

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 665-120-027

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

For Submittal to:

Planning Division, Community Development Department
City of Desert Hot Springs
65-950 Pierson Boulevard
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

Prepared for:

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Glendale, CA 91201

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March 10, 2024
CRM TECH Contract No. 4084S

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 665-120-027, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 12, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: 2.48 acres

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between December of 2023 and March of 2024, at the request of Mary Jane Properties, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 2.48 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 665-120-027, is located on the west side of Atlantic Avenue, to the northwest of its intersection with Sycamore Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 4 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Desert Hot Springs, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for a proposed development project on the subject property. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH performed a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of these research procedures, the current study encountered no "historical resources" within the project area.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Desert Hot Springs a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between December of 2023 and March of 2024, at the request of Mary Jane Properties, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 2.48 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 665-120-027, is located on the west side of Atlantic Avenue, to the northwest of its intersection with Sycamore Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 4 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Desert Hot Springs, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for a proposed development project on the subject property. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH performed a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusions of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

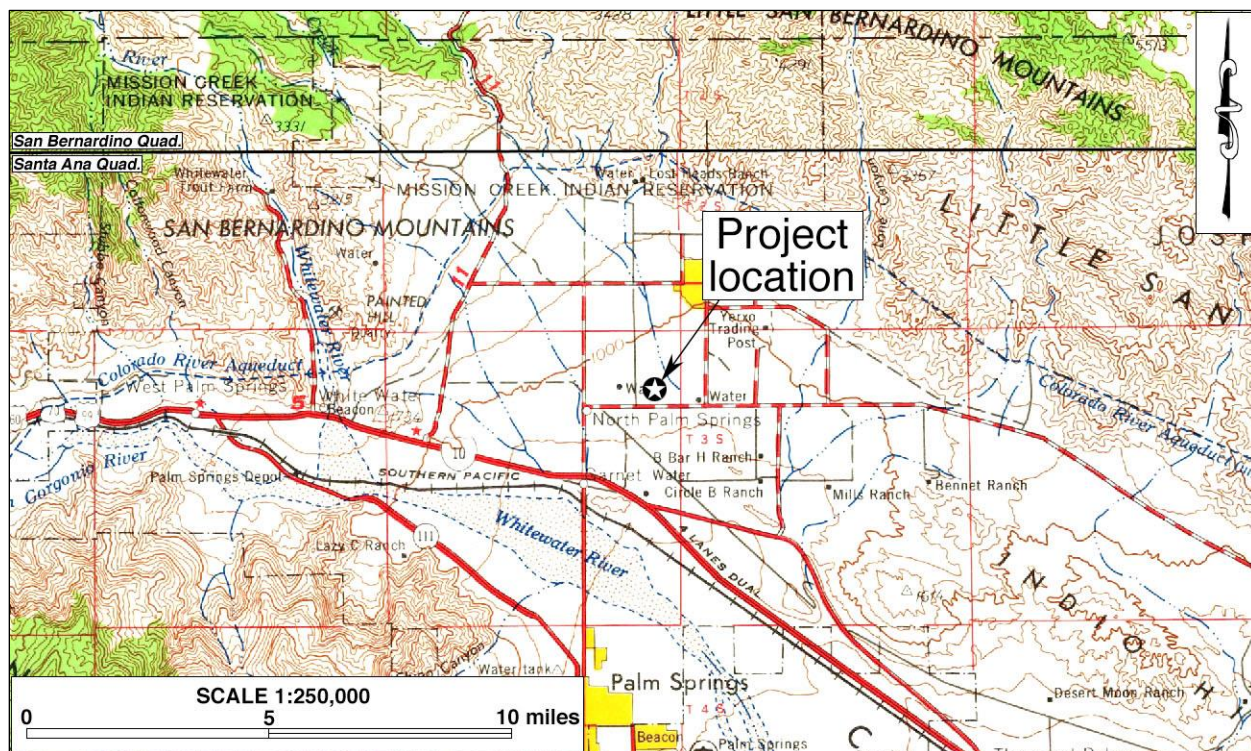


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

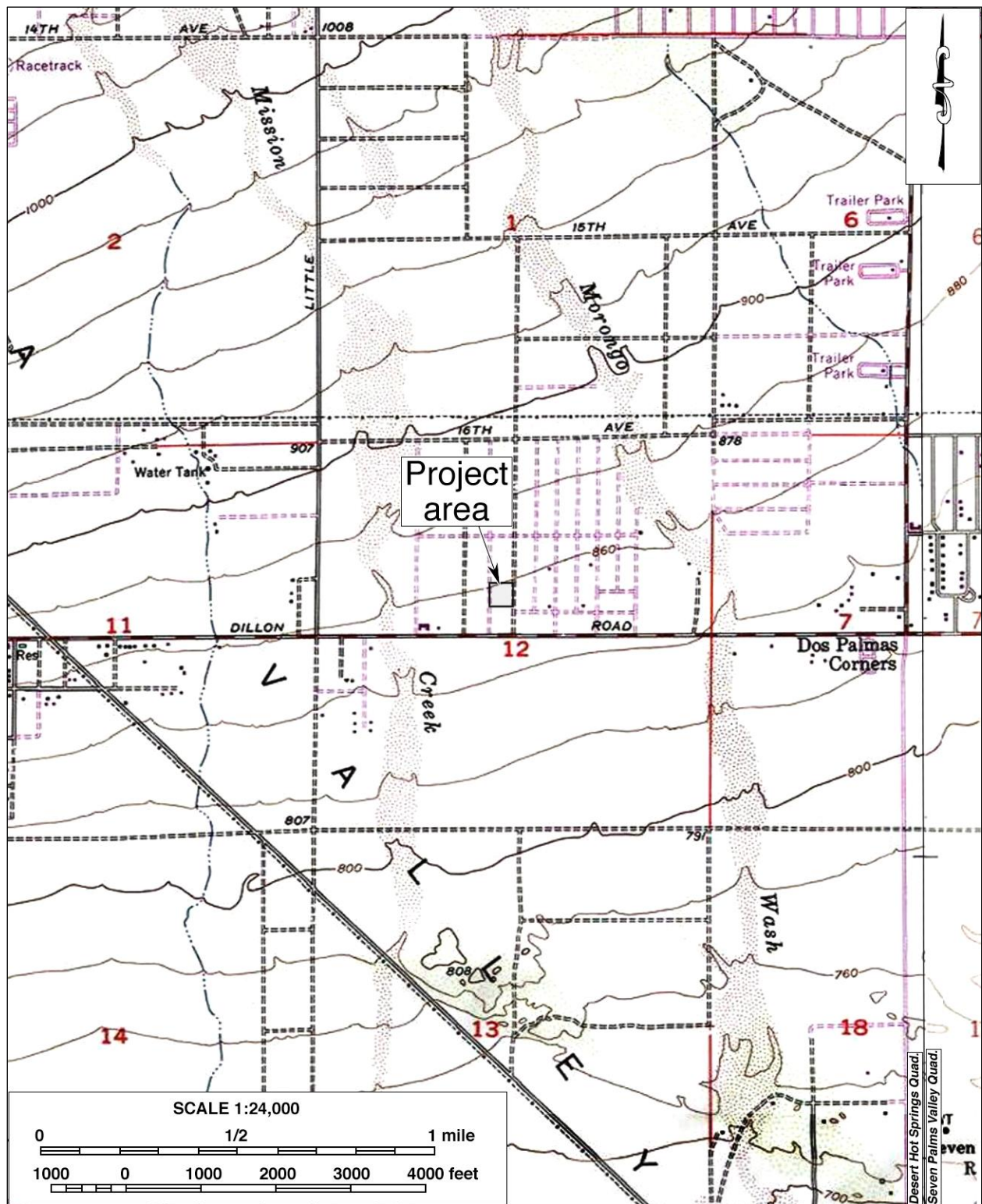


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978a; 1978b])



Figure 3. Satellite view 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 consists of a roughly square-shaped parcel of undeveloped land on the sparsely populated southern outskirts of the city, surrounded by a mixture of other parcels of vacant land and scattered rural residential properties (Fig. 3). Elevations on the property range approximately between 855 and 860 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level with a slight incline to the north. The surface soil in the vicinity is composed of light gray, coarse-grained sand that is poorly sorted and loosely compacted, with approximately 25% pea pebbles and a few scattered rocks ranging from pebble to cobble size. Vegetation in the project area includes creosote, cholla cactus, brittlebush, scattered desert grasses, and other plants typical of the Colorado Desert region (Fig. 4).

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 are reptiles (lizards, snakes, tortoise), small to medium mammals (coyotes, jackrabbits, desert cottontails, rats, mice), native birds (doves, vultures, raptors, quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula, scorpions).



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on January 8, 2024; view to the east)

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 that 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.

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 Geronimo 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 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 utilized.

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; CSRI 2002).

