

Appendix B
Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

UNIVERSITY PARK MEDICAL CENTER PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-190-011 and -032, City of Palm Desert
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Palm Desert
Development Services Department, Planning Division
73510 Fred Waring Drive
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Prepared for:

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October 17, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3920

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: University Park Medical Center Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-190-011 and -032, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California

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Project Size: Approximately 10.5 acres

USGS Quadrangle: Myoma, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (Section 33, T4S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Keywords: Coachella Valley region, western Colorado Desert; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July and October 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10.5 acres of vacant land in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study encompasses two existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-190-011 and -032, located on the easterly corner of Gerald Ford Drive and Technology Drive, in the northeast quarter of Section 33, T4S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Myoma, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the University Park Medical Center project, which proposes the construction of a 20,000-square-foot outpatient surgical center, an 80,000-square-foot medical office building, paved parking stalls, and retention basins, along with associated utilities work and infrastructure improvements. 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 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 such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of 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* on "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING.....	4
Current Natural Setting	4
Cultural Setting	5
Prehistoric Context.....	5
Ethnohistoric Context	5
Historic Context	7
RESEARCH METHODS	8
Records Search.....	8
Historical Background Research.....	8
Native American Participation.....	8
Field Survey	8
RESULTS AND FINDINGS	9
Records Search.....	9
Historical Background Research.....	9
Native American Participation.....	12
Field Survey	12
DISCUSSION	12
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13
REFERENCES	14
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications	16
APPENDIX 2: Correspondence with Native American Representatives.....	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project area	2
Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.....	3
Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area	4
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search	10
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.....	11
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1901	11
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1941	11
Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956-1958.....	11

INTRODUCTION

Between July and October 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10.5 acres of vacant land in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study encompasses two existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-190-011 and -032, located on the easterly corner of Gerald Ford Drive and Technology Drive, in the northeast quarter of Section 33, T4S R6E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Myoma, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the University Park Medical Center project, which proposes the construction of a 20,000-square-foot outpatient surgical center, an 80,000-square-foot medical office building, paved parking stalls, and retention basins, along with associated utilities work and infrastructure improvements. The City of Palm Desert, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the 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 such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are identified in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

