

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





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COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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SIGNATURES

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1 INTRODUCTION

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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*).

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).

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).

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).

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).

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

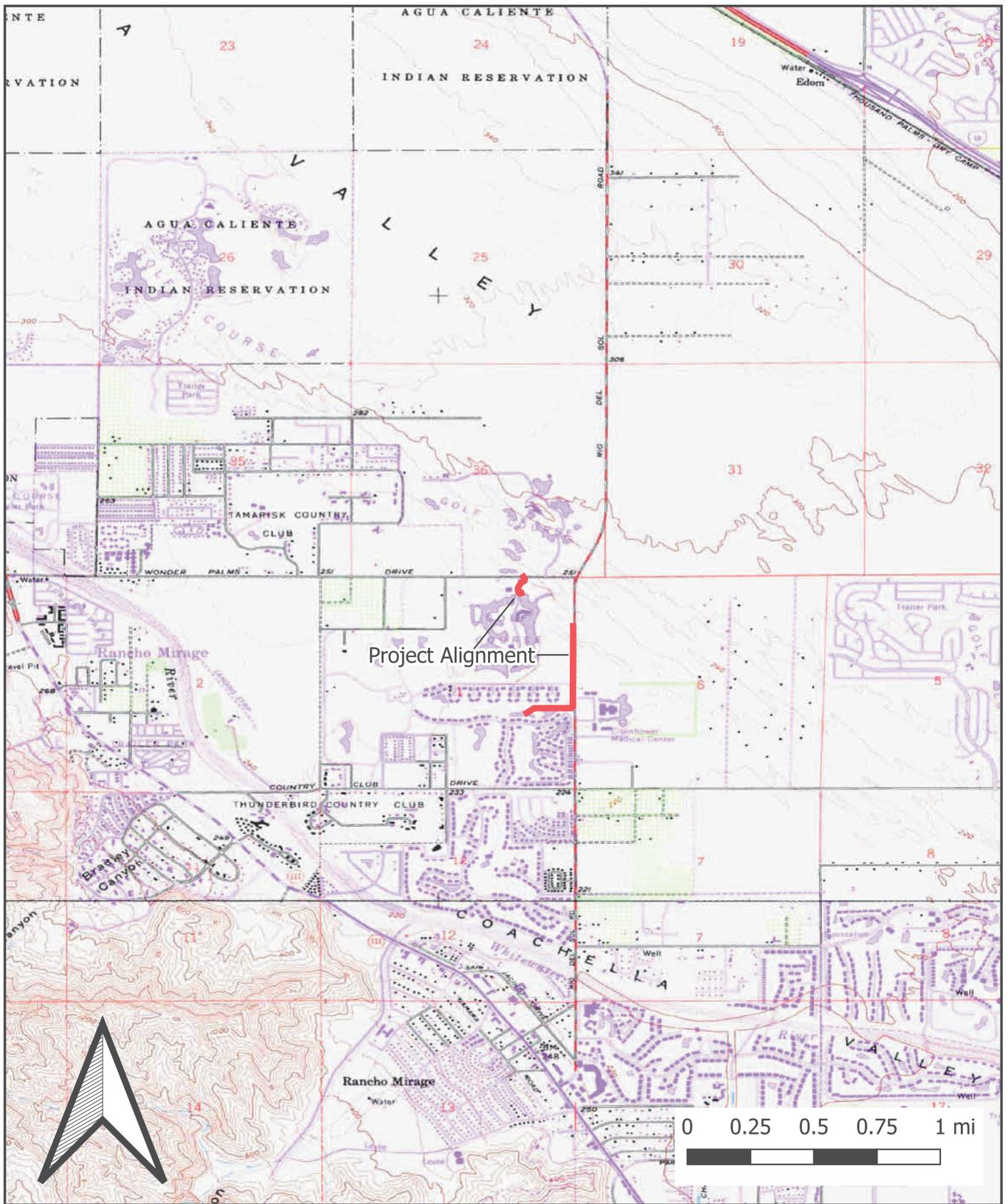


Figure 2
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections
 Project
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025
 Western Segment
 USGS Cathedral City 7.5-minute Quadrangle