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 Agua Caliente, Morongo, 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

On December 15, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search for this study at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California’s official cultural resource

records repository for the County of Riverside. The records search entailed primarily examination of maps, records, and electronic databases on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH 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 the U.S. General Land Office’s (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1941-1979, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1972-2023, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On December 14, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the Commission’s Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians by electronic mail for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to arrange for tribal participation in the archaeological field survey. The responses from the NAHC and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians are attached to this report in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 8, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologists Nicole Raslich and Frank Raslich carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitors Luz Salizar and Clarrisa Duarte from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The survey was conducted on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good (75%) over the entire project area as the property contains only scattered vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

The record search results indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been identified previously within

or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records identify 41 previous studies completed between 1972 and 2018 (Fig. 5). These studies resulted in the recordation of 19 cultural resources within the one-mile radius, including 7 historical/archaeological sites and 12 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), as listed in Table 1. The vast majority of these localities were found more than a half-mile from the project location, and the only one in closer proximity was a segment of Dillon Road (Site 33-008410/CA-RIV-13015H), which lies approximately 300 feet to the south and was previously determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (Brock 1998; Smallwood 2015). None of these sites or isolates, therefore, requires further consideration during this study.

Primary #	Trinomial	Age	Description
33-001119	CA-RIV-001119	Prehistoric	Encampment remains with ceramic and lithic artifacts
33-001808	CA-RIV-001808	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter
33-008409		Historical	Segment of Palm Drive
33-008410	CA-RIV-013015H	Historical	Segment of Dillon Road
33-008413		Historical	R.H. McDonald Real Estate Office
33-012629		Prehistoric	Isolate: Ceramic sherd
33-013425		Prehistoric	Isolate: Ceramic sherd and metate fragments
33-013426/ 33-014863		Historical	Isolate: glass fragments
33-013435		Prehistoric	Isolate: metate
33-013553	CA-RIV-007487H	Historical	Early 20th century encampment remains with refuse
33-015035	CA-RIV-013001H	Historical	Refuse deposit
33-026872		Historical	Isolate: Metal can
33-026873		Historical	Isolate: Metal can
33-026874		Historical	Isolate: Metal can
33-026875		Historical	Isolate: Two metal cans
33-028585		Historical	Isolate: Metal can
33-028586		Historical	Isolate: Metal can
33-028587		Historical	Isolate: Metal can

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources of historical origin. Throughout the historic period, no human-made features were observed within the project boundaries (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1972). In the immediate vicinity, the only notable feature present during the historic period was the forerunner of present-day Atlantic Avenue, which was extant as a dirt road along the eastern project boundary at least by the early 1940s (Fig. 7). In the 1950s-1970s, a grid of roads was laid out in the surrounding area, and scattered residences began to appear during the ensuing decades (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1972; USGS 1978a). However, growth has been slow ever since, and most of the neighborhood remains undeveloped today (NETR Online 1972-2020; Google Earth 1996-2023). Within the project boundaries, some construction activities evidently occurred in the northeastern corner of the property between 1996 and 2002, but the rest of the parcel has been unaltered to the present time (*ibid.*).