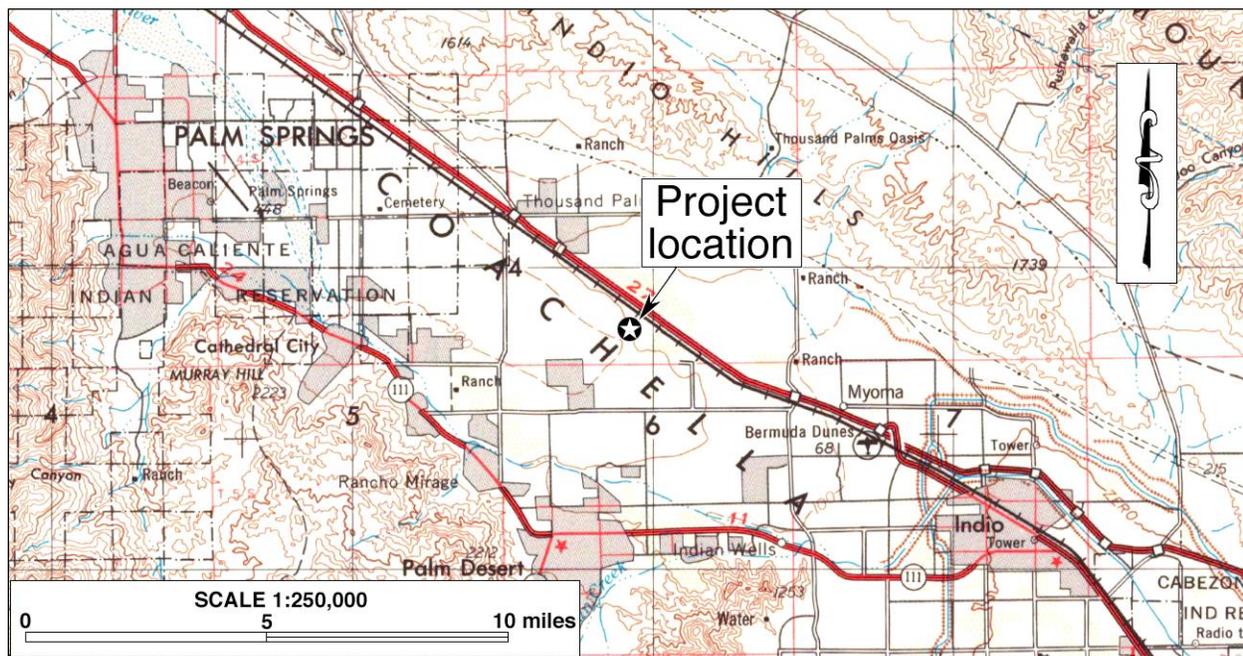


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

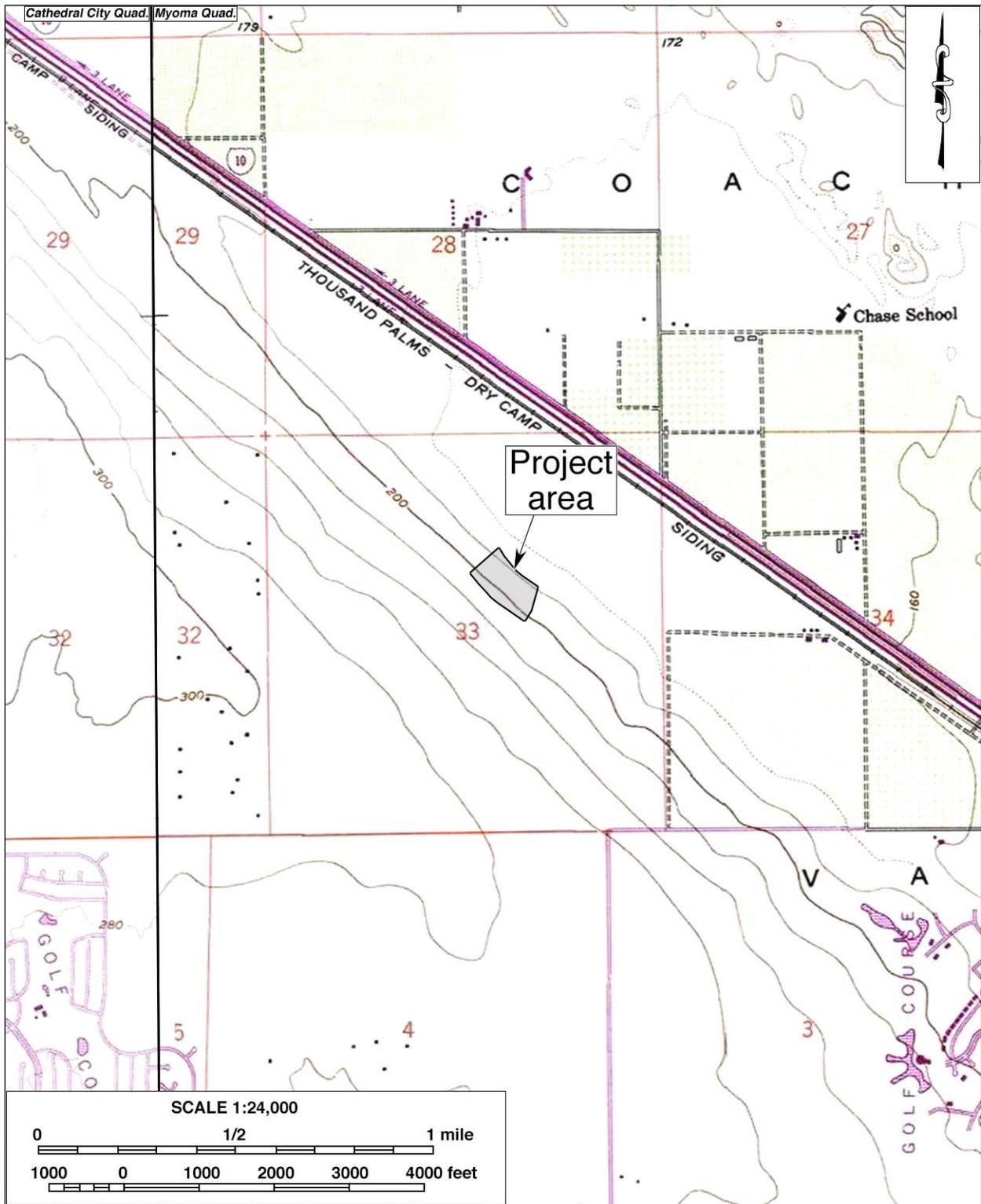


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Cathedral City and Myoma, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1981])



Figure 3. Recent satellite 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.

Situated on the northern edge of the City, the irregularly shaped project area consists of two parcels of undeveloped but disturbed land, in an area that is undergoing accelerated residential and commercial development (Figs. 3, 4). It is bounded by Gerald Ford Drive on the northeast, Technology Drive on the southeast, College Drive on the southwest, and another vacant lot on the northwest. Land use in the immediate area is dominated by retail establishments and medical offices, with residential neighborhoods and golf courses further away in all directions.

The ground surface in the project area has been cleared, graded, and thoroughly disturbed since 2005-2006 (Google Earth 2005; 2006), leaving little vestige of the native landscape. Currently there are two retention basins on the property, in the northeast and southeast corners. The terrain is relatively level, with elevations that range around 160-190 feet above mean sea level and a slight incline to the northwest. The surface soils are composed mainly of wind-blown fine-grained sand. The scattered vegetation remaining on the property consists primarily of small desert shrubs and grasses, such as tumbleweed and brittlebush.



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on August 15, 2022; 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 glymph 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 origin of the name “Cahuilla” is unclear, but may originate from their own word *káwiya*, meaning master or boss (Bean 1978). The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978), based on information provided by such Cahuilla informants as Juan Siva, Francisco

Patencio, Katherine Siva Saubel, and Mariano Saubel. The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

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

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

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

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Cahuilla helped shape the landscape. Biological studies have recently found evidence that the fan palms found in the Coachella Valley and throughout the southeastern California desert (*Washingtonia filifera*) may not be relics of palms from a paleo-tropical environment, but instead a relatively recent addition brought to the area and cultivated by native populations (Anderson 2005). Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972).

The planting of palms by the Cahuilla is well-documented, as is their enhancement of palm stands through the practice of controlled burning (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005). Burning palm stands would increase fruit yield dramatically by eliminating pests such as the palm borer beetle, date scales, and spider mites (Bean and Saubel 1972). Firing palm stands prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The Cahuilla

also burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005).

Population data prior to European contact is almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons covering a territory of over 2,400 square miles. During the 19th century, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Morongo, Agua Caliente, Cabazon, Torres Martinez, and Augustine. There has been a resurgence of traditional ceremonies in recent years, and the language, songs, and stories are now being taught to the youngest generations.

Historic Context

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley when they led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma (Johnston 1987:92-95). Due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled along the established trails. The most important of these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was “discovered” in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day 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 city's most widely used thoroughfares, State Route 111 and Interstate Highway 10.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search service for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file 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 Historic 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 principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Palm Desert area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and USGS topographic maps dated 1904-1979, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite images, taken between 1972 and 2021, are available at the websites of the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online, and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On July 13, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians by electronic mail for information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to invite tribal participation in the archaeological field survey. In light of AB 52 requirement for future government-to-government consultations to be initiated by the City of Palm Desert, other Cahuilla tribes in and around the Coachella Valley region were not contacted during this study.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 15, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Nicole Raslich of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The survey was conducted on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way,

the ground surface in the project area was systematically and closely examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (80-100%) due to lack of any significant vegetation growth on the property.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to its boundaries. Outside of project boundaries but within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records indicate over 30 previous studies completed between 1978 and 2018 on various tracts of land and linear features, including an adjacent property to the northeast carried out by CRM TECH in 2013. These past studies identified four historical/archaeological sites and two isolates (i.e., localities with less than three artifacts) within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