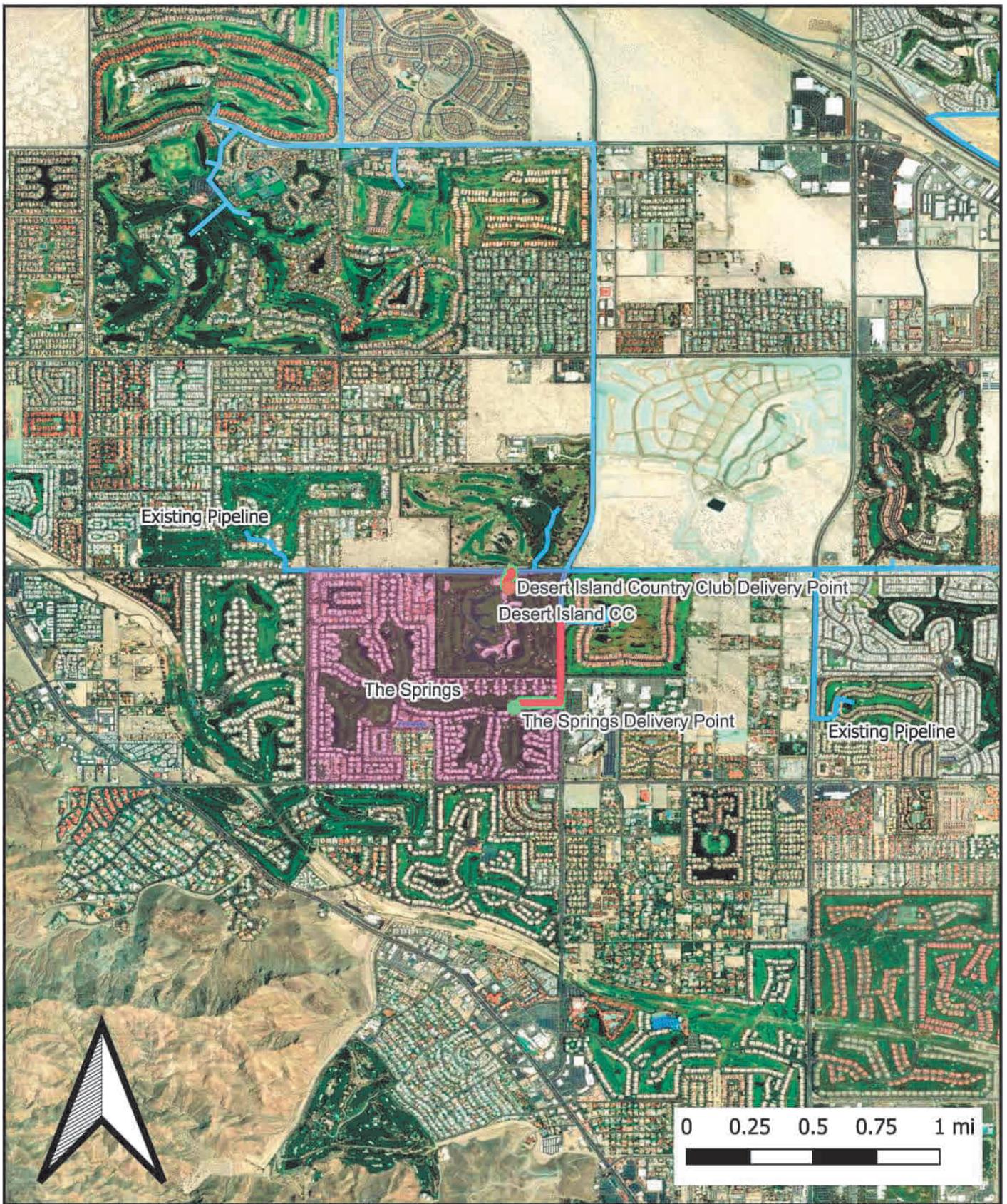


Figure 3
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections
 Project
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025
 Western Segment
 Esri World Imagery 1:24000 Scale