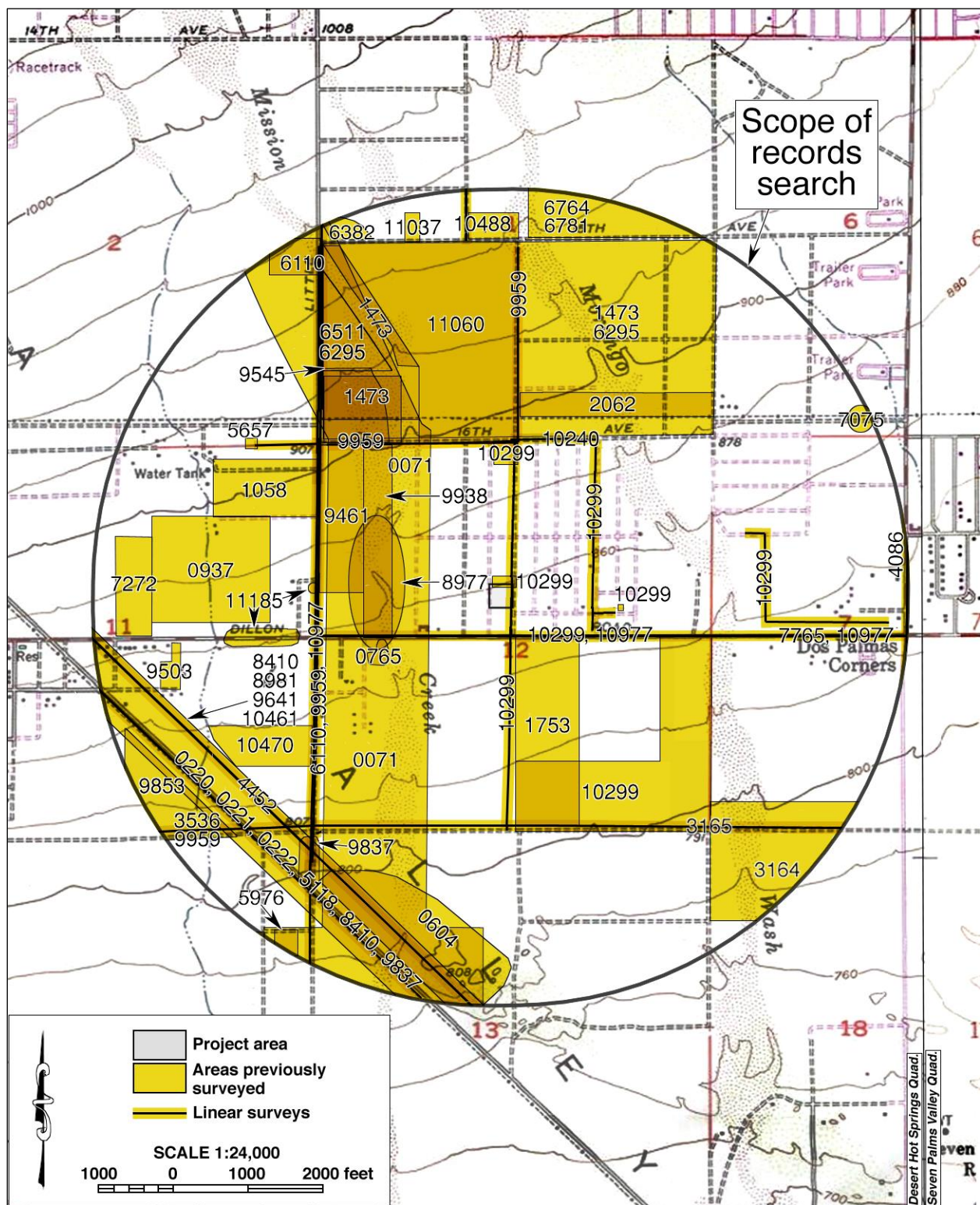


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by EIC file number.

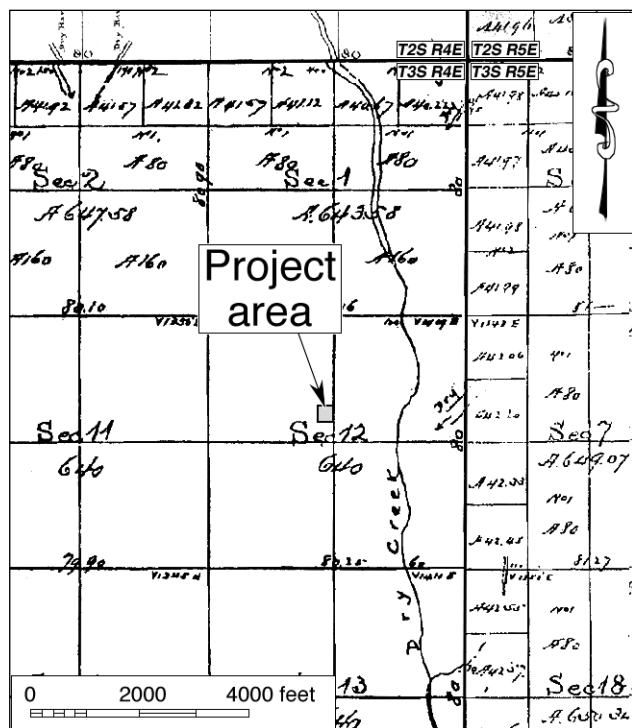


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856a-1856d)

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission states in a letter dated January 16, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity (see App. 2). Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the Commission recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 28 individuals associated with 14 local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources. 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 groups, if necessary.

