



# **Addendum No. 1 to Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project**

**State Clearinghouse No. 2020100292**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
AFY	acre foot per year
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMP	best management practice
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geologic Society
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CVMSHCP	Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIC	Eastern Information Center
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
L <sub>eq</sub>	sound equivalent level
LSTs	Localized Significance Thresholds
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MHI	median household income
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHMLAC	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Action
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPW	Non-Potable Water
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places

EIR	Environmental Impact Report
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SCIC	South Coast Information Center
SDAC	Severely Disadvantaged Community
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMP	Sanitation Master Plan
SRA	source receptor area
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SSAB	Salton Sea Air Basin
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WMP	Water Management Plan
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan



## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the first Addendum to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2020100292). The Addendum to the MND has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15152, this Addendum also tiers from CEQA-compliant documentation for recent and related projects in the surrounding vicinity including Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) #7 Phase 1 NPW Improvements Project (SCH No. 2023080439) and FY 2017-2018 NPW Connections Project (SCH No. 2018051031) as well as the 2020 Sanitation Master Plan (SMP) Update and associated Final Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH No. 2019090307). As described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15152(a): “[t]iering’ refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (such as one prepared for a general plan or policy statement) with later EIRs and negative declarations on narrower projects; incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR; and concentrating the later EIR or negative declaration solely on the issues specific to the later project.”

### 1.1. Project Background

#### 1.1.1. Coachella Valley Water Management Plan

In September 2002, CVWD adopted the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (WMP), which was compiled to reliably “...meet current and future water demands in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.” In January 2012, an update to the WMP was completed which addressed changing conditions such as increased water demands and evolving federal and state laws and regulations. In 2014, the California Legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) to provide a framework for sustainable groundwater management. To implement SGMA in the Indio Subbasin, four local water agencies formed Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs): CVWD, Coachella Water Authority (CWA), Desert Water Agency (DWA), and Indio Water Authority (IWA). In 2016, the Indio Subbasin GSAs entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for collaborative management of the Indio Subbasin under SGMA. CVWD’s WMP was submitted as an alternative groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) and was approved in 2019 by the California Department of Water Resources. Under SGMA, a 5-year review and update is required, most recently completed in 2022 (Indio Subbasin GSAs 2021). The 2002 WMP, 2010 WMP Update, and 2022 WMP Update, collectively referenced as WMP in this document, include the following five major elements:

- Water conservation (urban, golf course, and agricultural);
- Increasing surface water supplies for the Coachella Valley from outside sources;
- Substitution of surface water supplies for groundwater (source substitution);
- Groundwater recharge; and

- Monitoring and evaluation of subsidence and groundwater levels and quality to provide the information needed to manage the Coachella Valley's groundwater resources.

The Approved Project and the Modified Project described herein are part of the source substitution element of the WMP. As stated in the WMP:

*“Source substitution is the delivery of an alternate source of water to users that currently pump groundwater. The substitution of an alternate water source reduces groundwater extraction and allows the groundwater to remain in storage, thus reducing overdraft.”*

The source substitution element is described in additional detail in Section 6.5 of the 2010 WMP Update (CVWD 2012). The Approved Project and the Modified Project are part of this near-term effort to reduce groundwater overdraft in accordance with the water management goals and objectives of the WMP. Accordingly, the WMP is addressed throughout the impact analysis as applicable to the respective environmental issue areas.

### **1.1.2. 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan**

The six urban water suppliers in the Coachella Valley, (CVWD, Coachella Water Authority, Desert Water Agency, Indio Water Authority, Mission Springs Water District, and Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company) collaboratively prepared the 2020 Coachella Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), including regional and individual agency content and other necessary elements as set forth in DWR's 2020 UWMP Guidebook. Each agency also prepared a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to describe the actions that could be taken during a water shortage to reduce demands. The 2020 Coachella Valley Regional UWMP and CVWD's WSCP were adopted by the Board of Directors on June 22, 2021 and submitted to DWR on July 1, 2021.

### **1.1.3. Existing Non-Potable Water Facilities**

Recycled water, also referred to as reclaimed water, is defined in the Title 22 California Code of Regulations (Title 22, Chapter 3) and refers to water produced by the three-stage (tertiary) treatment of municipal wastewater. CVWD owns and operates five WRPs, two of which (WRP #7 and WRP #10) generate recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and large landscaped areas (CVWD 2020). WRP #1, WRP #2, and WRP #4 currently do not provide NPW connections.

At WRP #7, tertiary treated recycled water is blended with Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal and is served to two 18-hole golf courses at one site and an additional nine holes at another site. At WRP #10, tertiary treated water is blended with Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP) before being distributed to golf courses and other large landscape customers. The WRPs deliver the remaining secondary effluent into percolation ponds. CVWD provides the blend of recycled water and Colorado River water, individually and collectively referred to as Blended Recycled Water or NPW, to water impoundments and the conveyance system for irrigation purposes across the service area (CVWD 2020).

On August 20, 2018, the CVWD Board of Directors adopted the FY 2017-2018 NPW Connections Project MND, which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the

construction and operation of approximately 9.5 miles of NPW pipeline segments and connections to provide irrigation water to seven local golf courses, one recreational vehicle (RV) resort, one planned future development and replacement of an existing pump station. On June 4, 2021, the CVWD Board of Directors approved the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project MND, which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of approximately 12 miles of additional NPW pipeline.

CVWD has also prepared CEQA-documentation for similar projects including the WRP #7 Phase 1 NPW Improvements Project, which involved improvements to the existing tertiary treatment plant processes and an existing canal pump station at WRP #7. This project also involved the installation of 2,500 linear feet of NPW pipeline.

#### **1.1.4. Proposed Modified Project**

The proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project (Modified Project) would expand CVWD's WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services and deliver an average of approximately 2,993 acre feet per year (AFY) of NPW to five new NPW customers and would expand the low pressure pipeline capacity within the WRP #10 service area (see Table 1). The proposed Project would involve the installation of approximately 34,200 linear feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter. All excavations would be approximately 5 feet deep with an average width of approximately 3 feet. Most of the activities would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 linear feet of pipeline within customer-owned properties. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would involve the installation of pipelines, concrete-work, and installation of metering and control vaults, flow meters, control valves, and telemetry systems.

#### **1.2. Purpose of Addendum**

This Addendum to the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project MND addresses potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the Modified Project discussed in greater detail in Section 2, *Project Description*. The MND and this Addendum, together with the other documents incorporated by reference herein, serve as the environmental review of the Modified Project, as required pursuant to the provisions of CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq. The environmental analysis in this Addendum and all feasible mitigation measures identified in the MND would be incorporated into the resolutions approving the Modified Project.

#### **1.3. Basis for Addendum**

CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 states that “[t]he lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.” Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no Subsequent EIR may be required for the project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence, that one or more of the following conditions are met:

- A. When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which would require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
  - (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which would require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
  - (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
    - (a) The project would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
    - (b) Significant effects previously examined would be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
    - (c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
    - (d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.
- B. If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a Subsequent EIR if required under subdivision (a). Otherwise the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.
- C. Once a project has been approved, the lead agency's role in project approval is completed, unless further discretionary approval on that project is required. Information appearing after an approval does not require reopening of that approval. If after the project is approved, any of the conditions described in subdivision (a)

occurs, a Subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall only be prepared by the public agency which grants the next discretionary approval for the project, if any. In this situation no other responsible agency shall grant an approval for the project until the Subsequent EIR has been certified or subsequent negative declaration adopted.

CVWD has assessed the Modified Project in light of the requirements defined under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. As discussed in this Addendum, none of the conditions requiring preparation of a Subsequent Negative Declaration (ND) under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are identified.

#### 1.4. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

This Addendum uses Environmental Checklist questions, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(d)(3), to compare the anticipated environmental effects of the proposed Modified Project with those disclosed in the MND for the Approved Project. The Addendum reviews whether any of the conditions requiring preparation of a Subsequent MND pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are met, and whether there are new significant impacts resulting from the proposed Modified Project. The Environmental Checklist questions are used to review the potential environmental effects of the proposed Modified Project for each of the following resource areas:

- Aesthetics;
- Agriculture Resources;
- Air Quality;
- Biological Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Geology and Soils;
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
- Energy;
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials;
- Hydrology and Water Quality;
- Land Use and Planning;
- Mineral Resources;
- Noise;
- Population and Housing;
- Public Services;
- Recreation;
- Transportation and Traffic;
- Tribal Cultural Resources;
- Utilities and Service Systems; and
- Wildfire.

As previously described, the Modified Project would involve an extension of the previously approved NPW pipelines to expand CVWD's WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services. The methods of construction (i.e., pavement cutting, grading, trenching, and restoration) are the same as, or very similar to, those evaluated in the MND. Based on the similarities in construction methods and location of the Approved Project and the Modified Project, the environmental analysis provided in the MND remains current and applicable to the Modified Project. Additional air quality modeling (see Appendix A), biological resources surveys (see Appendix B), and cultural resources surveys (see Appendix C) were conducted to evaluate potential impacts to these resource areas and to support additional requirements and coordination necessary to supporting funding from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). The SRF – partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) – provides low-interest financing and is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Congress first appropriates funding for the SRF; USEPA then awards capitalization grants to States for their SRF. Due to the federal nexus with USEPA, federal laws and regulations (referred to herein as “federal cross-cutters”) apply to all projects pursuing SRF financing. Under the SRF program, the SWRCB uses the CEQA document plus federal cross-cutting documentation in place of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document in what is termed “CEQA-Plus” documentation (see Section 5, *Federal Cross-Cutting Environmental Regulations*). The SWRCB does not complete a NEPA review process, but rather completes the “NEPA-like” process of CEQA-Plus.

The conclusions and mitigation measures in the MND are applicable to the Modified Project. The following resource areas were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the

MND, and the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact. No additional analyses are required for the following unchanged environmental resources evaluated in the MND. For a discussion and analysis of the resources topics below, please refer to the previous MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project (SCH No. 2020100292), as these resource areas are not analyzed further in this Addendum:

### 3.1 Aesthetics

- a) Substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista
- b) Substantial damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a state scenic highway?
- c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?
- d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?

### 3.2 Agricultural and Forest Resources

- a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?
- b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?
- c) Conflict with existing zoning for or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?
- d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?
- e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?

### 3.3 Air Quality

- a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?
- b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?
- c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

- d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

### 3.4 Biological Resources

- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
- e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

### 3.5 Cultural Resources

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

### 3.6 Energy

- a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?
- b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

### 3.7 Geology and Soils

- a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
  - i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?
  - ii. Strong seismic groundshaking?
  - iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?
  - iv. Landslides?
- b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?



- c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is made unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?
- d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

### 3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
- b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases?

### 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
- b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?
- c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?
- d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?
- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?
- g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

### 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

- a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?
- b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

- c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:
  - i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?
  - ii. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or offsite?
  - iii. Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?
- d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?
- e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

### 3.11 Land Use and Planning

- a) Physically divide an established community?
- b) Cause a significant environmental impact with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

### 3.12 Mineral Resources

- a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?
- b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

### 3.13 Noise

- a) Result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?
- b) Result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
- c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

### 3.14 Population and Housing

- a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?
- b) Displace substantial amounts of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

### 3.15 Public Services

- a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
  - i. Fire protection?
  - ii. Police protection?
  - iii. Schools?
  - iv. Parks?
  - v. Other public facilities?

### 3.16 Recreation

- a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?
- b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

### 3.17 Transportation

- c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?
- d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?
- f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

### 3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

- a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry year?
- c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?
- d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
- e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

### 3.20 Wildfire

- b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?
- c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?
- d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

This Addendum evaluates environmental resources for which the Modified Project that were previously identified as potentially significant for the Approved Project and required mitigation as disclosed in the MND. Because of the Modified Project's similarity to the Approved Project in location and construction methods, there the Modified Project would generally have similar impacts as the Approved Project.

In addition, this document includes comprehensive analysis of the Modified Project to support compliance with federal environmental review requirements necessary for CVWD to pursue federal funding programs. The federal cross-cutting topics evaluated include:

- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
- Clean Air Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act

- Farmland Protection Policy Act
- Executive Order (EO) 11988 – Floodplain Management, as amended by EOs 12148 and 13690
- Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), and EO 13168
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands
- EO 13112 – Invasive Species
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Program
- EO 13195 – Trails for America in the 21st Century
- EO 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10
- Wilderness Act
- Environmental Justice
- Alternatives

### Impact Terminology

The responses to each of the Environmental Checklist questions addressed in this Addendum use CEQA terminology as specified below:

- **Reduced Impact.** The impacts of the Modified Project would be less than those of the Approved Project.
- **No New Impact/No Impact.** The Modified Project would result in no or no new impact compared to the Approved Project.
- **New Mitigation Required.** The Modified Project would result in a new or substantially greater impact compared to the Approved Project and new mitigation would be required to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.
- **New Potentially Significant Impact.** The Modified Project would result in a new impact or substantially greater impact compared to the Approved Project. A subsequent MND would be required.

### 1.5. Summary of Findings

The environmental evaluation in Addendum has concluded that major revisions of the MND due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects are not required. While the Modified Project would further expand the NPW pipeline network there would be no substantial changes proposed in the Modified Project in terms of general construction activities and future operational activities. Additionally, while there would be 34,200 linear feet of new disturbance area associated with the NPW pipeline, this area would be located in disturbed rights-of-way as described for the Approved Project; therefore, there would be no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the Modified Project would be undertaken. Lastly, there is no new information of substantial importance, which was unknown, or could not have been known at the time the MND was certified. As described further in Section

3, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, the impacts of the Modified Project are consistent with the impacts of the Approved Project. There are no new significant impacts resulting from implementation of the Modified Project, nor are there any substantial increases in the severity of any previously identified environmental impacts, and no new mitigation measures would be required. The environmental analysis in this Addendum and all applicable mitigation measures identified in the MND would be incorporated into the resolutions approving the Modified Project.

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1. Purpose of Project**

As previously described in Section 1.1.1, *Coachella Valley Water Management Plan*, CVWD's 2002 WMP, 2010 WMP Update, and 2022 Update set forth several groundwater source substitution projects, including the provision of NPW pipeline for irrigation of golf courses that currently pump groundwater for irrigation use. On July 17, 2019, CVWD obtained approval of the 2010 WMP from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) as an "Alternative Plan" in compliance with the requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The key water management plan elements of the "Alternative Plan" include water conservation, water supply augmentation, groundwater recharge, and source substitution. CVWD reviewed and updated the WMP as a SGMA requirement in 2022. The Modified Project is part of the source substitution element and would contribute to existing CVWD efforts to reduce groundwater overdraft in accordance with the water management goals and objectives.

### **2.2. Environmental Setting**

The Modified Project is located in the eastern portion of the greater Coachella Valley. Physically, the eastern Coachella Valley is bounded by the Santa Rosa Mountains to the west, and the Mecca Hills and the edge of Joshua Tree National Park to the northeast. The Modified Project is located in the Coachella Valley region of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the Whitewater River Watershed. As previously described, most of the activities would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 linear feet of pipeline within customer-owned properties (see Figure 1).

The Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) is a comprehensive multiple species habitat conservation planning program that addresses multiple species needs, including habitat and the preservation of natural communities in the Coachella Valley area of Riverside County. The CVMSHCP was adopted by the plan participants in 2007 and 2008, and permits were issued by the wildlife agencies in late 2008. The Modified Project is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area associated with the CVMSHCP (see the *Biological Resources* discussion in Section 3, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*).

### **2.3. Modified Project Infrastructure**

The proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project (Modified Project) would expand CVWD's WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services and deliver an average of approximately 2,993 acre feet per year (AFY) of NPW to five new NPW customers and would expand the low pressure

pipeline capacity within the WRP #10 service area (see Table 1). The proposed Project would involve the installation of approximately 34,200 linear feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter. All excavations would be approximately 5 feet deep with an average width of approximately 3 feet. Most of the activities would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 linear feet of pipeline within customer-owned properties. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would involve the installation of pipelines, concrete-work, and installation of metering and control vaults, flow meters, control valves, and telemetry systems.

**Table 1. Proposed Project Non-Potable Water End User Connections**

Land Use Type	Connection Name	Location
Golf Course	Desert Island CC	71-777 Frank Sinatra Drive Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
Golf Course	The Springs	1 Duke Drive Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
Water Infrastructure	WRP #10 Low Pressure Pipeline Capacity Expansion	Hovley Lane and Portola Avenue Palm Desert, CA 92260
High School	Shadow Hills HS	39-225 Jefferson St Indio, CA 92203
Residential Neighborhood	Talavera	Westwick Street Indio, CA 92203
Golf Course	Shadow Hills Golf Club (North Course)	81-420 N Sun City Boulevard Indio, CA 92203
Golf Course	Shadow Hills Golf Club (East Course)	80875 Avenue 40 Indio, CA 92203
Golf Course	Shadow Hills Golf Club (West Course)	80814 Sun City Blvd Indio, CA 92203

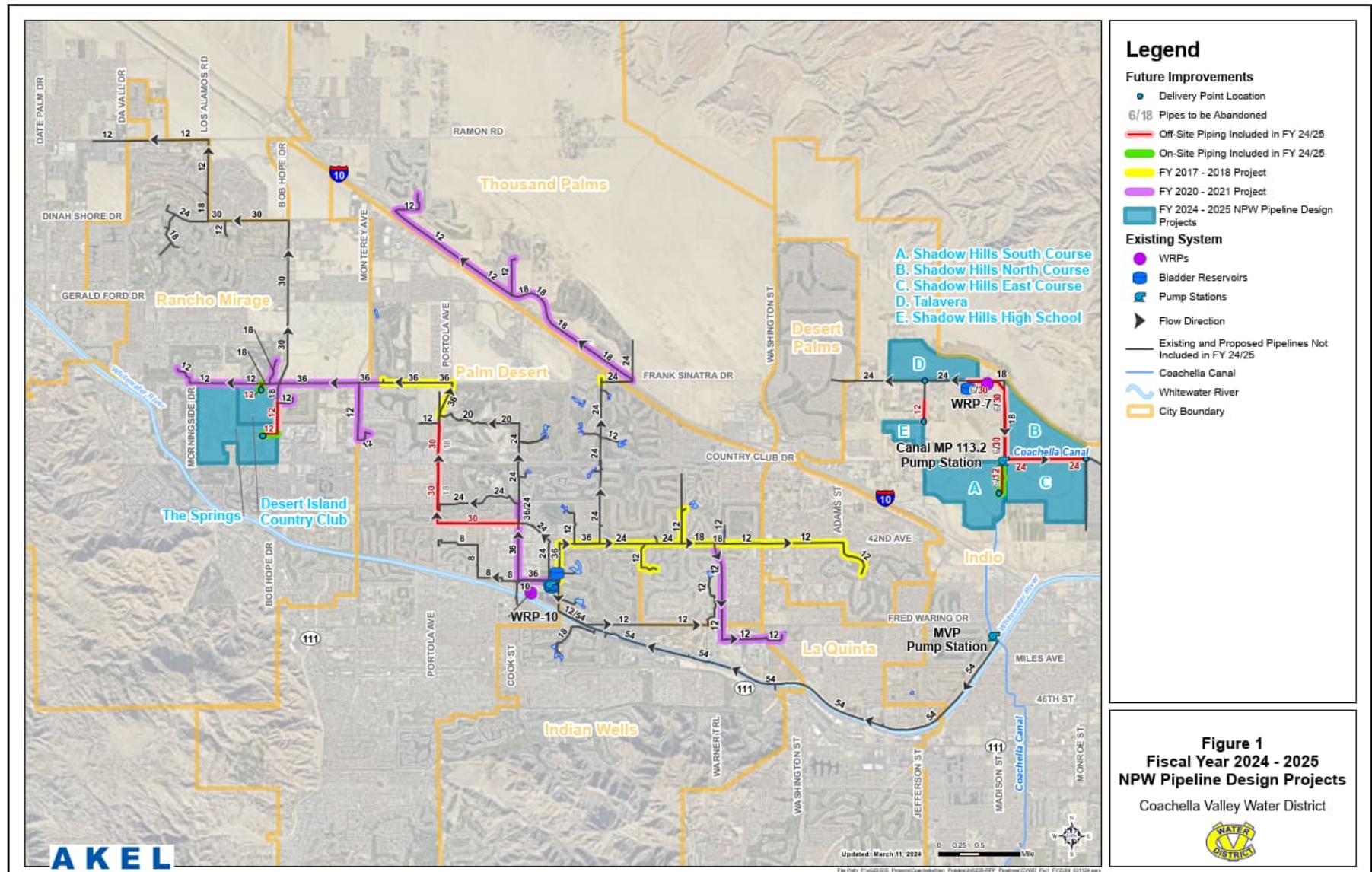
**Table 2. New NPW Pipeline Segments per Jurisdiction**

City	Length of New Pipeline (LF)
Rancho Mirage	3,608
Palm Desert	11,972
Indio	18,466

**Table 3. APNs for Properties Traversed by the Proposed Project**

APNs		
624040034	688130002	691180005
624040035	688160045	691180006
688050002	691100029	691180006
688050005	691100030	691180010
688060006	691110011	
688060023	691130007	

**Figure 1. FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project**





### 2.3.1. Construction Methods

Construction assumptions associated with the Modified Project, which would involve the installation of 34,200 linear feet of NPW pipeline have been developed based on the construction assumptions for the 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project, which involved the construction of 12 miles of NPW pipeline. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project are anticipated to last approximately 1 year. Construction activities required for segment of the proposed NPW pipeline would entail the following:



**Figure 2. FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project**

- **Establishment Staging Area(s)** – A staging area(s) would be required along the construction route to store pipe, construction equipment, and other construction-related material. Potential staging areas may include vacant private and public land, parking lots, and segments of closed traffic lanes.
- **Surface Preparation** – Surface preparation would involve removing structures (e.g., fences or posts), pavement, and/or vegetation from the trenching areas. Equipment may include jack hammers, pavement saws, graders, bulldozers, loaders, and trucks.
- **Trench Excavation/Shoring** – A backhoe, excavator, or trencher would be used to dig trenches for pipe installation. The pipeline trench would be open for a total of 2 to 3 days on average. During construction, vertical wall trenches would be temporarily “closed” at the end of each workday, by covering with steel plates or backfilled.
- **Surface Restoration** – After the NPW pipeline is installed, the ground surface areas would be restored. When NPW pipeline is installed beneath paved roadways, the asphalt would be patched and restored to pre-construction conditions. When the NPW pipeline is installed in dirt roads or shoulders, the dirt would be graded and compacted. In natural or vegetated areas, native plantings would be installed.

The new NPW pipeline segments would be constructed via open trench and/or by a jack and bore technique at major intersections. Figure 2 shows a typical trenching work site for the installation of new segments of NPW pipeline. With the addition of approximately 34,200 linear feet of new pipeline segments under the Modified Project, the total disturbed area would be up to approximately 96,000 square feet, involving up to approximately 480,000 cubic feet (17,780 cubic yards) of earth movement for pipeline installation.

Project construction activities would involve the removal of approximately 6 inches of existing asphalt along the project corridor, yielding approximately 48,000 cubic feet, or approximately 1,780 cubic yards, of total asphalt export. Where the NPW pipeline alignment transects unpaved golf course land, it is assumed that 6 inches of grass and soil would be removed in lieu of asphalt.

Another 6 inches of soil and/or gravel would be removed during trenching to make room for the pipelines. Some native soil would remain on site to be used as backfill. Surplus material resulting from pipeline installation would be exported for disposal at an approved facility. It is assumed that approximately 96,000 cubic feet, or approximately 3,560 cubic yards, of material would be exported in total.

Finally, 6 inches of clean gravel and 6 inches of new asphalt would be imported to backfill and repave the construction footprint within public rights-of-way. It is assumed that approximately 48,000 cubic feet, or approximately 1,780 cubic yards, of material would be imported.

Anticipated construction-related vehicle trips include construction workers traveling to and from the work areas, haul trucks (including for import and export of excavated materials, as needed), and other trucks associated with equipment and material deliveries. During peak construction months, construction-related vehicle trips would number approximately 24 one-way trips per day. Any potential local traffic impacts from this increase in vehicle traffic would be temporary, as construction activities would move along the NPW pipeline alignment.

### **2.3.2. Construction Schedule**

It is assumed that approximately 200 linear feet of NPW pipeline would be installed per day. Any potential roadway lane closures would be temporary and phased as construction progresses along the NPW pipeline alignment. Project construction activity is anticipated to occur continuously, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday only and excluding federal holidays, which is compliant with the City of Palm Desert and City of Indio municipal codes.

### **2.3.3. Construction Best Management Practices**

CVWD would require implementation of the following construction best management practices (BMPs) with the Modified Project:

- **Drainage / Erosion Control** – During the proposed construction activities, existing storm water facilities including catch basins, manholes, and ditches would be protected using erosion control measures. Design standards outlined in the California Stormwater Quality Association 2023 Construction BMP Handbook would be implemented as applicable to the Modified Project stormwater drainage features. In addition, CVWD and/or its contractor would be required to obtain a Construction General Permit pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction storm water regulations, which would require development of a construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementation of BMPs to prevent polluted runoff from leaving the construction site.
- **Groundwater Dewatering** – The proposed NPW pipeline would be installed at a depth of 5 feet below ground surface. If encountered at this depth, groundwater would be controlled using standard methods including stone sumps wrapped in filter fabric and dewatering basins or baffled tanks if required.

- **Traffic Controls** – Construction of the Modified Project may necessitate temporary lane closures. Traffic control requirements would require that emergency crews have access, as needed, and that the contractor coordinates the location of the work daily for routing of emergency vehicles. Traffic control would also require the contractor to make reasonable efforts, wherever possible, to provide landowners access to their property and patrons access to businesses during execution of the work.
- **Air Quality / Dust Suppression** – CVWD and/or its construction contractor would be required to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403.1 to control dust during construction, specific to the Coachella Valley. The contractor is required to have an approved Fugitive Dust Control Plan prior to grading or excavation. CVWD and/or its contractor would be required to comply with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulations, which would limit vehicle idling time to 5 minutes, restrict adding vehicles to construction fleets that have lower than Tier 3 engines, and establish a schedule for retiring older, less fuel-efficient engines from the construction fleet.

#### 2.3.4. Operation and Maintenance

The delivery of NPW would require pump station operation and motor-actuated valve operation. Operation and maintenance activities associated with the Modified Project would include regular visual inspections of infrastructure and the implementation of repairs on an as-needed basis. These activities are consistent with ongoing operation and maintenance activities for CVWD's existing NPW distribution system.

#### 2.4. Permits and Approvals

CVWD is the lead agency under CEQA with responsibility for approving the Modified Project. Table 4 lists the other approvals that would likely be required for the Modified Project.

**Table 4. Summary of Potentially Required Approvals**

Regulating Agency	Potential Permit / Approval
SWRCB, in federal/state partnership with the USEPA	Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program
SWRCB, Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	NPDES Construction General Permit
SWRCB, Colorado River Basin RWQCB	General Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use
County of Riverside Department of Transportation	Encroachment Permit
City of Palm Desert	Encroachment Permit
City of Indio Hills	Encroachment Permit
SCAQMD	Fugitive Dust Control Plan, Permit to Construct and Permit to Operate

### 3. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following includes the environmental checklist review pursuant to CEQA. The analysis herein evaluates the adequacy of the environmental impact findings and mitigation in the Approved Project, the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project (Approved Project), relative to impacts and mitigation of the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project (Modified Project). As previously described, the MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project was approved by the CVWD Board of Directors on June 4, 2021.

#### Biological Resources

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. This includes checklist questions (b), (c), and (e) under *Biological Resources*. The resource areas under checklist questions (a), (d), and (f) are analyzed below:

- a) *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

WSP prepared an update to the Biological Resources Technical Study for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project, originally prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2020a) (see Appendix B). The Study Area included the 3-foot-wide NPW pipeline corridor as well as a 25-foot-wide buffer located on either side of the pipeline corridor to account for adjacent work areas as well as potential temporary, indirect construction-related impacts (e.g., dust and noise).

The Study Area is located within the CVMSHCP / Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) area. The CVMSHCP/NCCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on the conservation of species and their associated habitats in the Coachella Valley region of Riverside County. CVWD is a participating entity in the plan. However, the proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connections Project alignment is not located within any of the designated CVMSHCP Conservation Areas, which constitute important wildlife habitat and corridors in the region. While the Modified Project would be located within the CVMSHCP boundaries and afforded coverage under the CVMSHCP, it would not affect any Conservation Areas as construction activities would primarily occur within previously developed and routinely managed areas.

Special-status species are those plants and wildlife species that are: 1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the federal ESA; 2) listed or proposed for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) under the CESA; 3) recognized as Species of Special Concern by the CDFW; 4) afforded protection under the MBTA, BGEPA, and/or California Fish and Game Code; and 5) occurring on lists 1 and 2 of the CDFW California Rare Plant Rank system per the following definitions:

- List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
  - List 1B.1 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
  - List 1B.2 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened)
  - List 1B.3 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)
- List 2 = Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

In addition, special-status species are ranked globally (G) and subnationally (S) 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodologies:

- G1 or S1 – Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G2 or S2 – Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G3 or S3 – Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G4 or S4 – Apparently secure Globally or Subnationally (state)
- G5 or S5 – Secure Globally or Subnationally (state)
- ? – Inexact Numeric Rank
- T – Intraspecific Taxon (subspecies, varieties, and other designations below the level of species)
- Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority

WSP determined that the Study Area does not contain suitable habitat for any special-status plant species based on a various record searches as well as a pedestrian survey of the NPW pipeline alignment (see Appendix B). While 14 special-status plant species have been previously documented within a 5-mile radius by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), the project site does not contain suitable habitat for most of these species based on a variety of factors, including: developed nature of the project site, lack of suitable soils, inappropriate hydrologic conditions, and/or absence of appropriate vegetation communities. Additionally, many of the species' CNDDB occurrences are historical, dating from the early to mid-1900s and no special-status plant species were detected during the survey. Therefore, no impacts to special-status plant species would occur.

The Biological Resources Technical Study prepared for the Approved Project found that 14 special-status plants and 26 special-status wildlife species had been recorded in the CNDDDB within a 5-mile radius of the Study Area (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020a). This study concluded that there was not suitable habitat to support any of the 14 sensitive plants identified in the CNDDDB, and that none of the 26 special-status wildlife species would be expected to occur, or at most would have a low potential for occurrence, based on the lack of suitable undeveloped/undisturbed habitat (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020a). These findings were verified during the 2024 survey



**Figure 3. Typical developed public right-of-way lacking native habitat.**

prepared for the Modified Project by WSP (see Appendix B). The majority of the entire FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project alignment is located within fully developed areas, mostly within the existing public rights-of-way including existing paved roads and/or road shoulders. Other areas of the proposed NPW pipeline segments would cross golf courses or residential/commercial properties, areas that also lack natural habitat required by most sensitive plants and wildlife. As a result, no direct impacts to special-status species are expected as a result of the Modified Project.

There is some limited potential for native birds to nest within or adjacent to the Study Area, mainly within landscaped trees and shrubs. Native nesting birds are protected by the MBTA, BGEPA, and by sections of the California Fish and Game Code. If ground disturbance and vegetation/tree trimming or removal is required during the nesting bird season, the Modified Project may impact nesting birds through injury, mortality, or disruption of normal adult behaviors resulting in the abandonment or harm to eggs and nestlings. Construction occurring within the vicinity of nesting birds may also indirectly impact individuals with construction noise and dust. Implementation of MM BIO-1, Nesting Birds, would reduce or avoid potential impacts to nesting birds to a less-than-significant level. Per the CVMSHCP, “adjacent” means to share a common boundary with any parcel in a designated Conservation Area; although the Modified Project does not share a common boundary with a Conservation Area, construction activities associated with the Modified Project could result in various indirect impacts that could have an effect more than 500 feet away, for instance with respect to noise and dust that could disturb species within a Conservation Area. Indirect impacts from any construction or operational noise, dust, or lighting would be addressed through the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, would ensure avoidance of indirect impacts to Conservation Areas, thus reducing the potential impact to a less-than-significant level.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

## Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, Nesting Birds, and BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, would reduce potential impacts to biological resources to a less-than-significant level:

### *BIO-1 Nesting Birds*

Project-related activities should occur outside of the bird breeding season (typically January 1 to September 15 to account for both passerines and raptors) to the extent practicable. If construction must occur within the bird breeding season, then no more than 3 days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal, a nesting bird and raptor pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within the disturbance footprint plus a 100-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), where feasible. If the Modified Project is phased or construction activities stop for more than 1 week during the nesting season, a subsequent pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey would be required prior to re-initiation of construction during the nesting season.

Pre-construction nesting bird and raptor surveys shall be conducted during the time of day when birds are active and shall factor in sufficient time to perform this survey adequately and completely. A report of the nesting bird and raptor survey results, if applicable, shall be submitted to the lead agency for review and approval prior to ground and/or vegetation disturbance activities.

If nests are found, their locations shall be flagged. An appropriate avoidance buffer of at least 25 feet for passerines, and up to 500 feet for raptors, depending upon the species, proposed work activity, and CDFW approval, shall be determined and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing or other suitable flagging. Buffers will be determined in conjunction with CDFW through the development of a nesting bird management plan. Active nests shall be monitored at a minimum of once per week until it has been determined that the nest is no longer being used by either the young or adults. No ground disturbance shall occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist confirms that the breeding/nesting is complete and all the young have fledged. If project activities must occur within the buffer, they shall be conducted at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

### *BIO-2 CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines*

The following Section 4.5 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines shall be implemented where applicable to minimize edge effects to adjacent Conservation Areas:

- **Drainage.** Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate plans to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the adjacent Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the adjacent Conservation Area.

- **Toxics.** Land uses proposed adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife and plant species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in any discharge to the adjacent Conservation Area.
  - **Lighting.** For proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area, lighting shall be shielded and directed toward the developed area. Landscape shielding or other appropriate methods shall be incorporated in project designs to minimize the effects of lighting adjacent to or within the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
  - **Noise.** Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that generates noise in excess of 75 A-weighted decibels (dBA) equivalent sound level ( $L_{eq}$ ) over a one hour period shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls, as appropriate, to minimize the effects of noise on the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
  - **Invasives.** Invasive, non-native plant species shall not be incorporated in the landscape for land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area. Landscape treatments within or adjacent to a Conservation Area shall incorporate native plant materials to the maximum extent feasible; recommended native species are listed in Table 4-112 of the CVMSHCP/NCCP. The plants listed in Table 4-113 of the CVMSHCP/NCCP shall not be used within or adjacent to a Conservation Area. This list may be amended from time to time through a Minor Amendment with Wildlife Agency Concurrence.
  - **Barriers.** Land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in a Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls and/or signage.
  - **Grading/Land Development.** Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall not extend into adjacent land in a Conservation Area.
- d) *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

Wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation are important issues in assessing impacts to wildlife. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a project results in a single, unified habitat area being divided into two or more areas in such a way that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another, as in the fragmentation of habitats within and around “checkerboard” residential development. Habitat fragmentation also can occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, as when annual burning converts scrub habitats to grassland habitats.



As previously described, the Study Area for the Modified Project is located in the vicinity, but not within CVMSHCP/NCCP Conservation Areas, which constitute important wildlife habitat and corridors in the region. The Modified Project would primarily occur within previously developed and/or routinely managed areas. While the Modified Project does not share a common boundary with a Conservation Area, construction activities could result in various indirect impacts that could have an effect more than 500 feet away, for instance with respect to noise and dust that could disturb species within a Conservation Area. Nevertheless, indirect impacts from construction or operational noise would be minimized through the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND. As a result, the Modified Project would have a less-than-significant impact on localized and urban adapted wildlife movement and would not create habitat fragmentation or have an effect on regional wildlife movement within the region. No additional measures are recommended.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### **Mitigation Measures**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, would reduce potential impacts to biological resources to a less-than-significant level.

- f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

As with the Approved Project, the Modified Project is located within the CVMSHCP/NCCP plan area, but not within any specific CVMSHCP/NCCP Conservation Area. As discussed above for threshold (d), according to the CVMSHCP, “adjacent” means to share a common boundary with any parcel in a designated Conservation Area; although the Modified Project does not share a common boundary with a Conservation Area, construction of the project could result in various indirect impacts that could have an effect more than 500 feet away, for instance with respect to noise and dust that could disturb species within a Conservation Area. The Modified Project would avoid direct impacts to this CVMSHCP/NCCP Conservation Area and would not conflict with the CVMSHCP/NCCP Conservation Objectives. CVWD would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, to minimize or avoid indirect impacts to the CVMSHCP/NCCP Conservation Area and would not conflict with the CVMSHCP/NCCP Conservation Objectives. Potential impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

## Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, would reduce potential impacts to biological resources to a less-than-significant level.

## Cultural Resources

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. This includes checklist questions (a) and (c) under Cultural Resources. The resource areas under checklist questions (b) are analyzed below:

- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?*

WSP prepared a supplement to the Cultural Resources Investigation for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2020b) (see Appendix C). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of the proposed NPW pipeline segments located in the City of Palm Desert, City of Indio, and unincorporated Riverside County.

On June 28, 2024, the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at the University of California, Riverside, officially ceased operation. WSP requested a database spreadsheet of all previous cultural resources studies on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Cathedral City, La Quinta, Myoma, West Berdoo Canyon*, and *Indio* 7.5-minute quadrangles and spreadsheets were returned the South Coast Information Center (SCIC). Based on these results WSP identified several studies that may be on or adjacent to the APE for the Modified Project and requested PDF copies of those studies.

**Table 5. Previous Cultural Resources Studies on the Area of Potential Effect**

Report No.	Author	Year	Title
RI-00115	Wilke, Philip J.	1973	The Springs Country Club: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources
RI-02146	McCarthy, Daniel F.	1987	Cultural Resource Identification and Recommendations for the City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California
RI-10248	Duke, Curt	2017	Historic Property Survey Report: Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project, Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive
RI-10249	Hearth, Nicholas F.	2017	Archaeological Survey Report: Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project, Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive, Federal Aid Project Number: HSIPL-5412(014)
RI-10253	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	2018	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 691-060-003 and -004, The Garden Fellowship Church Facility Project, City of Indio, Riverside County

Report No.	Author	Year	Title
RI-10820	Porras, Lindsey and Benjamin Vargas	2018	Phase I Cultural Study for the Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Connections Project

Notes: See Appendix C.

On October 7, 2024, WSP conducted a cultural resources survey of the APE. A pedestrian survey covered portions of the eastern segment of the APE where access was possible and native soils were exposed within the public rights-of-way. This mostly included areas adjacent to WRP #7, along Madison Street, portions of the Coachella Levee that were visible from Avenue 40 and the segment of Jefferson Street between Youngs Way and Avenue 39. The western and central segments consisted of a windshield reconnaissance survey, due to the developed nature of those portions of the Modified Project area.

No cultural resources were observed during the field investigation. All soil exposures identified within the eastern segment of the APE were highly disturbed. Areas in the western and central segments of the Project Area have been fully developed within the last 40 years and no native soil exposures remain in the areas associated with development.

Although ground disturbance would be approximately 5 feet deep for an approximately 3-foot-wide average trench size, much of the Modified Project area has been previously disturbed by prior development, including grading, paving, landscaping, and the installation of existing utilities. In this context, due to existing development and pavement throughout the Modified Project area, archaeological testing is not feasible prior to implementation of the Modified Project. However, the implementation of mitigation measures would ensure impacts would be less-than-significant.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### **Mitigation Measures**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1, Worker's Environmental Awareness Program, and CR-2, Construction Monitoring from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

#### *CR-1 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program*

A qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983), shall conduct Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel and the Native American monitor prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Protocols will include the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery of an archaeological resource, until the sensitivity of the resource has been assessed and subsequent actions are identified by a qualified archaeologist. A sign-in sheet for WEAP training attendees will be documented and maintained on-file.

### *CR-2 Construction Monitoring*

During all project ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources, project activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor or a qualified Native American monitor, defined as an individual from a local tribe as listed by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Daily monitoring logs with supporting photographic evidence shall be documented and maintained on-file. The qualified archaeologist or the Native American monitor, in consultation with CVWD, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological or Native American resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found as CRHR or NRHP eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary.

### **Geology and Soils**

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. This includes checklist questions (a) through (e) under Geology and Soils. The resource areas under checklist questions (f) are analyzed below:

- f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

The paleontological sensitivity of the geologic units underlying the Modified Project area was previously evaluated in the MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project based on a desktop review of existing data, including geologic maps, published literature, and online fossil locality and collections databases.

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) has developed a system for assessing paleontological sensitivity and describes sedimentary rock units as having high, low, undetermined, or no potential for containing significant nonrenewable paleontological resources (SVP 2010). This criterion is based on rock units within which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils have been determined by previous studies to be present or likely to be present.

The Modified Project area is situated in the Coachella Valley within the Colorado Desert geomorphic province of California (CGS 2002). The Modified Project area includes two (2) geologic units mapped at the ground surface: Quaternary young (middle to late Holocene) alluvium (Qal) and Quaternary young (middle to late Holocene) dune sand (Qs) (Rogers 1965; Dibblee and Minch 2008a and 2008b). Middle to late Holocene dune sand is composed of well-sorted, fine-to medium-grained windblown (eolian) sand and silt. Prior to development in the area, the eolian sand accumulated in significant deposits and formed widespread dunes. Middle to late Holocene dune sand overlies younger Quaternary (middle to late Holocene) alluvial deposits composed of unconsolidated to moderately consolidated, silt, sand, and clay. Within the Modified

Project area, Holocene alluvium is derived primarily as fluvial deposits from the Whitewater River, which flows immediately west. However, late to middle Holocene alluvial and eolian deposits (Qal, Qs) may transition to sediments of older alluvium (Qoa) or lacustrine sediments (Ql), of early Holocene to late Pleistocene age, at unknown depths as discussed in more detail below. Quaternary old alluvium (Qoa), mapped at the surface approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project site, is described as moderately consolidated, gravel to fine-grained sand and silt by Dibblee and Minch (2008a and 2008b). Quaternary old (Pleistocene) lake deposits (Ql), mapped just southeast of the Modified Project area, represent the northernmost shoreline of the ancient Lake Cahuilla (Alles 2011; Deméré 2002; Waters 1983; Whistler et al. 1995). Quaternary Lake Cahuilla deposits are composed of weakly consolidated and interbedded sand, silt and clay, with tufa and travertine rock coatings; coarse alluvial deposits; and beach sands.

- **Holocene Alluvial and Eolian Deposits.** Middle to late Holocene sedimentary deposits (Qal, Qs) in the Project site are typically too young (i.e., less than 5,000 years old) to preserve paleontological resources and are determined to have a low paleontological sensitivity.
- **Quaternary Lake Cahuilla Deposits.** Quaternary old (Pleistocene) lacustrine deposits (Ql) derived from ancient Lake Cahuilla have yielded scientifically significant mollusk shells within the Salton Trough (Whistler et al. 1995). Fossil specimens of diatoms, spores, pollen, land plants, sponges, ostracods, freshwater gastropods, fresher bivalves, fish, and small terrestrial vertebrates have been recovered from these older Quaternary Lake Cahuilla beds. Therefore, Quaternary old lacustrine (i.e., Ql) deposits are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity.
- **Quaternary Old Alluvial Deposits.** Numerous fossil localities have been recorded from early Holocene to Pleistocene alluvial deposits throughout California, which have yielded fossil specimens of mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*), and bison (*Bison*), as well as various birds, rodents, and reptiles (Agenbroad 2003; Jefferson 1985, 2010; Merriam 1911; Paleobiology Database 2020; Savage et al. 1954; University of California Museum of Paleontology 2020). A search of the paleontological locality records at the NHMLAC resulted in no previously recorded fossil localities in the project area; however, the NHMLAC reports a vertebrate locality near the Modified Project area from early Holocene to late Pleistocene age deposits. LACM 1269 yielded a fossil specimen of horse (*Equus*) approximately seven miles north-northwest of the project area near Seven Palms Valley (McLeod 2020). The depth of recovery for this fossil locality was unreported (McLeod 2020). Therefore, Early Holocene to Pleistocene alluvial deposits (Qoa) are assigned a high paleontological sensitivity.

Accurately assessing the boundaries between younger and older units within the Modified Project area is generally not possible without site-specific stratigraphic data, some form of radiometric dating or fossil analysis, so conservative estimates of the depth at which paleontologically sensitive units may occur reduces potential for impacts to paleontological resources. According to a geochronological analysis by Waters (1983), evidence of 4,000-year-old core sample, consisting of Quaternary old (Pleistocene) lake deposits (Ql), was reported approximately 5 miles south of Indio, at a depth of 20 feet below ground surface. Based on existing site conditions, available geochronological data, and the project area's proximity to exposures of older alluvial

and lacustrine deposits (i.e., Qoa and QI), Rincon previously estimated that the transition between younger and older units in the Modified Project area is likely occur at approximately 20 feet below ground surface. Therefore, the paleontological sensitivity of the alluvial deposits within the Modified Project area is determined to be low to high, increasing at a depth of approximately 20 feet below ground surface, as defined by SVP (2010) standards.

As proposed, ground disturbance associated with the Modified Project would reach a maximum depth of 5 feet for trenching associated with the NPW pipeline segments. Although fossiliferous deposits are unlikely to occur at depths above 5 feet, the possibility cannot be excluded in the context of a fluvial deposition system. The potential for encountering fossil resources during project-related ground disturbance is low, but there remains a low potential for impacts to paleontological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1 and GEO-2 from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND during construction activities would reduce potential impacts related to paleontological resources to a less-than-significant level by providing for the recovery, identification, and curation of previously unrecovered fossils. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### **Mitigation Measures**

Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, Worker's Environmental Awareness Program from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

#### *GEO-1 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program*

Prior to any ground disturbance associated with the Modified Project, CVWD shall retain a qualified, professional paleontologist to prepare a WEAP, which shall be used to train all site personnel prior to the start of work. The WEAP training will include at a minimum the following information:

- Review of local and state laws and regulations pertaining to paleontological resources
- Types of fossils that could be encountered during ground disturbing activity
- Photos of example fossils that could occur on site for reference
- Instructions on the procedures to be implemented should unanticipated fossils be encountered during construction, including stopping work in the vicinity of the find and contacting a qualified professional paleontologist

#### *GEO-2 Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources*

In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of construction, the worker shall immediately notify CVWD's construction inspector to request temporary halting of construction activity in the immediate vicinity of the fossil, and the qualified professional

paleontologist shall be notified to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work in the area of the discovery will resume once the find is properly documented and authorization is given to resume construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring will be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified paleontologist.

## **Hazards and Hazardous Materials**

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. This includes checklist questions (a) through (e) and (g) under Hazards and Hazardous Materials. The resource areas under checklist questions (f) are analyzed below:

- f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Construction of the proposed NPW pipeline may require temporary lane or road closures to accommodate the passage of construction vehicles and equipment. The Traffic Control Plan required in Mitigation Measure TRA-2, Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, which is presented in *Transportation* discussion below, would require safe and effective traffic control measures at all construction sites and would address potential interference with emergency response and/or evacuation plans. With the Traffic Management Plan in place, the impact would be less than significant.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### **Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation measure from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND is presented in full in the *Transportation* discussion above and would be implemented to reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level:

- TRA-2: Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions

### **Transportation**

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. This includes checklist questions (c), (d), and (f) under Transportation. The resource areas under checklist questions (a), (b), and (e) are analyzed below:

- a) *Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways, and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*
- b) *Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) is the designated Congestion Management Agency responsible for the development and implementation of the Congestion Management Program (CMP) in the Modified Project area. According to the current (2011) CMP, all regional roadways within the Project site are operating at acceptable levels of service (RCTC 2011).

Construction staging would occur primarily within existing roadways and public rights-of-way within the City of Palm Desert and the City of Indio in Riverside County. Construction activities would involve the installation of approximately 200 linear feet of NPW pipeline at a time before moving to the next segment of pipeline; installation of each 200-linear-foot segment of pipeline would be limited to a few days at most. Potential roadway lane closures would be temporary and phased as construction progresses along the NPW pipeline alignment. Construction-related vehicle trips during construction would include passenger trucks for workers traveling to and from the work areas, haul trucks (including for import and export of excavated materials, as needed), and other trucks associated with equipment and material deliveries. During peak construction months, construction-related vehicle trips would number approximately 24 one-way trips per day. Potential local traffic impacts from this increase in vehicle traffic would be temporary, as construction activities would move along the alignment.

Due to the short-term nature of construction activities, and due to impacts moving along the NPW pipeline corridor as work progresses with each 200-linear-foot segment of pipeline installation, construction-related traffic impacts would not be substantial. However, mitigation measures have been provided for consistency with the MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project and the 2010 WMP Update Supplemental Program EIR, and to require the implementation of appropriate traffic controls during construction. Accordingly, potential impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### **Mitigation Measures**

Implementation of Mitigation Measures TRA-1, Emergency Service Providers, TRA-2, Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions, and TRA-3 High Volume Intersections from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.



### *TRA-1 Emergency Service Providers*

Prior to construction, CVWD's Project Manager shall notify emergency service providers (fire and police departments within a 0.5-mile radius of the Modified Project area) with construction contact names, locations, schedules, and traffic plans, if applicable.

### *TRA-2 Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions*

To mitigate temporary traffic disruption and ensure public safety, CVWD and/or its construction contractor shall prepare a traffic control plan for construction areas located in or near roadways whose traffic volumes exceed Riverside County Acceptable Levels of Service or the criteria for the City of Palm Desert or the City of Indio. CVWD and/or its construction contractors shall prepare the traffic control plans. In addition, 14 days prior to commencement of project construction, construction notifications will be sent to police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and schools located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Modified Project area so that detour routes for emergency responses can be planned for the construction period.

### *TRA-3 High Volume Intersections*

High volume intersections (those in which traffic volumes exceed city or county acceptable levels of service criteria) will be avoided if possible and identified in the Traffic Control Plan.

#### *e) Result in inadequate emergency access?*

Temporary lane closures and other potential traffic impacts caused by construction activities would have potential to impede emergency response to those areas, or to areas accessed via those routes. To ensure that project construction would not interfere with emergency response times or other public service performance objectives, the proposed Project would implement Mitigation Measures TRA-1, Emergency Service Providers, TRA-2, Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions, and TRA-3 High Volume Intersections from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, provided above. With implementation of these mitigation measures to address emergency access during implementation of the Modified Project, potential impacts would be less than significant.

## **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### **Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation measures from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND are presented in full in the *Transportation* discussion above and would be implemented to reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level:

- TRA-1: Emergency Service Providers
- TRA-2: Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions

- TRA-3: High Volume Intersections

### **Tribal Cultural Resources**

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. The resource areas under checklist Tribal Cultural Resources questions (a) and (b) are analyzed below:

- a) *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*
- b) *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 2024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either:

- Included or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources
- Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, “tribal cultural resources.” AB 52 establishes that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code Section 21084.2). AB 52 further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (Public Resources Code Section 21084.3).

