

Appendix E.1

Cultural Report SWCA, 2021

Travertine SPA
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Technical Appendices

October 2023

The logo for SWCA is positioned vertically on the left side of the page. It consists of the letters 'S', 'W', 'C', and 'A' stacked vertically in a large, light blue, stylized font. The 'S' and 'W' are connected, as are the 'C' and 'A'.

Addendum to the Supplemental Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Travertine Land Development Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California

NOVEMBER 2021

PREPARED FOR
TRG Land, Inc.

PREPARED BY
SWCA Environmental Consultants

**ADDENDUM TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL CULTURAL
RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE TRAVERTINE
LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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INTRODUCTION

In 2006, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was contracted by Hofmann Land Development, LLC (HLD), to conduct cultural resources studies for the Travertine Land Development Project (project) located in the city of La Quinta, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). HLD proposes the development of the Travertine master planned resort community (Travertine) located on the southern edge of Coachella Valley at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains in Riverside County, California. The project is located on a mix of private land within the jurisdiction of the City of La Quinta (City) and adjacent to or crossing public land owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). The project is, therefore, subject to both Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106 of the NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In 2017, SWCA was contracted to update the cultural resources studies from 2006. At that time, SWCA revisited the project area and formally recorded and assessed an archaeological district (Martinez Mountain Rockslide District [MMRD]) for evaluation purposes. In addition, SWCA assisted the City with Native American consultation under Assembly Bill 52 (AB52).

From 2019 through 2021, the project area of potential effects (APE) was expanded to include new areas to the north, east, and west of the original project area. Nearly 117 acres of the newly added portions of the APE had not been subject to previous study and SWCA was again contracted to conduct cultural resources investigations for the newly added acreage. In addition, the project proponent identified the need for associated off-site project infrastructure, including a new Imperial Irrigation District (IID) substation and new Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) well sites. As specific locations for these facilities had not yet been selected for development at the time of this study, assessment was limited to reviewing available literature and information provided by the City of La Quinta and assessing geoarchaeological sensitivity for the general vicinity to the east of the APE where infrastructure is likely to be sited; no formal records search or pedestrian survey was conducted for the IID/CVWD study area. In addition, at the request of the BLM, SWCA revisited the MMRD to assess the effects of winter storms since its recording in 2017.

Although the overall APE has expanded, the area of direct impact (ADI), defined as those areas proposed for project construction and development activities, has been reduced to exclude all known resources contributing to the MMRD and other culturally sensitive areas. This addendum documents the results of the cultural resources investigations between 2019 and 2021 and assesses overall project impacts within the APE, ADI and IID/CVWD Study Area. Details for previous findings can be found in the 2006 and 2017 studies (Sikes and O'Neil 2006; Martinez and Nicolay 2017) included as Appendix A (note that the 2006 report is included as an appendix to the 2017 report). This study includes the results of an updated records search for the APE, an intensive pedestrian survey of those portions of the APE not covered in previous reports, a summary of all resources within the APE and ADI, an archaeological sensitivity assessment for the IID/CVWD Study Area, and management recommendations for the project as a whole that incorporate the results of AB52 consultation.

This study was prepared by Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager Stephanie Cimino, M.S.; Cultural Resources Team Lead Mandi Martinez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with contributions from Principal Investigator Michael Bever, Ph.D., RPA; archaeologist Trevor Gittlehough, M.A., RPA; and archaeologist David Sayre, M.A.; and geoarchaeological analysis from Alyssa Bell, Ph.D., and Mathew Carson, M.A.

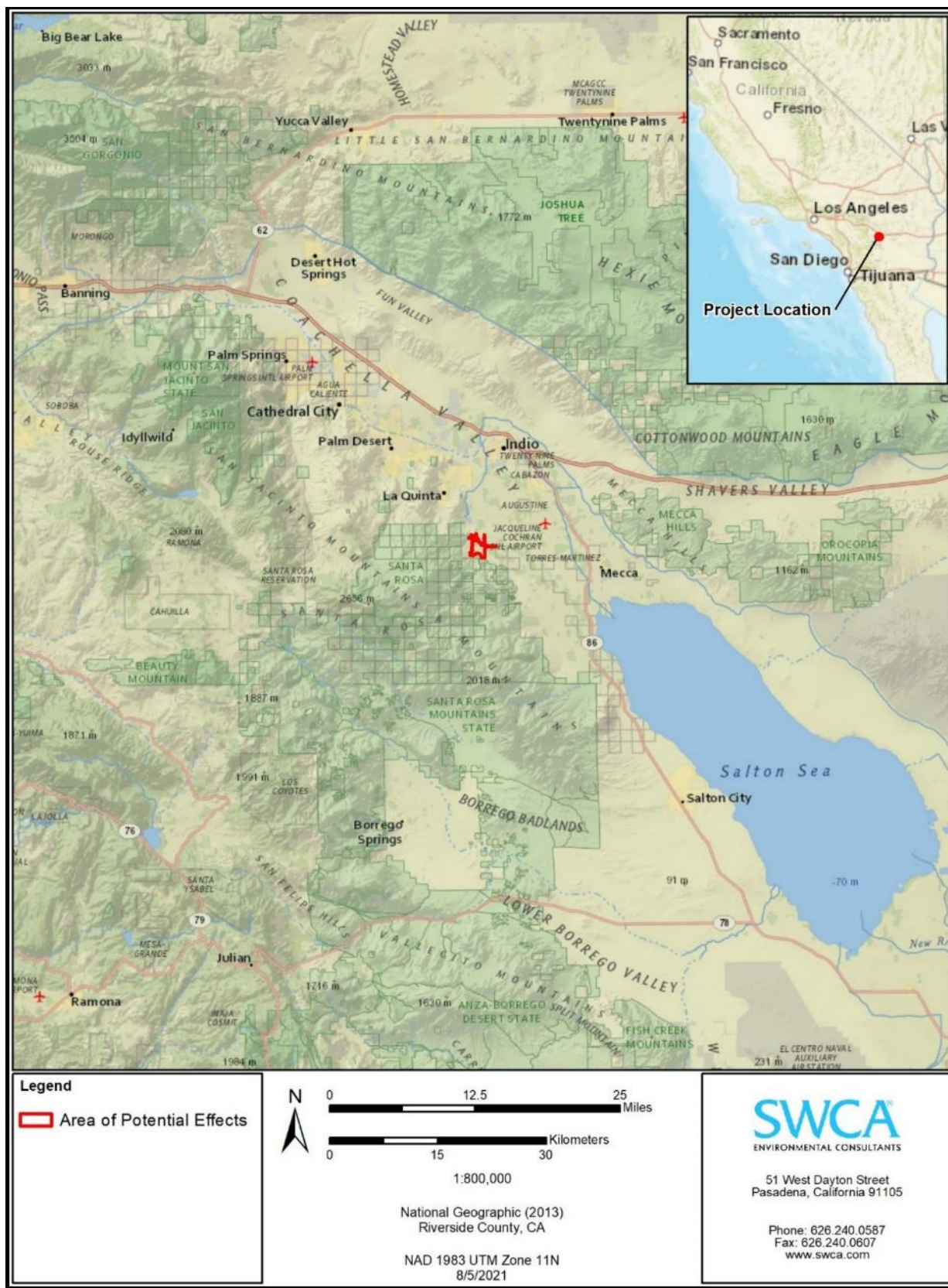


Figure 1. Project vicinity.

REGULATORY SETTING

The regulatory setting for this project is discussed as part of the Supplemental Cultural Resources Technical Report (Martinez and Nicolay 2017) attached to this document as Appendix A and on file with the City of La Quinta. The regulatory setting has not changed since the project's 2017 iteration. The entire project is located on a mix of private and public land (BLM and BOR). Therefore, the project is subject to both Section 106 of the NHPA and the CEQA. The regulatory setting section in Martinez and Nicolay (2017) identifies federal and state legislation that govern the identification and treatment of cultural resources and the requirements for analysis of project-related effects to these resources. The lead agency must consider these requirements when making decisions on projects that may affect cultural resources. The current project was undertaken in conformance with these regulations.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND ADDITIONAL STUDY AREAS

Area of Potential Effects

The APE was delineated to identify all architectural and archaeological resources listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project. The APE is on undeveloped or agricultural land plotted within Sections 32, 33, and 34, Township 6 South, Range 7 East, and Sections 3, 4, and 5, Township 7 South, Range 7 East, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle for Martinez Mountain, California (Figures 2 to 4). The proposed project is located on a 969-acre area generally located between Avenue 60 to the north, Avenue 64 to the south, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Dike No. 4 on the east, and Jefferson Street on the west.

The project APE has been modified since the December 2017 investigation by Martinez and Nicolay. It now includes an 83-acre flood control area along the CVWD Guadalupe Dike system and Jefferson Street on the north and west sides of the project, less than 1 acre for an existing CVWD booster pump on CVWD Dike No. 2 near the intersection of Jefferson Street and 58th Avenue, an approximately 14-acre linear extension along Madison Avenue, and approximately 20 acres along Avenue 62 east of the project area to the CVWD Booster Pump at Monroe Avenue for a total of 117 acres (see Figures 3 and 4). Most of this area was not subject to previous study and is the primary focus of this document.

The vertical APE for the project (depth of construction disturbance) may reach up to 50 feet below ground surface, with 5 feet of over-excavation throughout the central portion of the APE, and 4 feet of removal along the southern and western portions of the APE.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, assessment of indirect effects to historic properties, and under CEQA, indirect impacts to historical resources, is also required. As used here, indirect effects would include such effects as visual changes to the setting, feeling, or association of a resource that could adversely affect a resource's eligibility for the NRHP or CRHR. For the current project, no historic properties or historical resources (including built environment resources) that could be subject to visual or other indirect impacts or effects as a result of the project have been identified within a 0.25-mile (0.40-kilometer [km]) radius. Therefore, an indirect APE was not defined for this project.

Area of Direct Impact

For purposes of analysis, an ADI was also identified within the APE where project construction and development activities will have direct potential to affect (under Section 106 of the NHPA) or impact (under CEQA) cultural resources. The total ADI comprises 557 acres of the APE and excludes the MMRD and other culturally sensitive areas at the south end of the project (see Figures 3 and 4).

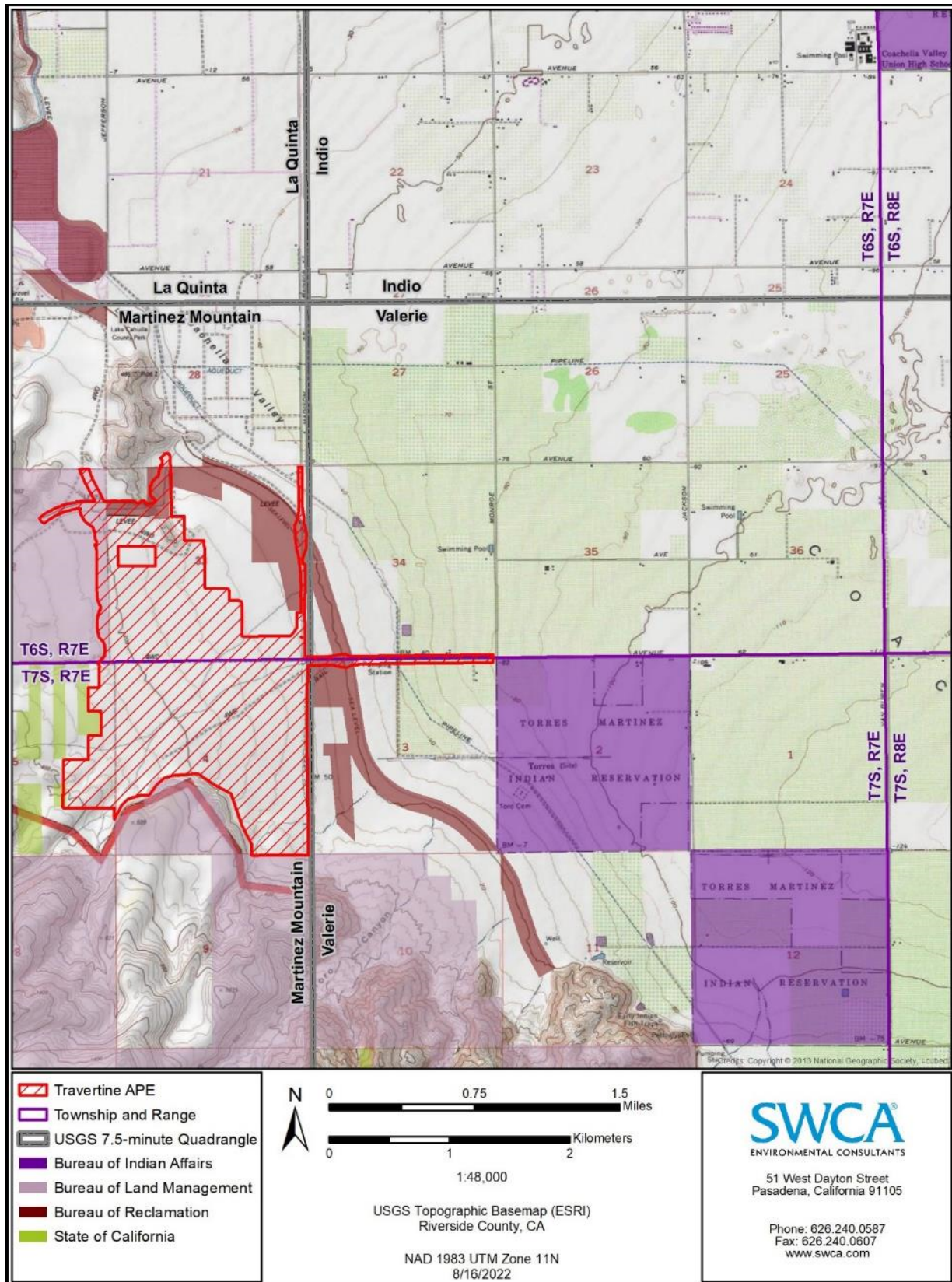


Figure 2. Project location map showing APE and undeveloped areas to the east (IID/CVWD Study Area).

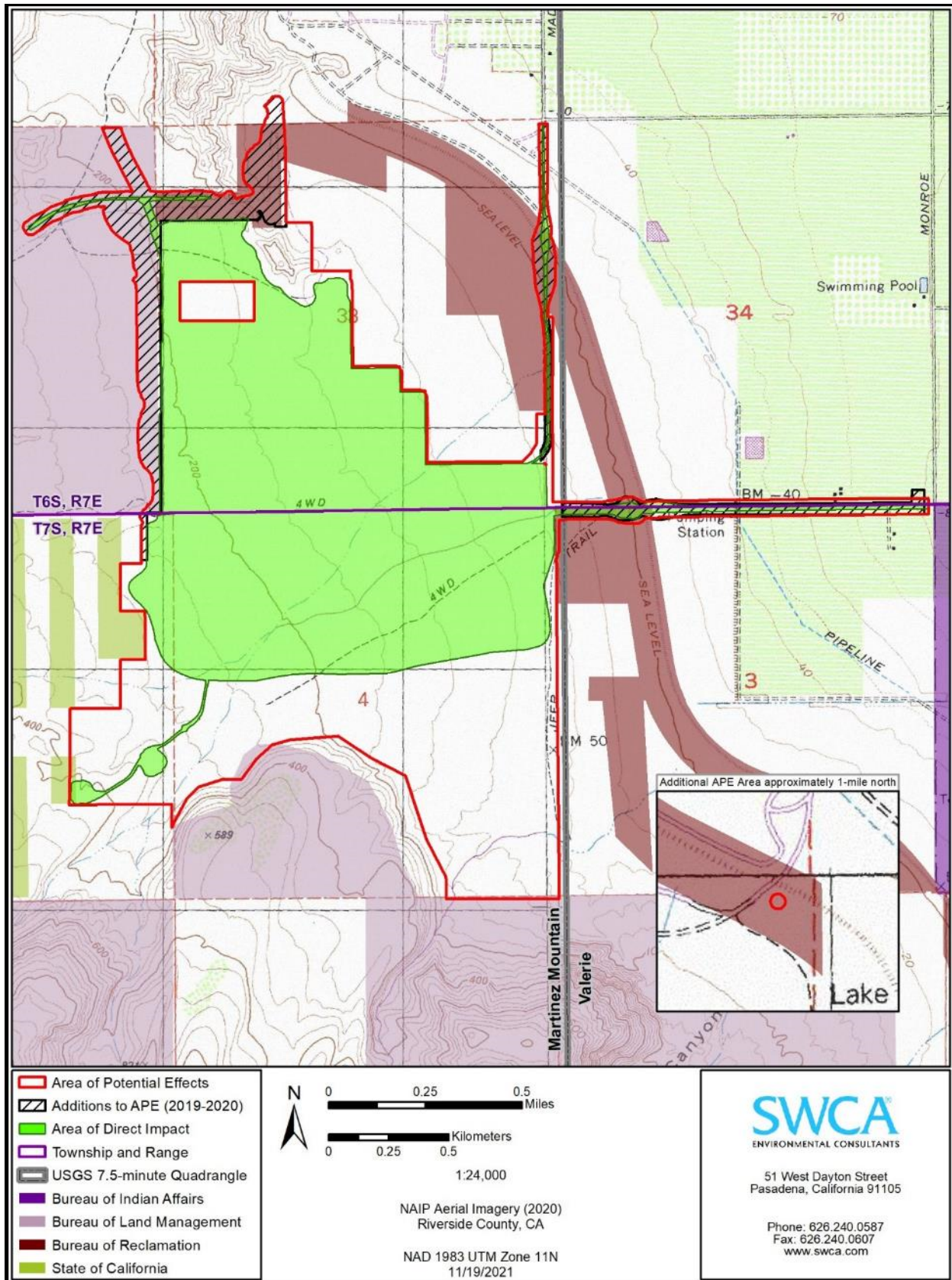


Figure 3. APE and ADI.

