

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

TUSCAN HILLS RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

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

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
City of Desert Hot Springs
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Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

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September 30, 2015
CRM TECH Contract No. 2954

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tuscan Hills Residential Community, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 29, T2S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: 548.5 acres

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between July and September, 2015, at the request of Ludwig Engineering, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 548.5 acres of undeveloped land in the northern portion of the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 638-270-002 through -006, 638-330-001 through -003, 638-340-003, and 638-340-005 through -007, located east of Verbena Drive and north of Pierson Boulevard, in Section 29 of T2S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the U.S. Geological Survey Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a residential community tentatively known as Tuscan Hills. 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 or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, consulted with Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of the field survey, two previously undocumented isolates comprising a total of four prehistoric ceramic sherds were recorded in the southeastern portion of the project area and were subsequently designated 33-024265 and 33-024266 in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Occurring out of depositional context, such isolates do not constitute archaeological sites and are not considered potential "historical resources" under CEQA.

No other cultural resources, either prehistoric or historical in origin, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Desert Hot Springs a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are 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 July and September, 2015, at the request of Ludwig Engineering, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 548.5 acres of undeveloped land in the northern portion of the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 638-270-002 through -006, 638-330-001 through -003, 638-340-003, and 638-340-005 through -007, located east of Verbena Drive and north of Pierson Boulevard, in Section 29 of T2S R5E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of a residential community tentatively known as Tuscan Hills. The City of Desert Hot Springs, as the lead agency for the project, required the study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

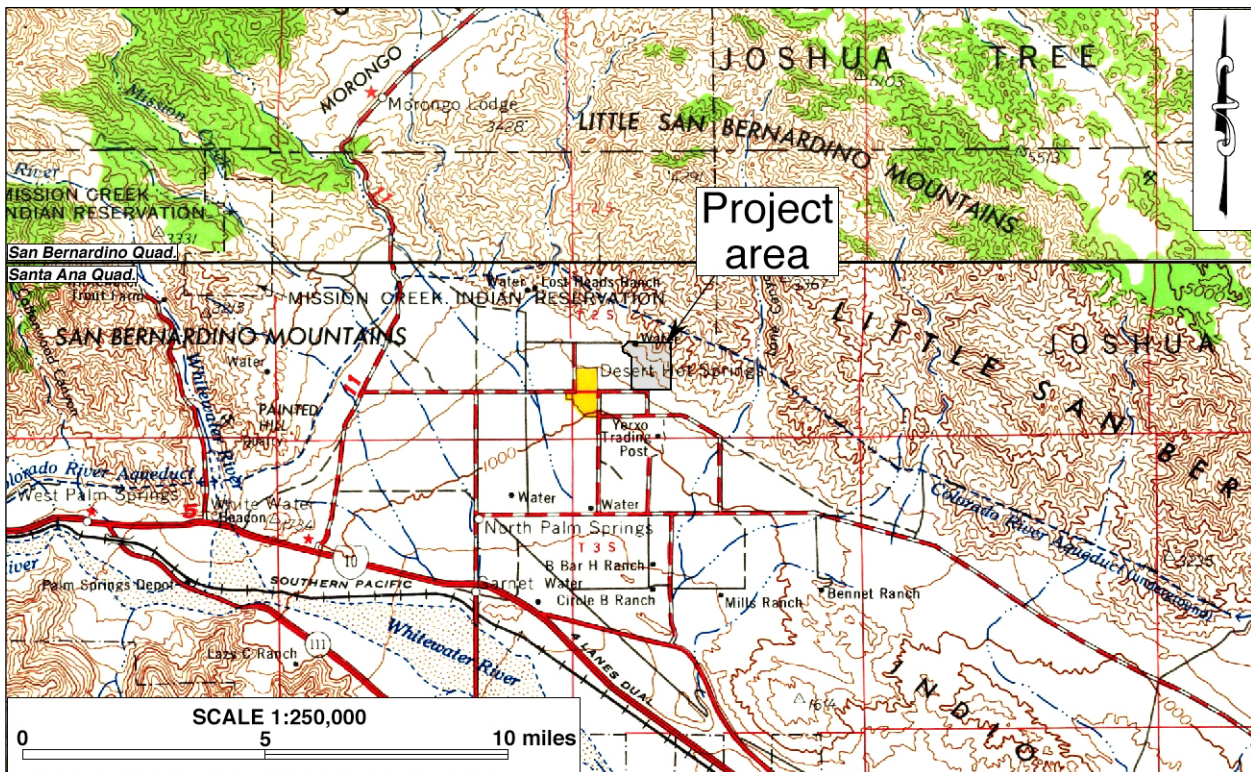


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

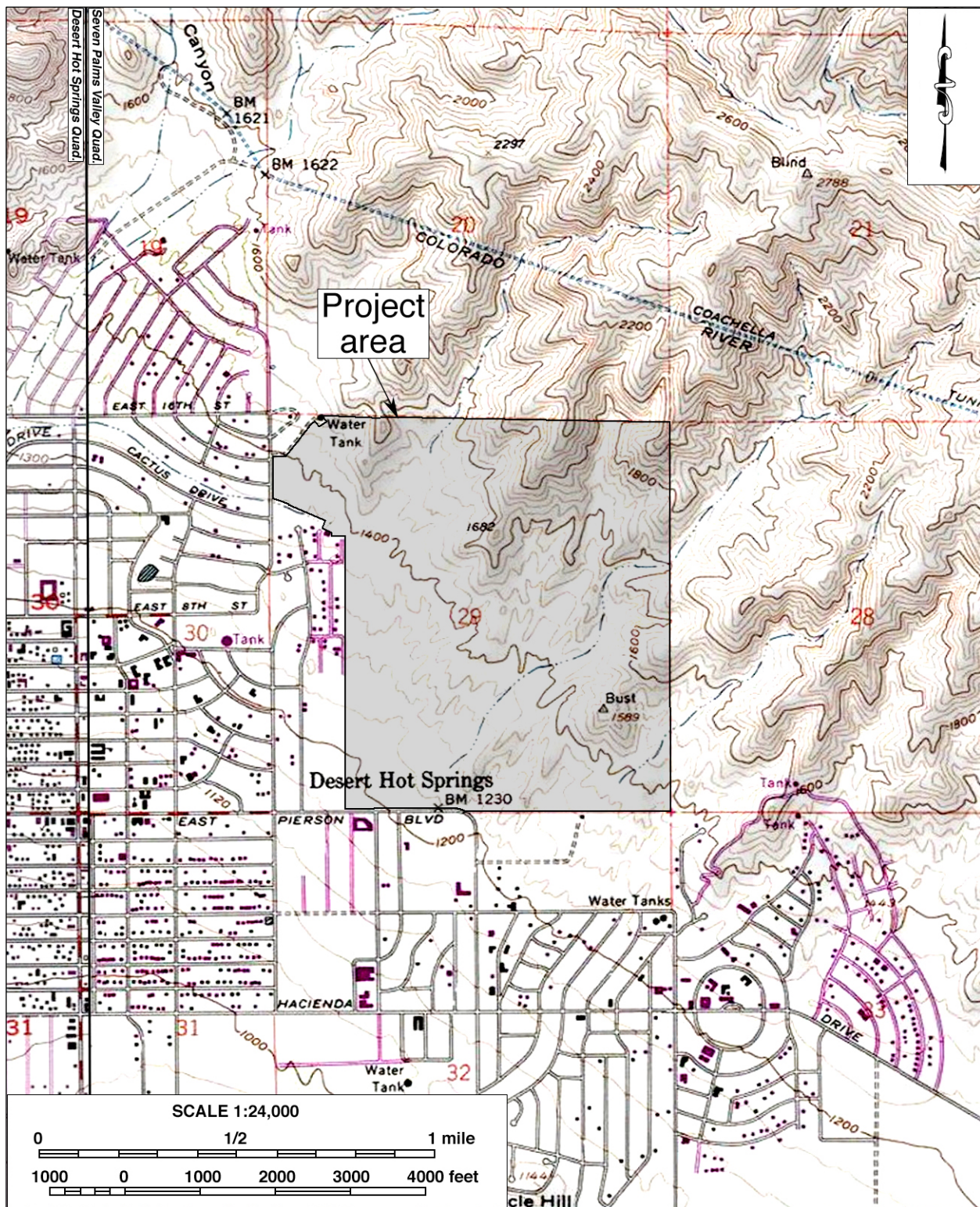


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978a; 1978b])

SETTING

CURRENT 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 approximately 548.5 acres of open desert land on the northeastern edge of the city. It is surrounded on the west and the southwest by existing residential neighborhoods and on the north and the east by undeveloped land in the foothills of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The terrain in the project area is relatively level near the western boundary but hilly and rocky elsewhere. A number of large drainages run southwest from the foothills across the property. Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,170 feet to 2,050 feet above mean sea level, with an incline towards the northeast (Figure 3).

The ground surface has been disturbed in the western and southwestern portions of the property. Parts of the land have been graded in the past to form house pads and retention basins, and some of the ridges have been leveled off to create dirt roads. The soils in the project vicinity typically consist of medium- to coarse-grained sands containing large rocks, small boulders, and a significant component of decomposing granite. The vegetation observed on the property includes creosotes bushes, cholla cactus, barrel cactus, brittle bushes, tumbleweeds, and other small grasses and desert shrubs (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 31, 2015; view to the southeast)

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 (*ibid.*:63). These small groups settled “on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes” (*ibid.*:64). The artifact assemblage of that period typically consists of very simple stone tools, “cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types” (*ibid.*).

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.

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The Taki-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Geronio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

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

The Cahuilla people were primarily hunters and gatherers who exploited nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water. Once the lake had desiccated, they utilized the available terrestrial resources. They also migrated to the higher elevations of the nearby mountains to take advantage of the resources and cooler temperatures available in that environment.

The Cahuilla collected seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowls. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools and utensils 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 available material as well as exotic material 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 (*ibid.*).

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

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. Coffey, 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 July 22, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Located at the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file 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 principle investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, USGS topographic maps dated 1940-1979, and aerial photographs taken in 1972-2014. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On July 21, 2015, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the nearest Native American groups, namely the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC's recommendations, CRM TECH subsequently contacted 18 tribal representatives in the region in writing on August 6, 2015 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

Between July 28 and August 3, 2015, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Erik Landis, Alexis Hughes, and Sal Boites carried out the intensive-level pedestrian field survey of the project area. The survey was completed mostly by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In the more rugged portions of the project area, such as along the drainages and atop the ridges, the survey transects were oriented along the natural contours. In this way, the ground surface of the entire project area was systematically and carefully inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged from fair (60 percent) to good (80 percent) during the survey, depending on the density of vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, most of the project area, totaling 515 acres, was covered by a previous cultural resources survey completed in 1990, while the westernmost portion, approximately 43 acres, was surveyed in 2006 (Torres et al. 1990; Tang et al. 2006; Figure 4)). Both of these studies included records searches at the EIC and intensive-level field surveys, and neither of them encountered any potential "historical resources" (*ibid.*). As the 1990 study that covered the bulk of the current project area is now 25 years old, a re-survey was deemed necessary for this study.

Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 20 other previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 4). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 21 historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded within the one-mile radius (Table 1). Two of these were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of scattered ceramic, lithic, and other artifacts. The other 19 sites dated to the historic period, consisting mostly of buildings from the 1930s-1940s era but also including the Colorado River Aqueduct, the 1930s-vintage Palm Drive, and structural remains. None of these sites was found within or immediately adjacent to the project boundaries. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

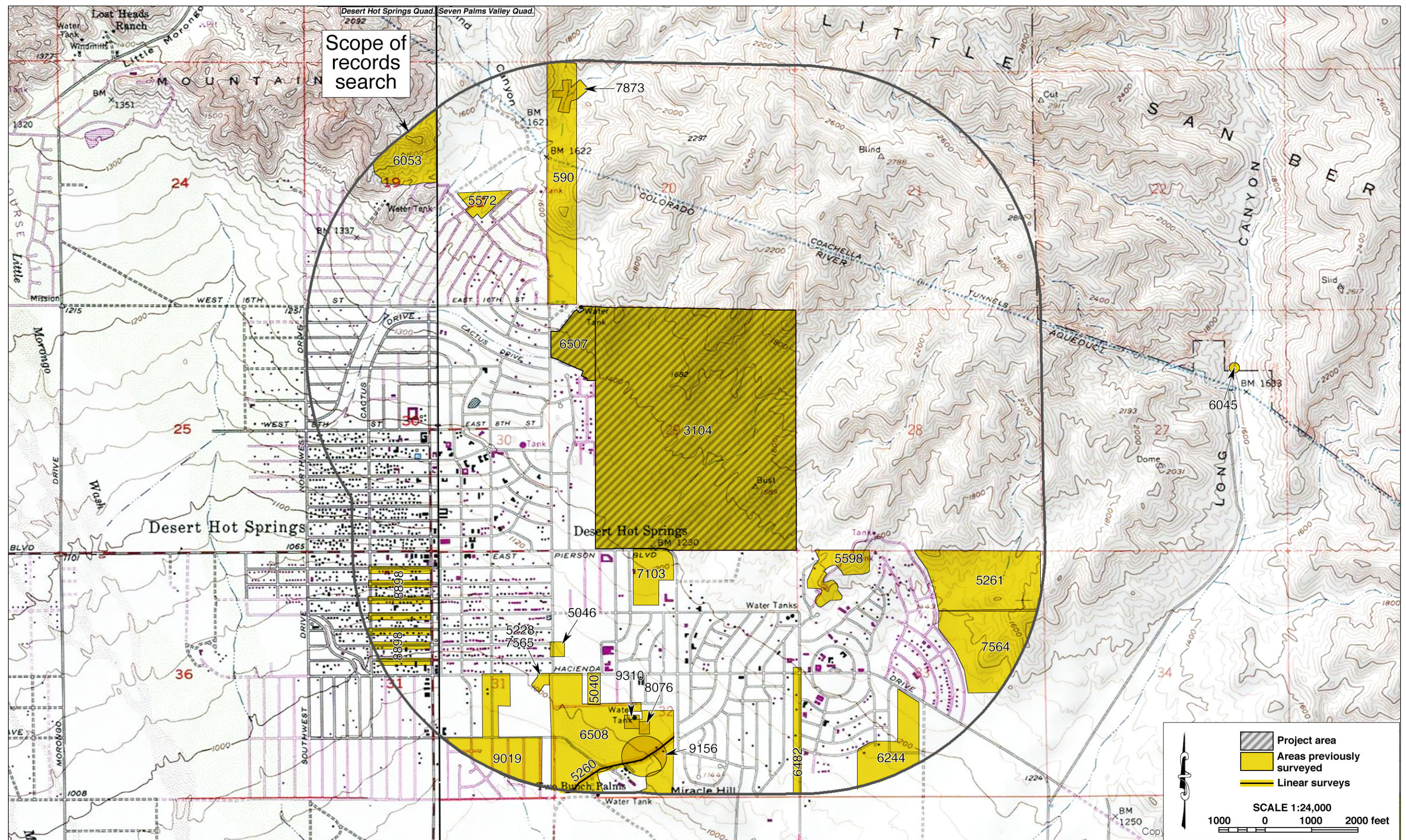


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Site No.	Date Recorded	Description
33-001246	Various 1977-2004	Ceramic scatter and habitation debris
33-006837	Warner 1983	Gurney Ranch, ca. 1938
33-006842	Adams 1983	Cabot's Indian Pueblito ca. 1941
33-006844	Adams 1983	Coffee's Spa and Hotel
33-006845	Adams 1983	Desert Hot Springs Library and Museum
33-006888	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1935
33-006891	Adams 1983	First fire house in Desert Hot Springs
33-006893	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1941
33-006894	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1940
33-006899	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1946
33-006902	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1945
33-006903	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1949
33-006905	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1943
33-006906	Warner 1983	Single-family residence, ca. 1946
33-006907	Warner 1983	Stone Crest House, ca. 1949
33-006908	Warner 1983	Multi-family residence, ca. 1942
33-008409	Brock 1998	Palm Drive, ca. 1930s
33-011265	Various 2000-2001	Colorado River Aqueduct
33-014965	Kind 2006	Foundation
33-014966	Kind 2006	Foundation
33-016938	Ballester 2008	Ceramic scatter and lithic scatter

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 5-7 illustrate, no man-made features were noted within the project boundaries in the 1850s, the 1940s, and the 1950s. Since then, the entire project area has evidently remained vacant to the present time, and the earliest notable development attempts, represented by the previously created house pads and retention basins along the western edge of the property, did not occur until sometime between 2006 and 2009 (NETR Online 1972-2012; Google Earth 1995-2014).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated July 27, 2015, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (Appendix 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC's response, on August 6, 2015, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 11 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (Appendix 2). In addition, as referred by these tribal representatives or the appropriate tribal government staff, the following individuals were also contacted:

- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Andreas Heredias, Cultural Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla

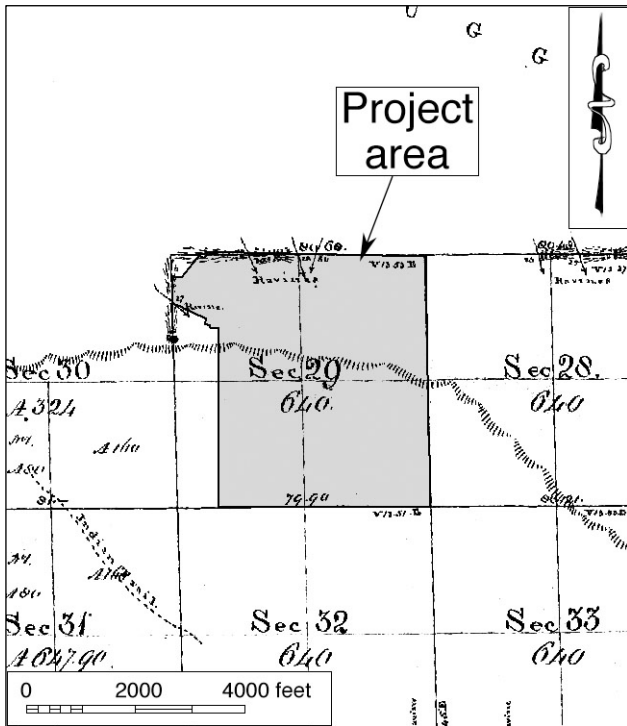


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856)

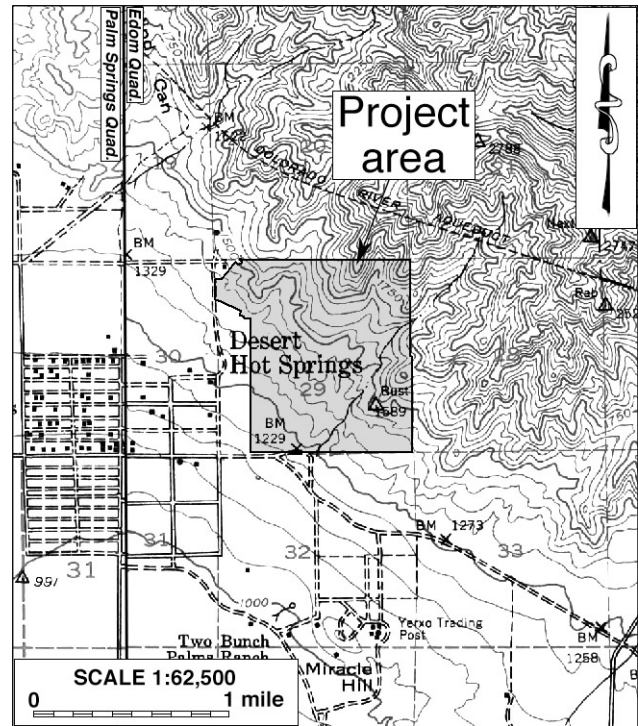


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941.
(Source: USGS 1940; 1941)

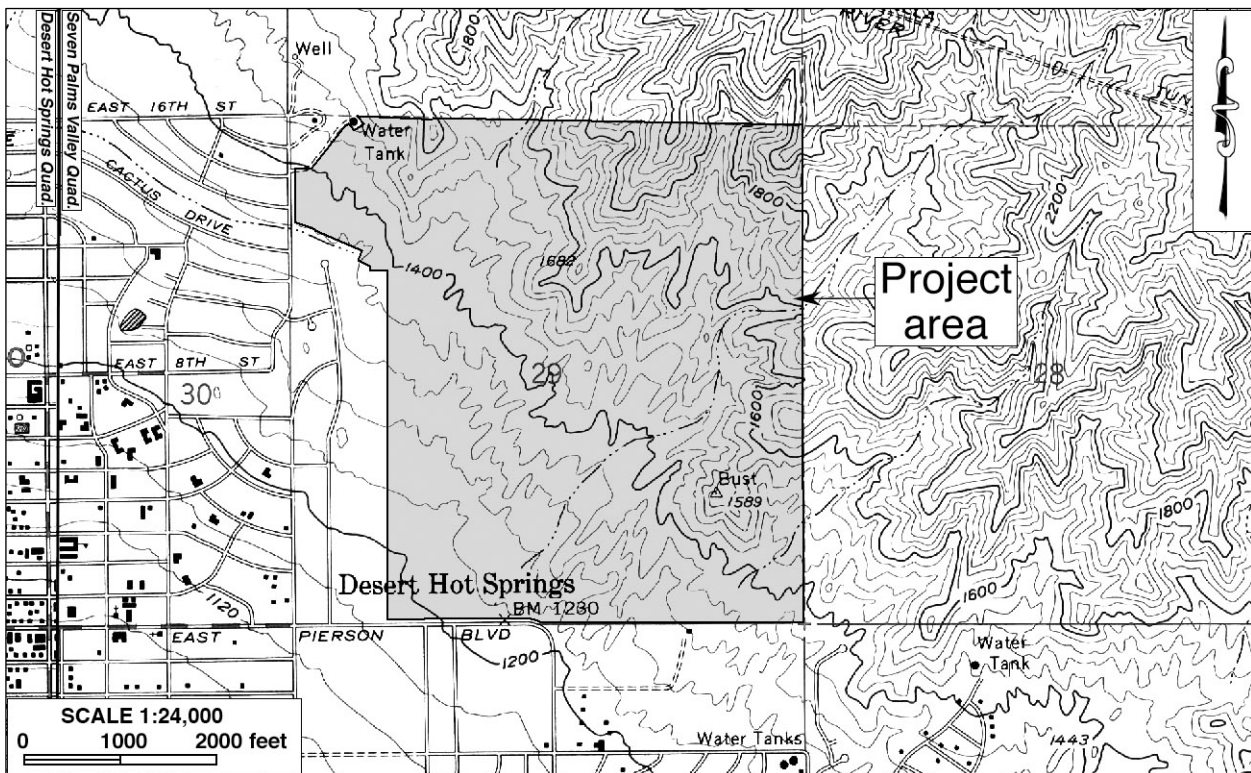


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1958. (Source: USGS 1955; 1958)

- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Alesia Reed, Interim Environmental Coordinator for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

As of this time, three of the local tribes have responded in writing. Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band states that the tribe has no specific information on any sites of Native American traditional cultural value in the project area and wishes to defer to the Agua Caliente Band regarding this project. Katie Eskew, an archaeologist with the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, identifies the project area as a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area and requests a copy of all cultural resources documentation for this project for tribal review. Furthermore, she requests the presence of an approved Native American monitor during all ground-disturbing activities in the project area.

On behalf of the Morongo Band, Raymond Huaute also finds the project location to be within his tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, he requests the implementation of the tribe's "Standard Development Conditions" to ensure proper treatment of Native American cultural remains, including human remains, encountered during the project. In addition, Mr. Huaute requests a copy of the record search results for tribal review.

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, two previously undocumented prehistoric isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were recorded in the southeastern portion of the project area and were subsequently designated by the EIC as 33-024265 and 33-024266 in the California Historical Resources Inventory (Appendix 3). Each of them consists of two ceramic sherds from the same brownware vessel. The artifacts were examined in the field, photographed, and left in place in accordance with standard practice for a Phase I study.

No other cultural resources, either prehistoric or historical in origin, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Scattered modern refuse was observed over much of the project area, especially along the western and southern project boundaries and within the large drainages, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest. As mentioned above, the ground surface in parts of the project area has been extensively disturbed in the past. Elsewhere, the ground surface demonstrates the evidence frequent of recreational usage, such as biking, hiking, and off-road vehicle activities.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Desert Hot Springs in determining whether such resources meet the official 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))

As stated above, Isolates 33-024265 and 33-024266 were recorded within the project area during this study, each consisting of two prehistoric ceramic sherds from a single vessel. Such isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute archaeological sites, are not considered potential “historical resources,” and thus require no further treatment under CEQA provisions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

In summary of the research results outlined above, two prehistoric isolates, subsequently designated 33-024265 and 33-024266, were recorded in the southern portion of the project area during this study, but are not considered potential “historical resources” under CEQA. No other cultural resources, either prehistoric or historical in origin, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Based on these findings, 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 is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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1856 Plat map: Township No. III South Range No. V East of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
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1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Johnston, Francis J.
1987 *The Bradshaw Trail*; revised edition. Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Laflin, Patricia
1998 *Coachella Valley California: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Virginia Beach, Virginia.
- NETR Online
n.d. Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1972, 1996, 2002, 2005, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
- Robinson, W. W.
1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Ross, Delmer G.
1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretive Guide to the Bradshaw Trail*. Tales of the Mojave Road Publishing Company, Essex, California.
- Schaefer, Jerry
1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(1):60-80.

Shields Date Gardens

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

Strong, William Duncan

- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Daniel Ballester

- 2006 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Sunset Hills Addition in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Torres, John, Bruce Love, and Kevin B. Hallaran

- 1990 Cultural Resources Assessment: Cornerstone Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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

- 1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.
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. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1978a Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected 1978.
1978b Map: Seven Palms Valley, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1958 edition photorevised in 1972 and photoinspected in 1978.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Honors and Awards

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER

Jesse Yorck, M.A., RPA*

Education

- 2009 M.A., the Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa.
2002 B.A., Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa.
- 2005- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Training, National Preservation Institute.
2005 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Application, National Preservation Institute.
2005 Basic Geographic Information Systems Training, National Preservation Institute.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2014-2015 Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, ESA, Seattle, Washington.
2012-2014 Archaeologist, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon.
2012-2012 Lead Archaeologist, Warm Springs Geo Visions, Warm Springs, Oregon.
2011-2012 Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, ESA, San Francisco, California.
2010-2011 Senior Archaeologist, Pacific Consulting Services, Honolulu, Hawaii.
2007-2009 Lead Advocate-Historic Preservation, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Honolulu, Hawaii.
2005-2007 Policy Advocate-Native Rights, Land and Culture, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Honolulu, Hawaii.
1998-2005 Supervising Archaeologist, Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc., Kailua, Hawaii.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Hawaiian Archaeology, Southern Californian Archaeology
Geoarchaeology, Geography and Physical Anthropology.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author, co-author, and contributor of numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1998.

Memberships

*Register of Professional Archaeologists.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.

- Led teams of editors, document processors, and graphic designers in production of technical documents in support of construction, remediation, and mitigation/monitoring projects of varying sizes around the world.
- Provided field and research support to cultural resources management teams on various projects.

2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2007 Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice Radio Program*, Titan Radio, California State University, Fullerton.
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, Various Locations, California.

Papers Presented

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

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

Honors and Awards

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

Professional Experience

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Erik Landis, B.S.

Education

2004 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
2004 Research Assistant, Dr. María Velez-Ibanez, University of California, Riverside. Project focused on water and agricultural rights in Mexicali, Mexico.
2004 Lab Technician, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
2003-2004 Archaeological survey and excavation at the Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air and Ground Combat Center; Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Alexandre Hughes, B.S.

Education

2015 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.
2015- Curation Assistant, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* Eighteen local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 (fax)

nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH Contract No. 2954)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Seven Palm Valley, Calif.

Township 2 South **Range** 5 East **SB BM; Section(s)** 29

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop a residential complex that includes 1,500 residential units, parks, trails, a clubhouse and a hotel/resort on 535 acres of vacant land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

July 21, 2015

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, July 21, 2015 4:04 PM
To: Agua Caliente Trail Historic Preservation Office; Eskew, Katherine (TRBL)
Subject: Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH No. 2954), City of Desert Hot Springs

Hello Katie,

We are conducting a cultural resources study for 2954 Tuscan Hills. I have also contacted NAHC and will send out a NA scoping letter once I obtain more information. I am writing to request a record check in the Agua Caliente Register as well as your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area (see attached map). I'm also contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the survey. We (Daniel or I) will contact you with more information when we have a specific date and time to meet up and conduct the survey. I would also appreciate any information or input regarding this project area.

Project: Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH No. 2954)
County: Riverside
USGS Quadrangle Name: Seven Palm Valley, Calif.
Township 2 South Range 5 East SB BM; Section(s) 29
Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH
Contact Person: Nina Gallardo
Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
City: Colton, CA Zip: 92324
Phone: (909) 824-6400 Fax: (909) 824-6405
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop a residential complex that includes 1,500 residential units, parks, trails, a clubhouse and a hotel/resort on 535 acres of vacant land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, July 21, 2015 4:09 PM
To: Ray Huaute
Subject: Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH No. 2954), City of Desert Hot Springs

Hello Raymond,

We are conducting a cultural resources study for 2954 Tuscan Hills. I have also contacted NAHC and will send out a NA scoping letter once I obtain more information. I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area (see attached map) and to see if the tribe would like to participate in the survey. We (Daniel or I) will contact you with more information when we have a specific date and time to meet up and conduct the survey. I would appreciate any information or input regarding this project area.

Project: Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH No. 2954)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Seven Palm Valley, Calif.

Township 2 South Range 5 East SB BM; Section(s) 29

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

City: Colton, CA Zip: 92324

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop a residential complex that includes 1,500 residential units, parks, trails, a clubhouse and a hotel/resort on 535 acres of vacant land in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

(909) 824-6400 (phone)

(909) 824-6405 (fax)

CRM TECH

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B

Colton, CA 92324

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



July 27, 2015

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

Sent by Fax: (909) 824-6405
Number of Pages: 4

RE: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2; Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH Contract No. 2954), City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced project. The intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

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. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include 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. The NAHC requests that lead agencies include in their notifications information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on a potential "area of project affect" (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 have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;

- 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;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential 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 results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check provided by the NAHC. A SFL Check was completed with Negative Results (Seven Palm Valley USGS Quadrangle, township 2 south, Range 5 east, section 29).
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. 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 case 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 me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: rw_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,



Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List Riverside County

July 27, 2015

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086
Los_coyotes@ymail.com

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

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

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
mresvaloso@torresmartinez.
(760) 397-0300

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

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

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2. Tuscan Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH Contract No. 2954), Desert Hot Springs.

**Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County**

July 27, 2015

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(760) 763-5549
(760) 763-2631 Tribal EPA

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

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2, Tucson Hills Residential Community (CRM TECH Contract No. 2964), Desert Hot Springs.

August 6, 2015

John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391372
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Tuscan Hills Residential Community Project
Approximately 535 Acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2954

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Ludwig Engineering Associates Inc. will be conducting environmental studies under CEQA for the Tuscan Hills Residential Community Project in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The project area encompasses approximately 535 acres of undeveloped land lying adjacent to existing residential neighborhoods, located to the west of Foxdale Drive and to the north of Pierson Boulevard. The proposed project entails the development of a residential complex that will include 1,500 residential units, parks, trails, a clubhouse and a hotel/resort. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Desert Hot Springs and Seven Palms Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depict the location of the project area in Section 29, T2S R5E, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records indicate that 21 historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded. Of these, only two sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of a ceramic scatter and a lithic scatter. One of them was recorded about 0.62 mile southwest of the project area, and the other about 0.75 mile south of the project area. The other 19 sites dated to the historic period and included the Colorado River Aqueduct, several single-family residences, a historic-period road, and some structural remains.

During an intensive-level field survey conducted between July 28 and August 3, 2015, two prehistoric isolates were encountered within the project area, each consisting of two brownware ceramic sherds from the same vessel. By definition, such isolates do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity, and are not considered potential historical resources.

In a letter dated July 27, 2015, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area that

need to be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the City of Desert Hot Springs for CEQA-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations or the AB 52-compliance process. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project area map

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-012-2009-005

August 06, 2015

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

Re: Tuscan Hills

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 Tuscan Hills (APN 638-270-002, --003, --004, and --005) project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). For this reason, 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.

- *The presence of an approved Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6829. You may also email me at keskew@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Katie Eskew
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



August 12, 2015

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

Re.: Tuscan Hills Residential Community Project
Approximately 535 Acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2954


Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

Best regards,


Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

RECEIVED
AUG 14 2015

BY:



**MORONGO CULTURAL
HERITAGE PROGRAM**

12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220

OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004

**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



Date: August 21, 2015

Re: Tuscan Hills Residential Community Project
Approximately 535 Acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2954

Dear,
Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding the above referenced project(s). The tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to comment on the project. After reviewing our records and consulting with our tribal elders and cultural experts, we would like to respectfully offer the following comments and/or recommendations:

- ☐ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). We recommend contacting the appropriate tribes who have cultural affiliation to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- ☐ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time, we are not aware of any cultural resources on the property; however, that is not to say there is nothing present. At this time, we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment).
- ☒ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment). Furthermore, we would like to formally request the following:
 - ☒ A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the CHRIS (California Historical Resources Information System) Archaeological Information Centers and have a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
 - ☒ A comprehensive archaeological survey be conducted of the proposed project property and any APE's (Areas of Potential Effect) within the property. We would also like to request that a tribal monitor be present during the initial pedestrian survey and that a copy of the results be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.

— Morongo would like to request that our tribal monitors be present during any test pit or trenching activities and any subsequent ground disturbing activities during the construction phase of the project.

— The project is located within the current boundaries of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians planning department for further details.

Once again, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project. Please be aware that receipt of this letter does not constitute “meaningful” tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. This letter is merely intended to initiate consultation between the tribe and lead agency, which may be followed up with additional emails, phone calls or face-to-face consultation if deemed necessary. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025



Standard Development Conditions

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.
2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.
 - b. If requested by the Tribe¹, the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

¹ The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.