AB 52 establishes a formal project consultation process for California Native American tribes and lead agencies regarding tribal cultural resources, referred to as government-to-government consultation. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(b), the AB 52 consultation process must begin prior to release of a ND, MND, or EIR. Native American tribes to be included in the formal consultation process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency. AB 52 provides dedicated timeframes for inquiries and responses regarding consultation and information sharing. AB 52 also provides for confidential information sharing between the governments involved for a meaningful consultation process.

Pursuant to AB 52, Native American tribes have 30 days to respond and request formal consultation. In June 2020, CVWD distributed AB 52 consultation letters for the proposed project;

including project information, map, and contact information to each of the eight (8) Native American tribes previously requesting to consult on CVWD projects (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020b, 2020c):

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

One representative from the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and two representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested a copy of the cultural resources technical report. Further, both contacts from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested cultural resources monitoring during any project-related ground disturbance. As a result, CVWD incorporated Mitigation Measure CR-1, *Worker's Environmental Awareness Program* and CR-2, *Construction Monitoring* into the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND (refer to the Cultural Resources discussion above).

Section 106 consultation with local Native American Tribes conducted for the Approved Project indicated that the proposed NPW pipeline alignment is of interest to and within the Traditional Use Area of several Native American tribes. However, no specific tribal cultural resources have been identified within the Approved Project or Modified Project NPW pipeline alignment based on the records search completed at the EIC, a records search of the Sacred Lands File through the NAHC, and consultation with Native American groups under Section 106.

Nevertheless, ground disturbance associated with the Modified Project has the potential to unearth previously unknown cultural resources of Native American origin that could be considered tribal cultural resources. However, the project site is located in an area of high archaeological sensitivity and there is potential for Native American resources or human remains to be present in the project area. With project adherence to the standard permit conditions and mitigation measures from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND described in the *Cultural Resources* discussion above, impacts would be less than significant.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### *Mitigation Measures*

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1, Worker's Environmental Awareness Program, and Mitigation Measure CR-2, Construction Monitoring from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, presented in the *Cultural Resources* discussion above would reduce potential impacts to tribal cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

### **Wildfire**

As explained in Section 1.4, *Evaluation of Environmental Impacts*, resource areas that were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND, and for which the Modified Project would also result in a finding of No Impact or Less than Significant Impact, are not analyzed further in this Addendum. This includes checklist questions (b), (c), and (d) under Wildfire. The resource areas under checklist questions (a) are analyzed below:

- a) *Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Potential impacts of the Modified Project associated with emergency response and evacuation plans are discussed in the *Transportation* discussion above. This discussion addresses the temporary construction period impacts of trucks, vehicles, and equipment traveling to and from the Modified Project area, and determines that potential impacts associated with the potential for construction activities to interfere with emergency response times or other public service performance objectives would be less than significant with mitigation implemented to notify emergency service providers of project activities (Mitigation Measure TRA-1), develop and implement a Traffic Control Plan, and establish detour routes for emergency response during construction activities (Mitigation Measure TRA-2). With the implementation of these mitigation measures from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, potential impacts associated with impairment of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be less than significant.

### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED**

### *Mitigation Measures*

The following mitigation measures from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND are presented in full in the *Transportation* discussion above. No additional mitigation measures have been identified for this criterion.

- TRA-1: Emergency Service Providers
- TRA-2: Traffic Control Plan and Notification of Construction to Service Providers and Educational Institutions

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the information provided in Section 3 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts, the newly evaluated impacts of the Modified Project would not substantially alter impacts previously identified in the MND for the Approved Project. Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, CR-1, GEO-1, GEO-2, GEO-3, TRA-1, TRA-2, and TRA-3 included in the MND would also apply to the Modified Project as identified in this Addendum and would reduce impacts of the Modified Project to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the conclusions of this Addendum remain consistent with those made in the MND. No new significant impacts have been identified, nor is the severity of newly identified impacts substantially greater than impacts identified in the MND. No additional CEQA review is required.

#### **5. FEDERAL CROSS-CUTTING ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION EVALUATION**

The Modified Project, as a part of the Approved Project, may receive funding from a federal program and/or a state program that also has a federal funding component. Therefore, to assist in compliance with the federal environmental requirements for the funding program, this Addendum includes analyses pertinent to several federal cross-cutting regulations (also referred to as federal cross-cutters or CEQA-Plus). The basic rules for complying with cross-cutting federal authorities are set out in the SWRCB Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §35.3145 and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Environmental Policies and Procedures at 7 CFR §1970.

This section describes the status of compliance with relevant federal laws, EOs, and policies, and the consultation that has occurred or will occur in the near future. The topics are based on the USDA environmental policies and procedures and the SWRCB's CWSRF Program Federal Cross-cutting Environmental Regulations Evaluation Form for Environmental Review and Federal Coordination. The CWSRF Program is partially funded by the USEPA. Therefore, the SWRCB must document that projects meet the federal cross-cutter requirements.

##### **Federal Endangered Species Act**

As described in the Biological Resources discussion above, the biological resources analysis relies on the Biological Resources Technical Study for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2020a) as well as an update addressing the Modified Project (see Appendix B).

As previously described, the Biological Resources Technical Study prepared for the Approved Project found that 14 special-status plants and 26 special-status wildlife species had been recorded in the CNDDB within a 5-mile radius of the Study Area (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020b). However, the study concluded that there was not suitable habitat to support any of the 14 sensitive plants identified in the CNDDB, and that none of the 26 special-status wildlife species would be expected to occur, or at most would have a low potential for occurrence, based on the lack of suitable undeveloped/undisturbed habitat (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020a). These findings were verified during the 2024 survey prepared for the Modified Project by WSP (see Appendix B). The majority of the entire FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project alignment is located within fully developed areas, mostly within the existing public rights-of-way including existing paved

roads and/or road shoulders. Other areas of the proposed NPW pipeline segments would cross golf courses or residential/commercial properties, areas that also lack natural habitat required by most sensitive plants and wildlife. As a result, no direct impacts to special-status species are expected.

With the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, Nesting Birds from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, which requires pre-construction nesting bird clearance surveys if construction activities occur during the nesting season, the Modified Project would have no effect to the federally-protected species under the ESA. The Modified Project would not jeopardize any listed species and the lead agency would be in compliance with the ESA.

### **National Historic Preservation Act**

As described in the *Cultural Resources* discussion above, the cultural resources analysis relies on the Cultural Resources Investigation for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2020b) as well as a supplement addressing the Modified Project (see Appendix C).

Although ground disturbance would be approximately 5 feet deep for an approximately 3-feet wide average trench size, much of the Modified Project area has been previously disturbed by prior development, including grading, paving, landscaping, and the installation of existing utilities. Construction activities would have no impact to existing structures. Therefore, no effects to historic properties under the NHPA for the Modified Project would be expected.

With the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3 from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, which require observation by an archaeological and Native American monitor during ground disturbing activities; halting work if a resource is found until it can be evaluated; and appropriately handling resources, if discovered, the Modified Project would not significantly impact cultural resources and would be in compliance with the NHPA. No new impact would occur as a result of the Modified Project, and no new mitigation would be required.

### **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act**

With the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3 from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND, which require observation by an archaeological and Native American monitor during ground disturbing activities; halting work if a resource is found until it can be evaluated; and appropriately handling resources, if discovered, the Modified Project would not significantly impact cultural resources and thus would be in compliance the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act. No new impact would occur as a result of the Modified Project, and no new mitigation would be required. The Modified Project is expected to result in no effects to scientific, prehistoric, historic, and archaeological materials and data under the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act.

## Clean Air Act

“Air pollution” is a general term that refers to one or more chemical substances that degrade the quality of the atmosphere. Individual air pollutants may adversely affect human or animal health, reduce visibility, damage property, and reduce the productivity or vigor of crops and natural vegetation.

Six air pollutants have been identified by the USEPA as being of concern nationwide: carbon monoxide (CO); ozone (O<sub>3</sub>); nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>); sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>); lead (Pb); and particulate matter (PM), which is subdivided into two classes based on particle size, fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and coarse particles (PM<sub>10</sub>). These pollutants are collectively referred to as criteria pollutants. The sources of these pollutants, their effects on human health and the nation’s welfare, and their final deposition in the atmosphere vary considerably.

The Modified Project is located within the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) which is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west, Mojave Desert to the north and east, and the Mexico border to the south. The SSAB includes Imperial County and most of the low desert areas of central Riverside County. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB, in which the Modified Project would be located, is under the regulatory jurisdiction of the SCAQMD.

### *Air Quality Standards and Attainment*

The local air quality management agency is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards.

Depending on whether or not the standards are met or exceeded, the SSAB is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment.” The NAAQS and CAAQS attainment statuses for the Coachella Valley portion of the SSAB are listed in Table 6. As shown therein, the SSAB is in nonattainment for the state standards for 1-hour O<sub>3</sub>, both the federal and state standards for 8-hour O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. Thus, the Coachella Valley portion of the SSAB currently exceeds several federal and state ambient air quality standards and is required to implement strategies that would reduce pollutant levels to recognized acceptable standards. The SCAQMD has adopted an AQMP that provides a strategy for the attainment of federal and state air quality standards.

**Table 6. Salton Sea Air Basin (Coachella Valley) Attainment Status**

Pollutant	NAAQS Designation	CAAQS Designation
1-hour O <sub>3</sub>	Attainment	Nonattainment
8-hour O <sub>3</sub>	Nonattainment (Severe 15)	Nonattainment
CO	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
NO <sub>2</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
SO <sub>2</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
PM <sub>10</sub>	Nonattainment (Serious)	Nonattainment
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	-	Unclassified

Pollutant	NAAQS Designation	CAAQS Designation
Sulfates	-	Attainment

Sources: USEPA 2024b; SCAQMD 2024.

In an effort to monitor the various concentrations of air pollutants throughout the SSAB, the SCAQMD has divided the region into 38 source receptor areas (SRAs) in which over 30 monitoring stations operate. The Modified Project is located within SRA 30, which covers the Coachella Valley area. Ambient air pollutant concentrations within SRA 30 are monitored in Palm Springs. The SCAQMD provides numerical thresholds to analyze the significance of a project's construction and operational emissions to regional air quality. These thresholds are designed such that a project consistent with the thresholds would not have an individually or cumulatively significant impact to the SSAB's air quality. These thresholds are listed in Table 7.

### Construction Emissions

Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would generate temporary air pollutant emissions. These impacts are associated with fugitive dust and exhaust emissions from heavy construction vehicles. The excavation phase of the Modified Project would involve the largest use of heavy equipment and generation of fugitive dust. Table 8 summarizes maximum daily pollutant emissions during construction of the Modified Project.

**Table 7. SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds for Coachella Valley**

Pollutant	Construction Thresholds (pounds/day)	Operation Thresholds (pounds/day)
NO <sub>x</sub>	100	55
VOC	75	55
PM <sub>10</sub>	150	150
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	55	55
SO <sub>x</sub>	150	150
CO	550	550
Pb	3	3

Sources: SCAQMD 2023.

As shown in Table 8, construction emissions associated with the Modified Project would not exceed the SCAQMD's regional thresholds or Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs). Therefore, impacts to regional air quality and local receptors due to construction emissions would be less than significant.

**Table 8. Construction Emissions Compared to SCAQMD Thresholds**

	Estimated Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Maximum	2.09	17.13	22.85	0.029	3.47	1.76
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Maximum (On-Site Only)	1.51	13.68	13.02	0.02	2.45	1.46



	Estimated Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Localized Significant Threshold (LST) (On-Site Only)	N/A	132	878	N/A	4	3
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: See Appendix A

### *Operational Emissions*

As described in Section 2.3.4, *Operations and Maintenance*, the delivery of NPW would require pump station operation and motor-actuated valve operation. Operation and maintenance activities associated with the Modified Project would include regular visual inspections of infrastructure and the implementation of repairs on an as-needed basis. These activities are consistent with ongoing operation and maintenance activities for CVWD's existing NPW distribution system. Consequently, operational emissions would be negligible and would have a less than significant impact on regional air quality.

### *General Conformity Assessment*

As a required applicability analysis, a Conformity Analysis was prepared for the Modified Project. Table 9 summarizes the total annual construction emissions and compares those to the applicable *de minimis* rates for the SSAB. As shown in Table 9, the criteria air pollutant emissions associated with the Modified Project would not exceed the applicable *de minimis* rates. Therefore, the Modified Project is exempt from general conformity requirements and a formal conformity determination.

**Table 9. Maximum Annual Construction Emissions Compared to De Minimis Thresholds**

	Estimated Annual Emissions (tons/year)		
	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
Maximum	0.26	2.23	0.45
De Minimis Threshold	25	25	70
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No

### **Coastal Zone Management Act**

Neither the Approved Project nor the Modified Project is located within the coastal zone and the Coastal Zone Management Act does not apply.

### **Farmland Protection Policy Act**

The proposed NPW pipeline corridor is not currently in agricultural production and does not contain Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or land with a Williamson Act contract (Department of Conservation 2024). No project components are located on forest land or timber land (County of Riverside 2015).

The project would also not cause the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Due to the absence of agricultural land at the project site or in the surrounding area, the project would not involve changes to the existing environment which could result in conversion of Farmland to a non-agricultural use. No impact to agricultural or forest resources would occur and the Modified Project would comply with the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

### **EO 11988 – Floodplain Management, as amended by EOs 12148 and 13690**

Neither the Approved Project nor the Modified Project is located within or adjacent to a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100 or 500-year flood zone. The majority of the FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project alignment is located within fully developed areas, mostly within the existing public rights-of-way including existing paved roads and/or road shoulders. Other areas of the proposed NPW pipeline segments would cross golf courses or residential/commercial properties.

Neither construction nor operation and maintenance of the Modified Project would result in alteration of the course of a stream or river, or introduce substantial new impervious areas. The construction activities associated with the Modified Project would temporarily disturb both paved and unpaved areas and would alter site-specific drainage patterns (e.g., during trenching to install the new NPW pipeline). However, this disturbance would be temporary and limited to the construction period for each 200-linear-foot section of NPW pipeline. During construction, a project-specific SWPPP would be implemented to minimize or avoid potentially adverse effects associated with ground disturbing activities. After construction-related ground disturbance, all disturbed areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions, and no permanent alterations to the drainage patterns along the pipeline alignments would occur. Therefore, no changes in type or severity of impacts are anticipated. The Modified Project would have no effect on flood zones and would be in compliance with EO 11988.

### **Federal MBTA, BGEPA, and EO 13168**

As described in the *Biological Resources* discussion above, there is some limited potential for native birds to nest within or adjacent to the Study Area, mainly within landscaped trees and shrubs. Native nesting birds are protected by the MBTA, and by sections of the California Fish and Game Code. If initial ground disturbance and vegetation/tree trimming or removal is required during the nesting bird season, the Modified Project may impact nesting birds through injury, mortality, or disruption of normal adult behaviors resulting in the abandonment or harm to eggs and nestlings. Construction occurring within the vicinity of nesting birds may also indirectly impact individuals with construction noise and dust. Implementation of MM BIO-1, Nesting Birds, would reduce or avoid potential impacts to nesting birds to a less-than-significant level. Per the CVMSHCP, “adjacent” means to share a common boundary with any parcel in a designated Conservation Area; although the project does not share a common boundary with a Conservation Area, construction activities associated with the Modified Project could result in various indirect impacts that could have an effect more than 500 feet away, for instance with respect to noise and dust that could disturb species within a Conservation Area. Indirect impacts from any construction or operational noise, dust, or lighting would be addressed through the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, CVMSHCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines from the FY 2020-2021 NPW

Connections Project IS/MND, would ensure that there would be no effect and the lead agency would be in compliance with the federal MBTA, BGEPA, and EO 13168.

### **Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act**

The Modified Project would not impound, divert, or control a surface water source. Operation of the Modified Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be an effect on fish and wildlife resources. Therefore, the Modified Project would not conflict with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

### **EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands**

The NPW pipeline associated with the Modified Project does not support federally protected wetlands as defined by Clean Water Act Section 404 and no waters or wetlands potentially subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), RWQCB, or CDFW are located within the Modified Project area. Therefore, there would be no impact to wetlands and the lead agency would be in compliance with EO 11990.

### **EO 13112 – Invasive Species**

The Modified Project would implement construction BMPs that suppress dust and contain sedimentation and runoff from the site (see Section 2.3.3, *Construction Best Management Practices*). In areas where revegetation is required, use of native species would be required, per the project-specific SWPPP, to ensure that introduction of invasive species does not occur. The lead agency would therefore be in compliance with EO 13112.

### **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act**

There are no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in the vicinity of the Modified Project, nor would any designated rivers be affected by the Modified Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any impacts related to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

### **Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Program**

Within USEPA Region 9, which includes California, there are nine sole source aquifers. None of these sole source aquifers are located within the vicinity of the Modified Project. Therefore, the Sole Source Aquifer Program does not apply to the Modified Project, and the lead agency would be in compliance with Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

### **EO 13195 – Trails for America in the 21st Century**

The Modified Project would have no effect on trails and the lead agency would be in compliance with EO 13195.

## **EO 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites**

As described in the *Tribal Cultural Resources* discussion above, AB 52 consultation is complete and consisted of communication with one Native American Tribe whose recommendations have been acknowledged by Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2 from the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project IS/MND.

In addition, Section 106 consultation with local Native American tribes is of interest to and within the Traditional Use Area of several Native American tribes. However, no specific tribal cultural resources have been identified within the Approved Project or Modified Project NPW pipeline alignment based on the records search completed at the EIC, a records search of the Sacred Lands File through the NAHC, and consultation with Native American groups under Section 106. Nevertheless, ground disturbance associated with the Modified Project has the potential to unearth previously unknown cultural resources of Native American origin that could be considered tribal cultural resources. However, the project site is located in an area of high archaeological sensitivity and there is potential for Native American resources or human remains to be present in the project area. No new impact would occur as a result of the Modified Project, and no new mitigation would be required. The lead agency would be in compliance with EO 13007.

## **Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

The Modified Project would have no impact on resident or migratory fish or fish habitat and the lead agency would be in compliance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

## **Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10**

The Modified Project area does not include a water body that is considered a Traditionally Navigable Water by the USACE and construction of the Modified Project would not require a Section 10 permit. Therefore, the Modified Project would have no impact and would be in compliance with the Rivers and Harbors Act.

## **Wilderness Act**

The Modified Project is not located within a designated wilderness area. Similar to the Approved Project, the effects of the Modified Project would be limited to the immediate Modified Project vicinity and would not extend to wilderness areas or federally managed lands. Therefore, the Modified Project would have no effect on wilderness areas and the lead agency would be in compliance with the Wilderness Act.

## **Environmental Justice**

This section describes the existing socioeconomic resources within the vicinity of the Modified Project and the regulatory setting pertaining to environmental justice-related issues. This section also evaluates the potential for the Modified Project to disproportionately affect minority or low-income groups. The USEPA defines environmental justice as:

*“The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or economic groups should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs, and policies” (USEPA 2022).*

According to USEPA guidelines, a minority population is present in a study area if the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent, or if the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

The Modified Project would be located in the City of Palm Desert, City of Indio, and unincorporated Riverside County. According to the USEPA’s Environmental Screening and Mapping Tool (USEPA 2024a), the central segment of the NPW pipeline is within the 50-80 percentile for minority population. Additionally, the eastern segment is within the 80-90 percentile. Therefore, similar to the Approved Project, a portion of the Modified Project would occur within a minority population exceeding 50 percent.

USEPA guidelines recommend that analyses of low-income communities consider the US Census Bureau’s poverty level definitions, as well as applicable State and regional definitions of low-income and poverty communities. According to the 2017 to 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 12.9 percent of people in the City of Palm Desert and 13.2 percent of people in City of Indio are considered to be in poverty (U.S. Census Bureau 2022a, 2022b). In comparison, the percentage of persons in poverty for the entire State of California was 12.0 percent for the same time period (U.S. Census Bureau 2023).

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) defines a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) as a community with a median household income (MHI) less than 80 percent of the California MHI, and a Severely Disadvantaged Community (SDAC) as a community with an MHI less than 60 percent of the California MHI. To identify the location of DAC and SDAC communities for its mapping tool, DWR (DWR 2024), relies on 2016-2020 American Community Survey data, which defines the Statewide MHI as \$78,672. A DAC would therefore be a community with an MHI of \$62,938 or less and an SDAC would be a community with an MHI of \$47,203 or less. According to the DWR Mapping Tool a small NPW pipeline segment along Portola Avenue would be located within a DAC. No other NPW pipeline segments associated with the Modified Project would be located within a DAC or SDAC

## **Impact Analysis**

For the purposes of this analysis, an environmental justice impact would be significant if the Modified Project would directly, indirectly, or cumulatively cause disproportionately high and adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations. High and adverse impacts are considered those that are found to be significant environmental impacts in this Addendum (when compared to relevant thresholds of significance for a given resource). As described in Section 3, *Evaluation*

of *Environmental Impacts*, all potential impacts of the Modified Project would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

Similar to the Approved Project, construction of the Modified Project would result in temporary impacts (e.g., dust, traffic, and noise) that would cease upon completion of construction. Where potential impacts would occur, previously adopted mitigation measures from the MND would be implemented to reduce such effects to a less-than-significant level. Once operational, the Modified Project would consist of below-ground pipelines that would not create any permanent impact. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any disproportionately high adverse impacts on minority or low-income communities and no environmental justice impacts would occur.

## 6. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

This project may receive federal funding through the SWRCB. The following environmental alternatives analysis has been prepared to comply with the Environmental Package component of the Financial Assistance Application. This analysis addresses the following elements:

- Range of feasible project alternatives that each meet the applicant's project needs and objectives, as well as a "no project/no action" alternative;
- Comparative environmental analysis among the project alternatives that includes discussions of beneficial and adverse environmental impacts on the existing environment, future environment, and individual sensitive environmental issues identified through project management or public participation;
- Analysis of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on sensitive environmental resources;
- Potential reasonably foreseeable future environmental impacts;
- Appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives, if appropriate, to mitigate adverse environmental impacts; and
- Thorough discussions of the environmental reasoning for selection of the chosen alternative for the project.

### 6.1. Alternative Evaluated

In response to direction provided by the SWRCB, two environmental alternatives are analyzed herein:

**Non-Recycled Water Alternative:** The non-recycled water supply alternative would continue pumping of groundwater for delivery to the five customers described above in the proposed Project. To maintain groundwater basin balance, CVWD would continue to acquire supplemental water supplies to recharge the Indio Subbasin. Supplemental supplies might include State Water Project (SWP) transfers from other agencies, new reservoir projects, or other wet season transfers. CVWD actively replenishes the groundwater basin with SWP water, either exchanged with Metropolitan for Colorado River

water or from its own Colorado River water entitlement. Another potential source of supplemental water is the Sites Reservoir Project. The Sites Reservoir Project would capture and store stormwater flows from the Sacramento River for release in dry years. The current price of water from the Sites Reservoir Project is in the range of \$1,300/AF. CVWD would need to purchase 3,373 AFY to maintain groundwater basin balance, which would equate to an annual cost of approximately \$4.4M. Delivery of the Sites Reservoir Project as a reliable SWP component remains uncertain. Under the Non-Recycled Water Alternative, the WRP #10 effluent would continue to be percolated into the Indio Subbasin via onsite ponds. Future requirements relating to effluent disposal via percolation may include additional restrictions on total nitrogen effluent concentrations.

- **No Project/No Action Alternative:** Under the No Project/No Action Alternative the additional 34,200 linear feet of NPW pipeline described for the Modified Project would not be installed. CVWD's WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services would not be expanded to add new NPW customers. The No Project/No Action Alternative would not support the goals of the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (refer to Section 1.1.1, *Coachella Valley Water Management Plan*).

Table 10 provides a comparison between the potential environmental impacts of the three alternatives with regard to the resource topics addressed in CEQA Appendix G, *Environmental Checklist*, as well as the applicable federal cross-cutters.

**Table 10. Comparison of Alternatives – Environmental Impacts**

Issue Areas	Modified Project		Non-Recycled Water Alternative	No Project / No Action Alternative
	Addendum Findings	With Mitigation		
Biological Resources				
Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
Cultural Resources				
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
Geology and Soils				



Issue Areas	Modified Project		Non-Recycled Water Alternative	No Project / No Action Alternative
	Addendum Findings	With Mitigation		
Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
<b>Hazards and Hazardous Materials</b>				
Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
<b>Transportation</b>				
Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways, and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact

Issue Areas	Modified Project		Non-Recycled Water Alternative	No Project / No Action Alternative
	Addendum Findings	With Mitigation		
Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
Result in inadequate emergency access?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
<b>Tribal Cultural Resources</b>				
Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 2024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact
<b>Wildfire</b>				

Issue Areas	Modified Project		Non-Recycled Water Alternative	No Project / No Action Alternative
	Addendum Findings	With Mitigation		
Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impacts	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact

Notes: As described in Section 1.5, *Summary of Findings*, the conclusions and mitigation measures in the MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project (SCH No. 2020100292) are applicable to the Modified Project. The impact analysis in this addendum and the summary provided in Table 10 focuses on the issue areas with potentially significant impacts. The other issue areas were found to have No Impact or Less than Significant Impact in the MND.

## 6.2. Selected Alternative

The Modified Project would have less environmental impact compared to the No Action Alternative related to agriculture and forestry, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, and utilities and service systems (refer to the MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project for a complete discussion of these issue areas) because the No Action Alternative would involve operation of future advanced treatment facilities, continued use of groundwater for golf course irrigation, continued import of surface water to replenish the basin, and no expansion in delivery of recycled water. The Modified Project would have greater environmental impact than the No Action Alternative related to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hazards and hazardous materials, transportation and traffic, tribal cultural resources, and wildfire response because it would involve a larger temporary construction area of impact than the future WRP-10 improvements associated with the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative would not meet either of the project objectives.

While the Non-Recycled Water Alternative would deliver groundwater to the five customers; however, it would not meet the goals set forth in the WMP (refer to Section 2.1, *Purpose of the Project*). The Non-Recycled Water Alternative would not contribute to existing CVWD efforts to reduce groundwater overdraft. Additionally, as previously described, the WRP #10 effluent would continue to be percolated into the Indio Subbasin via onsite ponds. Future requirements relating to effluent disposal via percolation may include additional restrictions on total nitrogen effluent concentrations.

The Modified Project is the recommended alternative because it is cost-effective (see Table 11), serves the greatest demand, and achieves supports the goals of the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan.

**Table 11. Alternatives Cost Comparison**

Cost	Modified Project	Non-Recycled Water Alternative	No Project Alternative
Capital Cost	\$33,000,000	-	\$182,160,000
Annualized Capital Cost	\$1,540,000	-	\$7,780,000
Annual O&M Cost	\$20,000	\$4,400,000	\$19,840,000
Total Annual Cost	\$1,560,000	\$4,400,000	\$27,620,000
Yield (AF)	3,373	3,373	16,800
Cost per AF	\$462	\$1,300	\$1,640

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## **Appendix A**

# **California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Air Quality Modeling Results**



**Appendix B**  
**Update to Biological Resources Technical Study**  
**for the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project**

## **Appendix C**

# **Update to Cultural Resources Technical Study for the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project**

## **Appendix A**

# **California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Air Quality Modeling Results**

# CVWD FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project Summary Report

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# 1. Basic Project Information

## 1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	CVWD FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project
Construction Start Date	1/1/2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	0.80
Location	33.77482628720618, -116.35371265575287
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Palm Desert
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5671
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.28

## 1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
User Defined Linear	6.00	Mile	2.20	0.00	—	—	—	Linear pipeline

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.47	2.09	17.1	22.9	0.03	0.74	2.72	3.47	0.68	1.10	1.79	—	4,052	4,052	0.15	0.11	3.98	4,092
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.39	2.01	17.1	20.4	0.03	0.74	2.72	3.47	0.68	1.10	1.79	—	3,920	3,920	0.15	0.11	0.10	3,955
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.72	1.45	12.2	15.2	0.02	0.53	1.95	2.48	0.49	0.79	1.28	—	2,840	2,840	0.11	0.07	1.23	2,866
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.31	0.26	2.23	2.77	< 0.005	0.10	0.36	0.45	0.09	0.14	0.23	—	470	470	0.02	0.01	0.20	475
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	149	—	—	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	149	—	—	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

### 6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	1	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

### 6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	1	1	1	2

Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

## 7. Health and Equity Details

### 7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	7.00
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	71.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

### 7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.



# CVWD FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

# 1. Basic Project Information

## 1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	CVWD FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project
Construction Start Date	1/1/2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	0.80
Location	33.77482628720618, -116.35371265575287
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Palm Desert
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5671
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.28

## 1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
User Defined Linear	6.00	Mile	2.20	0.00	—	—	—	Linear pipeline

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.47	2.09	17.1	22.9	0.03	0.74	2.72	3.47	0.68	1.10	1.79	—	4,052	4,052	0.15	0.11	3.98	4,092
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.39	2.01	17.1	20.4	0.03	0.74	2.72	3.47	0.68	1.10	1.79	—	3,920	3,920	0.15	0.11	0.10	3,955
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.72	1.45	12.2	15.2	0.02	0.53	1.95	2.48	0.49	0.79	1.28	—	2,840	2,840	0.11	0.07	1.23	2,866
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.31	0.26	2.23	2.77	< 0.005	0.10	0.36	0.45	0.09	0.14	0.23	—	470	470	0.02	0.01	0.20	475
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	149	—	—	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	149	—	—	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	2.47	2.09	17.1	22.9	0.03	0.74	2.72	3.47	0.68	1.10	1.79	—	4,052	4,052	0.15	0.11	3.98	4,092
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	2.39	2.01	17.1	20.4	0.03	0.74	2.72	3.47	0.68	1.10	1.79	—	3,920	3,920	0.15	0.11	0.10	3,955
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	1.72	1.45	12.2	15.2	0.02	0.53	1.95	2.48	0.49	0.79	1.28	—	2,840	2,840	0.11	0.07	1.23	2,866
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.31	0.26	2.23	2.77	< 0.005	0.10	0.36	0.45	0.09	0.14	0.23	—	470	470	0.02	0.01	0.20	475

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	1.80	1.51	13.7	13.0	0.02	0.61	—	0.61	0.56	—	0.56	—	2,191	2,191	0.09	0.02	—	2,198
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.84	1.84	—	0.89	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	1.80	1.51	13.7	13.0	0.02	0.61	—	0.61	0.56	—	0.56	—	2,191	2,191	0.09	0.02	—	2,198
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.84	1.84	—	0.89	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	1.29	1.08	9.78	9.31	0.02	0.44	—	0.44	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,566	1,566	0.06	0.01	—	1,572
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32	—	0.64	0.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.24	0.20	1.79	1.70	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	259	259	0.01	< 0.005	—	260
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.24	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.11	0.10	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	297	297	0.01	0.01	1.03	301
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	63.3	63.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	66.0
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.19	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	174	174	< 0.005	0.03	0.38	183
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.11	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	253	253	0.01	0.01	0.03	256
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	63.4	63.4	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	65.9
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	174	174	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	183
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	193	193	0.01	0.01	0.32	196
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.3	45.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	47.2
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	125	125	< 0.005	0.02	0.12	131
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	32.0	32.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	32.4



Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.50	7.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.81
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	20.6	20.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	21.6

3.3. Linear, Paving (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.18	0.15	1.59	2.07	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	316	316	0.01	< 0.005	—	317
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.18	0.15	1.59	2.07	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	316	316	0.01	< 0.005	—	317
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipm ent	0.13	0.11	1.14	1.48	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	226	226	0.01	< 0.005	—	227
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.21	0.27	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	37.4	37.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	37.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.11	0.10	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	297	297	0.01	0.01	1.03	301
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	63.3	63.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	66.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.11	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	253	253	0.01	0.01	0.03	256
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	63.4	63.4	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	65.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	193	193	0.01	0.01	0.32	196
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.3	45.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	47.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	32.0	32.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	32.4
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.50	7.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.81
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Linear, Trenching (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.11	1.10	1.91	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	290	290	0.01	< 0.005	—	291
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.11	1.10	1.91	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	290	290	0.01	< 0.005	—	291
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.79	1.36	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	208	208	0.01	< 0.005	—	208
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.25	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	34.4	34.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	34.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.11	0.11	0.10	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	297	297	0.01	0.01	1.03	301
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	63.3	63.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	66.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.11	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	253	253	0.01	0.01	0.03	256
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	63.4	63.4	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	65.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	193	193	0.01	0.01	0.32	196
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.3	45.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	47.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	32.0	32.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	32.4
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.50	7.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.81
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetati on	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Linear, Grading & Excavation	1/1/2025	12/31/2025	5.00	261	—
Linear, Paving	Linear, Paving	1/1/2025	12/31/2025	5.00	261	—
Linear, Trenching	Linear, Trenching	1/1/2025	12/31/2025	5.00	261	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Linear, Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Linear, Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grading & Excavation	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Vendor	2.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Hauling	2.56	20.0	HHDT

Linear, Grading & Excavation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Trenching	—	—	—	—
Linear, Trenching	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Trenching	Vendor	2.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Trenching	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Trenching	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Paving	—	—	—	—
Linear, Paving	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Paving	Vendor	2.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
------------	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grading & Excavation	1,780	3,560	2.20	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies



Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
User Defined Linear	2.20	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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## 6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

### 6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	25.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	0.00	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.03	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

### 6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	1	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	1	1	1	2
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	91.1

AQ-PM	7.12
AQ-DPM	75.0
Drinking Water	45.4
Lead Risk Housing	1.56
Pesticides	7.07
Toxic Releases	2.70
Traffic	85.0
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	53.5
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	16.0
Cardio-vascular	13.8
Low Birth Weights	14.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	18.8
Housing	39.7
Linguistic	19.9
Poverty	14.8
Unemployment	22.6

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—

Above Poverty	74.1947902
Employed	96.48402412
Median HI	54.63877839
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	80.77762094
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	79.5072501
Transportation	—
Auto Access	35.49339151
Active commuting	6.531502631
Social	—
2-parent households	21.21134351
Voting	60.73399204
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	97.0101373
Park access	6.954959579
Retail density	41.28063647
Supermarket access	22.53304247
Tree canopy	16.12986013
Housing	—
Homeownership	50.21172847
Housing habitability	59.19414859
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	41.01116387
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	71.2947517
Uncrowded housing	83.16437829
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	92.73707173
Arthritis	0.0

Asthma ER Admissions	94.5
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	73.9
Cognitively Disabled	60.3
Physically Disabled	71.5
Heart Attack ER Admissions	93.8
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	60.8
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	68.4
Elderly	8.7
English Speaking	88.0
Foreign-born	32.0

Outdoor Workers	71.7
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	67.9
Traffic Density	64.1
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	17.6
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	84.3

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	7.00
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	71.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.  
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Ongoing linear grading, excavation, and trenching, assuming 200 linear feet of pipeline installed each construction day.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Assumed project construction equipment based on similar details from prior CVWD FY 2020-2021 NPW Pipeline Connection Project MND.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Assumed 24 one-way construction vehicle trips per day, including worker, vendor, and hauling trips.



**Appendix B**  
**Update to Biological Resources Technical Study**  
**for the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project**



## **Technical Memorandum**

**To: Carlos Huerta, CVWD, Environmental Resources Analyst**

**From: Nathan Moorhatch, WSP, Senior Biologist**

**Date: October 9, 2024**

***Subject: Update to Biological Resources Technical Study for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-2025 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project***

On June 4, 2021, the CVWD Board of Directors approved the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of approximately 12 miles of additional NPW pipeline (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020b).

The proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project (Modified Project) would expand CVWD's WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services and deliver an average of approximately 2,993 acre feet per year (AFY) of NPW to five new NPW customers and would expand the low pressure pipeline capacity within the WRP #10 service area. The proposed Project would involve the installation of approximately 34,200 linear feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter. All excavations would be approximately 5 feet deep with an average width of approximately 3 feet. Most of the activities would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 linear feet of pipeline within customer-owned properties. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would involve the installation of pipelines, concrete-work, and installation of metering and control vaults, flow meters, control valves, and telemetry systems.

This update to the Biological Resources Technical Study verifies the current site conditions and assesses the requirements for the implementation of mitigation measures previously presented as part of the Biological Resources Technical Study (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020a) and the Final IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020b).

### **Study Area**

The Study Area generally includes the 3-foot-wide NPW pipeline corridor as well as adjacent work areas that could be affected by the proposed Project (e.g., construction staging areas). Therefore, the Study Area conservatively includes a 25-foot-wide buffer located on either side of the proposed NPW pipeline corridor (50-foot-wide total). In addition, to the adjacent work areas, this 50-foot-wide buffer also addresses potential temporary, indirect dust and noise impacts associated with construction.

### **Database and Literature Review**

WSP senior biologist, Mr. Moorhatch reviewed a variety of reference and literature sources to obtain information on sensitive biological resources that may have some potential to occur in the

project area. These resources included: a review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2024), and the Biological Resources Technical Study for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Pipeline Connections Project produced by Rincon Consultants, Inc. in August 2020.

**Table 1. Special Status Plants**

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Chaparral sand-verbena ( <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> )	CNPS List: 1B.1 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes between 245 to 5,250 feet above mean sea level (amsl).	(January) March - September	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed, would not be expected within the Study Area.
Coachella Valley milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> )	F: END CNPS List: 1B.2 State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: Yes	Annual/perennial herb found in sandy flats, washes, alluvial fans, sand field, dunes and dune edges between 130 to 2,150 feet amsl.	February - May	<b>Low</b> Habitat limited and disturbed, would not be expected within the Study Area.
Horn's milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> )	CNPS List: 1B.1 State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: No	Annual/perennial herb found in salty flats and lake shores between 197 to 984 feet amsl.	May - September	<b>Absent</b> Habitat not present within the Study Area; the closest CNDDDB record is from 1936.
Gravel milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus sabulonum</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.2 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	Desert dunes, Mojavean Desert scrub, Sonoran Desert scrub; usually found on sandy flats and washes, sometimes found on gravelly roadsides between 195 to 3,050 feet amsl.	February - June	<b>Absent.</b> Habitat limited and disturbed, would not be expected within the Study Area.
Triple-ribbed milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i> )	F: END CNPS List: 1B.2 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Joshua tree woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky slopes in canyons and along edge of boulder-strewn desert washes, with creosote and brittlebush between 1,493 to 5,003 feet amsl.	February - May	<b>Absent</b> Habitat not present within the Study Area.
Glandular ditaxis ( <i>Ditaxis claryana</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.2 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	Mojavean Desert scrub, Sonoran Desert scrub; found in sandy areas between 0 to 1,395 feet amsl.	October - March	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected within the Study Area.

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
California ditaxis ( <i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i> )	CNPS List: 3.2 State Rank: S2? CVMSHCP: No	Usually associated with washes and canyons in desert areas, between 100 and 3,280 feet amsl.	March - December	<b>Absent</b> Habitat (dry washes or rocky hillsides) not present within the Study Area.
Arizona spurge ( <i>Euphorbia arizonica</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.3 State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: No	Sandy flats at approximately 984 feet amsl.	March - April	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected within the Study Area.
Flat-seeded spurge ( <i>Euphorbia platysperma</i> )	CNPS List: 1B.2 State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: No	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy soils at approximately 328 feet amsl.	May	<b>Absent.</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected; Study Area is generally below elevational range of species.
Slender cottonheads ( <i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.2 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	Sandy areas in coastal and desert areas, saltbush scrub, creosote bush scrub, and coastal grasslands between 165 and 1,310 feet amsl.	March - May	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed, not expected to occur in roadside Study Area.
Narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant ( <i>Petalonyx linearis</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.3 State Rank: S3? CVMSHCP: No	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or rocky canyons between 98 and 3,576 feet amsl.	(January - February) March - May (June - December)	<b>Absent</b> Habitat not present within the Study Area.
Desert spike-moss ( <i>Selaginella eremophila</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.2 State Rank: S2S3 CVMSHCP: No	Often found growing in rock crevices or on rocks (also the ground) on rocky slopes between 655 and 4,250 feet amsl in elevation in desert and desert edge areas.	(May) June — (July) doesn't truly "bloom," but produces antheridia	<b>Absent</b> Habitat not present; Study Area is generally below elevational range of species.
Purple stemodia ( <i>Stemodia durantifolia</i> )	CNPS List: 2B.1 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	Wet or moist sandy areas in riparian habitats (within surrounding Sonoran desert scrub) between 590 and 1,000 feet amsl.	(January) April - December	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected; mesic sites not present.
Mecca-aster ( <i>Xylorhiza cognata</i> )	F: BLM sensitive CNPS List: 1B.2 State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Grows on sandstone and clay substrates on steep canyon slopes between 65 and 1,000 feet asml.	January - June	<b>Absent</b> Habitat not present; Study Area outside of range.

**Table 2. Special Status Wildlife**

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Occurrence Probability
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
Crotch bumble bee ( <i>Bombus crotchii</i> )	C: SC State Rank: S1S2 CVMSHCP: No	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, Lupinus, Astragalus, and Eriogonum.	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected; very little remaining vegetation for nectar sources.
Casey's June beetle ( <i>Dinacoma caseyi</i> )	F: END State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: No	Sandy soils; flightless females live below ground and come to surface only for mating. Known only from two populations in a small area of southern Palm Springs.	<b>Absent</b> Habitat not present; Study Area outside of range.
Coachella giant sand treader cricket ( <i>Macrobaenetes valgum</i> )	State Rank: S1S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Found in the sandy areas of the specialized sand dune ecosystem of Coachella Valley (i.e., "blow sand" habitat)	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected.
Cheeseweed owlfly ( <i>Oliarces clara</i> )	State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	Occur on or near bajadas, attracted to elevated topographic features when mating	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge); no elevated features for males to congregate at during mating.
Monarch butterfly ( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> ) California overwintering population.	F: C State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: No	The western population of Monarch butterflies overwinter in hundreds of tree groves along the California coast into northern Baja and at various sites in Mexico. Occurs throughout many habitat types from urban areas, fallow fields, to various native habitats. Milkweed plants are required for reproduction, as that is the only food plant that larval Monarchs use.	<b>Low</b> Not observed during site visits. No milkweeds observed (larval food plant), most of alignment is located within existing road corridors (unsuitable for wintering aggregations), but adult butterflies could fly through the area.
<b>Fish</b>			

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Occurrence Probability
Desert pupfish ( <i>Cyprinodon macularius</i> )	F: END C: END State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: Yes	Desert ponds, springs, marshes, and streams. Able to adapt to a variety of aquatic habitats, including those having high temperatures and salinities.	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected.
<b>Reptiles</b>			
Desert tortoise ( <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> )	F: THR C: THR State Rank: S2/S3 CVMSHCP: Yes	This species occupies a variety of desert habitats from rocky hills to sandy flats, canyons, washes, and bajadas.	<b>Absent</b> The alignment is located within existing road corridors, no habitat for desert tortoise is present.
Flat-tailed horned lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i> )	C: CSC State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Fine sand in desert washes and flats with vegetative cover and ants, generally below 600 feet amsl elevation in Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial counties.	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected.
Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard ( <i>Uma inornate</i> )	F: THR C: END State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: Yes	Sandy areas of the Coachella Valley (e.g., dunes and sand field habitats).	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected.
Red-diamond rattlesnake ( <i>Crotalus ruber</i> )	C: CSC State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: No	Inhabits a variety of habitats including chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert edge areas from Coastal San Diego County to eastern slopes of mountains bordering the Colorado Desert.	<b>Absent</b> Habitat limited and disturbed (road or road edge), would not be expected; more common in desert edge areas (e.g., rocky), not expected this far east on the valley floor.
<b>Birds</b> (Birds covered by the CVMSHCP still cannot be directly impacted while nesting or in burrows)			
Burrowing owl ( <i>Athene cunicularia</i> )	F: MBTA, BCC C: SSC State Rank: SC CVMSHCP: Yes	Occupies open, dry grasslands, scrub habitats, agricultural, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Utilizes ground squirrel burrows and man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, and debris piles for nesting and shelter.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No owls or suitable burrows/surrogates present.  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> Right-of-way has been cleared and graded, or developed. Surrounding open areas also degraded/disturbed.

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Occurrence Probability
Ferruginous hawk ( <i>Buteo regalis</i> )	State Rank: S3S4 CVMSHCP: No	Prefers arid and semiarid grassland and prairie regions; can also be found at foothills, mid-elevation plateaus, riparian corridors and at desert edges; rock outcrops, solitary trees, and shallow canyons may characterize potential habitat.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No suitable nesting habitat (winter visitor only).  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> The right-of-way is roadside in an urban/disturbed setting, does not support prey base to attract this raptor.
Southwestern willow flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> )	F: END C: END State Rank: S1 CVMSHCP: Yes	Nests in large areas of riparian forests and woodlands	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No suitable nesting habitat.  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> No suitable foraging habitat on or adjacent to Study Area.
Prairie falcon ( <i>Falco mexicanus</i> )	C: WL State Rank: S4 CVMSHCP: No	Another raptor that favors dry, open terrain for foraging, although smaller open areas adjacent to human development are not as commonly used. Usually nests on cliff ledges.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No suitable nesting habitat.  <b>Foraging: Low</b> Low quality foraging habitat.
Loggerhead shrike ( <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> )	F: MBTA C: SSC State Rank: S4 CVMSHCP: No	A variety of open habitats with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs/brush for nesting. Woodlands, pinyon-juniper, Joshua trees, desert oases, scrub and washes.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No suitable nesting habitat.  <b>Foraging: Low</b> Low potential in adjacent undeveloped area north of Varner Road.
Black-tailed gnatcatcher ( <i>Poliophtila melanura</i> )	C: WL State Rank: S3S4 CVMSHCP: No	Nests in wooded desert wash habitat containing mesquite, palo verde, ironwood, and acacia. May also occur in areas with salt cedar, especially when adjacent to native wooded desert wash habitat. Also occurs in desert scrub habitat in winter.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> Suitable habitat not present.  <b>Foraging: Low</b> Right-of-way is highly disturbed, habitat limited and disturbed on or adjacent to Study Area.

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Occurrence Probability
Vermilion flycatcher ( <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S2S3 CVMSHCP: No	Usually found near water in habitats including arid scrub, farmlands, golf courses, desert or savanna, and riparian woodlands.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> Marginally suitable habitat present on golf course portions of right-of-way, but location next to developed areas would make occupation very unlikely.  <b>Foraging: Low</b> Low potential in agricultural areas along the Study Area.
Crissal thrasher ( <i>Toxostoma crissale</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: Yes*	Dense thickets of shrubs or low trees in desert riparian and desert wash habitats. Southeastern California to Texas and northern Mexico.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No habitat present.  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> No habitat present.
LeConte's thrasher ( <i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> )	F: BCC C: SSC State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: Yes	Resident of open desert wash, scrub, alkali scrub, succulent scrub habitats, nests in dense spiny shrubs and cacti in washes, usually within 2 to 8 feet of the ground.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No habitat present.  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> No habitat present.
Coastal California gnatcatcher ( <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> )	F: TH State Rank: S2, CSC CVMSHCP: No	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet asml in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and hillsides.	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No suitable nesting habitat, Study Area not within currently understood breeding range.  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> No suitable foraging habitat in the Study Area.
Least Bell's vireo ( <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> )	F: END C: END State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: Yes	Primarily breeds in riparian (usually willow-dominated) habitats but can forage in adjacent vegetation communities. Usually needs a dense understory of shrubs/trees for successful nesting (often nests within 3 feet of the ground).	<b>Nesting: Absent</b> No suitable nesting habitat.  <b>Foraging: Absent</b> No suitable foraging habitat in the Study Area.
<b>Mammals</b>			



Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Occurrence Probability
Pallid San Diego pocket mouse ( <i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S3S4 CVMSHCP: No	Desert border areas in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinon-juniper, etc. Associated with sandy herbaceous areas usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel from sea level to 4,500 feet amsl	<b>Absent</b> Study Area largely outside preferred range of species and lacking rocky and/or sandy herbaceous areas.
Earthquake Merriam's kangaroo rat ( <i>Dipodomys merriami collinus</i> )	State Rank: S3S4 CVMSHCP: No	Coastal sage scrub with coarse granitic soils. Visible disturbances.	<b>Absent</b> Suitable habitat not present.
Western yellow bat ( <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> )	C: SSC State rank: S3 CVMSHCP: Yes WBWG: H	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	<b>Low</b> Landscaped <i>Washingtonia spp</i> palms (both species) present along parts of the right-of-way, but proximity to development as well as disturbance from traffic/human activities and trimming would make a very low probability of occurrence.
San Diego desert woodrat ( <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S3S4 CVMSHCP: No	Most often in Coastal scrub in Southern California (San Diego to San Luis Obispo Counties) but does range into desert areas. Most common in areas with rock outcrops, cliffs, and slopes.	<b>Absent</b> Site lacks rocky habitat, cacti and succulent plants absent. Native habitat and topsoils have been removed.

Species	Protective Status	Habitat	Occurrence Probability
Pocketed free-tailed bat ( <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: No WBWG: M	Colonial and roosts primarily in crevices of rugged cliffs, high rocky outcrops and slopes. It has been found in a variety of plant associations, including desert shrub and pine-oak forests. The species may also roost in buildings, caves, and (rarely) under roof tiles.	<b>Absent</b> Most of the Study Area does not have roosting habitat, proximity to development and human disturbance likely to preclude presence. Not expected to forage in vicinity either.
Peninsular bighorn sheep Distinct Population Segment (DPS) ( <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> pop 2)	F: END C: THR, FP State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Eastern slopes of the Peninsular Ranges generally below 4,600 feet amsl range of this DPS is from the San Jacinto Mtns. south to the international border. Optimal habitat includes steep-walled canyons and ridges bisected by rocky/sandy washes w available water.	<b>Absent</b> No suitable habitat on site, site is not within the known range of this subspecies (too far north on the valley floor).
Palm Springs pocket mouse ( <i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i> )	F: BLM Sensitive C: SSC State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Sonoran Desert habitats with level to gently sloping topography, sparse to moderate vegetative cover, and loosely packed or sandy soils.	<b>Absent</b> Suitable habitat lacking, most of the Study Area is highly disturbed/developed.
American badger ( <i>Taxidea taxus</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S3 CVMSHCP: No	Can be found in brushy areas and hot desert habitats, occasionally found in open chaparral and riparian zones; typically have numerous burrows in areas with substantial rodent populations.	<b>Absent</b> Suitable habitat lacking and project site does not support a substantial rodent population due to disturbance, lack of vegetation, and immediate proximity to development.
Coachella Valley (Palm Springs) round-tailed ground squirrel ( <i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i> )	C: SSC State Rank: S2 CVMSHCP: Yes	Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil in desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees.	<b>Absent</b> Suitable habitat lacking; Study Area is mainly roadside (paved) and surrounded by commercial and residential development.

**Definitions of occurrence probability:**

*Occurs:* Observed on the site by qualified biologists.

*High:* Observed in similar habitat in region by qualified biologists, or habitat on the site is a type often utilized by the species and the site is within the known range of the species.

*Moderate:* Reported sightings in surrounding region, or site is within the known range of the species and habitat on the site is a type occasionally used by the species.

*Low:* Site is within the known range of the species but habitat on the site is rarely used by the species.

*Absent:* A focused study failed to detect the species, or no suitable habitat is present.

#### **Definitions of status designations and occurrence probabilities.**

**Federal Designations:** (Federal Endangered Species Act; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service):

END: Federally listed, Endangered  
 THR: Federally listed, Threatened  
 BCC: Bird of Conservation Concern  
 C: Candidate for Federal listing

**State Designations:** (California Endangered Species Act; California Dept. of Fish and Game)

END: State listed, Endangered  
 THR: State listed, Threatened  
 RARE: State listed as Rare (Listed "Rare" animals have been re-designated as Threatened, but Rare plants have retained the Rare designation.)  
 CSC: California Special Concern Species  
 WL: Watch List Species

#### **CDFW CNDDDB rankings: Animals**

S1: Extremely endangered: <6 viable occurrences or <1,000 individuals, or < 2,000 acres of occupied habitat  
 S2: Endangered: about 6-20 viable occurrences or 1,000 - 3,000 individuals, or 2,000 to 10,000 acres of occupied habitat  
 S3: Restricted range, rare: about 21-100 viable occurrences, or 3,000 – 10,000 individuals, or 10,000 – 50,000 acres of occupied habitat  
 S4: Apparently secure; some factors exist to cause some concern such as narrow habitat or continuing threats  
 S5: Demonstrably secure; commonly found throughout its historic range  
 SC: State Candidate for listing  
 SH: All sites are historical, this species may be extinct, further field work is needed

#### **CDFW CNDDDB rankings: Plants and Vegetation Communities**

S1: Less than 6 viable occurrences OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres  
 S1.1: Very threatened  
 S1.2: Threatened  
 S1.3: No current threats known  
 S2: 6-20 viable occurrences OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres  
 S2.1: Very threatened  
 S2.2: Threatened  
 S2.3: No current threats known  
 S3: 21-80 viable occurrences or 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres  
 S3.1: Very threatened  
 S3.2: Threatened  
 S3.3: No current threats known  
 S4: Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3, but factors exist to cause some concern (i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat).  
 S5: Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California.

#### **California Native Plant Society (CNPS) designations:**

Note: According to the CNPS ([http://www.cnps.org/programs/Rare\\_Plant/inventory/names.htm](http://www.cnps.org/programs/Rare_Plant/inventory/names.htm)), ALL plants on Lists 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B meet definitions for state listing as threatened or endangered under Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code. Certain plants on Lists 3 and 4 do as well.

The CDFW ([http://www.dfg.ca.gov/hcpb/species/t\\_e\\_spp/nat\\_plnt\\_consv.shtml](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/hcpb/species/t_e_spp/nat_plnt_consv.shtml)) states that plants on Lists 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that may qualify for listing, and recommends they be addressed

in CEQA projects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15380). However, a plant need not be in the Inventory to be considered a rare, threatened, or endangered species under CEQA. In addition, CDFW recommends, and local governments may require, protection of plants which are regionally significant, such as locally rare species, disjunct populations of more common plants, or plants on the CNPS Lists 3 and 4.

List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.

List 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.

List 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.

List 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

List 3: Plants for which more information is needed.

List 4: Plants of limited distribution; a "watch list."

CA Endemic: Taxa that occur only in California

#### **CNPS Threat Code:**

.1: Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2: Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3: Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened, or no current threats known)

Note: All List 1A (presumed extinct in California) and some List 3 (need more information- a review list) plants lacking any threat information receive no threat code extension. Also, these Threat Code guidelines represent a starting point in the assessment of threat level. Other factors, such as habitat vulnerability and specificity, distribution, and condition of occurrences, are also considered in setting the Threat Code.

#### **Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) designations:**

The Western Bat Working Group is comprised of agencies, organizations and individuals interested in bat research, management and conservation from the 13 western states and provinces. Its goals are (1) to facilitate communication among interested parties and reduce risks of species decline or extinction; (2) to provide a mechanism by which current information on bat ecology, distribution and research techniques can be readily accessed; and (3) to develop a forum to discuss conservation strategies, provide technical assistance and encourage education programs.

H: High: Species which are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment based on available information on distribution, status, ecology and known threats.

M: Medium: Species which warrant a medium level of concern and need closer evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both the species and possible threats. A lack of meaningful information is a major obstacle in adequately assessing these species' status and should be considered a threat.

L: Low: Species for which most of the existing data support stable populations, and for which the potential for major changes in status in the near future is considered unlikely. There may be localized concerns, but the overall status of the species is believed to be secure. Conservation actions would still apply for these bats, but limited resources are best used on High and Medium status species.

P: Periphery: This designation indicates a species on the edge of its range, for which no other designation has been determined.

#### **CVMSHCP designations**

Yes: Conserved by the CVMSHCP

No: Not Specifically Conserved by the CVMSHCP

C: Considered, but not included in the CVMSHCP

#### **Biological Field Survey**

WSP senior biologist Nathan T. Moorhatch surveyed the entire existing and proposed NPW pipeline alignments on October 3, 2024, with a special emphasis on the new NPW pipeline segments proposed under the FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project. Weather conditions included a temperature range of 97 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 104°F, under clear skies (0 percent clouds), with winds between 0 to 6 miles per hour (mph).

## Existing Conditions

The original FY 2020-2021 NPW Pipeline Connection Project was located within the cities of Indian Wells, Palm Desert, La Quinta, and Rancho Mirage, and the census-designated place (CDP) of Thousand Palms in the Coachella Valley of Riverside County, California. The proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project segments are located within the City of Indio for the eastern segments, and within the City of Palm Desert, and the City of Rancho Mirage for the western segments. The proposed Project is located within the Colorado Desert (a subdivision of the larger Sonoran Desert Region). The majority of the Study Area is located on lands that have been previously developed for urban and residential purposes. However, there are a few portions of the proposed NPW pipeline segments that are located adjacent to undeveloped areas with remnant or moderately disturbed natural plant communities. Most of these consist of semi-isolated lots surrounded by developed areas. The habitats in these areas include: stabilized and partially stabilized desert sand fields, fourwing saltbush scrub, and one area of Sonoran creosote bush scrub. For the purposes of this report fourwing saltbush scrub is a native shrubland dominated by fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*). Disturbed fourwing saltbush scrub is primarily present near the Study Area along the roadway shoulders adjacent to the proposed NPW pipeline segment along the paved Varner Road. Stabilized and partially stabilized desert sand fields are characterized as desert sand accumulations that are not obviously worked into dune landforms, with a vegetative cover ranging from scant to almost closed shrub canopy. Most of the undeveloped areas with remnant or disturbed sand field habitats are also located on the western portion of the proposed NPW pipeline segments, with several of these areas exhibiting recent clearing for new residential and golf course development. Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub is usually vegetated with widely spaced shrubs (creosote and white bursage are dominants) with bare ground in between. Understory plant cover is more varied and speciose than in the Mojave Creosote Bush Scrub. There is one area of Sonoran creosote bush scrub present north of the eastern terminus of the proposed NPW pipeline segment, just west of The Golf Club at Terra Lago properties. Both the eastern and western portions of the NPW pipeline segments are located within areas that have been developed. The undeveloped lands just west of Madison Street adjacent to the proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project alignments in Indio have been cleared and graded.

## Sensitive Biological Resources

The 2020 Biological Resources Technical Study found that 14 special-status plants and 26 special-status wildlife species had been recorded in the CNDDB within a 5-mile radius of the Study Area (refer to Table 1 and Table 2). The federally listed Least Bell's vireo and desert tortoise as well as the proposed threatened monarch butterfly were also identified in the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database as having the potential to occur; however, none of these species were listed on the CNDDB. Based on the field reconnaissance survey, no habitat for the Least Bell's vireo or desert tortoise occurs within the Project site. While monarch butterflies could be expected to fly through the Project area occasionally, no milkweed plants occur within the Project site.

The proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project alignments are located completely within this same original 5-mile radius. That study concluded that there was not suitable habitat to support any of the 14 sensitive plants identified in the CNDDB, and that none of the 26 special-status wildlife species would be expected to occur, or at most would have a low potential for occurrence, based on the lack of suitable undeveloped/undisturbed habitat. This was verified

during this current 2024 survey effort, which included a reconnaissance-level survey of the old alignment. The majority of the entire FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project alignment is located within fully developed areas, mostly within the existing public rights-of-way including existing paved roads and/or road shoulders. Other areas of the proposed NPW pipeline segments would cross golf courses or residential/commercial properties, areas that also lack natural habitat required by most sensitive plants and wildlife. No sensitive plants, wildlife species, or plant communities were observed in the Study Area during the original or current surveys. The areas of remnant sand field and fourwing saltbush habitat present adjacent to some areas of the original alignment (e.g., along Varner Road, Ramon Road, Los Alamos Drive, Bob Hope Drive, and Portola Avenue) are located outside of the Study Area.

### **Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands**

No jurisdictional waters or wetlands are present within the proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connections Project alignment.

### **Conservation Plans**

The Study Area is located within the CVMSHCP/NCCP area. The CVMSHCP/NCCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on the conservation of species and their associated habitats in the Coachella Valley region of Riverside County. The CVWD is a participating entity in the plan. However, the proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connections Project alignment is not located within any of the designated CVMSHCP Conservation Areas.

### **Discussion and Recommendations**

As discussed previously, the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plants, wildlife species, and plant communities. Nevertheless, there is some limited potential for native birds to nest within or adjacent to the Study Area, mainly within landscaped trees and shrubs. Native nesting birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and by sections of the California Fish and Game Code. In Southern California the nesting bird season is generally considered to be between January 1 and September 15, although some species such as mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*) are known to nest outside this period. Construction occurring within the vicinity of nesting birds may indirectly impact nesting birds with construction noise, dust, and vibration from equipment.

Per the previously established biological resources mitigation measures, CVWD would avoid construction activities within the bird breeding season or would conduct pre-construction surveys and avoid active nests. Additionally, while no impacts to designated Conservation Areas would occur as a result of construction activities, CVWD would continue to implement the CVMHSCP/NCCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines.

**BIO-1:** Project-related activities should occur outside of the bird breeding season (typically February 1 to August 31) to the extent practicable. If construction occurs within the bird breeding season (January 1 through September 15), then no more than one week prior to initiation of ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal, a nesting bird and raptor pre-construction survey

shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within the disturbance footprint plus a 300-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), where practicable. If the proposed project is phased, a subsequent pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey may be required prior to each phase of construction within the project site.

Pre-construction nesting bird and raptor surveys shall be conducted during the time of day when birds are active and should be of sufficient duration to reliably conclude presence/absence of nesting birds and raptors onsite and within the designated vicinity.

If nests are found, their locations shall be flagged. An appropriate avoidance buffer ranging in size from 25 to 50 feet for song birds, and up to 250 feet for raptors depending upon the species and the proposed work activity, shall be determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW, and demarcated with bright orange construction fencing or other suitable flagging. Active nests shall be monitored at a minimum of once per week until it has been determined that the nest is no longer being used by either the young or adults. No ground disturbance shall occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist confirms that the breeding/nesting is completed and all the young have fledged. If project activities must occur within the buffer, they shall be conducted at the discretion of the qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW. If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

**BIO-2:** The following Section 4.5 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines shall be implemented where applicable to minimize edge effects to adjacent Conservation Areas:

- **Drainage.** Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate plans to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the adjacent Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the adjacent Conservation Area.
- **Toxics.** Land uses proposed adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife and plant species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in any discharge to the adjacent Conservation Area.
- **Lighting.** For proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area, lighting shall be shielded and directed toward the developed area. Landscape shielding or other appropriate methods shall be incorporated in project designs to minimize the effects of lighting adjacent to or within the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
- **Noise.** Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that generates noise in excess of 75 A-weighted decibels (dBA) equivalent sound level ( $L_{eq}$ ) over a one hour period shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls, as appropriate, to minimize the

effects of noise on the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.

- **Invasives.** Invasive, non-native plant species shall not be incorporated in the landscape for land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area. Landscape treatments within or adjacent to a Conservation Area shall incorporate native plant materials to the maximum extent feasible; recommended native species are listed in Table 4-112 of the CVMSHCP/NCCP. The plants listed in Table 4-113 of the CVMSHCP/NCCP shall not be used within or adjacent to a Conservation Area. This list may be amended from time to time through a Minor Amendment with Wildlife Agency Concurrence.
- **Barriers.** Land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in a Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls and/or signage.
- **Grading/Land Development.** Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall not extend into adjacent land in a Conservation Area.

## References

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), Rarefind 5. Commercial Version. Accessed: October 2024.

California Native Plant Society. 2024. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Available at: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/>. Accessed October 2024.

Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG). 2007. Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). Available at: <http://www.cvmshcp.org/>. Accessed October 2024.

Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020a. Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project Biological Resources Technical Study.

Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2020b. FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project Final Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration.





**Photograph 1.** Somewhat disturbed sand field habitat north of Varner Road. Construction activities are not anticipated to extend beyond the cleared and compacted road shoulder visible in the foreground.



**Photograph 2.** Sand field habitat east of Acrisure Arena Main Lot Road. This is adjacent to, but outside of the Study Area.





Figure 1  
Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections Fiscal  
Year 2024-2025  
Regional Project Overview  
Esri World Imagery 1:64000 Scale





## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901



In Reply Refer To:

02/10/2025 20:33:04 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0054318

Project Name: Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Non-Potable Water Connections Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A biological assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a biological assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a biological assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

<https://www.fws.gov/service/esa-section-7-consultation>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office**

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

## PROJECT SUMMARY

**Project Code:** 2025-0054318  
**Project Name:** Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Non-Potable Water Connections Project  
**Project Type:** Water Supply Pipeline - New Constr - Below Ground  
**Project Description:** The proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project (Modified Project) would expand CVWD's WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services and deliver an average of approximately 2,993 acre feet per year (AFY) of NPW to five new NPW customers and would expand the low pressure pipeline capacity within the WRP #10 service area. The proposed Project would involve the installation of approximately 34,200 linear feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter. All excavations would be approximately 5 feet deep with an average width of approximately 3 feet. Most of the activities would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 linear feet of pipeline within customer-owned properties. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would involve the installation of pipelines, concrete-work, and installation of metering and control vaults, flow meters, control valves, and telemetry systems.

**Project Location:**

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.762726650000005,-116.2516097368532,14z>



**Counties:** Riverside County, California

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

- 
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

## MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Peninsular Bighorn Sheep <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> Population: Peninsular CA pop. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970</a>	Endangered

## BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a>	Endangered

## REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard <i>Uma inornata</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2069">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2069</a>	Threatened
Desert Tortoise <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> Population: Wherever found, except AZ south and east of Colorado R., and Mexico There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481</a>	Threatened

## FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Desert Pupfish <i>Cyprinodon macularius</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003</a>	Endangered

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Proposed Threatened

## FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Coachella Valley Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7426">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7426</a>	Endangered



## **CRITICAL HABITATS**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: California State Water Resources Control Board  
Name: Nick Meisinger  
Address: 9177 Skypark Court  
City: San Diego  
State: CA  
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Email: [nick.meisinger@woodplc.com](mailto:nick.meisinger@woodplc.com)  
Phone: 8052520060

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Environmental Protection Agency

## **Appendix C**

# **Update to Cultural Resources Technical Study for the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project**

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

# ADDENDUM CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL STUDY FOR FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020-2021 NON-POTABLE WATER (NPW) CONNECTIONS PROJECT





# ADDENDUM CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL STUDY FOR FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020-2021 NON- POTABLE WATER (NPW) CONNECTIONS PROJECT

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

PROJECT NO.: US0039923.4594.  
DATE: NOVEMBER 2024

WSP

WSP.COM

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# SIGNATURES

## PREPARED BY



---

Michael Amorelli, B.S./B.A.  
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## REVIEWED BY



---

Matthew Behrend, M.A., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Recycled water, also referred to as reclaimed water, is defined in the Title 22 California Code of Regulations (Title 22, Chapter 3) and refers to water produced by the three-stage (tertiary) treatment of municipal wastewater. The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) owns and operates five Water Reclamation Plant (WRPs), two of which (WRP #7 and WRP #10) generate recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and large landscaped areas. WRP #1, WRP #2, and WRP #4 currently do not provide non-potable water (NPW) connections.

On August 20, 2018, the CVWD Board of Directors adopted the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-2018 NPW Connections Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of approximately 9.5 miles of NPW pipeline segments and connections to provide irrigation water to seven local golf courses, one recreational vehicle (RV) resort, one planned future development and replacement of an existing pump station. On June 4, 2021, the CVWD Board of Directors approved the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project MND, which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of approximately 12 miles of additional NPW pipeline.

At the request of CVWD, WSP USA, Inc. (WSP) has conducted a supplemental cultural resources investigation to support the proposed FY 2024-2025 NPW Pipeline Connection Project (Modified Project). This investigation is an addendum to previous investigations conducted in support of CVWD's FY 2020-2021 NPW Connection Projects (Rincon 2020). As part of the current undertaking, CVWD would expand its WRP #7 and WRP #10 NPW services and deliver an average of approximately 2,993 acre feet per year (AFY) of NPW to five new NPW customers and would expand the low pressure pipeline capacity within the WRP #10 service area. The proposed Project would involve the installation of approximately 34,200 linear feet of pipeline ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter. All excavations would be approximately 5 feet deep with an average width of approximately 3 feet. Most of the activities would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 linear feet of pipeline within customer-owned properties. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would involve the installation of pipelines, concrete-work, and installation of metering and control vaults, flow meters, control valves, and telemetry systems.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is subject to review by the State Water Resources Control Board, in advance of Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan disbursement. This CEQA-Plus study satisfies compliance with both state (CEQA) and federal (Section 106) cultural resources regulations. These governing regulations are detailed in Section 2 of Appendix D.

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## 1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The Project Area consists of three segments, heretofore designated as western, central and eastern segments. The Project is located in the cities of Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, and Indio, Riverside County, California (Appendix A, Figure 1). Beyond the provision of the NPW connections, CVWD does not propose any further development or re-development at the properties discussed below. Environmental compliance for any future development or re-development, if proposed, would be the responsibility of the Applicant and the local agency responsible for entitlements.

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### 1.2.1 WESTERN SEGMENT - THE SPRINGS COUNTRY CLUB AND DESERT ISLAND COUNTRY CLUB

The western segment (Appendix A, Figures 2 and 3) consists of approximately 3,700 linear feet of 12-inch diameter pipeline connecting existing NPW infrastructure to The Springs Country Club and Desert Island Country Club (DICC), along Frank Sinatra Drive and Bob Hope Drive, in Township 5 South, Range 5 East, Section 1, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

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### 1.2.2 CENTRAL SEGMENT - WRP 10 LOW PRESSURE PIPELINE CAPACITY EXPANSION

The central segment (Appendix A, Figures 4 and 5) consists of an 11,840 linear foot 30-inch diameter pipeline alignment, originating at the tie-in of an existing 36-inch diameter line in Township 5 South, Range 6 East, Section 4, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, along Portola Avenue, continuing south to Sections 8 and 9, turning east along the north side of Hovley Lane East, terminating at a tie-in to existing pipeline at the intersection of Hovley and Cook Street, as depicted on the USGS *Myoma* and *La Quinta* 7.5-minute quadrangles.

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### 1.2.3 EASTERN SEGMENT - TALAVERA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, SHADOW HILLS GOLF CLUB AND SHADOW HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

The eastern segment (Appendix A, Figures 6 and 7) is located in Township 5 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Myoma* and *West Berdoo Canyon* 7.5-minute quadrangles, and consists of approximately 7,700 linear feet of 30-inch diameter pipe originating near the northwest corner of CVWD WRP #7 property in Section 4, traveling east on Avenue 39, and south on Madison Street to Avenue 40. This line connects to a 12-inch diameter distribution pipe on the western bank of the Coachella Canal, tying at the western course of Shadow Hills Golf Club in Section 9.

A 1,620-foot segment of 24-inch diameter line also extends from Madison Street, along the north side of the Coachella Levee, north of Avenue 40, in Section 3, terminating at Monroe Street. Additionally, this portion of the Project Area includes a 1,370 linear foot segment of 12-inch diameter pipe along Jefferson Street, between Youngs Way and Avenue 39, at the western boundary of Section 4, connecting Shadow Hills High School to existing pipeline.

## 2 SETTING

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### 2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the Coachella Valley of the Colorado Desert, north of the Whitewater River. The eastern portion of the Project Area is located at the northwestern shoreline of the highest stand of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Elevations vary across the Project Area, ranging from 29 feet to 251 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Colorado Desert is part of the larger Sonoran Desert, with the Coachella Valley bound on the north by the Indio Hills and Little San Bernardino Mountains, with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains to the southwest. The valley lies at the northwestern edge of the Salton Trough.

The Coachella Valley is home to a diverse variety of native flora, including honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*) and creosote (*Larrea tridentata*), among various grasses and scrub community species. Native fauna to the region includes coyote (*Canis latrans*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys* sp.), sidewinder rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*), and Coachella Valley fringe toed lizard (*Uma inornata*).

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### 2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

Evidence for continuous human occupation throughout most of Southern California spanning at least the last 10,000 years is supported by the vast corpus of research provided by the archaeological record. While much scholarship has been devoted to the study of pre-contact indigenous settlement, subsistence, technology and culture in the coastal basin of Southern California, no proposed chronology has been universally accepted. Further east, the chronology of the Colorado Desert is one that has been particularly difficult for archaeologists to establish, due to inconsistencies in dating methods, inadequate recording methods during early archaeological recovery efforts, and climatic and geological anomalies in the region that lead to inconsistent relative dating (Schaefer 1994; WESTEC Services 1980). As such, it is difficult to define a consistent date and period for the earliest human occupation of this part of the desert.

Wallace (1955, 1978) developed the chronological framework most commonly used when discussing pre-contact Southern California, but even this chronology is flawed when establishing the period of earliest human occupation of the Colorado Desert. Wallace's framework is arranged in four sequential horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate and Late Prehistoric. The dates of these horizons are consistent throughout most of Southern California, with the Early Man Period occurring between over a period between c. 10,000 to 6,000 B.C.E. and it is largely defined by a hunter-gatherer subsistence economy, associated with short term occupations of an area (Dice 2007). While artifact assemblages reflecting this period in regional technology have recently been encountered during cultural resource management surveys in the Desert Center area, lower elevation regions of the Coachella Valley have not seen much by way of the same typologies. Further, artifacts generally considered to be consistent with archaic and Paleoindian periods in this region often occur on the surface of desert pavements, highly

stabilized surfaces of rock and sand, which limit the potential for acquiring relative or absolute dates (Schaefer 1994; Rogers 1966).

Habitation sites associated with the archaic period, specifically rockshelters, are lacking throughout the Colorado Desert, with the only two known occurrences being at Indian Hill and at Tahquitz Canyon, though only artifact assemblages discovered at Indian Hill can be associated with the Late Archaic Period with certainty (Wilke et al 1986; Schaefer 1994). Several studies from the 1970s, such as the Truckhaven and Yuha inhumations, proposed very questionable dates, suggesting that human occupation in the region began as early as 70,000 years B.P. (Begole 1973, 1981). These dates were the result of a questionable dating method, aspartic acid racemization. Human remains recovered from the Yuha inhumation were later reexamined using accelerator mass spectrometry and were confirmed to have been within the range of 1,650 to 3,850 B.P., making some of the earlier known sites in the Colorado Desert more contemporary with the late Milling Stone Horizon and early Intermediate of Coastal Southern California (Taylor et al. 1985; Schafer 1994).

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### 2.2.1 LAKE CAHUILLA

The largest single influence on an increase in human activity in the pre-contact Colorado Desert lowlands was the formation of ancient Lake Cahuilla. Around 800 C.E., a massive flood event caused the Colorado River to break through its natural delta and inundate the majority of the present-day Coachella and Imperial Valleys with fresh water, creating one of the largest freshwater lakes on the North American continent (MacDougal 1914; Sykes 1937; Schaefer 1994). At its peak, Lake Cahuilla was approximately 184 kilometers long, 54 kilometers wide with a maximum depth of 96 meters and the northern end of its western shoreline was at one time covered a portion of the eastern segment of the present Project Area. The lake provided important lacustrine subsistence resources including fish, shellfish, waterfowl and cattail reeds and brought Native peoples from the surrounding regions into the area throughout the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods (Wilke 1978). Assemblages commonly found in the region include pottery, fishing weirs and hooks. Cremation burials with associated vessels and figurines have also been found near the shoreline (Eighmey and Cheever 1992). Lake Cahuilla is believed to have dried sometime in the 17th century C.E. (Schaefer 1994).

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## 2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

### 2.3.1 CAHUILLA

The Project Area boundaries are within traditional Cahuilla territory (James 1960; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). It is generally defined by Kroeber (1925) as the inland basin between the San Bernardino Range and the range extending south of Mt. San Jacinto. Bean (1978) describes Cahuilla territory as:

...most of the area from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to

the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west.

The meaning of the word Cahuilla, reported by Hugo Reid, was long thought to be “masters” (Kroeber 1925). Likewise, David Prescott Barrows states that the word means master, ruling one, or powerful man (James 1960). A more recent description of the meaning of the word Cahuilla, based on information gathered by J.P. Harrington (Bright 1977; Gudde 1998), is that it was borrowed from local Spanish and means non-missionized Indian, rather than the original connotation of leader or chief. In the 1820s and 1830s, the name was spelled Caguilla. First use of the current spelling, Cahuilla, occurred in 1845 (Gudde 1998). In the 1850s, spellings such as “Coahuilla” and “Cohuilla” indicate some confusion with the Mexican state of Coahuila (Bright 1977).

The Cahuilla are generally divided into three areas based on natural topographic divisions. These include the Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Gorgonio Pass area (James 1960). The Western Cahuilla occupied the westernmost portion of Cahuilla territory, in the pass between Mount San Gorgonio and San Jacinto, to a point just east of Whitewater. Southeast of this to the north end of the Salton Sea, within a portion of the Colorado Desert, was Desert Cahuilla territory. Mountain Cahuilla territory included the mountainous region south of San Jacinto Peak, primarily in the well-watered canyons along the eastern side of the range.

The three Cahuilla tribal distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences are thought to have existed in varying degrees (Strong 1929). For instance, the Western Cahuilla speak a dialect slightly different, although intelligible, to the Desert and Mountain Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla language belongs to the Takic language family and is more similar to Cupeño than it is to Luiseño (Bright and Hill 1967).

Cahuilla villages generally were located in canyons or on alluvial fans near dependable water and food sources and also in areas that were protected from the fierce winds known to blow especially near the pass north of Mt. San Jacinto. Cahuilla villages consisted of groups of related individuals, generally from a single lineage, and the territory around the village was owned in common by the lineage occupying the village (Bean 1978). Nearby land was owned by clans, families, and individuals.

Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Cahuilla were a sedentary tribe who left their permanent village temporarily for specific purposes such as hunting, gathering, trade, ritual, or social visits. Like the Luiseño, the Cahuilla would leave their villages for several weeks each year to visit acorn groves during acorn-collecting season (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla subsistence was based primarily on acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and cactus fruit, supplemented by a variety of wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens (Kroeber 1925; Barrows 1965; Bean 1972, 1978). A list of Cahuilla plant foods is provided by Barrows (1965), who undertook fieldwork prior to 1900. Acorns were stored aboveground in granaries for use throughout the year (Bean 1978). Agricultural use of corn, beans, squash, and melons has been attributed to the Cahuilla (Lawton and Bean 1968; Bean 1978). It is thought that agriculture was learned from neighboring Colorado River tribes. Hunting deer, rabbit, antelope, bighorn sheep, small rodents, quail, dove, duck, and reptiles by



means of bow and arrows, throwing sticks, traps, and communal drives is also documented (James 1960; Bean 1978).

Artifacts common to the Cahuilla include coiled pottery that was often incised and painted, baskets, manos, metates, mortars, pestles, steatite arrow shaft straighteners, mesquite or willow bow and arrows, wooden throwing sticks, charm stones, bull-roarers, and small bifacially worked stone points (Kroeber 1925; Bean 1978). Marine shell, including *Olivella* spp. (purple olive) beads, were used for money (Kroeber 1925) and are often associated with cremations (Davis and Bouscaren 1980).

Perhaps one of the most remarkable and characteristic features of the Cahuilla were the cavernous walk-in wells excavated by the Desert Cahuilla in order to obtain water. These wells, as deep as 50 feet, were excavated at what must have been a great cost in labor (James 1960). At the bottom of these wells, steps often led the final few feet to where water seeped from the surrounding earth. Cahuilla villages were established near these enormous walk-in wells. It is from these wells that the name of the town of “Indian Wells” is derived.

Cahuilla dwellings were thatched and although it is thought that they were originally dome-shaped, this is not a certainty (Kroeber 1925). Rectangular dwellings are known ethnohistorically. Dwellings were situated to take advantage of water sources and also to ensure privacy. The chief’s dwelling was the largest, and many activities occurred there. Typically, the chief’s dwelling was constructed next to a men’s ceremonial structure, or *tomekish* (James 1960), where rituals, curing ceremonies, and recreational activities occurred (Bean 1978).

James (1960) states that a communal men’s *hoyachat*, or sweat house, was also constructed in the village (see also Bean 1978). Kroeber (1925) is more specific, stating that although the Western Cahuilla constructed a sweat house, no mention of it is made for the Mountain or Desert Cahuilla. Interestingly, the adjacent Colorado River tribes did not construct sweat houses either, so Kroeber (1925) thinks it unlikely that the Desert Cahuilla constructed them. Another common Cahuilla structure is the *ramada*, or shade, which was a roof of foliage on posts, frequently surrounded by some sort of windbreak (Kroeber 1925; James 1960). This structure was built adjacent to the dwelling and was used during the day to protect the tribe from the fierce desert sun while still allowing a breeze to penetrate.

Mission San Gabriel was established in 1771 and several *asistencias*, or mission outposts, were subsequently established around 1819 in and near Cahuilla territory. The Cahuilla, although initially hostile, gradually became partially assimilated into Spanish culture, adopting cattle ranching, agriculture, clothing, language, and religion (Bean 1978). With the Spanish intrusion of the late 18th century came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system generally led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices (Harley 1988).

The end of Spanish rule in 1821 and the secularization of the missions in the mid-1830s brought the end of the Mexican Rancho land grants and the *ranchero* system. Cahuilla settlement patterns were largely unchanged during this period when their land was used as grazing range for cattle. Some Cahuilla lived on the *rancheros* as seasonal laborers, periodically returning to their villages. Unlike many Southern California Native American groups, the Cahuilla maintained their independent political and economic

status and some measure of cultural integrity. However, European diseases are thought to have begun reducing their numbers from the time of contact; one estimate has them at less than half of their pre-contact population by 1883 (Bean 1978).

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## 2.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

While Spanish, Russian and British explorers did visit California for brief periods from 1529 to 1769, the general Post-Contact history of the State of California does not begin until the establishment of the settlement at San Diego and the founding of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. As such, the historic context of the state is generally divided into three continuous periods: the Spanish period (1769-1822), the Mexican Period (1822-1848) and the American Period (1848-Present).

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### 2.4.1 SPANISH PERIOD (1769-1822)

The first arrival of the Spanish in California occurred in 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew landed along the shore of present-day Santa Catalina Island. Cabrillo and his men then explored the San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays before departing. Spanish colonization of Alta California did not occur until the overland expedition of Captain Gaspar de Portola. With a band of soldiers and missionaries, Portola established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California, the Presidio of San Diego. Under decree of the Spanish King Charles III to establish a campaign of the Franciscan Order in the Americas, Father Junipero Serra founded the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of the Spanish missions in California, in July 1769 (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999). From 1769 to 1823, an additional twenty missions would be established across Alta California. (Dorrlér et al. 2019)

During the Spanish Period, Riverside County was too far inland to include any missions or *asistencias* within its limits. The Juan Bautista de Anza expedition crossed the Colorado River and into California in January of 1774. This was his second expedition into Riverside County. Bautista de Anza, with his group of soldiers and their families, would ultimately form the new community at the Presidio of San Francisco (Beattie 1925).

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### 2.4.2 MEXICAN PERIOD (1822-1848)

Following years of unrest and violence, Mexico gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1821 and California was secured as a Mexican territory in 1822, before becoming a federal republic in 1824. During Spanish rule, great emphasis was placed on the campaign of conversion and the spread of Christianity, through the Mission system, in which it was expected that Natives would be incorporated into Spanish Christian society. Following Mexican independence, all former Mission lands were confiscated and the secularization of the system began in 1834, under Governor Juan B. Alvarado. In 1836, Alvarado began subdivide the lands formerly controlled by the missions into large land grants called *ranchos*. (Dorrlér et al. 2019)

During the Mexican Period, the *ranchos* were predominantly devoted to cattle, with great tracts of land used for grazing. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of



California (Ingersoll 1904; Beattie 1925; Beattie and Beattie 1951). During this period, 16 ranchos were granted in Riverside County; however, no ranchos were granted in the area surrounding Palm Springs.

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### *2.4.3 AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-PRESENT)*

War broke out between Mexico and the U.S. over tensions over territory in Texas and, to a lesser degree, California in 1846. After two years of fighting, peace was made with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848. Nine days after the treaty was signed, gold was “discovered” at Sutter’s Mill, near Sacramento. News of the abundance of the precious metal spread quickly to the east coast and the new territory was quickly inundated with settlers and homesteaders from across the country, seeking fortune and a new life in the new west. The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 connected California to the rest of the nation.

The area of present-day Palm Desert saw its first major agricultural period in the 1920s, when date palms were cultivated in the area and the first homes were constructed during the Depression (Conrad 2020). William Johnson of American Pipe and Construction Co. purchased 320 acres of land from King C. Gillette of the Gillette Razor Company and established the subdivision of Palm Village, but his development dreams were thwarted with the onset of World War II (Burks 2017a). In preparation for the North Africa Campaign, General George S. Patton established the Desert Training Center (DTC) in 1942, a large portion of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, encompassing the area from Searchlight, NV to the north, to the Mexican border on the south, from just east of Indio to the Arizona border, in order to expose American soldiers to the conditions of desert warfare for the first time (Bureau of Land Management 2015). To better support DTC operations, the United States Army commandeered a large portion of land near the present Project Area, in the vicinity of Portola Avenue and Highway 111, first as an outpost for soldiers training within Deep Canyon, and later to establish the Village Motor Pool, as a vehicle fleet training and repair center (Burks 2017a).

Following the war, the region saw a boom in tourism and became a vacation spot for Hollywood celebrities, much like Palm Springs before it. In 1951, the community of Palm Village was incorporated into the community of Palm Desert by the county, after a majority vote by residents (Burks 2017b) and the city of Palm Desert was incorporated on November 26, 1973 (City of Palm Desert n.d.).

## 3 METHODS

The additional cultural resources survey was undertaken as a result of CVWD's plans to expand operations at WRPs #7 and #10 to service additional customers.

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### 3.1 HISTORIC AND AERIAL MAP REVIEW

WSP archaeologist Michael Amorelli conducted a historic map review of the APE to determine and assess the extent of land use development in the historic period. Maps reviewed included:

- Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (GLO) maps for Township 5 South, Ranges 5-7 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian dating from 1865 to 1914,
- USGS *Indio* 30-minute quadrangle, dated 1904,
- USGS *Edom* 15-minute quadrangle, dated 1941 and 1944,
- USGS *Pinyon Well* 15-minute quadrangle, dated 1944,
- USGS *Lost Horse Mtn* 15-minute quadrangle, dated 1958,
- USGS *Thousand Palms* 15-minute quadrangle, dated 1958,
- USGS *Toro Peak* 15-minute quadrangle, dated 1941 and 1944,
- USGS *La Quinta* 7.5-minute quadrangle, dated 1959,
- USGS *Cathedral City* 7.5-minute quadrangle, dated 1958 and 1975,
- USGS *Myoma* 7.5-minute quadrangle, dated 1958,
- USGS *West Berdoo Canyon* 7.5-minute quadrangle, dated 1988,
- Historic aerial survey photographs, dating from 1959 to 2022.

To the southwest of the western segment of the Project Area, the Road from Colorado River to San Bernardino is depicted on the 1905 GLO survey plat. The road is located to the south of the Whitewater River, following roughly the modern alignment of Highway 111. The road is also depicted on the 1904 USGS *Indio* 30-minute quadrangle, connecting the settlements of Palm Springs and Indio and beyond. Also appears the Southern Pacific Railroad on the 1904 *Indio* 30-minute quadrangle with a stop in Indio. The 1958 *Cathedral City* 7.5-minute quadrangle refers to present day Frank Sinatra Drive as Wonder Palms Drive and present day Bob Hope Drive as Rio Del Sol Road. The 1958 *Thousand Palms* 15-minute quadrangle depicts a small cluster of historic structures, north of Avenue 40 on present day Desert Willow Golf Resort, near the central segment of the present Project Area. Several structures also appear in the vicinity of WRP #7 on the 1958 *Myoma* 7.5-minute quadrangle, as does the Coachella Canal in its present alignment.

On the 1959 historic aerial survey, the entire Project Area appears to be undisturbed desert soil, with the exception of the eastern segment, which was entirely subject to intensive agriculture. By the 1972 historic aerial survey, Desert Island Country Club was under development in the western segment of the APE. The Desert Willow Golf Resort near the central segment of the Project Area and WRP #7 in the eastern were under development by the 1984 historic aerial survey.

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### 3.1.1 DESERT ISLAND COUNTRY CLUB

DICC is a semi-private country club located in Rancho Mirage, California. The Desert Island Country Club (DICC), founded in 1971, was designed by the well-known golf course designer Desmond Muirhead (Desert Island Country Club website, n.d.). No project activities are planned for DICC property; therefore, the project as proposed will have no impact upon the DICC.

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### 3.1.2 COACHELLA CANAL

The Coachella Canal is a 123-mile long aqueduct that begins at the All-American Canal, near Winterhaven, CA. Waters are fed by the Colorado River and transported to the Coachella Valley for irrigation purposes. The canal was completed in 1949. Within the project area, the canal was concrete lined upon completion. (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, n.d.). No project activities are planned within the Coachella Canal right-of-way; therefore, the project as proposed will have no impact upon the canal.

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## 3.2 TRIBAL OUTREACH

CVWD previously conducted consultation pursuant to AB 52 during the preparation of the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections IS/MND. As a part of this effort CVWD sent letters to eight Native American tribes. One representative from the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and two representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested a copy of the cultural resources technical report. Further, both contacts from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested cultural resources monitoring during any project-related ground disturbance. As a result, CVWD incorporated Mitigation Measure CR-1, Worker's Environmental Awareness Program and CR-2, Construction Monitoring.

New AB 52 consultation is not required for a CEQA Addendum. Nevertheless, WSP has included a more detailed summary of previously consultation efforts completed as a part of the FY 2020-2021 NPW Project. Additionally, CVWD will prepare an outreach letter to send to the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to describe the additional scope of work and re-confirm the incorporation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2.

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## 3.3 HISTORICAL SOCIETY OUTREACH

CVWD consulted with the following groups during the preparation of the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project: City of Palm Desert Planning Division, City of Indian Wells Community Development Department, City of La Quinta Design and Development Department, City of Rancho Mirage Planning Division, Historical Society of Palm Desert, the La Quinta Historical Society and the Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation.

CVWD will prepare an outreach letter to send to the parties listed above to describe the additional scope of work and re-confirm the incorporation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2.

## 3.4 RECORDS SEARCH

On June 28, 2024, the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at the University of California, Riverside, officially ceased operation. The EIC served as the repository for cultural resources records in Riverside, Inyo and Mono Counties since 1972. At the time of this writing, the paper base maps containing spatial data for Riverside County cultural resources had not yet arrived at the new repository for Riverside County, the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. However, database information and PDFs of previous studies and site records have been transferred to the SCIC. Therefore, WSP archaeologist Michael Amorelli requested a database spreadsheet of all previous cultural resources studies on USGS *Cathedral City* 7.5-minute quadrangle on September 3, 2024 and the spreadsheet was returned by Ms. Jaime Lennox of the SCIC on September 4, 2024. Based on the limited and incomplete metadata, Mr. Amorelli identified several studies that may be on or adjacent to the present APE and requested PDF copies of those studies the same day. Ms. Lennox returned PDFs of those studies on September 5, 2024. On September 26, 2024, Mr. Amorelli requested an additional spreadsheet for previous studies on the *La Quinta, Myoma, West Berdoo Canyon* and *Indio* quadrangles and that spreadsheet was returned by Ms. Lennox on September 27, 2024. Mr. Amorelli requested copies of additional studies on October 3, 2024 and those results were returned on October 7, 2024. The following studies were determined to overlap portions of the present APE:

Table 3.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the APE

Report No.	Author	Year	Title
RI-00115	Wilke, Philip J.	1973	The Springs Country Club: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources
RI-02146	McCarthy, Daniel F.	1987	Cultural Resource Identification and Recommendations for the City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California
RI-10248	Duke, Curt	2017	Historic Property Survey Report: Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project, Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive
RI-10249	Hearth, Nicholas F.	2017	Archaeological Survey Report: Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project, Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive, Federal Aid Project Number: HSIPL-5412(014)
RI-10253	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	2018	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 691-060-003 and -004, The Garden Fellowship Church Facility Project, City of Indio, Riverside County
RI-10820	Porras, Lindsay and Benjamin Vargas	2018	Phase I Cultural Study for the Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Connections Project

**RI-00115:** In January 1973, Philip J. Wilke of the Archaeological Research Unit at the University of California, Riverside, conducted a cultural resources investigation of approximately 65 percent of Township 5 South, Range 5 East, Section 1 for the proposed Springs Country Club, overlapping a portion of the western segment of the present Project Area. Wilke determined that archaeological sensitivity of the then proposed project was severely diminished, due to years of intensive agriculture. No archaeological resources were identified.

**RI-02146:** In 1987, Daniel McCarthy of the Archaeological Research Unit at the University of California, Riverside, prepared a cultural resources literature review with recommendations, in support of the City of Rancho Mirage's general plan. McCarthy identified several areas in the southern and western portions of the city limits as known sensitive areas, but none involved the present APE.

**RI-10248 & RI-10249:** In 2017, Duke Cultural Resource Management (Duke CRM) conducted a cultural resources investigation in support of Caltrans intersection updates that included the installation of crosswalk signals compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and traffic operation software at 27 intersections along Bob Hope Drive, Country Club Drive and Highway 111. A portion of the western segment of the present APE, along Bob Hope Drive, was included in the study. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the investigation.

**RI-10253:** In 2018, CRM Tech conducted a cultural resources survey of an 18.5-acre parcel of land for Garden Fellowship in the City of Indio. CRM Tech's investigation overlapped a small portion of the eastern segment of the present APE, along Jefferson Street. No archaeological resources were identified in the area, but CRM Tech recommended monitoring of all ground disturbance, due to heightened archaeological sensitivity, because of the project's proximity to the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.

**RI-10820:** In 2018, Rincon Consultants, Inc. conducted the first cultural resources study for CVWD's FY 2017-2018 NPW Pipeline Connections Project. Though the alignments did not specifically overlap segments of the present study, the tie-in points at the termini of the present central study area were included. No cultural resources were identified as part of Rincon's survey or through Native American scoping efforts, though the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians all identified the APE as part of their traditional use areas.

This records search data should be considered cursory and incomplete. A complete cultural resources records search will not be possible until spatial data for Riverside County is available at the SCIC. No date has been given by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) for a resumption of normal access for Riverside County data. WSP will initiate a full records search and prepare a revised Addendum Report once the Riverside County data is fully available through the SCIC.

## 4 FIELD SURVEY

On October 7, 2024, WSP archaeologist Michael Amorelli conducted a cultural resources survey of the APE. A pedestrian survey was conducted over portions of the eastern segment of the APE where access was possible and native soils were exposed within the public right-of-way. This mostly included areas adjacent to WRP #7, along Madison Street, portions of the Coachella Levee that were visible from Avenue 40 and the segment of Jefferson Street between Youngs Way and Avenue 39. Given the narrow width of the project corridor, a single transect achieved complete survey coverage. The western and central segments consisted of a windshield reconnaissance survey, due to the developed nature of those portions of the Project Area.

WSP did not have right-of-entry to the private properties located adjacent to the project area. As a result of this limitation, the WSP archaeologist was unable to access the historic-age DICC and Coachella Canal properties.

No cultural resources were observed during the field investigation. All soil exposures identified within the eastern segment of the APE were highly disturbed. Areas in the western and central segments of the Project Area have been fully developed within the last 40 years and no native soil exposures remain in the areas associated with development.

# 5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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## 5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

All three segments of the Project Area have experienced modern development of varying degrees. The western and central segments have been more intensively developed than the eastern segment, and cultural sensitivity is low in those areas. However, in the eastern portion, surrounding WRP #7, sensitivity remains high, due to the archaeological associations with the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. No monitoring is recommended for the western and central segments of the Project Area, due to their lower sensitivity. Archaeological testing is not recommended for the high sensitivity area given the extensive prior disturbances (grading, landscaping, underground utility installation, paving) within the public right-of-way (project area). The established mitigation measures are presented in full below.

While both the DICC and the Coachella Canal are historic in age and adjacent to the APE, project activities as proposed will not impact either property. Therefore, neither property was evaluated for CRHR/NRHP eligibility as part of this study. The CVWD plans to install NPW connections within the public right-of-way and CVWD does not propose any further development or re-development at the properties beyond the provision of the NPW connections. Environmental compliance for any future development or re-development, if proposed, would be the responsibility of the Applicant and the local agency responsible for entitlements.

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## 5.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

Per the previously established cultural resources mitigation measures, Worker's Environmental Awareness Training (WEAP) shall be conducted prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and/or Native American monitoring is recommended for areas in the eastern portion of the Project Area, due to heightened sensitivity because of the proximity to the former shoreline of Lake Cahuilla.

**CR-1:** A qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, shall conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel and the Native American monitor prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Protocols will include the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery of an archaeological resource, until the sensitivity of the resource has been assessed and subsequent actions are identified by a qualified archaeologist. A sign-in sheet for WEAP training attendees will be documented and maintained on-file.

**CR-2:** During all project ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources, project activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor or a qualified Native American monitor, defined as an individual from a local tribe as listed by the Native American Heritage



Commission. Daily monitoring logs with supporting photographic evidence shall be documented and maintained on-file. The qualified archaeologist or the Native American monitor, in consultation with CVWD, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological or Native American resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found as CRHR or NRHP eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary.

If human remains are encountered at any time during the course of excavation, all work shall halt and the Riverside County Coroner shall be notified, per California Health and Safety Code §7050.5. If the Coroner determines the decedent to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the NAHC shall notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), who will have 48 hours to inspect the site.



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# APPENDIX

## A MAPS







Figure 1  
Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections Fiscal  
Year 2024-2025  
Regional Project Overview  
Esri World Imagery 1:64000 Scale



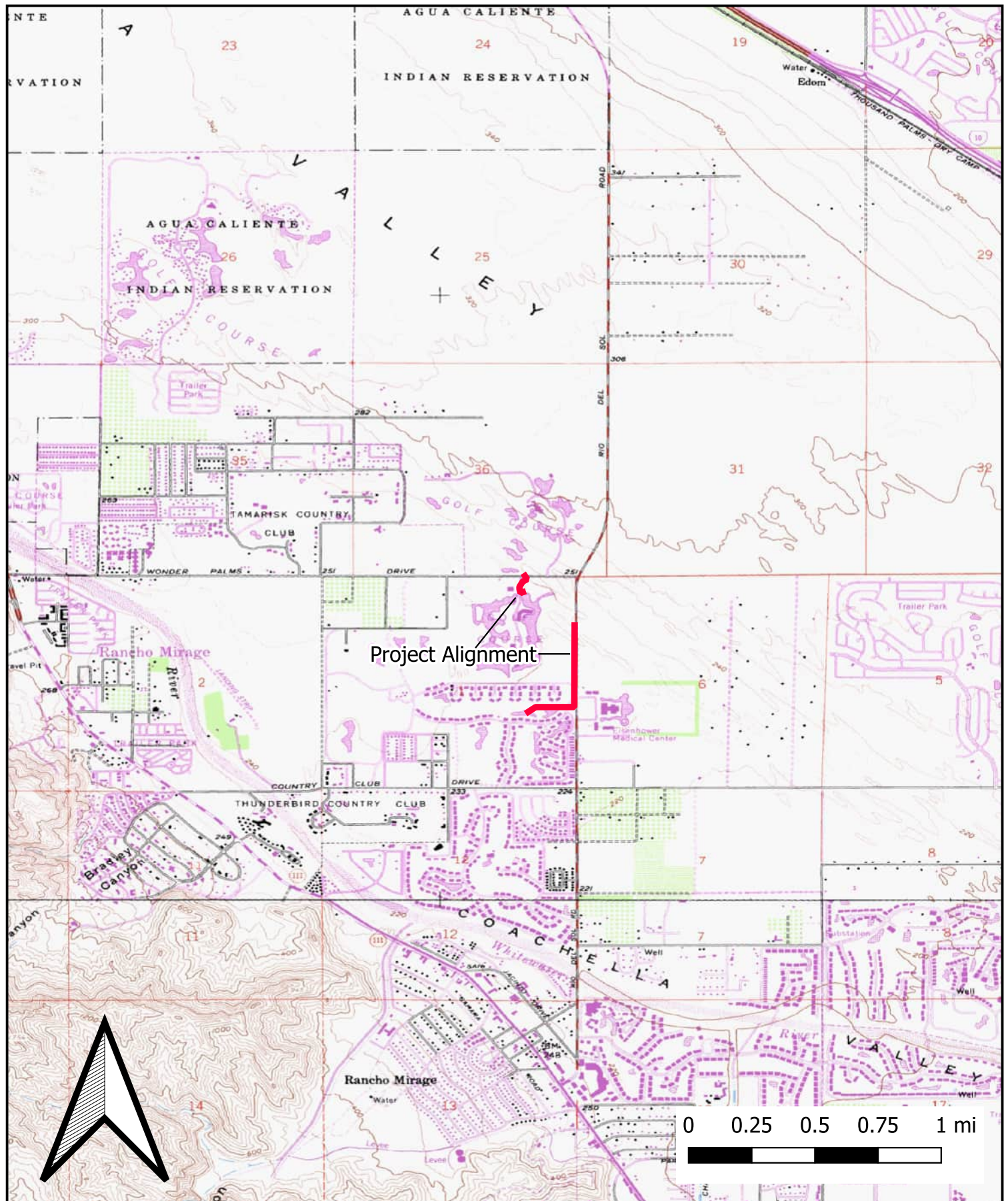


Figure 2  
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections  
 Project  
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025  
 Western Segment  
 USGS Cathedral City 7.5-minute Quadrangle



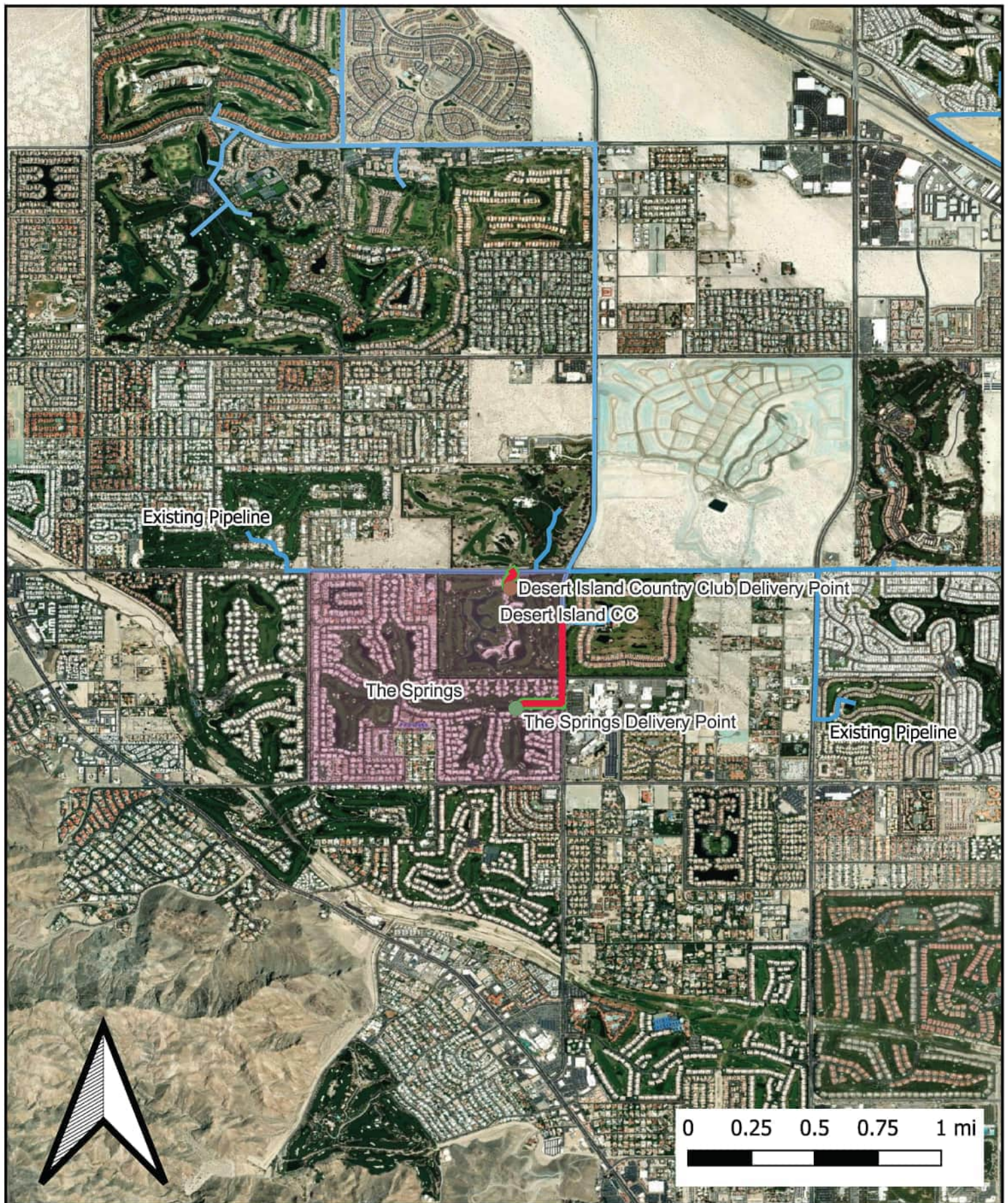


Figure 3  
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections  
 Project  
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025  
 Western Segment  
 Esri World Imagery 1:24000 Scale



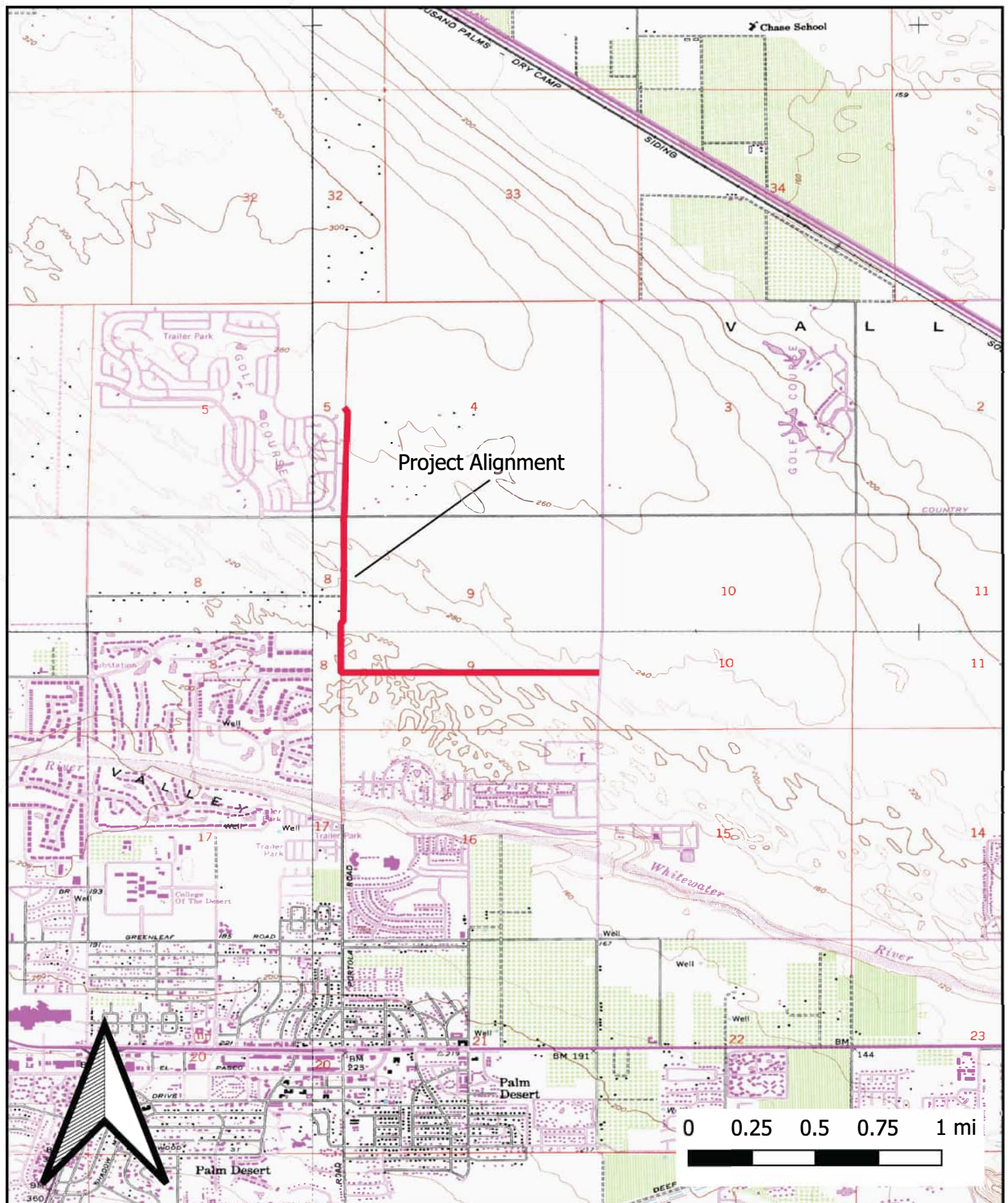


Figure 4  
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections  
 Project  
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025  
 Central Segment  
 USGS Myoma and La Quinta 7.5-minute Quadrangles



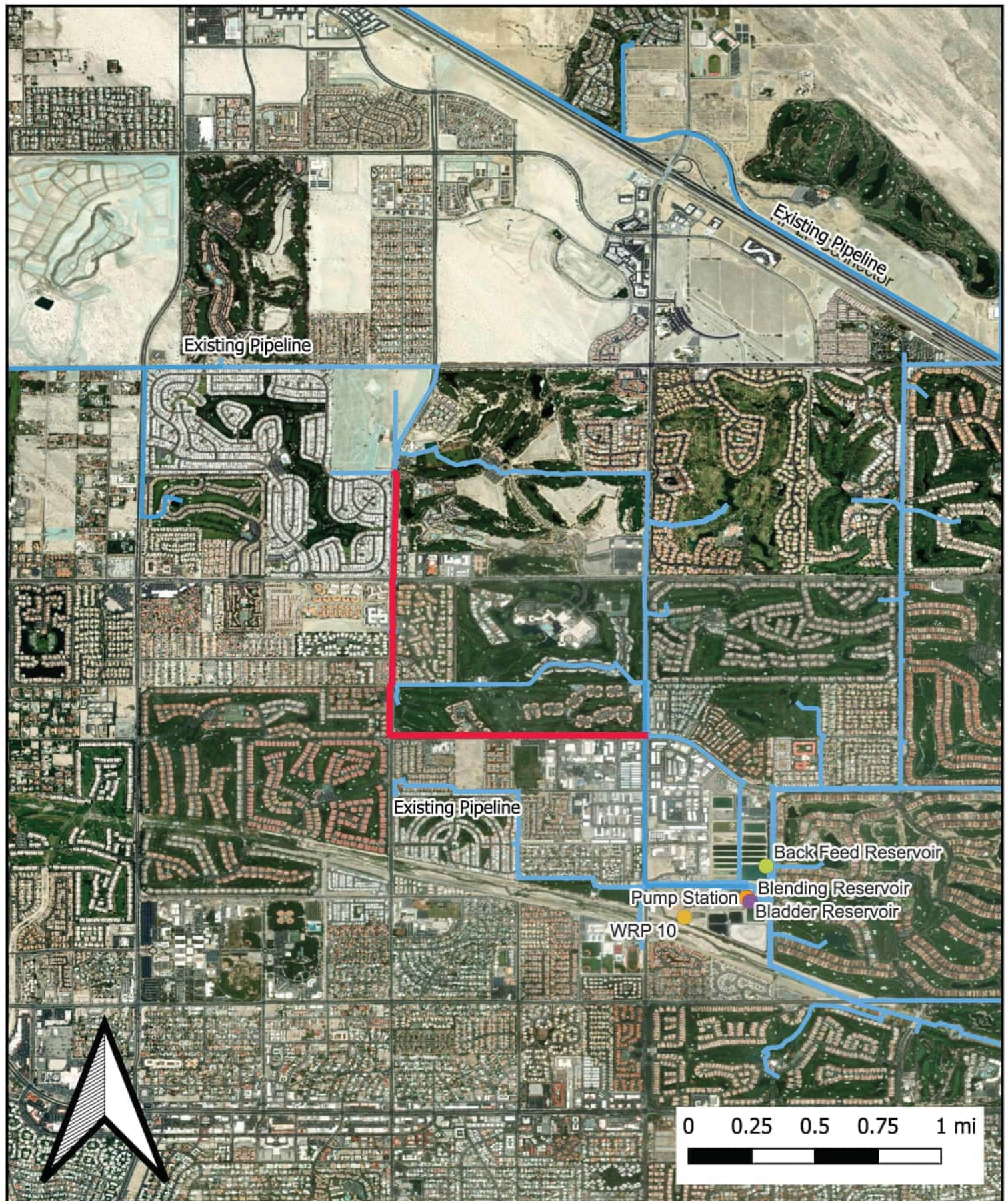


Figure 5  
Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections  
Project  
Fiscal Year 2024-2025  
Central Segment  
Esri World Imagery 1:24000 Scale



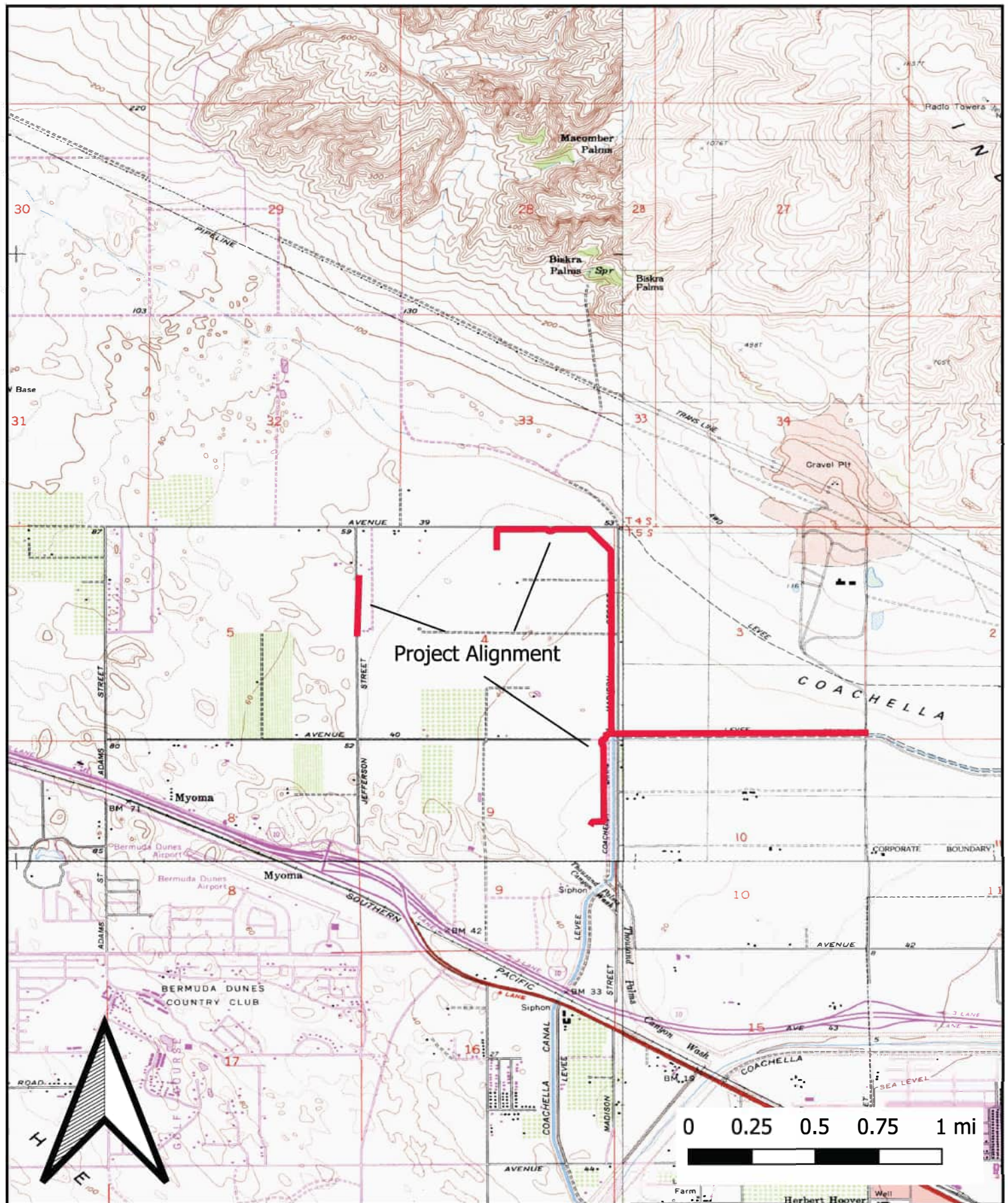


Figure 6  
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections  
 Project  
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025  
 Eastern Segment  
 USGS Myoma and West Berdoo Canyon 7.5-minute Quadrangles





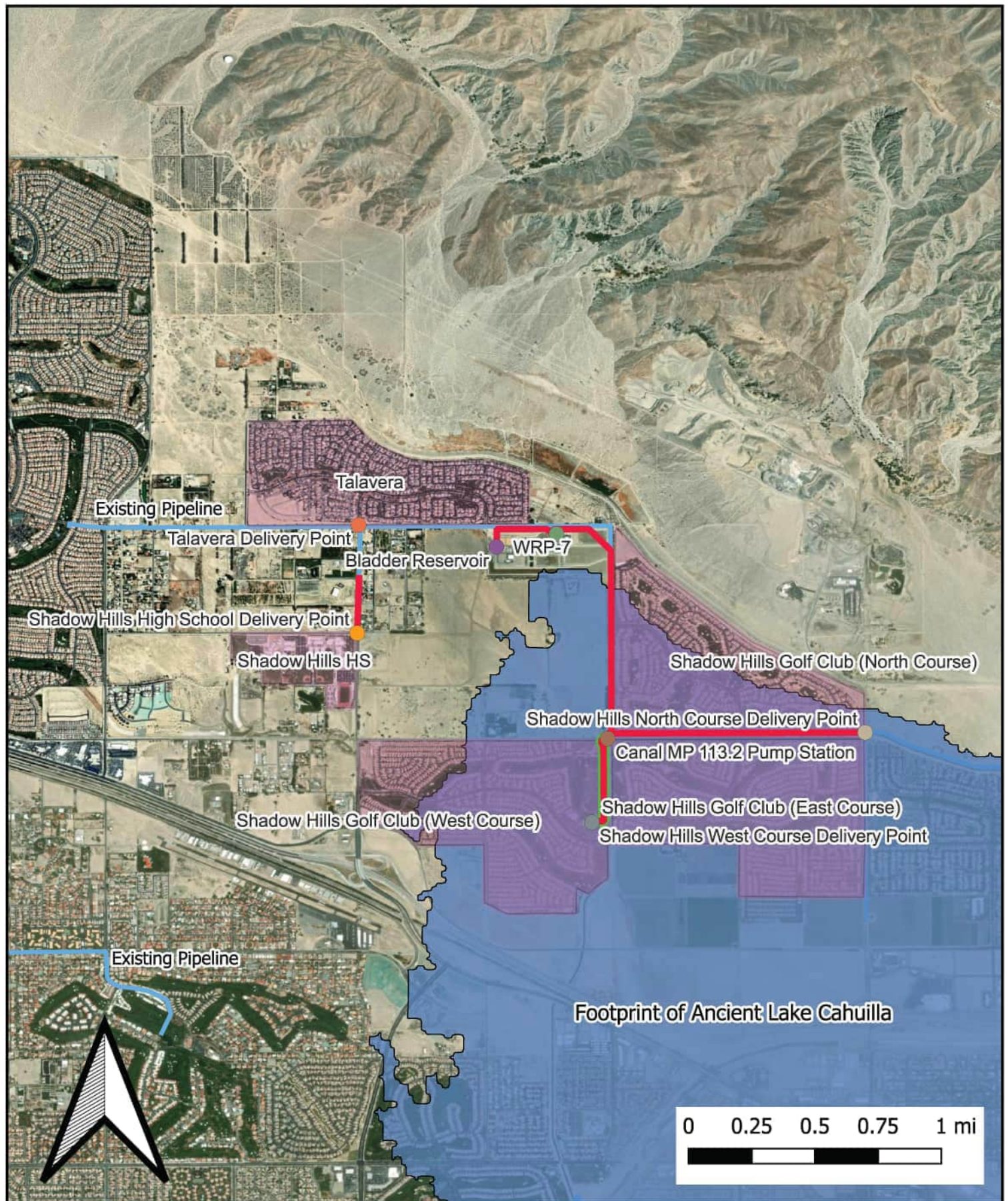


Figure 7  
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections  
 Project  
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025  
 Eastern Segment  
 Esri World Imagery 1:24000 Scale

# APPENDIX

# B

## PHOTO RECORD





## Photo Record



**Photo 1:** From northwest corner of WRP #7 property, facing east, across proposed 30-inch diameter NPW alignment. Surface has been graded, disturbed and maintained.



**Photo 2:** From southbound shoulder of Madison Street, facing north, toward Avenue 38. Shoulder is graded and disturbed.



**Photo 3:** From southbound shoulder of Madison Street, facing south, toward Avenue 40. Shoulder is graded and disturbed.





**Photo 4:** From northern gate of Coachella Canal, facing south, from Avenue 40. Banks of canal are graded and maintained for CVWD vehicle access.



**Photo 5:** From west gate at Coachella Canal, facing east, from Madison Street. Banks of canal are graded and maintained for CVWD vehicle access.



**Photo 6:** From Coachella Canal at Monroe Street, facing west, toward Monroe Street NPW connection.





**Photo 7:** From southbound shoulder of Jefferson Street, facing north, toward Gaden Fellowship Church. Shoulder is graded with asphalt sidewalk.



**Photo 8:** From southbound shoulder of Jefferson Street, facing south, toward Shadow Hills High School. Shoulder is graded with asphalt sidewalk.

# APPENDIX

C

NATIVE AMERICAN  
CORRESPONDENCE



# APPENDIX

D

FISCAL YEAR  
2020/2021 REPORTS





Figure 1  
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Year 2024-2025  
Regional Project Overview  
Esri World Imagery 1:64000 Scale



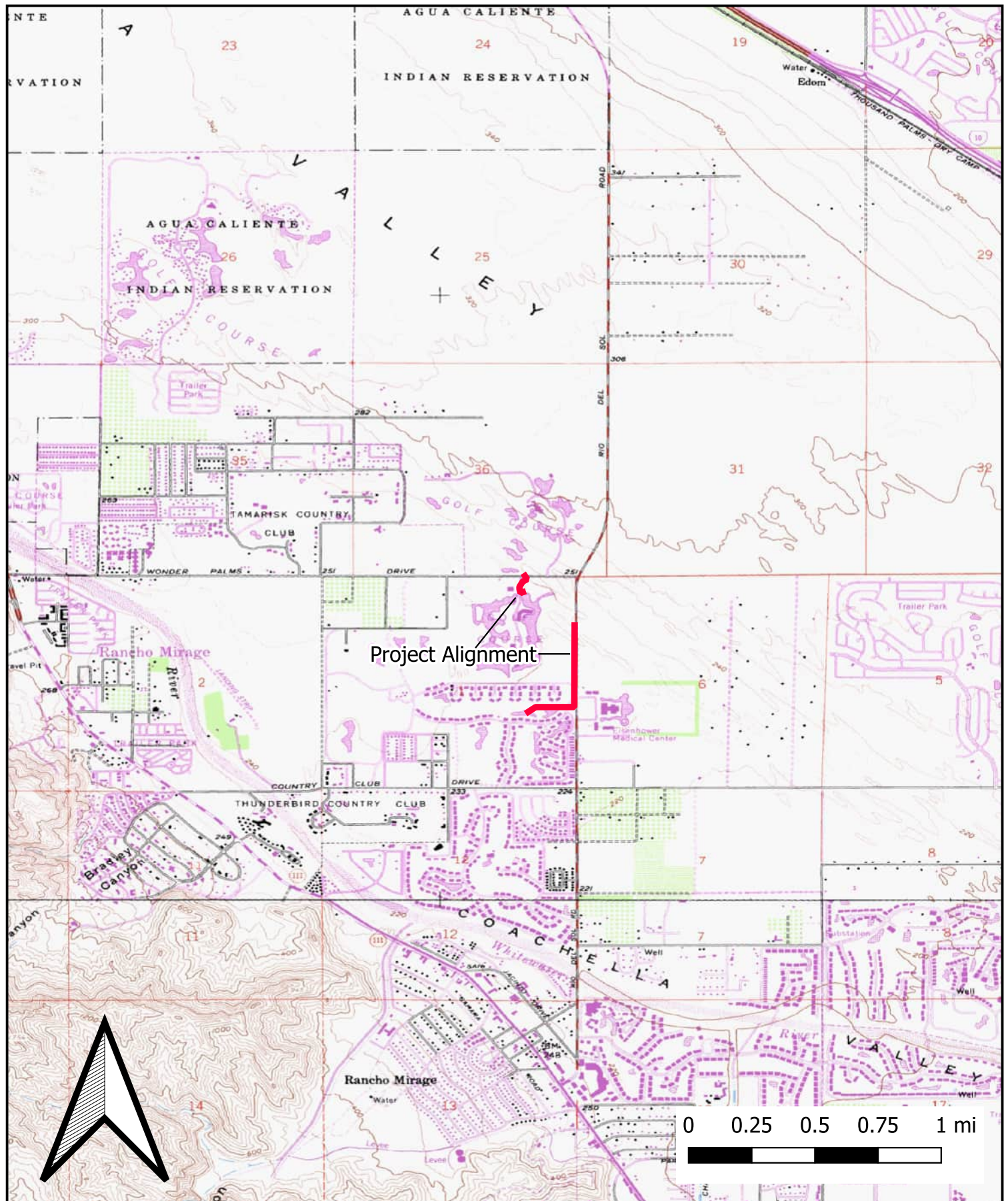


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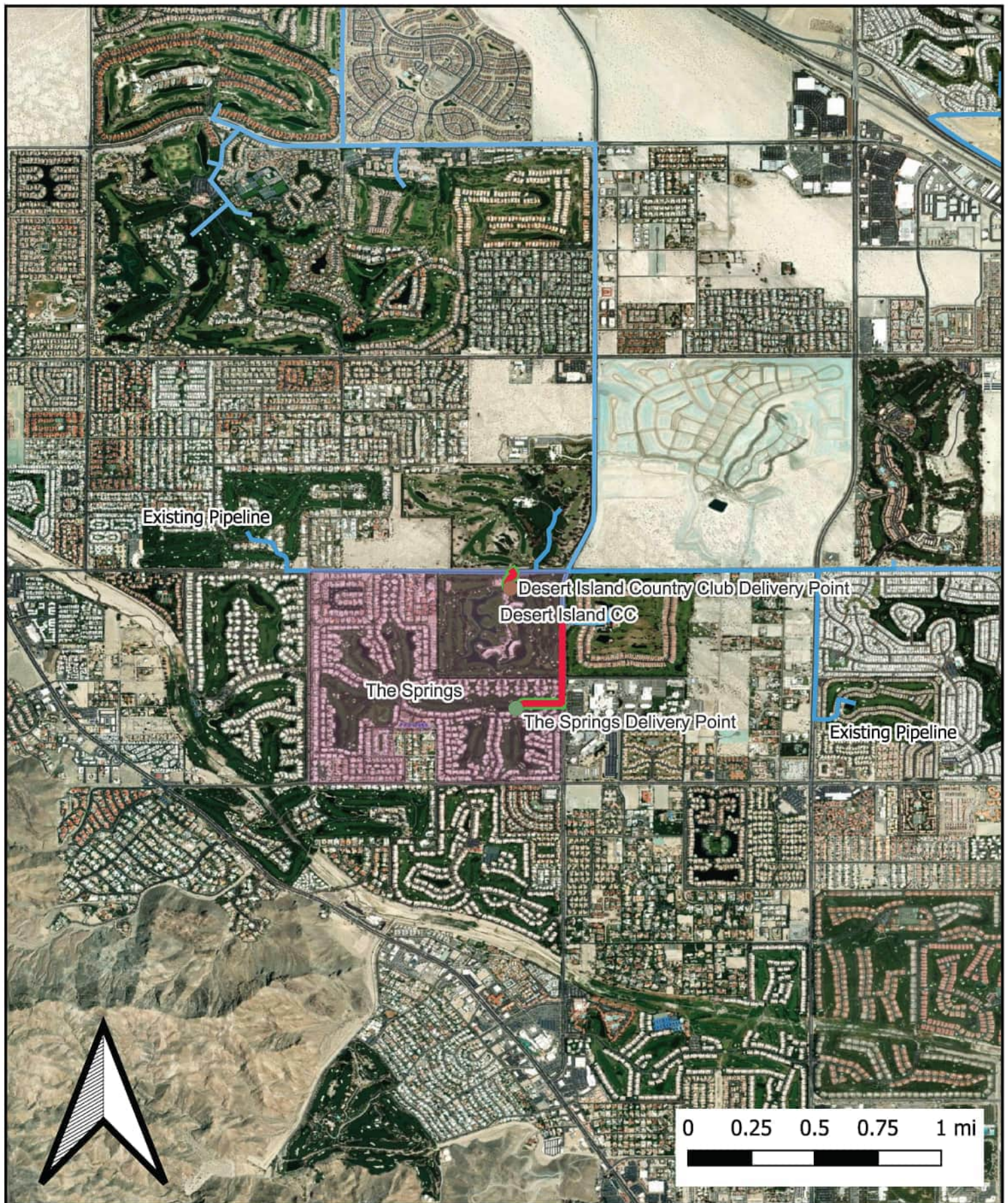


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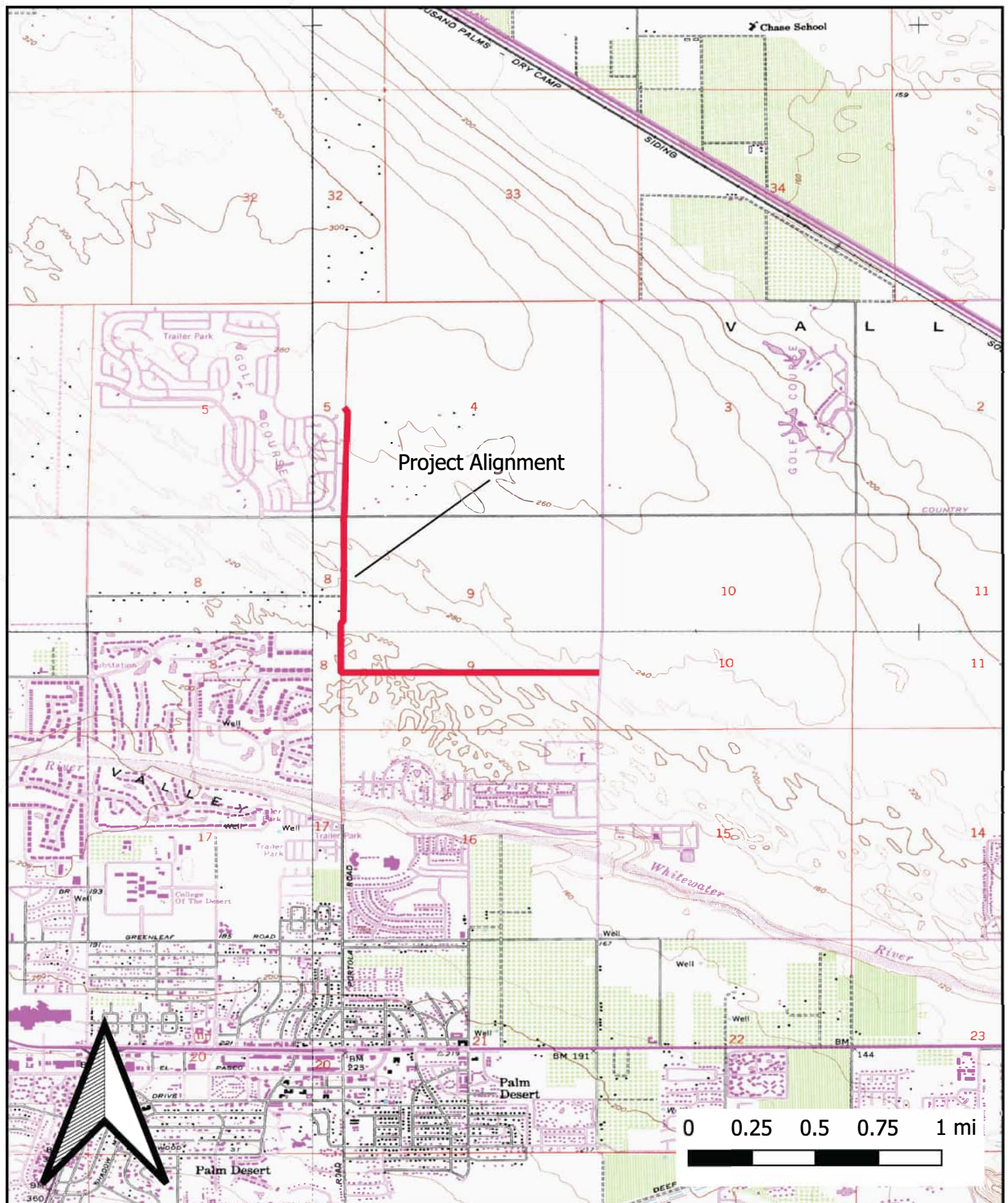


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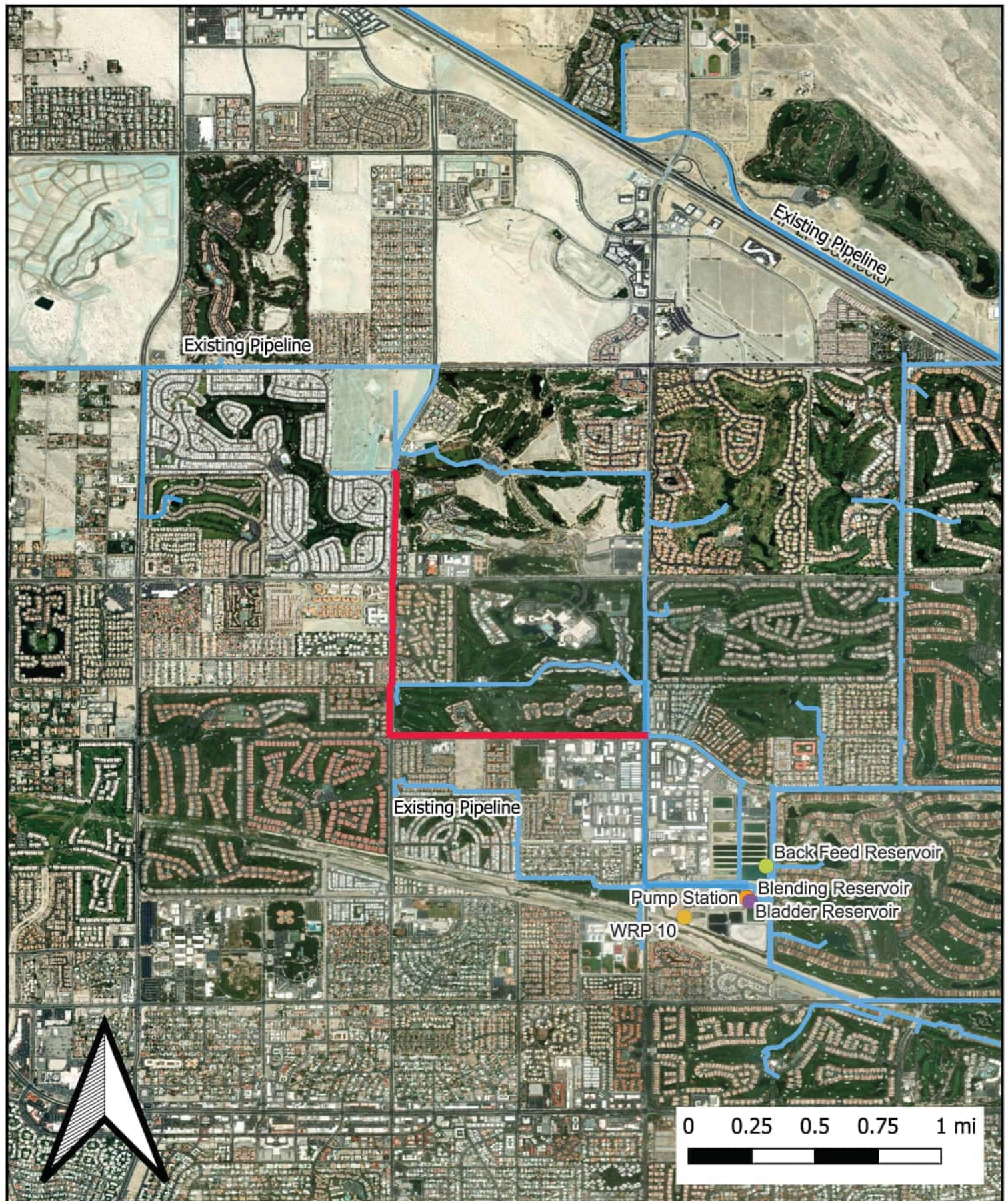


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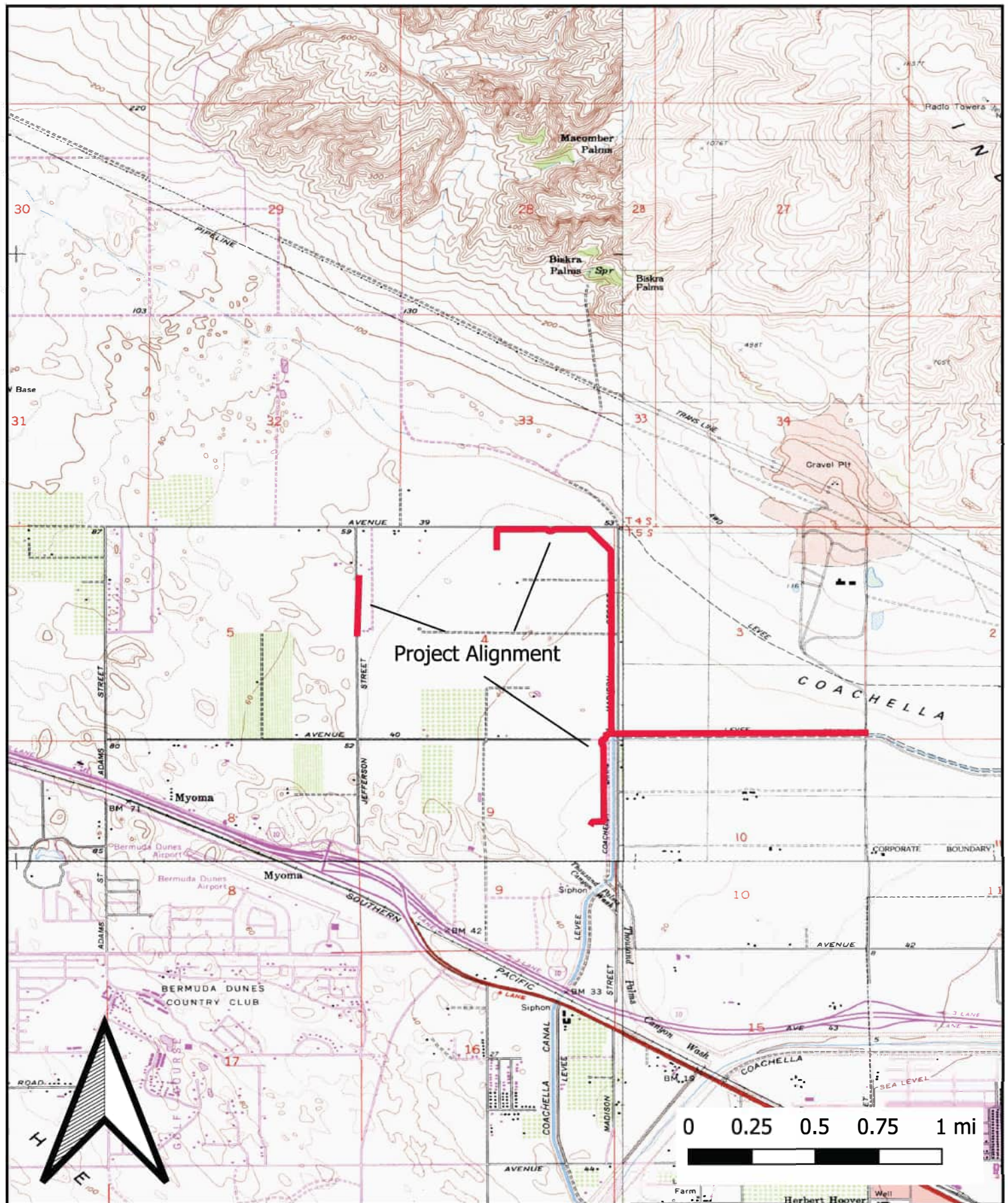


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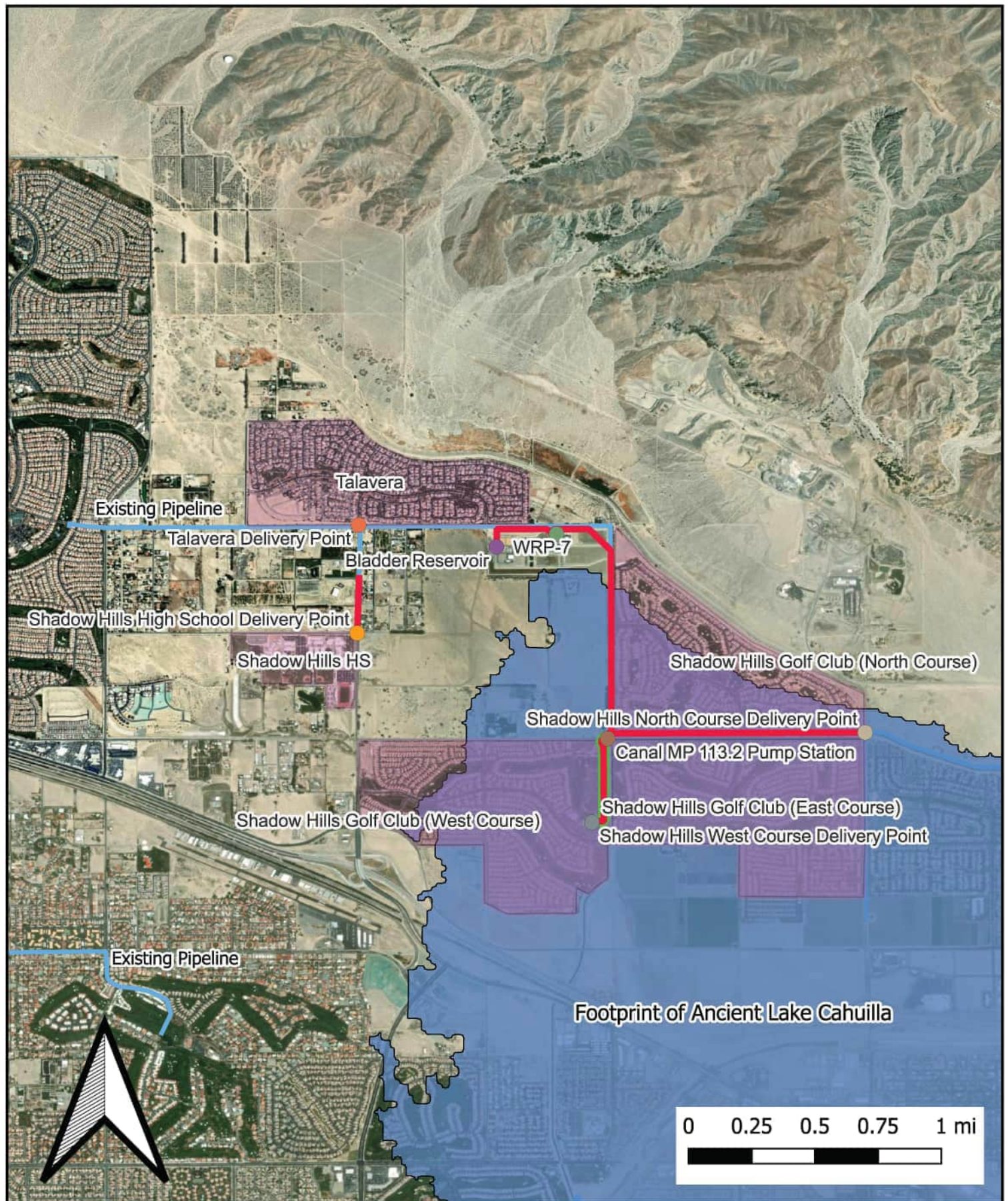


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# APPENDIX

C

NATIVE AMERICAN  
CORRESPONDENCE





# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

GENERAL MANAGER  
Jim Barrett

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD  
Sylvia Bermudez

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER  
Dan Charlton

[Date]

[Contact]

[Tribe / Organization]

[Address]

[Address]

***Subject: Outreach Regarding the Addendum to the Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project***

Dear [Contact],

On August 20, 2018, the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Board of Directors adopted the Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-2018 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project, which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of approximately 9.5 miles of NPW pipeline segments and connections to provide irrigation water to seven local golf courses, one recreational vehicle (RV) resort, one planned future development and replacement of an existing pump station. On June 4, 2021, the CVWD Board of Directors adopted the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project, which evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of approximately 12 miles of additional NPW pipeline segments.

CVWD is preparing an addendum to the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project to evaluate the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project (Modified Project). The Modified Project would involve the construction and operation of an additional 34,200 feet of pipeline, ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter and would include new NPW service to five customers and expand the WRP 10 low pressure pipeline capacity, serving the following customers:

1. Desert Island Country Club (The S at Rancho Mirage)
2. Springs Country Club
3. WRP 10 Low Pressure Pipeline Capacity Expansion on Hovley Lane and Portola Avenue
4. Shadow Hills High School
5. Talavera Community Association
6. Shadow Hills Golf Course (North, East, and South Courses)

Most of the pipeline would be located within City of Palm Desert and City of Indio rights-of-way with approximately 4,200 feet of NPW pipeline within customer-owned properties. All excavation activities would be approximately 5 feet deep for an approximately average 3-foot-wide average trench size. Construction activities associated with the Modified Project would involve the installation of pipelines, surface restoration, and installation of metering and control vaults, flow meters, control valves, and telemetry systems.

CVWD is pursuing funding for the Modified Project through the Integrated Regional Water Management grant program and/or State Revolving Fund Loan Program. Therefore, in addition to CEQA, the Modified Project is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

CVWD previously completed tribal consultation during the preparation of the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project. Consultation letters including project information, map, and contact information, were delivered to each of the eight (8) Native American tribes previously requesting to consult on CVWD projects:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

One representative from the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and two representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested a copy of the cultural resources technical report for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project. Further, both contacts from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested cultural resources monitoring during any project-related ground disturbance. As a result, CVWD incorporated Mitigation Measure CR-1, *Worker's Environmental Awareness Program* and CR-2, *Construction Monitoring* into the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project:

**CR-1:** A qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, shall conduct Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel and the Native American monitor prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Protocols will include the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery of an archaeological resource, until the sensitivity of the resource has been assessed and subsequent actions are identified by a qualified archaeologist. A sign-in sheet for WEAP training attendees will be documented and maintained on-file.

**CR-2:** During all project ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources, project activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor or a qualified Native American monitor, defined as an individual from a local tribe as listed by the Native American Heritage Commission. Daily monitoring logs with supporting photographic evidence shall be documented and maintained on-file. The qualified archaeologist or the Native American monitor, in consultation with CVWD, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological or Native American resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be

found as CRHR or NRHP eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary.

CVWD retained WSP to prepare an addendum to the Cultural Resources Technical Study for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project that addresses the Modified Project. As a part of this addendum WSP conducted a records search as well as a pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were observed during the field investigation. All soil exposures identified within the eastern segment of the APE were highly disturbed. Areas in the western and central segments of the Modified Project alignment have been fully developed within the last 40 years and no native soil exposures remain in the areas associated with development. Nevertheless, CVWD will continue to implement Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2 as originally described in the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project and the Addendum for the Modified Project.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this further, you may contact Carlos Huerta, Environmental Resources Analyst, at [chuerta@cvwd.org](mailto:chuerta@cvwd.org) or by phone at (760) 398-2661, ext. 2625.

Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Services Program Supervisor  
Coachella Valley Water District

Attachments:

- 1) Cultural Resources Study for the 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project (Rincon 2020)
- 2) Addendum to the Cultural Resources Study for the 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project (WSP 2024)



# COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

*Established in 1918 as a public agency*

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Jim Barrett

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CVWD is preparing an addendum to the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project to evaluate the FY 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project (Modified Project). The Modified Project would involve the construction and operation of an additional 34,200 feet of pipeline, ranging from 12-inch to 36-inch diameter and would include new NPW service to five customers and expand the WRP 10 low pressure pipeline capacity, serving the following customers:

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CVWD is pursuing funding for the Modified Project through the Integrated Regional Water Management grant program and/or State Revolving Fund Loan Program. Therefore, in addition to CEQA, the Modified Project is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

CVWD previously completed local government and historical society consultation during the preparation of the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project. Consultation letters including project information, map, and contact information, were delivered to each of the six (6) entities below:

- City of Pam Desert
- City of Rancho Mirage
- City of Indian Wells
- La Quinta Historical Society
- Historical Society of Palm Desert
- Indian Wells Community Development Department

All parties contacted had no comments regarding the proposed project. In addition to the parties above, this letter and accompanying documentation will be sent to the City of Indio and the Coachella Valley History Museum. Two contacts from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested cultural resources monitoring during any project-related ground disturbance. As a result, CVWD incorporated Mitigation Measure CR-1, *Worker's Environmental Awareness Program* and CR-2, *Construction Monitoring* into the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project:

**CR-1:** A qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, shall conduct Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel and the Native American monitor prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Protocols will include the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery of an archaeological resource, until the sensitivity of the resource has been assessed and subsequent actions are identified by a qualified archaeologist. A sign-in sheet for WEAP training attendees will be documented and maintained on-file.

**CR-2:** During all project ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources, project activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor or a qualified Native American monitor, defined as an individual from a local tribe as listed by the Native American Heritage Commission. Daily monitoring logs with supporting photographic evidence shall be documented and maintained on-file. The qualified archaeologist or the Native American monitor, in consultation with CVWD, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological or Native American resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be

found as CRHR or NRHP eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary.

CVWD retained WSP to prepare an addendum to the Cultural Resources Technical Study for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project that addresses the Modified Project. As a part of this addendum WSP conducted a records search as well as a pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were observed during the field investigation. All soil exposures identified within the eastern segment of the APE were highly disturbed. Areas in the western and central segments of the Modified Project alignment have been fully developed within the last 40 years and no native soil exposures remain in the areas associated with development. Nevertheless, CVWD will continue to implement Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2 as originally described in the IS/MND for the FY 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project and the Addendum for the Modified Project.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this further, you may contact Carlos Huerta, Environmental Resources Analyst, at [chuerta@cvwd.org](mailto:chuerta@cvwd.org) or by phone at (760) 398-2661, ext. 2625.

Sincerely,



William Patterson  
Environmental Services Program Supervisor  
Coachella Valley Water District

Attachments:

- 1) Cultural Resources Study for the 2020-2021 NPW Connections Project (Rincon 2020)
- 2) Addendum to the Cultural Resources Study for the 2024-2025 NPW Connections Project (WSP 2024)

# APPENDIX

D

FISCAL YEAR  
2020/2021 REPORTS



# Fiscal Year 2020/2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project

## Cultural Resources Study

*prepared for*

**Coachella Valley Water District**

75-515 Hovley Lane East

Palm Desert, California 92211

*prepared by*

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**September 2020**



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# Executive Summary

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Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (project or undertaking). The project is generally located in central Riverside County, in the Coachella Valley, specifically in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, La Quinta, and the unincorporated community of Thousand Palms, California. The proposed undertaking involves the construction and operation of approximately 68,000 linear feet (LF) of NPW pipeline segments and connections to provide irrigation water to nine new end users, including seven local golf courses, one church, and one sports and entertainment venue. Proposed elements include approximately 68,000 LF of NPW pipeline within public rights-of-way and private lands, a one million-gallon, pond-like water storage reservoir, and valves and meters.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, local government and historical group consultation, field surveys of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and the preparation of this report, following the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeology Resources Management Report: Recommended Contents and Format, and in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board's guidelines for "California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-Plus" cultural resources studies. This study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of a CEQA-Plus investigation, which includes an evaluation of project impacts under CEQA, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act, in the case that a federal nexus (i.e., federal funding and/or permitting) is established during the course of the project.

Background research confirmed the Sunnylands Center and Gardens at 71-800 Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage was evaluated previously and found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, it is locally designated as a City of Rancho Mirage historic resource. Thus, the property is a historical resource under CEQA and a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. The approximately 250-acre property was developed between 1963 and 1965 as the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg. It includes a 32,000-square-foot house designed by prominent architects A. Quincy Jones and Frederick Emmons and is surrounded by landscaped grounds with nine lakes that provide watering holes for egrets and ducks. It also has a nine-green, 18-tee, 6,000-yard private golf course designed by noted golf course architect Dick Wilson. Sunnylands is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as representing the significant contributions made to the broad patterns of Rancho Mirage's history by the Annenbergs, specifically, the property's role in the maturation and increased stature of Rancho Mirage. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with the internationally prominent Annenbergs. Under Criterion C, Sunnylands is architecturally significant as a virtually original and intact example of Jones and Emmons Modern design, built on an extraordinarily vast scale. The documentation for the property, however, does not clearly define its boundaries, or contributing or character-defining features. Rincon assumes the golf course and grounds are contributing features because they were developed at the same time as the residence, and although altered in the 1980s, the golf course was restored to its original configuration in 2011.

A component of the proposed undertaking includes constructing a NPW pipeline through a small portion of Sunnylands Center and Gardens, near Frank Sinatra Drive and Tamarisk Lane, to discharge water into an existing golf course lake. This would be approximately 1,100 feet south of the Sunnylands residence. The pipeline would be installed below ground surface and the Sunnylands

golf course grounds would be returned to their pre-construction condition. The discharge valve adjacent to one of the golf course lakes would be integrated into the irrigation infrastructure for the golf course, and with appropriate landscaping, would be screened from view. The project would not materially impair the historical resource such that it would not be able to convey its historical significance. As a minor addition on the large Sunnylands property, the discharge valve would be reversible, and would not directly alter the home designed by Jones and Emmons or significant built environment features of the property. Thus, the project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of the historical resource, as defined by CEQA. Additionally, the undertaking does not meet the Criteria of Adverse Effect – it would not alter the characteristics of the historic property in a manner that would diminish its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association such that the property would no longer qualify for inclusion in the NRHP (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 800.5).

The cultural resources records search identified 124 resources within 1 mile of the APE. Of these, one prehistoric archaeological resource, CA-RIV-3008, intersects the APE. Resource CA-RIV-3008 consists of a single pot-drop and was fully excavated in 2000 with all sherds collected. It is, therefore, no longer present in the APE. Although neither the records search, the survey, nor the Native American outreach identified other resources within the APE, a large prehistoric village site and several smaller prehistoric sites are in the vicinity and suggest the APE is highly sensitive for archaeological resources. Furthermore, two representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested construction monitoring during project-related ground disturbance.

Based on the results of this cultural resources assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated under CEQA, and no adverse effect to historic properties under Section 106 of NHPA. Due to the overall sensitivity of the project area, Rincon recommends completion of a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) prior to the start of ground disturbance for the project and that archaeological or Native American monitoring take place during all project-related ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources. A measure for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development as a best management practice is also provided. The project is required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

## Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983), shall conduct Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel and the Native American monitor prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Protocols will include the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery of an archaeological resource, until the sensitivity of the resource has been assessed and subsequent actions are identified by a qualified archaeologist. A sign-in sheet for WEAP training attendees will be documented and maintained on file.



## Archaeological or Native American Monitoring

Following WEAP training, during all project ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources, project activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor or a qualified Native American monitor, defined as an individual from a local tribe as listed by the Native American Heritage Commission. Daily monitoring logs shall be documented and maintained on file. The qualified archaeologist or the Native American monitor, in consultation with CVWD, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological or Native American resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found as CRHR or NRHP eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and/or NRHP, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. Below is a summary of existing regulations concerning the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant, who shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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# 1 Introduction

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The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to complete a cultural resources assessment for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (project or undertaking). Located in central Riverside County in the Coachella Valley, the proposed project alignment runs through the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, La Quinta, and the unincorporated community of Thousand Palms, California. The purpose of this report is to document the tasks Rincon conducted, specifically, a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, field surveys, local government and historical group consultation, and the preparation of this technical report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report guidelines and in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act.

## 1.1 Project Description

The proposed project involves the construction and operation of approximately 68,000 linear feet (LF) of NPW pipeline segments and connections within public rights-of-way and private lands. The project would provide irrigation water to nine new end users including Southwest Community Church, Indian Wells Tennis Garden, and seven golf courses: Tamarisk Country Club, Suncrest Country Club, Jack Ivey Ranch Country Club, Tri-Palms Country Club, Palm Royale Country Club, Desert Island Country Club (aka The S at Rancho Mirage), and Sunnylands Center and Gardens. The pipelines would convey NPW into existing water impoundments (surface lakes) on site at each golf course facility, and to a new water storage reservoir on the Indian Wells Tennis Garden property.

The new storage reservoir would serve the Indian Wells Tennis Garden and Southwest Community Church facilities. It consists of a lined surface water storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately 1 million gallons and a pond-like configuration. The reservoir would be constructed on an undeveloped, grass lawn area of the Indian Wells Tennis Garden property, slightly southwest of Southwest Community Church. This site has been graded previously. Excavation is anticipated to reach approximately 15 feet below ground surface (bgs), and approximately 5,000 cubic yards of material would be exported off site for the construction of the new storage reservoir.

Also included is the installation of nine new motor-actuated valves and nine new CVWD meters. Each delivery point (end user connection) would be equipped with one motor actuated valve located in a below-ground vault, adjacent to an existing golf course lake where a discharge site is situated. The motor actuated valve will allow each terminal user to control delivery of NPW to the on-site water impoundment. NPW deliveries will be measured via CVWD-owned meters, located immediately outside of the public right-of-way within an easement obtained from the respective customer. Each meter vault will be equipped with an antenna and telemetry panel.

Implementation of each of the proposed NPW pipeline segments would entail the following construction activities:

- Removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt, or concrete)
- Open trenching along the NPW pipeline alignment (a jack and bore technique may be used at major intersections)
- Placement of bedding within the trench

- Placement of NPW pipeline
- Backfilling of trenches and soil compaction
- Installation of meters and motor actuated valves

The new NPW pipeline segments would be constructed via open trench measuring approximately 5 feet in width and up to 8 feet in depth, and/or by a jack and bore technique at major intersections. With the addition of approximately 68,000 LF of new pipeline segments under the proposed project, the total disturbed area would be up to approximately 340,000 square feet, involving up to approximately 2,720,000 cubic feet (100,740 cubic yards) of earth movement for pipeline installation.

Project construction activities would involve the removal of approximately 6 inches of depth of existing asphalt along the project corridor, yielding approximately 115,000 cubic feet of asphalt export. Where the project alignment transects unpaved golf course land, it is assumed that 6 inches of grass and soil would be removed in lieu of asphalt. Another 6 inches of soil and gravel would be removed during trenching to make room for the pipelines.

Some native soil would remain on site to be used as backfill. Surplus soil resulting from pipeline installation would be exported for disposal at an approved facility. It is assumed that approximately 250,000 cubic feet, or approximately 9,260 cubic yards, of material would be exported in total. Finally, 6 inches of new asphalt and 6 inches of clean gravel would be imported to backfill and re-pave the project footprint within public rights-of-way. It is assumed that approximately 285,000 cubic feet, or approximately 10,500 cubic yards, of material would be imported. This is a conservative estimate based upon the project's footprint. Export and import material quantities are summarized below:

- Export 115,000 cubic feet (4,259 cubic yards) of asphalt
- Export 250,000 cubic feet (9,260 cubic yards) of soil
- Import 285,000 cubic feet (10,500 cubic yards) of material

In addition, as previously noted, approximately 5,000 cubic yards of material would be exported off site for the construction of the new storage reservoir.

## 1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effects (APE) of a project is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) as the "geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists." The APE generally depicts all areas that are expected to be affected by the proposed undertaking, including construction and staging areas.

The APE is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, La Quinta, and the unincorporated community of Thousand Palms, California (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The APE footprint includes approximately 68,000 LF of NPW pipeline within public rights-of-way and private lands. Also included in the APE is the area on which the new water storage reservoir would be located: an undeveloped grass lawn area on the Indian Wells Tennis Garden property, which measures approximately 330 feet by 140 feet (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The APE must additionally be considered as a three-dimensional space and includes any ground disturbance associated with the project and above-ground visual effects. Ground disturbance for the

new water storage reservoir would be 15 feet bgs. Ground disturbance for the NPW pipeline trench is expected to be 5 feet wide and reach a maximum vertical depth of 8 feet bgs. A workspace width of 12 feet would be required around the trench for pipeline installation. Valves proposed to be installed to convey water into existing golf course lakes are anticipated to be no more than 3 feet high. The vertical APE for the undertaking is up to 3 feet above ground surface and up to 20 feet bgs.

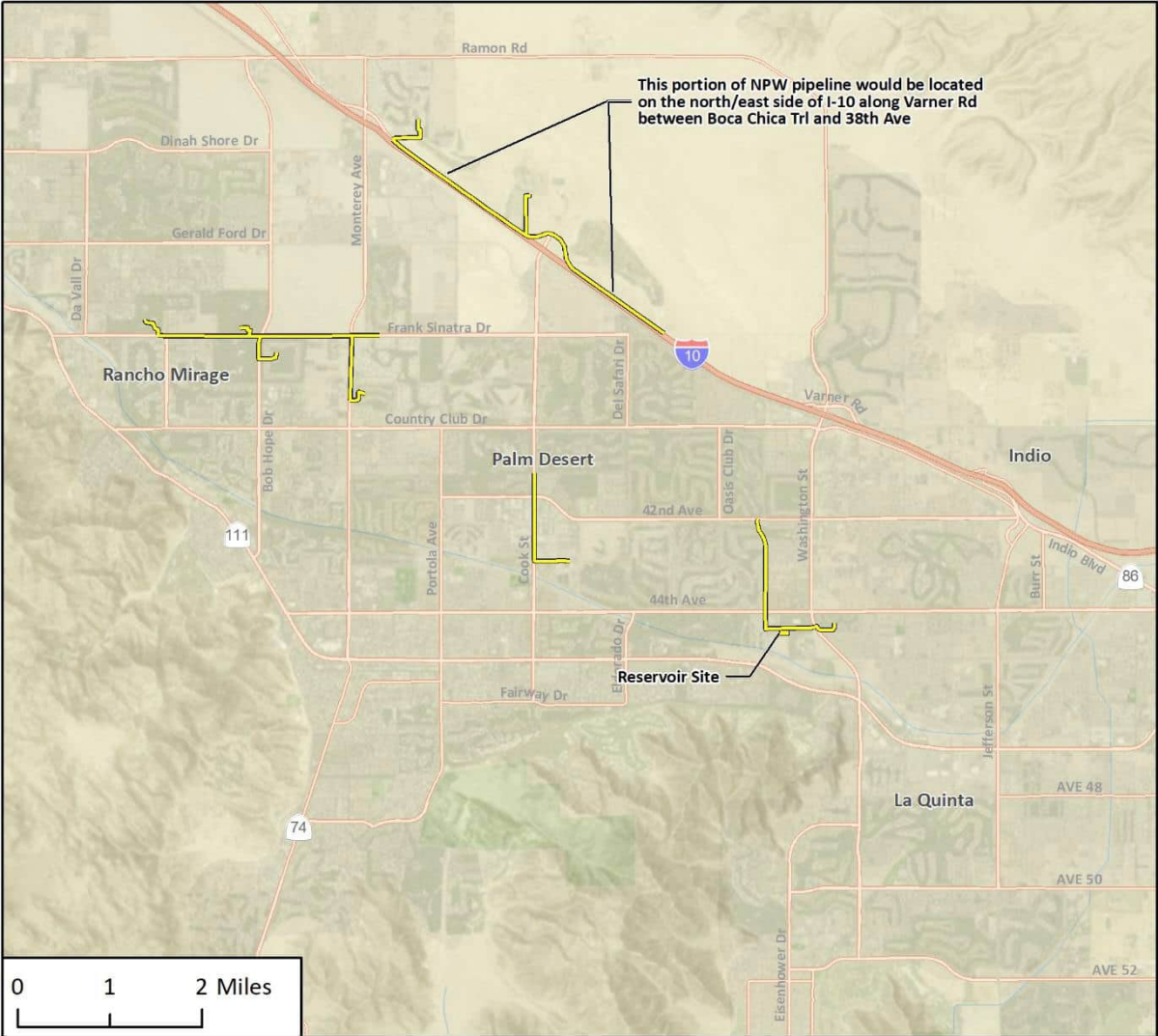
Determination of an APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking (36 CFR Section 800.16(d)). The proposed undertaking consists primarily of pipeline and construction of a water storage reservoir, which are below ground surface, and the installation of one valve per golf course property adjacent to an existing golf course lake. Upon completion of the undertaking, the area of the pipeline alignment construction will be returned to its pre-construction conditions with no permanent or long-term effects to the APE or the surrounding environment. Therefore, the APE for the current undertaking is limited to the construction footprint or Area of Direct Impact.

The APE is depicted in Township 4S, Range 5E and 6E, Sections 31, 32, 35 and 36, and Township 5S, Range 5E and 6E, Sections 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Cathedral City, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangle; Township 4S, Range 6E, Sections 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34 and 35 of the USGS *Myoma* 7.5-minute quadrangle; and Township 5S, Range 6E, Sections 12, 13, 14 and 24, and Township 5S, Range 7E, Sections 18 and 19 of the USGS *La Quinta* 7.5-minute quadrangle.

## 1.3 Personnel

Rincon Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) managed this cultural resources study. Ms. Haas meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP conducted the Native American outreach and local government and historical group consultation for the Section 106 component of the project, and co-authored this report. Archaeologist Mark Strother, MA, RPA completed the field survey and is a co-author of this report. Archaeologist Lindsay Porras, MA, RPA completed additional field survey efforts. Staff at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) completed the cultural resources records search. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Doug Carreiro prepared the figures found in this report. Principal and Architectural History Program Manager Shannon Carmack, Senior Technical Editor April Durham, PhD, and Principal Jennifer Haddow, PhD reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity



— Proposed Project

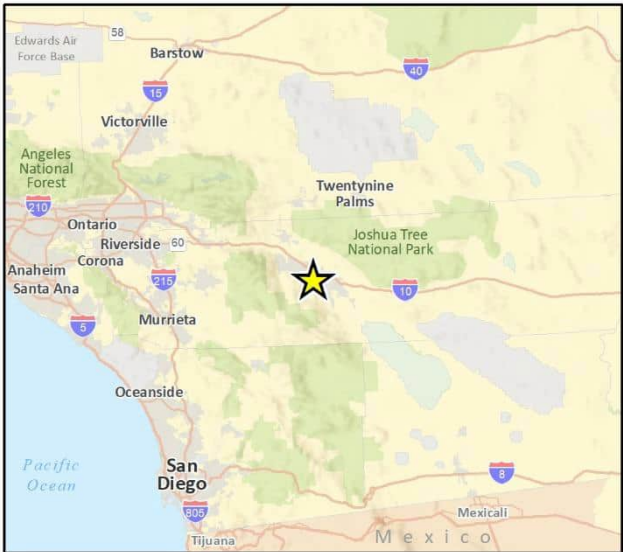
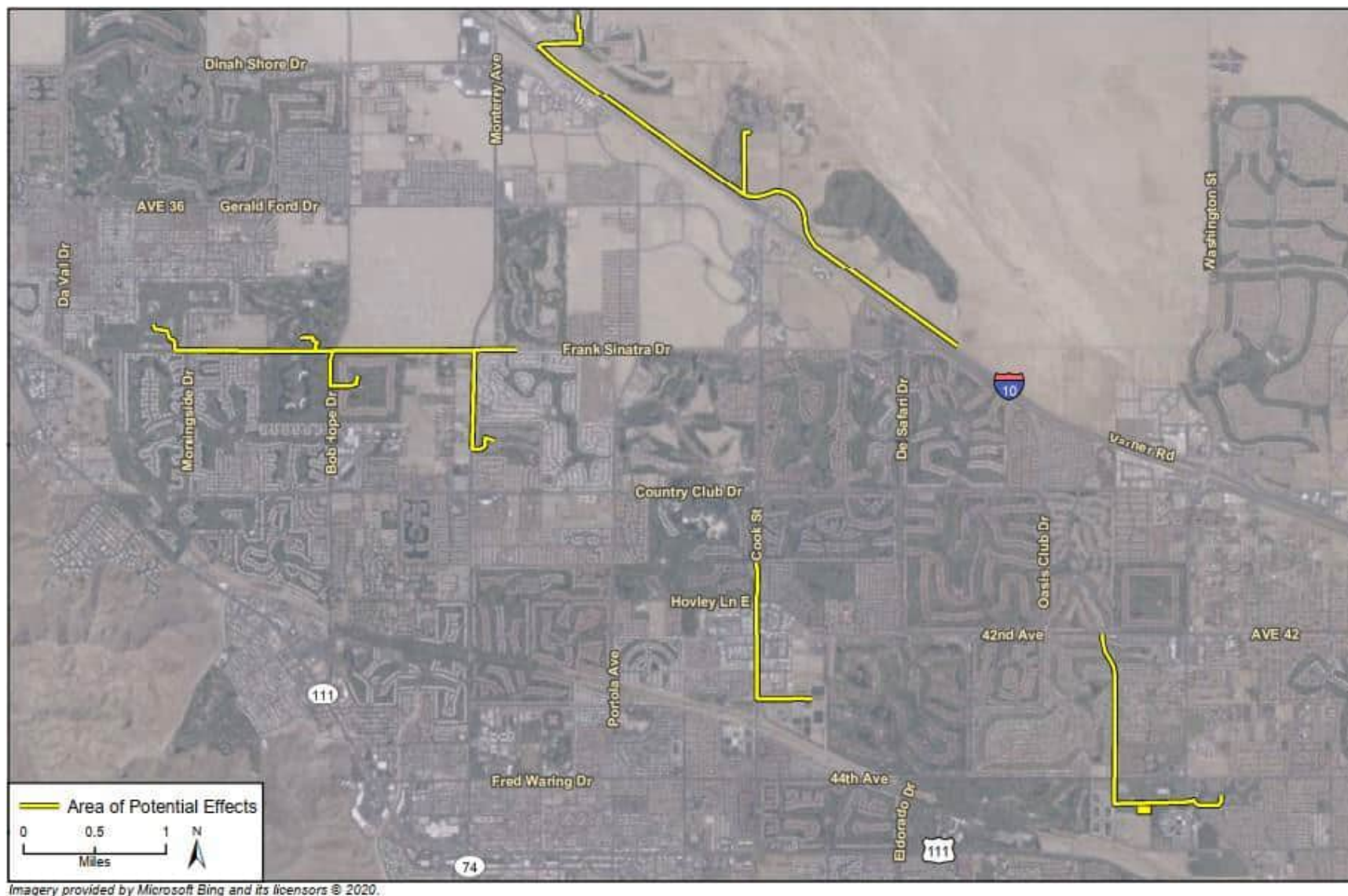




Figure 2 Area of Potential Effects



## 2 Regulatory Setting

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This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources to which the project should adhere before and during implementation.

### 2.1 CEQA-Plus Studies

A CEQA-Plus study includes compliance with state and federal regulations in the case that a federal nexus is established during project execution. A federal nexus may be established with the receipt of federal funding and/or permitting. Compliance with both regulations allows the lead agency to apply the results of this technical study to both levels of regulation should a nexus be established.

### 2.2 Federal Regulations

#### 2.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The proposed project is assumed to be subject to Section 106 of NHPA. The definition of a federal undertaking in 36 CFR 800.16(y) includes projects requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under both Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 36 CFR 800.3-800.10 of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Historic properties are those significant cultural resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4):

The quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- b. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

- c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- d. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

## 2.3 State Regulations

### 2.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

### **Assembly Bill 52**

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the

lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

## 3 Natural and Cultural Setting

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### 3.1 Natural Setting

The APE is located in the Coachella Valley within the Colorado Desert region of the Lower Sonoran Desert. Elevations in this region exceed 4,000 feet above mean sea level in the Jacumba Mountains and dip to 287 feet below mean sea level at the base of the Salton Trough. The elevation of the APE ranges from approximately 140 to 200 feet above mean sea level. The Salton Trough is the central feature within this desert region and is part of the seismically active Gulf of California Rift Zone. Fresh water and marine events of inundation and drying have occurred for millennia resulting in the accumulation of some 20,000 feet of marine and non-marine sediments (Chandler et al. 2003). Prehistorically, flood waters reaching the Salton Trough would persist until approximately 42 feet above mean sea level whereby the water would crest the Cerro Prieto delta, ultimately discharging into the Gulf of California.

The current climate is characterized by dry conditions, unpredictable rainfall, and excessive summer temperatures. Plant communities vary depending on elevation, with creosote plants dominating the valley floors and transitioning into riparian zones near dependable water sources.

Land uses in the vicinity of the APE are predominantly residential and recreational. Vegetation includes landscaped planter beds containing non-native ornamental species of trees, shrubs, and grasses throughout the APE, bordering sidewalks along public roadways, and constituting the biologic setting of the private residences and golf course facilities.

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project vicinity is broadly presented within three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The Prehistoric and Historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact, while the Ethnographic Overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American lifeways as described by European observers prior to assimilative actions.

#### 3.2.1 Prehistoric Setting

California prehistory for the project area is commonly divided into four broad temporal periods. These include the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000–6000 BC), Early Archaic Period (6000–2000 BC), Late Archaic Period (2000 BC–AD 500), and Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–Historic Contact). The Late Prehistoric Period is further divided into the Patayan I (ca. AD 800 – 1050), Patayan II (ca. AD 950 – 1500), and Patayan III (AD 1500 to European contact).

The project lies in what generally is described as the Colorado Desert region (Schaefer and Laylander 2007:247). Though it shares similarities with the adjacent Mojave and Sonoran deserts, the Colorado Desert possesses a unique and distinct natural and cultural history (Schaefer and Laylander 2007:247). The Colorado Desert is bordered on the west by the Peninsular Range and the Pacific Coastal Plain, the Colorado River to the east, the Mojave Desert to the north, and the Gulf of California to the south. This part of the Colorado Desert is the Salton Trough, which lies primarily within today's Imperial, Riverside, and San Diego counties.

Although now an arid region, a series of lakes collectively referred to as Lake Cahuilla (also known as Lake LeConte and Blake's Sea) occupied much of the Salton Trough throughout the Holocene. Lake Cahuilla was formed by the western diversion of the Colorado River into the Salton Trough when natural sediment barriers blocked the river's flow south to the Gulf of California. Lake Cahuilla's maximum shoreline is marked by extensive beach formations at 42 feet (13 meters) above mean sea level (Schaefer n.d.). Radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites and marsh deposits indicate at least three episodes of infilling and recession occurred between AD 1200 and the late 1600s (Buckles and Krantz 2005; Laylander 1995; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Waters 1983). An infilling occurred in the 1200s followed by a recession in the late 1300s or early 1400s. Another complete infilling took place in the 1400s, which receded in the late 1400s or early 1500s. A final infilling appears to have occurred in the 1600s, followed by the last recession ending after AD 1700. It is possible that additional infillings occurred prior to AD 1200.

The lake experienced many partial infillings and fluctuations in level over time (Schaefer n.d.; Laylander 2006). When the lake was present, freshwater fish, shellfish, migratory birds, and riparian flora and fauna associated with the lake and shoreline may have been important factors in human subsistence and settlement patterns during most of the Prehistoric Period. Some scholars argue that the desiccation of the lake caused permanent shoreline populations to move out of the valley and into the mountains to the west and the Colorado River to the east. Others argue that the valley was seasonally inhabited by small mobile groups due to unstable seasonal fluctuations in lake levels. Once the lake dried up, these groups would have altered their seasonal rounds to exclude Lake Cahuilla or to focus on newly exposed resources on the lakebed (Schaefer n.d.).

The recession of Lake Cahuilla would have been accompanied by increasing salinity levels. This would have impoverished and eliminated the freshwater fauna and flora living in and around the lake. It is possible, however, that the lake could have continued to be exploitable by humans at least as low as 180 feet below mean sea level (Laylander 2006).

### **Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10000 – 6000 BC)**

In contrast to the dry climate of today, California's desert regions during the late Pleistocene and the early Holocene contained a series of large, pluvial lakes. Archaeological evidence suggests that early Holocene hunter-gathers of the desert region were well adapted to the wetland environments supported by these lakes. Sites were typically located on or near the shores of former pluvial lakes and marshes and have artifact assemblages marked by their diversity of flaked-stone artifacts. Such sites, however, have not been documented for the Colorado Desert region, including for the nearly 10,000-year-old pluvial shoreline of Lake Cahuilla (Moratto 1984:96; Schaefer and Laylander 2007:247).

The San Dieguito Complex is a well-defined expression or cultural pattern of the Paleo-Indian Period in the California desert region. Originally named for the cultural sequence in western San Diego County (Rogers 1929), the complex now incorporates additional local patterns within the Colorado and Mojave Deserts and the western Great Basin (Rogers 1966; Warren 1967). Leaf-shaped points and knives, crescents, and scrapers characterize the artifact assemblages throughout the region. Moratto (1984:92) subsumed the numerous local patterns (including the Lake Mojave Period of Warren 1967) under the overarching Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, first defined by Bedwell (1970). Current studies regarding the Colorado Desert, however, typically reference the Paleo-Indian Period or San Dieguito Complex, rather than the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (c.f., Schaefer and Laylander 2007).



## **Early Archaic Period (6000–2000 BC)**

As the pluvial conditions of the Pleistocene transitioned to the more arid Holocene climate, many of the lakes and wetlands present during the Paleo-Indian Period began to dry up. By the Early Archaic Period, many of the wetlands throughout the three deserts had disappeared (though brief periods of moister conditions do appear later as discussed below). Desert populations appear to have adapted to these more arid conditions by withdrawing to the margins of the desert or concentrating around the few oases still present within it (Warren 1984:413-414). A brief period of moister conditions may have led to a temporary reoccupation of the desert region between 4500 and 3500 BC, but evidence from the Mojave Desert and western Great Basin sites suggests that most Early Archaic sites were temporary, seasonal camps of small, highly mobile groups. Slab metates and hand stones (used to process hard seeds), shaped scrapers, and the Pinto-style projectile point characterize the artifact assemblages of the Pinto Basin Complex. In the Colorado Desert, the Indian Hill rockshelter is recognized as one of the best understood Archaic Period sites, with occupation extending back more than 4,000 years (Schaefer and Laylander 2007:247).

## **Late Archaic Period (2000 BC–AD 500)**

The onset of the Late Archaic coincides with the beginning of the Little Pluvial, a brief period of moister climatic conditions. By the second half of the Late Archaic, arid conditions returned. Desert peoples appear to have been well adapted to these conditions by this time, however, and no notable decrease in population appeared to have occurred. Late Archaic sites are characterized by a wider range of diagnostic projectile points, such as the Gypsum and Elko types, as well as split-twig figurines, the latter typically preserved in caves (Warren 1984:416–417). Hand stones and metates continued to be employed but were supplemented by the introduction of mortars and pestles during this period. Based on ethnographic analogy and site location, Warren (1984:419) suggests that mortars and pestles were used to process mesquite pods. The bow and arrow also appear to have been introduced near the end of this period. In addition, this period is marked by an increased presence of exotic trade goods, including shell ornaments from the Pacific coast.

Several large Late Archaic Period sites in the Colorado Desert indicate increased sedentism, particularly in the northern Coachella Valley (Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Late Archaic sites near the maximum shoreline of Lake Cahuilla indicate rabbits supplemented lacustrine food sources such as fish, shellfish, and migratory waterfowl (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Long-distance trade is evidenced in these assemblages by the presence of obsidian from the Coso volcanic field in Inyo County and shell beads from the Gulf of California.

## **Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–Historic Contact)**

The period from the end of the Archaic Period to European contact was a time of complex and ongoing change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus. These changes most likely reflect both cultural influences from outside the region and in situ cultural adaptations in response to shifts in environmental conditions. The Late Prehistoric, commonly called the Patayan Period in the Colorado Desert, is identified by the introduction of pottery and marked by stronger regional differentiation. While the artifact assemblages are similar to those of the Late Archaic, notable differences exist. In addition to ceramics, cremation first appears in the archaeological record in the Colorado Desert at this time. In general, projectile points are smaller and triangular. Regional differentiation in the distribution of projectile point and pottery types was due, in part, to trade and influences of neighboring cultures in the Lower Colorado River and Great Basin. Such influence includes the major migration into southern California of Takic-speaking people (Uto-

Aztec language group) from the Great Basin region (Nevada, Utah, and eastern California) (Warren 1968).

The Patayan sequence cultural pattern within the Colorado Desert region is divided into three periods with different pottery types and regional site distributions. Cottonwood Triangular and Desert-Side Notched projectile points, the change from extended inhumations to cremations, the introduction of pottery, networks of trail systems (with pot-drops and trail-side shrines), and the late introduction of small-scale agriculture characterize the Patayan period in general. Pottery is increasingly common throughout the period, including brown wares manufactured from upland clay sources (e.g., Tizon Brown Ware) and buff wares made from lowland sedimentary clays (e.g., Colorado Buff Ware). Material culture also included clay figurines and pipes, bedrock grinding slicks and mortars, worked bone tools, and rock art with an increasing progression toward distinctive Patayan symbolism (Schaefer and Laylander 2007:249). Interregional exchange goods include shell beads from the coast and Gulf of California; wonderstone from Rainbow Rock near today's Imperial City; and obsidian from Obsidian Butte near the southern end of today's Salton Sea, which at various times in the past was covered by the waters of Holocene Lake Cahuilla. The cyclical filling and desiccation of Lake Cahuilla appears to have dictated the settlement patterns in the Salton Trough and Coachella Valley during this period.

During Patayan I (ca. AD 800 – 1050), mobile groups settled seasonally along the Lower Colorado River, practicing a mixed hunter-gatherer and horticultural economy. Their tool kit included pottery and Cottonwood Triangular and Desert-Side Notched projectile points. The agricultural-based Hohokam on the upper Gila River likely influenced this cultural pattern. Patayan II (ca. AD 950 – 1500) is characterized by the spread of these cultural traits from the Colorado River into the Colorado and Mojave Deserts. It also coincides with the infilling of Lake Cahuilla, as well as locally manufactured new ceramic types, such as Tizon Brown Ware. Patayan III (AD 1500 to European contact) is marked by the ultimate recession of Lake Cahuilla, the occurrence of specific pottery types (Colorado Buff Ware and painted pottery), and the practice of small-scale agriculture.

### 3.3 Ethnographic Overview

#### 3.3.1 Cahuilla

The APE is situated within a region historically occupied by a Native American group known as the Cahuilla (Bean 1978, Kroeber 1925). The term Cahuilla likely derived from the native word *káwiya*, meaning “master” or “boss” (Bean 1978:575). Traditional Cahuilla ethnographic territory extended west to east from the present-day city of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains.

The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west, the Luiseño and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztec language family. It is thought that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 1984:559).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The lowest level

consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (kish) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kiš ʔámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a “village” could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, “including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like” (Bean 1990:2).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. The Cahuilla employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick, but when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep them from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their “proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture” consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. By the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican *rancheros*. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, reduced from an estimated aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of whom resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano.

## 3.4 History

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three timespans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

### 3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Spanish entry into what was to become Riverside County did not occur until 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey in northern California (Lech 1998).

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions, four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982).

During this period, Spain also granted ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population, sometimes forcibly (Engelhardt 1927a; Reséndez 2016). The missions were responsible for administrating the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases, which they had no immunity against, resulting in catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

### 3.4.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 15 land grants (ranchos) were located in Riverside County, though none of those were located near the Palm Desert area (Shumway 2007).

### 3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Many ranchos were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first California gold found by settlers was discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Workman 1935; Guinn 1977). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Homesteading in the Coachella Valley began in the 1880s after the Desert Land Law opened public land for settlement in 1877 and non-railroad lands were opened to homesteaders in 1885. Agriculture and tourism increased in the valley due to deep well drilling, which began about 1894 (City of La Quinta 2011).

Near the Salton Trough, numerous natural materials have been extracted, including profitable ones such as gypsum. Though no gold exists in the Coachella Valley, gold discovered near the Colorado River spurred development of the Bradshaw Trail linking the San Geronio Pass and greater Los Angeles area with Arizona (Chandler et al. 2003). Two salt mining operations, the New Liverpool Salt Company and the Standard Company Salt, profitably mined the accumulation of salt from the Salton Trough in the 1890s, but were inundated by the flood of 1905.

### 3.4.4 Local History

Nineteenth century proposals to irrigate the Colorado Desert for agricultural and residential development began in 1891 with the formation of the Colorado River Irrigation Company, which was then superseded in 1896 by the California Development Company. Funding was provided through a contract signed by George Chaffey in 1900 (Chandler et al. 2003). Using portions of the Alamo River, construction of the Imperial Canal commenced in spring of 1900, bringing irrigation into the Imperial Valley by 1902. Excessive precipitation during the winter of 1904-1905 resulted in discharge into the Colorado River that exceeded the canal intake. Diversion attempts to control the overwhelming flood waters proved unsuccessful. This allowed the entire flow of the Colorado River to fill the Salton Basin, creating the contemporary Salton Sea (Chandler et al. 2003). A branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad brought in rock and worked to construct levees and dams that ultimately

sealed the compromised canal on February 10, 1907. Precipitation, irrigation runoff, and inflow from the Alamo and New rivers prevent the current Salton Sea from evaporating entirely.

CVWD was organized in 1918 with the task of protecting local water sources in the Coachella Valley (CVWD 1968). To fulfill that aim, CVWD's first task was to acquire the water rights to the Whitewater River. It later established the Coachella Branch of the All American Canal to supplement natural water supply to the valley. The work of CVWD provided the water necessary to establish the valley's numerous golf courses and resorts.

Following the onset of America's military involvement in World War II, the War Plan Division of the United States War Department General Staff recognized the importance of providing military training for air and ground forces under environmental conditions similar to those anticipated in the North African campaign. General George S. Patton Jr., United States Army, selected the site of the Desert Training Center (DTC) in late March 1942 following a survey of the Mojave Desert. The parcel of land selected for the DTC extended from Phoenix, Arizona in the east, to Pomona, California in the west, and from Boulder City, Nevada in the north to Yuma, Arizona in the south. The DTC exceeded 10,000 square miles of both government and privately owned land. General Patton made his headquarters at Camp Young, near Shavers Summit (now Chiriaco Summit) approximately 40 miles east of the project area. Ten additional camps were established in the DTC including Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Essex, Camp Ibis, Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna, Camp Pilot Knob and Camp Bouse. In October 1943, the name of the DTC was changed to the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). This name change reflected the growing scale and purpose of the training facility. The Camps trained nearly one million American servicemen and women. At that time, CAMA was the world's largest military installation in both size and population. Army divisions trained near the Salton Sea, throughout the Coachella Valley, and the Mojave Desert (Chandler et al. 2003). On April 30, 1944, two years after its inception, the Army closed CAMA and the camps were abandoned to the desert.

## **Palm Desert**

Palm Desert was founded in 1945 by four brothers: Randall, Carl, Clifford, and Phil Henderson. The Henderson brothers wished to establish a winter resort for celebrities, similar to those in neighboring communities. They organized the Palm Desert Corporation that developed real estate and promoted the town, which encompassed approximately 1,600 acres. Palm Desert became a resort town and was home to the Shadow Mountain Club with a golf course, cottages, restaurants, tennis courts, stables, and swimming pool (City of Palm Desert 2016). By 1947, its population was sufficient to establish its own post office. In 1951, the communities of Palm Village and Palm Desert merged and formed what is today the core of the city (City of Palm Desert n.d.). By 1953, the city included 14 hotels, over 150 homes, and 30 miles of roads. Although it was originally known for its golfing, the city diversified during the 1960s and 1970s, and experienced rapid growth, doubling in size and population approximately every 3.5 years. The city's historic core was concentrated around Highway 111 and the El Paseo commercial district, but construction of Interstate 10 (I-10) in the 1960s led to increased residential, retail, industrial, educational, and recreational development to the north. After several unsuccessful attempts, Palm Desert finally incorporated in 1973. The city of 11,000 grew to 41,000 residents between 1980 and 2000. As of the last census, Palm Desert's population was approximately 48,500 people (City of Palm Desert 2016; City of Palm Desert n.d.).



## Indian Wells

Indian Wells derived its name a Cahuilla Indian watering hole that served as a major source of water for local tribes. A Southern Pacific Railroad line that traversed the Coachella Valley passed through the future city site, and by the late 1800s early settlers had made the area their home. By the late 1910s, Indian Wells had an established residential area and the date-growing industry had developed. The 1920s saw a thriving community and, similar to many cities in the post-World War II era, Indian Wells experienced a growth spurt in the 1950s. During this time, the Eldorado Country Club and Indian Wells Country Club and Golf Course were developed. Indian Wells incorporated as a city in 1967, and policies were enacted to maintain the city primarily as a residential community. Additional country clubs and golf courses were developed in the 1970s and 1980s, as well as botanical gardens, a zoo, and the civic center. During the 1990s and 2000s, additional expansion occurred, with the city annexing 387 acres of land. New infrastructure was developed, and the Indian Wells Tennis Garden was constructed, which hosts a world-renowned annual tennis tournament and attracts many visitors to the city. Indian Wells' permanent population is estimated at 5,200 residents but increases to nearly double that in the winter (Town Square Publications 2020).

## La Quinta

The arrival of the railroad aided La Quinta's development in 1876, but the earliest archival evidence of Anglo-American settlement in the area dates to 1900 (City of La Quinta 2011). The climate was conducive to growing sweet corn, Bermuda onions, Thompson seedless grapes, citrus, melon, other vegetables, and most notably date crops, for which the region became known. The railroad made it possible to ship crops to distant markets. Travel to the desert became easier and La Quinta increasingly drew visitors from Los Angeles. In 1926, the city's first resort hotel was developed, called the La Quinta Hotel. The community's first post office was established in 1930. Also in the 1930s, the Cove residential subdivision was planned as part of a winter resort club community with an associated commercial area. From the late 1920s through the early 1930s, La Quinta's resort aspect was a major draw for tourist and new residents. After World War II, the date industry diminished, and many palms were replaced with citrus groves. The All-American Canal was constructed with a terminal reservoir in La Quinta. Its first water deliveries were in 1948, and it led to a rapid expansion of irrigated farmland (City of La Quinta 2011). When the city finally incorporated in 1982, it took its name from the La Quinta Hotel. The permanent population continues to grow, and the city counts on an additional number of seasonal residents. Highway 111, Washington Street, and the Old Town Village areas feature commercial areas with shops, restaurants, and hotels. The city is also home to a variety of recreational facilities and cultural institutions, including 25 golf courses and 16 parks (City of La Quinta n.d.).

## Rancho Mirage

Rancho Mirage incorporated in 1973 as a merger of Mirage Cove with five other communities in unincorporated areas. Early development dates to the 1920s and 1930s, but it was in the post-World War II era that Rancho Mirage began earning its reputation and status. Thunderbird Guest Ranch, the city's first resort, opened in 1946. Celebrities and other wealthy individuals acquired homes there, including philanthropists Walter and Leonore Annenberg who built a large estate, and celebrities Frank Sinatra, Bob Hope, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, and Zeppo Marx. Former President Gerald Ford and First Lady Betty Ford were also residents of Rancho Mirage and selected the city as the site of the world-renowned Betty Ford Clinic, a substance use rehabilitation center. In 2001, the

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians opened the Agua Caliente Casino next to I-10. Rancho Mirage has grown to approximately 18,000 residents and similar to nearby cities, experiences a seasonal population increase (City of Rancho Mirage 2020).

### **Thousand Palms**

Thousand Palms is a census-designated place (CDP) in an unincorporated part of the Coachella Valley of Riverside County, California. The approximately 23.6-square mile CDP borders the cities of Rancho Mirage and Palm Desert, and the population is estimated at 7,814 people (United States Census Bureau 2020).

## 4 Background Research

### 4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On September 14, 2020 EIC staff conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the EIC located at the University of California, Riverside. The search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the APE and a 1-mile radius surrounding it. The searches included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory. The records search also included a review of available historical maps and aerial photographs. The results of the records search are analyzed in this report.

### 4.2 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

The cultural resources records search identified 291 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 1-mile radius of the APE. Of the 291 studies, 36 intersect the project APE (Appendix B). A summary of the previously recorded reports that intersect a portion of the APE can be found in Table 1. Details of studies particularly relevant to the current study follow. For a complete list of cultural resources studies in the records search radius see Appendix B.

**Table 1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within the APE**

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-00022	McWilliams, S.	1970	The Occupation of the Shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla
RI-00096	McManus, J.A.	1973	Palm Desert project expected impact on archaeological resources
RI-00131	Hall, M.C.	1974	Archaeology of Indian Wells and Point Happy, Palm Desert Planning Area, California
RI-00266	Pritchard-Parker, M. and Padon, B.	1993	Addendum: Cultural Resource Monitoring Report, Washington Square, CA-RIV-150
RI-00464	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1978	Archaeological Survey Report on a 160-acre parcel located in the Rancho Mirage area of the County of Riverside
RI-00467	Chace, P.G.	1986	An Archaeological Survey of the Desert Club Development Near Indian Wells, in the County of Riverside, Tentative Tract Map No. 21650
RI-00523	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	1979	Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Ivey Ranch Mobile Home Subdivision
RI-00714	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1979	Archaeological Survey Report on the Proposed Mobile Home Site (460+ Acres) Located in the Myoma Area of the County of Riverside
RI-00715	Keller, J.A.	1998	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Amendment to Specific Plan 151, 460 Acres of Land Located Near Palm Desert, Riverside County
RI-01122	Drover, C.E.	1981	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Extensions of Monterey and 34 <sup>th</sup> Avenues Near Thousand Palms, California

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Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-01189	Tadlock, J. and W.L. Tadlock	1978	Archaeologic Element – Environmental Impact Report, Ivey Ranch, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-01263	Bowles, L.L.	1981	Archaeological Assessment of La Quinta Site
RI-01858	Macko, M.E.	1985	Preliminary Archaeological Testing Results at Prehistoric Kavinish (CA-RIV-2935)
RI-01930	Sutton, M.Q.	1985	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Desert Classic Resort, Indian Wells, Riverside County, California
RI-01931	McKenna et al.	1990	An Archaeological and Historical Investigation of Tract 25617, Indian Wells, Riverside County, California
RI-01933	Brown, J.C.	1998	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Garden of Champions Tennis Facility, Located Near Indian Wells, Riverside County, California
RI-01934	Brown, J.C.	2000	Evaluation and Data Recovery from CA-RIV-3005, CA-RIV-3008, and CA-RIV-5876, Located Near Indian Wells, Riverside County, California
RI-02145	McCarthy, D.F.	1987	Cultural Resource Identification and Recommendations for the Northern Sphere Specific Plan for the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California
RI-02275	Chace, P.G.	1988	An Archaeological Survey of the Warner Trail Development Property Near Indian Wells, County of Riverside, Tentative Tract No. 23038
RI-02282	Padon, B.	1987	Cultural Resource Assessment Center Point Project, Riverside County
RI-02765	Arkush, B.S.	1990	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Mid-Valley Stormwater Channel Located in the Coachella Valley of Central Riverside County, California
RI-03489	Love, B., J.S. Schneider, G. Alcock, D. Reid, K. Hallaran and T. Tang	1992	Cultural Resources La Quinta General Plan EIR
RI-03504	Chace, P.G.	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Chase School Road Improvement Project, Riverside County & City of Palm Desert
RI-03643	Mason, R.D.	1992	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Cook Street/I-10 Interchange Project, Palm Desert, California
RI-03861	Love, B.	1995	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Frank Sinatra Drive Street Widening Project, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California
RI-03862	Hammond, S.	1995	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California.
RI-04240	Love, B., B. Tang and M. Hogan	1999	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Ivey Ranch Country Club
RI-04365	Duke, C.	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 564.1, County of Riverside, California

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
RI-05062	McKenna, J.A.	2003	Completion of Archaeological Monitoring Program Report, Miles Avenue Bridge Project, 3 September.
RI-05904	Hogan, M., B. Tang, D. Ballester and M. Dahdul	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Monterey Palms Project, Near the Community of Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California
RI-06772	Brown, J.C.	1998	An Exploratory Investigation of CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876, Located Near Indian Wells, Riverside County, California
RI-07674	White, L.S. and R.S. White	2008	A Review of Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Within the Indian Wells Garden of Champions Tournament Center and Indian Wells Town Center Project Site, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County
RI-09245	Glenn, B.K.	2006	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Within the Proposed Mid-Valley Pipeline Project Area, Riverside County, California
RI-10248, RI-10249	Duke, C.	2017	Historic Property Survey Report, Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project, Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive
RI-10374	George, J. and V. Mirro	2013	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River – Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California
RI-10406	Mirro, M.	2012	Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, Riverside County, California
RI-10820	Porras, L. and B. Vargas	2018	Phase I Cultural Study for the Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Connections Project.
Source: EIC 2020			

#### 4.2.1 RI-00131

RI-00131 consists of a report authored in 1974 by Matthew C. Hall of the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit Dry Lands Research Institute on the Archaeology of Indian Wells and Point Happy in the Palm Desert Planning Area, California. The study focused on two sites (4-RIV-64 and 4-RIV-150) near the southeastern end of the current project's APE. Hall described previous recordation and designations for the two sites, and the materials unearthed at the sites, which included: kilns, pottery sherds, unfired clay objects, a clay effigy base, clay pipes, an olla, shell and stone beads, bone tools, manos and metates, arrow points, arrowshaft smoothers and straighteners, flakes debitage, cremation areas, and a walk-in well. It is unclear whether a pedestrian survey was conducted for this study. Hall stated the high archaeological sensitivity of this portion of the Coachella Valley cannot be overemphasized.

#### 4.2.2 RI-00467

RI-00467 consists of a report prepared by Paul G. Chace in 1986 to document an archaeological survey completed for the Desert Club Development in an unincorporated part of Riverside County. The 8.6-acre project area was bound by Fred Waring Drive on the north, Warner Trail on the east, Arapahoe Vista on the south, and the Indian Wells Golf Resort on the west. This is located adjacent to the current project's APE. The study included a review of archaeological site records at the Regional Information Center at UC Riverside, Native American outreach, a literature review, and a

field survey. One isolate find was made, a “pot drop” which was recorded and considered a non-unique resource that did not warrant further planning consideration (P-33-12674). This resource was located near Fred Waring Drive and Warner Trail, adjacent to the current project’s APE.

#### 4.2.3 RI-01930

RI-01930 consists of an archaeological assessment of the Desert Classic Resort in Indian Wells, prepared by Mark Q. Sutton in 1985. The study included a check of the California Archaeological Inventory records on file at the ARU (Information Center for Eastern California), a background literature review, and a pedestrian survey. One previously recorded site (CA-RIV-1530) was identified within the project boundaries. The field survey identified three previously unrecorded archaeological sites (CA-RIV-3005, CA-RIV-3007, and CA-RIV-3008), one of which is within the current project’s APE (CA-RIV-3008). Of these four sites, all but CA-RIV-3008 were said to have potential for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional testing, mapping and artifact collection was recommended.

#### 4.2.4 RI-01933

RI-01933 consists of a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report for the Garden of Champions Tennis Facility, authored by Joan C. Brown in 1998. The study included a records search at the EIC, a review of historic maps and literature, reconnaissance survey and preparation of supplemental site recording forms and a report. The project site consisted of approximately 150 acres generally bound by Fred Waring Drive, Warner Trail, Washington Street, and the Whitewater River Channel. Three previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites were identified within the project site. CA-RIV-3008, consisting of eight ceramic fragments, was relocated and re-examined. The other two sites, CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876 included ceramic fragments, lithic debitage, and milling stone fragments. The author stated the 50-plus-acre parcel south of Miles Avenue and adjacent to the Whitewater River contained numerous artifactual remains. Of these sites, one (CA-RIV-3008) is located within the current project’s APE. Recommendations were provided for test excavations, management of the resources, and monitoring during ground disturbing activities.

#### 4.2.5 RI-01934

RI-01934 consists of an Evaluation and Data Recovery report prepared by Joan C. Brown and Ronald Bissell in 2000. The study consisted of the hand excavation of 2-meter square by 15-centimeter deep surface scrapes at two sites (CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876), and archaeological monitoring during grading at the Garden of Champions project area. At CA-RIV-3005 there were 54 lithic artifacts recovered as well as faunal material, 150 ceramic fragments, and 118 pieces of daub. At CA-RIV-5876 there were 11 lithic artifacts recovered as well as faunal material, 277 ceramic fragments and 26 pieces of daub. During monitoring, additional ceramic sherds were recovered from CA-RIV-3005, and a mano fragment and ceramic sherds were recovered from the project area north of Miles Avenue. It was noted that 106 pottery sherds were recovered from the site CA-RIV-3008 during excavation in June 1998. The study concluded that the excavations conducted at CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876 sufficiently mitigated negative affects to the sites, which were deemed significant according to CEQA. Of these three sites, only CA-RIV-3008 is within the current project’s APE.



#### 4.2.6 RI-02765

RI-02765 consists of an Archaeological Assessment report prepared by Brooke S. Arkush in 1990. The assessment was completed for an approximately 9.5-mile long corridor for a proposed stormwater channel, a portion of which runs in the vicinity of the northernmost section of the current project's APE. The study included a review of the California Archaeological Inventory records, literature review, and a pedestrian survey. The study identified two previously recorded historic archaeological sites within the survey corridor (CA-RIV-3440H and CA-RIV-3439H). One prehistoric archaeological site (CA-RIV-3867) consisting of a seasonal habitation camp, and one prehistoric isolate were newly recorded as part of the study. While these resources are not within the current project's APE, one (CA-RIV-3440H) is near the Tri Palms Country Club, on the south side of I-10. Recommendations were made for mitigation of adverse impacts to the resources.

#### 4.2.7 RI-05062

RI-05062 consists of an Archaeological Monitoring Program report completed by Jeanette A. McKenna in 2003 for the Miles Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, which was near the southeastern end of the current project's APE. The author reported no evidence of significant cultural resource deposits were encountered during earthmoving activities.

#### 4.2.8 RI-06772

In 1998 Joan C. Brown prepared An Exploratory Investigation of CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876, Located Near Indian Wells, Riverside County, California. The study's project area was approximately 50 acres located between Miles Avenue and the Whitewater River Channel, in the vicinity of the southeastern portion of the current project's APE. The purpose of the RI-06772 was to conduct exploratory investigations at CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876 to establish reasonable methods for use during Phase 2 archaeological evaluation of the two prehistoric sites. The investigations at the two sites included surface collection, hand-excavated units, and machine-excavated trenches. In addition, surface collection and shovel test pits were excavated in areas of CA-RIV-3008, and a surface examination of the Whitewater River Channel was conducted. Of the three resources, one (CA-RIV-3008) is within the current project's APE. A Phase 2 test evaluation was recommended at CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876. No additional research was recommended at CA-RIV-3008 but archaeological monitoring was recommended for the site area during ground-disturbing activities. No cultural remains were observed within the Whitewater River Channel. The author mentioned a previous study did not observe any additional cultural material in the study area north of Miles Avenue but recommended monitoring during ground disturbance.

#### 4.2.9 RI-07674

RI-07674, prepared by Laura S. White and Robert S. White in 2008, consists of a report reviewing previous cultural resource investigations that provided a comprehensive summary of the various archaeological studies previously conducted within the boundaries of the Indian Wells Garden of Champions Tournament Center and the Indian Wells Town Center project sites in Indian Wells, Riverside County, California. The study area comprised approximately 150 acres of partially developed land bound by Fred Waring Drive, Warner Trail, Washington Street and the Whitewater River Channel. A portion of this study area is within the current project's APE. The authors concluded three archaeological sites (CA-RIV-3005, CA-RIV-5876 and CA-RIV-3008) lie within the approximately 150-acre study area. Of those sites, one (CA-RIV-3008) is within the current project's

APE. The authors of RI-07674 stated all three sites have been evaluated and the finds adequately analyzed and reported. The authors noted no additional work, including monitoring of future earth disturbing activities, was recommended for CA-RIV-3005 and CA-RIV-5876. Monitoring of future earth disturbing activities was recommended for CA-RIV-3008. The authors noted the dynamic wind situation in the Coachella Valley results in sand migration, and known sites are obscured and new sites emerge.

#### 4.2.10 RI-10374

Prepared in 2013 by Joan George and Vanessa Mirro, RI-10374 consists of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River – Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project in Riverside County, California. The study's APE included 50 miles and 3,829 acres. While it did not overlap with the current project's APE it was near the south-central and southeastern portions of the APE for the current project. RI-10374 included a literature and records search a the EIC, a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, and a pedestrian survey of the project APE (excepting the land within the Agua Caliente Reservation which was postponed until permits were in place). Various cultural resources were identified by the records search in the vicinity of the current project's APE, generally between Miles Avenue and the stormwater channel to the south, and Washington Street and Warner Trail. The survey conducted for RI-10374 did not identify any cultural resources. In addition, the surveyors attempted to identify the mapped locations of previously recorded sites within or adjacent to their APE but found no evidence of those previously recorded resources.

### 4.3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The cultural resources records search identified 124 previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the APE including 48 prehistoric, 13 historic, and five multicomponent archaeological sites as well as 17 built-environment historic-period resources and 41 isolated artifacts (37 are prehistoric in origin and four are from the historic-period). For a complete list of these resources see Appendix B. One previously recorded resource, CA-RIV-3008, intersects the project APE. A summary of resource CA-RIV-3008 can be found in Table 2 and is described further in section 4.3.1.

**Table 2 Previously Recorded Resources within the APE**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
P-33-003008	CA-RIV-3008	Prehistoric	Ceramic Scatter	Sutton 1985, Brown 1998, Brown 2000	Ineligible	Within

Source: EIC 2020

#### 4.3.1 CA-RIV-3008

Originally recorded by Sutton in 1985 as a sparse scatter of 12 brown ware sherds, the record for resource CA-RIV-3008 was updated in 1998 to include a total of 17 pot sherds. The resource was fully excavated in 2000 with all sherds collected and is therefore no longer present in the APE. The site was interpreted as a single pot-drop comprised of 106 Salton buff ware sherds (Brown 2000).

### 4.3.2 Sunnylands Center and Gardens

Background research established the Sunnylands Center and Gardens at 71-800 Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage is located within the APE. This property was evaluated in 2002 by P. Moruzzi, T. Grimes, and L. Heumann of Leslie Heumann and Associates. The approximately 250-acre property was developed between 1963 and 1965 as the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg. It includes a 32,000-square foot house designed by prominent architects A. Quincy Jones and Frederick Emmons, and is surrounded by landscaped grounds with nine lakes that provide watering holes for egrets and ducks fowl, and a nine-green, 18 tee, 6,000-yard private golf course designed by noted golf course architect Dick Wilson. Sunnylands was described as:

*one of the most important properties in Rancho Mirage, significant historically, for its association with Ambassador and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg and their numerous high-profile guests from around the world and for the Annenbergs' contributions to the development of Rancho Mirage. It is equally significant architecturally, for its Modern design by a highly respected southern California architectural firm and a nationally prominent interior design team (Moruzzi et al. 2002).*

At the time the property was recorded and evaluated in 2002, Sunnylands was said to have been meticulously maintained since its construction. It was assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code 3S: "Appears eligible for NR individually through survey evaluation." It is eligible under Criterion A as representing the significant contributions made to the broad patterns of Rancho Mirage's history by the Annenbergs, specifically, the property's role in the maturation and increased stature of Rancho Mirage. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with the internationally prominent Annenbergs. Under Criterion C, Sunnylands is architecturally significant as a virtually original and intact example of Jones and Emmons Modern design built on an extraordinarily vast scale (Moruzzi et al. 2002). Additionally, Sunnylands was designated as a City of Rancho Mirage historic resource. The documentation for the property does not clearly define its boundaries, or contributing or character-defining features; however, Rincon assumes the golf course and grounds are contributive features because they were developed at the same time as the residence, and although altered in the 1980s, the golf course was restored to its original configuration in 2011 (The Cultural Landscape Foundation 2001-2020).

## 4.4 Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 12, 2020 to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project APE. As part of the request, Rincon asked the NAHC to provide a list of Native American groups and/or individuals culturally affiliated with the area who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the APE. The NAHC responded on June 15, 2020 stating negative results and provided a list of 19 Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Rincon prepared letters to each of the NAHC-listed contacts, requesting they contact Rincon if they knew of any Native American cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and statewide closure of offices, the letters were sent via email (except for one letter that was sent via U.S. Mail to a contact for whom no email address was provided) on June 19, 2020. Two attempts to follow-up (by phone or email) were made to each contact to document "good faith" efforts to follow-up with those contacts who had not responded. Phone calls were made on July 6, 2020 and emails sent on July 15, 2020.

Due to a change in the proposed elements of the current undertaking and resulting change in the APE, letters were revised and re-issued to the same Native American contacts on September 1, 2020. Table 3 summarizes the responses received from these Native American outreach efforts; the detailed results of communication are presented in Appendix B.

**Table 3 Responses Received from Native American Outreach Efforts**

Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Contact Attempt	Results
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)	6/19/2020: Letter sent via US Mail. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	7/20/2020: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO, stated the project area is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. She requested: shapefiles of the APE, a copy of the records search reports and site records, a cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to development, copies of any documentation generated in connection with the project, an approved Agua Caliente monitor during ground disturbance, and suggested protocol should buried cultural deposits be found.
Patricia Garcia- Plotkin, Director, THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	7/9/2020: Patty Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO, left a message. Left message back. 7/20/2020: Ms. Garcia-Plotkin stated the project area is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. ACBCI THPO requested: shapefiles of the APE, a copy of the records search reports and site records, a cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to development, copies of any documentation generated in connection with the project, an approved Agua Caliente monitor during ground disturbance, and suggested protocol should buried cultural deposits be found.

Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Contact Attempt	Results
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call; was told to email culturalresources@augustinetribe.com. Done same day. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message.	No response as of the submission of this report.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	7/20/2020: Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, stated the tribe has no archival information indicating the APE may contain sacred sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator.	9/23/2020: Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, stated they will defer to the more local tribes such as the Agua Caliente tribe.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	7/2/2020: Jill McCormick stated tribe does not wish to comment on the project and defers to the more local tribe(s).

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Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Contact Attempt	Results
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; no answer, no machine. 7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Mario Castellano who stated Shane Chapparosa is no longer chair and suggested sending the letter to Ray Chapparosa, the new chair, at raychapparosa@gmail.com, which Rincon did that day.	No response as of the submission of this report.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect. 7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect.	No response as of the submission of this report.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'its'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	7/6/2020: Jill McCormick, Quechan THPO, replied for Mr. Scott and stated they had no comment and defer to the local tribe(s).
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with receptionist, Kay	No response as of the submission of this report.



Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Contact Attempt	Results
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 6/25/20 and stated "No response needed at this time."  Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 9/1/20 and stated, "No response needed at this time."
Mercedes Estrada	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 6/25/20 and stated, "No response needed at this time."  Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 9/1/20 and stated, "No response needed at this time."
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Joseph Ontiveros. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	Joseph Ontiveros stated they will defer to the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Michael Mirelez. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.	Mr. Mirelez requested another copy of the letter which Rincon sent via email. He requested copies of prior cultural reports prepared for CVWD pipeline alignments.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message for Sara Bliss. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; was transferred to Sarah Bliss, Cultural Resources Manager. Left message.	No response as of the submission of this report.

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Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Contact Attempt	Results
Anthony Madrigal Jr. THPO	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; was transferred to Sarah Bliss, Cultural Resources Manager. Left message.	No response as of the submission of this report.
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect. 7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect.	No response as of the submission of this report.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with receptionist, Kay.	No response as of the submission of this report.
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	6/19/2020: Letter emailed. 7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; was informed Scott Cozart was no longer chair and was transferred to Dione Kitchen, executive assistant to tribal council. Left message.	No response as of the submission of this report.

THPO = Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

As of the submission of this report, Rincon had not received any additional responses from Native American contacts. Rincon assumes the lead agency, CVWD, conducted or will conduct AB 52 consultation with interested Native Americans as a separate effort, if applicable.

## 4.5 Local Government and Historical Group Consultation

On June 19, 2020 Rincon contacted organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the APE or immediate vicinity, including planning or historic preservation contacts in local city governments, and local historical groups. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and statewide closure of offices, the letters were sent via email, except for one contact for whom no email address was located (that letter was sent via U.S. Mail). As many as two telephone calls were made or emails sent to each contact to document “good faith” efforts to follow-up. The results are documented in tabular form in Appendix B.

Consultation with local city governments included: City of Palm Desert Planning Division, City of Indian Wells Community Development Department, City of La Quinta Design and Development Department, and City of Rancho Mirage Planning Division. Three local historic groups were consulted including the Historical Society of Palm Desert, the La Quinta Historical Society, and the Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation.

Follow-up phone calls were made on July 9, 2020 and messages left for the cities of Rancho Mirage and Indian Wells, the Historical Society of Palm Desert, and the La Quinta Historical Society. The Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation phone number was incorrect and no message could be left; no email could be located for the organization. Because a message could not be left for the City of Palm Desert Planning Division, a follow-up email was sent. Carlos Flores, Senior Planner with the City of La Quinta, reviewed the project APE map while on the phone and stated he did not see historical properties that could be affected by the project. However, he noted an area near Highway 111 (vacant land) in the southeast portion of the APE that is sensitive for archaeological resources. This area was later removed from the APE. Eric Ceja, Principal Planner with the City of Palm Desert, replied via email on July 10, 2020 stating the City has no comments on the proposed project. On July 12, 2020, Suzanne Cicchini, Management Specialist with the City of Palm Desert, emailed a list of locally designated cultural resources. On July 13, 2020, Ben Torres, Associate Planner with the City of Rancho Mirage, replied via email that a portion of the project is within the Sunnylands Estate at 71-800 Frank Sinatra Drive. He noted it is a locally designated historic resource, but the project does not seem to have an impact on the actual building. Mr. Torres also provided a link to more information and the previous evaluation (DPR forms) for the property. On July 13, 2020, Merilee Colton, Board Secretary with the Historical Society of Palm Desert, replied via email, stating she passed the outreach letter to their specialist, Harry Quinn, a historian and archaeologist.

On July 15, 2020 Rincon made follow-up calls to the organizations that had not responded (La Quinta Historical Society and City of Indian Wells Community Development Department).

Due to a change in the proposed elements of the current undertaking and resulting change in the APE, letters were revised and re-issued to the same local government and historic groups on September 1, 2020.

Linda Williams, president of the La Quinta Historical Society, responded via email on September 2, 2020 stating she did not think any of the project revisions would change their original comments or cause any new concerns. Eric Ceja, Principal Planner with the City of Palm Desert, replied via email

on September 3, 2020 that the City did not have any specific concerns regarding the project and cultural resources. Ben Torres, Associate Planner with the City of Rancho Mirage, replied via email on September 10, 2020 that he had no comments.

Rincon conducted follow-up calls and left messages on September 23, 2020 to those contacts which had not responded. The same day, Merilee Colton, Board Secretary of the Historical Society of Palm Desert, and Luis Rubalcava, Assistant Planner with the City of Indian Wells Community Development Department, both replied via phone and stated they had not seen the letter so Rincon emailed each of them another copy to review. On September 24, 2020, Ms. Colton replied via email and stated she shared the letter and map with Harry Quinn, historian and archaeologist, who had no comment.

As of the submission of this report, Rincon had not received any additional responses.

## 4.6 Historical Imagery Review

A review of historical aerial photographs (NETRonline 1999-2020) of the APE was conducted on July 15, 2020. The earliest aerial photograph available from this source was taken in 1972 and revealed the APE was largely undeveloped at that time. Areas of Rancho Mirage and land north of I-10 in the vicinity of Thousand Palms showed agricultural uses. The Rancho Mirage, Suncrest, Jack Ivey Ranch, and Palm Royal country clubs, Southwest Community Church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden had not yet been developed. By 1996, many residential subdivisions appear throughout the area of the APE, with undeveloped land remaining on the south side of the I-10, and to the east and northeast of the Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) 10 facility. By 2002 the APE and surrounding area appeared largely as it does today.

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## 5 Field Survey

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### 5.1 Methods

On July 7, 2020, Rincon archaeologist Mark Strother, MA, RPA performed a Phase I pedestrian field survey of the proposed pipeline alignments in the APE. Due to a change in the proposed pipeline alignments, Rincon archaeologist Lindsay Porras, MA, RPA performed an additional pedestrian field survey on July 31, 2020. Due to a change in the location of the proposed new water reservoir, Mark Strother performed an additional pedestrian field survey on August 24, 2020.

Rincon utilized two survey methods including “windshield” and pedestrian surveys of all paved areas in the APE, and pedestrian surveys to inspect all areas of exposed ground. During the windshield surveys, paved portions of the alignment were driven and inspected for any indication of exposed ground. Where exposed ground was visible, the survey was conducted on foot and in 10 to 15 meter transects. During the pedestrian survey, Rincon examined all exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. The survey was conducted using the aid of a handheld GPS unit. Field notes of survey conditions and observations were recorded using Rincon field forms and a digital camera. Copies of field notes and photographs are maintained at the Rincon Redlands office.

The built environment properties into which the APE enters were not surveyed in their entirety or formally recorded because they consist of large-scale facilities such as golf courses and a sports/entertainment venue, and the proposed project elements are primarily underground improvements. The water discharge valves would be a minor alteration to the properties, and the properties would be restored to their original state after construction.

### 5.2 Results

The APE is predominantly developed and consists of a portion of the WRP10 facility, residential golf course communities, manicured golf courses, paved roadways, landscaped walkways, and an undeveloped grass field which is part of the Indian Wells Tennis Garden. Unpaved sections of the APE are located within WRP10, and at each of the nine new end user locations including Southwest Community Church, Indian Wells Tennis Gardens, and seven golf courses: Tamarisk Country Club, Suncrest Country Club, Jack Ivey Ranch Country Club, Tri-Palms Country Club, Palm Royale Country Club, Desert Island Country Club (aka The S at Rancho Mirage), and the Sunnylands Center golf course. Ground surface visibility throughout the APE ranged from 0 to 30 percent in paved roadways, developed residential communities and communal facilities, and up to 100 percent in the WRP10 facility. No cultural resources were identified during the windshield or pedestrian surveys.

The southeastern extent of the APE crosses into manicured greenways and to a lake within the Palm Royale Country Club golf course (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The APE traverses through paved roadways and parking lots and passes between the Indian Wells Tennis Garden and Southwest Community Church (Figure 5).



**Figure 3 Palm Royale Country Club golf course lake, southeast edge of APE, view north**



**Figure 4 Greenway within APE, Palm Royale Country Club, view north**



**Figure 5 Paved roadway within APE, Indian Wells Tennis Garden grounds, view west**



The APE where the new water reservoir is proposed on the grounds of the Indian Wells Tennis Garden is depicted in Figure 6 and Figure 7. No areas of exposed soil were observed.

**Figure 6 APE at proposed reservoir location, view northeast from southwest corner**





**Figure 7** APE at proposed reservoir location, closeup



Much of the remaining APE consists of major roadways (**Error! Reference source not found.** through Figure 10), and paved walkways and roadways within golf courses and resort communities (Figure 11 through Figure 13).

**Figure 8** APE along Frank Sinatra Drive, view east





**Figure 9** APE along Cook Street at intersection with Merle Drive, view north



**Figure 10** APE along Cook Street at intersection with St. James Place, view north





**Figure 11 Paved roadway within APE, Tamarisk Country Club, view north**



**Figure 12 Paved walkway and greenway within APE, Tamarisk Country Club, view north**





**Figure 13** Paved roadway within APE, Suncrest Country Club, view north



Portions of the APE traverse manicured golf course grounds and are adjacent to existing golf course lakes, as the new proposed pipelines would convey NPW into these existing water impoundments (Figure 14 through Figure 20)

**Figure 14** Lake at edge of APE, Sunnylands Center Golf Course, view west





**Figure 15** Lake at edge of APE, Suncrest Country Club, view northwest



**Figure 16** Periphery of golf course, Desert Island Country Club, view south





**Figure 17** Lake at edge of APE, Desert Island Country Club, view north



**Figure 18** Lake at edge of APE, Tri Palm Country Club, view north





**Figure 19** Lake at edge of APE, Jack Ivey Ranch Country Club, view north



**Figure 20** APE within Jack Ivey Country Club, view south





A portion of the APE is located within the WRP10 facility. Vegetation and mulch ground cover obscured ground visibility in some areas as seen in Figure 21 and Figure 22.

**Figure 21 Eastern end of APE within WRP10 facility, view west**



**Figure 22 APE within WRP10 facility, near gate, view west**



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## 6 Findings and Recommendations

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The results of the cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, and field surveys identified one historic-period built environment resource and one prehistoric archaeological resource within the APE. According to historical aerial photographs, much of the APE was not developed until after 1972, with increasing development evident by the mid-1990s (NETRonline 2017). Although ground disturbance for trenching is expected to occur up to 5 feet wide and reach depths of 8 feet bgs, much of the APE has been previously disturbed by prior development, including grading, paving, and landscaping.

Results from the Sacred Lands File search completed by the NAHC did not indicate any known resources in the vicinity of the APE. The cultural resources records search identified one prehistoric archaeological resource, CA-RIV-3008, that intersects the APE, which consists of a single pot-drop that was fully excavated in 2000 with all sherds collected. It is, therefore, no longer present within the APE. Although no other resources within the APE were identified by the records search, survey, or through Native American outreach, a large prehistoric village site and several smaller prehistoric sites are in the vicinity and suggest the APE is highly sensitive for archaeological resources. Furthermore, two representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested construction monitoring during project related ground disturbance. Rincon recommends that CVWD provide a copy of this report to all interested tribes.

Background research also confirmed Sunnylands Center and Gardens at 71-800 Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage was previously evaluated and found eligible for listing in the NRHP, and it is locally designated as a City of Rancho Mirage historic resource. Thus, the property is a historical resource under CEQA and a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. The approximately 250-acre property was developed between 1963 and 1965 as the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg. It includes a 32,000-square-foot house designed by prominent architects A. Quincy Jones and Frederick Emmons, and is surrounded by landscaped grounds with nine lakes that provide watering holes for egrets and ducks fowl, and a nine-green, 18 tee, 6,000-yard private golf course designed by noted golf course architect Dick Wilson.” Sunnylands is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as representing the significant contributions made to the broad patterns of Rancho Mirage’s history by the Annenbergs, specifically, the property’s role in the maturation and increased stature of Rancho Mirage. It is eligible under Criterion B for its association with the internationally prominent Annenbergs. Under Criterion C, Sunnylands is architecturally significant as a virtually original and intact example of Jones and Emmons Modern design built on an extraordinarily vast scale. The documentation for the property, however, does not clearly define its boundaries, or contributing or character-defining features. Rincon assumes the golf course and grounds are contributing features because they were developed at the same time as the residence, and although altered in the 1980s, the golf course was restored to its original configuration in 2011 (The Cultural Landscape Foundation 2001-2020).

A component of the proposed undertaking includes constructing a NPW pipeline through a small portion of Sunnylands Center and Gardens near Frank Sinatra Drive and Tamarisk Lane to discharge water into an existing golf course lake. This would be approximately 1,100 feet south of the Sunnylands residence. The pipeline would be installed below ground surface and the Sunnylands golf course grounds would be returned to their pre-construction condition. The discharge valve, adjacent to one of the golf course lakes, would be integrated into the irrigation infrastructure for the golf course, and with appropriate landscaping, would be screened from view. The project would



not materially impair the historical resource such that it would not be able to convey its historical significance. As a minor addition on the large Sunnylands property, the discharge valve would be reversible, and would not directly alter the home designed by Jones and Emmons or significant built environment features of the property. Thus, the project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of the historical resource, as defined by CEQA. Additionally, the undertaking does not meet the Criteria of Adverse Effect – it would not alter the characteristics of the historic property in a manner that would diminish its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association such that the property would no longer qualify for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR Section 800.5).

The remaining properties into which the APE enters were not recorded or evaluated because the proposed project elements are primarily underground improvements; the water discharge valves would be a minor alteration to the properties, and the properties would be repaired to their original state after construction.

Based on the results of this cultural resources assessment, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to historical and archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated under CEQA, and no adverse effect to historic properties under Section 106 of NHPA. Due to the overall sensitivity of the project area, Rincon recommends completion of a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) prior to the start of ground disturbance for the project and archaeological or Native American monitoring take place during all project-related ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources. A measure for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development as a best management practice is also provided. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

## 6.1 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983), shall conduct Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel and the Native American monitor prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Protocols will include the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery of an archaeological resource, until the sensitivity of the resource has been assessed and subsequent actions are identified by a qualified archaeologist. A sign-in sheet for WEAP training attendees will be documented and maintained on file.

## 6.2 Archaeological or Native American Monitoring

Following WEAP training, during all project ground disturbance in areas with known sensitivity for cultural resources, project activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor or a qualified Native American monitor, defined as an individual from a local tribe as listed by the Native American Heritage Commission. Daily monitoring logs shall be documented and maintained on file. The qualified archaeologist or the Native American monitor, in consultation with CVWD, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g.,

no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological or Native American resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found as CRHR or NRHP eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary. Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the CRHR and/or NRHP, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. Below is a summary of existing regulations concerning the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

### 6.3 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and/or NRHP, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. Below is a summary of existing regulations concerning the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

### 6.4 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant, who shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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# Appendix A

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Records Search Summary

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00022	NADB-R - 1080049; Voided - MF-0030	1970	Steven R. McWilliams	The Occupation Of The Shoreline Of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, Paper 1.	Department Of Anthropology, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00042	NADB-R - 1080052; Submitter - 0058; Voided - MF-0045	1972	Herrick E. Hanks and Philip J. Wilke	Mission Hills Golf & Country Club: Expected Impact On Archaeological Resources.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00065	NADB-R - 1080076; Voided - MF-0058	1972	Joanne MacGregor	Research In Indian Wells		
RI-00066	NADB-R - 1080077; Voided - MF-0058	1972	S.R Williams	Evaluation Of The Archaeological Potential Of Tracts 4319, 4734, and Adjacent Areas at Indian Wells	College of the Desert, Palm Desert, CA	33-000064
RI-00096	NADB-R - 1080109; Voided - MF-0086	1973	James A. McManus	Palm Desert Project, Expected Impact On Archaeological Resources.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00115	NADB-R - 1080132; Voided - MF-0102	1973	Philip J. Wilke	The Sprinfs Country Club: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00131	NADB-R - 1080148; Voided - MF-0112	1974	Matthew C. Hall	Archaeology of Indian Wells and Point Hapy Desert Planning area, California	Archaeology Research Unit	33-000064, 33-000150
RI-00154	NADB-R - 1080190; Voided - MF-0138	1974	Leslie E. Wildesen	Letter Report - Archaeological Survey of Washington Street and Date Palm Bride Areas.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000150
RI-00155	NADB-R - 1084393; Voided - MF-0138	1993	Leslie Mouriquand-Cherry	Preliminary Cultural Resource Study for the Washington Street Bridge Widening {roject (92-3), La Quinta, California	City of La Quinta, Public Works Department	
RI-00181	NADB-R - 1080231; Voided - MF-0168	1978	Jennifer Taschek-Ball	San Diego State University Foundation, San Diego State University	Department of Antropology, San Diego State University	33-000045, 33-000516, 33-001169
RI-00263	NADB-R - 1080318; Voided - MF-0242	1980	Jean A. Salpas, Riverside, CA	An Archaeological Assessment of 9.5 Acres of Land in La Quinta	Archaeological Consultant, Riverside, CA	33-000150
RI-00264	NADB-R - 1080319; Voided - MF-0242	1981	Jean A. Salpas	Mitigation of the Archaeological Site CA-Riv 150, Locus I Cultural Resources Located on 9.5 Acres of Land at the Southeast Corner of Washington Avenue and Highway 111 in La Quinta, Riverside County	Archaeological Consultant, Riverside, CA	33-000150
RI-00265	NADB-R - 1080320; Submitter - 256; Voided - MF-0242	1977	Don Lipp	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Washington Square Development, Indian Wells, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Reseach Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000150
RI-00266	NADB-R - 1084394; Voided - MF-0242	1993	Mari A. Prischard-Parker and Beth Padon	Addendum: Cultural Resouce Monitoring Report Washington Square CA-Riv-150	LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA	33-000150

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00267	NADB-R - 1085549; Voided - MF-0242	2000	James Brock	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 5.65-Acre Property at the Southeast Corner of Washington Street Highway 111, La Quinta, California	Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA	33-009649
RI-00284	NADB-R - 1080338; Other - YA-512-CT6-229; Submitter - 0208; Voided - MF-0256	1977	Richard A. Weaver	Cultural Resource Identification-Sundesert Nuclear Project	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00404	NADB-R - 1080451; Submitter - 0373; Voided - MF-0353	1978	Renee Giansanti	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 9847, Indian Wells, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00464	NADB-R - 1080507; Voided - MF-0402	1978	Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on A 160-Acre Parcel Located in the Rancho Mirage Area of the County of Riverside	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00467	NADB-R - 1080509; Voided - MF-0404	1986	Paul G. Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Desert Club Development Near Indian Wells, in the County of Riverside, Tentative Tract No. 21650	Paul G. Chace & Associates, Escondido, CA	33-012674
RI-00523	NADB-R - 1080562; Voided - MF-0454	1979		Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Ivey Ranch Mobile Home Subdivision	Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa	
RI-00714	NADB-R - 1080764; Voided - MF-0636	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on the Proposed Mobile Home Site (460 Acres) Located in the Myoma Area of the County of Riverside	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00715	NADB-R - 1085344; Voided - MF-0636	1998	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Amendment to Specific Plan 151, 460 Acres of Land Located Near Palm Desert, Riverside County USGS Myoma, California Quadrangle, 7.5 Series	Cultural Resources Consultant, Temecula, CA	
RI-00725	NADB-R - 1080774; Voided - MF-0646	1979	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Richard Burger Country Club, South of the City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00756	NADB-R - 1080806; Voided - MF-0676	1980	Joyce Clevenger	Letter Report: An Archaeological Survey of Tract 13389 Palm Desert Terrace Estates, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation, Garden Grove, CA	



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RI-00763	NADB-R - 1080815; Voided - MF-0685	1980	Mary A. Brown	Cultural Resource Assessment got "The Dunes" Conominium Project in Bermuda Dunes, Riverside County, California	Consulting Archaeologists, Riverside, CA	
RI-01033	NADB-R - 1083942; Submitter - 1154; Voided - MF-0943	1991	Michael Hogan	Cultural Resource Assessment: Case Number PUP 91-009, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01080	NADB-R - 1081181; Voided - MF-1026	1980	Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 16450	Archaeological Consultant	
RI-01081	NADB-R - 1081182; Voided - MF-1027	1980	Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 16449	Archaeological Consultant, Riverside, CA	33-002200
RI-01082	NADB-R - 1083215; Submitter - 0970; Voided - MF-1027	1990	Brooke S. Arkush	Archaeological Investigations at CA-Riv-2200 and CA-Riv-3683 Tentative Tract 23995, La Quinta, Central Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-002200, 33-003683
RI-01083	NADB-R - 1084692; Voided - MF-1027	1994	Paul G. Chace	Archaeological Assessment Report, The Riv-3866 Site, City of La Quinta, Tentative Tract No. 23995, Riverside County, California	The Keith Companies, Costa Mesa, CA	33-003866
RI-01084	NADB-R - 1084793; Voided - MF-1027	1994	Paul G. Chace and Charles E. Reeves	Report of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Reunion Residential Project, Tract 23995-1, City of La Quinta	The Keith Companies, Costa Mesa, CA	33-003866
RI-01085	NADB-R - 1085567; Submitter - 990305; Voided - MF-1027	2000	James Brock	Report on Archaeological Monitoring for the Siena del Rey Project (Tract 23995, Phases 6-10), La Quinta, California	Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA	33-002200, 33-003683, 33-003866, 33-009461
RI-01103	NADB-R - 1081205; Voided - MF-1048	1980	David M. Van Horn	Archaeological Survey Report: A 350 Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Country Club Drive Near Palm Desert in the County of Riverside, California	Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa, CA	
RI-01122	NADB-R - 1081222; Voided - MF-1063	1981	Christopher E. Drover	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Extensions of the Monterey and 34th Avenues Near Thousand Palms, California	Consulting Archaeologist	
RI-01135	NADB-R - 1081233; Voided - MF-1073	1980	David Van Horn	Archaeological Assessment of "Point Happy" Coachella Valley, Riverside County	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
RI-01189	NADB-R - 1081334; Voided - MF-1167	1978	Jean Tadlock and W. Lewis Tadlock	Archaeological Element-Environmental Impact Report: Ivey Ranch, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California	Leighton and Associates, Irvine, CA	
RI-01263	NADB-R - 1081428; Voided - MF-1260	1981	Larry L. Bowles	Archaeological Assessment of La Quinta	Archaeological Consultant, Colton, CA	33-002195

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RI-01271	NADB-R - 1081436; Voided - MF-1268	1981	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the N 1/2 of Section 29, T4S, R6E, SBBM, Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01335	NADB-R - 1081508; Voided - MF-1335	1981	James D. Swenson	An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the SW 1/4 of Section 30, T5S, R7E, SBBM in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01351	NADB-R - 1081529; Voided - MF-1356	1981	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Sunline Maintenance Facility Site Near Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.	
RI-01362	NADB-R - 1081590; Voided - MF-1414	1981	James D. Swenson	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Desert Falls Country Club Site in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, Riverside, CA	
RI-01637	NADB-R - 1081924; Voided - MF-1730	1979	MCWILLIAMS, STEVEN R.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 50 ACRES LOCATED AT THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF AVENUE 44 AND WASHINGTON STREET, INDIAN WELLS, CALIFORNIA	COLLEGE OF THE DESERT, PALM DESERT	
RI-01682	NADB-R - 1081991; Voided - MF-1793	1983	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 19299, COACHELLA VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-01716	NADB-R - 1082042; Voided - MF-1842	1983	WILKE, PHILIP J.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 73 ACRES OF LAND AT INDIAN WELLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-01749	NADB-R - 1082095; Voided - MF-1893	1984	COTTRELL, MARIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE THOUSAND PALMS INDUSTRIAL TRACT WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, Garden Grove, CA	
RI-01783	NADB-R - 1082131; Voided - MF-1926	1984	SWENSON, JAMES D.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TWO SMALL PARCELS ON THE AGUA CALIENTE INDIAN RESERVATION, RANCHO MIRAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-01800	NADB-R - 1082148; Voided - MF-1940	1984	SALPAS, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 10 ACRES IN LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY - FAMILY HERITAGE CHURCH PLOT PLAN	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-01812	NADB-R - 1082162; Voided - MF-1955	1984	LERCH, MICHAEL K. and GERALD SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED RUSSELL ROWE CONDOMINIUM PROJECT, PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
RI-01815	NADB-R - 1082166; Voided - MF-1960	1984	QUILLAN, DENNIS K.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED MOHLER CORPORATION DEVELOPMENT, COACHELLA VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	WESTEC SERVICES, INC.	
RI-01858	NADB-R - 1082235; Voided - MF-2020	1985	MACKO, MICHAEL E, JILL WEISBORD, and E.B. WEIL	DRAFT REPORT: PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING RESULTS AT PREHISTORIC KAVINISH (CA-RIV-2935)	APPLIED CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.	33-002935
RI-01859	NADB-R - 1082236; Voided - MF-2020	1984	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE INDIAN WELLS GOLF COURSE PROJECT, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIF. RIVERSIDE	33-001754, 33-002934, 33-002935
RI-01860	NADB-R - 1085668; Voided - MF-2020	1999	DUKE, CURT	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NUMBER R235, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-01861	NADB-R - 1085670; Voided - MF-2020	1999	LAPIN, PHILIPPE	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES FACILITY CM 419-01, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-01862	NADB-R - 1082237; Voided - MF-2021	1984	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 6 ACRES OF LAND NEAR WASHINGTON STREET AND HIGHWAY 111 IN LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002936
RI-01901	NADB-R - 1082276; Voided - MF-2060	1985	BROCK, JAMES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR AN 18.5 ACRE PROPERTY LOCATED IN THE BERMUDA DUNES AREA OF UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-01930	NADB-R - 1082325; Submitter - 0814; Voided - MF-2101	1985	SUTTON, MARK Q.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DESERT CLASSIC RESORT, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-001530, 33-003005, 33-003006, 33-003007, 33-003008

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-01931	NADB-R - 1083228; Voided - MF-2101	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION OF TRACT 25617, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	
RI-01932	NADB-R - 1085071; Voided - MF-2101	1997	BROCK, JAMES	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR A PROPOSED GOLF DRIVING RANGE SOUTH OF MILES AVENUE IN UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY NEAR INDIAN WELLS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-007924
RI-01933	NADB-R - 1085397; Submitter - 98-1204; Voided - MF-2101	1998	BROWN, JOAN C.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR 'THE GARDEN OF CHAMPIONS' TENNIS FACILITY, LOCATED NEAR INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	33-003005, 33-003008, 33-007924
RI-01934	NADB-R - 1085619; Submitter - 98-1269; Voided - MF-2101	2000	BROWN, JOAN C.	EVALUATION AND DATA RECOVERY FOM CA-RIV-3005, CA-RIV-3008, AND CA-RIV-5876, LOCATED NEAR INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	RMW PALEO	33-003005, 33-003008, 33-007924
RI-02009	NADB-R - 1082435; Voided - MF-2201	1985	SWENSON, JAMES D.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PROPERTY, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-000150
RI-02010	NADB-R - 1084306; Voided - MF-2201	1992	JERTBERG, PATRICIA and JANE ROSENTHAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST INVESTIGATION AT CA-RIV-150, USGS LA QUINTA QUADRANGLE, LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	33-000150
RI-02011	NADB-R - 1084664; Submitter - LSA Project #WS 0201; Voided - MF-2201	1993	BROEKER, G. and BETH PADON	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT, WASHINGTON SQUARE, CA-RIV-150, LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, Irvine, CA	33-000150
RI-02012	NADB-R - 1085739; Submitter - 000920; Voided - MF-2201	2000	BROCK, JAMES	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE LA QUINTA COURT PROJECT, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND HIGHWAY 111, LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-000150
RI-02063	NADB-R - 1082498; Voided - MF-2262	1986	WHITE, LAURIE S. and DAVID M. VAN HORN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: PROPOSED SITE OF THE INDIAN WELLS RESORT AND CONVENTION CENTER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INC.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02064	NADB-R - 1085531; Voided - MF-2262	2000	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE CLUB PROJECT SITE, 600+ ACRES LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF FRED WARING DRIVE AND EL DORADO DRIVE, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-02145	NADB-R - 1082567; Voided - MF-2328	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NORTHERN SPHERE SPECIFIC PLAN FOR THE CITY OF PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02210	NADB-R - 1082640; Voided - MF-2396	1986	UNDERWOOD, J., J. CLELAND, C.M. WOOD, and R. APPLE	Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Us Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, From San Timoteo Canyon to Socorro, Texas: The California Segment	DAMES AND MOORE	33-000053, 33-000159, 33-000893, 33-001634, 33-001767, 33-001768, 33-003075, 33-003076, 33-003077, 33-012818, 33-012819, 33-012820, 33-012821
RI-02275	NADB-R - 1082713; Voided - MF-2469	1988	CHACE, PAUL G.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - WARNER TRAIL DEVELOPMENT NEAR INDIAN WELLS	PAUL G. CHASE AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-02282	NADB-R - 1082719; Voided - MF-2475	1987	PADON, BETH	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT - CENTER POINTE PROJECT - RIVERSIDE COUNTY	CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT-LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-02350	NADB-R - 1082816; Voided - MF-2558	1988	Rebecca McCorkle Apple and Jan E. Wooley	MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project - Intensive Cultural Resource Survey - San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	Dames & Moore	33-000178, 33-003438, 33-003439, 33-003440, 33-003441, 33-003443, 33-003444, 33-003445, 33-003446, 33-003447, 33-003448
RI-02358	NADB-R - 1082824; Submitter - 0961; Voided - MF-2567	1988	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 50 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED NEAR BERMUDA DUNES IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02372	NADB-R - 1080192; Voided - MF-2614	1980	SALPAS, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOTS 25 AND 26, PARCEL 16341.	AUTHOR(S)	33-000150
RI-02373	NADB-R - 1080193; Voided - MF-2615	1981	SALPAS, JEAN A.	MITIGATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-RIV-150, LOCUS E CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED ON PARCEL 613-413-013.	AUTHOR(S)	33-003679
RI-02374	NADB-R - 1080193; Voided - MF-2615	1981	SALPAS, JEAN A.	MITIGATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-RIV-150, LOCUS E CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED ON PARCEL 613-413-013 (PLOT PLAN 5397)	Archaeological Consultant, Riverside, CA	33-000150

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RI-02390	NADB-R - 1082888; Voided - MF-2630	1989	ROMANO, MELINDA C. and ANN Q. DUFFIELD	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 118 ACRES OF LAND DESIGNATED AS ED 009 NEAR PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HATHEWAY AND MCKENNA	33-003222
RI-02503	NADB-R - 1082991; Voided - MF-2730	1989	BROWN, JOAN C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF TENTATIVE TRACT 24517 (37 + ACRES) AND TENTATIVE TRACT 24208 (20 ACRES) IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	
RI-02504	NADB-R - 1083238; Voided - MF-2730	1990	BROWN, JOAN C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 24517 (37 ACRES), TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 25290 (10 ACRES) AND TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 24208 (20 ACRES) IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA.	RMW ASSOCIATES	
RI-02505	NADB-R - 1084083; Voided - MF-2730	1990	BISSELL, RONALD	MONITOR'S REPORT ON WILLIAMS DEVELOPMENT: RANCHO OCOTILLO, LA QUINTA	RMW PALEO	
RI-02604	NADB-R - 1083084; Submitter - 1023; Voided - MF-2821	1989	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ALTA SURVEY WASHINGTON PLAZA, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002200, 33-002936, 33-003679, 33-003680, 33-003681, 33-003682
RI-02605	NADB-R - 1083085; Submitter - 1023; Voided - MF-2821	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE S.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CAL TRANS RIGHT OF WAY NORTH OF HIGHWAY 111 ASSOCIATED WITH WASHINGTON PLAZA PROJECT.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02606	NADB-R - 1083253; Submitter - 1023; Voided - MF-2821	1990	YOHE, ROBERT M.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FIVE SITES LOCATED AT ONE ELEVEN LA QUINTA CENTER IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, CENTRAL RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002936, 33-003679, 33-003680, 33-003681, 33-003682
RI-02607	NADB-R - 1084260; Submitter - 1167; Voided - MF-2821	1992	EVERSON, DICKEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AT SITES CA-RIV-2936, -3680, -3681, -3682, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002936, 33-003680, 33-003681, 33-003682



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RI-02608	NADB-R - 1084299; Submitter - 1167DR; Voided - MF-2821	1992	EVERSON, DICKEN	EXCAVATIONS AT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CA-RIV-3682, CITY OF LA QUINTA, COACHELLA VALLEY.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-003682
RI-02765	NADB-R - 1083375; Submitter - 1068; Voided - MF-2969	1990	ARKUSH, BROOKE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED MID-VALLEY STORMWATER CHANNEL LOCATED IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY OF CENTRAL RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-003439, 33-003440, 33-003867
RI-03044	NADB-R - 1083592; Voided - MF-3268	1990	WHITE, LAURIE S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 640 ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON TT 26123 LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE AND OASIS CLUB DRIVE IN PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	
RI-03065	NADB-R - 1083614; Submitter - 1023; Voided - MF-3287	1990	SWOPE, KAREN and BRUCE LOVE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A PORTION OF THE WASHINGTON PLAZA PROJECT LOCATED IN LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-004076
RI-03124	NADB-R - 1083697; Voided - MF-3343	1989	WHITE, ROBERT and D.M. VAN HORN	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EXCAVATION ON TENTATIVE TRACT 24625 IN THE CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	33-004107, 33-004108
RI-03207	NADB-R - 1083772; Submitter - 1134; Voided - MF-3425	1991	EVERSON, DICKEN and KEVIN HALLARAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: EL MIRADOR PROFESSIONAL PLAZA, LA QUINTA, COACHELLA VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	UCR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	33-002198, 33-002199, 33-004167, 33-004169
RI-03208	NADB-R - 1083867; Submitter - 1134; Voided - MF-3425	1991	EVERSON, DICKEN and ADELLA SCHROTH	PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: TEST INVESTIGATION OF FIVE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AT EL MIRADOR PROFESSIONAL PLAZA, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002198, 33-002199, 33-004167, 33-004169
RI-03209	NADB-R - 1083947; Submitter - 1134; Voided - MF-3425	1991	CERRETO, RICHARD	PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION: DATA RECOVERY AT PREHISTORIC SITES CA-RIV-2199 AND CA-RIV-4168, EL MIRADOR PROFESSIONAL PLAZA, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002199

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RI-03210	NADB-R - 1085399; Submitter - 351; Voided - MF-3425	1998	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI CHURCH PARKING LOT SITE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-002198, 33-008415, 33-008416
RI-03211	NADB-R - 1085470; Submitter - 359; Voided - MF-3425	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY M. QUINN, MICHAEL HOGAN, and KATHRYN WRIGHT BOUSCAREN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND MITIGATION REPORT: PARKING LOT AT ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI CHURCH, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-008416
RI-03314	NADB-R - 1083913; Voided - MF-3545	1991	BROEKER, GALE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT: LOS VERDES WEST II LAND EXCHANGE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PALM SPRINGS	
RI-03390	NADB-R - 1084031; Voided - MF-3629	1990	WHITE, ROBERT S.	LETTER REPORT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 1.2-ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON TPM 26422 LOCATED ADJACENT TO 41ST AVE., PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	
RI-03461	NADB-R - 1084139; Voided - MF-3721	1992	MASON, ROGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SHADOWRIDGE CREEK PROJECT, TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 27135 NEAR THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	KEITH COMPANIES	33-000785, 33-004729
RI-03462	NADB-R - 1084280; Submitter - 1192; Voided - MF-3721	1992	EVERSON, DICKEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT, PHASE II, ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SITES CA-RIV-785 AND CA-RIV-4729 LOCATED ON TT 27135, THOUSAND PALMS AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	33-000785, 33-004729
RI-03463	NADB-R - 1084357; Submitter - 1192DR; Voided - MF-3721	1993	EVERSON, DICKEN, DIANN TAYLOR, AYSE TASKIRAN, and JOHN GOODMAN	PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SITE CA-RIV-785 LOCATED ON TENTATIVE TRACT 27135, THOUSAND PALMS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000785
RI-03489	NADB-R - 1084160; Submitter - 1159; Voided - MF-3747	1992	Bruce Love, Joan S. Schneider, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Kevin Hallaran, and Tom Tang	Cultural Resources : La Quinta General Plan EIR	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-03499	NADB-R - 1084184; Voided - MF-3762	1992	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE TEN ACRE TENTATIVE TRACT 27516, LA QUINTA USGS QUAD, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	

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RI-03504	NADB-R - 1084688; Voided - MF-3767	1994	CHACE, PAUL G.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CHASE SCHOOL ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY & CITY OF PALM DESERT	THE KEITH COMPANIES	
RI-03547	NADB-R - 1084243; Voided - MF-3811	1992	WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURIE S. WHITE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PORTIONS OF THE HIGHWAY 111 CORRIDOR SPESIFIC PLAN, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	33-000064, 33-002934
RI-03577	NADB-R - 1084289; Submitter - 1177; Voided - MF-3847	1992	HOGAN, MICHAEL, D. EVERSON, and S. MOFFITT	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT SITES CA-RIV-2200 AND CA-RIV-3679, AND A PORTION OF SITE CA-RIV-3683, ONE ELEVEN LA QUINTA CENTER, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002200, 33-003679, 33-003683
RI-03625	NADB-R - 1084363; Submitter - 1218; Voided - MF-3912	1993	HOGAN, MICHAEL and TOM TANG	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CARVER PROJECT LOCATED IN THE CITY OF PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	33-005080
RI-03643	NADB-R - 1084386; Voided - MF-3935	1992	MASON, ROGER	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, P.M. 46.5 - 47.3	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
RI-03758	NADB-R - 1084592; Voided - MF-4095	1994	HOGAN, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY 111 BICYCLE PATH, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	33-000064
RI-03759	NADB-R - 1084753; Submitter - 1235M; Voided - MF-4095	1995	HALL, M. C.	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR PROPOSED HIGHWAY 111 BICYCLE PATH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-03760	NADB-R - 1085064; Submitter - 1235M; Voided - MF-4095	1996	HALL, M. C.	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR HIGHWAY 111 BICYCLE PATH AND LIGHTING PROJECT NO. 98-38	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-03804	NADB-R - 1084705; Voided - MF-4146	1994	BROCK, JAMES	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TRACTS 26188, 25363, AND 27899, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-03805	NADB-R - 1084728; Other - TT 26188; Voided - MF-4146	1995	BROCK, JAMES and MAX DAVIDSON	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF ROUGH GRADING OF TRACT 26188 AND A PORTION OF TRACT 25363, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	

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RI-03806	NADB-R - 1084832; Submitter - 1247M; Voided - MF-4146	1995	HALL, M. C.	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE SAND BORROW PIT EXCAVATIONS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-03807	NADB-R - 1084926; Voided - MF-4146	1996	BROCK, JAMES and BRENDA D. SMITH	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF TRACTS 23935-4 (WESTERN PORTION), 23935-6, 23935-FINAL, 25363-1, AND 27899 (NORTHERN PORTION), CITY OF LA QUINTA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-03808	NADB-R - 1085066; Voided - MF-4146	1996	BROCK, JAMES	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE REMAINING PORTION OF TRACT 25363-1 AND TWO BORROW AREAS IN TRACT 27899, CITY OF LA QUINTA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-03809	NADB-R - 1085222; Voided - MF-4146	1998	BROCK, JAMES	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF TRACTS 27899 AND 25363-2 DEL REY AT LA QUINTA NORTE PROJECT, LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	AAG	33-008231
RI-03819	NADB-R - 1084667; Voided - MF-4161	1994	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT 389/CHANGE OF ZONE 6223/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3197, 54.21 ACRES OF LAND NEAR PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-03861	NADB-R - 1084744; Submitter - 189; Voided - MF-4208	1995	LOVE, BRUCE	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: FRANK SINATRA DRIVE STREET WIDENING PROJECT, RANCHO MIRAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-03862	NADB-R - 1084830; Voided - MF-4208	1995	LOVE, BRUCE	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: FRANK SINATRA DRIVE IMPROVEMENTS, BETWEEN MORNINGSIDE DR/THOMPSON RD AND BOB HOPE DR, CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-03960	NADB-R - 1084925; Voided - MF-4331	1996	BROCK, JAMES	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR A PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITY AT 43576 WASHINGTON STREET, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	

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RI-03991	NADB-R - 1084999; Submitter - 226; Voided - MF-4384	1996	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TOM TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT, STARLIGHT DUNES PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-03992	NADB-R - 1085550; Submitter - 991124; Voided - MF-4384	2000	BROCK, JAMES	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE STARLIGHT DUNES PROJECT, TRACT 23773-4 AND REMAINDER, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-04004	NADB-R - 1085054; Voided - MF-4420	1996	CHACE, PAUL G. and CHARLES E. REEVES	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TWO PARCELS AT HIGHWAY 111 AND ADAMS STREET, CITY OF LA QUINTA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	33-002936
RI-04012	NADB-R - 1085065; Submitter - 38; Voided - MF-4429	1996	ALEXANDROWICZ, STEPHEN J.	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION INVESTIGATIONS FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NOS. 28457 AND 28458, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	
RI-04013	NADB-R - 1085157; Other - TR 28457; Voided - MF-4429	1997	BROCK, JAMES	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF TRACT 28457 (BELLA VISTA PROJECT) CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-04040	NADB-R - 1085158; Voided - MF-4477	1997	BROCK, JAMES	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ROYAL PALM PLAZA, NORTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND FRED WARING DRIVE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-04052	NADB-R - 1085181; Submitter - 289; Voided - MF-4493	1997	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO COACHELLA VALLEY CAMPUS CITY OF PALM DESERT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-04054	NADB-R - 1085187; Voided - MF-4496	1997	Leslie Mouriquand	A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of the Adams Street Extension Project and Borrow Site, City Of La Quinta, Riverside County, California	Community Development Department, City of La Quinta	33-007853, 33-007854, 33-007855, 33-007856, 33-007857, 33-012346, 33-012347, 33-012348, 33-012349, 33-012350, 33-012351, 33-012352, 33-012353, 33-012354, 33-012355, 33-012356

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RI-04083	NADB-R - 1085238; Submitter - 340/343; Voided - MF-4534	1998	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	INTERIM CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE FOR GRADING PERMIT TRACT 26595, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-04117	NADB-R - 1085305; Voided - MF-4592	1998	MASON, ROGER, PHILIPPE LAPIN, and BRANT A. BRECHBIEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 202-02	CHAMBER GROUP, INC.	
RI-04139	NADB-R - 1085328; Submitter - 98-1310; Voided - MF-4614	1998	BISSELL, RONALD M.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 'STOP-N- SOCK' PROPERTY, LOCATED NEAR INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	33-001530, 33-007924
RI-04181	NADB-R - 1085388; Voided - MF-4658	1998	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT: MILES AVENUE CROSSING OF THE WHITEWATER RIVER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
RI-04187	NADB-R - 1085393; Submitter - 392; Voided - MF-4663	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: LA QUINTA COVE PROJECT CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-002199, 33-003678, 33-005583, 33-008758, 33-008761, 33-008762
RI-04189	NADB-R - 1085394; Submitter - 394; Voided - MF-4664	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: WASHINGTON SQUARE PROJECT AT THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND 42ND AVENUE NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF BEMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-04194	NADB-R - 1085400; Submitter - 353; Voided - MF-4667	1998	LOVE, BRUCE and HARRY M. QUINN	INTERIM CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: TESTING AND EVALUATIONS OF CA-RIV-2936 HOTEL III PROJECT SITE, HIGHWAY 111 AND ADAMS STREET CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-002936
RI-04195	NADB-R - 1085503; Submitter - 353; Voided - MF-4667	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY QUINN, THOMAS A. WAKE, and MICHAEL HOGAN	FINAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE CA-RIV-2936, HOTEL 111 PROJECT, HIGHWAY 111 AND ADAMS STREET, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	



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RI-04240	NADB-R - 1085463; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #422; Voided - MF-4722	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TOM TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: IVEY RANCH COUNTRY CLUB NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-04241	NADB-R - 1085466; Submitter - 459; Voided - MF-4723	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 604-050-002 AND -035, NORTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND HIGHWAY 111, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	
RI-04242	NADB-R - 1085467; Submitter - 477; Voided - MF-4723	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, MICHAEL HOGAN, HARRY QUINN, and KATHRYN WRIGHT BOUSCAREN	INTERIM CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND EVALUATION OF SITES CA-RIV- 3659/H AND -6385, APN 604-050-002 AND - 035, WASHINGTON STREET AND HIGHWAY 111, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-003659, 33-009501
RI-04243	NADB-R - 1085471; Submitter - 472; Voided - MF-4724	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and MICHAEL HOGAN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT: WHITEWATER VILLAS PROJECT, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	
RI-04244	NADB-R - 1085472; Submitter - 378/395; Voided - MF-4725	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY M. QUINN, BAI "TOM" TANG, DARCY LYNN WIEWALL, and MICHAEL HOGAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING/MITIGATION AT TENTATIVE TRACT 27747, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	
RI-04246	NADB-R - 1085474; Submitter - 442; Voided - MF-4727	1999	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and NATASHA L. JOHNSON	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: INDIAN WELLS COUNTRY CLUB EAST COURSE, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-04265	NADB-R - 1085505; Submitter - 492; Voided - MF-4746	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY QUINN, MICHAEL HOGAN, and KATHRYN WRIGHT BOUSCAREN	FINAL REPORT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND SITE EVALUATION ON PARCEL MAP NO. 26860, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND MILES AVENUE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-008841, 33-008842, 33-008843, 33-009727, 33-009728

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RI-04266	NADB-R - 1085570; Submitter - 990508; Voided - MF-4746	1999	BROCK, JAMES and BRENDA D. SMITH	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 54.65 ACRES AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND MILES AVENUE, LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-008841, 33-008842, 33-008843, 33-008844, 33-008845, 33-008846
RI-04267	NADB-R - 1085574; Submitter - 990613; Voided - MF-4746	1999	SAWYER, WILLIAM A. and JAMES BROCK	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF DUNE REMOVAL PERTAINING TO TRACT 23995, PHASE 5, DESERT PRIDE DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-008852
RI-04285	NADB-R - 1085540; Submitter - RLM031; Voided - MF-4770	2000	DELU, ANTONINA and PHILIPPE LAPIN	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: WASHINGTON STREET RETENTION BASIN PROJECT, PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES	
RI-04303	NADB-R - 1085568; Submitter - 990815; Voided - MF-4786	2000	BROCK, JAMES, WILLIAM A. SAWYER, and BRENDA D. SMITH	PHASE II TEST INVESTIGATION AT CA- RIV-6376, TRACT 23995 (SIENNA DEL REY), LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-009461
RI-04308	NADB-R - 1085575; Submitter - 990917; Voided - MF-4791	2000	BROCK, JAMES and BRENDA D. SMITH	PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF WESTWARD HO PARK, CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-007853, 33-008231, 33-009643, 33-009644, 33-009645, 33-009646
RI-04309	NADB-R - 1085576; Voided - MF-4792	2000	LAPIN, PHILIPPE	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PACIFIC BELL WIRELESS FACILITY 419-01, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES	
RI-04316	NADB-R - 1085585; Submitter - 513; Voided - MF-4799	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and NATASHA JOHNSON	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT: VARNER ROAD RV PROJECT, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF MYOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	
RI-04317	NADB-R - 1085586; Submitter - AAG Job No.: 000101; Voided - MF-4800	2000	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NUMBER 29150, THOUSAND PALMS AREA OF UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (EA NO. 37843).	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP, Pioneertown, CA	
RI-04328	NADB-R - 1085620; Submitter - 98-1355; Voided - MF-4827	1999	BISSELL, RONALD M.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO WASHINGTON STREET BETWEEN COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE AND FRED WARING DRIVE, PALM DESERT, LA QUINTA AND BERMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	RMW PALEO	

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RI-04329	NADB-R - 1085621; Submitter - 479; Voided - MF-4329	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY M. QUINN, DANIEL BALLESTER, and KATHRYN BOUSCAREN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT SITES CA-RIV-2936 AND CA-RIV-6190, HOTEL 111 AND LA QUINTA CORPORATE CENTRE PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-002936, 33-008692
RI-04330	NADB-R - 1085622; Submitter - 444; Voided - MF-4828	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY M. QUINN, THOMAS A WAKE, WENDY G. TEETER, MICHAEL HOGAN, and KATHRYN BOUSCAREN	FINAL REPORT ON DATA RECOVERY AT THE BURIAL LOCUS OF CA-RIV-2936, LA QUINTA CORPORATE CENTRE PROJECT, LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-002936
RI-04365	NADB-R - 1085675; Voided - MF-4862	2000	DUKE, CURT	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NUMBER C564.1, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-04405	NADB-R - 1085738; Voided - MF-4914	2000	LAPIN, PHILIPPE	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR MODIFICATIONS TO PACIFIC BELL WIRELESS FACILITY CM 462-01, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-04406	NADB-R - 1085741; Submitter - 599/644; Voided - MF-4915	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, MARIAM DAHDL, and HARRY M. QUINN	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, PALM DESERT NATIONAL BANK SITE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-04408	NADB-R - 1085743; Submitter - 531; Voided - MF-4917	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, and LAURA C. HENSLEY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT, TRACT 27747-1, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-04459	NADB-R - 1085804; Submitter - 001023	2000	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 29738, THOUSAND PALMS AREA OF UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (EA NO. 38039; APN 650-310- 002)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-010818
RI-04489	NADB-R - 1085850; Submitter - 010715	2001	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 30200, THOUSAND PALMS AREA OF UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY (APNS 650-230-002 AND 650-310- 001)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-010818

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RI-04523	NADB-R - 1085884	2000	DUKE, CURT	LETTER REPORT; CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NUMBER C564-2, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC	
RI-04563	NADB-R - 1085923; Submitter - 020201	2002	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 30550, NORTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND FRED WARING DRIVE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-011337, 33-011338, 33-011339
RI-04564	NADB-R - 1085924; Submitter - 020509	2002	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE II HISTORICAL STUDY FOR TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 30550 (THE DUTCH PARENT PROJECT), CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-011337, 33-011338, 33-011339, 33-011340
RI-04622	NADB-R - 1085981	2003	MOURIQUAND, LESLIE J.	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF 20-ACRES LOCATED SOUTH OF AVENUE 41, AT STARLIGHT LAND EXTENDED, IN BERMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	
RI-04678	NADB-R - 1086040; Submitter - 021130	2003	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR TENTATIVE TRACT 30521, NORTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND MILES AVENUE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	33-012285, 33-012286
RI-04685	NADB-R - 1086047; Submitter - 7720-111	2004	TUMA, MICHAEL W.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE SEARCH AND SURVEY FOR THE GARDEN VILLAS AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT IN INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	33-003008
RI-04741	NADB-R - 1086103; Submitter - CA-8356A	2004	Erika Thal	Letter Report: Proposed Wireless Telecommunication Service Facility Projects in California, Site Name/Number: CA-8356A/ West Indio, Riverside County, La Quinta Quadrangle	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-04909	NADB-R - 1086271; Submitter - TP-03-271	2004	HOOVER, ANNA M., KRISTIE R. BLEVINS, and STEVEN P. MCCORMICK	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON THE BERMUDA DUNE PROPERTY, 5-ACRES, APN 609-052-002, CITY OF LA QUINTA, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	

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RI-05029	NADB-R - 1086391; Submitter - 11-03-03-837	2004	MCKENNA ET AL.	ADDENDUM REPORT: A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE POINT HAPPY RANCH PROJECT AREA IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-007263, 33-011129
RI-05062	NADB-R - 1086424	2003	MCKENNA ET AL.	COMPLETION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM	MCKENNA ET AL.	33-000064
RI-05123	NADB-R - 1086485; Submitter - Project # 40421.04.000	2004	Leslie J. Mouriquand and John D. Goodman III	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE SUNSHINE VILLAGE PROJECT: 180 ACRES LOCATED NEAR THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE KEITH COMPANIES. Palm Desert, CA	
RI-05129	NADB-R - 1086491	2002	ARCHER, GAVIN H.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY 117 ACRES ALONG RAMON ROAD THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	
RI-05132	NADB-R - 1086494; Submitter - 40863.02.000	2005	THE KEITH COMPANIES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT: STONEGATE PROJECT, BERMUDA DUNES, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	
RI-05213	NADB-R - 1086576	2000	JACKSON, ADRIANNA	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV33XC210F (BERMUDA DUNES FIRE STATION SITE) BERMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-05221	NADB-R - 1086584	2001	JACKSON, ADRIANNA	LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV35XC092S (COLDWELL BANKER SITE), INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-05230	NADB-R - 1086593	2001	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FIR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILES AVENUE BRIDGE BETWEEN MILES AVEUNE AND MANITOU AVENUE, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
RI-05231	NADB-R - 1086594	2002	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT- NEGATIVE FINDINGS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILES AVENUE BRIDGE BETWEEN MILES AVENUE AND MANITOU AVENUE, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSORTATION	

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RI-05334	NADB-R - 1086697	2005	LANGE, FREDERICK	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: GREATER PALM SPRINGS AUTO AUCTION, UNINCORPORATED THOUSAND PALMS AREA, RIVERSIDE	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-05418	NADB-R - 1086781; Submitter - LSA Project No. RMW430; Voided - RI-06784	2004	DUKE, CURT, NAT LAWSON, and RIORDAN GOODWIN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, XAVIER COLLEGE PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOL, APNS: 653-290-002, -015, 653-300-030, CITY OF THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	LSA ASSOCIATES	33-013395
RI-05423	NADB-R - 1086786; Submitter - 633	2001	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TOM TANG, MARIAM DAHDUL, and ADRIAN MORENO	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, INDIAN WELLS SENIOR HOUSING PROJECT, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-05424	NADB-R - 1086787; Submitter - 598	2001	LOVE, BRUCE and THOMAS WAKE	FINAL REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION OF PROJECT EFFECTS TO A NATIVE AMERICAN CREMATION FOUND ON PARCEL MAP NO. 26860, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND MILES AVENUE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-008841, 33-008843, 33-009728
RI-05425	NADB-R - 1086788; Submitter - 659	2001	LOVE, BRUCE and MARIAM DAHDUL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT, MILES AVENUE BORROW SITE, NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF WASHINGTON STREET AND MILES AVENUE, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-008841, 33-008843, 33-009728
RI-05742	NADB-R - 1087105; Submitter - 937	2003	DAHDUL, MARIAM, HARRY M. QUINN, and ADRIAN SANCHEZ MORENO	FINAL CULTURAL REPORT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND EVALUATION AT CA-RIV-1530 AND A PORTION OF CA-RIV-5876, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-001530, 33-007924
RI-05770	NADB-R - 1087133; Submitter - CRM TECH #884	2003	DAHDUL, MARIAM	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND MITIGATION AT A PORTION OF SITE CA-RIV-0150/H, WASHINGTON PARK PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-000150



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RI-05793	NADB-R - 1087156; Submitter - 543	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY QUINN, MARIAM DAHDL, and ADRIAN MORENO SANCHEZ	ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY, FINAL MITIGATION REPORT FOR INDIAN WELLS COUNTRY CLUB EAST COURSE, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-05794	NADB-R - 1087157; Submitter - 577/684	2001	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY QUINN, TOM WAKE, and MARIAM DAHDUL	FINAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND CREMATION REMAINS RECOVERY AT INDIAN WELLS COUNTRY CLUB EAST COURSE, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-05831	NADB-R - 1087194; Submitter - 340, 343, 390	2001	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, HARRY QUINN, and MARIAM DAHDUL	FINAL REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, TESTING, MTIGATION, AND MONITORING AT TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 26595, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-05844	NADB-R - 1087207; Submitter - 646	2001	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY QUINN, and MARIAM DAHDL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND MITIGATION REPORT, SITE CA-RIV-6134, ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI CHURCH PROPERTY, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	CRM TECH	33-008415
RI-05845	NADB-R - 1087208; Submitter - 625	2001	LOVE, BRUCE, MARIAM DAHDL, THOMAS WAKE, HARRY QUINN, RICHARD NORWOOD, and KATHRYN BOUSCAREN	FINAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING, MITIGATION, AND MONITORING, SITES CA-RIV-3659 AND - 6385, POINT HAPPY COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, APNS 604-050-002, AND - 035, WASHINGTON STREET AND HIGHWAY 111, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-003659, 33-009501
RI-05867	NADB-R - 1087230; Submitter - 655	2000	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 29957, 78- 975 DARBY ROAD, BERMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-05882	NADB-R - 1087245; Submitter - 847	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, APNS 653-041-014 AND -015, THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05887	NADB-R - 1087250; Submitter - 767	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI "TOM" TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, PROPOSED FIRE STATION ON ADAMS STREET, IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-05904	NADB-R - 1087267; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #846	2002	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, MONTEREY PALMS PROJECT, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-05915	NADB-R - 1087278; Submitter - 865	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, WASHINGTON PARK PROJECT, IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-000150
RI-05916	NADB-R - 1087279; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #884	2002	DAHDUL, MARIAM and HARRY QUINN	INTERIM CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND MITIGATION AT A PORTION OF SITE CA-RIV-150, WASHINGTON PARK PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-000150
RI-05942	NADB-R - 1087305; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1014	2003	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, HARRY QUINN, MARIAM DAHDUL, and SHERRI GUST	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT, PORTION OF SITE CA-RIV- 0150/H, WASHINGTON PARK PROJECT, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-000150
RI-06069	NADB-R - 1087432; Submitter - 937	2003	DAHDUL, MARIAM and HARRY M. QUINN	ADDEDUM TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND EVALUATION REPORT CA- RIV-1530 AND A PORTION OF CA-RIV- 5876, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-001530, 33-007924
RI-06128	NADB-R - 1087491	2005	AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE RS-025-01 ( INDIAN WELLS GARDEN STADIUM), 78200 MILES AVENUE, INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06258	NADB-R - 1087621	2006	Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, CA	Cultural Resources Survey Report: Union Pacific Railroad, Fingal-Thermal Phase II Expansion, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, CA	33-000178, 33-003441, 33-009498, 33-010815

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06259	NADB-R - 1087622	2006	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, FINGAL-THERMAL PHASE III EXPANSION, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	33-009498, 33-009499, 33-009500
RI-06352	NADB-R - 1087715; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1369	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO. 2002-09, CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06372	NADB-R - 1087735; Submitter - CONTRACT #1585	2005	Bai Tang, Matthew Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Annenberg Center Project, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-06392	NADB-R - 1087755; Submitter - CONTRACT #1599	2005	TANG, BAI	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, MILES CROSSING PROJECT, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-000064
RI-06410	NADB-R - 1087773; Submitter - CONTRACT #1679	2005	HOGAN, MICHAEL	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEGATIVE HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT, POTENTIAL WIND FENCES LOCATION IN COACHELLA VALLEY PRESERVE, IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06559	NADB-R - 1087926; Submitter - CONTRACT #1952A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, CLARENCE BODMER, LISA HUNT, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 33994, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF BERMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06566	NADB-R - 1087933; Submitter - CONTRACT #1868	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE CATAVIA PROJECT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 620-400-015 AND -016, CITY OF PALM DESERT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06638	NADB-R - 1088005; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1679	2006	HOGAN, MICHAEL and MARIAM DAHDUL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: COACHELLA VALLEY PRESERVE WIND FENCE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, BERMUDA DUNES AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	

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RI-06648	NADB-R - 1088015; Submitter - JOB #CA-5300D	2006	Carla Allred	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/ Name(s): CA-5300D/Moonshine TCNS# 18985	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-06657	NADB-R - 1088024; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1953	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, CLARENCE BODMER, LISA HUNT, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 609-061-014, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF BERMUDA DUNES, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06676	NADB-R - 1088044; Submitter - Project # 40571.11.000	2007	Leslie J. Mouriquand, John Goodman II, Rachael Nixon, and Sarah Mattiussi	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report: 17 AC Pavillion Located in the City of La Quinta, California, Riverside County, Riverside County, California	STANTEC	
RI-06712	NADB-R - 1088079; Submitter - AAG JOB NO. 060714	2006	BROCK, JAMES	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN 653- 300-010, PALM DESERT AREA OF UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
RI-06723	NADB-R - 1088090; Submitter - Project No. PLU230	2003	Riordan Goodwin and Robert Reynolds	Cultural Resources Assessment: University High Project, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-06772	NADB-R - 1088141; Submitter - RMW PROJECT NUMBER 98-1230	1998	BROWN, JOAN C.	AN EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION OF CA-RIV-3005 AND CA-RIV-5876, LOCATED NEAR INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED	33-003005, 33-003008, 33-007924
RI-06991	Caltrans - EA 0F0500	2005	Shepard, Richard S.	Historic and Archaeological Property Survey Report (Improvements to the Interstate 10/Monterey Avenue Interchange in the Palm Desert/Thousand Palms Area of Riverside County)	BonTerra Consulting, Costa Mesa, CA	
RI-07187	Submitter - GTI130	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services, Facility No. D401B, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates	
RI-07266		2007	Bai Tom Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 607-130-010 in Bermuda Dunes Area of Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07273		2006	Robert S. White, Laura S. White, and David M. Van Horn	A Cultural Resources Assessment of A 8.54-Acre Parcel as Shown on TTM 34546, Southwest of the Intersection of Darby Road and Adams Street, Bermuda Dunes, Unincorporated Riverside County	Archaeological Associates	33-015453
RI-07294		2007	Bai Tom Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 609-051-002 in the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07304		2006	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate CA5319B (U.U.), 72425 Via Vail, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07318		2006	Bonner, Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04958A (Byron), 42488 Byron Place, Bermuda Dunes, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07344		2007	Schneeberger, Sandra L.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 5.45 +- Acres Tentative Commercial Parcel Map No. 34755 Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California APN 653-020-060 and a portion of APN 653-020-070	Golden State Environmental, Inc.	
RI-07416	Submitter - SWCA Project No. 12773-300, SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 2007-230	2007	Underbrink, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey of the Valante Project: Parcel Number 626-130-019, TR 34651/SP00360, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
RI-07440		2007	Sanka, M. Jennifer	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Palm Desert Sheriff Station, Project FM08250003764, Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	MBA	
RI-07463		2007	HOGAN, MICHAEL and TANG, "TOM" BAI	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO.31876 CITY OF LA QUINTA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-07484	Submitter - 1482	2007	Sherri Gust	Phase I Archaeological Assessment Report for the North Cook Business Park Project in Riverside County, California	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07674		2008	White, Laura S. and Robert S. White	A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE INDIAN WELLS GARDEN OF CHAMPIONS TOURNAMENT CENTER AND INDIAN WELLS TOWN CENTER PROJECT SITE, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	Archaeological Associates	
RI-07720		2007	Padon, Beth	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE SECTION 19 SPECIFIC PLAN AREA (268 ACRES), CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Discovery Works, Inc.	33-009747, 33-009748, 33-017005, 33-017006, 33-017007, 33-017008, 33-017009, 33-017010, 33-017011, 33-017012
RI-07756		2008	George, Joan	PHASE-I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY WELL 4615-1 PROJECT, RANCHO MIRAGE, CALIFORNIA	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-07778		2008	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate RS0028-02 (Indian Wells Tennis Garden), 78200 Miles Avenue, Indian Wells, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-07835	Submitter - Investigation No. 080607	2008	James Brock	Phase I Archaeological and Historical Resources Assessment for 43632 Washington Street, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California (APN 609-070-047-9)	Archaeogroup	
RI-07899		2008	Budinger, Fred E.	An Archaeological Resources Survey of the Verizon Moonflower Unmanned Telecommunications Site Located at 41454 Monterey Avenue in Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California 92270	Tetra Tech, Inc.	
RI-08054	Submitter - IE25825A	2008	Wayne Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile US Facility Candidate IE25825A (Oasis HOA Tree), Hovley Avenue and Casbah Way, Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, California	
RI-08102		2000	Richard Perry	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 720 Acres in the Western Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California for the Whitewater River Basin California, Flood Control Feasibility Study	US Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District	



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RI-08105	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 1885	2006	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Summary of Findings, Citywide Historic Resources Survey Update, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech, Riverside, California	
RI-08178		2002	Bruce Love, Bai Tang, Harry Quinn, Mariam Dahdul, and Richard Norwood	Archaeological Testing Report From Kavinish to Indian Wells: 1000 Years of Development at Indian Wells Country Club East Course	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-08192		2009	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Demolition of City Owned Structures, 77-689 Highway 111, Indian Wells, California	Cultural Resources Consultant, Encinitas, CA	33-017574
RI-08198		2009	Robert J. Wlodarski	Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site RS0160	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations, West Hills, CA	
RI-08263	Submitter - LA3630A	2009	Carla Allred	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/ Name(s): LA-3630A/ TowerCo CO CA2528 Blue Eyes TCNS# 53109	EarthTech, Inc.	
RI-08491		2010	Joan George, Vanessa Miro, and Dennis McDougall	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 8,000 Feet for the Classic Club Golf Course Pipeline Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks	33-009498
RI-08496		2010	Michael Mirro	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search for Shot Points Located on Private Lands for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Salton Seismic Imaging Proje--> Addendum	Applied EarthWorks	
RI-08506		2010	Jay K. Sander, M.A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for APN 689-090-003, 689-130-004, 689-130-005, 689-130-013, 689-130-014, 689-130-017, 689-130-018, & 689-140-022 Compromising Approx. 20 Acres Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
RI-08540	Other - IE25790-A; Submitter - IE25790-A	2010	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Indio Water Authority Wastewater Treatment Project Cities of Indio and La Quinta Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-08580		2010	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility Candidate IE25790-A (Family Heritage Church)	Michael Brandman Associates	33-003866, 33-008844, 33-008846, 33-008852, 33-009727, 33-009728, 33-012285

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RI-08587	Other - APN 653-260-041-042; Other - APN 653-260-041-042	2008	Michael Dice and Aaron Cruz	Phase I Cultural Resources Assesment of APN 653-260-041 and -042	Michael Brandman Associates	33-003439, 33-006381, 33-015431, 33-015432
RI-08653	Submitter - IE24259-B	2011	Wayne H. Bonner, Gavin Leaver, and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24259-B (Northern Trust Plaza), 69730 Highway 111, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08739	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2571	2011	Bai Tom Tang, Michael Hogan, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Washington Street Apartments Project	CRM Tech	
RI-08825	Voided - 8848	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historic Property Survey Report: Frank Sinatra Drive/Highway 111 Intersection Improvement Project, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California, Federal Project No. HSPIL-5412(010)	CRM TECH	
RI-09001		2014	Daniel Ballester	Re: Historical/ Archaeological Monitoring Program, The La Quinta Retirement Residence Project; APNs 604-630-056 and -057, In the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2733	CRM Tech	33-009727, 33-009728
RI-09015	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2480	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	FINAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES, ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI CHURCH PROPERTY UPGRADING, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California	CRMTECH	33-008415
RI-09016	Other - Federal Project o. STPL 5412 (011); Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2681	2013	Michael Hogan	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, SOUTHBOUND MONTEREY AVENUE WIDENING PROJECT, Dinah Shore Drive to Gerald Ford Drive, City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09017	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2759	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang, and Michael Hogan,	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT PD 80, LLC, MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 694-120-015,694-120-016, and 694-190-059, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	CRMTECH	

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RI-09086		2001	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Point Happy Ranch Project Area In the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	
RI-09103		2011	Brian K. Glenn	Historic Properties Identification Survey Within The Proposed Identification Survey Within The Proposed WhiteWater River Channel Lining Ape, Adjacent to APN 633-410-034 Indian Wells, Riverside County, California	Pacific West Archaeology, Inc	
RI-09170		2014	Bai "Tom" Tang and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey of 17 Acres in the Northwestern Portion of 17 Acres in the Northwestern Portion of APN 604-640-001, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09171		2014	Nicole Criste	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Master Plan and Development Agreement Project	CRM Tech	
RI-09210		2013	Robert J. Wlodarski	A Reocord Search for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC564 (Hope/ Sinatra) located at 38005 Vista Del Sol, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California 92270	Cellular Archaeological Resources Evaluations	
RI-09236		2014	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological Monitoring Program For the Proposed Project known as Tract No. 31087 In the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2799	CRM TECH	
RI-09245		2006	Brian K. Glenn	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY WITHIN THE PROPOSED MID-VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT AREA RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Pacific West Archaeology, Inc.	
RI-09250		2013	Monica Strauss	Cultural Resources Monitoring Conducted for the Sunline Administration Building Project, June 12, 2013 through September 27, 2013	ESA	
RI-09279		2015	Bai Tang, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Santa Rosa Golf Club and Catavina Property City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-09366		2015	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Phase I Historical Resources Survey Rancho Mirage Dog Park Project City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	

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RI-09382		2015	Bai "Tom" Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey	CRM Tech	
RI-09598		2011	Amy Glover, Kim Scott, Molly Valasik, and Sherri Gust	Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report Devers Mirage 115KV System Split Phase I Project in Riverside County, California	Cogstone	
RI-09717		2015	Joan George and Josh Smallwood	Supplemental Cultural Resources Assessment For The Whitewater River Basin Flood Control Project (Reaches 1-4), Unincorporated Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	33-024101
RI-09768	CRM Tech Contract # 538	2000	Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resource Element City of La Quinta General Plan	CRM Tech	
RI-09833		2015	Janis Offermann and Lauren Bridges	Historic Property Survey Report for Frank Sinatra Drive Bridge at Whitewater River Project Location: Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	URS Corporation	
RI-09833						
RI-09835		2015	Jannis Offermann and Lauren Bridges	Archaeological Survey Report for Frank Sinatra Drive Bridge at Whitewater River Project Location: Frank Sinatra Drive, Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	URS Corporation	33-000628
RI-09835						
RI-09835						
RI-09870	Other - CRM TECH Contract No. 3075	2016	Bai "Tom" Tang	Phase 1 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Assessor's Parcel Numbers 694-130-016-021	CRM Tech	
RI-09874		2016	Bai "Tom" Tang, Jesse Yorck, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Phase I Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Monterey Medical Center Project Tentative Tract Map No. 37003, City of Rancho Mirage Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09889		2016	BAI TANG and MICHAEL HOGAN	ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBERS 694-300-001, -002...	CRM TECH	
RI-09897		2016	Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Regulatory Compliance Analysis Bermuda Dunes Country Club Non-potable Water Pipeline Extension Project Bermuda Dunes Area, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3151	CRM TECH	
RI-09955	Other - GPA01133; SP 392; CZ07893	2017	brian f smith and associates inc.	A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE IVEY PALMS PROJECT	brian f smith and associates inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10013	IC Record Search Nbr - 1931	1998	ROGER D MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 454-11 IN THE CITY OF LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA		
RI-10024		2016	Tria Belcourt	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment: Sunnylands at Annenberg Foundation Trust Solar Photovoltaic Project City of Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California	Material Culture Consulting	
RI-10054	Other - SJP-K148- 1585	2002	FRED E BUDINGER JR	LETTER REPORT: PROPOSED WIRELESS DEVICE MONOPOLE AND EQUIPMENT CABINET; INDIAN WELLS SITE	TERA TECH INC	
RI-10211		2009	Mark Larocque	Crown Castle - Homeowners #879992; FCC Form 621	PES LLC	
RI-10231		2017	Haas, H. and Vargas, B.	Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Project.	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	
RI-10242		2017	TIFFANY CLARK and JOAN GEORGE	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER 633-300-007, CITY OF INDIAN WELLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS INC	
RI-10248	Other - HSIPL- 5412(014)	2017	Curt Duke	Historic Property Survey Report Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/Country Club Drive	Duke CRM	
RI-10249	Other - HSIPL-5412 (014)	2017	Nicholas F. Hearth	Archaeological Survey Report Rancho Mirage Resignalization Project Highway 111/Bob Hope Drive/ Country Club Drive	DUKE CRM	
RI-10275	BRIAN F. SMITH; Submitter - BRIAN F. SMITH and ASSOCIATES	2017	BRIAN F. SMITH	A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE PORTOLA AVENUE AND FRANK SINATRA DRIVE PROPERTY	BRIAN F. SMITH, BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-10299		2015	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CHROMIUM-6 WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES PROJECT, COACHELLA VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10324		2016	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC IE04454A (ACM La Quinta IV-B), 78611 Highway 111, La Quinta, Riverside County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
RI-10342		2010	Bai "Tom" Tang and Deirdre Encarnacion	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of La Quinta General Plan (2010 Update)	CRM TECH	
RI-10374	Other - Stormwater Channel Project	2013	Joan George and Venessa Mirro	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Coachella Valley Water District's Whitewater River- Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-000064, 33-001178, 33-001530, 33-001770, 33-002200, 33-003005, 33-003683, 33-006045, 33-007924, 33-008741, 33-009018, 33-009019, 33-009021, 33-009022, 33-009461, 33-009498, 33-016786, 33-017259
RI-10389	Other - CZ07893; Other - GPA01133; Other - SP 392	2018	BRIAN F SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCES ADDENDUM REPORT FOR THE EVIEY PALMS PROJECT (GPA01133; SP 392; CZ07893), THOUSAND PALMS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	BRIAN F SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-10406		2012	Michael Mirro	Archaeological Sensitivity Model for the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-10451		2010	Michael Mirro	Cultural Resources Records Search for Shot Points Located on Private Land for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Salton Seismic Imaging Project (SSIP)	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-000056, 33-001117, 33-011637
RI-10525		1999	Bruce Love and Harry M. Quinn	Interim Cultural Resources Report, Data Recovery at the Buried Locus of CA-RIV-2936, La Quinta Corporate Centre Project, La Quinta, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-002936
RI-10526		1999	Bruce Love, Michael Hogan, Harry M. Quinn, and Kathryn J. W. Bouscaren	Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluation at La Quinta Corporate Centre, Highway 111 and Dune Palms Road, La Quinta, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	33-002936, 33-008692
RI-10570	Other - 3551461316	2018	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC RS0396 (Palm Desert Church of Christ), 78135 Avenue 42, Palm Desert, Riverside County, California, CASPR No. 3551461316	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	



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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10680	Other - Cultural Resource Records Search	2016	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates doing business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Arbol', 73400 Ramon Road, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California	Helix Environmental Planning	
RI-10728	Other - SBA SITE CA40771-T-01	2019	Carole Denardo	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY	ACE Environemental LLC	
RI-10820		2018	L. Porras and B. Vargas	Phase I Cultural Study for the Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Connections Project No. 17-04981.	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000064	CA-RIV-000064	Other - Indian Wells	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; AP03	1954 (Smith, n/a); 1963 (Ruth Shepard, n/a); 1994 (Michael Hogan, Archeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside); 2000 (Bruce Love, n/a)	RI-00066, RI-00131, RI-00991, RI-03547, RI-03758, RI-04083, RI-04246, RI-05062, RI-05423, RI-05793, RI-05794, RI-05831, RI-06392, RI-06917, RI-10374
P-33-000150	CA-RIV-000150	Other - CRM TECH 884- UPDATE; Other - ARU #128; Other - Schmidt site I; Other - AASC RV-41; Other - Happy Hunting Ground	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP02; AP03; AP09	1933 (Dorothy Cowper, n/a); 1951 (Eberhart, n/a); 1967 (Dorothy Cowper with Chizoman Ishii, n/a); 1974 (A. Corbin, n/a); 1977 (CIPP, Swenson, n/a); 2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2003 (Wil Jenson, n/a)	RI-00131, RI-00154, RI-00263, RI-00264, RI-00265, RI-00266, RI-00991, RI-02009, RI-02010, RI-02011, RI-02012, RI-02372, RI-02374, RI-05770, RI-05915, RI-05916, RI-05942
P-33-001530	CA-RIV-001530			Prehistoric		1978 (J. Baldwin); 1985 (M.Q. Sutton, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1998 (Marco Bonifacic, RMW Paleo Associates, Incorporated, Mission Viejo, CA.)	RI-01930, RI-04139, RI-05006, RI-05742, RI-06069, RI-10374
P-33-001754	CA-RIV-001754			Prehistoric		1979 (W.H. Breece); 1984 (D.F. McCarthy)	RI-01859
P-33-002197	CA-RIV-002197		Site	Prehistoric		1972 (G. Fenenga)	
P-33-002198	CA-RIV-002198	National Register - 6Z; Other - CRM TECH 2480		Prehistoric		1972 (C. Nissley); 1991 (Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1998 (Harry M. Quinn, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.)	RI-03207, RI-03208, RI-03210

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-002200	CA-RIV-002200			Prehistoric		1980 (Jean A. Salpas); 1988 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1989 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1992 (M. Hogan, R. Saubel and L. Broomhall, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-01081, RI-01082, RI-01085, RI-02604, RI-03577, RI-10374
P-33-002934	CA-RIV-002934			Prehistoric		1984 (D.F. McCarthy)	RI-01859, RI-03547
P-33-002935	CA-RIV-002935			Prehistoric		1984 (D. F. McCarthy); 1984 (Toenjes)	RI-01858, RI-01859
P-33-003005	CA-RIV-003005			Prehistoric		1985 (M.Q. Sutton, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1998 (Joan C. Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Inc., Mission Viejo, CA.); 2000 (Joan C. Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Inc., Mission Viejo, CA.)	RI-01930, RI-01933, RI-01934, RI-06772, RI-10374
P-33-003007	CA-RIV-003007			Prehistoric		1985 (M.Q. Sutton, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.)	RI-01930
P-33-003008	CA-RIV-003008			Prehistoric		1985 (M.Q. Sutton, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1998 (Joan C. Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, CA.); 2000 (Joan C. Brown, RMW Paleo Associates, Mission Viejo, CA.)	RI-01930, RI-01933, RI-01934, RI-04685, RI-06772
P-33-003439	CA-RIV-003439	Other - MCI Site #2		Historic		1988 (R.M. Apple, T. Wahoff and K. Norwood, Dames & Moore, San Diego, CA.); 1990 (Brooke S. Arkush, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1999 (S. Ashkar, M. Avina, J. Doty and E. Prendergast, Jones & Stokes Associates)	RI-02350, RI-02765, RI-04430, RI-08587

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003659	CA-RIV-003659	Other - CRM TECH 625-1/ H; Other - CRM TECH 459 Site 1		Prehistoric		1989 (James H. Toenjes, Coachella Valley Archaeological Society (CVAS), Desert Hot Springs, CA.); 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.)	RI-04242, RI-05845
P-33-003679	CA-RIV-003679			Prehistoric, Historic		; 1980 (Jean A. Salpas); 1989 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1992 (Michael Hogan and Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02373, RI-02604, RI-02606, RI-03577
P-33-003680	CA-RIV-003680			Prehistoric		1989 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1992 (Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02604, RI-02606, RI-02607
P-33-003681	CA-RIV-003681			Prehistoric		1989 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1992 (Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02604, RI-02606, RI-02607
P-33-003682	CA-RIV-003682		Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP03; AP15	1989 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1992 (Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-02604, RI-02606, RI-02607, RI-02608
P-33-003683	CA-RIV-003683			Prehistoric		1989 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 1992 (D. McCarthy, B. Arkush and M. Hogan, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)	RI-01082, RI-01085, RI-03577, RI-10374
P-33-003866	CA-RIV-003866			Prehistoric		1990 (J.H. Toenjes, State of California)	RI-01083, RI-01084, RI-01085, RI-08580
P-33-004076	CA-RIV-004076	Other - 1023/3/A		Prehistoric		1990 (K. Swope, M. Thaler, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	RI-03065

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004107	CA-RIV-004107	Other - IW-1		Prehistoric		1991 (Archaeological Associates, Archaeological Associates Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Sun City, California 92381)	RI-03124
P-33-004108	CA-RIV-004108	Other - IW-2		Prehistoric		1991 (Archaeological Associates, Archaeological Associates Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Sun City, California 92381)	RI-03124
P-33-004167	CA-RIV-004167	Other - ARU-1134-1		Prehistoric		1991 (Dickenson Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 1991 (Dickenson Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside)	RI-03207, RI-03208
P-33-004729	CA-RIV-004729	Other - SR-1; Other - ARU project 1192T; Other - CRM TECH 2839	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP11; AP15	1992 (Dickenson Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside); 1992 (Dickenson Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 2014 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	RI-03461, RI-03462
P-33-005080	CA-RIV-005080	Other - ARU #1218-1		Prehistoric		1993 (M. Hogan, K. Moffitt, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	RI-03625
P-33-005513		Other - Peterson Ranch; Other - Ser. No. 33-2270-3	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	
P-33-005619		Other - DOM-ISO-	Site	Historic		1982 (J. Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm)	
P-33-005625		Other - Site of Old Kubie Ranch	Site	Historic	AH11; HP33	1982 (Anne Carpenter, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.); 2004 (Richard S. Shepard, Bon Terra Consulting)	
P-33-007262		Other - Pt. Happy Ranch		Historic		1982 (Carpenter, Anne, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007263		Other - Pt. Happy Ranch		Historic		1982 (Warner, Jim, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	RI-05029
P-33-007264				Historic		1982 (J. Warner/P. Young, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007516				Historic		1982 (Bowie/Carpenter, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007523				Historic		1982 (F. Bowie/A. Carpenter, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007853	CA-RIV-005840			Prehistoric		1996 (Leslie Mouriquand, City of La Quinta Planning Dept.)	RI-04054, RI-04308
P-33-007854	CA-RIV-005841			Prehistoric		1996 (Leslie Mouriquand, City of La Quinta Planning Dept)	RI-04054
P-33-007855	CA-RIV-005842			Prehistoric		1996 (Leslie Mouriquand, City of La Quinta Planning Dept)	RI-04054
P-33-007856	CA-RIV-005843			Prehistoric		1996 (Leslie Mouriquand, City of La Quinta Planning Dept)	RI-04054
P-33-007857	CA-RIV-005844			Prehistoric		1996 (Leslie Mouriquand, City of La Quinta Planning Dept.)	RI-04054
P-33-007924	CA-RIV-005876			Prehistoric		1997 (J. Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group); 1998 (J. Brown, RMW Paleo Associates); 2000 (J. Brown, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-01932, RI-01933, RI-01934, RI-04099, RI-04139, RI-05742, RI-06069, RI-06772, RI-10374
P-33-008231	CA-RIV-006075	Other - Century 1		Prehistoric		1998 (J. Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA)	RI-03809, RI-04308, RI-04494
P-33-008415	CA-RIV-006134	National Register - 7; Other - CRM Tech 2480; Other - CRM TECH 351-1		Prehistoric		1981 (JD Swenson, UCR); 1998 (Harry M Quinn, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2001 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2013 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH)	RI-03210, RI-05844, RI-09015
P-33-008416	CA-RIV-006135	Other - CRM TECH 351-2		Prehistoric		1998 (Harry M. Quinn, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-03210, RI-03211
P-33-008841	CA-RIV-006275	Other - WM-1		Prehistoric		1999 (James Brock, Brenda D. Smith, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA); 2000 (Natasha Johnson)	RI-04265, RI-04266, RI-05424, RI-05425
P-33-008842	CA-RIV-006276			Prehistoric		1999 (James Brock, Brenda D. Smith, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA); 2000 (Natasha Johnson)	RI-04265, RI-04266
P-33-008843	CA-RIV-006277	Other - WM-3		Prehistoric		1999 (James Brock, Brenda D. Smith, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA); 2000 (Natasha Johnson)	RI-04265, RI-04266, RI-05424, RI-05425



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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-008844		Other - WM-ISO-1		Prehistoric		1999 (James Brock, Brenda D. Smith, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA)	RI-04266, RI-08580
P-33-008845		Other - WM-ISO-2		Prehistoric		1999 (James Brock, Brenda D. Smith, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA)	RI-04266
P-33-008846		Other - WM-ISO-3		Prehistoric		1999 (James Brock, Brenda D. Smith, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA)	RI-04266, RI-08580
P-33-008852		Other - WM-ISO-4		Prehistoric		1999 (William A. Sawyer, James Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group, Pioneertown, CA)	RI-04267, RI-08580
P-33-009015			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009016			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009017			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009018			Other	Prehistoric			RI-10374
P-33-009019			Other	Prehistoric			RI-10374
P-33-009020			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009021			Other	Prehistoric			RI-10374
P-33-009022			Other	Prehistoric			RI-10374
P-33-009023			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009461	CA-RIV-006376		Site	Prehistoric			RI-01085, RI-04303, RI-08411, RI-10374

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-009498	CA-RIV-006381	Other - Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - C-Los Angeles-A-1; Other - UPRR, segment near Dillon Road and Grapefruit Blvd.; Other - SRI-5670; Other - S.P., L.A. and Salt Lake Railroad; Other - CA-IMP-3424H	Structure	Historic	HP39	1966 (Ashkar, S., Jones & Stokes); 2003 (Carrie Chasteen, Myra L. Frank & Associates); 2005 (Taniguchi, Christeen, Galvin & Associates); 2009 (Wilson, S. and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2012 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2015 (T. Baurley and J.M. Sanka, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2016 (Daneil Leonard, HDR); 2017 (P. Moloney, R. Elder, W. Blodgett, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-04427, RI-04430, RI-04771, RI-05452, RI-06258, RI-06259, RI-06583, RI-06615, RI-06707, RI-07288, RI-07586, RI-07770, RI-07802, RI-07970, RI-08012, RI-08374, RI-08491, RI-08538, RI-08581, RI-08844, RI-08861, RI-09151, RI-09167, RI-09734, RI-10040, RI-10374, RI-10435, RI-10652, RI-10798, RI-10806
P-33-009501	CA-RIV-006385		Site	Prehistoric			RI-04242, RI-05845
P-33-009556			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009557			Other	Historic			
P-33-009558			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-009643	CA-RIV-006441/H		Site	Prehistoric, Historic			RI-04308
P-33-009644	CA-RIV-006442/H		Site	Prehistoric, Historic			RI-04308, RI-04494
P-33-009645	CA-RIV-006443		Site	Prehistoric			RI-04308
P-33-009646	CA-RIV-006444		Site	Prehistoric			RI-04308
P-33-009649			Other	Prehistoric			RI-00267
P-33-009665	CA-RIV-006465H		Building	Historic			
P-33-009727	CA-RIV-006483		Site	Prehistoric			RI-04265, RI-08580, RI-09001
P-33-009728	CA-RIV-006484		Site	Prehistoric			RI-04265, RI-05424, RI-05425, RI-08580, RI-09001
P-33-010818		Other - Yano Survey Marker	Object	Historic	HP26	2000 (James Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group, Inc.)	RI-04459, RI-04489

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-011129		Other - 01.541 Point Happy Ranch		Historic		2001 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et al.); 2001 (McKenna, Jeanette A., McKenna et al.)	RI-05029
P-33-011337			Structure	Historic			RI-04563, RI-04564
P-33-011338			Structure	Historic			RI-04563, RI-04564
P-33-011339			Structure	Historic			RI-04563, RI-04564
P-33-011340			Structure	Historic			RI-04564
P-33-012285			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04678, RI-08580
P-33-012286			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04678
P-33-012346			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012347			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012348			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012349			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012350			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012351			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012352			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012353			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012354			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012355			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012356			Other	Prehistoric			RI-04054
P-33-012674			Other	Prehistoric			RI-00467
P-33-012677			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-012678			Other	Prehistoric			
P-33-015429				Prehistoric		2006 (Cooley, Theodore G., Mooney-Jones and Stokes); 2011 (M. Volasik)	
P-33-015430				Prehistoric		2006 (Cooley, Theodore G., Mooney-Jones and Stokes); 2011 (M. Valasik)	
P-33-015432				Historic		2006 (Eckhardt, William T., Mooney-Jones and Stokes)	RI-08587

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-015453				Historic		2006 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates)	RI-07273
P-33-015615				Historic		2006 (Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Mariam Dahdul, CRM Tech)	
P-33-015616				Historic		2006 (Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Mariam Dahdul, CRM Tech)	
P-33-015632				Historic		2006 (Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Mariam Dahdul, CRM Tech)	
P-33-015633				Historic		2006 (Bai "Tom" Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Mariam Dahdul, CRM Tech)	
P-33-017005	CA-RIV-008852	Other - Rancho Mirage Section 19, "Historic Railroad Industrial Site"	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Padon, Beth, Keith Hamm, and Doug McIntosh, Discovery Works)	RI-07720, RI-08861
P-33-017008	CA-RIV-008855	Other - Rancho Mirage Section 19, "Historic Shed Site"; Other - CRM TECH 3229	Structure	Historic	AH16; HP94	2007 (Padon, Beth, Keith Hamm, and Doug McIntosh, Discovery Works); 2018 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	RI-07720, RI-10550
P-33-017011	CA-RIV-008858	Other - Rancho Mirage Section 19, "Keith's Prehistoric Site"	Site	Prehistoric	AP01; AP04	2007 (Padon, Beth, Keith Hamm, and Doug McIntosh, Discovery Works)	RI-07720, RI-08861
P-33-017012		Other - Isolate record for a pottery sherd		Prehistoric		2007 (Padon, Beth, Keith Hamm, and Doug McIntosh, Discovery Works)	RI-07720, RI-08861
P-33-017574		Other - Carl Bray Gallery/Home		Historic		2009 (Gale Carpenter / Adele Ruxtoy and Ann Japenga, CVAS / 1WPF)	RI-08192
P-33-020416		Other - indian wells # 1		Prehistoric		2012	
P-33-023818		Other - IWELLS ISO-1	Other	Prehistoric		2013 (Cheryle Hunt, Brian F. Smith & Associates)	
P-33-023892		Other - CRM TECH 2733-1 isolate		Prehistoric		2013 (Johni Etheridge, CRM Tech)	
P-33-023893		Other - CRM TECH 2733-2 isolate		Prehistoric		2013 (Johni Etheridge, CRM Tech)	
P-33-023955		Other - 01.541 Point Happy Survey	Building, Structure, Site	Historic		2001 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-023975	CA-RIV-011781	Other - 2839-1	Site	Historic	AH04	2014 (John Goodman II, Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-023976	CA-RIV-011782	Other - 2839-2	Object	Historic	AP03	2014 (John Goodman III, Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-023977		Other - CRM TECH 2839 Iso-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP03	2014 (John Goodman, Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-024129	CA-RIV-011868		Site	Prehistoric	AP15	2015 (John Goodman II and Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-024130	CA-RIV-011869		Site	Prehistoric	AP11	2015 (John Goodman II, Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	
P-33-024131	CA-RIV-011870		Site	Historic	AH04	2015 (John Goodman II, Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	
P-33-024161		Resource Name - Bob Hope Drive Metate	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2015 (Britt W. Wilson)	
P-33-024269	CA-RIV-011922		Site	Historic		2015 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-024880		Other - CRM TECH 2925-2H Iso		Historic	AH16	2016 (Daniel Ballester and Ben Kerridge, CRM TECH)	
P-33-026824	CA-RIV-012609	Other - CRM Tech 3221-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2017 (Daniel Ballester and Ben Kerridge, CRM Tech)	
P-33-029012	CA-RIV-012964		Site	Historic	AH02	2019 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	

# Appendix B

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Native American Outreach and Local Government and Historical Group Consult



## **Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Non-Potable Water  
Connections Project 2020/2021

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Names: *Cathedral City*, *Mymo*, and *La Quinta*

Township: Range: Section(s):

*Cathedral City* T 4S, R 5E and 6E, Sections 31, 32, 35, 36 and T5S, R 5E and  
6E, Sections 2, 5, 6, 7, 8

*Mymo* T 4S, R 6E, Sections 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35

*La Quinta* T 5S, R 6E, Sections 12, 13, 14, 24 and T 5S, R 7E, Sections 18, 19

Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: Susan Zamudio-Gurrola

Street Address: 180 N. Ashwood Ave

City: Ventura

Zip: 93003

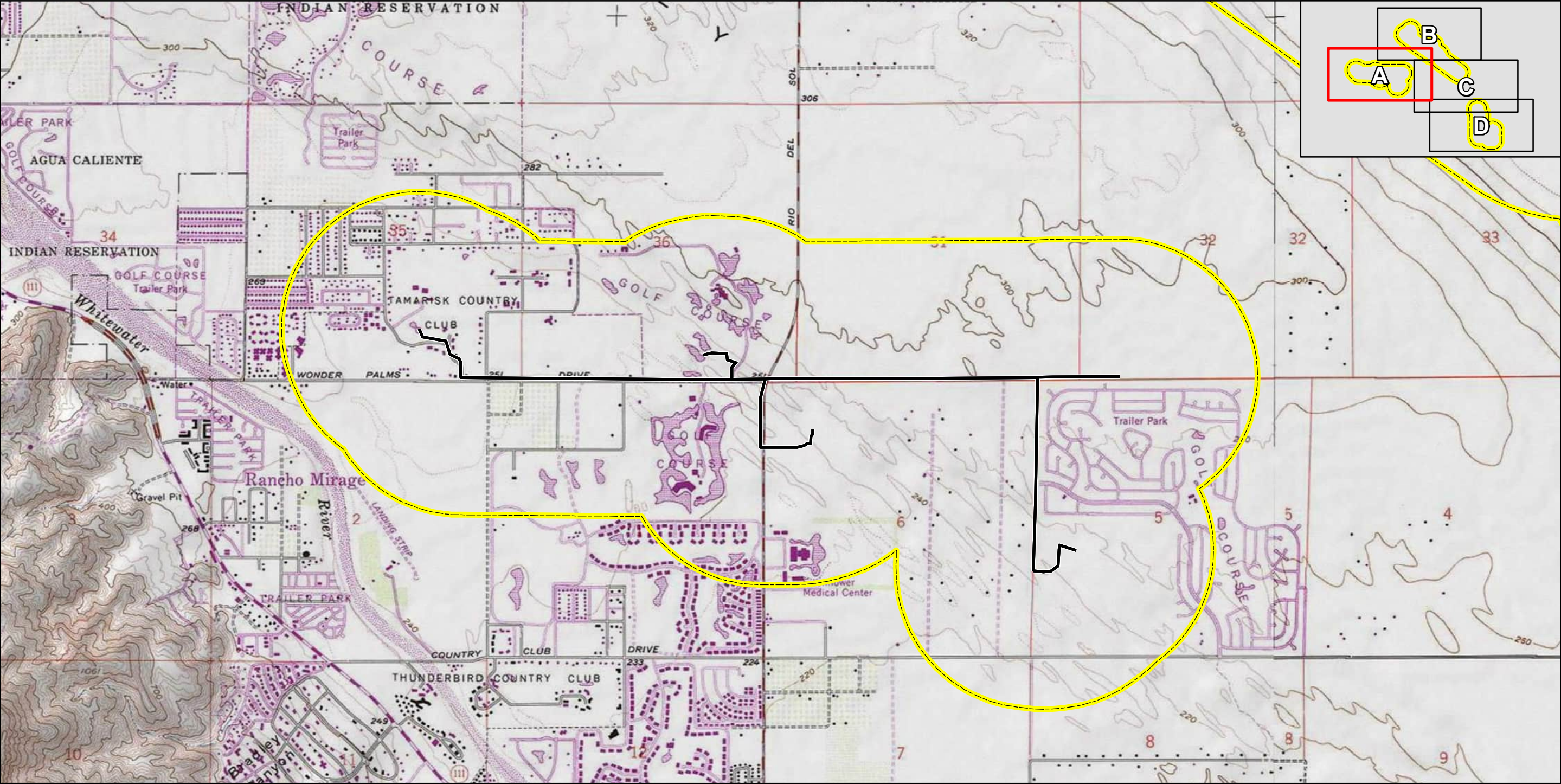
Phone: 805-644-4455 ext. 76

Email: szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description: The proposed project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of Non-Potable Water (NPW) pipeline segments and connections to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline. This NPW would be delivered to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

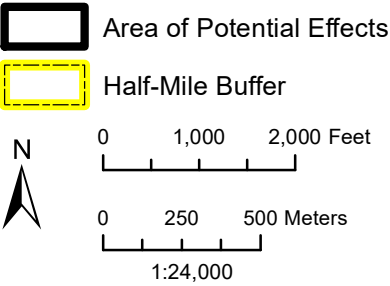
Construction of each new connection would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt, or concrete), trenching along the NPW pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves.



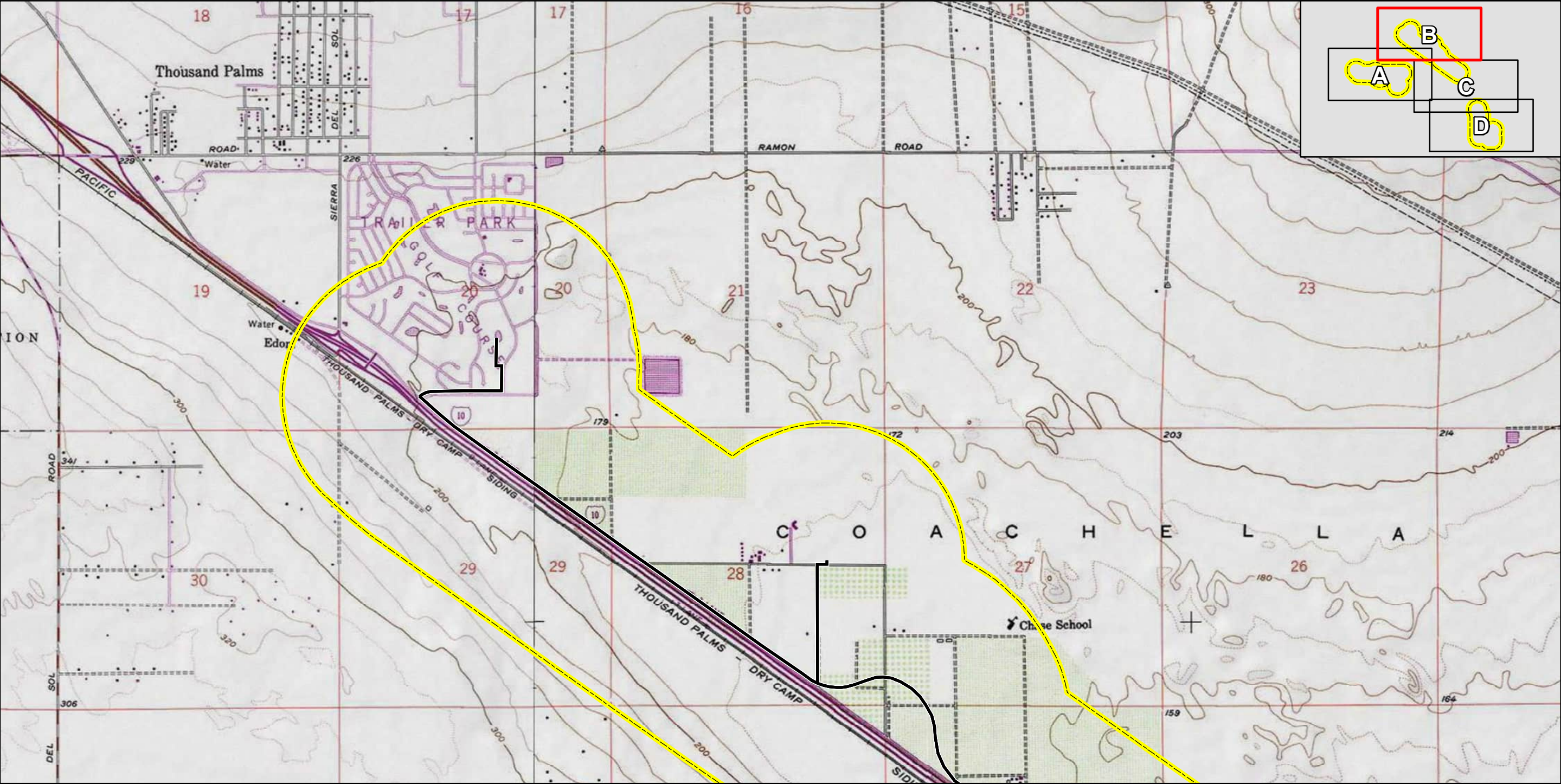


Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2020. Cathedral City, Mymo, Rancho Mirage Quadrangles. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Sheet 1 of 4

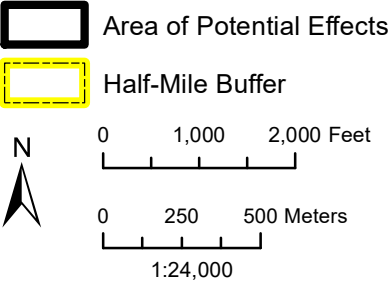




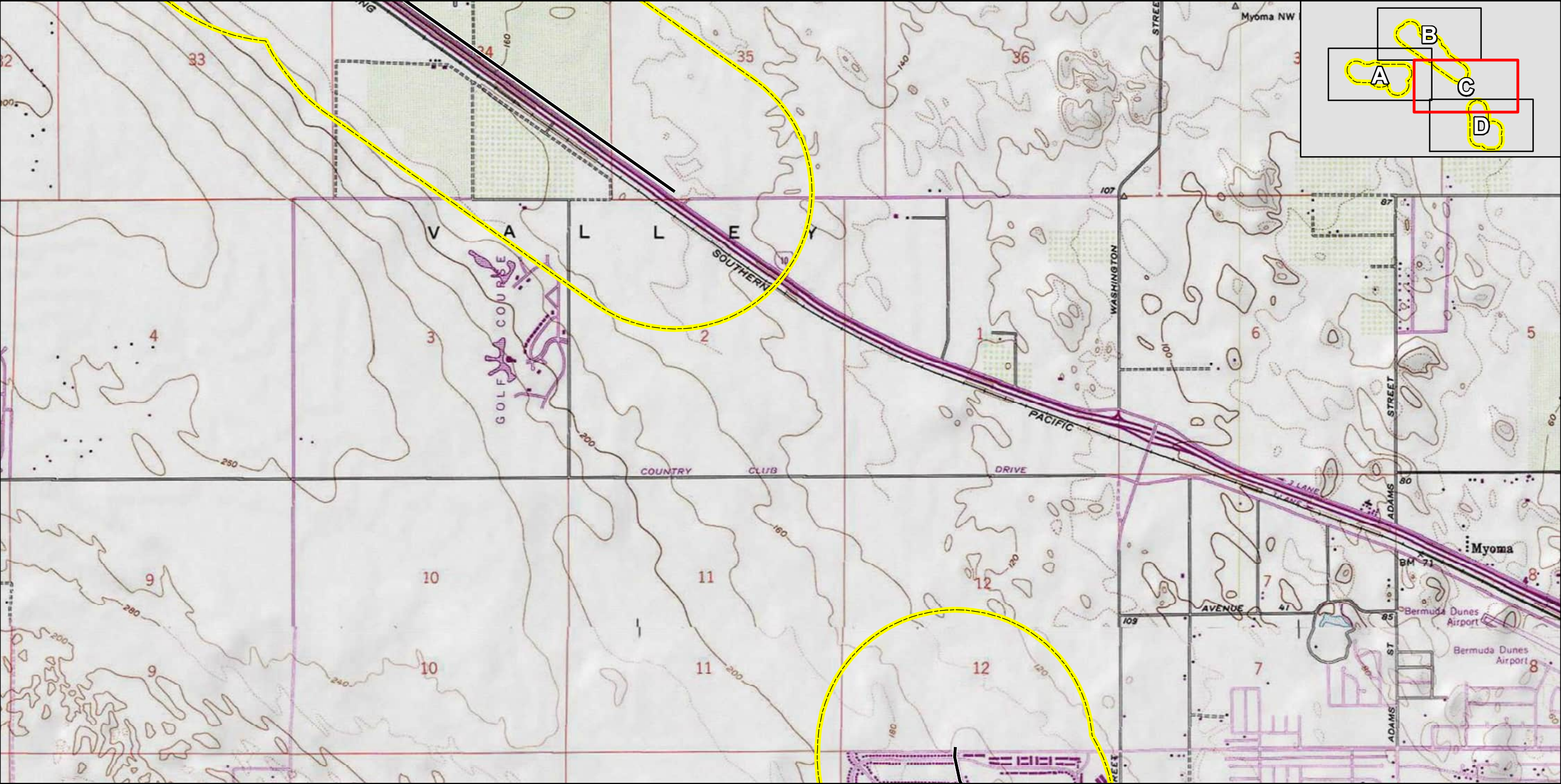


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Sheet 2 of 4

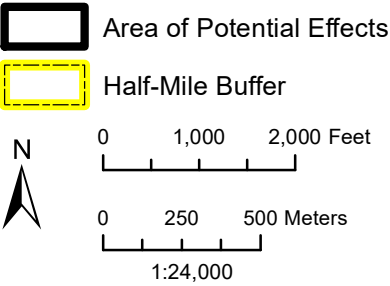






Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2020.  
Cathedral City, Mymo, Rancho Mirage Quadrangles. The topographic representation  
depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity  
today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original  
topographic map was assembled.

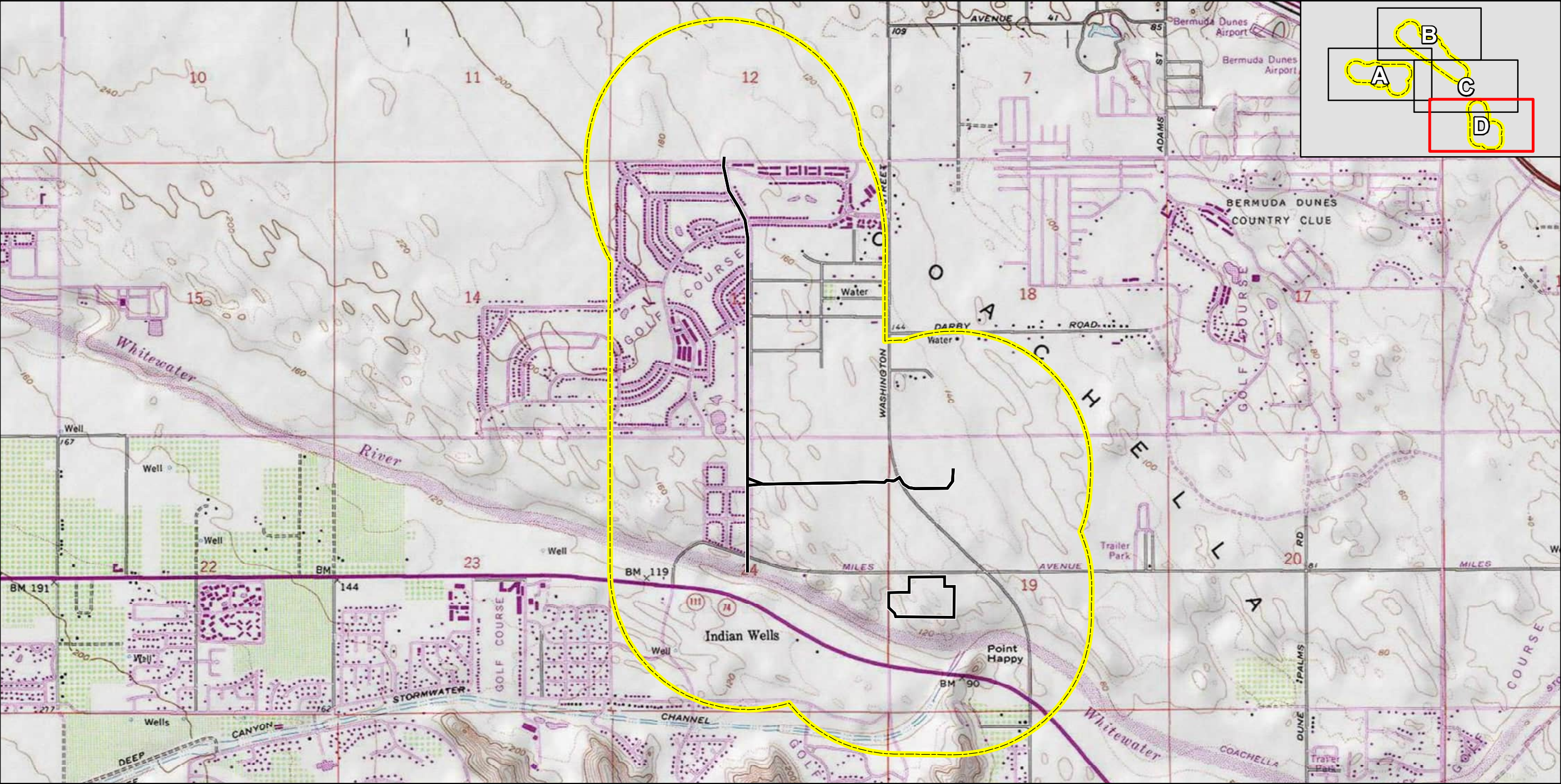
Sheet 3 of 4



Records Search Map

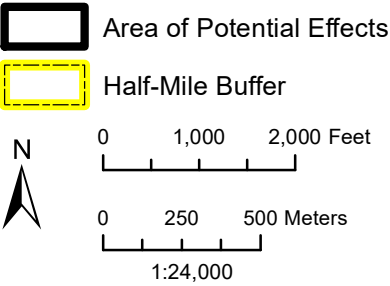






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Sheet 4 of 4





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 15, 2020

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.Via Email to: [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com)**Re: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Non-Potable Water Connections 2020/2021 Project,  
Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashSECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
WintunCOMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/15/2020**

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Cabazon Band of Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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

Quechan

***Cahuilla Band of Indians***

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

Cahuilla

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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

Quechan

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Non-Potable Water Connections 2020/2021 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
6/15/2020**

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-  
nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Mercedes Estrada,  
P. O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mercedes.estrada@santarosacah-  
uilla-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians***

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic  
Preservation Officer  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259  
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of  
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444  
Fax: (760) 863-2449  
29chairman@29palmsbomi-  
nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Non-Potable Water Connections 2020/2021 Project, Riverside County.

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

**Native American Contact Table**  
**Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) 2020/2021 Non-Potable Water**  
**Connections Project, Riverside County, California**

Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 699- 6800	N/A	6/19/2020: Letter sent via US Mail 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow- up call made; left message.	7/20/2020: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO, responded on behalf of ACBCI via email. She stated the project area is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. ACBCI THPO requested: shapefiles of the APE, a copy of the records search reports and site records, a cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to development, copies of any documentation generated in connection with the project, an approved Agua Caliente monitor during ground disturbance, and suggested protocol should buried cultural deposits be found.



Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 699-6907	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message.	7/9/2020: Patty Garcia-Plotkin replied and left message with a number to call her to discuss: 760-567-3761. Called, left message. 7/20/2020: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO, responded on behalf of ACBCI via email. She stated the project area is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. ACBCI THPO requested: shapefiles of the APE, a copy of the records search reports and site records, a cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to development, copies of any documentation generated in connection with the project, an approved Agua Caliente monitor during ground disturbance, and suggested protocol should buried cultural deposits be found.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	P.O. Box 846 Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 398-4722	hhaines@augustine-tribe.com	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; was told to email culturalresources@augustinetribe.com. Done. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with receptionist.	No response as of 9/24/2020.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA 92203 (760) 342-2593	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent.	7/20/2020: Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, replied via email and stated the tribe has no archival information indicating the project may contain sacred sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value.



Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians	52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA 92593 (951) 763-5549	Chairman @cahuilla.net	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator.	9/23/2020: Bobby Ray Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, stated they will defer to the more local tribes such as the Agua Caliente tribe.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366 (760)572-2423	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change		7/2/2020: Response received via email – stated tribe does not wish to comment on the project and defers to the more local tribe(s). 8/31/2020: Response received via email – defers to more local tribes.
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189 (760) 782-0711	Chapparosa@msn.com	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; no answer, no machine. 7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Mario Castellano who stated Shane Chapparosa is no longer chair and suggested sending the letter to Ray Chapparosa, the new chair, at raychapparosa@gmail.com, which Rincon did that day.	No response as of 9/24/2020.





Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220 (951) 849-8807	dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect. 7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect.	No response as of 9/24/2020.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366 (928)750-2516	scottmanfred@yahoo.com	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message.	7/6/2020: Jill McCormick, Quechan Tribe Historic Preservation Officer, replied via email for Mr. Scott and stated they had no comment and defer to the local tribe(s).
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA 92539 (951) 763-4105	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with Kay, receptionist. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with receptionist, Kay.	No response as of 9/24/2020.
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539 (951) 659-2700	mflaxbear@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change		Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 6/25/20 and stated "No response needed at this time." Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 9/1/20 and stated "No response needed at this time."



Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Mercedes Estrada	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA 92539 (951) 659-2700	Mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuillansn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change		Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 6/25/20 and stated "No response needed at this time."  Marina Hendon, Administrative Assistant, replied via email on 9/1/20 and stated "No response needed at this time."
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 (951) 663-5279	jontiveros@sobobansn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Joseph Ontiveros. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent inadvertently (already received reply).	Joseph Ontiveros stated they will defer to the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274 (760) 399-0022	mmirelez@tmdci.org	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Michael Mirelez.	Mr. Mirelez requested another copy of the letter. Sent via email. He is also interested in obtaining prior cultural reports prepared for CVWD pipeline alignments.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 863-2444	29chairman@29palmsbominsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 <sup>nd</sup> letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; transferred to Sara Bliss – left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; was transferred to Sarah Bliss, Cultural Resources Manager. Left message.	No response as of 9/24/2020.



Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Anthony Madrigal Jr. THPO	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 775-3259	amadrigal@29palmsbominsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2nd letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; was transferred to Sarah Bliss, Cultural Resources Manager. Left message.	No response as of 9/24/2020.
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 (951) 849 - 8807	dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2nd letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect. 7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect.	No response as of 9/24/2020.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 (951) 763 - 4105	kgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2nd letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with Kay, receptionist. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with receptionist, Kay.	No response as of 9/24/2020.



Native American Contact	Tribal Affiliation	Mailing Address and Phone No.	Email Address	Contact Attempt	Follow Up	Results
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92583 (951) 654 - 2765	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2nd letter sent due to APE change	7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; was informed Scott Cozart was no longer chair and was transferred to Dione Kitchen, executive assistant to tribal council. Left message.	No response as of 9/24/2020.



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

The project corridor (pipeline alignments) is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, as well as the community of Thousand Palms in unincorporated Riverside County. Construction of each segment of NPW pipeline would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt or concrete), trenching along the pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves. The proposed project also includes a new storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately one million gallons to be constructed in the vicinity of Indian Wells Tennis Garden, and two new 100-horsepower pumps at the existing WRP10 facility in Palm Desert.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through the Integrated Regional Water Management grant program and/or State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. On June 15, 2020 Rincon received a response from the NAHC stating that the SLF search results were negative for site specific information, and included a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Architectural Historian

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June 19, 2020

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Attn: Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Vance:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map





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www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA 92203

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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June 19, 2020

Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA 92593

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Architectural Historian

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June 19, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
Attn: H. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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Redlands, California 92374

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info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians  
Attn: Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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June 19, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin:

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation  
Attn: Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Scott:

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Architectural Historian

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June 19, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
Attn: Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Estrada:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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June 19, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Attn: Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Mr. Mirelez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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June 19, 2020

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Mike:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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Redlands, California 92374

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June 19, 2020

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Anthony Madrigal Jr. THPO  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map





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301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

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www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Torres:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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June 19, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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June 19, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92583

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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June 19, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Mercedes Estrada  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Estrada:

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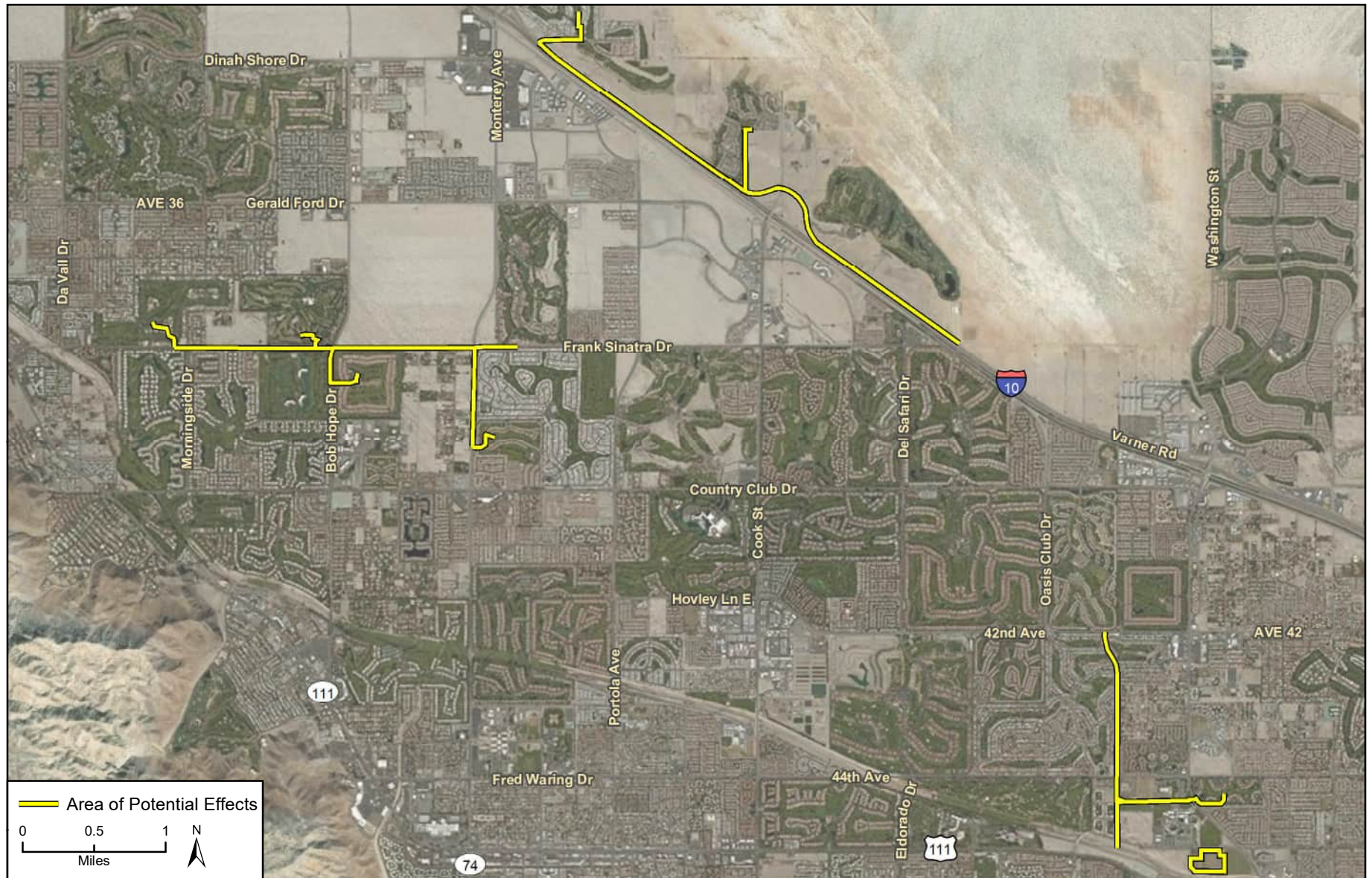
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map





Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 31, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California – Revised APE

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing WRP10. The project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

The project corridor (pipeline alignments) is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, as well as the community of Thousand Palms in unincorporated Riverside County. Construction of each segment of NPW pipeline would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt or concrete), trenching along the pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves. The proposed project also includes a new storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately one million gallons to be constructed in the vicinity of Indian Wells Tennis Garden, and two new 100-horsepower pumps at the existing WRP10 facility in Palm Desert.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through the Integrated Regional Water Management grant program and/or State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. On June 15, 2020 Rincon received a response from the NAHC stating that the SLF search results were negative for site specific information, and included a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the cultural resources records search.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 31, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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August 31, 2020

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Attn: Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Vance:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Architectural Historian

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August 31, 2020

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA 92203

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Architectural Historian

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August 31, 2020

Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA 92593

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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August 31, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
Attn: H. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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August 31, 2020

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians  
Attn: Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Architectural Historian

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August 31, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin:

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Redlands, California 92374

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August 31, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation  
Attn: Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Scott:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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August 31, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
Attn: Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76.

Sincerely,

**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola", is written over a light blue circular background.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

301 9th Street, Suite 310  
Redlands, California 92374

909 253 0705 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

August 31, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Estrada:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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August 31, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Attn: Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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August 31, 2020

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Mr. Mirelez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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August 31, 2020

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Darrell Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Mike:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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August 31, 2020

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Attn: Anthony Madrigal Jr. THPO  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA 92236

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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www.rinconconsultants.com

August 31, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Torres:

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August 31, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources study for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time, which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Architectural Historian

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August 31, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92583

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

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August 31, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Attn: Mercedes Estrada  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Coachella Valley Water District's 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Estrada:

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Sincerely,

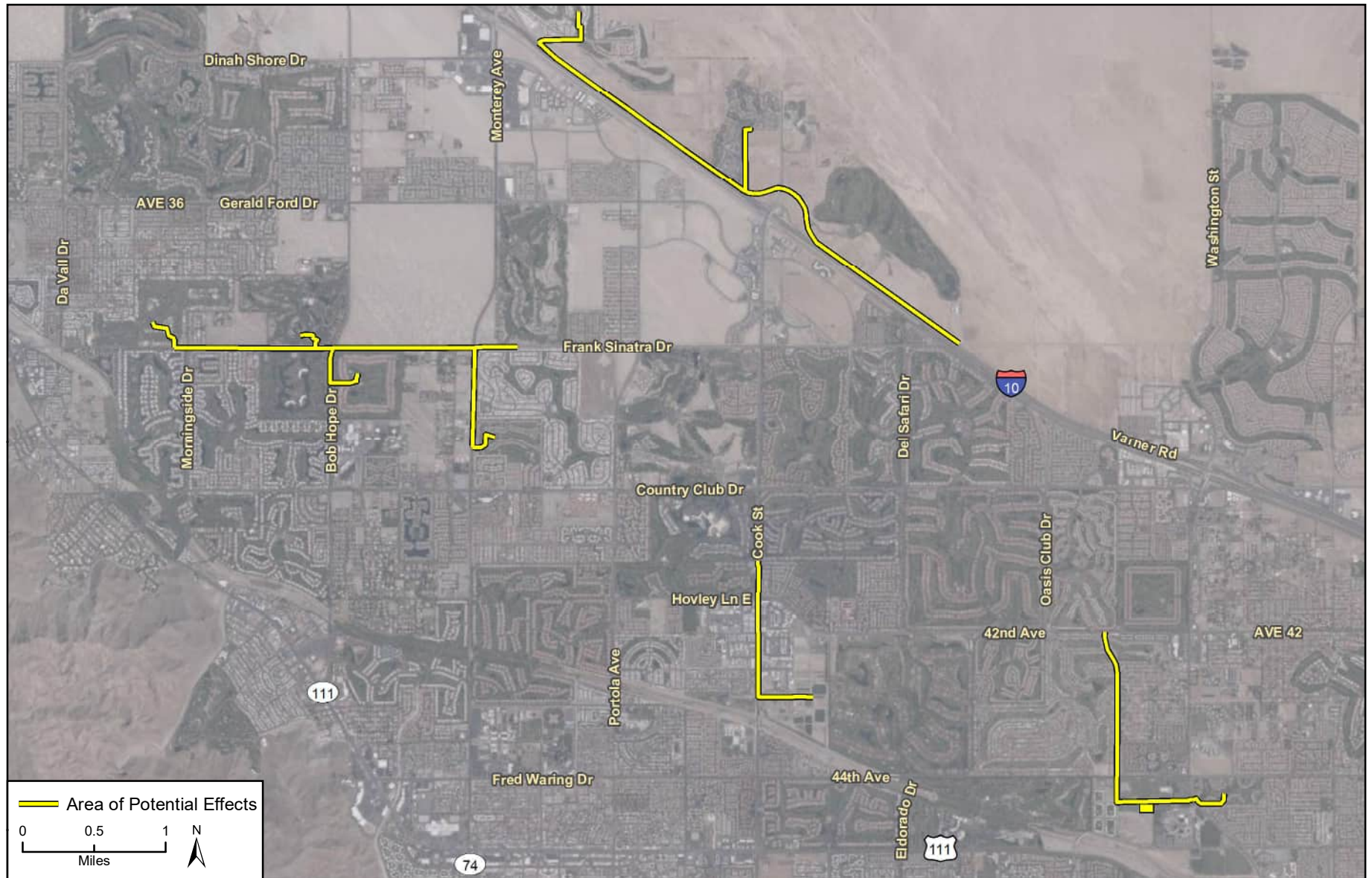
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map





Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3

Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) 2020/2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project

**Table 1**  
**Local Interested Party Consultation Table**

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<b>City of Rancho Mirage Planning Division</b> Ben Torres, Associate Planner & Liaison to the Historic Preservation Commission 69825 Highway 111 Rancho Mirage, CA 92270 bent@ranchomirageca.gov 760-324-4511	<b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via email. <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message. <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.	<b>7/13/2020:</b> Ben Torres, Associate Planner, replied via email and commented that a portion of the water connection project is within the Sunnylands Estate at 71-800 Frank Sinatra Drive. He stated the building is a designated historic resource by the City, although the project doesn't seem to have an impact on the actual building. Mr. Torres also provided a link to more information on the historic resource and its DPR forms. <b>9/10/2020:</b> Ben Torres replied via email and stated he had no comments.
<b>City of Indian Wells Community Development Department</b> Jon Berg, Community Development Director 44-950 Eldorado Drive Indian Wells, CA 92210 jberg@indianwells.com 760-776-0229 (main number)	<b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via email. <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message. <b>7/15/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message at 760-776-0229. <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE. <b>9/23/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message at 760-776-0229 (assistant planner Luis Rubalcava).	<b>9/23/2020:</b> Luis Rubalcava, Assistant Planner, replied via phone and stated he had not seen the letter so Rincon emailed him another copy to review.
<b>City of La Quinta Design and Development Department</b> 78-495 Calle Tampico La Quinta, CA 92253 760-777-7125 communitydevelopmentwebmail@laquintaca.gov	<b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via email. <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; spoke with Carlos Flores, Senior Planner. <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE. <b>9/23/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message for Carlos Flores.	<b>7/9/2020:</b> Carlos Flores, Senior Planner, stated he did not see historical properties that could be affected, but an area near Highway 111 in the southeast portion of the APE is sensitive for archaeological resources.

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p><b>City of Palm Desert</b>  <b>Planning Division</b>  Ryan Stendell, Director of Community Development  73510 Fred Waring Drive  Palm Desert, CA 92260  rstendell@cityofpalmdesert.org  planning@cityofpalmdesert.org  760-346-0611 ext. 483</p>	<p><b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via email.  <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; City's outgoing message indicated staff was not in the office/available. Unable to leave a message. Sent a follow-up email to:  rstendell@cityofpalmdesert.org &amp; planning@cityofpalmdesert.org  <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.</p>	<p><b>7/9/2020:</b> Ryan Stendell, Director, replied via email stating he does not recall seeing the original email/letter, but he would have a planner look into it and respond.  <b>7/10/2020:</b> Eric Ceja, Principal Planner, replied via email stating the City has no comments on the proposed project.  <b>7/12/2020:</b> Suzanne Cicchini, Management Specialist II, sent a list of designated Cultural Resources via email.  <b>9/3/2020:</b> Eric Ceja replied via email stating the city did not have any specific concerns regarding the project and cultural resources.</p>
<p><b>Historical Society of Palm Desert</b>  Robert Pitchford, President  P.O. Box 77  Palm Desert, CA 92261-0077  760-346-6588  Info.hspd@verizon.net  Hspd.firehouse@gmail.com</p>	<p><b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via Email.  <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message.  <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.  <b>9/23/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message.</p>	<p><b>7/13/2020:</b> Merilee Colton, Board Secretary, replied via email stating she passed the letter to Harry Quinn, a local historian/archaeologist  <b>9/23/2020:</b> Merilee Colton replied via phone; requested a copy be sent to hspd.firehouse@gmail.com. Rincon sent the same day.  <b>9/24/2020:</b> Merilee Colton replied via email – she consulted Harry Quinn and he had no comment.</p>
<p><b>Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation</b>  Adele Ruxton, President  74-923 Highway 111  PMB 129  Indian Wells, CA 92210  760-360-2489</p>	<p><b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via U.S. Mail.  <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; number is incorrect and could not leave message. No email available.  <b>7/15/2020:</b> Follow-up call made. Number incorrect; could not leave message. No email.  <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via U.S. mail due to a change in the project APE.  <b>9/23/2020:</b> Follow-up call made. Number is incorrect; could not leave message. No email.</p>	<p>No response as of September 24, 2020. No further action required.</p>

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<b>La Quinta Historical Society</b> Linda Williams, President 77885 Avenida Montezuma La Quinta, CA 92253 760-564-1283 laquintahistoricalsociety@gmail.com	<b>6/19/2020:</b> Letter sent via email. <b>7/9/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message. <b>7/15/2020:</b> Follow-up call made; left message. <b>9/1/2020:</b> Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.	<b>7/21/2020:</b> Linda Williams, President, responded via phone and stated the southeastern end of the APE, near the 111 and the wash, is sensitive for Native American sites (potentially burials). She mentioned the project/letter to local archaeologist Harry Quinn but he did not have any comments for her to relay. <b>9/2/2020:</b> Linda Williams, President, responded via email stating she didn't think any of the project revisions would change their original comments or cause any new concerns.



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301  
Los Angeles, California 90012

213 788 4842  
FAX 908 2200

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of Indian Wells Community Development Department  
Jon Berg, Community Development Director  
44-950 Eldorado Drive  
Indian Wells, CA 92210  
Via email: jberg@indianwells.com

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Berg:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

The proposed project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden. The proposed project end users currently rely on groundwater or CVWD-supplied potable water for irrigation. Under the proposed project, those water sources would shift to a blend of NPW from CVWD's existing WRP10, and Colorado River water from the MVP terminus at WRP10, or only Colorado River water directly from the MVP.

The project corridor (pipeline alignments) is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, as well as the community of Thousand Palms in unincorporated Riverside County. Construction of each segment of NPW pipeline would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt or concrete), trenching along the pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves. The proposed project also includes one new storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately one million gallons to be constructed in the vicinity of Indian Wells Tennis Garden, and two new 100-horsepower pumps at the existing WRP10 facility in Palm Desert.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rincon is currently working to identify any cultural resources



with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.

If you have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301  
Los Angeles, California 90012

213 788 4842  
FAX 908 2200

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of La Quinta Design and Development Department  
78-495 Calle Tampico  
La Quinta, CA 92253  
760-777-7125  
Via email: communitydevelopmentwebmail@laquintaca.gov

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

**To Whom It May Concern:**

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

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with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.

If you have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301  
Los Angeles, California 90012

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info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of Palm Desert  
Planning Division  
Ryan Stendell, Director of Community Development  
73510 Fred Waring Drive  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
Via email: rstendell@cityofpalmdesert.org

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Stendell:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

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The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rincon is currently working to identify any cultural resources



with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.

If you have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of Rancho Mirage Planning Division  
Ben Torres, Associate Planner, Historic Preservation Commission Liaison  
69825 Highway 111  
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270  
Via email: bent@ranchomirageca.gov

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Torres:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

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The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rincon is currently working to identify any cultural resources



with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.

If you have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*





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June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

Historical Society of Palm Desert  
Attention: Rob Pitchford, President  
P.O. Box 77  
Palm Desert, CA 92261-0077  
Via email: info.hspd@verizon.net

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Pitchford:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

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Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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Los Angeles, California 90012

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info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation  
Attention: Adele Ruxton, President  
74-923 Highway 111  
PMB 129  
Indian Wells, CA 92210

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Ruxton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

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with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.

If you have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301  
Los Angeles, California 90012

213 788 4842  
FAX 908 2200

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

June 19, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

La Quinta Historical Society  
Linda Williams, President  
77885 Avenida Montezuma  
La Quinta, CA 92253  
Via email: laquintahistoricalsociety@gmail.com

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Williams:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP). The project may also include a new approximately 0.35-mile NPW pipeline connection ("MVP Option") to the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSC) near the Indian Wells Tennis Garden in the city of Indian Wells; the proposed project does not include construction activities within the WWRSC.

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with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.

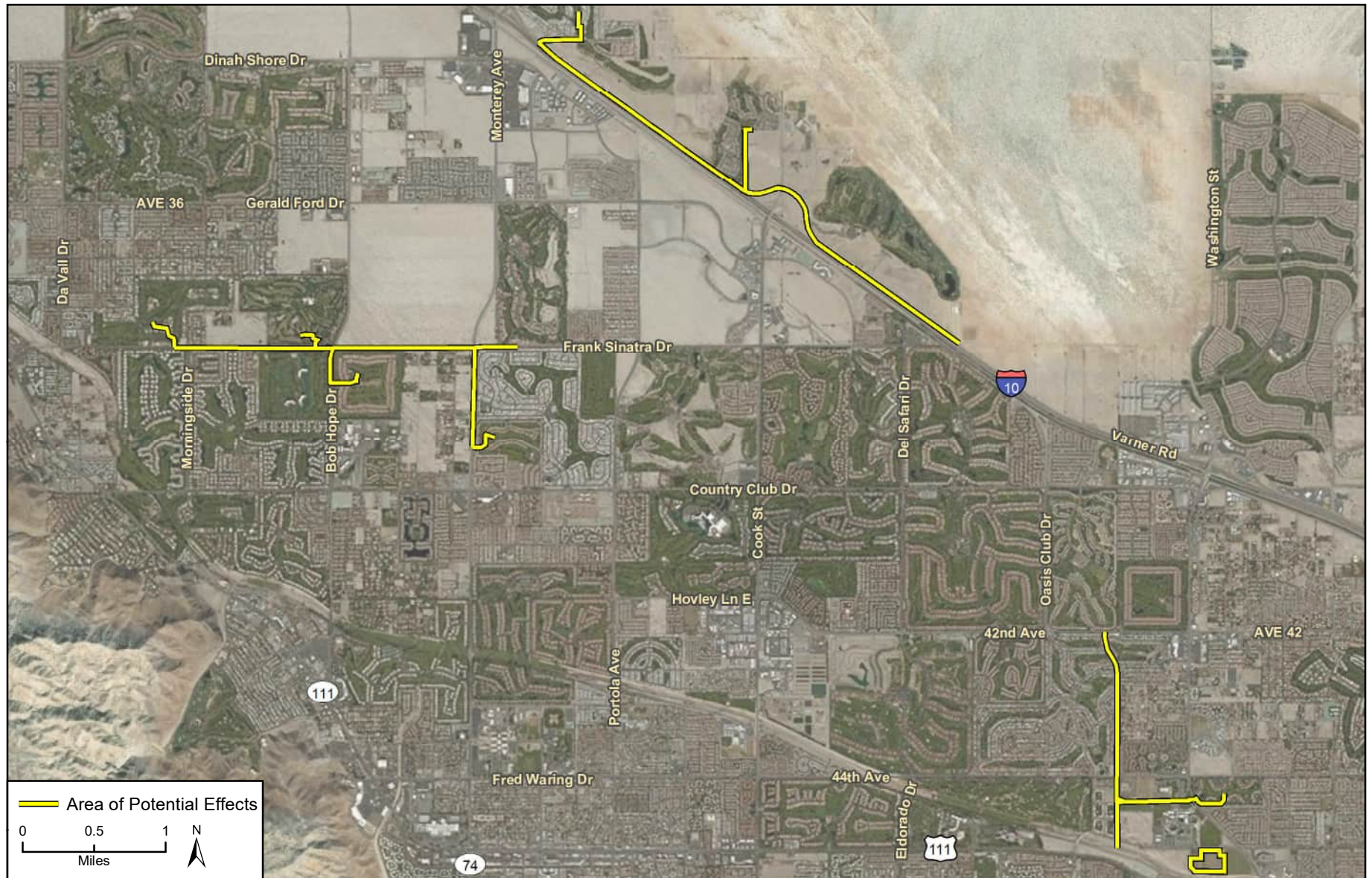
If you have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to [szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*





Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301  
Los Angeles, California 90012

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FAX 908 2200

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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of Indian Wells Community Development Department  
Jon Berg, Community Development Director  
44-950 Eldorado Drive  
Indian Wells, CA 92210  
Via email: jberg@indianwells.com

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Berg:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

The project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of new NPW pipeline segments and connections within CVWD's existing NPW distribution system, to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10). The proposed project would deliver NPW for irrigation to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden. The proposed project end users currently rely on groundwater or CVWD-supplied potable water for irrigation. Under the proposed project, those water sources would shift to a blend of NPW from CVWD's existing WRP10.

The project corridor (pipeline alignments) is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, as well as the community of Thousand Palms in unincorporated Riverside County. Construction of each segment of NPW pipeline would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt or concrete), trenching along the pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves. The project also includes one new storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately one million gallons to be constructed in the vicinity of Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rincon is currently working to identify any cultural resources with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.



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Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of La Quinta Design and Development Department  
78-495 Calle Tampico  
La Quinta, CA 92253  
760-777-7125  
Via email: communitydevelopmentwebmail@laquintaca.gov

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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The project corridor (pipeline alignments) is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, as well as the community of Thousand Palms in unincorporated Riverside County. Construction of each segment of NPW pipeline would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt or concrete), trenching along the pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves. The project also includes one new storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately one million gallons to be constructed in the vicinity of Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rincon is currently working to identify any cultural resources with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.



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Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*





**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of Palm Desert  
Planning Division  
Ryan Stendell, Director of Community Development  
73510 Fred Waring Drive  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
Via email: rstendell@cityofpalmdesert.org

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Stendell:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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The project corridor (pipeline alignments) is located in the cities of Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, and La Quinta, as well as the community of Thousand Palms in unincorporated Riverside County. Construction of each segment of NPW pipeline would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt or concrete), trenching along the pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor-actuated valves. The project also includes one new storage reservoir with a capacity of approximately one million gallons to be constructed in the vicinity of Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with potential for funding to be received through State Revolving Fund Loan Program and therefore is also subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Rincon is currently working to identify any cultural resources with potential to be affected by the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party.





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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

City of Rancho Mirage Planning Division  
Ben Torres, Associate Planner, Historic Preservation Commission Liaison  
69825 Highway 111  
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270  
Via email: bent@ranchomirageca.gov

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California – Revised APE

Dear Mr. Torres:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

Historical Society of Palm Desert  
Attention: Rob Pitchford, President  
P.O. Box 77  
Palm Desert, CA 92261-0077  
Via email: info.hspd@verizon.net

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Pitchford:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation  
Attention: Adele Ruxton, President  
74-923 Highway 111  
PMB 129  
Indian Wells, CA 92210

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Ruxton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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September 1, 2020  
Project No: 20-09625

La Quinta Historical Society  
Linda Williams, President  
77885 Avenida Montezuma  
La Quinta, CA 92253  
Via email: laquintahistoricalsociety@gmail.com

Subject: Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water  
(NPW) Connections Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Williams:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained on behalf of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to perform a cultural resources analysis for the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (proposed project). Rincon emailed you an outreach letter on June 19, 2020, but the APE has been slightly revised since that time which includes the following changes: removal of the Mid-Valley Pipeline option, addition of a section of Cook Street leading into the existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10) facility, and an alternative location for the new water reservoir.

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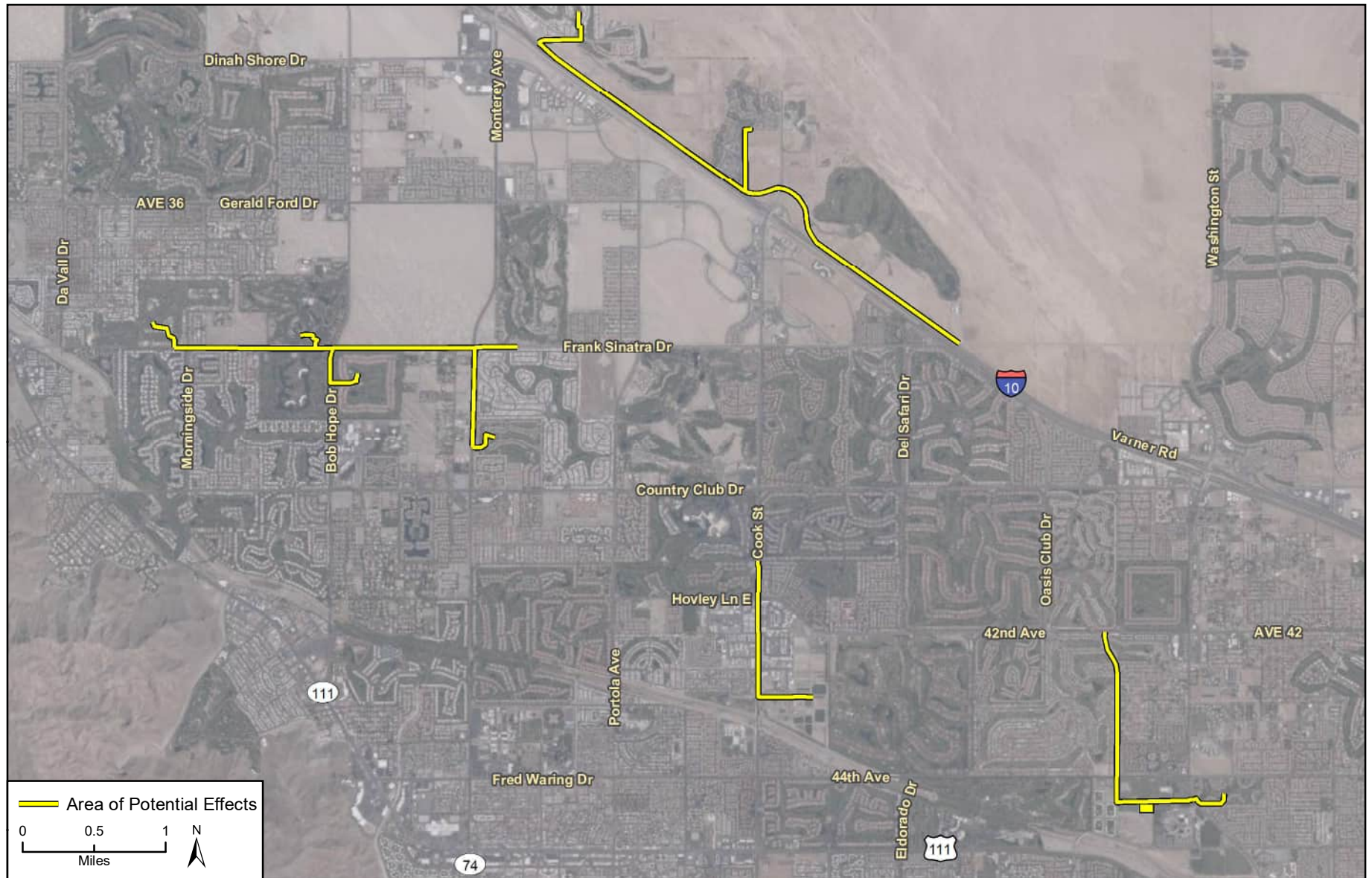


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Sincerely,  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP  
Architectural Historian

*Enclosure: Project Location Map*



Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3