

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
PALM SPRINGS-SOUTH COAST FIELD OFFICE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC LANDS  
EA Number CA-660-07-40**

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**DATE:** November 19, 2007

**TITLE / PROJECT TYPE:** Flat Top Mountain Land Exchange

**CASE FILE / PROJECT NO:** CACA 45578FD & PT

**FUNDING CODE:** CA660-1430

**PROGRAM ELEMENT:** FM

**BLM OFFICE:** Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office  
690 W. Garnet Avenue, P.O. Box 581260  
North Palm Springs, CA 92258-1260

**APPLICANT / PROPONENT:** Thomas & Rita Martin & the Bureau of Land  
Management (BLM )

**LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTION:** Coachella Valley, Riverside County, CA,  
T.3S., R.5E., sec.32, portion of S1/2 (public land)  
T.5S., R.5E., sec. 11, portion of (private land)  
T.4S., R.8E., sec. 27, S1/2 (private land).

**PROJECT ACREAGE:** **168.45 acres of public lands**

**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS:** Cathedral City, Calif.  
Rancho Mirage, Calif.  
West Berdoo Canyon, Calif.  
Rockhouse Canyon, Calif.

**LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE and Other Regulatory Compliance:**

As provided by 43 Code of Federal Regulations 1610.5-3, the proposed action is in conformance with the 1980 California Desert Conservation Area Plan (CDCA) as amended. Under a CDCA Plan Amendment for the Coachella Valley approved in 2002, the public lands are classified for moderate use (Multiple Use Class M). Under the CDCA Plan, public lands that are classified for moderate use are available for exchange.

Under the CDCA Plan, land exchanges in the Coachella Valley Planning Area are intended to provide a net benefit to conservation areas to be established in the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). The proposed exchange would benefit the conservation areas because the private lands proposed for acquisition are within conservation areas designated in the pending CVMSHCP, while the public lands proposed for transfer are outside any conservation areas in the CVMSHCP.

#### Fish and Wildlife Consultation

The BLM formally consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The F&WS has issued a Biological Opinion that the exchange would not jeopardize listed species.

#### Cultural Resources

Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the BLM is charged with managing public lands in a manner that will “protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values”. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as implemented at 36 CFR Part 800, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The 2007 State Protocol Agreement between the California State Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the California and Nevada State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) defines the roles and relationships between the SHPOs’ offices and the BLM under the National Programmatic Agreement. The State protocol is intended to insure that the California BLM operates “efficiently and effectively in accordance with the intent and requirements of the NHPA.” The protocol streamlines the 106 process by not requiring case by case consultation with the SHPO on most individual undertakings.

#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION.**

Federal land disposals in the Coachella Valley began approximately 100 years ago, with public lands transferred into private hands through homestead entries, cash sales and for construction of an interstate railroad. As a result, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has administrative jurisdiction over many small isolated parcels of public land.

The proposed exchange involves part of an isolated section of public land in the Coachella Valley. BLM originally considered exchanging all public lands in the south half of section 32, T.3S., R.5E., SBM. The public lands south of the Union Pacific Railroad were dropped from the exchange due to revisions to the CVMSHCP which placed public lands south of the railroad in the Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area.

The CVMSHCP has been adopted by all local jurisdictions participating in the plan and is now pending permitting by federal and state agencies.

#### **I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION.**

The purpose of the proposed action is to transfer approximately 168 acres of public land into private ownership and to acquire private lands in the Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, and acquire lands identified for conservation in the CVMSHCP.

The proposed exchange is needed to ensure the permanent protection of resource values on the private lands. The proposed exchange is also needed to transfer public lands into private ownership to allow regional development consistent with the CVMSHCP. The exchange is also needed to assist with meeting a goal in the CVMSHCP for state and federal agencies to acquire 21,390 acres of lands.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION and ALTERNATIVES

### 1. Proposed Action

The land exchange would involve the transfer, to Tom and Rita Martin, of all, or portions of those public lands in the south half of section 32 T.3S., R.5E., which are also north of the Union Pacific Railroad. These lands are described as government lots 66, 70, 71, 72, 73,

#### **The United States would reserve the following interests:**

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391; 43 U.S.C. 945);
2. An appropriation of a right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway, under BLM Serial No. CALA 097054 pursuant to the Act of November 9, 1921, as amended, (23 U.S.C. 317).

#### **The conveyance of the public lands would also be subject to the following rights of way held by third parties:**

1. A right-of-way granted to Fairway Outdoor Advertising for road purposes under BLM Serial No. CACA 31073, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976.
2. A right-of-way granted to Southern California Edison for fiber optic communication purposes under BLM Serial No. CACA 43929, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976.
3. A right-of-way granted to Southern California Edison for power line purposes under BLM Serial No. CARI 000458, pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1911.
4. A right-of-way granted to Southern California Gas Co. for gas pipeline purposes under BLM Serial No. CARI 001091, pursuant to the Act of February 25, 1920.

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Holders of the above third party rights may apply and be granted perpetual rights of way or easements on the public lands. Alternatively, the holders may negotiate an easement with the proponent to this exchange, which would become effective upon conveyance of the public lands.

In return for the public lands, Mr. & Mrs. Martin would convey all or portions of the following private lands to the United States:

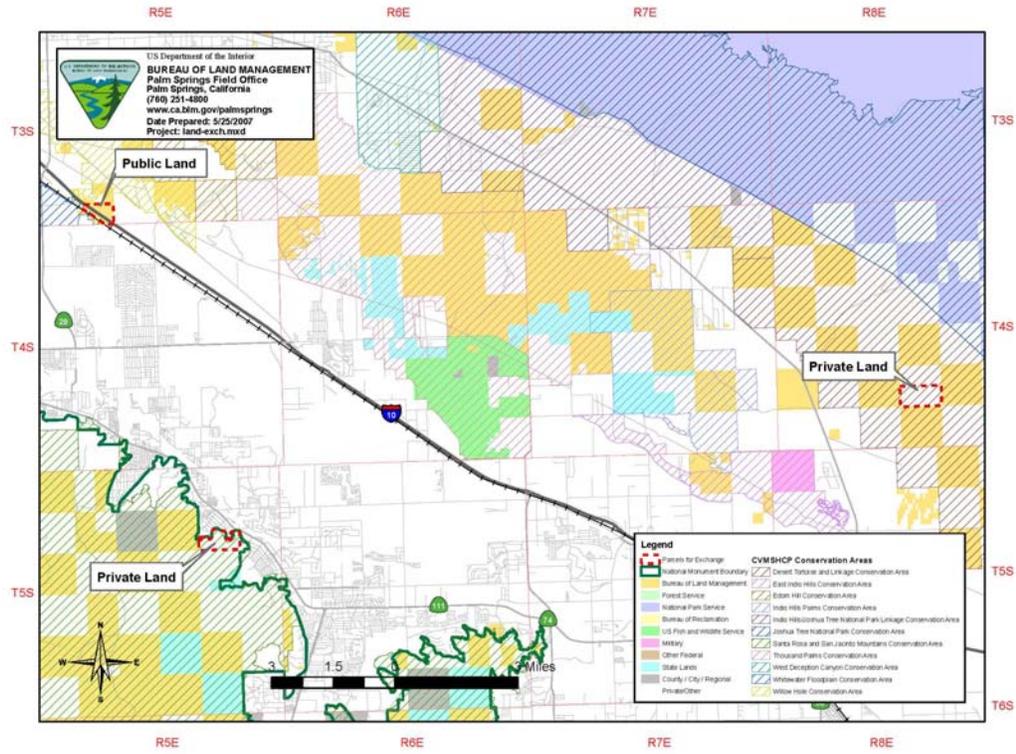
T.5S., R.5E., a portion of section 11, consisting of approximately 266 acres, described as parcel C of Lot Line Adjustment 07-08. These lands would be conveyed subject to the following rights held by third parties:

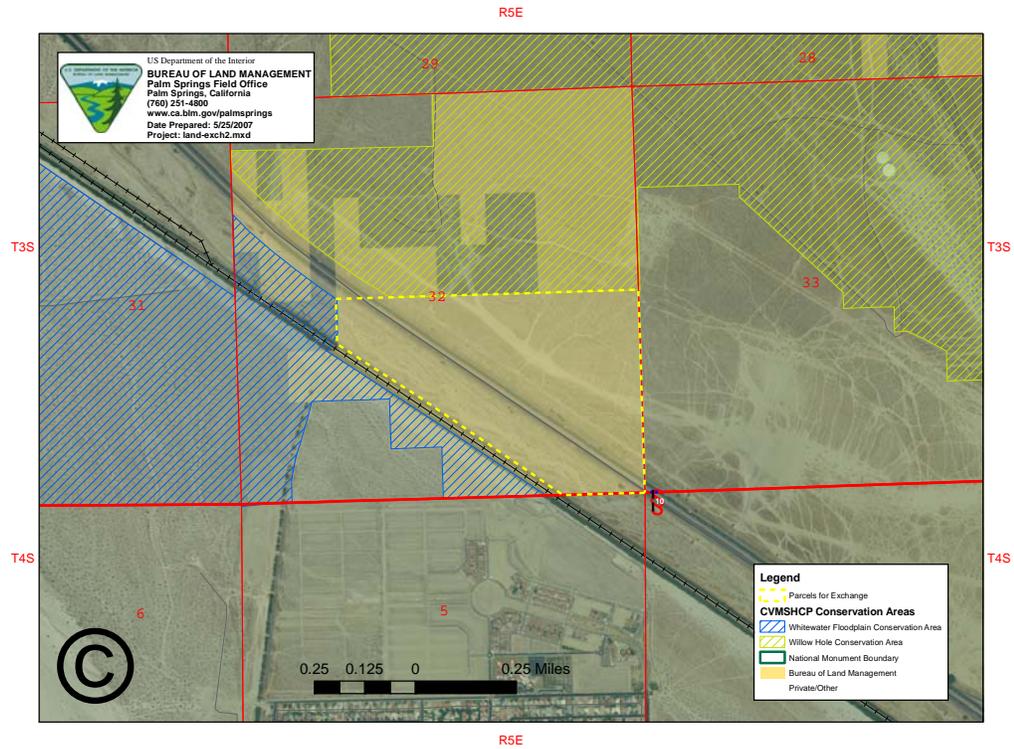
1. An easement for ingress and egress, utility service and emergency vehicles created and as shown on Parcel Map 11.164 recorded in book 87, page 95 of parcel maps, official records of Riverside County.
2. An easement for road and utility purposes created by a document recorded June 6, 1977, as Instrument 103272.
3. An easement for public utilities and incidental purposes in favor of Southern California Edison in a document recorded May 7, 1992 as Instrument # 165580 of official records of Riverside County.
4. An easement for a fence in favor of the City of Rancho Mirage recorded December 31, 2002 as instrument # 2002-792754 of official records of Riverside County.

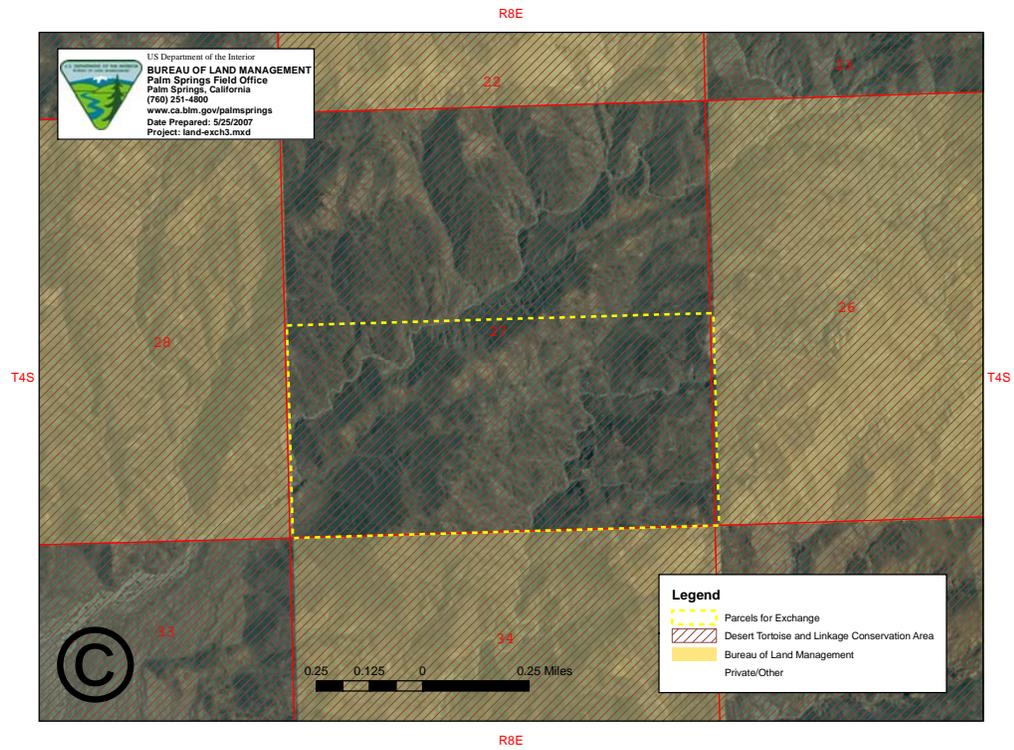
These lands are in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.

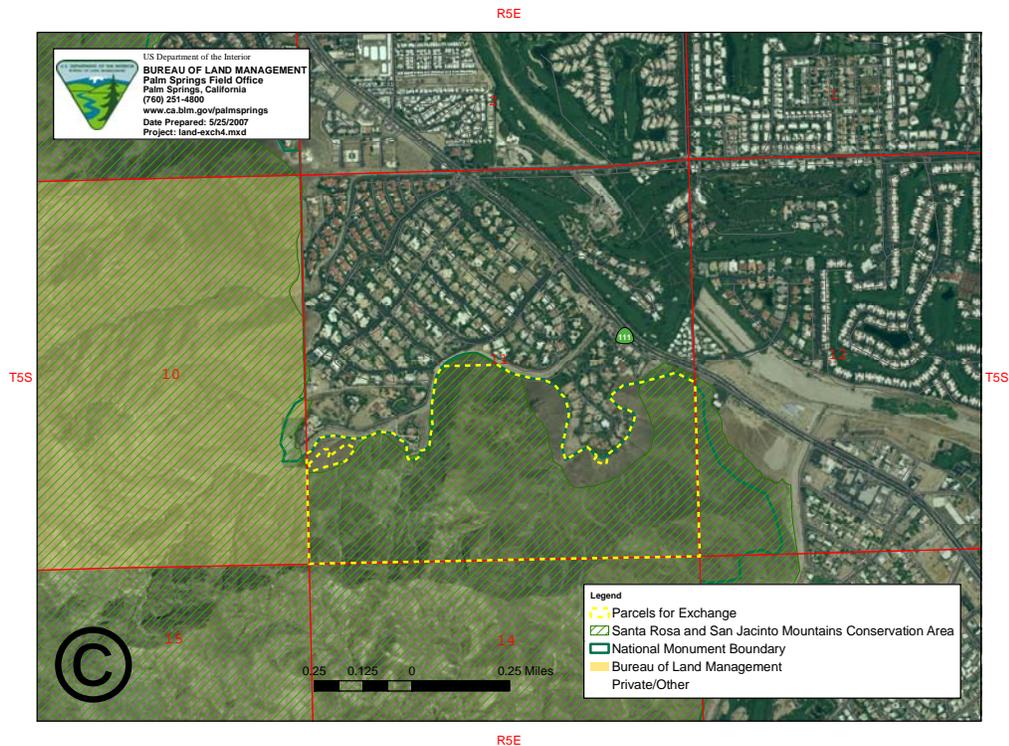
T.4S., R.8E., section 27, south ½. These lands would be conveyed free of any encumbrance of third party rights. These lands are in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area designated in the CVMSHCP.

The lands proposed for exchange are shown on the following maps.









## 2. No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, the proposed exchange would not occur and the public lands would be retained in federal ownership for the foreseeable future. The private lands would not be acquired by the United States in the foreseeable future. The effects of the no action alternative are summarized here and will not be discussed further.

Although BLM may consider selling the public lands at some time in the future, the lands would not be available for development for the foreseeable future. The City of Cathedral City intends to annex an area which includes the public lands which would be zoned for business park development. Development of a business park in this area would be constrained if the public lands remain in federal ownership.

If the private lands are not acquired in this exchange, they could be subject to limited development based on the planning and zoning restrictions. In the near term, the private lands are unlikely to be developed for residential purposes due to various development constraints.

The private lands in the Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument are zoned Hillside Reserve in the City of Rancho Mirage General Plan. This zoning would allow one development unit on the private lands offered in the exchange. Due to limited access, its unlikely

these lands would be developed in the foreseeable future.

Over the last several years several lot line adjustments have been approved which added small areas (less than 1 acre) to existing residential lots bordering the property. The purpose of these lot line adjustments was to resolve minor landscaping encroachments. If the lands remain in private ownership, additional lot line adjustment may be completed. If lands were to remain in private ownership, they may be subject to unrestricted recreational use which could adversely impact Peninsular Bighorn Sheep.

The private lands in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation area are zoned for 20 acre lot minimum. Because these private lands currently lack physical and legal access and consist of mostly steep terrain, they are also unlikely to be developed into 20 acre residential lots in the foreseeable future. In the longer term, since the property is only approximately 2 miles from Dillon road, as the intervening private lands are developed, development will become more likely. Any development of these lands would fragment the habitat in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation area.

3. Alternatives considered but found to not be feasible.

When the exchange was first proposed, BLM asked Mr. Martin if he would be willing to sell his lands in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to the United States. This alternative was not considered feasible, because Mr. Martin did not wish to consider selling his lands.

BLM has also considered selling the public lands through a competitive bid process. This alternative was not pursued because it would not result in the acquisition of the private lands in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, which are also identified for conservation in the CVMSHCP as proposed in the exchange.

### III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

#### A. PUBLIC LANDS

##### Biological Resources

The public lands proposed for exchange are in the lower elevations of the Coachella Valley, a broad, low elevation valley on the western edge of the Colorado Desert subdivision of the Sonoran Desert. Most of the public lands are considered Sonoran mixed woody scrub habitat which transitions into the Whitewater Floodplain. Three federally listed species may occur in this area of the Coachella Valley: the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (*Uma inornata*), the Coachella Valley milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus coachellae*), and the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*). The public lands are likely to provide habitat for the Palm Springs Pocket Mouse.

The Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (Federally threatened) is restricted to the Coachella Valley and was found historically from Cabazon to near Thermal. The Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, which is associated with a substrate of aeolian sand, was not found on the public lands and the lands are not considered to be suitable habitat for the species.

The Coachella Valley milk-vetch (Federally endangered) occurs in dunes and sandy flats, along the disturbed margins of sandy washes, and in sandy soils along roadsides where they occur adjacent to existing sand dunes. This species tends to occur in the coarser sands at the margins of dunes, not in the most active blowsand areas and may occur in localized pockets where sand has been deposited by wind or by active washes. It may also occur in sandy substrates in creosote bush scrub, not directly associated with sand dune habitats.

Portions of the public lands are considered suitable habitat and thirteen Coachella Valley milk-vetch plants were found on the public lands during surveys completed in 2006.

The desert tortoise (Federally threatened) occurs along the northern, eastern, and western rim of the Coachella Valley in the foothills of the Little San Bernardino Mountains, the Painted and Whitewater Hills, and the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains. Occupied habitats include desert alluvial fans, washes, canyon bottoms, and rocky hillsides. The desert tortoise was not found on the public lands and the lands are not considered to be suitable habitat for the species. The public lands are not designated as critical tortoise habitat and are not identified for special management under BLM's land use plan.

A more complete description of habitat and species in the Coachella Valley can be found in the CVMSHCP and associated Environmental Impact Report at the following website:  
<http://www.cvmshcp.org/>

### **Cultural Resources**

A Class III cultural resources inventory of the proposed transfer parcel was conducted in 2006 by Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS). ACS identified a historic archaeological site adjacent to and partially within the project APE. The site consists of a concrete foundation and associated features and materials. The majority of the site is located on private land. Archival research indicates that the private parcel was leased and eventually sold as authorized under the Small Tract Act of 1938. BLM issued a patent for the land in 1959. A linear concrete feature which extends onto BLM lands appears to have resulted from the building contractor pouring excess material onto the ground.

Wanda Raschkow, BLM Archaeologist, assessed the data potential of the site on November 21, 2007. Artifacts on the site date to the 1950's and include a fragment of the Los Angeles Times newspaper from 1959. Properties in excess of 50 years of age may be considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) if they meet any of the National Register Criteria.

ACS recommended the site as eligible for listing on the National Register based on a potential for significant information to be gathered from artifacts located on the site. Further evaluation by the BLM indicates that the site does not contain significant information and is not eligible for the NRHP. The proposed land exchange will have no effect to properties eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## **Mineral potential**

The public lands are in the northern extension of the Salton Trough, bounded by the San Andreas Fault system on the east and the San Jacinto fault system on the west. Geothermal waters and steam are being developed in the southern extension of the trough. The trough in the Coachella Valley has been filled with thick sequences of alluvium consisting of sub angular clasts of Precambrian marine meta-sediments composed predominately of biotite gneiss.

There are 5 operating mines in the Coachella Valley developing alluvial deposits for aggregate resources, which supply approximately 2.5 million tons annually to the region. In some areas, the alluvium under the public lands meets specifications for aggregate. Due to the location and other factors, the potential for development of mineral materials is extremely low.

The public lands are considered to be prospectively valuable for development of geothermal resources.

## **Existing Land Uses, Authorizations and Withdrawals.**

The following uses have been authorized on the public lands:

1. An appropriation of a right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway, under BLM Serial No. CALA 097054 pursuant to the Act of November 9, 1921, as amended, (23 U.S.C. 317).

2. A right-of-way granted to Fairway Outdoor Advertising for road purposes under BLM Serial No. CACA 31073, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976.

3. A right-of-way granted to Southern California Edison for fiber optic communication purposes under BLM Serial No. CACA 43929, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976.

4. A right-of-way granted to Southern California Edison for power line purposes under BLM Serial No. CARI 000458, pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1911.

5. A right-of-way granted to Southern California Gas Co. for gas pipeline purposes under BLM Serial No. CARI 001091, pursuant to the Act of February 25, 1920.

The public lands are subject to an Order for Withdrawal under Power Site Reserve 530. The order provides for the withdrawal of lands lying within 50 feet of either side of the centerline shown on maps submitted under an application (serial # LA 023131) for a right of way for a transmission line submitted by the Coachella Valley and Ice Electric Company. This right of way was subsequently relinquished and there is no need to continue the withdrawal.

## **Recreational Resources**

There are no approved routes of travel on the public lands and due to the lack of legal access, the public lands experience very little use by the public.

## **Land Use Planning**

The BLM manages public lands in the Coachella Valley based on the 1980 California Desert

Conservation Area Plan as amended. Under the 1980 CDCA Plan, the lands proposed for exchange are classified for moderate use. Lands classified for moderate use are available for exchange under the CDCA Plan.

**Riverside County General Plan.** In 2003, Riverside County approved a General Plan governing development of private lands. Although local planning and zoning designations are not binding on public lands, they would apply if the lands are transferred into private ownership. The General Plan is available at the following website:  
<http://www.rctlma.org/generalplan/index.html>.

The General Plan included a land use element placing all lands in certain land use designations. Land use designations are a foundation component in the General Plan, which generally can only be changed every 5 years. The public lands proposed for exchange were designated for Open Space – Conservation Habitat. The General Plan does not explain, parcel by parcel, the basis for the land use designation, but the designation is described in Table LU-4, Land Use Designation Summary, in the General Plan. The table notes that the designation of Open Space – Conservation Habitat “Applies to public and private lands conserved and managed in accordance with adopted Multi Species Habitat and other Conservation Plans.”

The public land proposed for exchange is not identified for conservation in BLM’s land use plan or in the CVMSHCP. Based on informal discussions with the Riverside County Planning Department, it appears that virtually all public lands in the Coachella Valley were designated for Open Space – Conservation Habitat, regardless of their status within the CVMSHCP.

The public lands south of Interstate 10 are within the City of Cathedral City (City) and the City plans to annex an area which includes the public lands north of Interstate 10. The City’s proposed land use designation and zoning for the lands north of Interstate 10 are for business park and neighborhood business park respectively. The land use designation and zoning for the public lands south of Interstate 10 are for open space.

## **B. PRIVATE LANDS.**

### **Biological Resources**

Site specific biological surveys have not been completed for the private lands. The private lands in the Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument have been designated as critical habitat for the Peninsular Range Big Horn Sheep. The private lands in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area are identified as core habitat for the desert tortoise in the CVMSHCP.

A more complete description of the biological resources in the conservation areas in the CVMSHCP can be found in section 4 of the CVMSHCP at:  
[http://www.cvmshcp.org/Plan\\_Documents.htm](http://www.cvmshcp.org/Plan_Documents.htm)

### **Mineral potential**

The private lands have low potential for mineral development

### Existing Land Uses and Authorizations

The following uses have been authorized on the private lands in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument:

1. An easement for ingress and egress, utility service and emergency vehicles created and as shown on Parcel Map 11.164 recorded in book 87, page 95 of parcel maps, official records of Riverside County.

This easement provides access to a 3 acre parcel of private land that is entirely surrounded by the private lands proposed for exchange. The easement is not currently being used and due to development constraints is unlikely to be used in the future.

2. An easement for road and utility purposes created by a document recorded June 6, 1977, as Instrument 103272. This easement is for driveway purposes, providing access from Thunderbird Mesa road to parcel 3 of parcel map 6725 also described as assessor parcel 690-220-011.

3. An easement for public utilities and incidental purposes in favor of Southern California Edison in a document recorded May 7, 1992 as Instrument # 165580 of official records of Riverside County. This easement is used by SCE for a power distribution line and falls within the easement under # 2 above.

4. An easement for a fence in favor of the City of Rancho Mirage recorded December 31, 2002 as instrument # 2002-792754 of official records of Riverside County. The fence prevents bighorn sheep from wandering from the mountainous area into a residential development and was constructed to reduce bighorn sheep mortality on roads in the area.

The private lands in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument also contain an artificial water source constructed to provide water for bighorn sheep. This guzzler is refilled by rainwater and is also connected to a water pipe leading to Mr. Martin's private residence.

## IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

### A. Critical Elements

The following table summarizes potential impacts to various elements of the human environment, including the "critical elements" listed in BLM Manual H-1790-1, Appendix 5, as amended. Elements for which there are no impacts will not be discussed further in this document.

Environmental Element	Proposed Action	No Action Alternative
Air Quality	Indirect effects	Not affected
ACEC's	Not affected	Not affected
Cultural Resources	No effect	No effect

Native American Concerns	None known	No effect
Farmlands	Not affected	Not affected
Floodplains	Not affected	Not affected
Energy (E.O. 13212)	Not affected	Not affected
Minerals	Not affected	Not affected
T&E Animal Species	May affect	No Effect
T&E Plant Species	May affect	No Effect
Invasive, Nonnative Species	Indirect effects	No effects
Wastes (hazardous/solid)	Not affected	Not affected
Water Quality (surface and ground)	Indirect effects	No effect
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Not affected	Not affected
Wild and Scenic Rivers	Not affected	Not affected
Wilderness	Not affected	Not affected
Environmental Justice	Not affected	Not affected
Health and Safety Risks to Children	Not affected	Not affected
Visual Resource Mgmt.	Indirect effects	No effect

**B. Impacts of the transfer of public lands into private ownership.**

The exchange of public land would have few direct impacts on the human environment, aside from the public lands would no longer be available for recreational use by the general public. Since little recreational use currently occurs on the public lands, the exchange would have minimal impact on recreational opportunities on public lands in the Coachella Valley.

The transfer of the public lands into private ownership would result in indirect impacts when the lands are developed consistent with local planning and zoning. Once the public lands are in private ownership the lands north of Interstate 10 would likely become part of a business park development, while development of the lands south of Interstate 10 would be constrained by the open space zoning.

While development of a business park in the area is reasonably foreseeable based on local zoning, there are no pending plans for development and the timing of any development depends on local economic conditions which cannot be accurately predicted.

The public lands are in the Western Coachella Valley Plan area of Riverside County's General Plan. The impacts of development of private lands under the General Plan were considered by Riverside County in a 2003 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) available at the following website: <http://www.rctlma.org/generalplan/index.html>.

For purposes of considering indirect effects, the impacts of future development of the public lands proposed for exchange are summarized from the EIR with additional discussion based on specific site information. Development of a business park would have short term impacts, as construction occurs, and long term impacts, as the population in the area increases. Negative impacts would occur to biological resources, air quality, noise, traffic, water resources, aesthetics/visual resources and open space. A more complete discussion of these impacts is in the EIR.

Natural habitat and native species would be partially or fully cleared and replaced with non-native vegetation. All milk-vetch plants on the lands would be destroyed when the lands are developed.

Air quality would decrease and noise would increase from construction activities and increased traffic. Construction and grading would have some effects on water resources and hydrology, although surface water flows are limited to rain events and natural drainages cannot normally be altered without preparing a detailed drainage plan including property down gradient.

As the lands are developed, open space would be replaced with buildings associated a neighbor business park. The lands south of Interstate 10 are likely to remain as open space, but may be used for billboard advertising as is typical on private lands in the area. Traffic in the area would increase as the lands are developed.

#### C. Mitigation Measures

No mitigation has been identified by BLM. Riverside County's General Plan identified a number of mitigating measures which may be applied to private development. Application of those measures would be the responsibility of the local jurisdiction when the lands are developed.

No mitigation is required for impacts to biological resources.

#### D. Residual Impacts

Since no mitigation has been identified, residual impacts are unchanged from the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action discussed above.

#### E. Cumulative Impacts

The direct and indirect effects of the proposed exchange would incrementally contribute to the impacts of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the area. Because the proposed exchange involves only 128 acres of public lands in the Coachella Valley the discussion of cumulative impacts is limited to the Coachella Valley and will primarily consider the indirect impacts of the exchange.

The BLM manages approximately 377,000 acres of public lands in the Coachella Valley Planning Area (the Planning Area is described in BLM's 2002 amendment to the 1980 California Desert Conservation Area Plan for the Coachella Valley). Of the 377,000 acres of public lands in the Planning Area, approximately 15,000 acres are available for sale under BLM's 1980 CDCA Plan.

BLM is currently continuing efforts to sell approximately 270 acres in the Coachella Valley and is considering two other land exchanges in which the private and public lands are entirely within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.

Indirect impacts from the exchange would occur as a result of future development of the lands consistent with the Riverside County's General Plan. An extensive analysis of the cumulative impacts of development of private lands is found in section 5.4 of the County's 2003 EIR (available at the following website: <http://www.rctlma.org/generalplan/index.html>.) The cumulative impacts most relevant to the proposed exchange are negative impacts to air quality, increased traffic which would congest transportation corridors, and negative impacts to visual resources.

Because the proposed exchange involves only 168 acres of public land which would most likely be used for commercial development, the incremental impacts of the exchange are not considered to be significant in the context of development occurring in the Coachella Valley.

## **V. COMMENTS FROM INTERESTED PARTIES**

### **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT CONSIDERATIONS:**

Public comments submitted for this environmental assessment, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

### **PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED:**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad, CA  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Torrez-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Augustine Band of Mission Indians

### **PREPARED BY:**

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