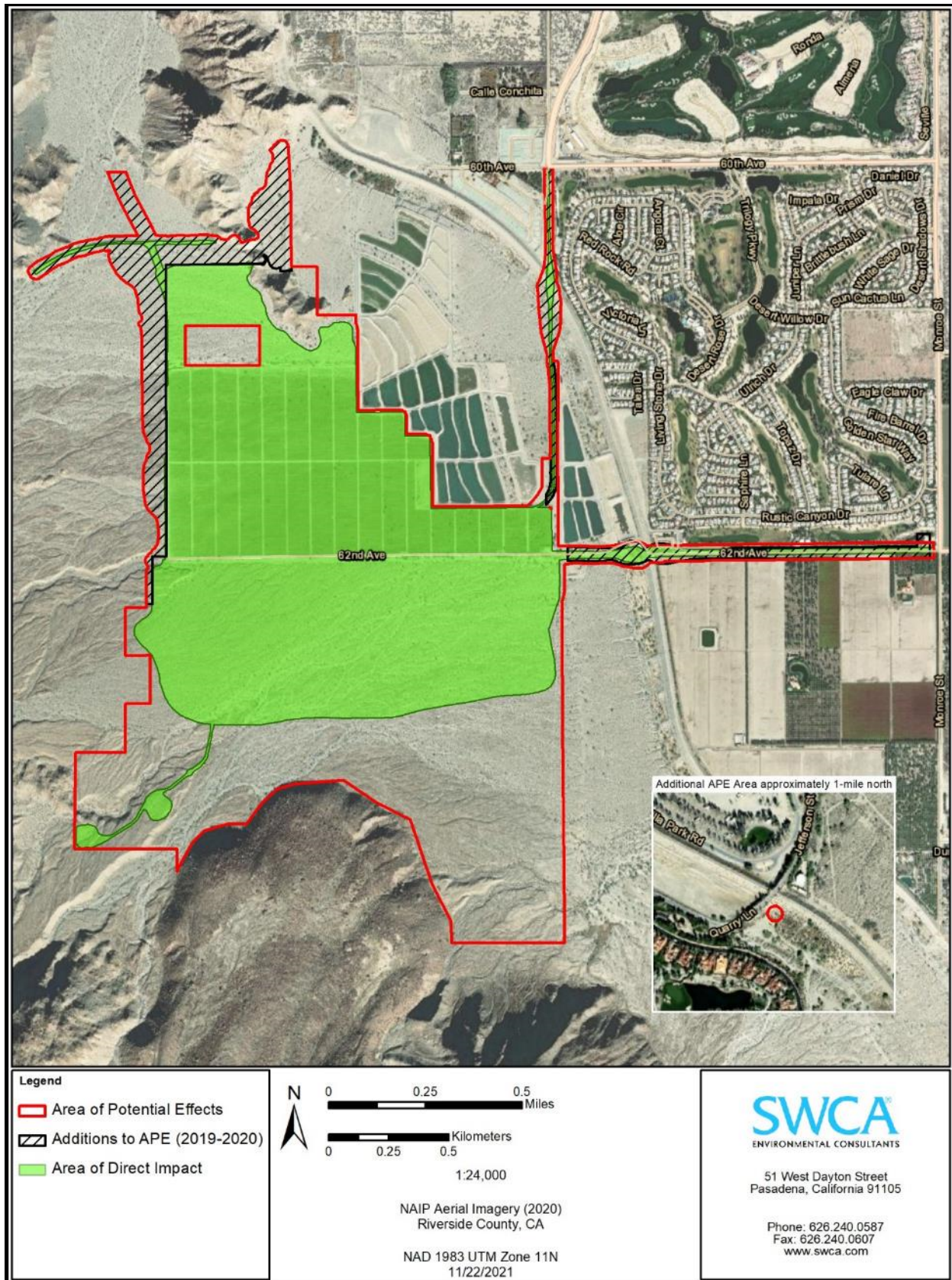


Figure 4. APE and ADI on aerial image.

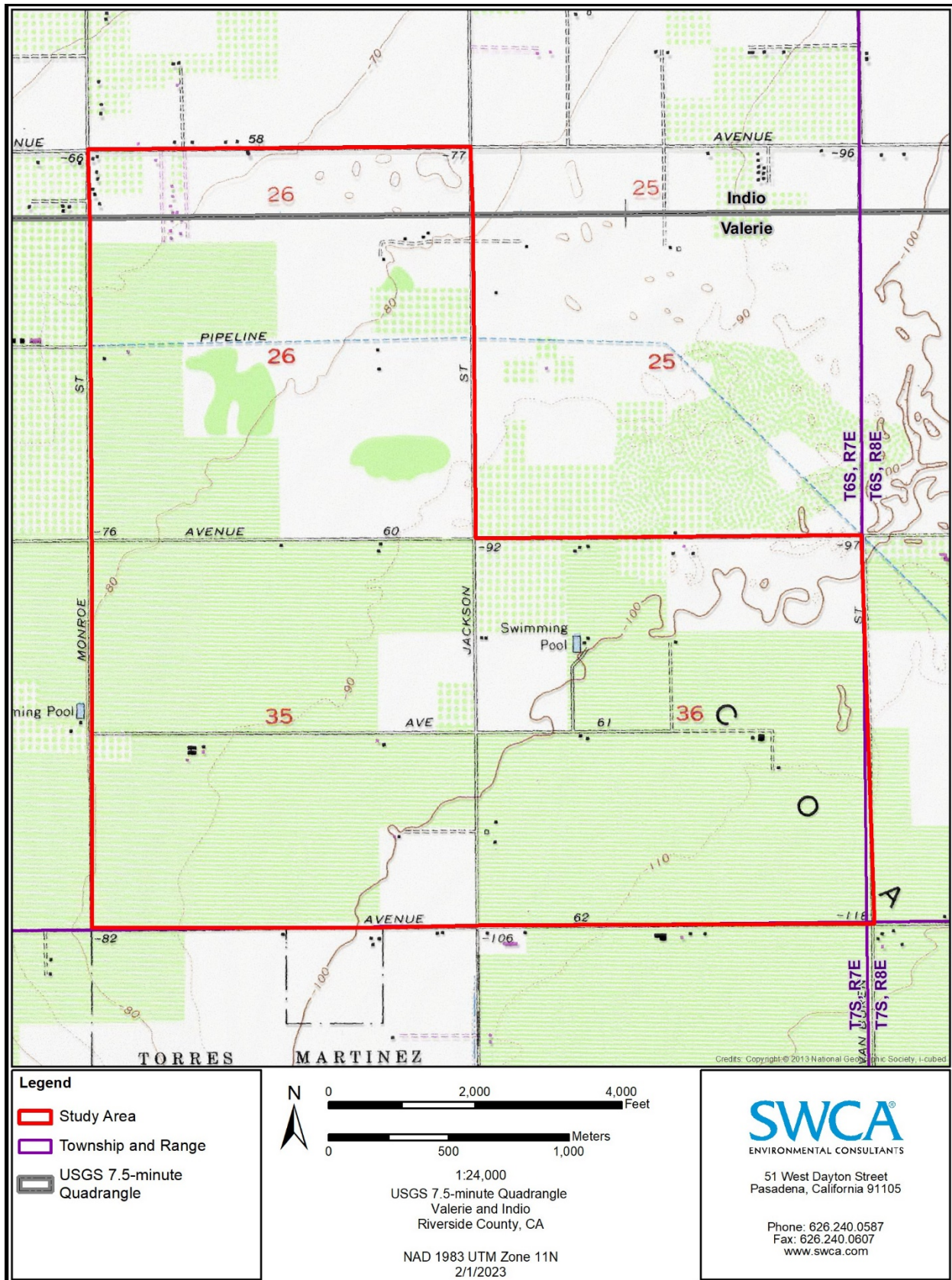


Figure 5. IID/CVWD Study Area.

IID/CVWD Study Area

Off-site infrastructure, including but not limited to five well pad sites to be integrated into the CVWD system and one electric power substation to be integrated by the IID, may be required to support the project; however, final design and location of the wells and substation have not yet been identified. The proposed off-site infrastructure will be sited on undeveloped, private lands within 3 miles and to the east of the APE somewhere in Sections 22, 23, and 24, Township 6 South, Range 5 East on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle for Indio, California; and Sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, Township 6 South, Range 7 East and Sections 1, 2, and 3, Township 7 South, Range 7 East on the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle for Valerie, California (Figure 5).

METHODS

To assess the newly added portions of the APE, SWCA reviewed the previous survey work and associated reports completed for the project in 2006 and 2017 as well as performed an updated records search for the newly added acreage at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at University of California, Riverside, which houses records for Riverside County. SWCA also conducted additional archaeological survey of those portions of the APE added since the 2017 survey effort.

To assess the off-site IID/CVWD Study Area, SWCA reviewed available environmental literature as well as previous cultural resources reports provided by the City of La Quinta; a CHRIS records search or field survey was not conducted for the study area. The following sections discuss the methods used for these efforts.

Prior Work by SWCA Environmental Consultants for the Travertine Land Development Project

In 2006, SWCA completed a cultural resources investigation for the earlier version of the project that included archaeological resources investigations covering 941 acres (Sikes and O'Neil 2006). This included a records search at the EIC, field survey of portions of the 941 acres, testing of site CA-RIV-7394, and the completion of a technical report. That investigation resulted in the identification or updated recordation of 21 sites in or abutting the previous project's APE. Of these 21 sites, 11 were recommended eligible for the NRHP either by themselves or as part of a proposed archaeological district. Because of the identification of so many resources, HLD modified the footprint of the project to avoid impacts to all cultural resources. As part of this alteration, HLD reduced the APE and made plans to preserve portions of the APE along the southern, western, and eastern boundaries as Open Space/Restricted status. These alterations were made to restrict development due to biological, geological, and cultural resources concerns. In these areas, no construction, grubbing, grading, or other development will occur.

In 2017, HLD retained SWCA to conduct an updated cultural resources assessment in support of the revised Travertine project (Martinez and Nicolay 2017). The study was intended to revisit and update the findings of the 2006 study and to identify and describe cultural resources that could be affected by ground-disturbing activities associated with the project. The proposed project was then located on an 877.5-acre area. That study was performed in compliance with the CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and included a new CHRIS records search, pedestrian survey, and Native American consultation, and resulted in the identification of 14 resources within the APE, nine of which are contributors to the recommended NRHP-eligible MMRD.

Martinez Mountain Rockslide District

The MMRD is just outside the southern boundary of the project APE. It is made up of 14 prehistoric sites: CA-RIV-1331, CA-RIV-1349, CA-RIV-3872, CA-RIV-3873, CA-RIV-3874, CA-RIV-5322, CA-RIV-5323, CA-RIV-7394, CA-RIV-7911, CA-RIV-7912, CA-RIV-7913, CA-RIV-7914, CA-RIV-7963, and CA-RIV-8152. Of these 14 sites, 10 contain one or more milling slicks, one consists of a Native American trail, one consists of a milling slick and associated rock shelter, and two are habitation sites. The sites appear to represent “part of a Late Prehistoric settlement system with a large resource procurement network” (Sikes and O’Neil 2006:62). The sites were recommended to be considered an archaeological district by Sikes and O’Neil (2006). The district was formally recorded and recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR in 2017 (Martinez and Nicolay 2017). The MMRD is defined to include sites that:

- 1) contain at least one of the following elements (a) rock shelters, (b) milling features, (c) ceramic scatter, or (d) a trail network;
- 2) date to (or potentially date to) the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 870–Historic Contact [1200 B.P.–Historic Contact]); and
- 3) are located within or abutting the Martinez Mountain Rockslide (MMR) geologic formation.

Each of the above 14 sites are located along the northern edge of the MRR in La Quinta, California. The entire rockslide has not been surveyed; therefore, it is possible that there are additional sites, similar to the 14 known sites, located in other areas of the rockslide.

Updated Records Search

On October 9, 2019, an SWCA cultural resources specialist conducted an updated records search at the EIC for previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within the portions of the APE not studied in 2006 or 2017 and a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory. The results of the records search for the APE are described below. Results of the records search for the previous version of the APE are included in Martinez and Nicolay (2017).

For the IID/CVWD Study Area, SWCA reviewed the previous survey work, records searches and reports completed for this project in 2006, 2017, and 2020, as well as environmental reports and previous studies conducted in the vicinity provided by the City of La Quinta. Historical maps and aerial photographs were also examined for historic-era activity and a geoarchaeological assessment was conducted to assess the buried site sensitivity of the general area.

Native American Outreach and Coordination

SWCA assisted the City with Native American outreach in 2017. At that time, a Sacred Lands File search was conducted, and Native American groups and individuals identified to have interest in the project area were contacted. Results of this effort are outlined in Martinez and Nicolay (2017). Since then, the City has provided updated project information and cultural resources findings to Michael Mirelez of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and Pattie Garcia-Plotkin of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians at their request. Mr. Mirelez provided feedback on resource protection measures in a meeting between HLD, the City, and SWCA on September 22, 2020 (Appendix B). This included a request for monitors to be present for both excavation and for observing areas where the excavated soils will be used as fill to ensure that no artifacts are inadvertently transferred to new portions of the project area. Mr. Mirelez indicated that excavations over 10 feet deep would not need to be monitored and that the two interested tribes could work together to provide monitors as needed (i.e., one monitor could represent both tribes).

Ms. Garcia-Plotkin provided a summary of AB52 consultation and requested resource protection measures in a letter dated September 28, 2020 (Appendix B). She recommended preparation of an Avoidance and Mitigation Plan developed in consultation with the tribes, fencing around sensitive resources to ensure avoidance, hiring a compliance officer, and cultural sensitivity training for construction crews. Results of this consultation have been incorporated into the avoidance and mitigation measures recommended for this project, including preparation of a Monitoring and Mitigation Plan that will capture the details described above.

Field Survey

In 2019 and 2020, SWCA conducted a survey of the 117 acres added to the APE since 2017, including the 83-acre flood control area along the CVWD Guadalupe Dike system and Jefferson Road on the north and west sides of the project, a 14-acre linear extension along Madison Avenue, and 20 acres along Avenue 62 east of the project area to the CVWD Booster Pump. In addition, the BLM recommended that since recent flash flooding may have impacted the MMRD, a revisit to the 14 sites that constitute the district was also warranted for due diligence for the project, even though the sites are no longer within the ADI and will not be impacted by the project.

In November 2019, SWCA Archaeologists Rebekka Knierim, M.A., RPA, and Olivia Romansik, B.A., surveyed 85 acres of the additional APE and revisited the 14 MMRD sites. In October and November 2020, SWCA archaeologists Omar Rice, M.A., and Mandi Martinez, M.A., RPA, surveyed the remaining 31 acres of the APE. The surveys consisted of 15-m transects and a handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit capable of submeter accuracy was used to document newly identified resources and identify the location of previously recorded sites. For previously recorded resources, site conditions were compared to the site records to confirm the accuracy of their site boundaries and descriptions. Site areas and cultural constituents were photographed using a digital camera. Site records for newly recorded resources were completed on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms and submitted to the EIC. Updates to previously recorded sites were documented on DPR Continuation Sheets. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA Pasadena, California, office.

RESULTS

Records Search

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within the APE and within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the APE

In total, 37 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the APE and a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the APE. This number includes the results of the 2017 cultural resources study conducted by SWCA and the additional CHRIS records search conducted in 2019 to capture changes to the APE (Table 1; Figure 6a–d). Of the 37 studies, 17 include a portion of the APE.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within the APE and the 0.5-mile Radius around the APE

EIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to APE
RI-00956	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant in Section 34, T6S, R7E, SBBM in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California</i>	Philip J. Wilke: Archaeological Research Unit, University of California (U.C.) Riverside	1980	Outside

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EIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to APE
RI-00709	<i>Archaeological Survey Report on The O'Neal Property, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California</i>	Roger J. Desautels: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1979	Within
RI-02144	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of The Proposed Electric Line Extension Along Monroe Street, Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California</i>	McCarthy, Daniel F.: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	1987	Within
RI-02277	<i>Interim Cultural Resources Report Archaeological Testing and Mitigation Shea Homes Portion of the Coral Mountain Project Near La Quinta Riverside County, California.</i>	Love, Bruce, Harry Quinn, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul; CRM	2000	Within
RI-02276	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory for Rancho La Quinta</i>	Dennis Gallegos, Roxana Phillips, and Carolyn Kyle: Westec Services Inc.	1987	Within
RI-02760	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 1,280 Acres of Land Located South of Indio in Central Riverside County, California</i>	Arkush, Brooke; Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	1990	Within
RI-03489	<i>Cultural Resources: La Quinta General Plan EIR</i>	Love, Bruce, Joan S. Schneider, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Kevin Hallaran, and Tom Tang: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	1992	Overview study, not mapped
RI-03406	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of Comprehensive General Plan Amendment 347</i>	Keller, Jean A.	1991	Outside
RI-03829/ RI-06439	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey for the Green Specific Plan, City of La Quinta</i>	Chace, Paul: The Keith Companies	1994	Outside
RI-03830	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey for the Travertine Point Project, City of La Quinta</i>	Chace, Paul: The Keith Companies	1994	Outside
RI-03840/ RI-03841/ RI-03842	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Coachella Valley Water District Groundwater Recharge Facility Project, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce: CRM	1995	Outside
RI-04003	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management Segment of the Jefferson Street Alignment Project, City of La Quinta</i>	Chace, Paul, and Charles E. Reeves: The Keith Companies, Costa Mesa, California	1996	Within
RI-03844	<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report: Groundwater Recharge Basin Expansion Project, Coachella Valley Water District, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce: CRM	1998	Within
RI-04084	<i>Cultural Resources Report: Coral Mountain Project, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang: CRM	1998	Outside
RI-04624	<i>A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory: 123-Acre Coral Mountain Regional Park City of La Quinta, County of Riverside, California</i>	Smith, David M.: The Keith Companies, Costa Mesa, California	2003	Within
RI-04469	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey for The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation of the Madison Street Alignment Project, City of La Quinta</i>	Chace, Paul: Paul G. Chace & Associates	2001	Within
RI-05773	<i>Final Report on Archaeological Testing and Mitigation: The Trilogy at La Quinta Coral Mountain Project, Near the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce, Michael Hogan, Harry Quinn, Richard Norwood, and Mariam Dahdul	2002	Outside
RI-05990	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Coral Mountain Expansion, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, Daniel Ballester, and Terri Jacquemain; CRM, Riverside, California	2003	Within
RI-06071	<i>Final Cultural Resources Inventory for The Coachella Valley Management Plan, Riverside County, California</i>	Jay K. Sander, Roger D. Mason, Evelyn N. Chandler, and Cary D. Cotterman: Chambers Group, Inc.	2003	Within

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EIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to APE
RI-06209	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Coral Mountain Reservoir Project, in the Coachella Valley, California</i>	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Mariam Dahdul, Laura Hensley, and Daniel Ballester: CRM, Riverside, CA	2004	Within
RI-06316	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 3248, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Matthew Wetherbee: CRM	2004	Outside
RI-06412	<i>Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Site Ca-Riv-7205/H (33-12956), Apr 766-110-016, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Hogan, Michael: CRM	2005	Outside
RI-06491	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Enclave at La Quinta, Near the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, John J. Eddy, and Daniel Ballester: CRM	2005	Outside
RI-06942/RI-07100/RI-07260	<i>Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation, Including Limited Subsurface Testing of Archaeological Site CA-RIV-7394, for the Proposed Travertine Development Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Nancy E. Sikes and Stephen O'Neil: SWCA	2006	Within
RI-07831	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Extended Phase I Testing of Approximately Six Miles for The Avenue 62 Trunk Sewer Project near Thermal, Riverside County, Riverside</i>	George, Joan: Applied Earth Works	2008	Outside
RI-08105	<i>Summary of Findings, Citywide Historic Resources Survey Update, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan: CRM, Riverside, California	2006	Within
RI-08560	<i>Final Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Earth Moving Activities: Tentative Tract No. 30023, Trilogy at Coral Mountain, Near (Now Within) the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Harry M. Quinn, Susan Kuzminsky, and Terri Jacquemain: CRM	2010	Outside
RI-08572	<i>Emergency Data Recovery Investigations at CA-RIV-7398 for the Dike 4 Groundwater Recharge Facilities Project in the Coachella Valley, California</i>	Vanessa Mirro and Dennis McDougall: Applied Earthworks, Inc.	2010	Within
RI-09768	<i>Cultural Resource Element City of La Quinta General Plan</i>	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang: CRM	2000	Within
RI-09997	<i>Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Ca-Riv-3209 for the Avenue 64 Water and Sewer Project, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California</i>	Joan George and Vanessa Mirro: Applied Earthworks, Inc.	2017	Overview study, not mapped
RI-10342	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report City of La Quinta General Plan (2010 Update)</i>	Bai "Tom" Tang and Deirdre Encarnacion: CRM	2010	Within
RI-10574	<i>Archaeological Testing for Torres Martinez Reservation Water and Sewer Improvement Projects Ca-09-089 and Ca-12-E28 Riverside County, California</i>	Ronald V. May, Kiley Wallace, and Michelle D. Graham: Legacy 106, Inc.	2015	Outside
-	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Coachella Valley Water District Recharge Basin, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California</i>	Hogan, Michael, Bruce Love, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Daniel Ballester: CRM, Riverside, California	2004	Within

