Appendix B - Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report

CRM Tech
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

ASSESSOR’S PARCEL NO. 763-160-012

53800 Polk Street, City of Coachella
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
Development Services Department
City of Coachella
1515 Sixth Street
Coachella, CA 92236

Prepared for:

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August 27, 2018
CRM TECH Contract No. 3374
Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor’s Parcel No. 763-160-012, 53800 Polk Street, City of Coachella, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Indio, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 10, T6S R8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 10 acres

Keywords: Coachella Valley, Colorado Desert region; Phase I cultural resources survey; no “historical resources” identified in the project area
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In July and August 2018, at the request of the Altum Group, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately 10-acre commercial property in the southeastern portion of the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor’s Parcel Number 763-160-012, is located at 53800 Polk Street, at the intersection of Avenue 54, and in the southwest quarter of Section 10, T6S R8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of four warehouse buildings and the adaptive reuse of an existing sheet-metal building on the property. The City of Coachella, 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 such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any “historical resources” within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Coachella a finding of No Impact on cultural resources, 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.”

In light of the results of the study, no further cultural resources investigation for the project is recommended 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. Human remains discovered during the project will need to be treated in accordance with the provisions of HSC §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98.
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INTRODUCTION

In July and August 2018, at the request of the Altum Group, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on an approximately 10-acre commercial property in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor’s Parcel Number 763-160-012, is located at 53800 Polk Street, at the intersection of Avenue 54, and in the southwest quarter of Section 10, T6S R8E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of four warehouse buildings and the adaptive reuse of an existing sheet-metal building on the property. The City of Coachella, 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 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 such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level 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.

![Project location](image)

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., and Salton Sea, Calif.-Ariz., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])
Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Indio 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1972])
Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.
SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Coachella is located in 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 in summer, and dip to freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, and the average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The project area lies in a sparsely populated industrial/agricultural district on the southeastern periphery of the city. It is bounded on the south by Avenue 54, on the west by Polk Street, on the north by a vacant parcel, and on the east by the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a man-made waterway based on the general course of the Whitewater River. Near the center of the property stands a rectangular, east-west oriented sheet-metal building surrounded by a variety of other structures, including a tall truck shelter, office trailers, two sets of “stubbed out” transformers, a mechanic’s garage, and several utility and storage sheds (Fig. 4). Most of the surrounding area is covered by asphalt or crushed gravel and used for equipment storage. Besides a few palms and other introduced landscaping plants, the vegetation observed on the property consists mainly of tumbleweeds along the perimeters.

The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with elevations ranging roughly between 110 feet and 100 feet below mean sea level, and the surface soils are composed of light brown, fine-grained sands with some freshwater mollusk shells. In past centuries, Native lifeways in the Coachella Valley were greatly influenced by the lacustral intervals—i.e., inundation and subsequent desiccation—of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, an ancient freshwater lake that repeatedly filled the present-day Salton Basin between 900 and 1700 A.D. The shoreline of the lake during its last high stand is estimated to have been at the elevation of 42 feet above mean sea level, and the project area would have been fully submerged by the lake at that time.

Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 30, 2018; view to the north)
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 activities. In times of the lake’s desiccation and absence, according to Schaefer (1994:66), the Native people moved away from its receding shores towards rivers, streams, and mountains. Numerous archaeological sites dating to the last high stand of Holocene Lake Cahuilla have been identified along its former shoreline. Testing and mitigative excavations at these sites have recovered brownware and buffware ceramics, a variety of groundstone and projectile point types, ornaments, and cremation remains.

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 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). 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.

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.

Cahuilla collected seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Hunting techniques included throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002), and common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowls. Common household 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 or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Agua Caliente, Morongo, Cabazon, Torres Martinez, and Augustine.

**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, which runs northwest-southeast less than half of a mile to the west of the project area. 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 (now Union 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 City of Coachella traces its roots to a siding on the Southern Pacific Railroad, known originally as Woodspur. In 1901-1902, a townsite was developed around the siding, and a new name for the locale, Coachella, was coined from Coahuilla and Conchilla, two names that had been used alternatively for the Coachella Valley (Gunther 1984:121-122). The Coachella post office was established in late 1901, and the plat of the townsite was filed by the Coachella Land and Water Company the next year. The town was incorporated in 1946 as the 12th city in Riverside County, and since then has grown into a city of more than 29 square miles and a population of more than 45,000 (City of Coachella 2016).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On July 19, 2018, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Located at the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1904-1979, and aerial photographs taken in 1953-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.
NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On July 17, 2018, 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 notified the nearby Torres Martinez Desert 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 a total of 10 Native American representatives in the region in writing on July 31 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 30, 2018, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot on an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart where practicable. Where the transect system was interrupted by buildings or other features, Ballester and Gallardo stayed as close to the courses of the transects as possible and inspected the ground surface wherever it was exposed. 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 ago or older). Ground visibility was poor (virtually 0%) where pavement or crushed gravel covered the surface but was excellent (90-100%) in the absence of such ground covers (Fig. 4).

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 were previously recorded within the project boundaries. Outside of the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records identify at least 26 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). In all, about half of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which has resulted in the recordation of seven historical/archaeological sites and four isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

Two of the sites and one of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting mainly of scattered ceramic and lithic artifacts but also including possible human remains. The sites were located along Avenue 52, nearly a mile north of the project area, and the isolate was found a short distance to the south of Avenue 54, south of the project area. The other five sites and three isolates dated to the historic period, and the closest among them was the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, which lies just outside the eastern project boundary. The others historic-period resources included roads, a commercial building, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and refuse items (see Table 1). Since none of these previously recorded sites or isolates was recorded within the project boundaries or would otherwise be susceptible to impacts from the proposed project, none of them requires further consideration during this study.
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.
Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Number</th>
<th>Date Recorded</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33-004174</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Ceramic sherds, fire-affected clay and rock, hammerstone, flakes, and possible cremation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-005398</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Ceramic scatter and possible burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-009498</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Southern Pacific Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-017259/33-017913</td>
<td>2009/2012</td>
<td>Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-020905</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Wallace Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-020906</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>State Highway 111 access road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-024740</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Isolate: sun-colored amethyst glass chemical bottle fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-024741</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Isolate: sun-colored amethyst glass bottle body shard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-024742</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Isolate: liquor bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-024743</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Isolate: lithic core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-026437</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Commercial building (Ayala’s Auto repair)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 6-9 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities was observed within the project boundaries throughout the 1850s-1950s era. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Coachella Valley, the only man-made features reported in the project vicinity were a road that generally followed the original course of the Whitewater River about a half-mile to the east.

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1901. (Source: USGS 1904)
and a trail about the same distance to the south (Fig. 6). By 1901, the Southern Pacific Railroad, completed in 1876-1877, and the nearby depots at Coachella (formerly Woodspur) and Thermal had become the most notable features in the project vicinity (Fig. 7).

As previously discussed, the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad marked the beginning of settlement and development in the Coachella Valley. Despite the arid climate, the early settlements were often at the mercy of periodic flooding. In response to the need for a cohesive regional flood protection program, the Coachella Valley Stormwater District was formed in 1915 to channelize the Whitewater River for that purpose (Laflin 1998:166). After a major flood significantly altered the course of the river in January 1916, the new riverbed became the “backbone” of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (Site 33-017259/33-017913), which carries the runoff to the Salton Sea (ibid.:167).

By the early 1940s, the segment of the Whitewater River near the project area had been fully channelized with berms and dikes (Fig. 8). During the early post-WWII period, Avenue 54 became the next man-made feature to appear near the project area (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1953). At that time, the project area was evidently used for agriculture, as was most of the surrounding land (NETR Online 1953). By 1972, in contrast, the project area had undergone extensive mechanical disturbance, probably in preparation for the construction of the sheet-metal building on the property, which occurred in 1975 (Zillow n.d). Since then, no major changes have been noted in the overall land use in the project area (NETR Online 1996-2012; Google Earth 1996-2018).
NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported that the Sacred Lands File 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 nine tribes of Cahuilla heritage on the referral list (see App. 2). In addition, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, a Chemehuevi tribe whose reservation is located partially in the Coachella Valley, was also contacted. In lieu of the individuals recommended by the NAHC for some of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the following designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues:

- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Alicia Benally, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- John Gomez, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

As of this time, seven of the 10 tribes contacted have responded in writing (see App. 2). Four of them, namely the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, deferred to other tribes located in closer proximity to the project area. Nonetheless, the Augustine Band recommended monitoring for Native American cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities and requested immediate notification if any Native American cultural resources were discovered during the project.

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians stated that they were not aware of any Native American cultural resources in the project area. The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, meanwhile, found the project location to be in close vicinity of three known village sites but would only release specific information to the property owners. The tribe requested participation in the field survey, further government-to-government consultation with the City of Coachella, and copies of the cultural resources study and the environmental document for tribal review. On July 25, CRM TECH notified the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians of the planned date of the field survey, but was later informed that the tribe was unable to participate (see App. 2).

FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project area. The existing sheet-metal building and all other all built-environment features on the property are clearly modern in age and unremarkable in design and construction (Fig. 10). With the exception of a few areas of exposed native soil to the north of the building and along the southern boundary, the ground surface in virtually the entire project area has been disturbed in the past, and much of it is now under pavement (Figs. 4, 10). Scattered modern refuse was noted along the perimeter of the property, and none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest.
DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Coachella 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))

Figure 10. Existing buildings in the project area. (Photograph taken on July 30, 2018; view to the northeast)
As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project boundaries, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the project vicinity, and no notable cultural features are known to have been present in the project area throughout the historic period. 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.

CONCLUSION 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.”

In summary of the research results outlined above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Coachella:

• 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 of Coachella pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”

• No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

• If buried cultural materials are discovered 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.

• If human remains are discovered, HSC §7050.5 prohibits any further disturbance until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin. Human remains of Native American origin will need to be treated per consultations among the Most Likely Descendant, the City of Coachella, and the project proponent in accordance with PRC §5097.98.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John

City of Coachella

CSRI (Cultural Systems Research, Inc.)

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1856 Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 8 East, SBBM; surveyed in 1856.
Google Earth

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

Johnston, Francis J.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

Laflin, Patricia

NETR Online

Robinson, W.W.

Ross, Delmer G.

Schaefer, Jerry

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

Strong, William Duncan

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1904 Map: Indio, Calif. (30’, 1:125,000); surveyed in 1901.
1941 Map: Coachella, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.
1956 Map: Indio, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1953, field-checked in 1956.
1969 Map: Salton Sea, Calif.-Ariz. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

Zillow.com
APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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

Education

1982       B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.

Professional Experience

2002-       Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002   Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1991-1993   Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1988-1993   Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
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


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.

2002  “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.

Professional Experience

2002-  Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002  Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1992-1998  Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1993-1994  Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
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 HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

   • Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
   • Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
   • Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description
2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.
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.
2007        Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.

Professional Experience

2002-        Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002    Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, 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.

Honors and Awards

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

Professional Experience

2004-        Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

*A total of 10 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: Proposed “Cannabis and Film Studio Campus” Project; Assessor’s Parcel No. 763-160-012 (CRM TECH No. 3374)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Indio, Calif.

Township 6 South Range 8 East SB BM; Section(s) 10

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 10 acres of land located at the northeast corner of Polk Street and Avenue 54 (APN 763-160-012), in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California.

July 17, 2018
Hello Michael,

I’m writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Campus project on Assessor’s Parcel No. 763-160-012 in the City of Coachella (CRM TECH No. 3374). Specifically, I am contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the archaeological field survey for the project. In the meantime, I would also appreciate any information you may have regarding potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. A project location map is attached to this e-mail. We will contact you again when we have a specific time and date for the fieldwork. A formal Native American scoping letter will be sent out with additional information once we receive a response from the Native American Heritage Commission.

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

Ms. Gallardo -

Good morning, the Tribe appreciates the notification of your project and concern with the Tribe’s cultural resources. After reviewing the project information you have submitted, I have found that not only is your project within the Tribe’s traditional use territory but that it is within close vicinity of 3 known Village sites. Due to the sensitivity of this information, the Tribe is only willing share said information with the Land owners. Furthermore the Tribe is interested in being apart of the land survey of this project. The Tribe would also request the following,

*Government to Government consultation.  
*Copy of E.I.R  
*Copy of C.R.
Please send info concerning the start date of the project survey at least 2 to 1 week before the survey is to be done so that we may have time to assign a cultural monitor for your project survey.

Respectfully,
Michael Mirelez

Hi Michael,

I’m contacting you to see if the tribe can have a monitor available on Monday to conduct this survey and two other projects (CRM # 3372 and 3374) in the City of Indio. I sent emails regarding the two other projects referenced on July 16th and 17th along with project information and maps. Please let me know if this is convenient for the tribe.

Thanks again for your time,

Nina
July 25, 2018

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

Sent by Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: CRM Tech No. 3374 and CRM Tech No. 3377, 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 preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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 to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, 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 me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 25, 2018

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doua Welmas. Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  Cahuilla
Indio  , CA  92203
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Darrell Mike. Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place  Chemehuevi
Coachella  , CA  92236
chairman@29palmsbmi-nsn.gov
(760) 863-2444
(760) 863-2449 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cahuilla Indians
Shane Chapparosa. Chairman
P.O. Box 189  Cahuilla
Warner Springs  , CA  92086-01
Chapparosa@msn.com
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-0712 Fax

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
Charles F. Wood. Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976  Chemehuevi
Havasu Lake  , CA  92363
chairman@cit-nsn.gov
(760) 858-4219
(760) 858-5400 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50. 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.  Luiseno
Pala  , CA  92059  Cahuilla
scauchuen@paltabribe.com
(760) 891-3515
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Timothy Williams. Chairperson
500 Merriman Ave  Moave
Needles  , CA  92363
(760) 629-4591
(760) 629-5767 Fax

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aquilar. Chairperson
P.O. Box 369  Luiseno
Pauma Valley  , CA  92061
(760) 742-1289, Ext. 303
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Matias Belardes. Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos  Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano  , CA  92675
kaamalam@gmail.com
(949) 444-4340 (Cell)

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton. Chairman
P.O. Box 391670  Cahuilla
Anza  , CA  92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation
Dennis Patch. Chairman
26600 Moiave Road  Chemehuevi
Parker  , AZ  85344
crit.museum@yahoo.com
(928) 669-9211 Tribal Office
(928) 669-8070 ext 21
(928) 669-1925 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed CRM Tech No. 3374 and CRM Tech No. 3377, Riverside County
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 25, 2018

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Michael Jackson, Sr., President
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
citores@quechantribe.com
(760) 572-0213
(760) 572-2102 Fax
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
tromero@juaneno.com
(949) 486-3484
(949) 354-3576 Cell
(949) 486-3294 Fax
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
GT Tribal Council@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3370 Fax
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539
(951) 659-2700
(951) 659-2228 Fax
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valleym Center, CA 92082
bmazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-5144
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236
(760) 398-4722
(760) 380-7161 Fax
San Luis Rev Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081
clmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505
(760) 724-2172 Fax
Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Road, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012
grood@gabrieleno-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479
Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
(760) 699-6800
(760) 699-6919 Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed CRM Tech No. 3374 and CRM Tech No. 3377, Riverside County.
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 25, 2018

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin. Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 758-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston. Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana, CA 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Mark Macarro. Chairman
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000
(951) 695-1778 Fax

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

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Thomas Rodriguez. Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(760) 742-3771
(760) 742-3779 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Joyce Perrv. Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Secovia Juaneno
Irvine, CA 92612
kaamalam@gmail.com
(949) 293-8522

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker. Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA 92369
(909) 528-9027
(909) 538-9027

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros. Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581 Cahuilla
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-4198 ext 4127
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin. Director. THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aquacaliente.net
(760) 699-6907
(760) 698-7381 Cell
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas. Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
 Covina, CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
(626) 926-4131

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed CRM Tech No. 3374 and CRM Tech No. 3377, Riverside County
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Madrial, Jr. THPO
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236
amadrial@29palmsbomi-nsn.
(760) 775-3259
(760) 295-7877 Cell
(760) 863-2449 Fax
Chemehuevi

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
12196 Pala Mission Road
Pala, CA 92059
psmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500
(760) 742-3189 Fax
Luiseno

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Palm Desert, CA 92274
mmirelez@tmdci.org
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213
Cahuilla

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr.
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
CRM Tech No. 3374 and CRM Tech No. 3377, Riverside County
July 31, 2018

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

RE: Proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Campus Project
   Assessor’s Parcel No. 763-160-012
   City of Coachella, Riverside County, California
   CRM TECH Contract #3374

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of four new buildings and adaptation of a former industrial building to commercial use on approximately 10 acres of land located at the northeast corner of Polk Street and Avenue 54 (APN 763-160-012), in the City of Coachella. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Indio, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 10, T6S R8E, SBBM.

In a letter dated July 25, 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 Coachella.

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

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map
July 31, 2018

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

Re: Cannabis and Film Studio Campus

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 Cannabis and Film Studio Campus 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:

*At this time ACBCI defers to the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

*At this time ACBCI defers to Torres Martinez. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

*At this time ACBCI defers to the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

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
From: Cultural Department <culturaldirector@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Wednesday, August 1, 2018 10:04 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Cc: anthonymad2002@gmail.com
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Campus Project; APN 763-160-012 in the City of Coachella, Riverside County (CRM TECH #3374)

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter on July 31, 2018 regarding the Proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Project (APN 763-1960-012) in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, Ca. The Cahuilla Band does not have knowledge of any cultural resources/sites that are within the project area. We respectfully request that you reach out to the Agua Caliente Band of Indians regarding this project as Cahuilla will defer to them. We appreciate your help in preserving Tribal Cultural resources in your project.

Respectfully,

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

From: Sarah Bliss <sbliss@spotlight29.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 1, 2018 11:11 AM
To: ‘ngallardo@crmtech.us’
Cc: TNP Consultation
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Campus Project; APN 763-160-012 in the City of Coachella, Riverside County (CRM TECH #3374)

Good Morning,

For CRM TECH Project #3374, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) is not aware of any additional cultural resources or any Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined California Public Resources Code § 21074 (a) (1) (A)-(B) within the project area. Additionally, because the project is within the Chemehuevi Traditional Use Area (TUA), the THPO will request any completed cultural reports from the Lead Agency (City of Coachella). If there are any updates or changes to the project please notify the Tribe.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at (760) 775-3259 or by email: TNPConsultation@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov.

Thank you,

Sarah Bliss
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Resources Manager
Nina –

I’m really sorry about not getting back to you in time. TM had a fire on the reservation with a few tribal members losing their homes. So things have been a bit chaotic here at the office. So again please know your emails were not ignored just lost in transition. I will see that it doesn’t happen again.

Respectfully,
Michael Mirelez
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez DCI
Office: 760-397-0300 Ext:1213
Cell: 760-399-0022
Email:mmirelez@tmdci.org
Date: 8/10/2018

Re:
Cannabis and Film Studio Campus

Dear,
Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM Tech

The project is outside of Morongo’s ancestral territory and/or areas of tribal affiliation or interest. We recommend contacting tribes with closer cultural affiliation to the area.

Should you fail to make contact with any other tribes, we ask that you please follow the Standard Development Conditions in the attached letter. If you have any further questions or concerns feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5259
Standard Development Conditions

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

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.

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

¹ The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.
August 14, 2018

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

Re: Proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Campus Project
Assessor's Parcel No. 763-160-012
10 Acres in the City of Coachella
Riverside, County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3374

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
August 15, 2018

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

Re: Proposed Cannabis and Film Studio Campus Project
Assessor’s Parcel Nos. 763-160-012
10 Acres in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3374

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,

[Signature]
Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary