately AD 1200 and 1700, or lowering the surface of the lake by approximately 60 feet, would have sufficiently altered the chemical and ecological balance of the lake to eliminate its economically important plant and animal resources. However, as Lake Cahuilla gradually desiccated, mesquite thickets expanded to follow the retreating shoreline, generating different resource exploitation patterns by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region (Smith and Brock 1998).

2.3 Precontact Context

Introduction

The Palm Desert area in the Coachella Valley of Southern California boasts a rich prehistoric cultural history shaped by its desert environment, diverse ecological resources, and long-term human adaptation. This region falls within the traditional territory of the Cahuilla people, who have occupied the area for thousands of years. Archaeological evidence indicates a deep history of human habitation, spanning from the Paleoindian period through the Late Prehistoric period. The following cultural chronology provides an overview of prehistoric lifeways in the region.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–8,000 BP)

The earliest known human occupation in the Coachella Valley dates to the Paleoindian period, coinciding with the late Pleistocene and early Holocene epochs. During this time, the region was

significantly wetter than today, featuring pluvial lakes and more extensive grasslands that supported large Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoths, mastodons, and bison.

While direct Paleoindian sites are rare in the Palm Desert area, Clovis and other fluted projectile points found in surrounding regions suggest that early hunter-gatherers exploited now-dry lakebeds and river systems (Tang 1993). Sites from this period are typically associated with high mobility, large game hunting, and the use of sophisticated chipped stone tools.

Archaic period (ca. 8,000–2,000 BP)

Human populations adapted to increasingly scarce water sources as the climate became more arid in the early Holocene. The Archaic period is characterized by a shift toward more generalized foraging, with people relying on small game, plant foods, and freshwater resources found in springs, washes, and along the ancient shorelines of Lake Cahuilla.

The presence of Pinto and Gypsum projectile points, as well as milling tools such as manos and metates, suggests a diversified subsistence strategy. Sites from this period often include rock shelters, temporary campsites near water sources, and lithic scatters indicating seasonal movements across the desert landscape (PCAS 2010).

During the later part of the Archaic, the periodic filling of ancient Lake Cahuilla—a massive freshwater lake fed by the Colorado River—provided abundant fish and waterfowl, attracting human populations to its shores (PCAS 2010). Archaeological evidence indicates that these lake stands supported substantial human populations, as evidenced by numerous habitation sites along its former shorelines.

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 2,000–450 BP)

The Late Prehistoric period marked the development of more complex social and economic systems, including increased sedentism, the introduction of bow and arrow technology, and intensified plant processing. This period corresponds with the rise of the Patayan cultural tradition, associated with Yuman-speaking groups of the Lower Colorado River and the Cahuilla people, who became the dominant group in the Palm Desert region (Riverside Cultural Resources Study 2007).

During this time, Lake Cahuilla remained a key environmental feature, supporting large populations when filled. Cahuilla settlements were established along its shoreline, where people practiced fishing, hunting, and plant collection. The Cahuilla also developed extensive trade networks, exchanging goods such as obsidian, marine shells, and processed plant materials with neighboring groups (Riverside Cultural Resources Study 2007).

Material culture from this period includes ceramic vessels, which were used for cooking and storage, and steatite artifacts traded from the Channel Islands. Floodplain horticulture also appears along the Colorado River around the same time as the ceramic vessels. New projectile points, such as the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, show the notable arrival of the bow and arrow (Joan George and Justin Castells 2017). Rock art, trails, and petroglyphs in the region suggest a well-developed ritual and symbolic tradition (PCAS 2010).

Notably, burial traditions shifted from extended burial to cremation (Joan George and Justin Castells. 2017)

The Patayan Pattern marks new artifacts and innovations within the Late Prehistoric Period in the Colorado Desert and far western Arizona. Three phases of Patayan are generally recognized and are defined by changes in pottery and by cultural and demographic shifts of ancient Lake Cahuilla (Joan George and Justin Castells. 2017).

Patayan I phase appears to have been confined to the Colorado River vicinity and began approximately 1,200 years ago with the introduction of pottery. Artifacts of this phase typically have higher rates of similarity from artifacts of the Hohokam. Beginning about 950 years ago, The Patayan II phase reveals that new ceramic types show that non-marine clays from the Peninsular Range were being used. Patayan III, beginning approximately 500 years ago, encompassed Peninsular I–III phases and is characterized by new pottery types that reflect changes in settlement and communication patterns among the tribes of the Colorado River and Peninsular Range. This phase continued into the early historic period, ending in the late nineteenth century. The Patayan III peoples include the Cahuilla, who occupied the western Colorado Desert region, and the Quechan, Mojave, and Cocopa of the Colorado River region (Joan George and Justin Castells. 2017).

Protohistoric and Ethnohistoric Period (ca. 450 BP–Present)

By European contact in the 18th century, the Cahuilla had established a sophisticated social and economic system based on seasonal resource exploitation. They lived in autonomous clans, each controlling specific territories with access to water, food, and trade routes. To sustain their communities, the Cahuilla utilized extensive knowledge of desert plants, including mesquite, agave, and various cacti (Rockport Ranch Cultural Resources Report 2017).

Spanish explorers, Mexican ranchers, and later American settlers disrupted traditional lifeways through disease, missionization, and land dispossession. However, the Cahuilla persisted and adapted to changing conditions, maintaining cultural traditions that continue to shape their identity today (Rockport Ranch Cultural Resources Report 2017).

2.4 Ethnographic Evidence

The project site is located within the ethnographic territory of the Cahuilla Takic speakers, who are descended from the Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock, which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Smith 1978).

At the time of contact, the Coachella Valley was occupied by the Cahuilla, from whom the valley gets its name. Cahuilla villages were typically located in canyons or on alluvial fans near perennial water sources. Cahuilla homes were typically domed structures constructed of arrowweed framework covered by palm fronds or other herbage, depending on the local environment. These homes surrounded a larger structure occupied by a chief and smaller structures used as sweatshops. The Desert Cahuilla also constructed substantial step wells. For subsistence, the Cahuilla relied heavily upon mesquite beans, acorns, and agave, which were gathered seasonally

in a broad area surrounding the village that included numerous environmental niches (Bean 1974, 1978).

In the Cahuilla dialect, *ivia*, the Cahuilla called themselves the *Iviatim*. The word Cahuilla is derived from the *ivia* word for master, *kawi'a*. Their territory included the Coachella Valley and the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Bean and Shipek (1978) estimated that the Cahuilla numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 people at the time of Spanish contact. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert), whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one of two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early twentieth century and from Franciscan mission records (Earle 2004).

Politically and ceremonially, Cahuilla clans were led by a chief or *net*. The *net* had charge of the sacred dance house and the sacred bundle, *masut*, which consisted of matting that was wrapped around items sacred to the clan, such as ritual paraphernalia. Importantly, the *masut* was the sacred expression of each clan. A *paha*, the ritual assistant, was also found among other Takic-speaking groups. However, the office of *paha* varied as it was not always present within some of the southernmost Desert Cahuilla clans (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hooper 1920). Like other Takic-speaking groups, the Cahuilla would publicly gather for the naming of children, marriage, female and male initiation ceremonies, the ascendancy of a *net*, an eagle-killing ceremony, and the mourning ceremony. The mourning ceremony took place to collectively mourn all those who had died since the previous mourning ceremony. Each person was cremated along with his or her individual possessions in a ceremony separate from the mourning ceremony. Mourning ceremonies were one of the most important ceremonies for clans in that sacred songs were sung, sacred dances were danced, and moieties exchanged food and valued goods.

The three ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general, Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn (*salvia islay*), yucca, agave, and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast, Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, juniper, and mesquite (Bean and Saubel 1972). These generalizations can only be broadly applied as the Cahuilla inhabiting different zones were not mutually exclusive to each other. Desert Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley retained gathering areas in the Santa Rosa Mountains or other upland regions. Desert Cahuilla also utilized the resources in the foothills; for example, the eastern foothills of the Coachella Valley produced agave and hard seeds, and the foothills on the western side produced cactus, agave, and hard seeds and, higher upslope, pinyon. Further divisions can be made for the biotic subregions of the Coachella Valley. Kelly (1977) distinguished the “agave desert” located in the Coachella Valley, the west side of the Salton Sea, and in Imperial Valley, and the “severe desert” located east and south of these regions. In Kelly’s estimation, the Cahuilla and others adapted to the agave desert but not the severe desert. This adaptation involved the seasonal movement from desert floors to mountain foothills.

The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons, and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops and the cultivation of them potentially made their way from the Colorado River area to the Coachella Valley. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton 1993). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929: 38) noted that Francisco Nombre had told him that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the “Yumas.” Corn would have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups with access to resources outside the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s, oasis gardens and, to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean, Schaefer, and Vane 1995).

2.5 *Historic Setting*

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho period (1821 to 1848), and the American period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

This period is represented by the European exploration of the region, the establishment of the presidios (military forts) and chain of 21 missions throughout Alta (upper) California, and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then Military Governor of San Diego) crossed through the San Jacinto Valley (Lech 2004). In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto Valley; the party came across what is now Mystic Lake. Anza’s expedition crossed the Cahuilla Valley, came around the Santa Rosa Mountains and up through Coyote Canyon, and descended into the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek, continuing northwest across the San Jacinto Valley into Moreno Valley. From there, the expedition passed through the Riverside area and crossed the Santa Ana River near present-day Jurupa, then continued northwest to reach the mission at San Gabriel. Permanent European settlement began about the turn of the eighteenth century through the issuance of land grants and grazing permits, and Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system (Lech 2004).

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The Mexican period began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act of 1833 resulted in the transfer through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Approximately 14 ranchos were granted in Riverside County, the first to Juan Bandini in 1838. In the mid-1840s, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy.

American Period (1848–Present)

The American period is distinguished by the influx of American and European settlers into the area. In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill near Coloma on the south fork of the American River, thereby kicking off the California Gold Rush and spurring a mass migration to the state from all over the country.

The American period began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which officially ended the Mexican-American War; in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American period. Mexican period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849 to 1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862 was followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altering ranching forever in the southern California area.

2.6 The City of Palm Desert

The City of Palm Desert, located in the Coachella Valley, originated in the 1850s when land developers acquired tribal land from the Montoya family and Rancho San Cayetano. The area was initially called Old MacDonald Ranch, but in the 1920s, it was renamed Palm Village when date palms were planted by indigenous farmers (City of Palm Desert n.d.; *Coachella Valley Independent* 2024; PalmDesert.com n.d.).

In the early 1900s, white settlers began moving into the valley, and by the 1930s, homes and lots emerged in a development called Palm Village, north of Highway 111 (*Desert Sun* 2023; HSPD n.d.). Palm Village grew slowly after World War I but served as a military vehicle pool in World War II, and nearby land was used for the Army's Desert Training Center (*Desert Sun* 2023).

Palm Desert began to thrive in the postwar years, attributed mainly to Cliff and Randall Henderson. Randall and his partner, J. Wilson McKenney, identified the area as an ideal site for their business, *Desert Magazine*. Cliff Henderson, his brothers, brother-in-law Tommy Tomson, and investors developed 1,600 acres (*Desert Sun* 2023; HSPD n.d.).

In 1945, Cliff formed the Palm Desert Corporation with investors and enlisted his family to help realize his vision. They developed the Shadow Mountain Club, which opened in 1948 and became a social hub, driving neighborhood growth (*Desert Sun* 2023). The town officially changed its name to Palm Desert in 1951 and incorporated Palm Village (*Coachella Valley Independent* 2024).

As Palm Desert grew, discussions about incorporation fluctuated throughout the 1950s and 1960s. In 1972, the Concerned Citizens of Palm Desert opposed county-approved developments. They joined forces with the Palm Desert Property Owners Association and the Chamber of

Commerce to form an incorporation committee. The city was officially incorporated on November 26, 1973 (City of Palm Desert n.d.; *Desert Sun* 2023).

Today, Palm Desert serves as a hub of the desert communities, featuring The Shops at Palm Desert, art galleries, museums, upscale shopping, the McCallum Theatre, and a zoo (*Coachella Valley Independent* 2024). Currently, the city has a population of 51,163 (US Census Bureau 2025).

3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS AND RESULTS

Below are the methods and results of the SCIC records search, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, literature and historical map review, archaeological field survey, and archaeological sensitivity analysis.

3.1 South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)

Methods

Michael Baker International staff requested a records search conducted at the SCIC on January 14, 2025. The SCIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, San Diego, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Riverside County. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any precontact or historic cultural resources have been recorded within the project area or vicinity. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 2025a).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2025b).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2025c).
- Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP 2025d): The directory includes resources evaluated for listing and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest for Riverside County.

Results

The project area is located in Riverside County, whose records were previously managed by the Eastern Information Center, now closed. On January 14, 2025, a records search was completed on-site at the SCIC, where the records for Riverside County are now housed, by Michael Baker International Associate Archaeologist Epifanio Figueroa. The records search included the project area and a 0.5-mile buffer. It included archaeological and historical resources, locations, and citations for previous cultural resource studies and a review of the state OHP historic properties directory. The records search summary is included in **Attachment B**. According to SCIC records, eleven studies have been completed within a half-mile search radius of the project area, as identified in **Table 1**. Three of the previous studies address the current project area.

Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Publisher	In Project Area?
RI-03625	Hogan, Michael, and Tom Tang	1993	Archaeological Survey of the Carver Project Located in the City of Palm Desert Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit University of California	No
RI-06566	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Michael Hogan	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Catavina Project Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-015 and -016	CRM Tech	No
RI-08263	EarthTouch, Inc.	2005	CO Submission Packet – FCC Form 621	EarthTouch, Inc.	No
RI-09279	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Michael Hogan	2015	Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey: Santa Rosa Gold Club and Catavina Property. City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	Yes
RI-09849	Justin Castells, Kholood Abdo-Hintzman, and Joan George	2017	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for The Coachella Valley Water District's Well NO. 5683-1 Project in Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	Applied Earth Works, Inc.	No
RI-09889	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Michael Hogan	2016	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-300-001, -002, -005, -014, 015, and 694-310-002, -003, -006, -007 City of Palm Desert Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	No
RI-10266	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Michael Hogan	2018	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Revel Palm Desert Project Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-430-025 and -046 City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	No
RI-10275	Smith, Brian F.	2017	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for The Portola Avenue and Frank Sinatra Drive Property City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Yes
RI-10299	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Michael Hogan	2015	Identification And Evaluation of Historic Properties Chromium-6 Water treatment Facilities Project Coachella Valley Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	No
RI-10820	Porras, L., and B. Vargas	2018	Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Connections Project Cultural Resources Study	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	Yes

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	Publisher	In Project Area?
RI-11211	Clayton Group Services	2002	NEPA Screening for Wireless Telecommunication Site – Desert Willows, 74000 Country Club Drive, Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	Clayton Group Services	No

According to SCIC records, no previously recorded cultural resources were within the proposed project area. One resource, CA-RIV-5080, has been documented within the half-mile search radius. The resource is a site encompassing a prehistoric pottery scatter (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	DPR Form Recorder and Updates	Description	Proximity to Project Site (meters)
005080	5080	1993 M. Hogan and K. Moffitt (Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside)	AP3. Ceramic Scatter	~680

3.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On January 8, 2025, Michael Baker International sent an email requesting that the NAHC search the Sacred Lands File for any tribal cultural resources that might be affected by the project and a list of tribal contacts that may have knowledge regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. The NAHC responded in a letter dated January 23, 2025, that the search of the Sacred Lands File was negative. Additionally, the NAHC appended a list of tribal contacts who may have knowledge about and interest in tribal cultural resources located within the project vicinity. The NAHC correspondence is presented in **Attachment C**. No further outreach has been conducted by Michael Baker International. The City will conduct outreach per Assembly Bill 52 and the results will be included in the associated environmental document.

3.3 Historical Aerials and Topographic Map Review and Site Development Review

Historical topographic maps from the first half of the twentieth century and aerial photographs from the 1950s show that the project area remained undeveloped and unoccupied from the early 1900s up to 1978 (USGS 1904; UCSB 1953, 1965; NETR 2025: 1959, 1972, 1977).

The Santa Rosa Golf Course was opened in May 1978 and included two structures: the clubhouse and a maintenance facility. The clubhouse, a central hub for members, included dining areas, locker rooms, and a pro shop. It was a place where members could relax and socialize before or after their rounds of golf. The maintenance facility housed equipment and tools necessary for the upkeep of the course, ensuring that the greens and fairways were always in top condition (Abeyta

2024). Aerial imagery from 1979 shows the newly opened golf course and the two associated structures (NETR 2025: 1979). No notable changes occurred to the project area from the golf courses opening until recent years (UCSB 1981, 1990; NETR 2025: 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020; USGS 1984).

The golf course was closed in May 2015 and has remained vacant since then (Abeyta 2024). By 2022, the grass on the golf course had died, while the two structures in the southwest corner of the project area remain standing (NETR 2022). **Attachment D** includes all aerials referenced herein of the project area from NETR's HistoricAerials.com website.

3.4 Archaeological Field Survey

Methods

An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on January 16, 2025, by Michael Baker International archaeologists Epifanio Figueroa and Rachel Garcia. Before fieldwork, a map was created in ArcGIS Online that included the project area and GIS feature classes, including point, line, and polygon features for collecting data in the field. The maps were then downloaded in Esri's Field Maps app on Apple iPads and coupled via Bluetooth with a Trimble DA2 Catalyst GNSS GPS receiver with submeter accuracy. The archaeologist used the tablets and GPS units to locate and survey the project area accurately and to map any newly discovered cultural or built environment resources should they be encountered. After the fieldwork, this information was imported into Esri's ArcGIS Pro to create digital maps. Digital photographs documented the project environment and the survey area's general character.

A daily survey summary form was completed at the end of the survey to convey the conditions of the survey area and summarize findings. This form included a description of vegetation cover (including contextual photographs), as well as estimates of ground surface visibility, rated as poor (0-25 percent), fair (26-50 percent), good (51-75 percent), or excellent (76-100 percent). Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought by inspecting natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. In the daily survey notes, the archaeologists assessed the potential for buried sites based on geomorphology.

Results

The perimeter of the project area is composed of sparse, hard-packed dirt, while the interior is predominantly loose, sandy soil. Constructed remnants of cement cart paths wind throughout the former golf course, connecting various sections of the area. At the center of the project area are two large, dried-up ponds: one in the northern section and one in the central section. Part of the golf course's pumping station is northwest of the northern pond. Approximately 17 x 16 feet, the fence that once surrounded the equipment has crumbled, exposing it to the elements. A bathroom approximately 16.5 x 7 feet in size is located along a paved concrete path near the southwest corner of the central pond. Additionally, north of the central pond lies another structure, approximately 12 x 26 feet, likely a part of the golf course's plumbing and maintenance. Its southwest wall has collapsed, and the remaining standing walls have been disturbed by graffiti marks. Southeast of the project area, north of the extant buildings, there is a large tee-platform. A parking lot is in front of the extant buildings, while a watered lawn and two occupied trailers are

behind them. The two existing buildings are rectangular in shape and share a central yard enclosed by a gated fence. The southern structure, the maintenance facility, features metal siding walls and a mostly flat metal roof. Its east-facing side includes three metal garage-style doors (**Photo 1**). The northern building, the clubhouse, constructed from brick concrete, also has a mostly flat, reddish metal roof (**Photo 2**). Vegetation in the project area included California peppertrees (*Schinus molle*), common burrobrush (*Ambrosia Salsola*), prickly saltwort (*Kali turgida*), desertbroom (*Baccharis sarothroides*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), and brittlebush (*Encelia farinose*). Ground visibility was good, with approximately 55 to 60 percent visibility (**Photo 43**). The soil type consisted of a light pale brown sand. Sections of the project area had soil that was stained blue, and a pile of stained blue rocks was located in the southern portion, along one of the paved concrete roads. Freshwater bivalve shell scatter was identified throughout the project area, but particularly in large scatterings around all the pond features (**Photo 4**). Perimeter concrete block wall fencing exists along the site's northern and southern boundaries. The project's eastern boundary is partially fenced with a concrete block wall south of the site entrance; the border north of the entrance is comprised of a mix of chain link fencing, shrubs, or is fully unfenced. The project's western boundary is comprised of a chain-link fence and concrete block wall.



Photo 1: Maintenance facility's east-facing side; photo facing west.



Photo 2: Clubhouse's northeast face; photo facing southwest.



Photo 3: Project area's ground visibility example; photo facing east.



Photo 4: Freshwater bivalve shell scatter example; photo facing down.

3.5 Archaeological Site Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity for cultural resources consisting of archaeological sites is considered low to moderate. The records search from the SCIC did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area but did identify one within the half-mile radius. Additionally, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search returned negative results. The project area is within the area of ancient Lake Cahuilla, a valuable resource for Native American inhabitants of the area over the last 1,300 years. Several Indigenous groups, including the Quechan (Yuma) people, the Cahuilla, and the Kumeyaay, utilized the resources provided by ancient Lake Cahuilla.

The soils within the project area are formed from alluvial fans, which are often associated with buried archaeological deposits due to the dynamic processes of sediment deposition in floodplain and basin environments. The slow permeability and fine textures of these soils can help preserve organic and cultural materials. Alluvial settings have demonstrated archaeological potential. They often contain layers of sediments that may cover and protect ancient sites and artifacts.

The project area has experienced disturbance associated with built environment and recreational use. However, intact buried archaeological deposits may remain at depths below construction or in other areas not previously disturbed.

4.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Results Summary

The SCIC records search, literature and historical map review, and field survey identified no historic resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), within the project area. No other cultural resources were identified within the project area during the pedestrian survey.

4.2 Impact Assessment

Sensitivity for buried archaeological resources is low at the surface but increases to moderate in undisturbed deposits. As there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil, a significant impact to previously unidentified archaeological resources may occur.

4.3 Recommendations and Mitigation Measures

Mitigation to reduce potential impacts on unknown cultural resources would, therefore, be required in the form of archaeological and Native American monitoring during project construction. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities about the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The preconstruction training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the on-call archaeologist is contacted. The resource shall be evaluated for significance, and tribal consultation shall be conducted in the case that it is a tribal resource. If the discovery proves to be significant, the long-term disposition of any collected materials should be determined in consultation with the affiliated tribe(s), where relevant.

5.0 PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

James Daniels, MA, RPA, Principal Investigator and Senior Archaeologist, and Rachel Garcia, MA, Associate Archaeologist prepared this document. Epifanio Figueroa assisted in conducting the archaeological pedestrian survey.

James Daniels, MA, RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Daniels has 17 years of cultural resources management experience in California, Nevada, and North Carolina. His experience includes archaeological surveys, evaluations of historic and precontact sites for listing in the California and National Registers, site mitigation data recoveries, mitigation monitoring, and preparation of archaeological resource management reports and cultural resources technical reports. As a senior archaeologist, he supports projects needing compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Assembly Bill 52, US Army Corps of Engineers 404 permits, and local cultural resource regulations. He assists with environmental impact statements/reports and alternative mitigation measures for clients, including interpretive signage, informative website design, brochures, and ethnographic studies.

He also assists in Native American consultation and coordination of Native American monitoring. Mr. Daniels provides advanced technical services for clients, including geophysical surveys with ground-penetrating radar, obsidian and ceramic sourcing using portable X-ray fluorescence, photogrammetry, and GIS predictive modeling and data collection using Esri Field Maps. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and historic preservation.

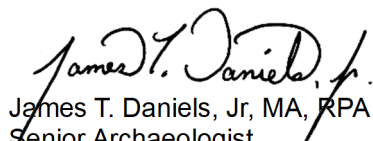
Rachel Garcia, MA, Associate Archaeologist

Ms. Garcia is an archaeologist specializing in prehistoric and historical archaeology with cultural resource management experience in California and the American Southwest, notably New Mexico. Her experience encompasses archaeological surveys, mapping, and excavation techniques. Additionally, she earned her MA in history where she has honed her skills in historical pedagogy, critical source analysis, research methodologies, and historical documentation interpretation. Ms. Garcia meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history.

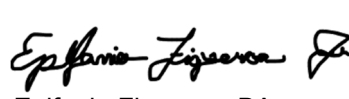
Epifanio Z. Figueroa, Associate Archaeologist

Mr. Figueroa has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2010. He has worked as a staff archaeologist and lab assistant on various projects located in Cyprus and the states of Arizona and California. He has provided Native American tribal consultation support and supported cultural resource identification studies and evaluations and report writing. He has been involved in developing various digital survey forms and geodatabases using Esri's AGOL/ArcGIS Pro, ArcSurvey123 and Field Maps. Additionally, Mr. Figueroa worked as a full-time staff geophysicist for approximately five years, in both Pennsylvania and California, gathering, analyzing, and mapping geophysical data. He has worked as a geophysicist on previous projects when collecting geophysical data, developing mapped figures, mapping stratigraphic columns, and writing reports. Lastly, Mr. Figueroa's versatile degrees have enabled him to utilize his geosciences background when providing support for paleontological monitoring.

Sincerely,


James T. Daniels, Jr, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist


Rachel Garcia, MA
Archaeologist


Epifanio Figueroa, BA
Archaeologist

Attachments:

Attachment A – Figures

Attachment B – SCIC Records Search Results

Attachment C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Native American Outreach

Attachment D – NETR HistoricAerials.com Aerial Imagery

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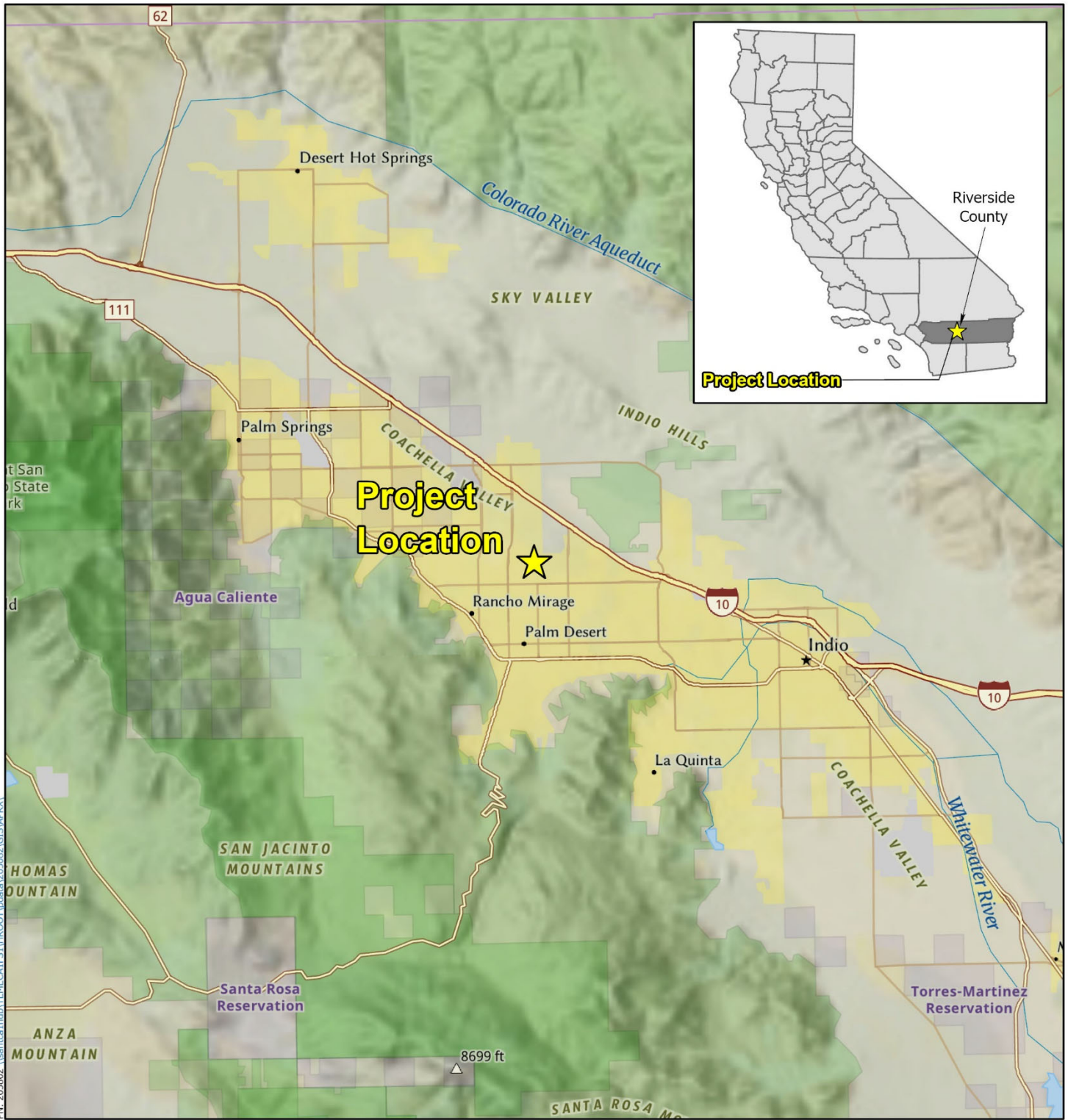
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ATTACHMENT A

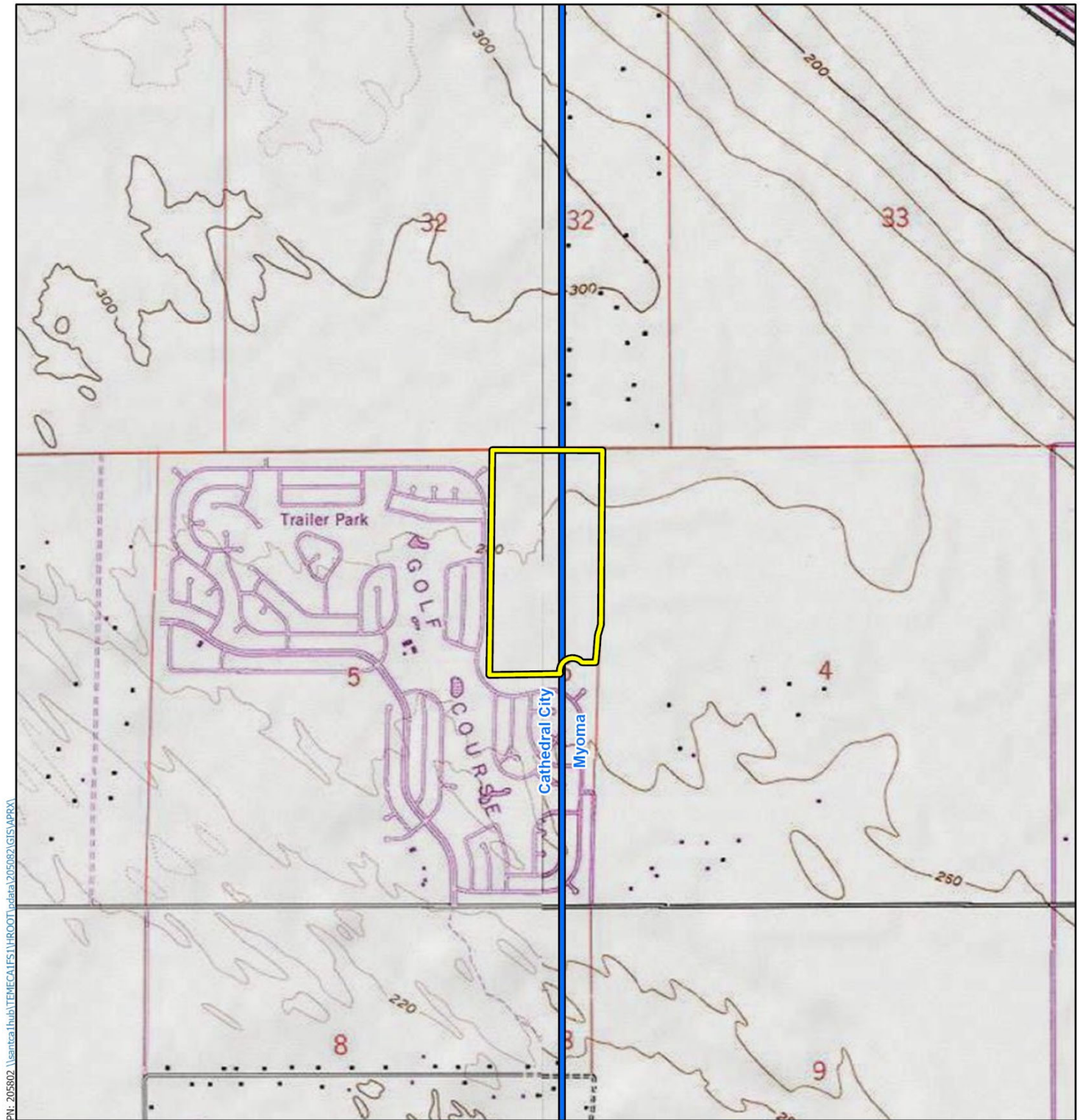
Figures



Legend

★ Blue Fern Catavina Project Area





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Legend

- Blue Fern Catavina Project Area
- USGS 7.5' Quad Boundary



Legend

 Blue Fern Catavina Project Area



ATTACHMENT B

SCIC Records Search Results

ATTACHMENT C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Native American Outreach

January 8, 2025

Laura Miranda
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Blue Fern Catavina Palm Desert Project, Palm Desert, California

Dear Chairperson Miranda,

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Blue Fern Catavina Palm Desert in Palm Desert, CA. The cultural resources inventory will be conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act in Section 106. The proposed site plan includes a 546-unit residential development with open spaces, a recreation area, and retention basins on a 81.4 gross acres. The site access will be from Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue.

Michael Baker International will conduct a cultural resources records search of the project area and a 0.5-mile search radius surrounding it at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature, historic map and aerial photo review, local historical society consultation, a built environment and archaeological pedestrian survey, and an archaeological sensitivity analysis of the project site.

We would also like to request a list of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area or who may wish to be notified of the investigation. Please submit your response to me via e-mail at rachel.garcia@mbakerintl.com.

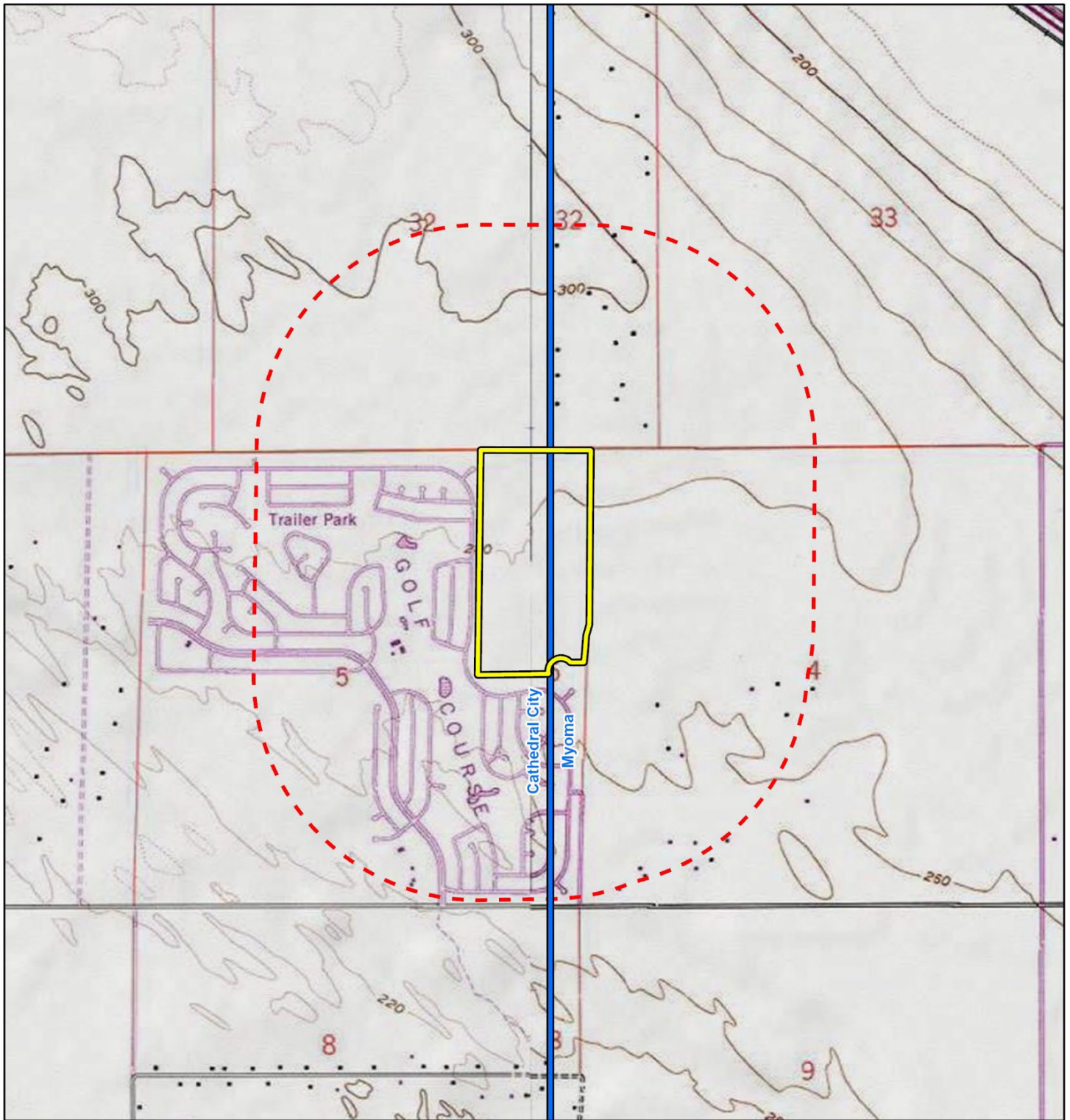
Sincerely,



Rachel Garcia, MA
Archaeologist
rachel.garcia@mbakerintl.com

Your Requested Information:

County – Riverside
USGS Quad – Cathedral City and Myoma
Township and Range – T 05 S R 06 E, Sec 5



Legend

-  Blue Fern Catavina Project Area
-  1/2 Mile Search Area
-  USGS 7.5' Quad Boundary

CATHEDRAL CITY AND MYOMA USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUADS
T 05 S R 06 E, SECTION 5



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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Blue Fern Catavina Palm Desert Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Cathedral City and Myoma

Township: 05 S **Range:** 06 E **Section(s):** 5

Company/Firm/Agency: Michael Baker International

Street Address: 5050 Avenida Encinas Suite 260

City: Carlsbad, CA **Zip:** 92008

Phone: (760) 603-6251

Fax:

Email: rachel.garcia@mbakerintl.com

Project Description:

The proposed site plan includes a 546-unit residential development with open spaces, a recreation area, and retention basins on a 81.4 gross acres. The site access will be from Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 23, 2025

Rachel Garcia
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: Rachel.Garcia@mbakerintl.com

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

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Isaac Bojorquez
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COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Blue Fern Catavina Palm Desert Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/23/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
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	1/11/2024
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	4/18/2024
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	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	2/1/2024
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	6/28/2023
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	6/28/2023
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 Cupeno	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	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	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kwts'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	5/16/2023
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	5/16/2023
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	
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	4/8/2024
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	4/8/2024
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	7/14/2023
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	7/14/2023
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	10/30/2023
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	10/30/2023
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	10/30/2023
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	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.torte@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

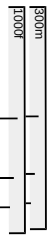
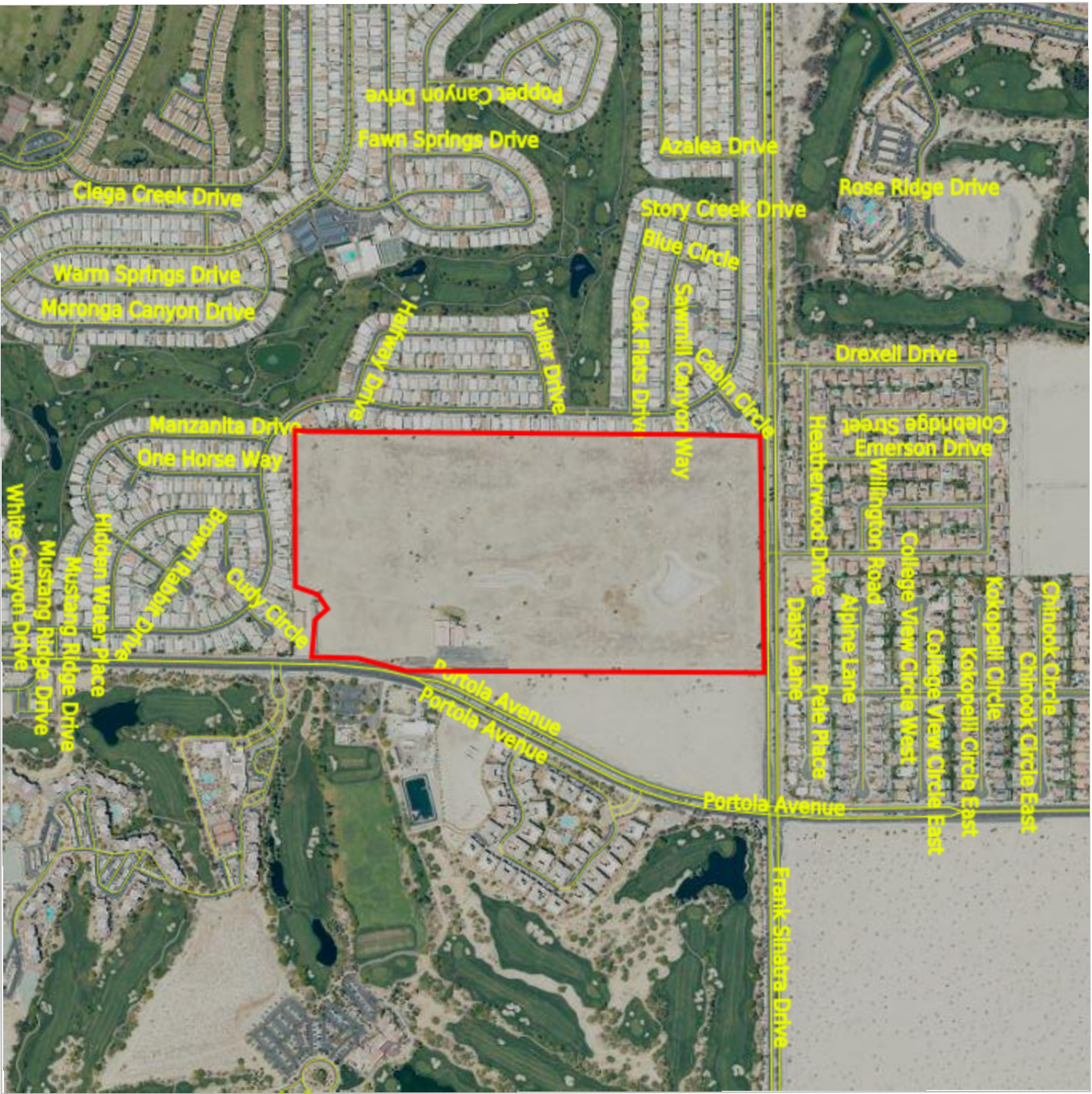
This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Pub Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2025-000391
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Blue Fern Catavina Palm Desert Project, Riverside Coun

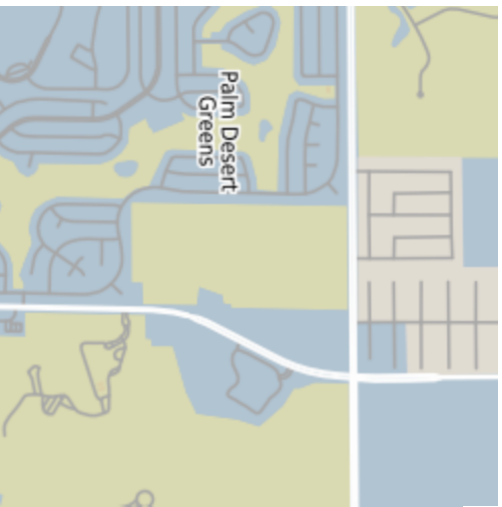
ATTACHMENT D

NETR HistoricAerials.com Aerial Imagery



2022 aerial photograph

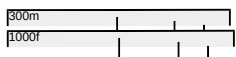
USDA (2022-04-15 - 2022-07-05)





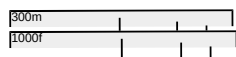
2020 aerial photograph
 USDA (2020-04-15 - 2020-06-15)





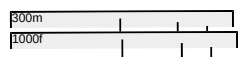
2018 aerial photograph
 USDA (2018-06-29 - 2018-09-07)





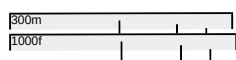
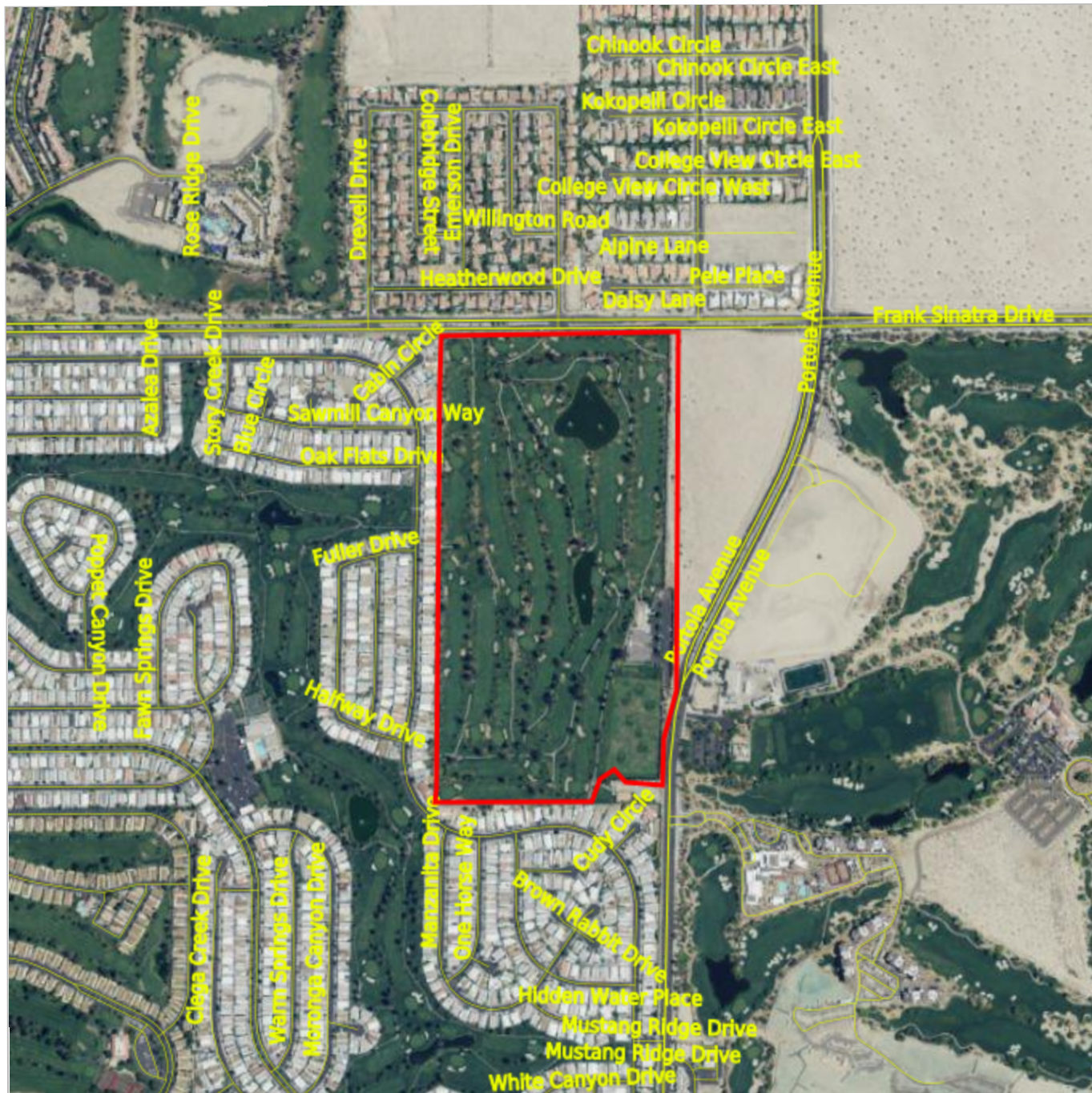
2016 aerial photograph
 USDA (2016-04-16 - 2016-07-16)





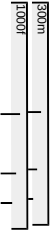
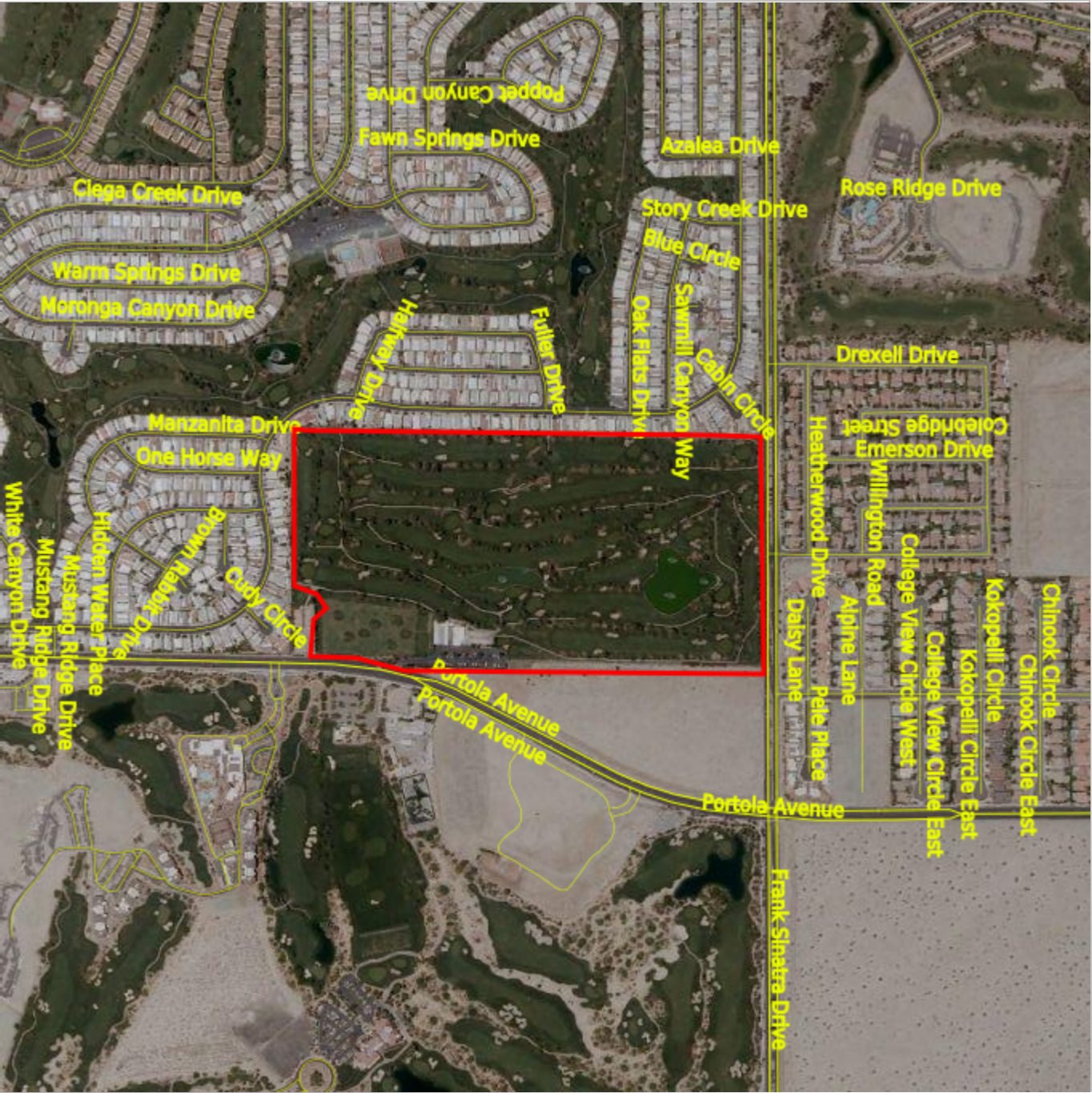
2014 aerial photograph

USDA (2014-05-15 - 2014-06-06)



2012 aerial photograph
 USDA (2012-04-23 - 2012-07-20)

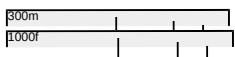




2010 aerial photograph

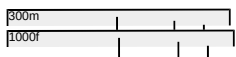
USDA (2010-04-24 - 2010-10-10)





2009 aerial photograph
 USDA (2009-05-28 - 2009-07-18)





2005 aerial photograph

US Departmen of Agriculture (2005-05-29 - 2005-09-29)





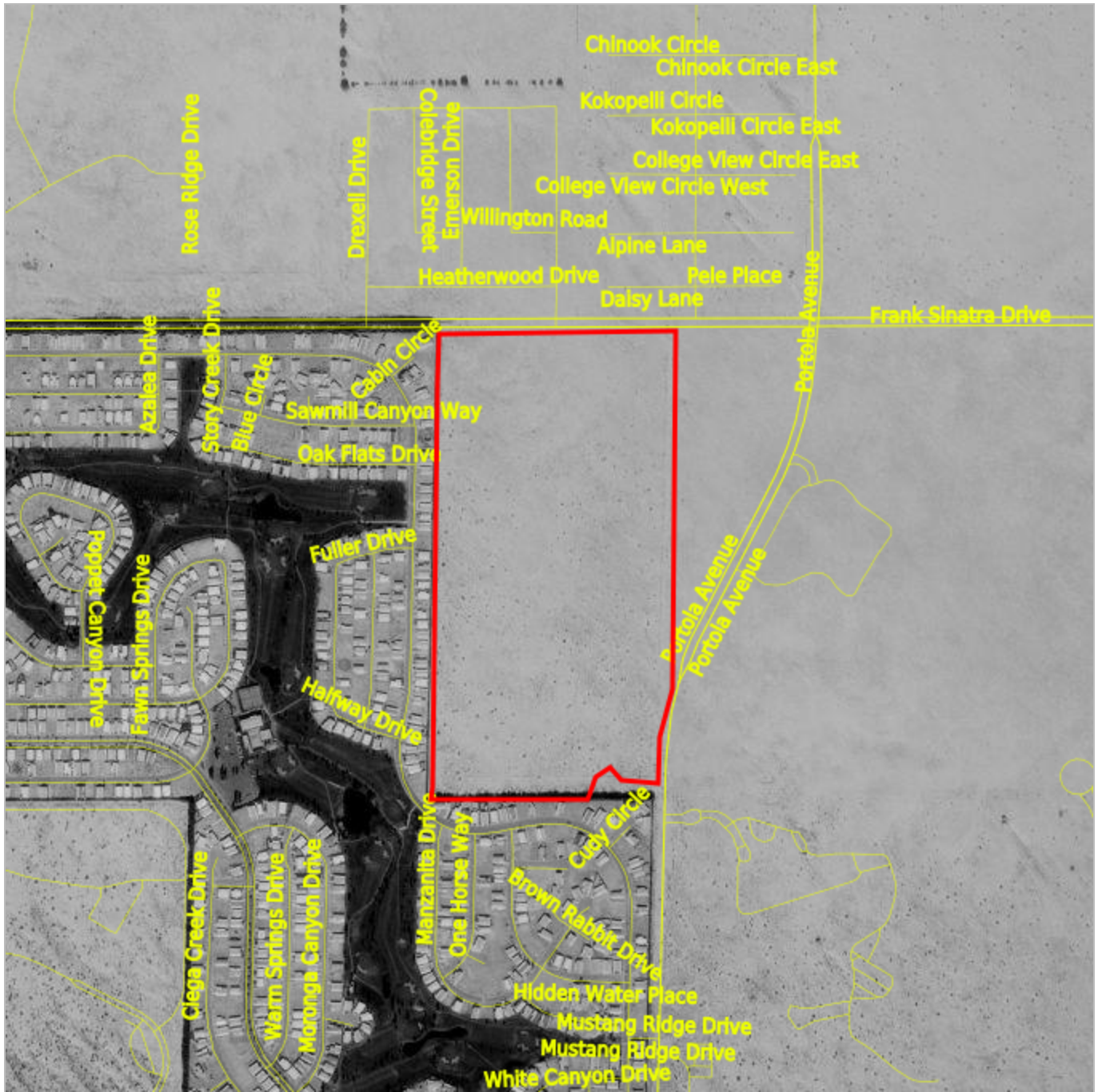
1984 aerial photograph

USDA NHAP84 (1984-08-24 - 1984-10-08)



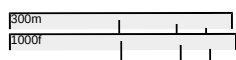
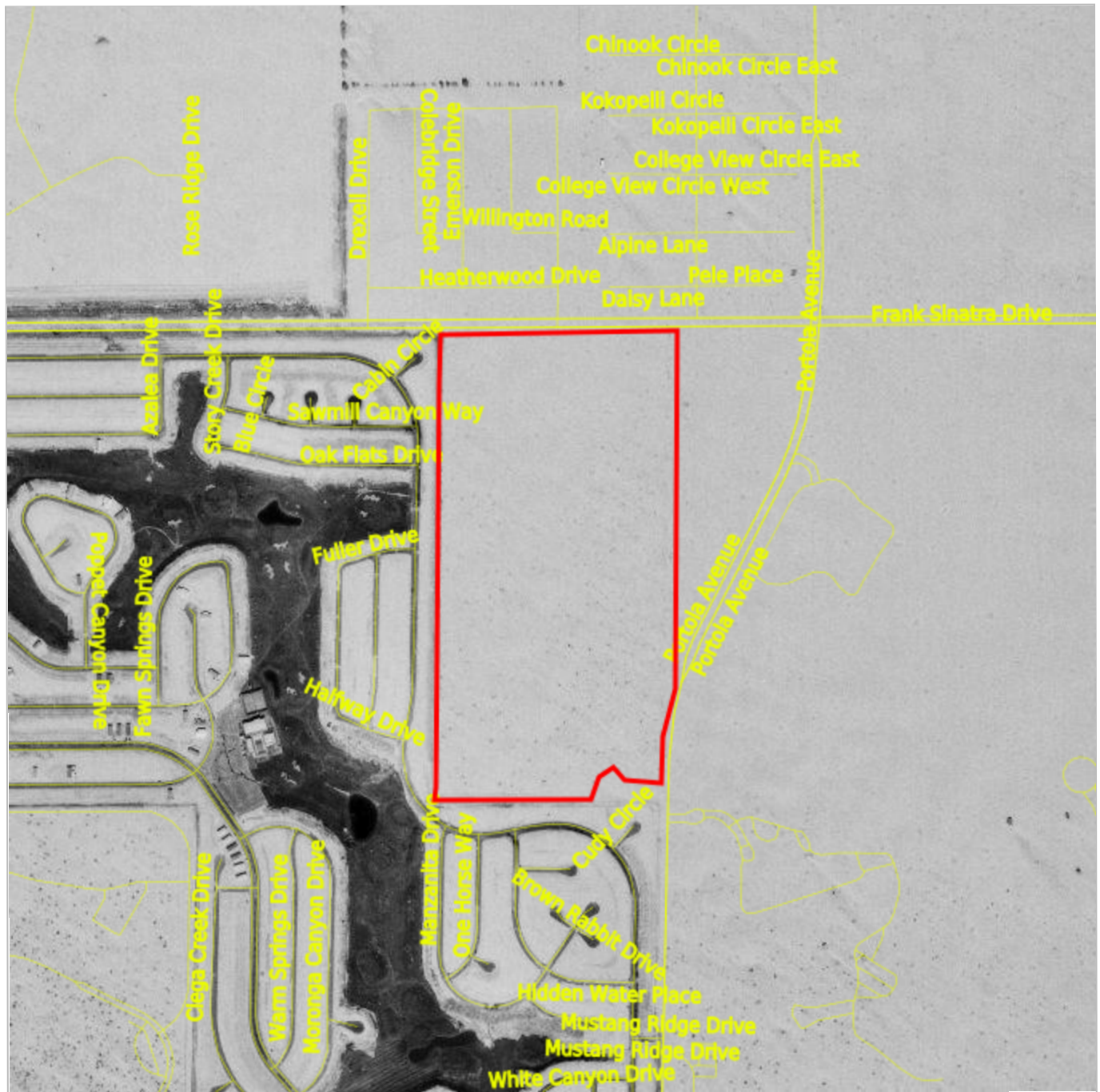


prepared February 4, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



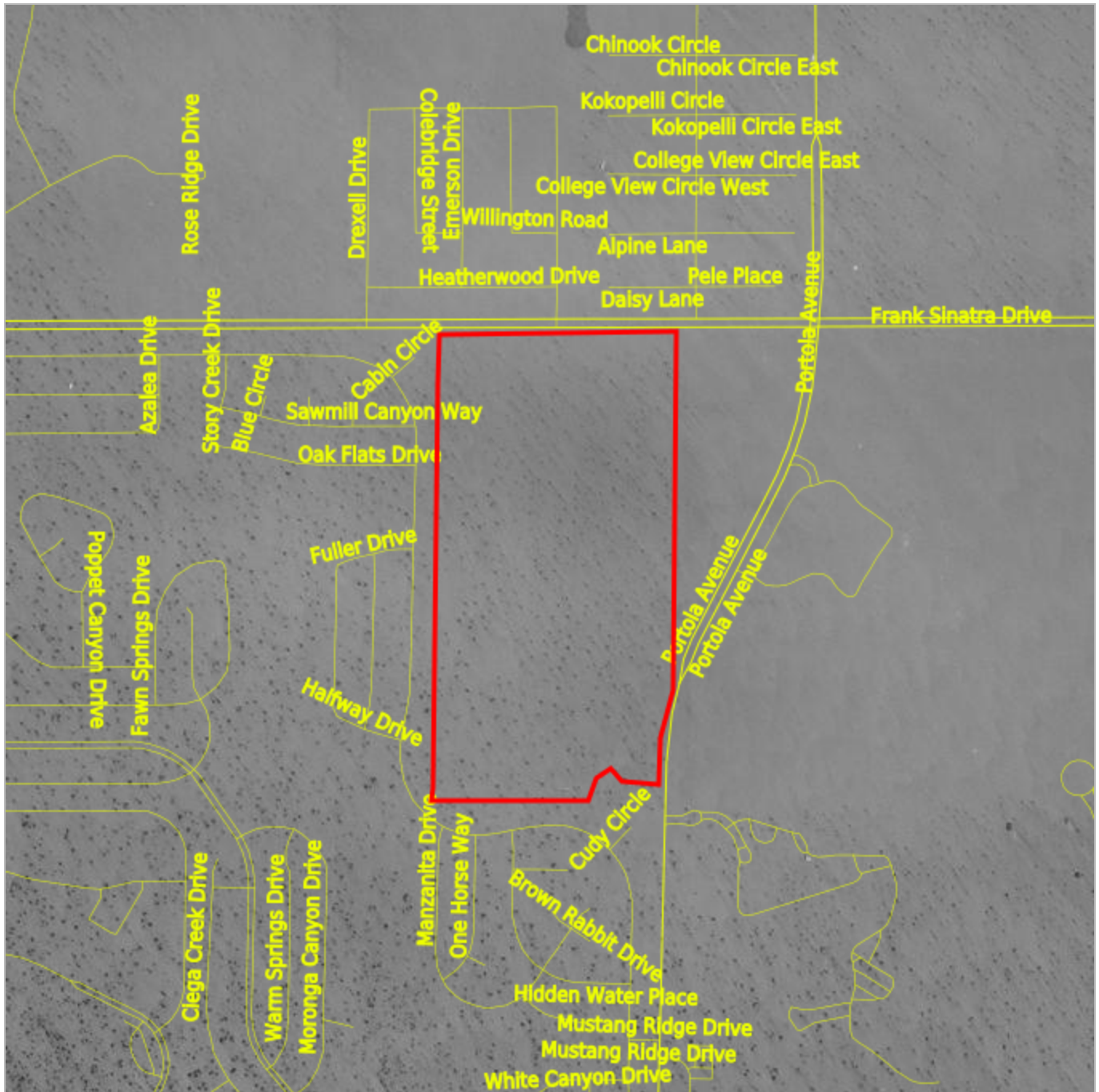
1977 aerial photograph
USGS (1977-10-02 - 1977-11-14)





1972 aerial photograph
USGS (1972-01-18 - 1972-04-16)





1959 aerial photograph
 USDA (1959-06-05 - 1959-11-10)