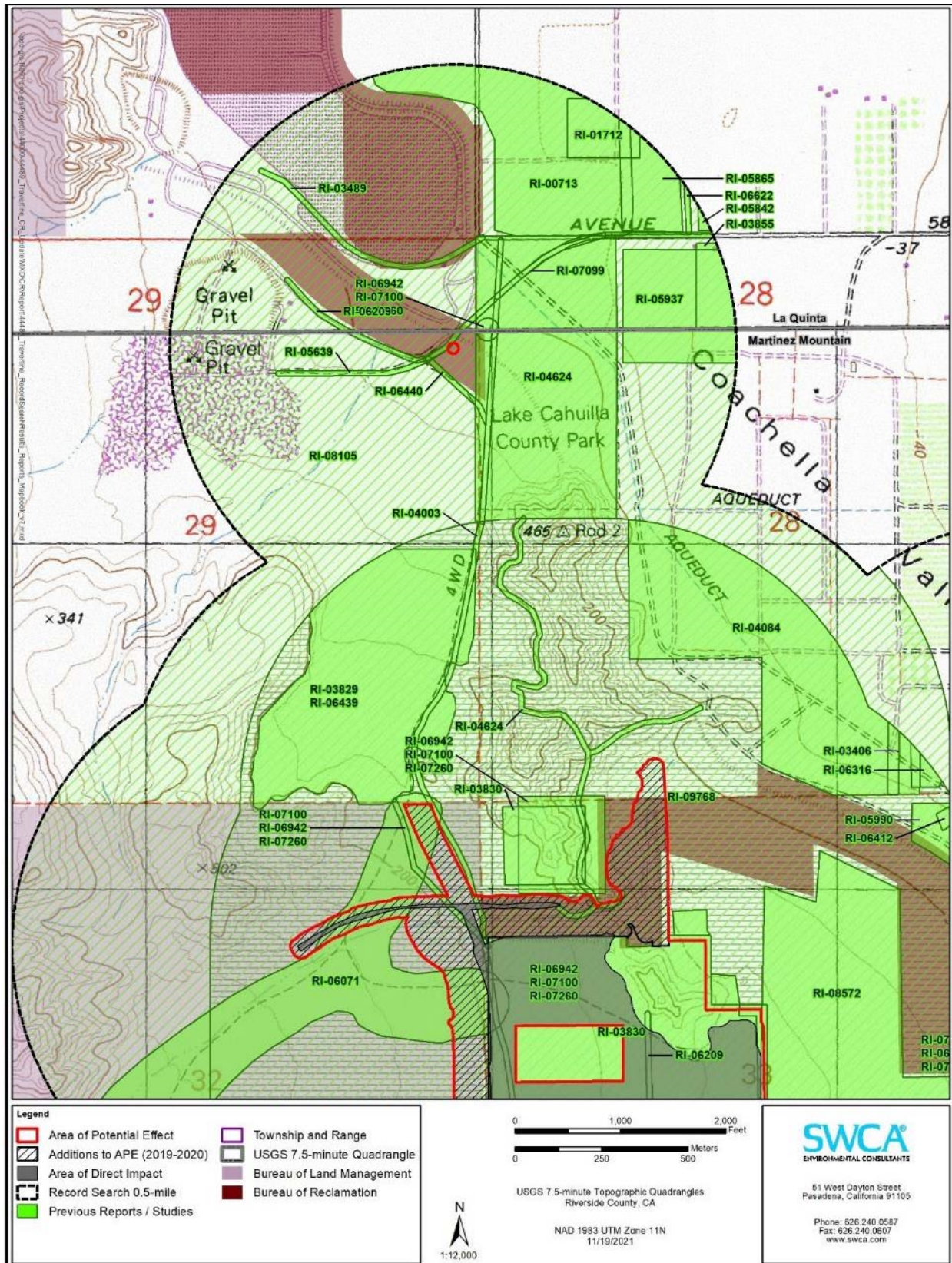


Figure 6a. Previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

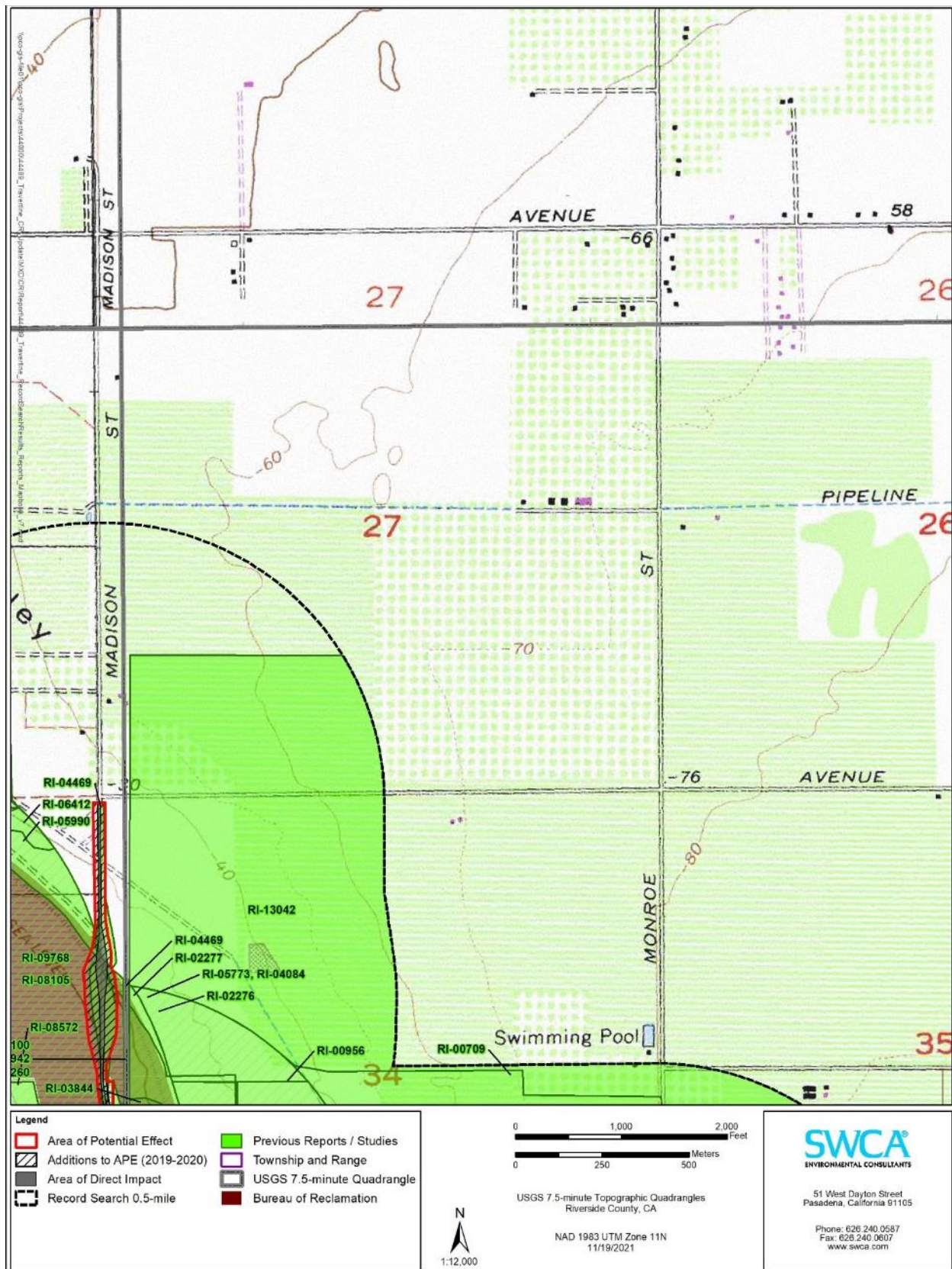


Figure 6b. Previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

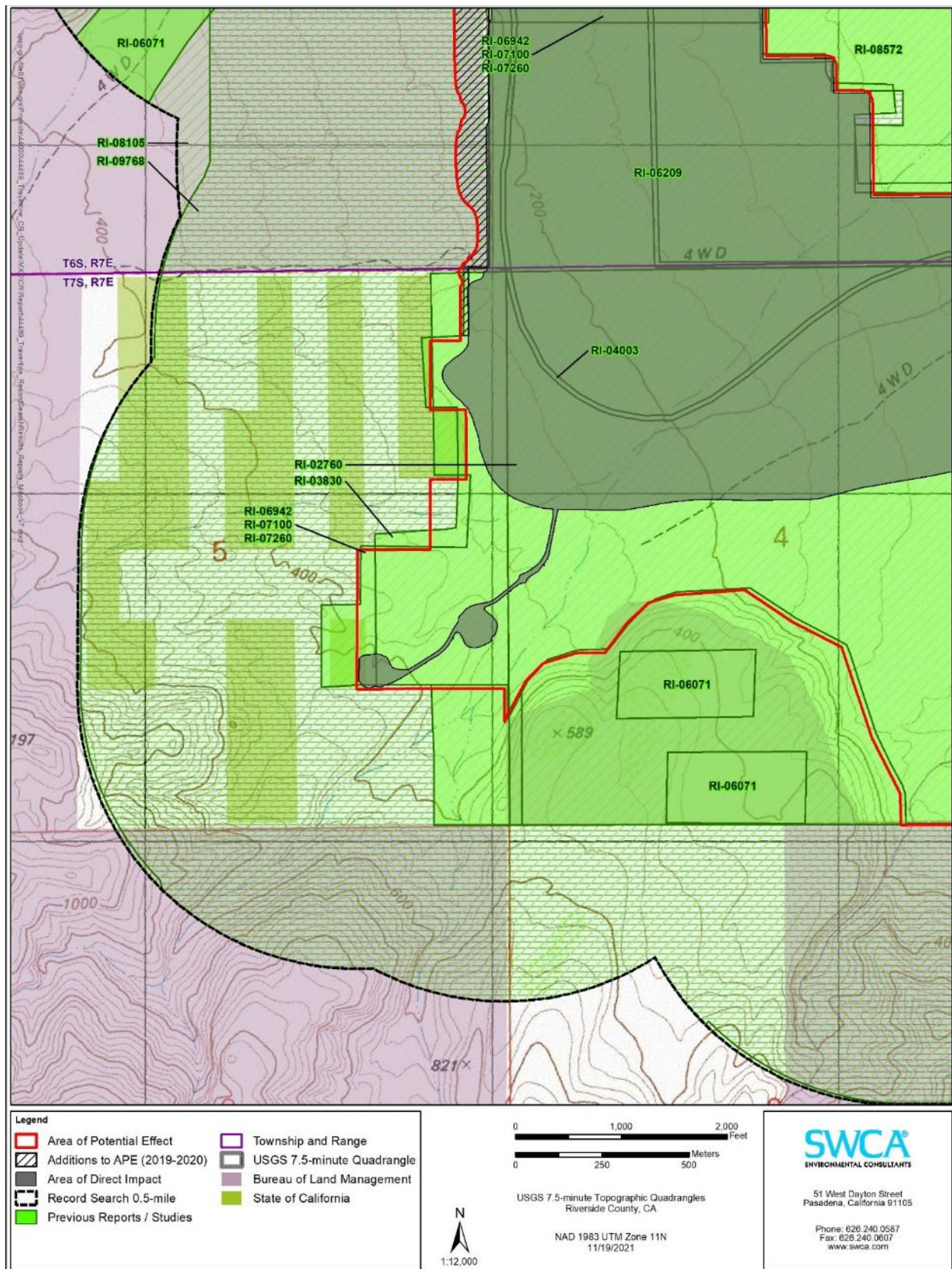


Figure 6c. Previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

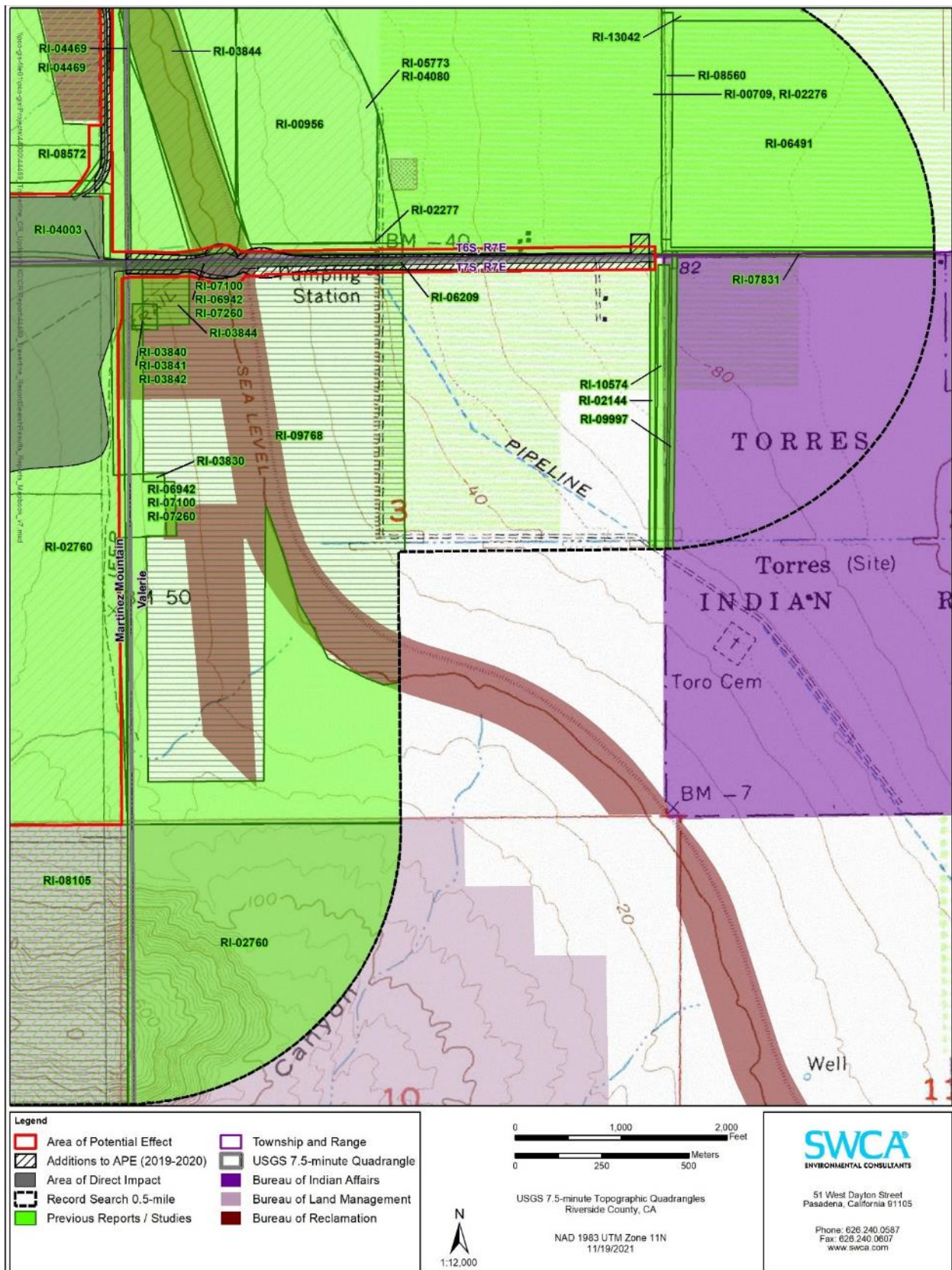


Figure 6d. Previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

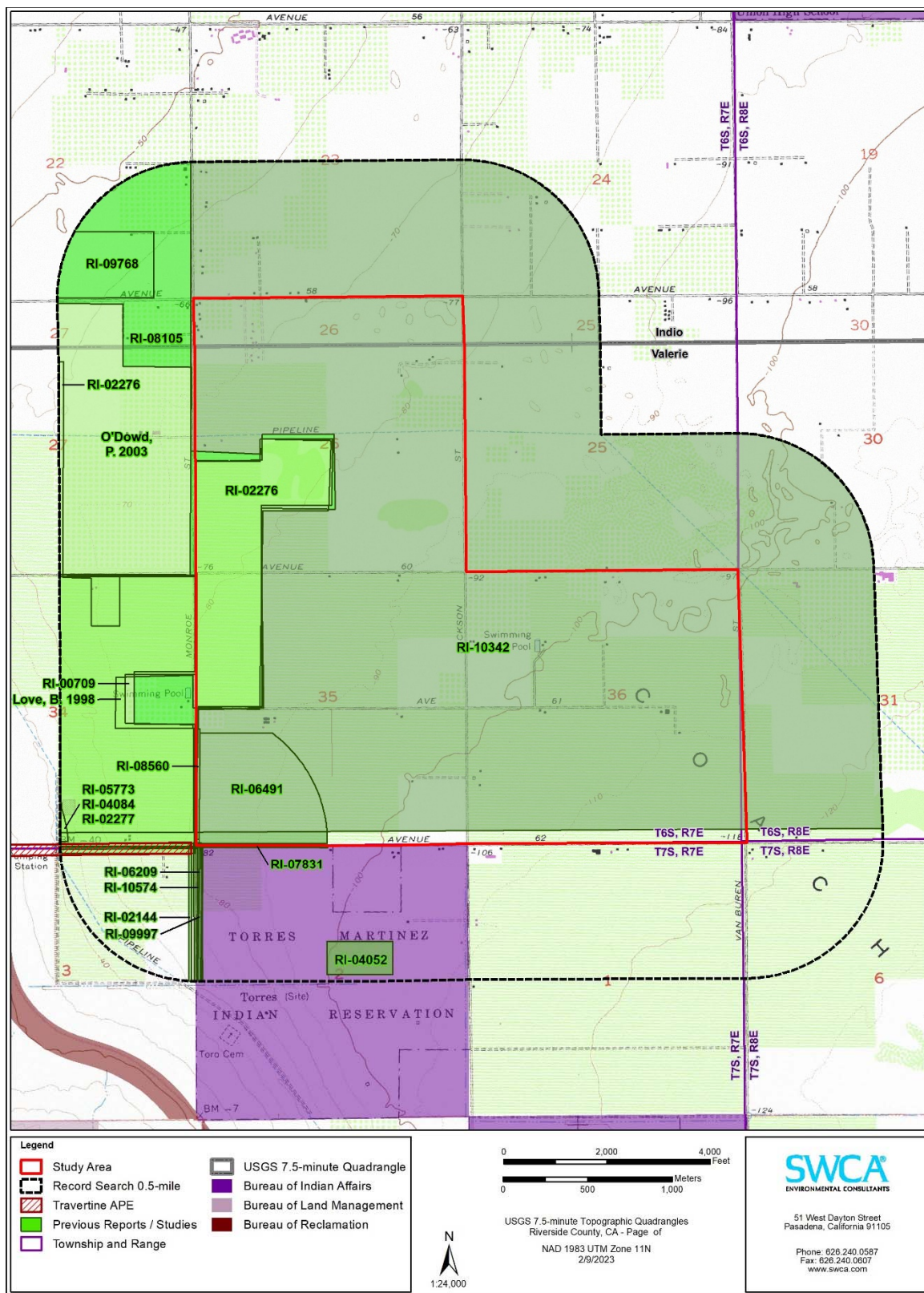


Figure 7. Previously conducted cultural resources studies within the IID/CVWD Study Area and a 0.5-mile radius of the IID/CVWD Study Area.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within the IID/CVWD Study Area and 0.5 mile Radius

In total, 20 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the IID/CVWD Study Area. This number includes the results of the 2017 and 2019 CHRIS records searches of the nearby APE, as well as cultural resources reports provided by the City of La Quinta for the study area vicinity (Table 2). The studies cover the majority of the study area; however, not all studies are mapped due to lack of available shape files and adequate mapping in some studies (Figure 7). The titles, authors/affiliation, and years of the reports were not identified for two of the previous cultural resources studies: RI-04052 and O'Dowd, P. 2003.

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within the IID/CVWD Study Area

EIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to APE
RI-00709	<i>Archaeological Survey Report on The O'Neal Property, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California</i>	Roger J. Desautels: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1979	Within
RI-02144	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of The Proposed Electric Line Extension Along Monroe Street, Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California</i>	McCarthy, Daniel F.: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	1987	Outside
RI-02276	<i>Cultural Resource Inventory for Rancho La Quinta</i>	Dennis Gallegos, Roxana Phillips, and Carolyn Kyle: Westec Services Inc.	1987	Within
RI-02277	<i>Interim Cultural Resources Report Archaeological Testing and Mitigation Shea Homes Portion of the Coral Mountain Project Near La Quinta Riverside County, California.</i>	Love, Bruce, Harry Quinn, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul; CRM	2000	Outside
RI-03844/Love, B 1998	<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report: Groundwater Recharge Basin Expansion Project, Coachella Valley Water District, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce: CRM	1998	Within
RI-03489	<i>Cultural Resources: La Quinta General Plan EIR</i>	Love, Bruce, Joan S. Schneider, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Kevin Hallaran, and Tom Tang: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	1992	Overview study, not mapped
RI-04052	N/A	N/A	N/A	Outside
RI-04084	<i>Cultural Resources Report: Coral Mountain Project, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang: CRM	1998	Outside
RI-05773	<i>Final Report on Archaeological Testing and Mitigation: The Trilogy at La Quinta Coral Mountain Project, Near the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Love, Bruce, Michael Hogan, Harry Quinn, Richard Norwood, and Mariam Dahdul	2002	Outside
RI-06209	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Coral Mountain Reservoir Project, in the Coachella Valley, California</i>	Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Mariam Dahdul, Laura Hensley, and Daniel Ballester: CRM, Riverside, CA	2004	Outside
RI-06491	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Enclave at La Quinta, Near the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, John J. Eddy, and Daniel Ballester: CRM	2005	Outside
RI-07831	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Extended Phase I Testing of Approximately Six Miles for The Avenue 62 Trunk Sewer Project near Thermal, Riverside County, Riverside</i>	George, Joan: Applied Earth Works	2008	Outside
RI-08105	<i>Summary of Findings, Citywide Historic Resources Survey Update, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan: CRM, Riverside, California	2006	Within

EIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Proximity to APE
RI-08560	<i>Final Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Earth Moving Activities: Tentative Tract No. 30023, Trilogy at Coral Mountain, Near (Now Within) the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Harry M. Quinn, Susan Kuzminsky, and Terri Jacquemain: CRM	2010	Outside
RI-09768	<i>Cultural Resource Element City of La Quinta General Plan</i>	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang: CRM	2000	Within
RI-09997	<i>Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Ca-Riv-3209 for the Avenue 64 Water and Sewer Project, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California</i>	Joan George and Vanessa Mirro: Applied Earthworks, Inc.	2017	Outside
RI-10342	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report City of La Quinta General Plan (2010 Update)</i>	Joan George and Vanessa Mirro: Applied Earthworks, Inc.	2017	Within
RI-10574	<i>Archaeological Testing for Torres Martinez Reservation Water and Sewer Improvement Projects Ca-09-089 and Ca-12-E28 Riverside County, California</i>	Bai "Tom" Tang and Deirdre Encarnacion: CRM	2010	Outside
N/A	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Coachella Valley Water District Recharge Basin, Coachella Valley, California</i>	Michael Hogan, Bruce Love, Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, and Daniel Ballester: CRM	2004	Outside
O'Dowd, P. 2003	N/A	N/A	2003	Within

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the APE and a 0.5-mile Radius of the APE

In total, 98 cultural resources have been previously documented within the APE and a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius, including 56 sites (Table 3; Figure 8a–d) and 42 isolates (Table 4; Figure 9a–d). Of these, 37 resources (21 sites and 16 isolates) are within the APE, and seven resources (two sites and five isolates) are within the ADI.

Six of the 21 sites within the APE have unknown eligibility or have not been evaluated (P-33-001334, P-33-001340, P-33-001351, P-33-013296, P-33-013297, and P-33-014987), including one site (P-33-001340) that is partially within the ADI. Five sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR (P-33-001343, P-33-003875, P-33-003876, P-33-005319, and P-33-005321), including one site within the ADI (P-33-001343). Ten sites are recommended eligible (P-33-001331, P-33-003872, P-33-003873, P-33-003874, P-33-005323, P-33-014844, P-33-014845, P-33-014846, P-33-014847, and P-33-014988), none of which are in the ADI. The 16 isolates are not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

Table 3 lists previously documented sites within the APE and within the 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the APE, as well as sites within the ADI. Table 4 lists previously documented isolates within the APE and within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the APE, as well as those within the ADI. The locations of all previously recorded sites and isolates from the combined 2017 and 2019–2021 investigations are shown in Figures 8a to 8d and 9a to 9d, respectively.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Sites within the Area of Potential Effects and a 0.5-mile Radius of the Area of Potential Effects

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-000193	CA-RIV-0193	Site	Prehistoric	Petroglyphs	1973 (Shepard); 1987 (D.F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside [ARU]); 1998 (H. Quinn, CRM); 2000 (B. Love, and Bai Tang, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001331	CA-RIV-1331	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site, trail	1989 (B. S. Arkush, ARU)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-001334	CA-RIV-1334	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1972 (Craib); 2003 (Ballester, CRM)	Within	Outside	Unevaluated
P-33-001337	CA-RIV-1337	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site	1972 (P.J. Wilke)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001338	CA-RIV-1338	Site	Prehistoric	Habitation site and lithic scatter	1972 (P.J. Wilke)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001339	CA-RIV-1339	Site	Prehistoric, historic	Ceramic and lithic scatter	1972 (Wilke, P.J.); 1980 (Wilke, P.J., ARU); 2008 (M. Hogan)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001340	CA-RIV-1340	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Within	Within	Unevaluated
P-33-001343	CA-RIV-1343	Site	Prehistoric	Cremation, sherd scatter	1972 (P.J. Wilke); 1980 (P.J. Wilke); 1998 (Bruce Love, CRM); 2003 (D. Ballester, CRM); 2010 (M. Hogan and D. Ballester, CRM)	Within	Within	Not eligible
P-33-001344	CA-RIV-1344	Site	Prehistoric	Campsite, sherd scatter	1972 (P.J. Wilke)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001346	CA-RIV-1346	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1972 (J. Craib); 1981 (J.D. Swenson); 2002 (D. Ballester)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001347	CA-RIV-1347	Site	Prehistoric	Small raised dune	1972 (J. Craib); 1981 (J. D. Swenson)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001348	CA-RIV-1348	Site	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	1972 (J. Craib); 1989 (B.S. Arkush, ARU)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-001349	CA-RIV-1349	Site	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	1972 (J. Craib); 1989 (B.S. Arkush, ARU); 2006 (S. O'Neil, SWCA)	Outside	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-001351	CA-RIV-1341/1351	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1972 (P.J. Wilke); 1980 (P.J. Wilke); 1998 (Bruce Love, CRM); 2003 (D. Ballester, CRM)	Within	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001715	CA-RIV-1715	Site	Prehistoric	Rock art panels	1998 (H. Quinn, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-001717	CA-RIV-1717/H	Site	Prehistoric, historic	Ceramic and lithic scatter	1979 (T.M. Kearns, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, California); 1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H.M. Quinn and R.H. Norwood, Cultural Resources Report, Coral Mountain Project, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-003872	CA-RIV-3872	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling station	1990 (B.S. Arkush, ARU); 2006 (S. O'Neil, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-003873	CA-RIV-3873	Site	Prehistoric	One milling slick	1990 (B.S. Arkush, ARU); 2006 (S. O'Neil, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-003874	CA-RIV-3874	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1990 (A. Duffield, BLM, Palm Springs, California); 1990 (B.S. Arkush, ARU); 2006 (S. O'Neil, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-003875	CA-RIV-3875	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1990 (B.S. Arkush, ARU)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-003876	CA-RIV-3876	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1990 (B.S. Arkush, ARU)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-005213	CA-RIV-5213	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, R. Phillips, and A. Pignolo, WESTEC Services)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-005214	CA-RIV-5214	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, R. Phillips, and A. Pignolo, WESTEC Services); 1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-005319	CA-RIV-5319	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter, chipped stone, and a granite mano	2003 (D. Ballester, N/A); 1994 (W. McManis, The Keith Companies [TKC])	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-005320	CA-RIV-5320	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-005321	CA-RIV-5321	Site	Prehistoric	Hearth	1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-005322	CA-RIV-5322	Site	Prehistoric	Milling slick	2006 (S. O'Neil, SWCA); 1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Outside	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-005323	CA-RIV-7394	Site	Prehistoric	Milling slick	2006 (S. O'Neil, SWCA); 1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-005324	CA-RIV-5324	Site	Prehistoric	Milling slick	1994 (P.G. Chace and C. Reeves, TKC)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008028	CA-RIV-5977	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1997 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008331	–	Site	Prehistoric, historic	Ethnographic Village Site	1968 (Wood: N/A)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008364	CA-RIV-6098	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008365	CA-RIV-6099	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008366	CA-RIV-6100	Site	Prehistoric	Partially fired clay, and hearth	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008367	CA-RIV-6101	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008368	CA-RIV-6102	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008369	CA-RIV-6103H	Site	Historic	Irrigation system	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008370	CA-RIV-6104	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008371	CA-RIV-6105	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008374	CA-RIV-6108	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008379	CA-RIV-6113	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008380	CA-RIV-6114	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008386	CA-RIV-6120	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-009545	CA-RIV-6404	Site	Prehistoric	Petroglyphs	1998 (H. Quinn, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-012956	CA-RIV-7205/H	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	2005 (D. Ballester, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-013296	CA-RIV-7398	Site	Prehistoric	Cremation, sherd scatter	2003 (D. Ballester, CRM)	Within	Within	Unevaluated
P-33-013297	CA-RIV-7399	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter and a metate fragment	2003 (J.J. Eddy, CRM)	Within	Within	Unevaluated

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-014844	CA-RIV-7911	Site	Prehistoric	Milling slicks	2004 (P. Paige and M. Tuma, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-014845	CA-RIV-7912	Site	Prehistoric	Milling station	2004 (P. Paige and M. Tuma, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-014846	CA-RIV-7913	Site	Prehistoric	Milling station	2004 (P. Paige and M. Tuma, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-014847	CA-RIV-7914	Site	Prehistoric	Milling station	2005 (M. Tuma, M. Cruz, and S. O'Neil, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible (contributor to MMRD)
P-33-014985	CA-RIV-7960	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014986	CA-RIV-7961	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014987	CA-RIV-7962	Site	Prehistoric	Rock cairn	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Within	Within	Unevaluated
P-33-014988	CA-RIV-7963	Site	Prehistoric	Milling slicks	2006 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Eligible
P-33-017247	N/A	Site	Prehistoric	Cremation	2002 (Ballester: CRM)	Outside	Outside	Unknown

Table 4. Previously Recorded Isolates within the Area of Potential Effects and a 0.5-mile Radius of the Area of Potential Effects

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-008919	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware pottery	1994 (W. McManis, The Keith Companies [TKC])	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008920	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Clamshell fragment	1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008921	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Clamshell fragment	1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008922	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Clamshell fragment	1994 (W. McManis, TKC)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008955	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008956	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008957	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-008958	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008959	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008960	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008961	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008962	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008963	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008964	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008967	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008968	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008969	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008978	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008979	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Granite mano	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-008980	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-009000	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-009001	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-009002	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-009003	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to APE	Proximity to ADI	Eligibility Status
P-33-009004	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-011347	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1990 (B. Arkush: ARU, University of California [U.C.] Riverside)	Within	Within	Not eligible
P-33-011348	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1990 (B. Arkush: ARU, U.C. Riverside)	Within	Within	Not eligible
P-33-011349	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1990 (B. Arkush: ARU, U.C. Riverside)	Within	Within	Not eligible
P-33-011350	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1990 (B. Arkush: ARU, U.C. Riverside)	Within	Within	Not eligible
P-33-011351	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Quartz flake	1990 (B. Arkush: ARU, U.C. Riverside)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-011352	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1990 (B. Arkush: ARU, UC Riverside)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-012259	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherds	2002 (J. Sander, Chambers Group)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014852	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014853	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake tool	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Within	Within	Not eligible
P-33-014854	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware fragment	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014856	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware fragment	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014857	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware fragment	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014858	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Rock alignment	2005 (S. O'Neil, and K. Hunt, SWCA)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-014989	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware sherd	2004 (P. Paige, and M. Tuma, SWCA)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-017754	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shaped fragment of pumice	2002 (Robert Porter, CRM)	Within	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-017755	N/A	Isolate	Historic	Ceramic scatter	2002 (Robert Porter, CRM)	Outside	Outside	Not eligible
P-33-017756	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Manos and metates	2002 (Robert Porter, CRM)	Within	Outside	Not eligible

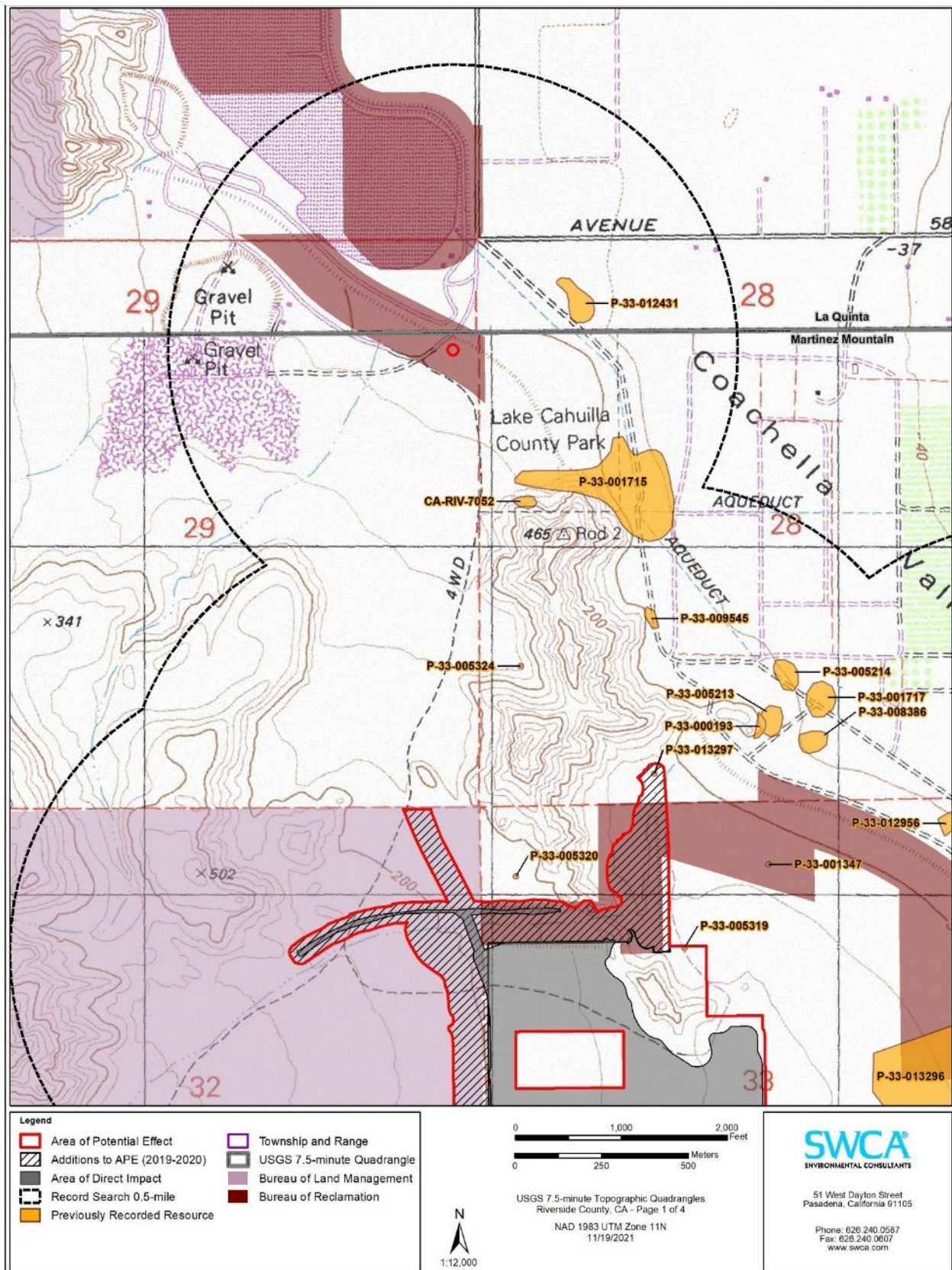


Figure 8a. Previously recorded sites within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

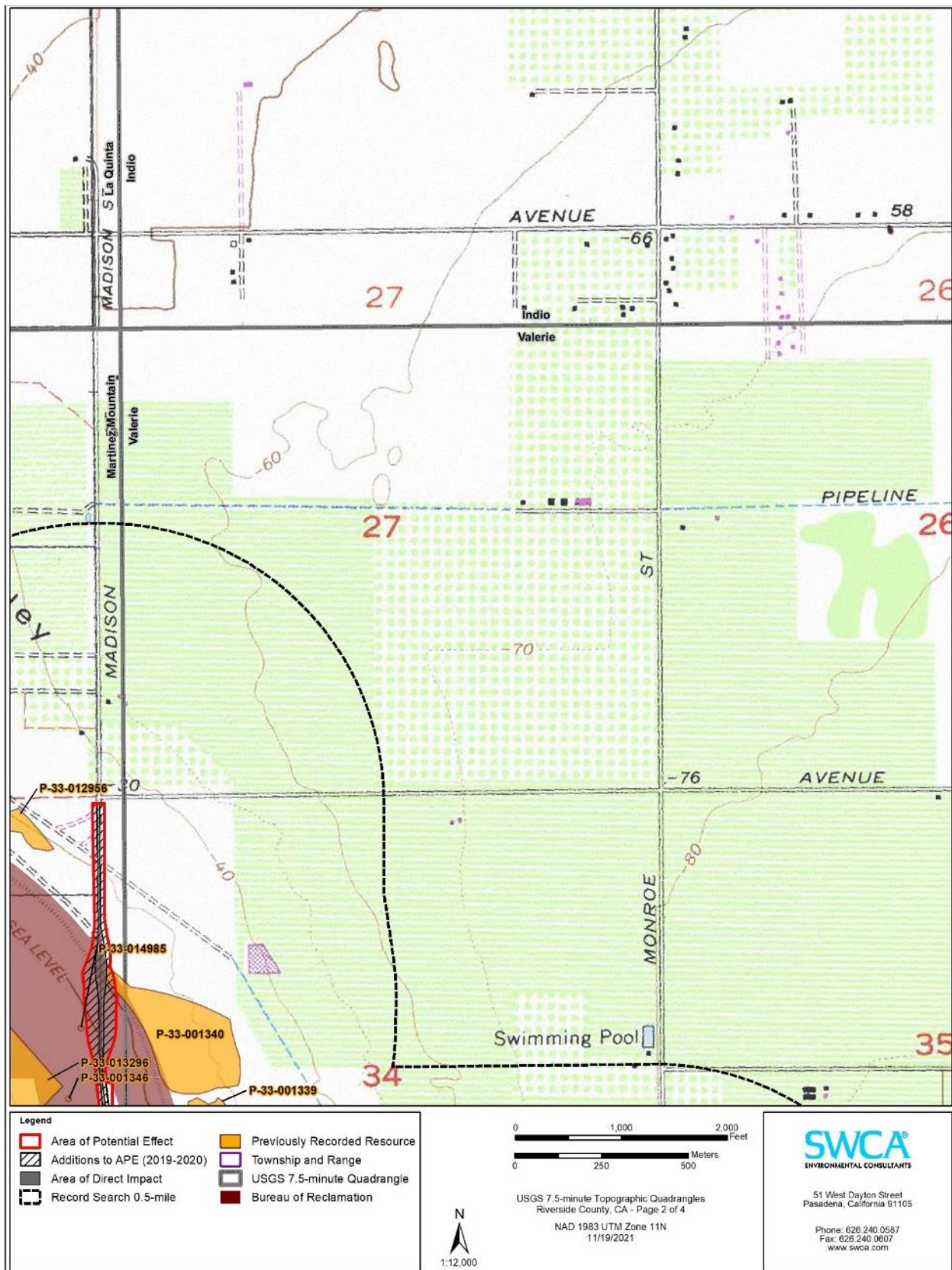


Figure 8b. Previously recorded sites within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

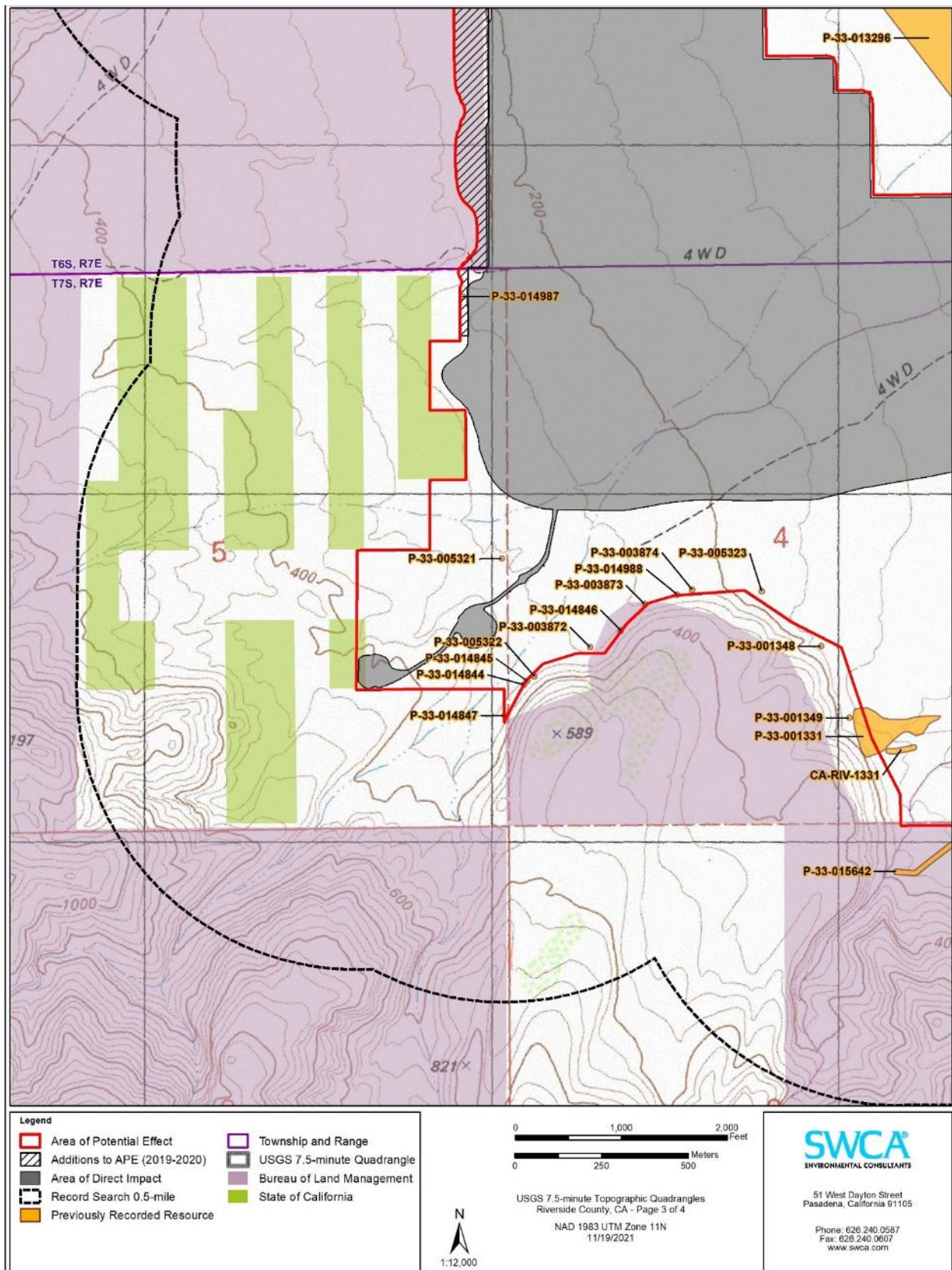


Figure 8c. Previously recorded sites within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

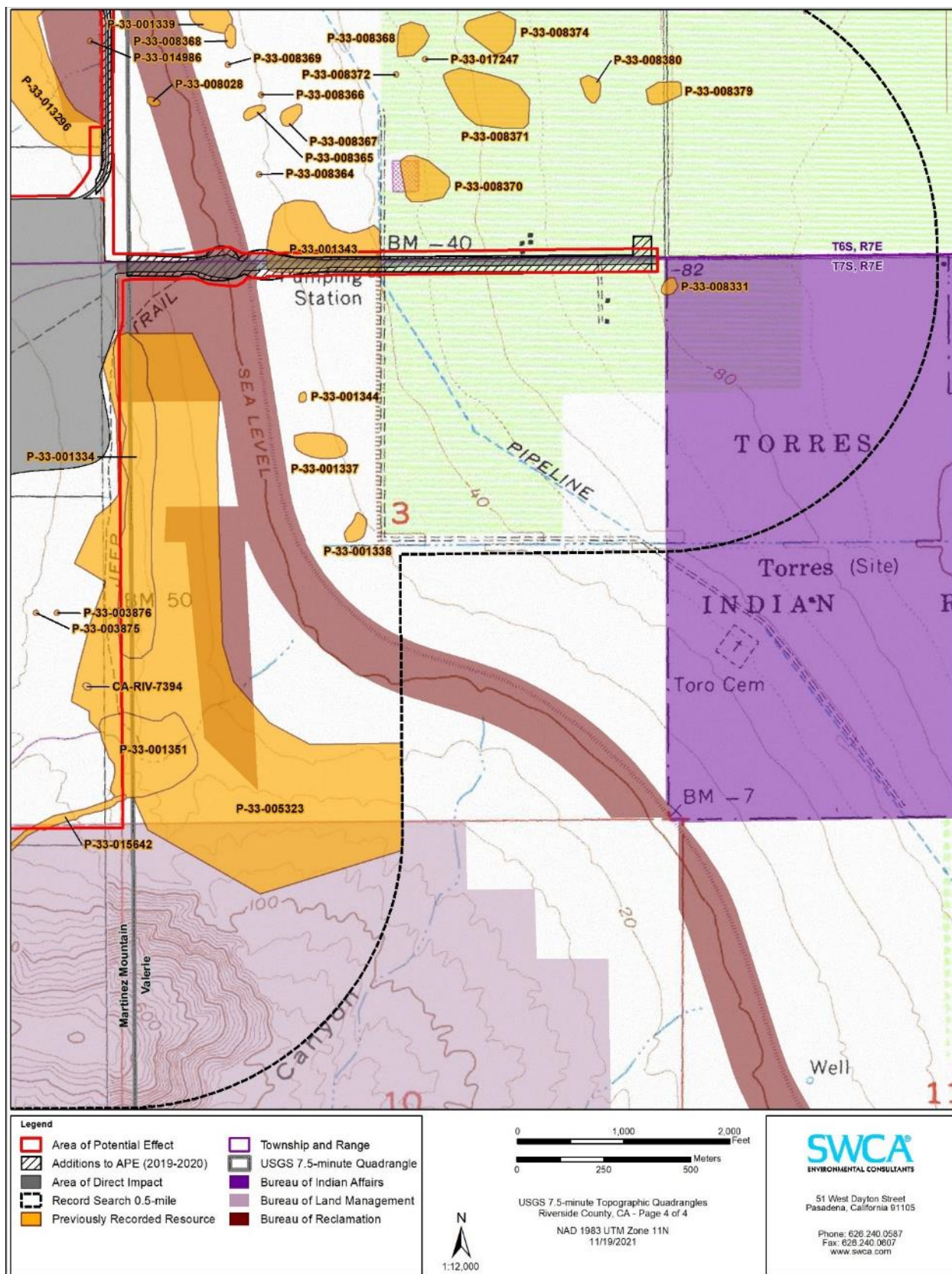


Figure 8d. Previously recorded sites within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

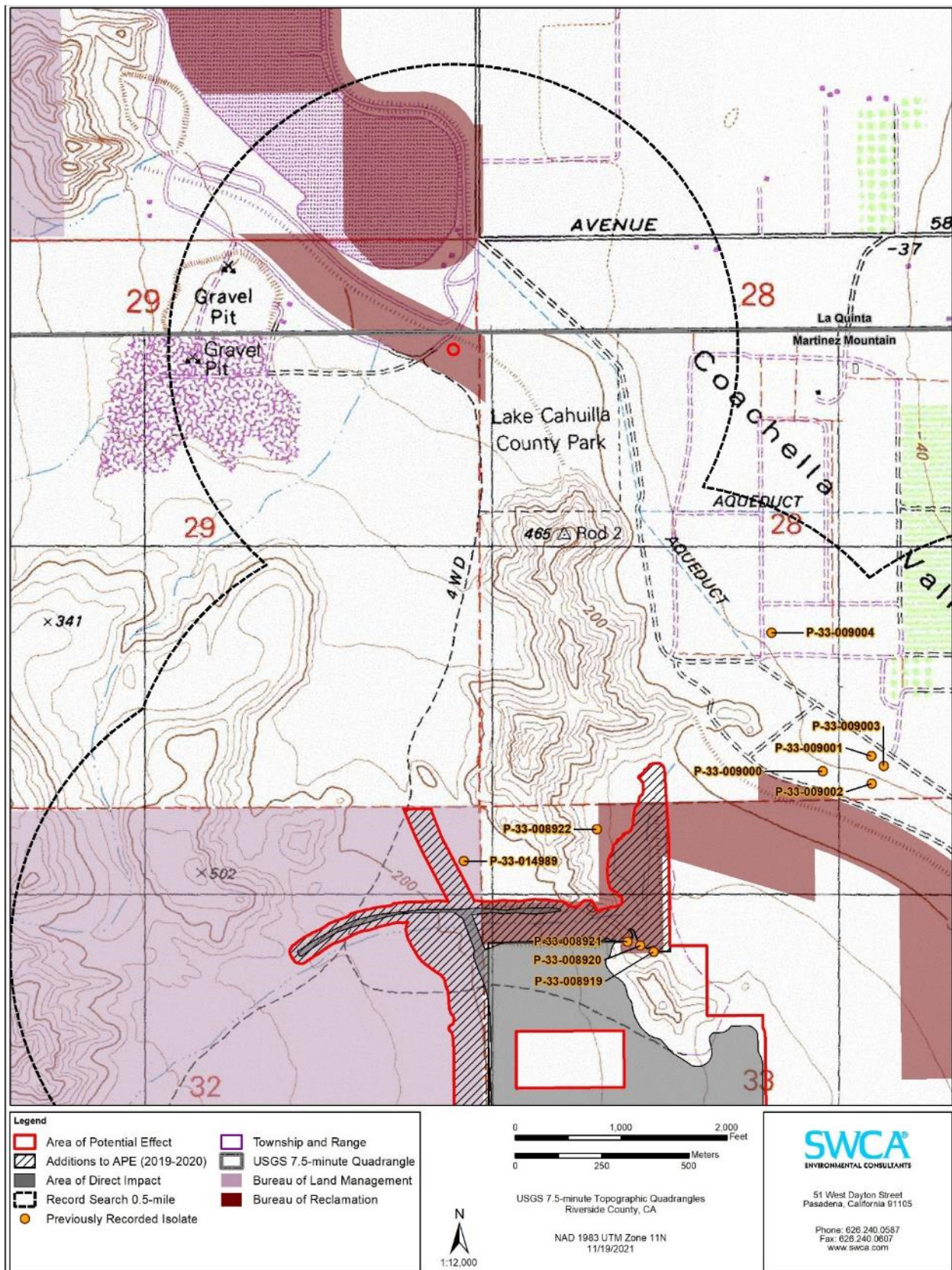


Figure 9a. Previously recorded isolates within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

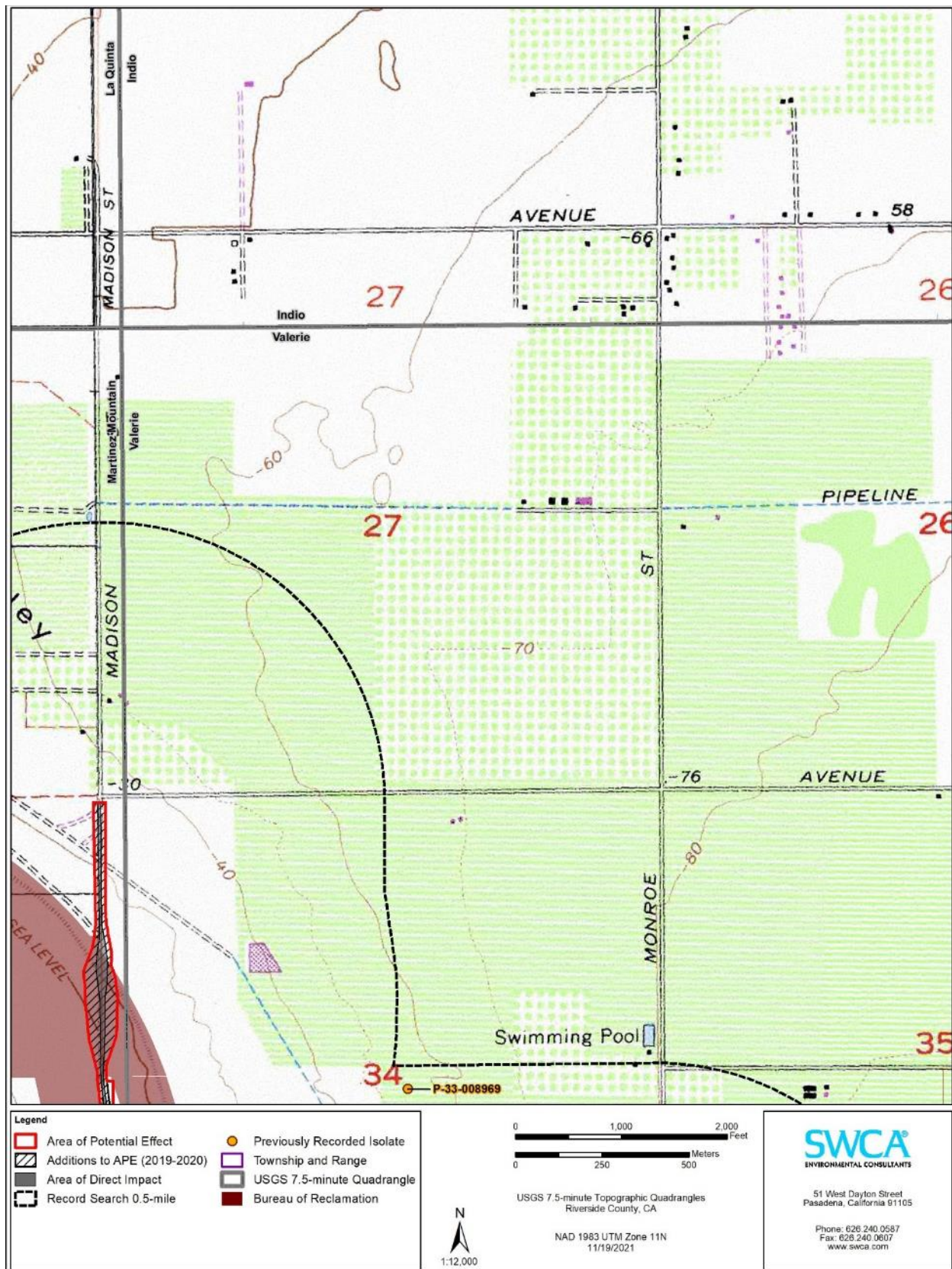


Figure 9b. Previously recorded isolates within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

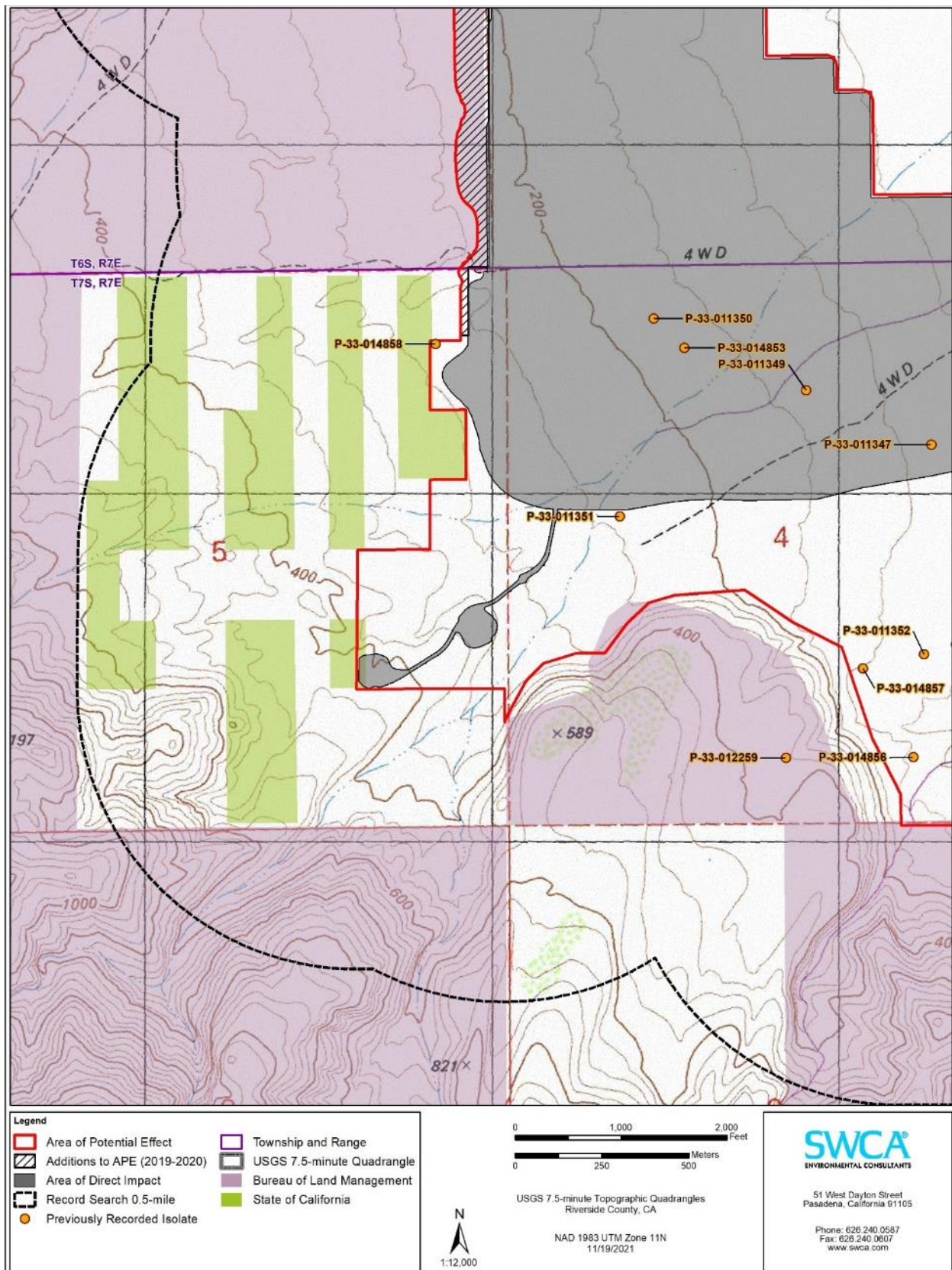


Figure 9c. Previously recorded isolates within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

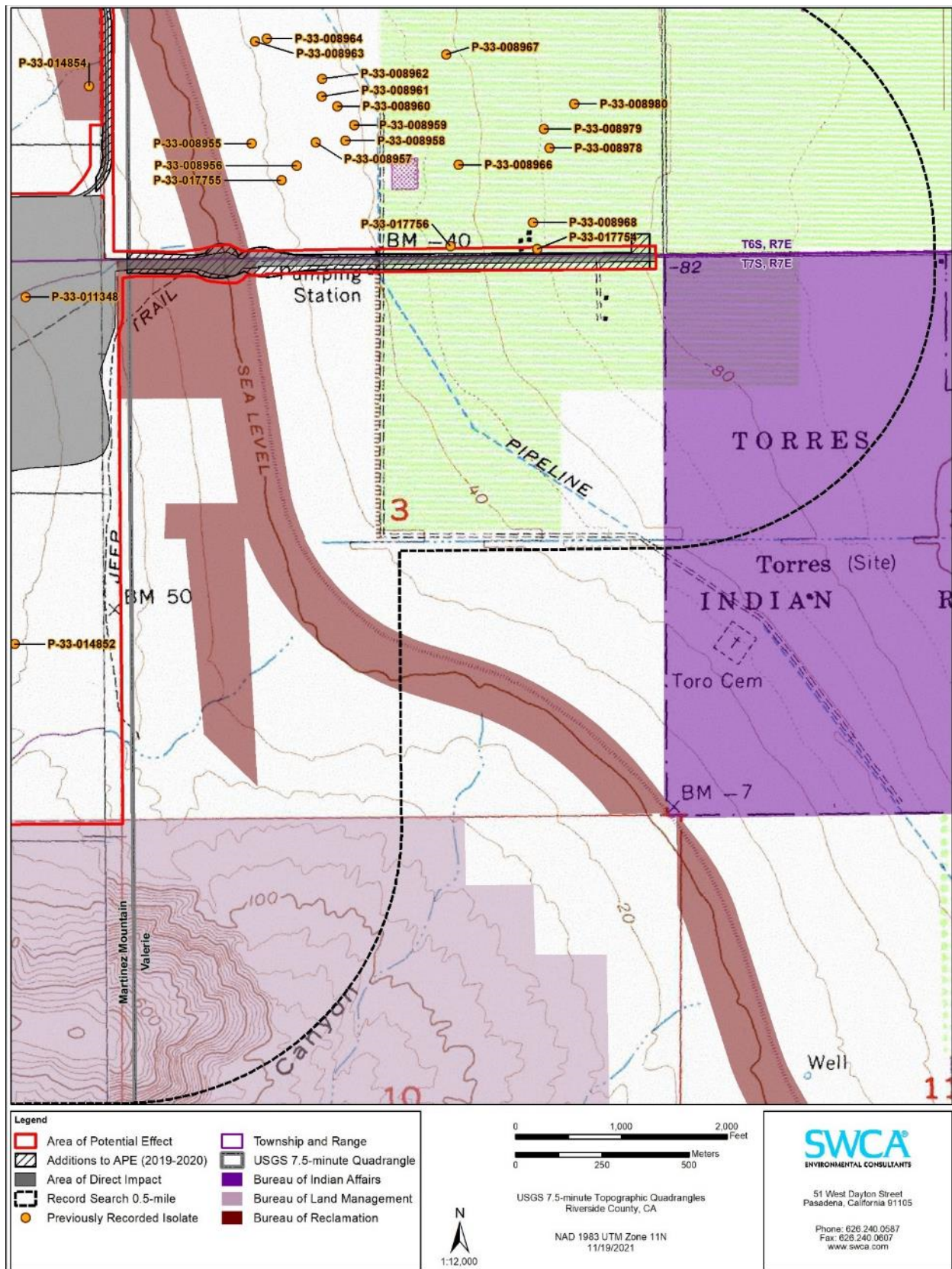


Figure 9d. Previously recorded isolates within the project APE and the 0.5-mile radius of the APE.



Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the IID/CVWD Study Area

In total, 47 cultural resources have been previously documented within the IID/CVWD Study Area and an 0.5 mile radius, consisting of 16 sites and 31 isolates. Of the sites within the IID/CVWD Study Area radius, four are recommended eligible for the NRHP and CRHR (Temporary No. LQ-S-1/CA-RIV5211/H, Temporary No. LQ-S-2/CA-RIV-5158, CA-RIV-6109, CA-RIV-6110, three are recommended ineligible (CA-RIV-6111/H, CA-RIV-6112/H, and CA-RIV-6115) and the rest have unknown eligibility.

Seventeen of the 31 isolated finds were identified from two reports (WESTEC 1997 and CRM 1998) that did not provide Primary or Trinomial resource numbers. The isolated finds that begin with “LQ-I-” are temporary field numbers assigned by Westec in 1987 (RI-02276) and isolates listed as “Isolate (no resource no.)” are temporary field numbers assigned by CRM in 1998 (RI-04084). The 31 isolates are not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

Table 5 lists previously documented sites within the IID/CVWD Study Area radius and Table 6 lists previously documented isolates within the IID/CVWD Study Area radius. The locations of all previously recorded sites and isolates are depicted in Figure 10.

Table 5. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Sites within the IID/CVWD Study Area and its 0.5-mile Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to Study Area	Eligibility Status
P-33-008331	–	Site	Prehistoric, historic	Ethnographic Village Site	1968 (Wood: N/A)	Within	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008368	CA-RIV-6102	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008370	CA-RIV-6104	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008371	CA-RIV-6105	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008372	N/A	Site	N/A	N/A	N/A	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008374	CA-RIV-6108	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008379	CA-RIV-6113	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Within	Unknown eligibility
P-33-008380	CA-RIV-6114	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, CRM)	Outside	Unknown eligibility
P-33-017247	N/A	Site	Prehistoric	Cremation	2002 (Ballester: CRM)	Outside	Unknown eligibility
(Temporary No. LQ-S-1)	CA-RIV-5211/H	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter with groundstone and fire-affected rock	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Outside	Recommended eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-S-2)	CA-RIV-5158	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Within	Recommended eligible

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to Study Area	Eligibility Status
N/A	CA-RIV-6109	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter with groundstone and lithic shatter	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Within	Recommended eligible
N/A	CA-RIV-6110	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter with rounded square ball, and groundstone	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Within	Recommended eligible
N/A	CA-RIV-6111/H	Site	Historic with prehistoric isolated find	Sun-colored amethyst glass with prehistoric ceramic sherd	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Within	Recommended ineligible
N/A	CA-RIV-6112/H	Site	Prehistoric with historic isolated find	Prehistoric ceramic scatter with sun-colored amethyst glass	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Within	Recommended ineligible
N/A	CA-RIV-6115	Site	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Outside	Recommended ineligible

Table 6. Previously Recorded Isolates within the IID/CVWD Study Area and its 0.5-mile Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Eligibility Status
P-33-008966	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware rim sherd	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
P-33-008967	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Not eligible
P-33-008968	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Not eligible
P-33-008969	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Not eligible
P-33-008978	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Not eligible
P-33-008979	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Granite mano	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Not eligible
P-33-008980	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Brown ware sherd	1998 (Bruce Love, CRM, Riverside, California)	Not eligible
P-33-011342	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware body sherd	1990 (B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside)	Not eligible
P-33-011343	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware rim sherd	1990 (B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside)	Not eligible
P-33-011344	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware body sherd	1990 (B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside)	Not eligible

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Eligibility Status
P-33-011345	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Chalcedony flake	1990 (B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside)	Not eligible
P-33-011346	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Tizon Brown ware body sherd	1990 (B. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside)	Not eligible
P-33-017754	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Shaped fragment of pumice	2002 (Robert Porter, CRM)	Not eligible
P-33-017756	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Manos and metates	2002 (Robert Porter, CRM)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-1)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Four ceramic body sherds	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-2)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Three ceramic body sherds	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-3)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Three ceramic body sherds	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-4)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic body sherd	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-5)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic body sherd	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-6)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic body sherd	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-7)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Bifacial mano	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
(Temporary No. LQ-I-8)	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	Ceramic body sherd	1987 (D. Gallegos, C. Kyle, and R. Phillips, WESTEC)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Temporal Affiliation	Resource Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Eligibility Status
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible
Isolate (no resource number)	N/A	Isolate	N/A	N/A	1998 (B. Love, B. Tang, H. Quinn, and R. Norwood, CRM)	Not eligible

Additional Literature Review Results for the IID/CVWD Study Area

The ethnographic context of the project APE, including the IID/CVWD Study Area (study area), is outlined in detail in the 2017 study by Martinez and Nicolay. In sum, the IID/CVWD Study Area is within the traditional territory of the Cahuilla. The closest ethnographically documented Cahuilla village to the IID/CVWD Study Area is *Mauūlmīi*, which was located within the Lake Cahuilla lakebed near the study area. While the exact location of the village is unknown, archaeologists have tentatively identified CA-RIV-7394 as the location of *Mauūlmīi*. This site is southwest of the IID/CVWD Study Area and is a contributor to the MMRD documented in Martinez and Nicolay (2017). Historic records document the presence of several Indigenous villages across the lakebed and extending up to the Santa Rosa Mountains, with the U.S. General Land Office surveys of the 1850s identifying four Indigenous villages still present in La Quinta and nearby environs. The contemporary boundaries of the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation are just east of the APE.

A review of historical maps indicates that the IID/CVWD Study Area was generally undeveloped during the mid- to late twentieth century, although the Cahuilla settlement and reservation of Torres is within the study area. The region was heavily traversed, with a well-known desert trail running northwest-southeast between modern-day Indian Wells and Toro as early as 1901. Known as the Bradshaw Trail, it followed a similar path to the present-day Highway 111. During the mid- to late nineteenth century, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between southern California and the Colorado River until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad between 1876 and 1877.

Settlement of the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad. By 1883, there were stations at Banning, Beaumont, Cabezón, Whitewater (later Palm Springs Station), Seven Palms, and Indio. Settlement spread further after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land laws. The exploitation of underground water sources allowed farming to dominate the economy in the valley, but it was not until the completion of the Coachella Canal between 1948 and 1949 that there was an adequate and reliable water source. The date palm was first introduced around the turn of the twentieth century and came to dominate agriculture in the area. Starting in the 1920s, the resort industry began to spread through the Coachella Valley, bringing resort hotels, equestrian camps, and country clubs, eventually making the area southern California's leading winter retreat location (Hruby et al. 2006).

The origin of the City of La Quinta itself is attributed largely to vacationers. The City's resort industry was born in the 1920s when Walter H. Morgan opened the La Quinta Resort and Club, originally designed by renowned architect Gordon B. Kauffman (Hogan et al. 2004). The resort quickly became popular among Hollywood elite who considered the place a desert oasis. Notably, the first golf course in the Coachella Valley was built at the resort. In 1982, when the City officially became incorporated, residents decided to adopt the name of the premier resort that put them on the map: La Quinta. Although the area still is known for its resorts and golf courses, it boasts a fairly large permanent population of just over 40,000 people as of 2015.

European settlement in the area directly around the study area began in 1877, when a land claim was filed for the entire Section 34 of Township 6 South, Range 7 East. While unsuccessful, more claims followed under either the Homestead Act or the Desert Land Act across different sections and parcels under almost continuous attempts at settlement (Love et al. 1998). By 1918, much of the land in the area was patented. Cultivated land is present in the southeast quarter of Section 34 on a range map from 1903, with full cultivation of the entire east half of Section 34 by the late 1930s. By 1941, several buildings were present within the study area in the same locations as the buildings present today. Aerial photos show that many of the agricultural fields began to be abandoned in the latter half of the twentieth century.

Geoarchaeologically, the IID/CVWD Study Area consists primarily of alluvial sediments eroded from the surrounding highlands that have covered lacustrine sediments from Lake Cahuilla, with the southwestern-most corner of the study area extending into an alluvial fan. Growth and desiccation of Lake Cahuilla were episodic but occurred numerous times, and such events can potentially preserve archaeological remains. These differential patterns of preservation would have varied on both large and small scales within the lakebed and throughout the Prehistoric period until Lake Cahuilla's last high water stand in A.D. 1500 (Bowersox 1974).

An alluvial fan is present in the southwestern portion of the IID/CVWD Study Area where Guadalupe Creek emerges from the mountains. Alluvial fans are semi-conical landforms with slopes of 2 to 20 degrees that form at the transition from highlands to lowlands through the deposition of sediments by water and gravity (Williams et al. 2006). The fan in the study area is young, geologically speaking, dating from the Holocene to recent (11,700 years before present [B.P.]) (Dibblee and Minch 2008), and therefore may preserve archaeological resources. Within alluvial fans, grain size decreases downslope, such that the coarsest sediments are found at the apex of the fan near the channel in the highlands, with progressively finer sediments representing lower energy environments deposited toward the toe of the fan where it meets the basin or valley floor, such as is present in the study area (Blair and McPherson 1994). These distal regions of the fan have moderate potential for buried archaeological resources.

The majority of the study area is made up of alluvial sediments that accumulated from the deposition of water-transported sediments, either as part of episodic sheet floods or ephemeral streams and washes. These sediments are flat-lying across the project area and, combined with the periodic nature of depositional events, have moderate potential for buried archaeological sites. The Lake Cahuilla beds that underlie the alluvial sediments throughout the study area are generally finer grained and better sorted than alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, and sand (Morton 1966, 1977). Lacustrine sediments represent a low-energy environment with relatively high rates of deposition; thus, the Lake Cahuilla beds underlying the alluvium have high potential for containing archaeological sites.

A mitigating factor in the likelihood of encountering intact buried resources, at least near the surface, is the agricultural use of the project area. Since the early to mid-twentieth century, agricultural activity almost certainly involved plowing, which would have disturbed any native surface sediments and displaced archaeological materials that might have been located within the study area. Although no specific figures regarding depth or breadth of plowing activity were identified for historic agricultural

practices in Riverside County or La Quinta, plow zones observed in archaeological contexts elsewhere in southern California typically do not extend more than a few feet (less than 1 m) below the surface.

Field Survey

Field survey in 2019 and 2020 focused on only those portions of the APE that fall outside the boundaries of the area studied by SWCA in 2017. Therefore, previously recorded P-33-001334 was not revisited and is not discussed further in this technical addendum. SWCA did not attempt to relocate the previously recorded isolated finds within the APE because they are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR and are also not discussed further in this technical addendum. The locations of all other previously recorded resources that intersected the field survey area were revisited as described below. DPR 523 forms for the revisited resources are provided in Appendix C. SWCA did not survey the IID/CVWD Study Area for this study.

SWCA archaeologists recorded nine newly identified resources as a result of the 2019 and 2020 field efforts: six sites and three isolates (Table 7; Figure 11). These resources (described in detail below) consist of two prehistoric isolates (SWCA-ISO-44489-1006 and SWCA-ISO-44489-1010), each consisting of two ceramic sherds; one historic isolate (SWCA-44489-ISO-990) consisting of four crushed pull-tab cans; three historic-era refuse scatters (SWCA-S-44489-1000, SWCA-S-44489-1008, and SWCA-44489-S-999); and three prehistoric archaeological sites (SWCA-S-44489-1004, SWCA-S-44489-1005, and SWCA-S-44489-1007). DPR 523 forms for newly recorded resources are provided in Appendix C.

As noted, the 14 previously recorded sites that comprise the MMRD were also revisited. No changes were observed in the sites comprising the MMRD and no updates were prepared for the site records.

Table 7. Newly Identified Cultural Resources Within or Near the Area of Potential Effects (2019–2021)

Temporary Number	Resource Type	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
SWCA-S-44489-1000	Historic-era archaeological site	Refuse scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-S-44489-1004	Prehistoric archaeological site	Ceramic scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-S-44489-1005	Prehistoric archaeological site	Ceramic scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-ISO-44489-1006	Prehistoric isolate	Two ceramic sherds	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-S-44489-1007	Prehistoric archaeological site	Ceramic scatter and fire-affected rock	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-S-44489-1008	Historic-era archaeological site	Refuse scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-ISO-44489-1010	Prehistoric isolate	Two ceramic sherds	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-44489-S-999	Historic-era archaeological site	Refuse scatter	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR
SWCA-44489-ISO-990	Historic-era isolate	Pull-tab cans	Not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR

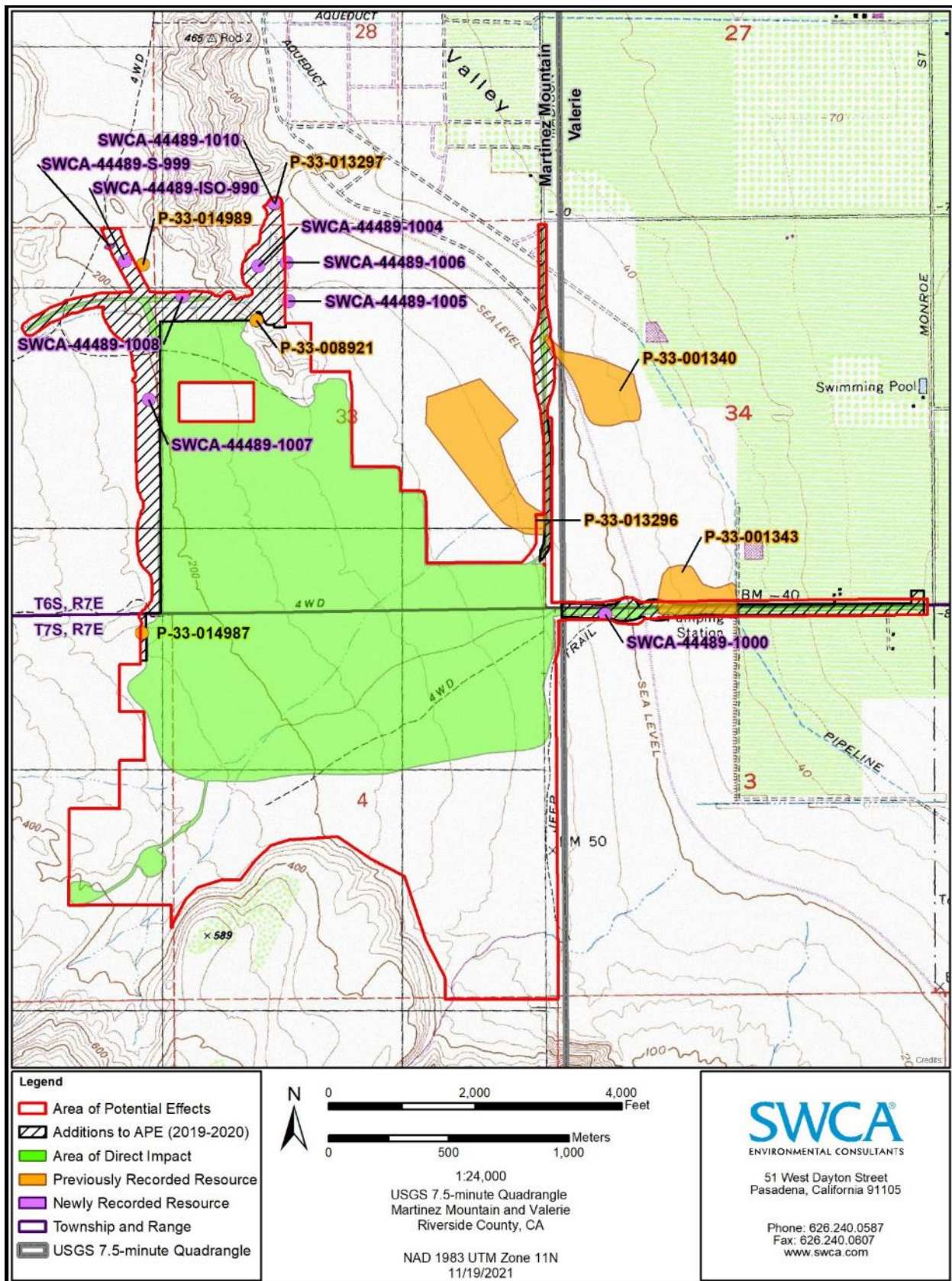


Figure 11. Newly identified and previously recorded sites that intersect the 2019–2020 survey area.

NEWLY IDENTIFIED SITES

SWCA-S-44489-1000

Site SWCA-S-44489-1000 (Figure 12) is a historic-era refuse scatter consisting of cans, glass, broken tableware, and other historic refuse within an area measuring 116 m (381 feet) in length by 40 m (131 feet) in width. There are two main trash concentrations (Loci 1001 and 1002). The site is much larger than what was recorded because the site extends farther to the south, outside of the APE.

Locus 1001 consists of over 200 cans, mostly knife-opened ribbed sanitary cans, within an area measuring approximately 8 m (26 feet) in diameter. This locus includes over 25 hole-in-top cans, of which approximately 90 percent are key-opened and 10 percent are ice pick-opened; over 20 single-serve, key-opened sanitary food cans; over five meat/tuna sanitary cans; over five large sanitary cans; two key-strip cans that are possible coffee cans; at least two church key–opened steel beverage cans; three condensed milk cans; a bimetal can; a rectangular standing solvent can with a pry lid; an oval threaded screw-opening can that measures 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth with an opening of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; a 1-gallon pry-lid paint can; a large church key–opened sanitary can; a small key strip–opened can; over 50 crushed sanitary cans with unknown openings. Glass and ceramic artifacts include an external screw-threaded glass bottle, a large pink ceramic ring from a possible vase or pot, over three terra-cotta fragments, modern plastic, and five glass bottle bases with maker's marks.

Diagnostic maker's marks identified within Locus 1001 (Figure 13) include two Owens-Illinois Glass Co. colorless bottle bases with a capital I within a capital O that date from 1954 to present, an Anchor Hocking colorless glass bottle base that dates from 1938 to ca. 1980, and a Glass Containers colorless glass bottle base that dates from 1934 to 1968.

Locus 1002 consists of over 75 cans and over 10 glass bottles and is located approximately 42 m (138 feet) east of Locus 1001. This locus measures approximately 6 m (20 feet) in length and 4.5 m (15 feet) in width. Locus 1002 includes 11 crushed sanitary cans, five church key–opened steel beverage cans, four crushed church key–opened steel beverage cans, four ice pick–opened hole-in-top cans, two crushed hole-in-top cans, a crushed knife-opened sanitary can, an ice pick–opened sanitary can, a crushed external-thread rectangular solvent can, and a key strip–opened coffee can. Glass artifacts include amber glass shards, green glass shards, aqua glass shards, a colorless jar rim with external threading, and three colorless glass finishes with external threading.

Maker's marks in Locus 1002 (Figure 14) include 11 Roma Wines aqua glass bottle bases made by the Maywood Glass Company that date 1930 to 1959; three colorless glass bottle bases, an aqua glass bottle base, and an amber glass bottle base made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. dating from 1954 to present; and a colorless Duraglas Owens-Illinois Glass Co. bottle base with a capital I within a diamond and capital O maker's mark that dates from 1929 to ca. 1940. Locus 1002 also included an Anchor Hocking colorless glass bottle base that dates from 1938 to ca. 1980, a Hazel Atlas aqua glass bottle base that dates 1923 to 1982, a Brockway Glass bottle base that dates 1933 to ca. 1980, and a Latchford-Marble Glass Co. colorless bottle base that dates 1939 to 1957. This portion of the site likely represents a dumping episode that occurred prior to the 1970s, based on a Pepsi Light can and the other can types and maker's marks that pre-date the 1970s.



Figure 12. Site SWCA-S-44489-1000 that intersects the additional APE.



Figure 53. Site SWCA-S-44489-1000, Locus 1001 overview, facing east.



Figure 14. Site SWCA-S-44489-1000, Locus 1002 overview, facing east.

SWCA-S-44489-1004

Site SWCA-S-44489-1004 (Figure 15) is a prehistoric archaeological site that consists of nine brown ware pottery sherds within an area measuring 36 m (118 feet) in length by 28 m (92 feet) in width. The site is situated on a small terrace that drops off just northwest of the site, and the resource is highly disturbed by multiple two-track roads that cross the site. The sediments within the site consist of unconsolidated sands on an alluvial surface, suggesting that items may have been moved across this unstable ground surface after deposition. The soil is brown (Munsell: 10YR 5/3), coarse loose sand with subangular, decomposing granite gravels. The site is situated near the western edge of Coachella Valley and has an open aspect with a slope of less than 2 degrees. Visibility was excellent (76–100 percent) and the vegetation in the area includes a very low density of saltbush, with creosote bush and tamarisk in the vicinity. The site may represent a pot drop.



Figure 65. Site SWCA-S-44489-1004 overview, facing south.

SWCA-S-44489-1005

Site SWCA-S-44489-1005 (Figure 16) is a prehistoric archaeological site that consists of 20 brown ware pottery sherds within an area measuring 128 m (420 feet) in length by 37 m (121 feet) in width. The highest density of sherds is in the southern portion of the site and the density decreases to the north. A segment of CVWD's Guadalupe Creek Diversion Dike system runs north-south just west of the site, and a two-track road that runs north-south bisects the site. The sediments within the site consist of unconsolidated sands on an alluvial surface, suggesting that items may have been moved across this unstable ground surface after deposition. The soil is a dark grayish brown (Munsell: 2.5YR 4/2), coarse loose silty sand. The site is situated near the western edge of Coachella Valley and has an open aspect with a slope of less than 2 degrees. Visibility was excellent (76–100 percent) and the vegetation in the area includes sparse creosote bush and grasses. The site may represent a pot drop of one or more vessels.



Figure 76. Site SWCA-S-44489-1005 overview, facing north.

SWCA-S-44489-1007

Site SWCA-S-44489-1007 (Figure 17) is a prehistoric site that consists of four large brown ware pottery sherds and at least one fire-affected rock scattered over an area measuring approximately 16.5 m (54.1 feet) in length by 11 m (36 feet) in width. The sherds were documented in the northern portion of the site and a fire-affected rock was noted in the southern portion of the site. An ephemeral east–west drainage is located just south of the site and a large fragment of corrugated metal is located approximately 2 m (6.6 feet) southwest of the resource. There are medium to large granite boulders throughout the site and the sediments within the site consist of unconsolidated sands on an alluvial surface, suggesting that items may have been moved across this unstable ground surface after deposition. The soil is a dark grayish brown (Munsell: 2.5YR 4/2), coarse loose silty sand. The site is situated near the western edge of Coachella Valley and has an open aspect with a slope of less than 2 degrees. The area is located in a desert plain with a high density of granite cobbles and boulders. Visibility was good (76–100 percent) and the low- to moderate-density vegetation in the area includes creosote bush, catclaw acacia, ocotillo, and pencil cholla. The site may represent a pot drop.



Figure 87. Site SWCA-S-44489-1007 overview, facing south-southwest.

SWCA-S-44489-1008

Site SWCA-S-44489-1008 (Figure 18) is a historic-era archaeological site that consists of three cans, a terra-cotta sherd, milled lumber, and an automobile air filter housing within an area measuring approximately 21 m (69 feet) in length by 9 m (30 feet) in width. The three historic cans consist of two pull tab–opened cans, and a church key–opened sanitary can. The larger pull tab–opened can measures $6\frac{4}{16}$ inches in height and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and the smaller pull tab–opened can measures $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height and $2\frac{12}{16}$ inches in diameter. The church key–opened can measures $2\frac{10}{16}$ inches in height and 3 inches in diameter. The main body of the air filter housing measures 17 inches in diameter and has an opening measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The single air inlet pipe on the housing is rectangular and measures 8 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and $3\frac{12}{16}$ inches in thickness. A crushed pull tab–opened bimetal can was also documented within the site.

The site is located directly north of an east-west-trending levee, which is a portion of CVWD’s Guadalupe Creek Diversion Dike system. The site is situated near the western edge of Coachella Valley and has an open aspect with a slope of less than 2 degrees. The area is a desert plain with a high density of granite cobbles and boulders. Visibility was good (76–100 percent) and the low- to moderate-density vegetation in the area includes creosote bush, saltbush, and desert grasses. The soil is a dark grayish brown (Munsell: 10YR 4/2), medium coarse silty sand that is poorly sorted. The resource most likely represents a single- or double-episode dump dating from the 1960s and 1970s, based on the types of cans present.



Figure 98. Site SWCA-S-44489-1008 overview and Guadalupe Dike, facing southeast.

SWCA-44489-S-999

Site SWCA-44489-S-999 (Figure 19) is a historic-era refuse deposit intermixed with modern refuse and is likely in a secondary context (due to wind and water erosion). The site consists of two historic-era deposits with a light scatter that connects them. Artifacts clearly of historic age include bimetal pull-tab cans, glass bottles, and glass vessel bases. Other items that may be modern include barrel hoops, furniture springs, cans, glass fragments (brown and colorless), and other debris. The resource is located on a large alluvial plain with a slight (2 degree) north-facing slope. Sediments are a coarse sand that is light, pale brown and contains abundant pebble- to cobble-sized inclusions. A road crosses the site north-south. Given the mix of historic-era and modern debris, the site likely represents multiple dumping episodes.



Figure 109. Site SWCA-44489-S-999 overview, facing north.

NEWLY IDENTIFIED ISOLATES

SWCA-ISO-44489-1006

SWCA-ISO-44489-1006 (Figure 20) is a prehistoric isolated find that consists of two brown ware sherds that refit together to form one larger sherd. The sherds have a sand temper and when refitted measure approximately 28.4 mm in length, 18.4 mm in width, and 4.3 mm in thickness. The resource is situated on the western edge of Coachella Valley within a low desert plain with an open aspect and a slope of less than 2 degrees. The soil near the isolate is dark grayish brown (Munsell: 2.5 YR 4/2) and consists of a coarse silty sand with poorly sorted subangular gravels (less than 5 percent). There is a low density of vegetation, including saltbush, sparse creosote bush, and sagebrush, and visibility is excellent (76–100 percent). Disturbances in the area include natural alluvial erosion and deposition. A two-track road is located just west of the resource.



Figure 20. Isolate SWCA-ISO-44489-1006 brown ware sherd plan view.

SWCA-ISO-44489-1010

SWCA-ISO-44489-1010 (Figure 21) is a prehistoric isolated find that consists of two brown ware sherds. Both sherds measure approximately 30 mm in length, 20 mm in width, and 4 mm in thickness. The resource is situated on the western edge of Coachella Valley, near the southeastern toe of Coral Mountain, and is within a low desert plain with an open aspect and a slope of less than 2 degrees. The soil near the isolate is grayish brown and consists of a coarse silty sand with poorly sorted subangular gravels. There is a low density of vegetation, including saltbush, sparse creosote bush, and sagebrush, and visibility is excellent (76–100 percent). Disturbances in the area include natural alluvial erosion and deposition, and the resource is within a two-track road.



Figure 21. Isolate SWCA-ISO-44489-1010 overview, facing northeast.

SWCA-44489-ISO-990

SWCA-44489-ISO-990 is a historic-era isolated find consisting of four crushed, bimetal, pull-tab cans. The resource is located on a large alluvial plain with a slight (2 degree) north-facing slope. The sediment near the isolated find is a coarse sand that is light, pale brown and contains abundant pebble- to cobble-sized inclusions. A photograph of this resource is not available.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

P-33-001340

Site P-33-001340 is a large ceramic and lithic scatter. It was first recorded in 1972 by P. Wilke as a light to moderate ceramic scatter. In 1998, Bruce Love and Tom Tang updated the site record and greatly expanded the site boundaries, noting a very dense scatter of ceramic sherds at the north end of the site mixed with lithic materials, including biface fragments and two arrow points. They noted that the site has high research and data potential due to the large numbers of artifacts, imported materials and dense number of artifacts in the north end indicating an intense activity area. Love and Tang recommended additional testing at the site to determine its eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

SWCA attempted to relocate the portion of the resource that intersects the APE but could find no remnants on the ground surface. The densest portions of the site are mapped outside the APE and may still be present outside the APE. It is also possible that over the past 25 years, alluvial forces have shifted or buried artifacts that may have been present in the APE.

P-33-001343

Site P-33-001343 is a prehistoric campsite with ceramic sherds. It was first recorded in 1972 by P. Wilke. At the time it was noted that extensive trash dumping had negatively impacted the prehistoric component. P. Wilke updated the site again in 1980, noting that modern trash was still being dumped in the area. In 1998 Bruce Love and Tom Tang updated the site and incorporated another previously recorded site, CA-RIV-273 (which was documented as a cremation site), into the site. They noted that P-33-001343 also had some rock alignments and a tight cluster of fire-affected rock. In their subsequent report (Love et al. 2002), they recommended the site eligible for listing in the CRHR. A testing and mitigation program was implemented at the site, which included surface collection and the excavation of several units and surface scrapes. By 2004, when the site was being monitored for earth-moving activities, only two ground stone implements were identified. After the monitoring efforts, Hogan et al. (2004) recommended that “the cultural components of the site appear to have been completely recovered from the area during the testing and mitigation program.” Based on this assessment, it appears that the site would no longer eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, since it is no longer extant.

SWCA attempted to relocate the resource but could find no remnants on the ground surface.

P-33-013296

Site P-33-013296 is a large prehistoric site with three loci. Locus 1 contains a large ceramic scatter, lithic scatter, ground stone, and hearth and rock features. Locus 2 consists of a small ceramic scatter, fire-affected rock, and human cremation. Locus 3 is a ceramic scatter with one complete granite mano. The site was first recorded in 2003 by Daniel Ballester of CRM Tech, who also reclassified site CA-RIV-1346 as Locus 1 at that time. The NRHP and CRHR eligibility statuses for the resource is unknown.

SWCA attempted to relocate the portion of the resource that intersects the APE but could find no remnants on the ground surface. The loci described in the site record are mapped outside the APE and may still be present outside APE. It is also possible that over the past 25 years, alluvial forces have shifted or buried artifacts that may have been present in the APE.

P-33-013297

Site P-33-013297 consists of a large ceramic scatter, a metate fragment, and two small rock features, likely hearths. It was first recorded in 2003 by Daniel Ballester of CRM Tech. The NRHP and CRHR eligibility statuses for the resource is unknown.

SWCA re-located the portion of this resource that is within the project APE; however, only ceramic sherds were identified. The rock features were not re-located and if still extant likely occur in the portion of the site outside the project APE.

P-33-014987

Site P-33-14987 consists of a rock cairn. It was first recorded by Stephen O’Neil and Kevin Hunt of SWCA in 2005. The NRHP and CRHR eligibility statuses for the resource is unknown.

SWCA did not relocate this resource within the project APE; it is likely that the resource is outside the project APE.

EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents SWCA's NRHP and CRHR eligibility recommendations for the newly identified sites within the APE. In most cases, the previously recorded resources, none of which has been evaluated, could not be found and likely are either destroyed or located outside the APE. Regardless, these five resources will be avoided by the project and therefore eligibility recommendations are not provided for them. Isolated finds typically are not considered eligible for the NRHP or CRHR because they lack context and association. Therefore, newly recorded isolates SWCA-ISO-44489-1006, SWCA-ISO-44489-1010 and SWCA-44489-ISO-990 and all previously recorded isolates are considered not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR and are not addressed further in this section.

SWCA-S-44489-1000

Site SWCA-S-44489-1000 is a historic-era refuse scatter. The site is located within the boundary of the MMRD; however, it is not a contributor to the district because its age falls outside the district's Late Prehistoric period of significance. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1 because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is a simple refuse scatter with a mix of deposits spanning multiple decades. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2 because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; this refuse scatter cannot be linked to particular people. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 because it does not embody distinctive design or artistic characteristics; rather, it is an unstructured refuse deposit. As a resource that is ubiquitous in the area, documentation has captured available information and it is not likely to yield information important to history. Given this, SWCA recommends the site not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4. Furthermore, SWCA recommends SWCA-S-44489-1000 not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR both as a standalone resource and as a contributor to the MMRD. Therefore, the project will result in no impact or adverse effect to this resource.

SWCA-S-44489-1004

Site SWCA-S-44489-1004 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of nine ceramic sherds. It is located over 2 km north of and outside the boundary of the MMRD and, therefore, is not part of the district. As a prehistoric resource, it is primarily considered for NRHP/CRHR eligibility under Criterion D/4. As a resource with a small count of artifacts of a single artifact type, no features, and minimal potential for a buried component, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4 because it is not likely to yield information important to prehistory. It is also recommended not eligible under Criterion A/1 because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is a small ceramic scatter without clear associations. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2 because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; the ceramic scatter cannot be linked to particular people. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 because it does not embody distinctive design or artistic characteristics; rather, it is an unstructured ceramic scatter. Given this, SWCA-S-44489-1004 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Therefore, the project will result in no impact or adverse effect on this resource.

SWCA-S-44489-1005

Site SWCA-S-44489-1005 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of 20 ceramic sherds. It is located over 2 km north and outside the boundary of the MMRD and, therefore, is not part of the district. As a prehistoric resource, it is primarily considered for NRHP/CRHR eligibility under Criterion D/4. As a resource with a small count of artifacts of a single artifact type and no features, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4 because it is not likely to yield information important

to prehistory. It is also recommended not eligible under Criterion A/1 because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is a small ceramic scatter without clear associations. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2 because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; the ceramic scatter cannot be linked to particular people. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 because it does not embody distinctive design or artistic characteristics; rather, it is an unstructured ceramic scatter. Given this, SWCA-S-44489-1005 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Therefore, the project will result in no impact or adverse effect on this resource.

SWCA-S-44489-1007

Site SWCA-S-44489-1007 is a prehistoric resource consisting of four ceramic sherds and a fire-affected rock scatter. It is located almost 2 km north and outside the boundary of the MMRD and, therefore, is not part of the district. As a prehistoric resource, it is primarily considered for NRHP/CRHR eligibility under Criterion D/4. As a resource with a small count of artifacts/ecofacts, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4 because it is not likely to yield information important to prehistory. It is also recommended not eligible under Criterion A/1 because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is a small ceramic scatter without clear associations. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2 because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; the ceramic scatter cannot be linked to particular people. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 because it does not embody distinctive design or artistic characteristics; rather, it is an unstructured ceramic scatter. Given this, SWCA-S-44489-1007 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Therefore, the project will result in no impact or adverse effect on this resource.

SWCA-S-44489-1008

Site SWCA-S-44489-1008 is a 1960s–1970s historic refuse scatter containing fewer than 10 artifacts. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1 because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2 because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; this refuse scatter cannot be linked to particular people. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 because it does not embody distinctive design or artistic characteristics; rather, it is an unstructured refuse deposit. As a resource that is lacking in complexity and is common in the area, documentation has captured the information potential of the resource and it is not likely to yield information important to history. Given this, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4. Site SWCA-S-44489-1008 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Therefore, the project will result in no impact or adverse effect on this resource.

SWCA-44489-S-999

Site SWCA-44489-S-999 is a 1960s–present historic refuse scatter containing fewer than 10 artifacts. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1 because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2 because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; this refuse scatter cannot be linked to particular people. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 because it does not embody distinctive design or artistic characteristics; it is an unstructured refuse deposit. As a resource that is lacking in complexity and is not associated with specific people or events, it is not likely to yield information important to history, and it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion

D/4. Site SWCA-44489-S-999 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Therefore, the project will result in no impact or adverse effect on this resource.

IID/CVWD STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SWCA undertook several records searches as part of the investigations for this project in 2006, 2017, 2020, and 2021. These are addressed in detail as part of the associated reports (Sikes and O'Neil 2006; Martinez and Nicolay 2017) and elsewhere in this document. Those record searches were centered on the project APE west of Monroe Avenue, and while they did not directly cover the IID/CVWD Study Area, some of the results do overlap the study area. In total, 47 cultural resources have been previously documented within the IID/CVWD Study Area, consisting of 16 sites and 31 isolates. Of these, four are recommended eligible for the NRHP and CRHR, three are recommended ineligible and the rest have unknown eligibility or remain unevaluated.

In addition, there is a high density of cultural resources in and around the western edge of the IID/CVWD Study Area. For example, previously recorded site CA-RIV-5211/H is south of Avenue 60 in the northwest quarter of Section 35. The site was first recorded in 1987 as a ceramic sherd scatter with fire-affected rock and a ground stone mano fragment. When it was revisited in 1998, over 500 ceramic sherds were identified, along with several discrete lithic debitage concentrations, projectile points, and ground stone tools. They also identified a habitation area near the middle of the site. Historic-era refuse associated with agricultural use of the area was also observed. Considering the proximity of other large sites nearby, it is possible that several of the sites are related and represent an extensive occupation. Several smaller sites as well as numerous isolates consisting of small collections of ceramic sherds are scattered throughout the vicinity, and in particular on the west side, of the IID/CVWD Study Area and could be associated with activities from larger sites.

Potential for Prehistoric and Historic-Era Native American Archaeological Resources in the IID/CVWD Study Area

Archaeologists agree that Native American settlements and activity occurred in higher concentrations around permanent water sources. One such source was Lake Cahuilla, which was a stable water source during the late Pleistocene and Holocene, with evidence of the lake up to 40,000 years ago, and with boundaries that were far larger than its current size. The significance of Lake Cahuilla to the Cahuilla is well documented in ethnographic works and oral history (Saubel and Elliott 2004). While no records search was undertaken for the study area, record searches for other projects did identify several prehistoric archaeological resources within the western portion of the study area (Temporary # LQ-S-2/CA-RIV-5158, P-33-008331) and immediate vicinity as well as numerous isolated finds.

Agricultural development since the 1870s may reduce likelihood of encountering intact prehistoric or historic-period Native American archaeological resources within the study area since the highest potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic-period Native American archaeological material is in undisturbed (i.e., native) sediments, which occur below the plow zone. The depth of these sediments has not been confirmed for the study area. However, because of the presence of known resources, the location of the study area within the lakebed, the likely location of *Mauūlmīi* relative to the study area, and the surrounding dense archaeological landscape, the study area appears to have a high sensitivity for prehistoric and historic-era Native American resources.

Potential for Historic-Era Archaeological Resources in the IID/CVWD Study Area

The primary historic-era land use of the study area was agricultural. Historical topographic quadrangle maps show the progression of European settlement and agricultural development within the study area. Between 1904 and 1941, maps of the study area show no established buildings or property boundaries,

though several trails are present leading from Toro to the south to Coachella and Thermal to the northeast. Beginning in 1941, historical maps and aerials show several structures, all associated with agricultural development, as well as a few groves of citrus trees and date palms. This land use pattern has continued to the present. Many of the same structures visible on the historical quadrangles and aerials remain extant, although some plots of agricultural land have been abandoned.

Without an updated records search it is unknown how many previously recorded historic-era sites are present within the study area. Considering the long historic record and large number of historic-era resources surrounding the project area, it is likely some historic-era resources are present within the study area. Furthermore, it is possible that historic-era archaeological resources could be preserved below the ground surface, including areas disturbed by agricultural use, although the probability is higher in undisturbed or deeply buried sediments. Specifically, there is potential to encounter structural remains, features, and artifacts associated with the historic-era agricultural or ranching use of the study area beginning in the 1870s. For these reasons, SWCA finds the project site has a moderate to high sensitivity for containing historic-era archaeological resources.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the current assessment, 37 previously recorded resources and nine new resources were identified within the project APE. Of the 37 previously documented resources, 16 are isolated finds (P-33-008919, P-33-008920, P-33-008921, P-33-011347, P-33-011348, P-33-011349, P-33-011350, P-33-014851, P-33-014852, P-33-014853, P-33-014856, P-33-014857, P-33-014858, P-33-014859, P-33-017754, and P-33-017756) and are categorically not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. The remaining 21 resources are archaeological sites. Six of these have unknown eligibility or have not been evaluated (P-33-001334, P-33-001340, P-33-001351, P-33-013296, P-33-013297, and P-33-014987). Five sites have been recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR (P-33-001343, P-33-003875, P-33-003876, P-33-005319, and P-33-005321), including one site within the ADI (P-33-001343). Ten sites have been recommended eligible. Nine of these are eligible as contributors to the MMRD (P-33-001331, P-33-003872, P-33-003873, P-33-003874, P-33-005323, P-33-014844, P-33-014845, P-33-014846, and P-33-014847) and one (P-33-014988) is individually eligible. None of these occur within the ADI. Six sites (P-33-001334, P-33-001340, P-33-001351, P-33-013296, P-33-013297, and P-33-014987) have unknown eligibility or have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP or CRHR but will be avoided by project activities. If they cannot be avoided, additional investigation into the sites' eligibility must occur, recommendations made, and appropriate treatment implemented. It should be noted that four of the five resources previously recorded within the ADI (P-33-001340, P-33-001343, P-33-013296, and P-33-014987) were not re-located during the field survey and are presumed destroyed or were originally misplotted and actually occur outside the ADI.

Nine newly identified resources were documented within the APE. Of these, three are isolated finds (SWCA-ISO-44489-1006, SWCA-ISO-44489-1010, and SWCA-44489-ISO-990) and are not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. The other six resources are archaeological sites (SWCA-S-44489-1000, SWCA-S-44489-1004, SWCA-S-44489-1005, SWCA-S-44489-1007, SWCA-S-44489-1008, and SWCA-44489-S-999); all six are recommended not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

In addition, 47 cultural resources have been previously documented within the IID/CVWD Study Area, consisting of 16 sites and 31 isolates. Of these, four are recommended eligible for the NRHP and CRHR (Temporary No. LQ-S-1/CA-RIV5211/H, Temporary No. LQ-S-2/CA-RIV-5158, CA-RIV-6109, CA-RIV-6110, three are recommended ineligible (CA-RIV-6111/H, CA-RIV-6112/H, and CA-RIV-6115) and the rest have unknown eligibility. The IID/CVWD Study Area is considered to be highly sensitive for the presence of prehistoric and historic-era Native American resources and moderate to highly sensitive for the presence of historic-era cultural resources.

In sum, 10 historic properties (under Section 106 of the NHPA) or historical or archaeological resources (under CEQA) have been identified within the APE and four have been identified within the IID/CVWD Study Area. The project has been redesigned to avoid impacts and effects to eligible resources. The ADI, which includes all areas proposed for construction (including grubbing, grading, or other development) within the broader APE, completely avoids all resources that are eligible either individually or as contributors to the MMRD. These resources are now located within designated open space/restricted areas, which allows for their long-term protection and conservation. The specific parcel(s) for development within the IID/CVWD Study Area have as yet to be determined; however, site selection will be informed by a programmatic review of environmental factors and whichever project sites are selected will avoid historic properties and historical resources identified herein or in future supplemental studies. Given this, there will be no direct effects to historic properties or impacts to historical or archaeological resources.

As noted in Martinez and Nicolay 2017, the project will also not result in indirect effects or impacts such as visual intrusion, vibration from construction, or other alterations to the character-defining features of eligible site CA-RIV-7394 or contributors to the MMRD.

The IID/CVWD Study Area is considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for containing prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources. To ensure a programmatic approach to site selection avoids previously unidentified cultural resources, SWCA recommends completion of a records search at the EIC, an updated Sacred Lands File search, and a pedestrian survey of the parcel or parcels to confirm the presence or absence of potentially sensitive cultural resources. SWCA also recommends continued outreach to local tribes to determine if tribal cultural resources may be impacted. If parcels with sensitive cultural resources cannot be avoided, additional archaeological testing of any known sites to determine boundaries and eligibility for listing in the CRHR and NRHP should be conducted prior to any development activities and monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities is recommended.

With the implementation of the measures outlined below to ensure avoidance, SWCA recommends a finding of no adverse effect under Section 106 of the NHPA and less than significant impact to cultural resources under CEQA for this project.

Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

SWCA has prepared the following mitigation measures to ensure the protection of known and unknown cultural resources. The measures also reflect the results of AB52 consultation with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the City. With the implementation of the following mitigation measures, SWCA recommends that the proposed project will not have an adverse effect or a significant impact on cultural resources:

- **Retain a qualified archaeologist.** Prior to ground-disturbing activities, HLD should retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, to carry out all mitigation measures related to cultural resources.
- **Assign a compliance officer.** HLD should assign a compliance officer for the project to ensure mitigation measures are in place and followed for the duration of the project. The compliance officer should prepare a monthly compliance report for distribution to the City, BOR, BLM, and interested Native American groups. The compliance officer may be the same person as the project archaeologist, or may be another qualified individual designated by HLD.
- **Prepare a monitoring and mitigation program plan.** Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance, a Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (Monitoring Plan) shall be prepared. The Monitoring Plan shall include, but not be limited to, strategies for avoiding

impacts to cultural resources, monitoring protocols for ground-disturbing activities, a worker training program, and discovery and processing protocols for inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources. The plan should detail protocols for determining circumstances in which additional or reduced levels of monitoring (e.g., spot checking) may be appropriate. The Monitoring Plan should also establish a protocol for communicating with the lead agencies and interested Native American parties.

- **Conduct a supplemental study for any additional project components not captured within the current analysis, if necessary.** Prior to ground-disturbing activities in any areas outside the currently established APE, including but not limited to locations proposed for a substation and new well pads, a supplemental study including an updated records search at the EIC, updated Sacred Lands File search, and pedestrian survey, shall be conducted. If resources are identified and cannot be avoided, they shall be assessed for their eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Avoidance and minimization measures identified as a result of the study shall be incorporated into the Monitoring Plan.
- **Avoid environmentally sensitive areas.** Where operationally feasible, all unevaluated and NRHP- and CRHR-eligible resources shall be protected from direct project impacts by project redesign (i.e., relocation of the ground disturbance, ancillary facilities, or temporary facilities or work areas). Avoidance mechanisms shall include temporary fencing and designation of such areas as environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) for the duration of the proposed project. ESAs shall include the boundary of each historic property plus a 30-m (98-foot) buffer around the resource.
- **Worker training.** Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, typically at the project kick-off, the qualified archaeologist or their designee will provide cultural sensitivity training to construction crews. The training will provide information on regulatory requirements for the protection of cultural resources and the proper procedures to follow should unanticipated cultural resources discoveries be made during construction. Workers will be provided contact information and protocols to follow if inadvertent discoveries are made. Additionally, workers will be shown examples of the types of tribal cultural resources that would require notification of the project archaeologist. If necessary, the project archaeologist can create a training video, PowerPoint presentation, or printed literature that can be shown to new workers and contractors to avoid continuous training throughout the life of the project.
- **Monitoring for cultural resources.** Prior to ground disturbance, an archaeological monitor, working under the supervision of the qualified archaeologist, and Native American monitors from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, shall be retained to monitor certain ground-disturbing activities. Monitoring will take place within or near ESAs or in other areas agreed upon by the archaeologist, City, and Native American monitor, and as identified in the Monitoring Plan. Monitoring activities will include examining the excavation of native soils as well as the disposal of spoils in certain areas. The duration, timing and location of the monitoring shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist and Native American monitors in consultation with the City as outlined in the Monitoring Plan.
- **Inadvertent cultural resources discoveries.** In the event that cultural resources are exposed during excavation, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Ground-disturbing activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA (Section 15064.5f; PRC 21082) or Section 106 of the NHPA on federal land, additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted. Should any tribal cultural resources be encountered, additional consultation with California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)–listed tribal groups should be conducted immediately in coordination with the City and/or with the BLM and BOR if the discovery occurs on federal lands.

- **Unanticipated discovery of human remains.** If human remains are encountered, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The Riverside County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. Additional procedures for responding to the unanticipated discovery of human remains are outlined below.

Modern Remains

If the Coroner's Office determines the remains are of modern origin, the appropriate law enforcement officials will be called by the Coroner and conduct the required procedures. Work will not resume until law enforcement has released the area.

Archaeological Remains

If the remains are determined to be archaeological in origin, the appropriate protocol is determined by whether the discovery site is located on federally or non-federally owned or managed lands.

Remains Discovered on Federally Owned or Managed Lands

After the Coroner has determined that the remains are archaeological or historic in age, the appropriate BLM Palm Springs Field Office archaeologist must be called. If the find is located on BOR land, then the BOR must be called. The archaeologist will initiate the proper procedures under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). If the remains can be determined to be Native American, the steps as outlined in NAGPRA, 43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 10.6 *Inadvertent discoveries*, must be followed.

Resumption of activity. The activity that resulted in the discovery of human remains may resume after a written, binding agreement is executed between the BLM and federally recognized affiliated Indian Tribe(s) that adopts a recovery plan for the excavation or removal of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony following 43 CFR Section 10.3(b)(1) of these regulations. The disposition of all human remains and NAGPRA items shall be carried out following 43 CFR 10.6.

Remains Discovered on Non-federally Owned/Managed Lands

After the Coroner has determined the remains on non-federally owned or managed lands are archaeological, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation or discovery, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American, he/she shall contact the California NAHC by telephone within 24 hours. The NAHC will notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours after accessing the site of the discovery to make recommendations to the landowner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the landowner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)
Previous Cultural Resources Reports

APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

Native American Consultation

APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms