



**NATIONAL
CONSERVATION
LANDS**

California

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains

National Monument

Annual Manager's Report—Fiscal Year 2014



Table of Contents

Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Profile	1
Planning and NEPA	4
Year's Projects and Accomplishments	6
Science.....	9
Resources, Objects, Values, and Stressors	10
Summary of Performance Measure	14
Manager's Letter	15

1 Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Profile

Designating Authority

Designating Authority: Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-351)Public Law 106-351

Date of Designation: October 24, 2000

Other legislation: Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11, March 30, 2009)

Acreage

Total Acres in Unit	177,128
BLM Acres	94,055
Other Federal Acres	83,073
State and Private Acres*	102,943

*State and Private acres are not part of the total of the unit acres

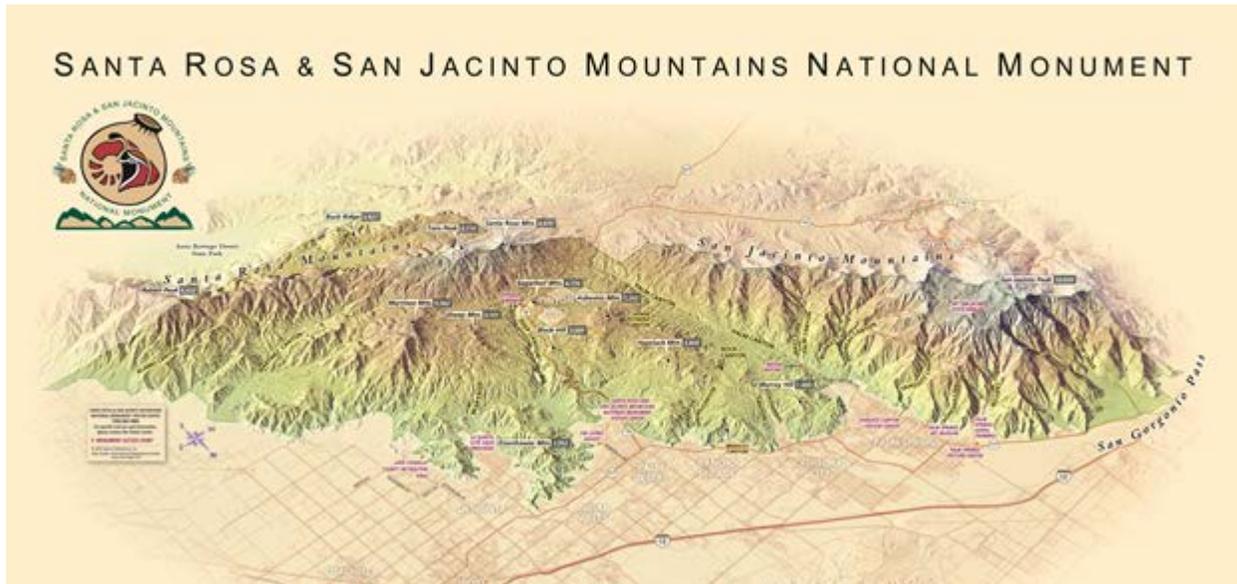
Contact Information

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State Office Name	California

Budget

Total Fiscal Year 2014 Budget	\$810,000
Subactivity 1711	\$742,000
Other Subactivities' Contributions	\$
Other Funding	\$

Map of Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument



Visit www.palmspringslife.com/santarosa for an interactive, plan view map of the Monument.

Managing Partners

- USDA Forest Service—San Bernardino National Forest is the federal co-manager of the National Monument.
- Through a cooperative agreement, the BLM and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians coordinate and cooperate in the management of federal lands within and outside the external boundaries of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation where it occurs within the National Monument. This cooperative agreement is acknowledged in section 6(e) of the Monument's designating legislation.

Staffing

The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument has a dedicated staff comprised of BLM and Forest Service employees, and shares staff of the Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office and San Jacinto Ranger District of the San Bernardino National Forest, as needed. The following identifies the National Monument's dedicated staff by position / job series / current agency affiliation / estimated percentage of time spent working on the Monument / status at the end of FY2014:

Monument Manager / GS-0340 / BLM / 95% / encumbered

Interpretive Specialist / GS-1001 / BLM / 90% / encumbered

Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist / GS-0401 / Forest Service / 100% / vacant

Park Ranger / GS-0025 / BLM / 100% / vacant

Park Ranger / GS-0025 / BLM / 100% / vacant

Visitor Services Information Assistant / GS-1001 / Forest Service / 100% / encumbered

Forestry Technician (Recreation) / GS-0462 / Forest Service / 100% / encumbered

Under a Service First agreement, BLM and Forest Service coordinate and collaborate to develop mutually beneficial programs and projects to achieve their respective mission objectives. Any position within the National Monument's organizational structure may be occupied by an employee of BLM or Forest Service, though co-management of the Monument should be reflected, in part, by balancing the number of positions held by each agency. Through delegations of authority, the Monument Manager (currently encumbered by a BLM employee) is the supervisor of record for certain Forest Service staff, while the Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist (slated to be encumbered by a Forest Service employee) would be the supervisor of record for certain BLM staff.

Management priorities to be implemented by the Monument Manager are set by a Board of Directors consisting of:

District Manager, California Desert District

Forest Supervisor, San Bernardino National Forest

Field Manager, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office

District Ranger, San Jacinto Ranger District of the San Bernardino National Forest

2 Planning and NEPA

Status of the Resource Management Plan

Portions of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Management Plan, approved in 2004, amend the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan (1980, as amended); the CDCA Plan constitutes the National Monument's Resource Management Plan (RMP). The National Monument Management Plan, however, does not amend the San Bernardino National Forest Land and RMP. The CDCA Plan as it affects the National Monument has not since been amended.

Status of Activity Plans

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Trails Management Plan. This multi-jurisdictional plan addressing non-motorized recreation on federal and nonfederal lands within essential habitat for Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep (endangered) is an element of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP); the CVMSHCP was approved in 2008 as it relates to nonfederal lands. Revision of the trails management plan was initiated in 2012 and approved by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission in 2014. The BLM has not issued a decision regarding applicability of the trails management plan to federal lands.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Interpretive Plan. This plan provides guidelines and recommendations for interpretation and environmental education in the National Monument. Approved in 2005, it has not since been updated.

Palms to Pines Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan. This plan—a collaborative undertaking by BLM, Forest Service, and the communities of Idyllwild, Garner Valley, and the Pinyon area—provides guidance for protecting and enhancing intrinsic qualities and character of State Highway 74 (which, in part, bisects the National Monument) and State Highway 243 (located entirely outside the National Monument). Completion of the plan occurred in FY2014. Implementation of the plan is contingent upon further proactive engagement by the affected communities, including whether to seek designation as a National Scenic Byway. Consensus by the affected communities to seek such designation has not occurred.

Status of the RMP Implementation Strategy

An RMP implementation strategy for applicable decisions of the California Desert Conservation Area Plan, as amended, has not been prepared for the National Monument. Nonetheless, the four decisions from the National Monument Management Plan that amend the CDCA Plan have been implemented. Applicable CDCA Plan decisions have also been implemented, including motorized-vehicle area and route designations.

Key National Environmental Policy Act Actions and/or Project Authorizations

Consequent to release of an environmental assessment in FY2010 addressing a proposed land exchange between the BLM and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians within the National Monument, it was determined that preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) would be necessary. Depending on appraised values, up to 5,799 acres of BLM-managed lands within the external boundary of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation could be exchanged for lands owned by the Tribe outside the Reservation (but within the National Monument). The Tribe purchased 1,470 acres more than a decade ago to offer for exchange as part of a multi-transaction, phased undertaking, but decided in 2010 that no additional lands would be purchased if necessary to acquire all the selected public lands. Public scoping to identify issues to be addressed in the EIS occurred in FY2012.

Preparation of the draft EIS was initiated in FY2013 and continued through FY2014; the document was anticipated to be released for public review and comment in late FY2014.

By the end of FY2014, however, the Notice of Availability (NOA) to be published in the Federal Register was in review at the Washington Office. Publication of the NOA by both the BLM and the Environmental Protection Agency occurred on December 29, 2014.

Should the proposed land exchange be approved, close of escrow is anticipated in FY2016.

3 Year's Projects and Accomplishments

General Accomplishments

In FY2014, the federal co-managers of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument—BLM and Forest Service—along with their partner organizations continued to provide regional leadership for environmental education, resource stewardship, volunteer engagement, and science. Estimated annual visitation to the National Monument is at least 500,000 individuals entering through a variety of portals, including the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway (which transports visitors to Mt. San Jacinto State Park and Wilderness), the Indian and Tahquitz Canyons (fee sites operated by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians), State of California ecological reserves (including Magnesia Spring Ecological Reserve which contains the Bump and Grind Trail, the most-used trail within the National Monument boundary), the National Monument Visitor Center (which hosted about 20,000 visitors in FY2014), and city lands (on which are located the majority of trailheads providing access to the Monument from the urbanized Coachella Valley).

FY2014 saw the completion of two major projects on the National Monument Visitor Center campus. Office space and an employee restroom/shower in the Visitor Center was converted to a small theater that can accommodate 25 seated visitors; this is the new venue for screening “Voices of the Monument,” a high-definition, Emmy Award-winning documentary. Funding for the theater project was provided by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The second project was construction of a second parking lot to accommodate an additional 25 vehicles, with funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and by the Federal Highway Administration.

Current Areas of Focus

Collaboration with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG)/Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and advocates of non-motorized recreation to revise the trails management plan element of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan continued to be an important area of focus for National Monument staff in FY2014. Revision of the trails management plan, approved by the CVCC in 2014 with respect to nonfederal lands, provides greater flexibility for managing recreational uses in essential habitat for Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep. At issue since listing of these bighorn sheep in 1998 as an endangered population and publication of a recovery plan in 2000 has been whether non-motorized recreation has a population-level effect on bighorn sheep. Given the lack of clarity in this regard, emphasis has been directed towards monitoring and research to provide a scientific foundation for future decision-making. Whereas monitoring the Peninsular Ranges population of bighorn sheep has been an ongoing collaborative effort among various agencies and organizations for many years, the research effort is in its infancy. Its first steps have been to determine levels of recreational use in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, engaging citizen scientists to implement

a statistically-valid protocol; this step was initiated in FY2014. As previously indicated in this manager's report, the BLM has not issued a decision regarding applicability of the trails management plan to federal lands.

Considerable effort by National Monument staff in FY2014 was directed towards preparation of a draft environmental impact statement regarding a proposed land exchange between the BLM and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. See Section 2 of this report for additional information.

Education, Outreach, and Interpretation

Significant efforts in FY2014 included:

Healthy Initiative for Kids in the Environment (HIKE). This ongoing program connects fourth-grade students from local schools to the environment through classroom presentations and field study. Over 500 students participated in FY2014—the program's 12th year—including, for the first time, students from special education classes.

Public Lands Education Project (PLEP). PLEP is a three-year pilot project designed to introduce, educate, and engage underserved, low-income youth and families in the Coachella Valley regarding recreational opportunities on federal lands and career options with federal land management agencies and other natural resources organizations. Project planning in collaboration with the Forest Service and National Park Service occurred in FY2013. Implementation of the pilot project's four separate modules was launched in FY2014 in coordination with Friends of the Desert Mountains, Outward Bound Adventures, and Urban Conservation Corps. Participants for PLEP's first year were drawn from the Esperanza Family Center, Raices Cultura, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, all located in the eastern Coachella Valley. Based on an especially enthusiastic response from the Torres-Martinez, the FY2015 PLEP will focus on three different bands of Cahuilla Indians.

Coachella Valley Wildflower Festival. The annual Wildflower Festival, orchestrated by Friends of the Desert Mountains, again attracted about 2,000 attendees in FY2014. Held on the first Saturday of March at the National Monument Visitor Center, it offers guided hikes, educational lectures, children's activities, nature-based exhibitors, arts and food vendors, music, and a beer and wine garden.

Wilderness 50. Celebrating 50 years since passage of the Wilderness Act, National Monument staff and volunteers promoted the occasion at community events, including Earth Fair in Idyllwild, the California Trails and Greenways Conference held in Palm Springs, the annual Coachella Valley Wildflower Festival, summer camps, Boys and Girls Club activities, and more. A special wilderness-themed guided hike was enjoyed by many on July 2nd on the Dear Springs Trail.

Various programs and outreach. Other programs and outreach in FY2014 included a

National Public Lands Day event, presentations to a variety of local organizations, participation in numerous events throughout the Coachella Valley, and Thursday/Saturday guided hikes.

Partnerships

Friends of the Desert Mountains. In FY2014, the National Monument continued its partnership with Friends of the Desert Mountains (FODM) as the Monument's primary nonprofit support organization. In particular, FODM manages the Monument's volunteer program to include recruitment, training, program/project development, recognition, and administration.

City of Palm Desert. The National Monument and City continued its coordination of trail management and law enforcement on City lands within the Monument. In FY2014, the City provided \$40,000 to support these efforts, as well as contracted for landscaping services at the Monument Visitor Center (in an amount not to exceed \$15,000).

Volunteers

Volunteerism in FY2014 continued to produce outstanding results. Contributing about 12,000 hours of service, volunteers maintained and repaired trails, conducted guided hikes, developed and delivered interpretive and environmental education programs, assisted with Visitor Center operations, performed "handyman" duties at the Visitor Center campus, and aggressively removed invasive plant species from National Monument lands.

Land (or Interests in Land) Acquisitions

One thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight (1,178) acres within the National Monument were acquired in FY2014 from Friends of the Desert Mountains, all within the Santa Rosa Wilderness.

4 Science

Science

In FY2014, funding in the amount of \$25,000 to develop a science plan for the National Monument was provided by the California State Office and awarded to the University of California Riverside/Center for Conservation Biology (UCR) through a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU) agreement. The intent of the science plan is to furnish critical focus for prioritizing managers' concerns regarding natural and cultural resources within the Monument and provide direction as to research approaches for answering those questions. It will also catalyze collaboration for managing the National Monument as part of the larger southern California landscape. The principal investigator for plan preparation is Dr. Cameron W. Barrows (UCR). Completion of the science plan is anticipated in FY2015.

As reported for FY2013, funding provided by the NLCS Research Support Program was awarded to the University of California Riverside/Center for Conservation Biology for a project entitled "Assessing climate-related changes in water resources in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument." This project, led by Dr. Cameron W. Barrows and Geoffrey McGinnis, was completed in FY2014. The project's final report indicates that without long-term, historic monitoring data for water sources in the Monument, identifying trends of water availability and causes for changes thereto with a high degree of confidence is not possible. Nonetheless, observations of water availability and vegetative composition at 216 sites visited in 2014, when considered in light of recollections of knowledgeable individuals regarding historic water source conditions, suggest that water sources within the Monument are drying, with greater levels of drying unexpectedly occurring in the Santa Rosa Mountains compared to the San Jacinto Mountains. Data support a hypothesis that available water for wildlife and vegetation within the Monument has diminished over the last several decades. However, water source surveys should be repeated within 5-10 years to determine whether water availability has stabilized at the current reduced level (which may be indicated by the lack of difference between the limited 2003 BLM surveys and the more expansive 2014 surveys), may rebound upon emergence from the current drought, or continues to decline. Despite acknowledged uncertainties as to causes, these findings should catalyze discussions as to what, if any, management actions could be initiated to reduce adverse effects of drying water sources should such be the case.

Each year, thousands of scientists from around the world conduct field research in the protected landscapes of the University of California's Natural Reserve System (NRS). The Boyd Deep Canyon Desert Research Center, located entirely within the boundaries of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, is one of the largest units in the NRS, encompassing a major drainage system descending from the high peaks of the Santa Rosa Mountains to the Colorado Desert. This research center is part of the United Nations Mojave and Colorado Desert Biosphere Reserve. Ongoing research includes health and demography of Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep, mountain lion ecology, rattlesnake ecology, and physiology of succulents (see <http://nrs.ucop.edu/reserves/boyd/boyd.htm>).

5 Resources, Objects, Values, and Stressors

Biological Resources

The elevation of the National Monument ranges from just above sea level to 10,834 feet at the summit of Mt. San Jacinto. This range of elevation and accompanying differences in temperature, precipitation, and other environmental variables contribute to the Monument's remarkable variety of plant and animal species. Only those species for which status and trend may currently be of concern are herein addressed. For FY2014, this report focuses on Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep, listed in 1998 as an endangered population.

Biological Resources - Peninsular Ranges Bighorn Sheep Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Listed in 1998 as an endangered population (federal)	The Santa Rosa Mountains subpopulation is growing; the San Jacinto Mountains subpopulation is stable.

Biological Resources Peninsular Ranges Bighorn Sheep Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
280,022	280,022 acres to determine extent of population	190,000 acres of essential habitat per recovery plan (all jurisdictions), of which 49,700 acres comprise designated critical habitat	190,000 acres monitored by agencies other than BLM (principally California Department of Fish and Wildlife)

Stressors Affecting Biological Resources - Peninsular Ranges Bighorn Sheep

Current threats (and trends of threats) to Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep in the Santa Rosa Mountains include development (constant), decreasing water availability (increasing), non-motorized recreation (increasing), invasive nonnative plants (decreasing), wildfire (increasing), disease (decreasing), predation (constant), human disturbance (decreasing), insufficient lamb recruitment (constant), and drought and climate change (increasing). Current threats (and trends of threats) in the San Jacinto Mountains include development (increasing), non-motorized recreation (increasing), invasive nonnative plants (increasing), wildfire (increasing), disease (constant), predation (constant), human disturbance

(increasing), insufficient lamb recruitment (increasing), and drought and climate change (increasing).

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2011).

Cultural Resources

A cultural resource is defined as a definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

Most archaeological resources in the region date to the Late Prehistoric period (AD 500 to 1700), though investigations in the local mountains reveal occupations dating back to at least 200 BC. Prehistoric sites contain artifacts such as lithic materials, ceramics, bone, bedrock mortars, hearths, agave roasting pits, and petroglyphs. To date, more than 250 cultural resource sites have been documented in the National Monument. Historic sites of importance are associated with ranching, logging, and mining which date back to the mid- to late-1800s. Such sites include can and bottle concentrations, a cabin, mining prospects, quarry sites, water improvements, and corrals.

Cultural Resources Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Condition of cultural resources varies from fair to excellent on a site-specific basis. Overall condition remains good to excellent.	Stable

Cultural Resources Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
280,022 (BLM: 97,629)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Although inventory of an additional 8,000 acres of federal and Tribal land was conducted to support development of the National Monument Management Plan (2004), inventory and monitoring of cultural resources since then has been sporadic and typically accomplished on a project-specific basis. The full extent of inventory and monitoring by all jurisdictions Monument-wide has not been determined.

Stressors Affecting Cultural Resources

Current threats to cultural resources in the National Monument primarily emanate from human disturbance. Although the extent of such disturbance has not been fully determined, the trend is likely stable. As indicated in the previous annual report, a significant wildfire in 2013 (Mountain Fire) burned more than 18,000 acres of the National Monument, of which 3,075 acres occurred on BLM-managed lands. A post-fire survey revealed that some damage was sustained by petroglyphs due to intense heat, but at the same time, other petroglyphs heretofore unknown became visible upon destruction of camouflaging vegetation. The potential for more frequent wildfires may be increasing as a response to climate change, thereby potentially increasing the threat of damage to cultural resources.

Recreational Resources

Among the region's most valuable assets are its unique and impressive scenic and ecological values which attract thousands of visitors each year. Since vehicular travel is extremely limited in the National Monument by virtue of its extreme topography, these values are best enjoyed by hikers, mountain bikers, and horseback riders through use of a trail system that extends for well over 200 miles, including a segment of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Of these 200+ miles, the BLM manages about 60 miles within the National Monument.

Recreational Resources Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Overall condition of the Monument's trail system is good.	Generally stable, though declining in certain areas as a result of inappropriate human behavior and/or significant rainfall events.

Recreational Resources Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
200+ miles (BLM: 60 miles)	200+ miles	200+ miles	At a minimum, BLM monitors its 60 miles of system trails on an annual basis.

Stressors Affecting Recreational Resources

Adverse effects to recreational values of the National Monument's trail system generally result from inappropriate human behavior and acts of nature. Inappropriate human behavior includes shortcutting trail switchbacks, establishing user-created trails in sensitive areas, trampling vegetation, spray-painting graffiti on natural features, and vandalizing informational signs, all which negatively affect a user's experience and/or natural resource conditions. Anecdotal evidence suggests that such occurrences have increased in the past decade along the Monument's interface with the urbanized Coachella Valley. Acts of nature that adversely affect the trail system include extreme rainfall events that can dramatically erode trail surfaces.

6 Summary of Performance Measure

The purposes for establishing the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument—preserve nationally significant values and secure opportunities for current and future generations to experience and enjoy them—continued to be realized in FY2013. The table below summarizes status and trend of the identified values that may be affected by various stressors.

Resources, Objects, and Values Status Summary Table		
Resource, Object, or Value	Status	Trend
<i>Biological resource values:</i> Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep	Endangered population	Santa Rosa Mountains: improving subpopulation San Jacinto Mountains: stable subpopulation
<i>Cultural resource values:</i> prehistoric and historic	Site-specific: fair to excellent condition Overall: good to excellent condition	Stable
<i>Recreational resource values:</i> non-motorized trails	Overall: good	Generally stable, though declining in some localized areas

7

Manager's Letter

Throughout FY2014 (as well as the previous few years), I had the privilege of collaborating with John Purcell, Executive Director of our primary nonprofit support organization (Friends of the Desert Mountains), and his staff to continue our enhancement of the National Monument's volunteer program. During the fiscal year, we witnessed all the great things that 12,000 hours of volunteer service can achieve: more interpretive and environmental education programs for visitors; more efforts to control invasive weeds; more trail repair projects, including working side-by-side with a crew of military veterans on several severely-damaged trail segments; and more, more, more. Did I say "more" enough? Well, that's the kind of year it was, and we—"we" being the Monument community as a whole—experienced more camaraderie and fun than ever before.

But John has announced his retirement effective May 1, 2015. So when it's time to prepare the next annual manager's report, Friends of the Desert Mountains will have a new Executive Director. While these kinds of transitions happen all the time, each one brings with it some sadness. I'll miss working with John; he's been a wonderful friend and collaborator. The National Monument will miss his leadership and enthusiasm; he's been an inspiration to our legion of volunteers. As I did in the FY2013 report, perhaps the best way to wrap up FY2014 is to quote John from a recent edition of the Friends' volunteer newsletter:

Did I ever tell you the story of my first year in high school in Los Angeles? Oh, I was born and raised in Palm Springs, but my parents were wise enough to send me to Loyola High in downtown LA in the hopes that I'd make something of myself. I was a true "country bumpkin" going off to the Big City to get educated.

So there I was in 1963, Freshman English class, with Mr. Barnes:

"Now gentlemen, we all know that there are four seasons, correct?" (The nodding of heads.)

"And we all know that there is a season when plants grow." (More nodding.)

"What would that 'growing' season be? Mr. Purcell?"

"That would be winter, sir." (Long pause, mild chuckling.)

"Well Mr. Purcell, if that's the case, then what would be the season when plants die?"

"That would be summer, sir." (Guffaws, expectorated noses, bent heads, wet eyes.)

(And now wisely,) "So tell me, Mr. Purcell, where are you from?"

"Palm Springs, sir."

"Ah ha."

Yes, we do live in a special place. Visitors often say that we only have two seasons: four months of heaven and eight months of that other place. Me? I love it all, and I have a feeling that all of you do too. How lucky are we? Very! Let's get out there and celebrate our wonderful home. And don't hesitate to stop by the Visitor Center and our offices, if only to just say "hello." You brighten our day just by being who you are. Until then, happy trails.

Thank you, John.



**NATIONAL
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Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains

National Monument

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Phone: 760-862-9984

Bureau of Land Management
Palm Springs South Coast Field Office
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