APPENDIX 3

ISOLATE RECORD FORMS

(33-024265 and 33-024266)

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-024265

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 2

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Seven Palms Valley, Calif. Date 1958, photorevised 1972
T2S; R5E; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 29 ; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 1,400 feet above mean sea level
c. Address N/A City Desert Hot Springs Zip 92240
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 548,475 mE/ 3,758,122 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad ☐ GPS (NAD 83)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 638-340-006 ;
approximately 1,685 feet north from Desert View Avenue and 750 feet
northwest of Highland Avenue

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of two brownware ceramic sherds from the same vessel, found in a small drainage running in a northeast-southwest direction.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP3-ceramic scatter (isolate)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☒ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: July 30, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jesse Yorck, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2015): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tuscan Hills Residential Community, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-024265

HRI #

Trinomial

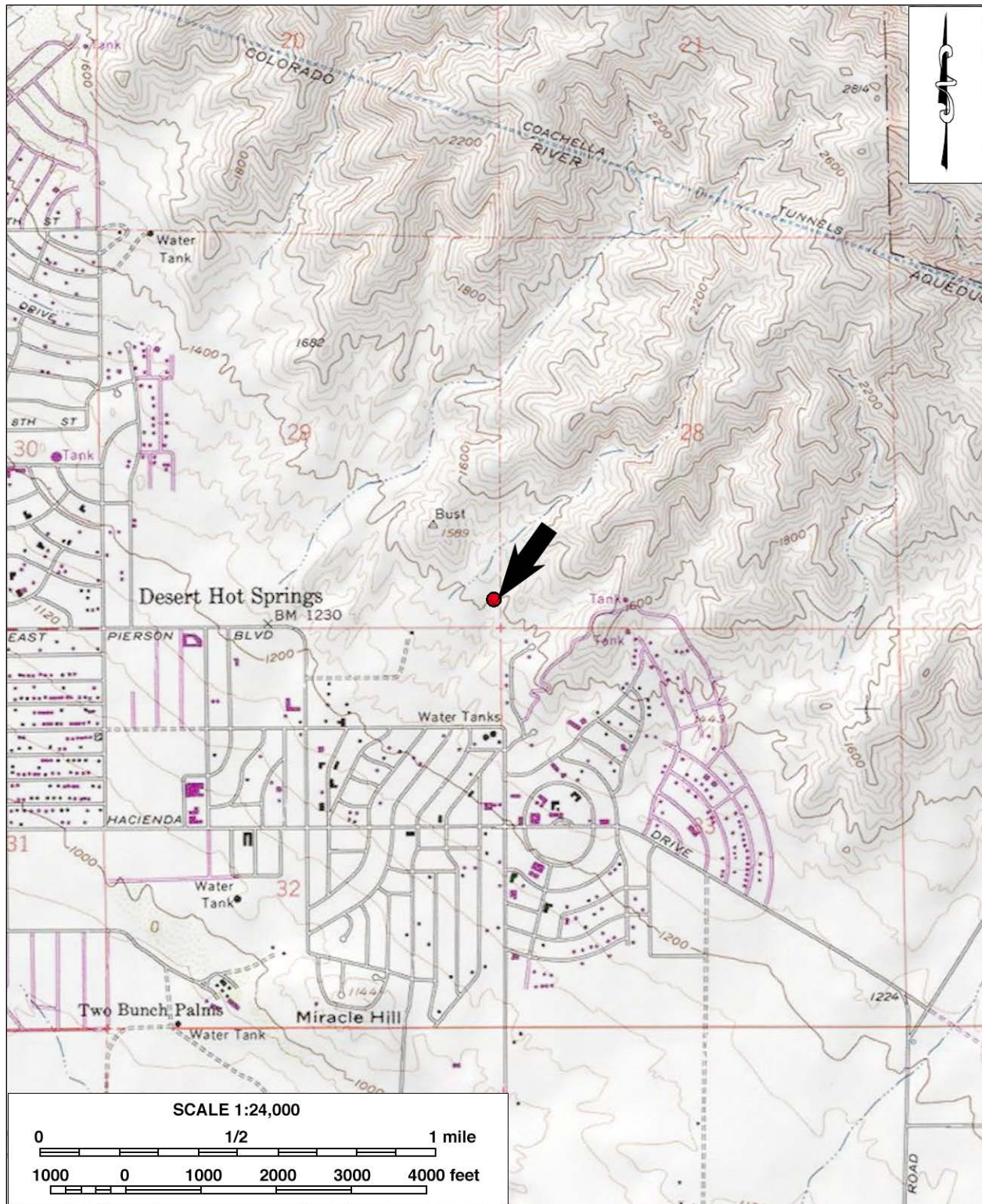
Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 2

*Map Name: Seven Palms Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1958/1972



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-024266

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside County
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Seven Palms Valley, Calif. Date 1958, photorevised 1972
T2S; R5E; SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 29 ; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Approximately 1,255 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City Desert Hot Springs Zip 92240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 547,679 mE/ 3,758,079 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad ☐ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 638-340-007;
approximately 450 feet north from Miracle Hill Road and 410 feet northeast
of Pierson Boulevard

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size,
setting, and boundaries) This isolate consists of two brownware ceramic sherds from
the same vessel, found in a small drainage that runs into a large wash.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP3-ceramic scatter (isolate)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☒ Isolate ☐ Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☐ Historic ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley
Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: July 29, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purpose

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Jesse Yorck, Ben Kerridge,
Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo (2015): Phase I Historical/Archaeological
Resources Survey: Tuscan Hills Residential Community, City of Desert Hot
Springs, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-024266

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 2954-Iso 1

*Map Name: Seven Palms Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1958/1972