One of these known cultural resources was prehistoric in origin. Isolate 33-012698, discovered over half a mile to the south, consisted of two artifacts, a single Tezon brownware sherd and a granitic mano fragment. The other five cultural resources dated to the historic period, including the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad, the San Cayetano (Bell) Ranch, the site of the Thousand Palms dry camp and siding, and various refuse items. None of these seven localities were found in the immediate vicinity of the current project area, the nearest ones being nearly a half-mile away along the Union Pacific Railroad. With no potential to receive any impact from the project as proposed, none of these sites or isolates require further consideration during this study.

Resource No.	Recorded by	Description
33-003439	Arkush 1990; Ashkar et al. 1999	Site of Thousand Palms dry camp and siding
33-005619	Warner 1982	San Cayetano (Bell) Ranch, 1932
33-009498	Various	Southern Pacific Railroad
33-012698	Doan and Hogan 1993	Isolate: brownware sherd and granitic mano fragment
33-015432	Eckhardt 2006	Isolate: blue glass insulator
33-024269	Goodwin 2015	Glass fragment scatter

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study yielded no evidence of any settlement or development activities within or adjacent to the project area throughout the historic period (Figs. 6-9). Prior to the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877, no human-made features of any kind were known to be present in the project vicinity (Figs. 6, 7). By the mid-20th century, the extensive agricultural activities had become evident at the Bar Bell Ranch to the northeast of the project location, across the Southern Pacific Railroad and U.S. Highway 60/70/99, the forerunner of today's Interstate Highway 10 (Figs. 8, 9).

By the early 1970s, scattered residential development began to emerge to the southwest of the project location, while farming operations continued at least into the mid-1990s, mostly to the north

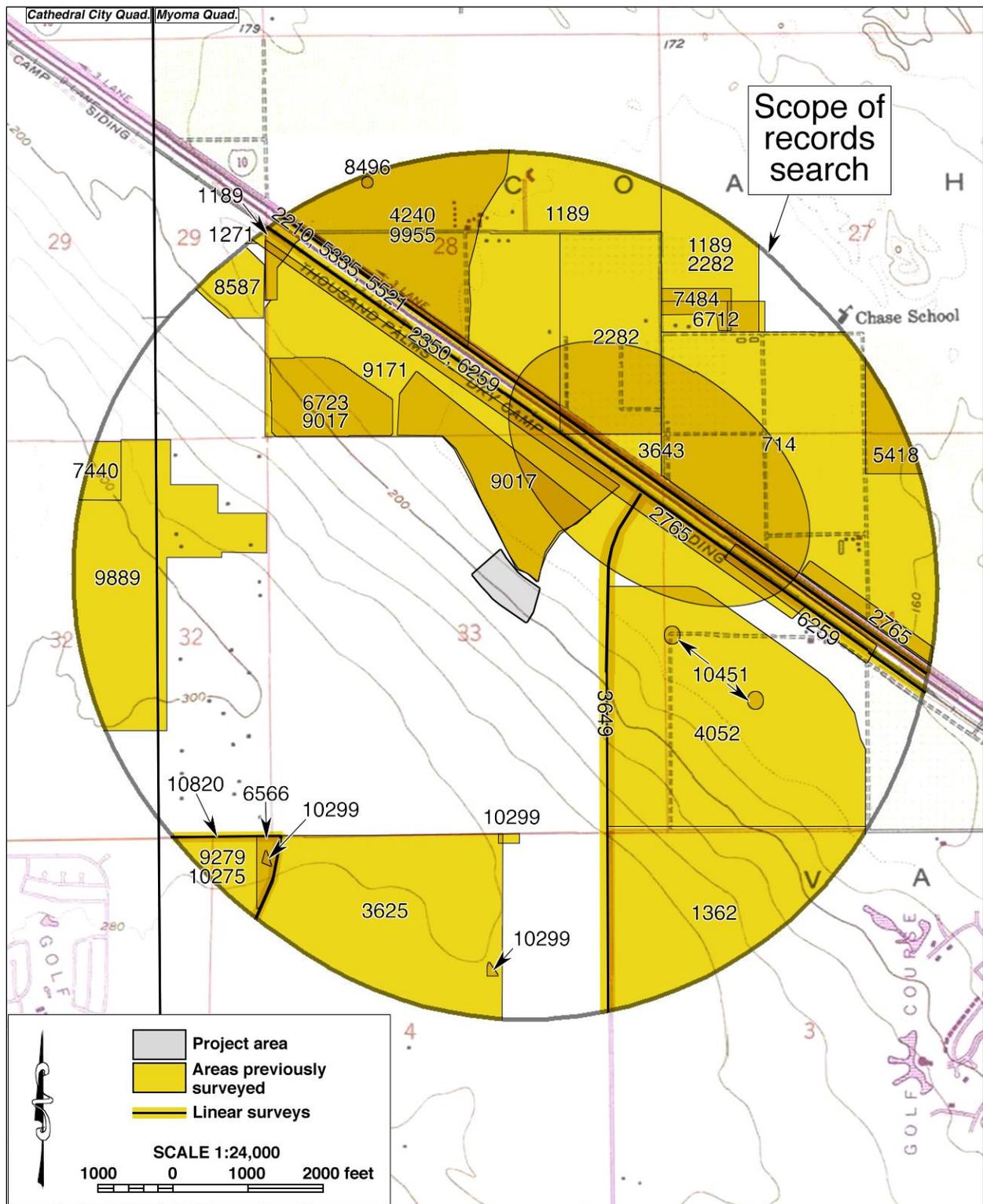


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by EIC file number. Location of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

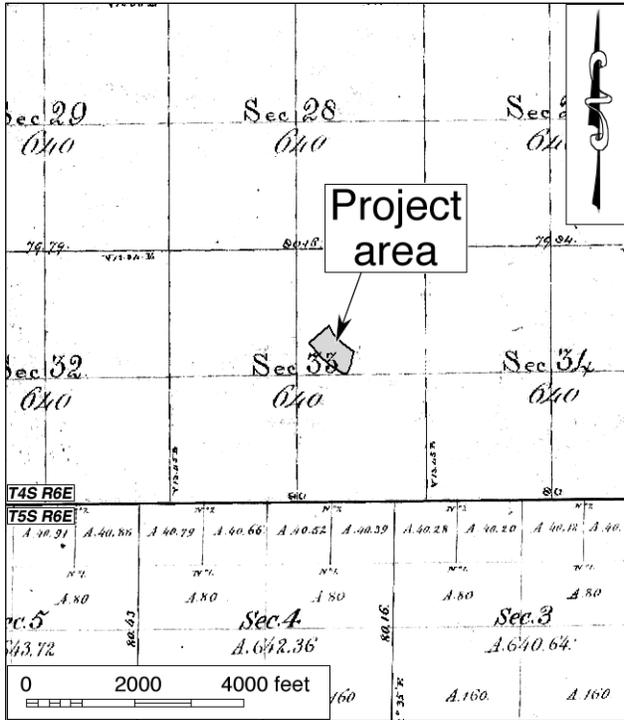


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

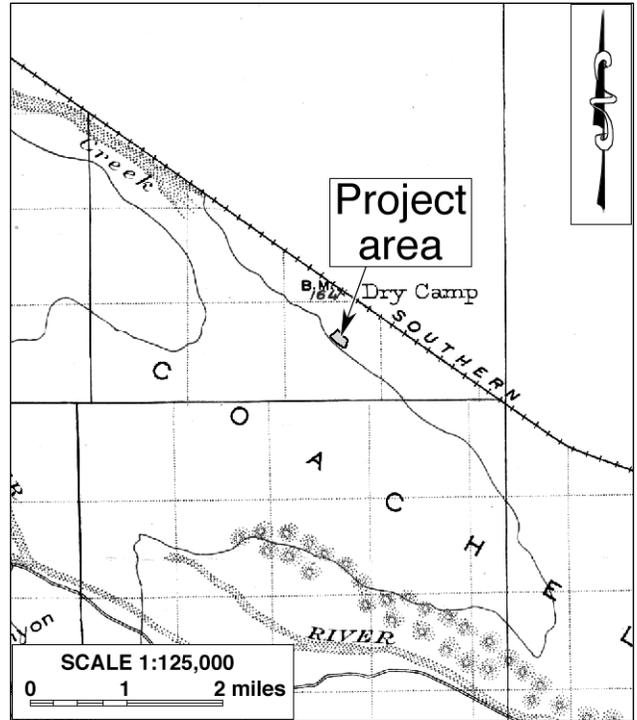


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1901. (Source: USGS 1904)

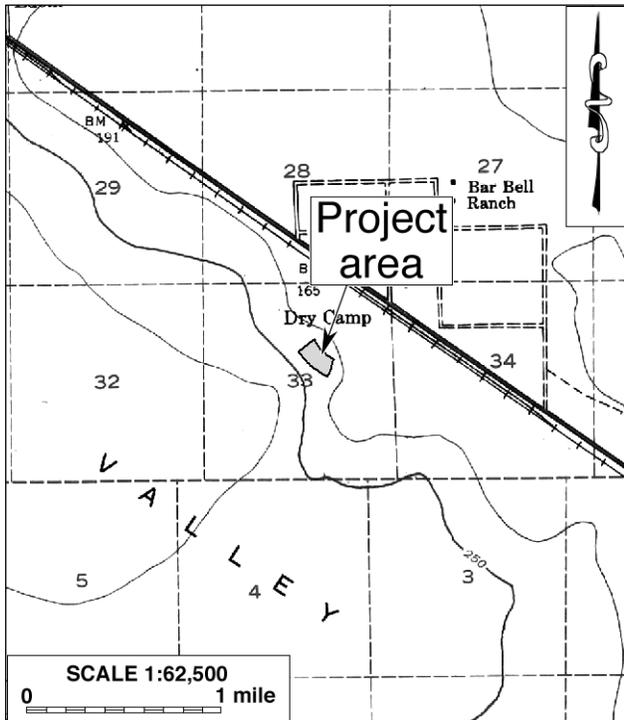


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1941. (Source: USGS 1941)

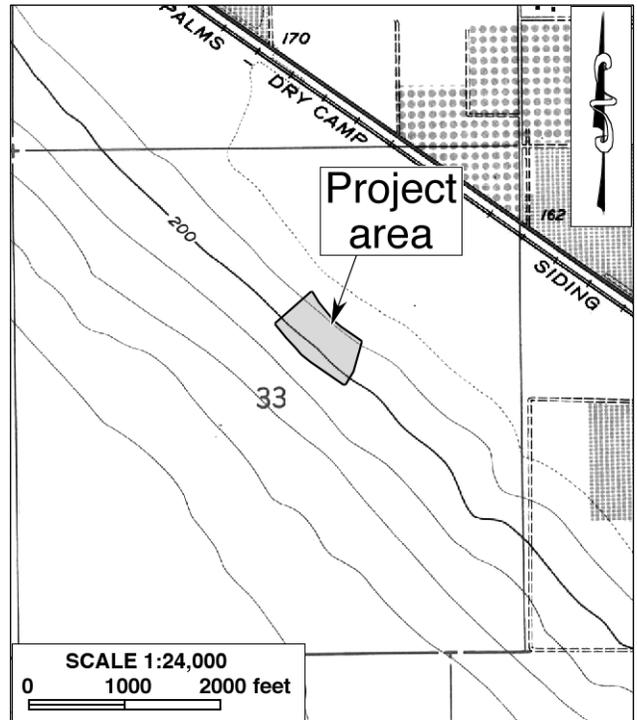


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1956-1958. (Source: USGS 1958)

and east (NETR Online 1972-1996). Over the next ten years, the new driving force in regional growth throughout southern California, urbanization/suburbanization, drastically and rapidly altered the landscape in and around the project area. The first man-made feature observed in the immediate vicinity of the project location, Gerald Ford Drive, was in place by 2002 (NETR Online 1996; 2002; Google Earth 1996; 2002).

Up to that time, the project area largely retained its unaltered desert landscape (NETR Online 2002; Google Earth 2002). In 2005-2006, most of the project area was leveled and graded, evidently in preparation of a development project that never materialized, and the retention basins were subsequently excavated sometime before 2009 (NETR Online 2005; 2009; Google Earth 2005-2009). Since then, however, no further changes have occurred in the conditions of the property (NETR Online 2009-2020; Google Earth 2009-2021).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated August 24, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resource in the project area. Noting that the absence of specific information would not necessarily preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 16 individuals associated with 11 local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources. The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Palm Desert in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As noted above, a representative of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians participated in the archaeological field survey of the project area. However, to date the tribe has provided no further comments regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey of the project area produced completely negative results for potential "historical resources." Throughout the course of the survey, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered on the property. As stated above, the ground surface in the entire project area has been extensively disturbed, while historical aerial and satellite photographs identify the source of the disturbance primarily as grading and leveling of the land in 2005-2006. Scattered modern refuse was observed over much of the property, including building debris such as concrete fragments, asphalt fragments, and broken glass, but none of the items are of any historical/archaeological interest.

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 potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project area, and none were found during the present survey. Neither the NAHC nor the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians identified any properties of Native American cultural value in the project vicinity. In addition, no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period, and the ground surface is the entire project area has been extensively disturbed since the 2005-2006 era. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that *no “historical resources” exist within 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 is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has not encountered any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, within the project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Palm Desert:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the 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 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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- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1856a Plat map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 6 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1856.
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1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.
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1987 *The Bradshaw Trail*; revised edition. Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Laflin, Patricia
1998 *Coachella Valley California: A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Virginia Beach, Virginia.
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- 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.

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

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

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

1958 Map: Myoma, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field check in 1958.

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

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

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

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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.

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.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, San Diego State University, California; with honors.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

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@nahc.ca.gov

Project: University Park Medical Center Project; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-190-011 and -032
(CRM TECH No. 3920)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Cathedral City and Myoma, Calif.

Township 4 South **Range** 6 East **SB BM; Section(s):** 33

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 construct a medical center on approximately 10.5 acres of land located southwest of the intersection of Gerald Ford Drive and Technology Drive (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-190-011 and -032), in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California.

July 13, 2022

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2022 1:02 PM
To: Heredia, Andreas (TRBL)
Cc: 'Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)'
Subject: Participation in Field Survey for the University Park Medical Center Project; APNs 694-190-011 and -032 in the City of Palm Desert (CRM TECH No. 3920)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed University Park Medical Center Project on APNs 694-190-011 and -032 in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3920). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. We will contact you again to begin to set up a specific time and date for the fieldwork. I'm attaching the project area map and other project information. Please feel free to email back with any questions regarding the proposed project and possible availability for the field survey.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2022 1:04 PM
To: Heredia, Andreas (TRBL)
Cc: 'Padilla, Lacy (TRBL)'
Subject: Information Request for the Proposed University Park Medical Center Project in the City of Palm Desert (CRM TECH #3920)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed University Park Medical Center Project on APNs 694-190-011 and -032 in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County (CRM TECH No. 3920). We are asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources in or near the project area. I'm attaching the project area map and other project information. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/or information regarding the project location. We would appreciate any information that the tribe may provide for CRM TECH to include in our report.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 24, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed University Park Medical Center Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/24/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

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 Proposed University Park Medical Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/24/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

**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 Proposed University Park Medical Center Project, Riverside County.