

APPENDIX D

Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey
Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project

Prepared by

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August 30, 2018

Tribal Consultation Request Letters and Responses

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

DESERT WILLOW GOLF RESORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-008, 620-430-023, and 620-430-024
City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
City of Palm Desert
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August 30, 2018
CRM TECH Contract No. 3361

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-400-008, 620-430-023, and 620-430-024, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California

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Project Size: Approximately 17.7 acres

USGS Quadrangle: Myoma, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 4, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Keywords: Coachella Valley, western Colorado Desert; no "historical resources" affected

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and August 2018, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 620-400-008, 620-430-023, and 620-430-024 in the northern portion of the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The three parcels encompass a total of approximately 17.7 acres of vacant land, including a portion of an existing parking lot, located within the Desert Willow Golf Resort and to the southwest of Desert Willow Drive, in the west half of Section 4, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a new resort complex with approximately 300 hotel rooms and a surf lagoon. The City of Palm Desert, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey of the entire project area. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Palm Desert a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, pending the completion of Native American consultation by the City of Palm Desert pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential "tribal cultural resources."

No additional cultural resources investigation will be for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between June and August 2018, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 620-400-008, 620-430-023, and 620-430-024 in the northern portion of the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The three parcels encompass a total of approximately 17.7 acres of vacant land, including a portion of an existing parking lot, located within the Desert Willow Golf Resort and to the southwest of Desert Willow Drive, in the west half of Section 4, T5S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a new resort complex with approximately 300 hotel rooms and a surf lagoon. The City of Palm Desert, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

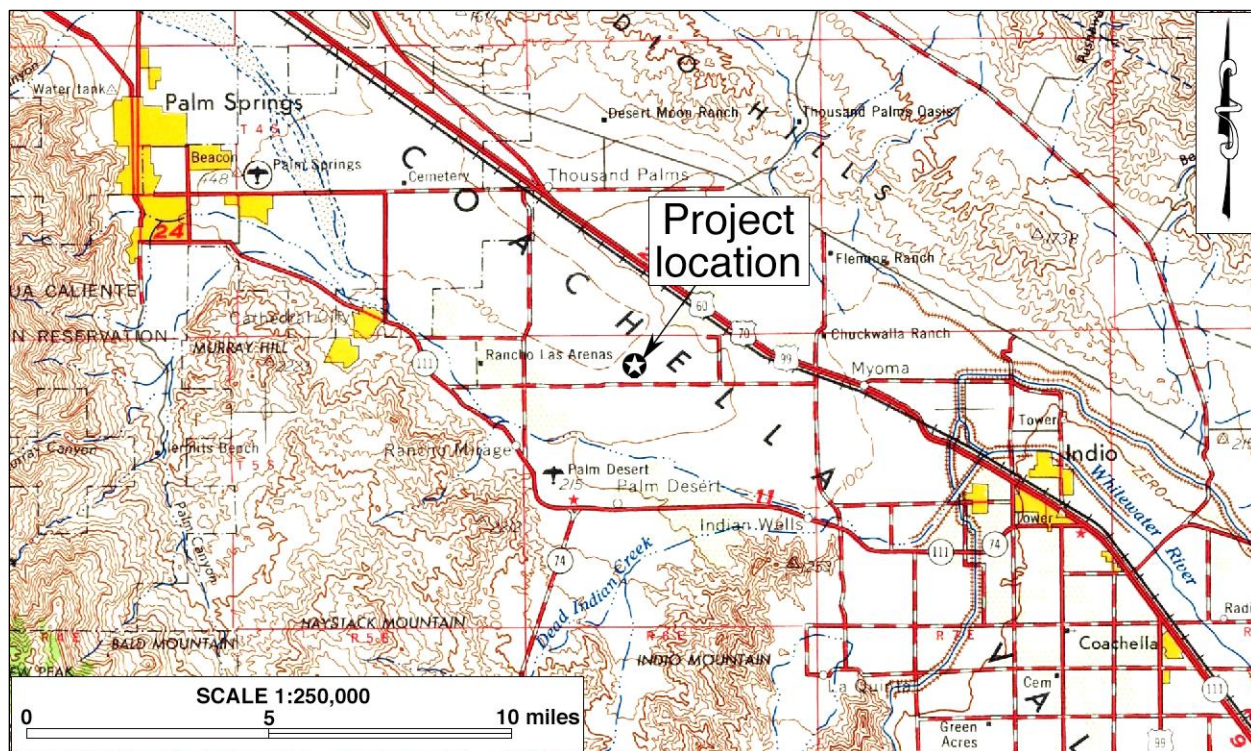


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1959a])

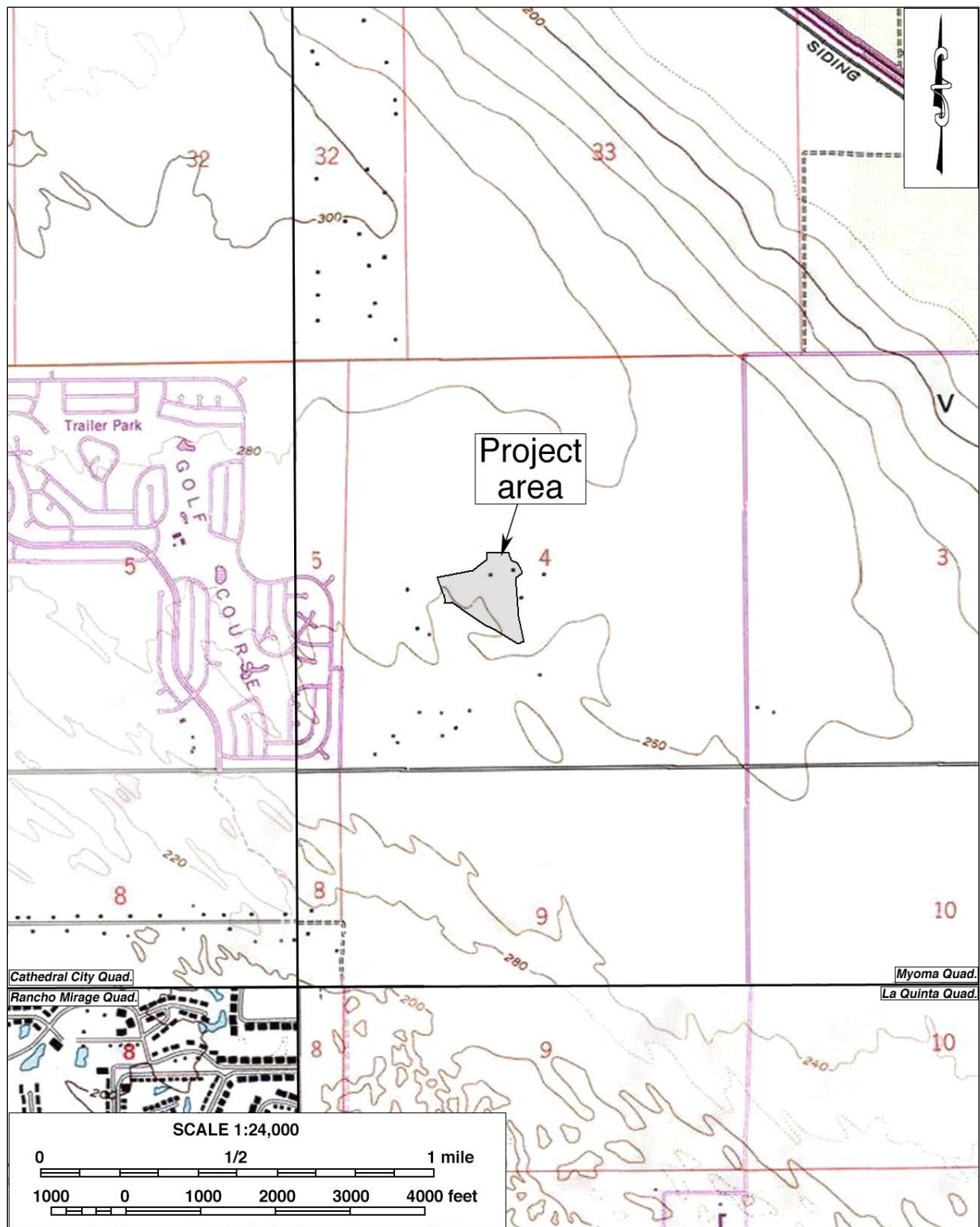


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Cathedral City, La Quinta, Myoma, and Rancho Mirage, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1980; 1981; 1988])

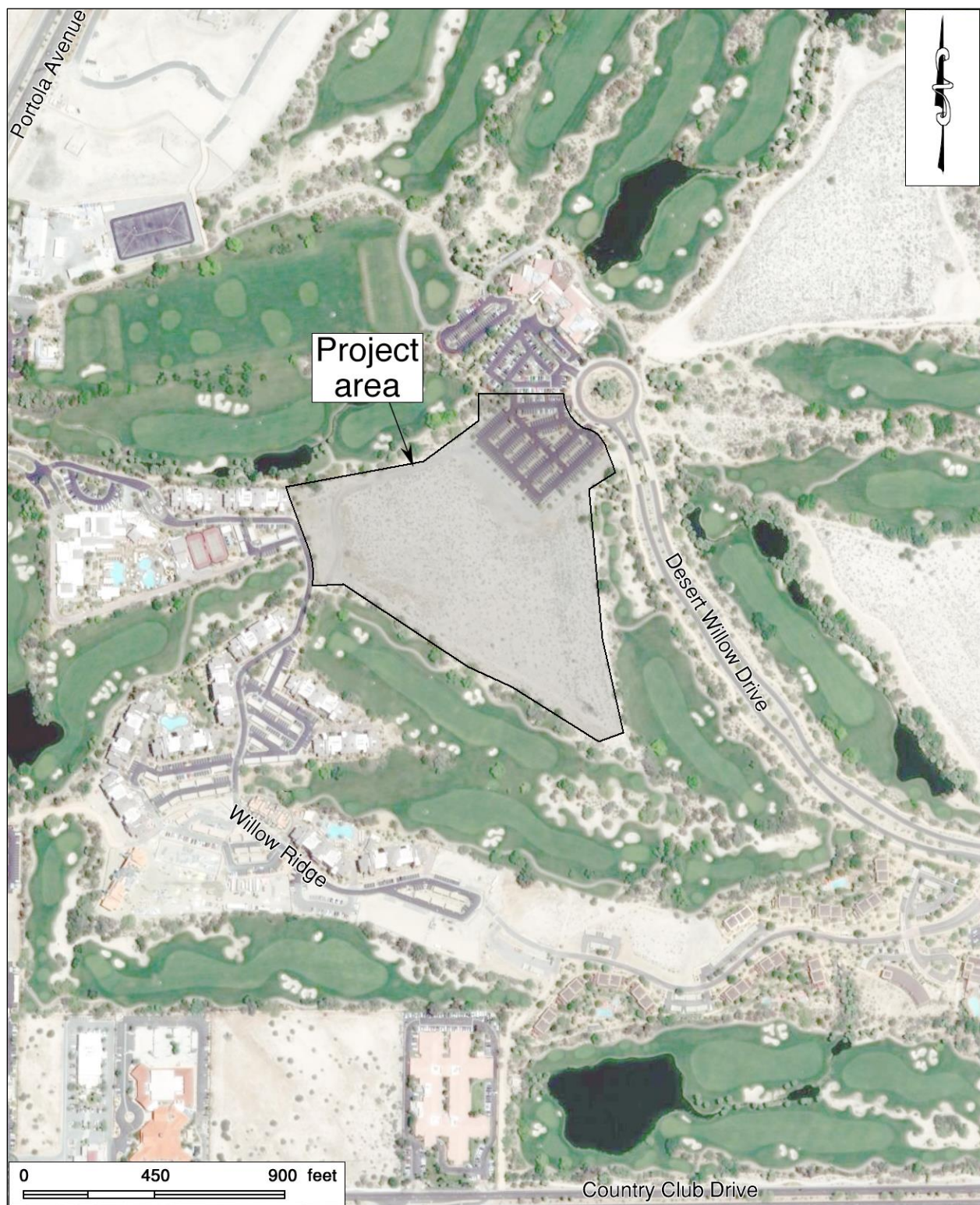


Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Palm Desert lies in the heart of the Coachella Valley, a northwest-southeast trending desert valley that constitutes the western end of the Colorado Desert. Dictated by this geographic setting, the climate and environment of the region are typical of the southern California desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. Temperatures in the region reach over 120 degrees Fahrenheit in summer, and dip to near freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, and the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

As stated above, the project area is a part of the existing Desert Willow Golf Resort, which was developed between 1993 and 2002 (Hogan and Tang 1993; Google Earth 1996; 2002). As Figure 3 demonstrates, a small portion of the irregularly shaped property, at the northeastern end, is currently occupied by paved parking stalls and associated landscaping at the main parking lot of the resort, but most of the project area remains undeveloped open desert land. The project area abuts the Westin Desert Willow Villas on the west and Desert Willow Drive, the main access road into the resort, on the northeast, and is surrounded by fairways on the other sides.

Virtually the entire project area has been disturbed as a result of the construction of the Desert Willow Golf Resort, and most of the ground surface, with the exception of a 100- to 150-foot strip along the southwestern boundary, is now covered by an elevated terrace of imported soil in addition to the asphalt pavement in the parking lot. The terrain is relatively level across the project area except for a sharp decline along the edge of the terrace (Fig. 4), and the elevations range roughly from 250 feet to 275 feet above mean sea level. An irrigation system with polyvinyl chloride pipes has been placed across the unpaved portion of the project area, apparently used for dust control, but is no longer operational. The sparse vegetation growth in that area consists of creosote bushes, tumbleweeds, brittlebush, rabbitbrush, and other small desert shrubs and grasses (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Less disturbed portion of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 6, 2018; view to the northwest)

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 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). 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, fruits, 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 are almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons. During the 19th century, however, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass and 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.

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 State Route 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 modern community of Palm Desert is located in the general vicinity of Sand Hole, an unreliable water hole on the Cocomaricopa-Bradshaw Trail that has since vanished into obscurity (Johnston 1987:120). The community was founded in 1945-1946 by three brothers, Randall, Clifford, and Phil Henderson, who organized the Palm Desert Corporation to promote their new desert town (Gunther 1984:373-374). Following the footsteps of Palm Springs and other “cove communities” along Highway 111, such as Rancho Mirage and La Quinta, Palm Desert soon joined the ranks of winter resort towns favored by the rich and famous of the era, characterized by country clubs and golf courses. The Palm Desert post office was established in 1947, and in 1973, after four unsuccessful attempts, the community was officially incorporated as the 17th city in Riverside County (*ibid.*:374). More recently, growth has been focused on new residential and commercial development, the latter concentrated mostly along the two transportation arteries across the Coachella Valley, State Route 111 and Interstate Highway 10.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On June 28, 2018, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search 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. 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 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai “Tom” Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), various online genealogical databases, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1904-1988, and aerial photographs taken in 1972-2018. The historic maps are collected at the

Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the BLM, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On June 27, 2018, 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 nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted 11 tribal representatives in the region in writing on June 29 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 6, 2018, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel northwest-southeast transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals except in the paved parking lot, which was inspected at a reconnaissance level. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Except where pavement was present, visibility of the natural ground surface was good to excellent (approximately 75-90%) due to the sparsity of vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

The records search at the EIC yielded one previous study that included the current project area in its entirety. Completed in 1993, that study involved an intensive-level survey of a total of approximately 500 acres, on which the Desert Willow Golf Resort was subsequently developed (Hogan and Tang 1993; #3625 in Fig. 5). As a result of the survey, the remains of 15 buildings constructed between 1952 and 1960 were noted on the property, including two located within the current project boundaries, but were not formally recorded because they were less than 45 years old at the time (*ibid.*:12, 16, 21, 24). No other features or artifacts of historical or prehistoric origin have been identified within the project area.

Outside the project boundaries but within the one-mile radius, EIC records show nine other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). In all, roughly 40% of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed in the past, which resulted in the identification of one archaeological site and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius. Both of these were prehistoric in origin, and both were recorded during the 1993 study. The site, 33-005080 (CA-RIV-5080), consisted of a small ceramic scatter located approximately a quarter-mile to the northwest, and the isolate, 33-012698, consisted of a pottery

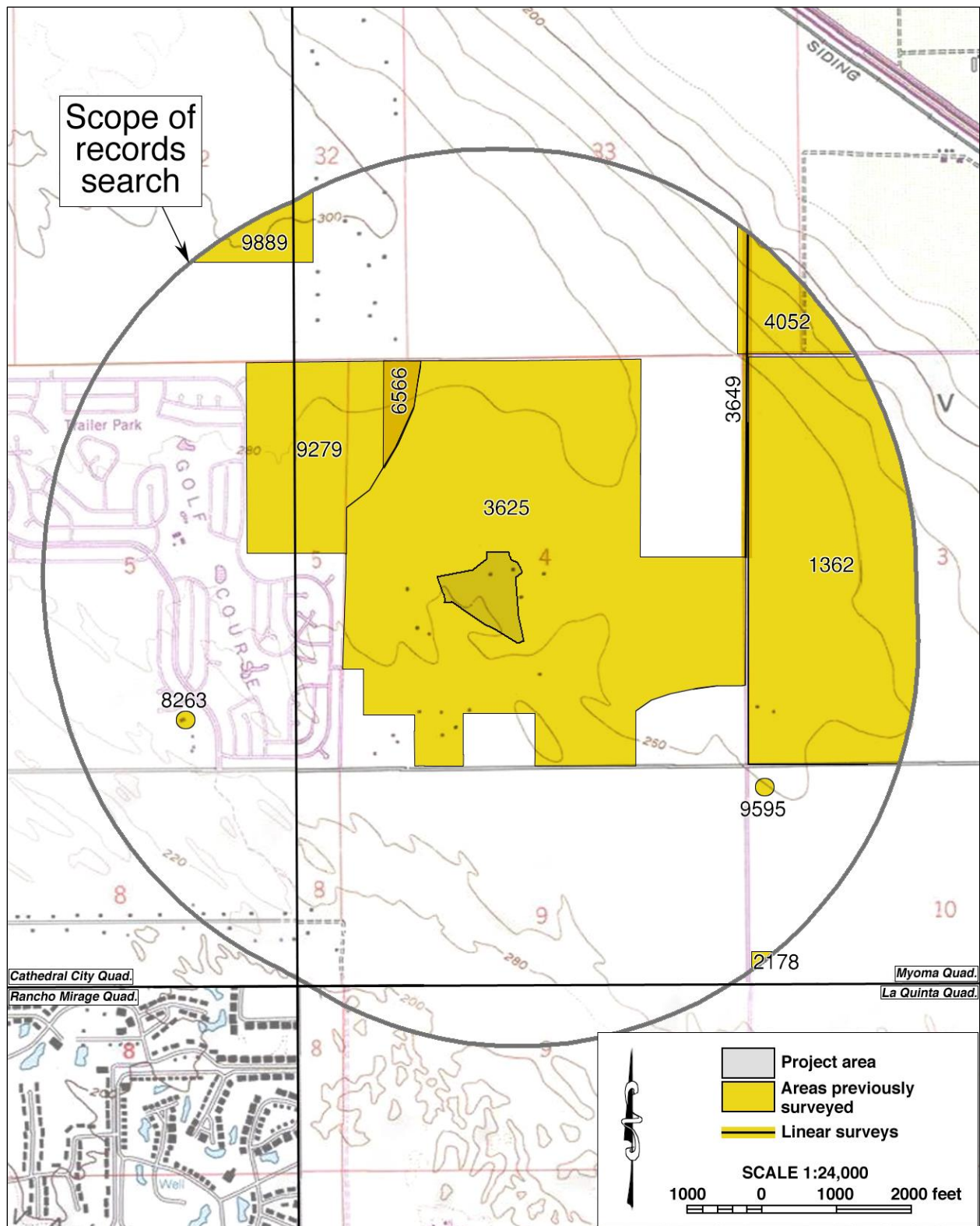


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

sherd and a mano fragment located nearly three quarters of a mile to the northeast. In light of their distance from the project location, neither of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the earliest settlement and development activities in or near the project area occurred in the post-WWII era. Prior to that, the Cocomaricopa-Bradshaw Trail, some two miles south of the project location, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, constructed in 1876-1877 approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast, were the nearest notable features in the project vicinity (Figs. 6-8). As late as 1941, no man-made features of any kind were known to be present within a one-mile radius of the project area (Fig. 8).

By the 1950s, two buildings had appeared in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figs. 2, 9). Correspondingly, the Los Angeles office of the BLM approved and patented two small tract claims on the land containing those buildings (BLM n.d.). One of these, No. 1176721, was issued to Rex Paul Dannebaum on November 22, 1957, and the other, No. 1193775, was issued to Wilfred James Forsyth on March 23, 1959 (*ibid.*). Both of the patentees were WWII-era veterans (Ancestry.com n.d.). Dannebaum (1921-1990), who served in the U.S. Army in 1942-1946 and 1949-1951, was a long-time physician in Indio, and Forsyth (1919-1981), who remained in the U.S. Air Force at least to 1953, was a resident of Torrance in the 1950s-1960s and was listed as an “operator” at the Shell Chemical plant there in 1956 (*ibid.*).

Around that time, similar claims were made in large numbers in the Coachella Valley and other parts of southern California, including many in the southwest quarter of Section 4 (BLM n.d.). This was

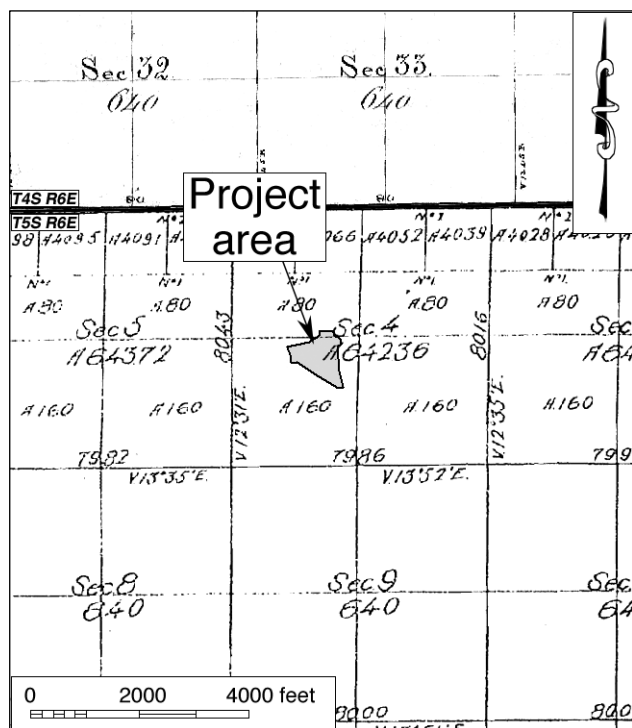


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

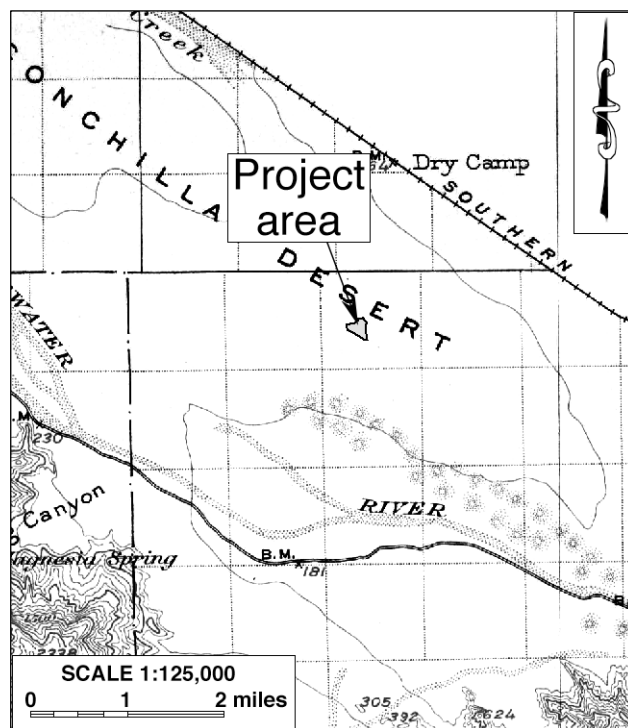


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1901. (Source: USGS 1904)

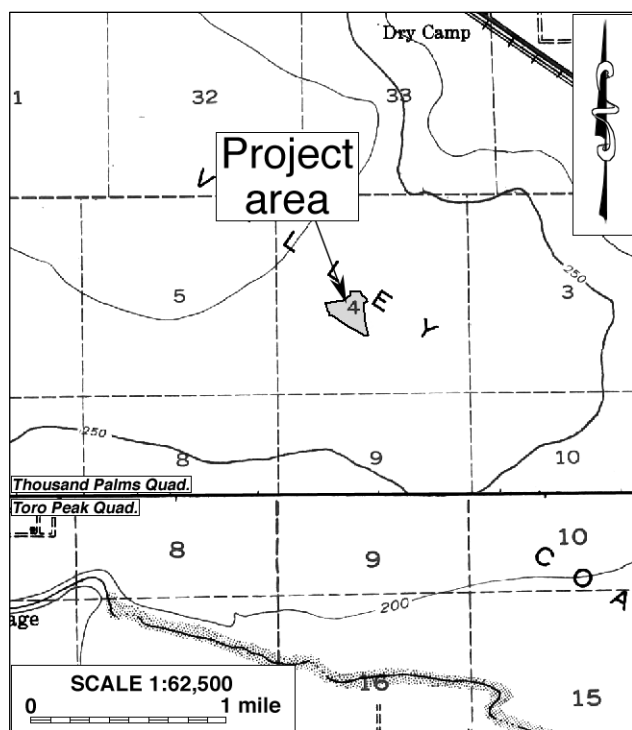


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1941. (Source: USGS 1941a; 1941b)

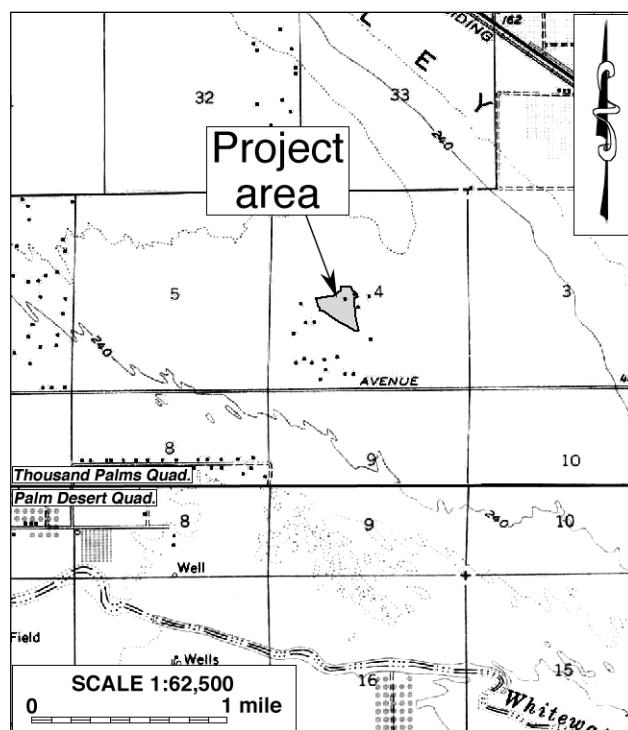


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1959. (Source: USGS 1958; 1959b)

the result of post-WWII streamlining of the Small Tract Act of 1938, whereby the U.S. government granted to private owners five-acre homesteads in the southern California desert with the caveat that construction must occur within two years for a claim to remain valid. The resulting “jackrabbit homesteads,” as they came to be known, were often hastily constructed using subpar materials and building practices, and were often abandoned soon afterwards or fell victim to the harsh climate (Verdin 2000; Bellisi n.d.).

In 1972, the surrounding area was still largely undeveloped, although the Palm Desert Greens Golf Course and the accompanying residential neighborhood were under construction to the west of present-day Portola Avenue (NETR Online 1972). The two buildings in the project area remained extant but had apparently been abandoned like the other 1950s “jackrabbit homesteads” nearby, as all of them stood isolated on the desert landscape with no accompanying roads or any other signs of human activities (*ibid.*). As mentioned above, the remnants of these buildings were noted during the 1993 survey of the project area (Hogan and Tang 1993:16, 21).

By 1996, the development of the Desert Willow Golf Resort was underway, mainly on the portion of the property to the north of the project area (NETR Online 1996). As a result, a large pile of soil had been deposited across the project area, forming the terrace that remains in existence today (*ibid.*). Six years later, the golf course of the resort and Desert Willow Drive had been completed around the project area, followed by the Westin Desert Willow Villas to the west over the next decade (NETR Online 1996-2014; Google Earth 1996-2015). The portion of the parking lot in the project area was built between 2009 and 2011, but the rest of the property has remained undeveloped to the present time (Google Earth 2009-2018).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported in a letter dated June 28, 2018, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 10 tribes of Cahuilla heritage on the referral list as well as the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, whose reservation is located partially in the Coachella Valley (see App. 2). For three of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues, as identified below, in lieu of the tribal political leaders recommended by the NAHC:

- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

As of this time, four of the 11 tribes contacted have responded in writing (see App. 2). The nearest one among them, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, identified the project location as a part of the tribe's traditional use area and requested copies of all cultural resource documentation for this project for tribal review. Representatives of the other three tribes that responded, namely the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, and the Cahuilla Band of Indians, all stated that they had no information on any Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

The Cahuilla Band deferred to the Agua Caliente Band for any further consultation regarding this project. The Augustine Band recommended further consultation with other Native American representatives in the region and monitoring for Native American cultural deposits during ground-disturbing activities in the project area. In addition, the Augustine Band requested to be notified if any Native American cultural resources were discovered.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey of the project area produced negative results for potential "historical resources." The building remains noted in 1993, from the 1950s "jackrabbit homesteads," are no longer extant on the property, nor were any other features, sites, buildings, structures, objects, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin encountered. As mentioned above, the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed since 1993, and most of it is now covered by artificial fill, with a small portion lying under pavement. As a result, the sensitivity of the area for cultural remains from the prehistoric or historic period has been greatly reduced.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Palm Desert in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in

particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “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 “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. Although two “jackrabbit homesteads” were evidently established in the project area in the late 1950s, neither of them remains extant today, and neither has left any identifiable archaeological remains. Based on these findings, the present report concludes that *no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, this study has concluded that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are present within or adjacent to the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Palm Desert:

- A finding of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of Native American consultation process by the City pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No additional 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 buried cultural materials are encountered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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n.d. Genealogy database entries for Rex Paul Dannebaum and Wilfred James Forsyth.
<https://www.ancestry.com>.

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1978 Cahuilla. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 575-587. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bellisi, Lou

n.d. BLM and the Small Tract Act in the Southern California Desert: A Brief History.
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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1856a Plat map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.

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

Google Earth

1996-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity taken in 1996, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2011-2013, and 2015-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

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1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.

Hogan, Michael, and B. Tom Tang

1993 Cultural Resource Assessment: Archaeological Survey of the Carver Project Located in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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1998 *Coachella Valley California: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

NETR Online

1972-2014 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity taken in 1972, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

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1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Ross, Delmer G.

1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretive Guide to the Bradshaw Trail*. Tales of the Mojave Road Publishing Company, Essex, California.

Schaefer, Jerry

1994 The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16(1):60-80.

Shields Date Gardens

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

Strong, William Duncan

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

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

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

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

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

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

1959a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952-1955, field-checked in 1959.

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

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

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

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

1988 Map: Rancho Mirage, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1957 edition photorevised in 1984.

Verdin, Tom

2000 Homesteader Legacy Leaves Desert Littered with Abandoned Shacks. *The Los Angeles Times* November 5.

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.

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/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.
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
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/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.

Honors and Awards

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

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

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

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-420-023, -024 and 620-400-008 (CRM TECH No. 3361)

County: Riverside

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

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

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 on 17 acres of land and is located between the north end of Desert Willow Drive and Willow Ridge (APNs 620-420-023 and -024 and 620-400-008) within the Desert Willow Golf Resort, in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California.

June 27, 2018

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 9:24 AM
To: ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net; Katherine Croft (TRBL) <kcroft@aguacaliente.net>
Subject: Cultural Study and Participation in Fieldwork for the Proposed Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-420-023, -024 and 620-400-008 in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3361)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the proposed Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project on Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-420-023, -024 and 620-400-008 in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3361). The property was surveyed in 1993, but the survey is now out of date. Also, portions of the proposed project are currently parking lots for the existing Golf Resort.

I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for the project, and we will contact the tribe again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. We would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information in a few weeks. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and other information.

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

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



June 28, 2018

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Sent by E-mail: ngallardo@crmttech.us

RE: Proposed Desert Willow Golf Resort Development (Assessor's Parcel Nos. 620-420-023, - 024, and 620-400-008) (CRM TECH No. 3361) Project, City of Palm Desert; Myoma, La Quinta, Cathedral City, and Rancho Mirage USGS Quadrangles, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/28/2018**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
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Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cahuilla

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
mohusky@jiv-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
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Cahuilla

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

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8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Cahuilla

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 Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/28/2018**

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730
Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
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dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
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Kumeyaay

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-
nsn.gov
Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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 Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/28/2018**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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

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

Cahuilla

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

Chemehuevi

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 Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project, Riverside County.

June 29, 2018

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 620-420-023 and -024 and 620-400-008
17 Acres in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3361

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the project referenced above. As proposed, the project entails improvements to the existing Desert Willow Golf Resort on approximately 17 acres of land in APNs 620-420-023 and -024 and 620-400-008, located between the north end of Desert Willow Drive and Willow Ridge, in the City of Palm Desert. The project area was originally surveyed in 1993 and the northeast corner of the project area appears to be parking lots now. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Cathedral City, Myoma, La Quinta, and Rancho Mirage, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 4, T5S R6E, SBBM.

In a letter dated June 28, 2018, 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 in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. 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, namely the City of Palm Desert.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236

Telephone: (760) 398-4722

Fax (760) 369-7161

Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance

Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance

Tribal Secretary: Victoria Martin

July 6, 2018

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

**RE: Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project Assessor's Parcel Numbers
620-420-023 and -024 and 620-400-008
17 Acres in the City of Palm Desert Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3361**

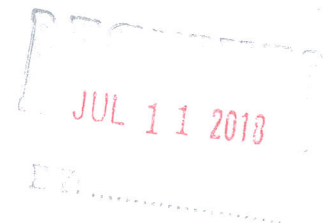
Dear Ms. Gallardo -

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

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

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary





03-026-2018-002

July 09, 2018

[VIA EMAIL TO:ngallardo@crmtech.us]

CRM TECH

Ms. Nina Gallardo

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

Colton, CA 92324

Re: Scoping for Desert Willow Golf Resort Development

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 Desert Willow Golf Development project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A 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.

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 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Katie Croft

Cultural Resources Manager

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



July 9, 2018

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re.: Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 620-420-023 and -024 and 620-400-008
17 Acres in the City of Palm Desert
Riverside, County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3361

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

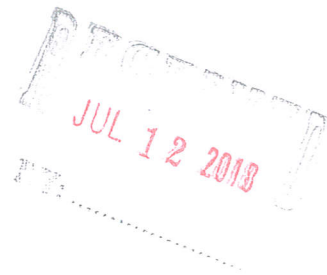
Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

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.

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





**Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cultural Department**

52701 Highway 371 Anza, California 92539

Phone (951) 763-5549 Fax (951) 763-2808

Email: Culturaldirector@cahuilla.net

July 23, 2018

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Desert Willow golf Resort Development Project

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter of June 29, 2018 regarding the existing Desert Willow Golf Resort Development Project in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, Ca. The Cahuilla band does not have knowledge of any cultural resources/sites within or near the project area. We respectfully request you reach out to the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians as Cahuilla will defer this project to them. We appreciate your help in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,



Bobby Ray Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760) 423-2773
Office: (951) 763-5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808

JUL 26 2018

Tribal Consultation Request Letters and Responses



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 & AB 52 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified your organization as having traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the City of Palm Desert. In addition, the City of Palm Desert has been notified that your agency requests AB 52 notification. In compliance with California Government Code Section 65352.3, this letter is to inform you of the Specific Plan and Environmental Assessment being processed by the City and to initiate the SB 18 and AB 52 consultation process. Enclosed with this letter, you will find a description of the proposed project.

California Government Code Section 65352.3 provides that tribal organizations must request consultation within 90 days of receiving notice of a project. If you feel there are concerns that need to be further addressed, you will need to provide a letter in writing specifically requesting consultation with the City, within the 90-day time frame. Conversely, we request that you provide confirmation if you feel that this proposal does not warrant consultation. In either case, in the interest of time, we ask that you respond in writing to this correspondence at your earliest convenience.

The City of Palm Desert is committed to a positive SB 18 and AB 52 consultation process and working relationship with Tribal governments. Should you have questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (760) 346-0611, ext. 384 or by email at eceja@cityofpalmdesert.org.

Sincerely,



ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Thomas Torte, Chairperson
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 & AB 52 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified your organization as having traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the City of Palm Desert. In addition, the City of Palm Desert has been notified that your agency requests AB 52 notification. In compliance with California Government Code Section 65352.3, this letter is to inform you of the Specific Plan and Environmental Assessment being processed by the City and to initiate the SB 18 and AB 52 consultation process. Enclosed with this letter, you will find a description of the proposed project.

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Sincerely,

ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA 92203

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 & AB 52 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified your organization as having traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the City of Palm Desert. In addition, the City of Palm Desert has been notified that your agency requests AB 52 notification. In compliance with California Government Code Section 65352.3, this letter is to inform you of the Specific Plan and Environmental Assessment being processed by the City and to initiate the SB 18 and AB 52 consultation process. Enclosed with this letter, you will find a description of the proposed project.

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Sincerely,


ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified your organization as having traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the City of Palm Desert. In compliance with California Government Code Section 65352.3, this letter is to inform you of the Specific Plan being processed by the City and to initiate the SB 18 consultation process. Enclosed with this letter, you will find a description of the proposed project.

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Sincerely,



ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,


ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52-701 Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,

ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 & AB 52 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,



ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Charles Wood, Chairperson
Chemehuevi Reservation
P.O. Box 1976
Havasu Lake, CA 92363

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,

ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,

ERIC CESA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12-700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,



ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

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Sincerely,

ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Dennis Patch, Chairman
Colorado River Indian Tribes
26-600 Mojave Road
Parker, AZ 85344

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

Dear Chairperson:

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Sincerely,



ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner



CITY OF PALM DESERT

73-510 FRED WARING DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA 92260-2578
TEL: 760 346-0611
info@cityofpalmdesert.org

February 8, 2019

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

SUBJECT: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN – SB 18 CONSULTATION

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Sincerely,

ERIC CEJA
Principal Planner

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-026-2018-002

February 14, 2019

[VIA EMAIL TO: eceja@cityofpalmdesert.org]

City of Palm Desert

Mr. Eric Ceja

73-510 Fred Waring Drive

Palm Desert, CA 92260

Re: DSRT SURF SPECIFIC PLAN- SB 18

Dear Mr. Eric Ceja,

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

- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

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Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Lacy Padilla

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Ceja, Eric

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 28, 2019 9:02 AM
To: Ceja, Eric
Subject: SB 18 - DSRT Surf Specific Plan

Hello,

Thank you for your letter regarding the project.

We have no additional information to provide at this time and defer to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla for this project.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov