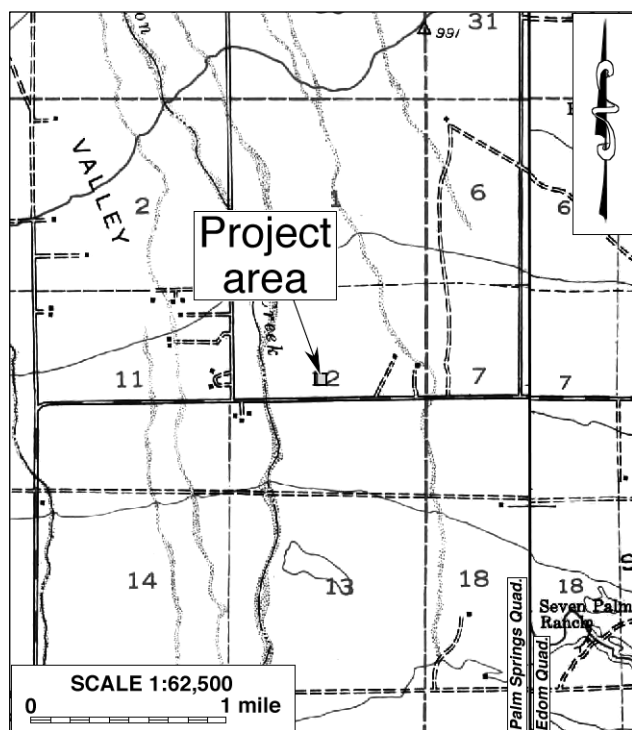


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941.
(Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

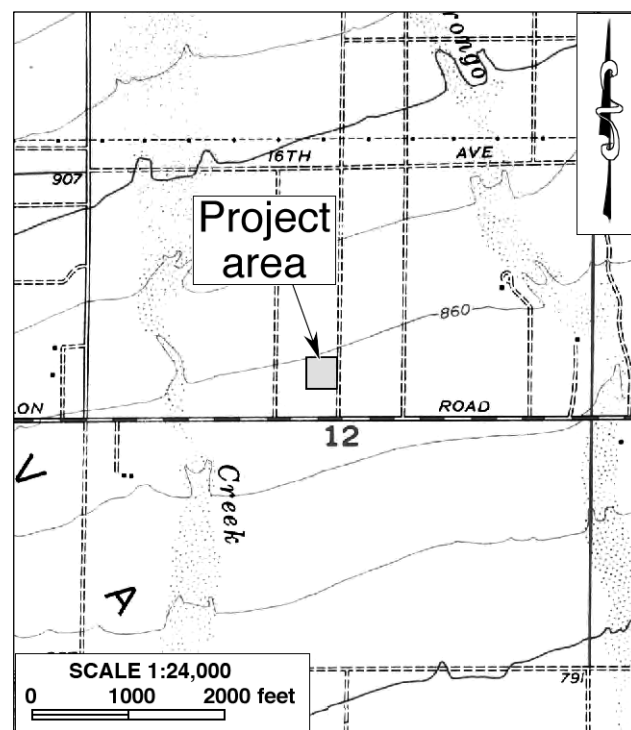


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1955.
(Source: USGS 1955)

In a letter dated December 20, 2023, Luz Salazar, Cultural Resources Analyst with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, identifies the project location as a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area and requests to review copies of all cultural resource documentation produced for this project (see App. 2). The letter also states that there are known sites located within one mile of the project area. As mentioned above, representatives of the Agua Caliente Band participated in the archaeological field survey on January 8, 2024, but provided no further comments.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced negative results for potential "historical resources" from either the prehistoric period or the historic period, and no buildings, structures, sites, features, objects, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered within the project boundaries. A small amount of modern refuse was observed along the property boundaries, but none of the items is of any historic/archaeological interest. A group of low rock walls and some concrete pavement were noted in the northeastern corner of the project area, apparently the remains of vehicular bays. These features are clearly modern in age, dating only to the 1996-2002 era, as mentioned above.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Desert Hot Springs in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "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))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within the project area, and none was found during the present survey. In

addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value at this location, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

In conclusion, no “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Desert Hot Springs:

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

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- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1856a Plat Map: T2S R4E, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.

- 1856b Plat Map: T2S R5E, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- 1856c Plat map: T3S R4E, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- 1856d Plat map: T3S R5E, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
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- 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, photoinspected 1978.
- 1978b Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972, 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
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2016-2010 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 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.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 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.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

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.

APPENDIX 2

NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-012-2023-004

December 20, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO: ngallardo@crmtech.us]

CRM TECH

Ms. Nina Gallardo

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

Colton, CA 92324

Re: APN 665-120-017 and APN 665-120-027

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 APN 665-120-017 and APN 665-120-027 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. A records check of the ACBCI registry indicates this area has not been surveyed for cultural resources. In consultation, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *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.
- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *ACBCI requests to participate in the field survey for this project.
- *There are sites located within one mile of the project sites or less.

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.

Cordially,

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

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV



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
Vacant

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

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 16, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 665-120-027 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/16/2024**

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, THPO Operations Manager	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			Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Mission 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	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, 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, 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, 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
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	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
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
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
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	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	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	Isaul@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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 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.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed project on Assessor's Parcel Number 665-120-027, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2024-000240
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All