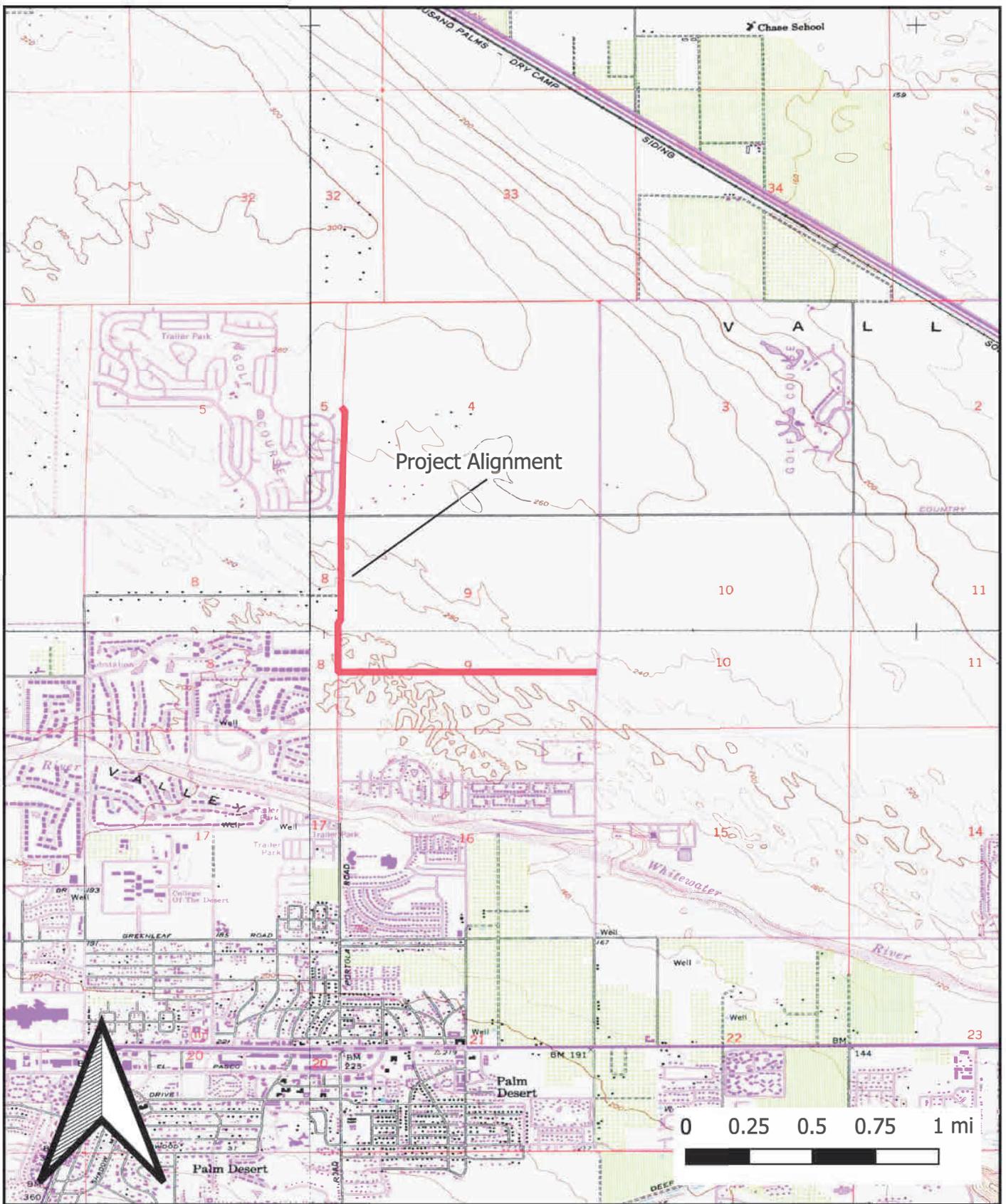


Figure 4
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections
 Project
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025
 Central Segment
 USGS Myoma and La Quinta 7.5-minute Quadrangles

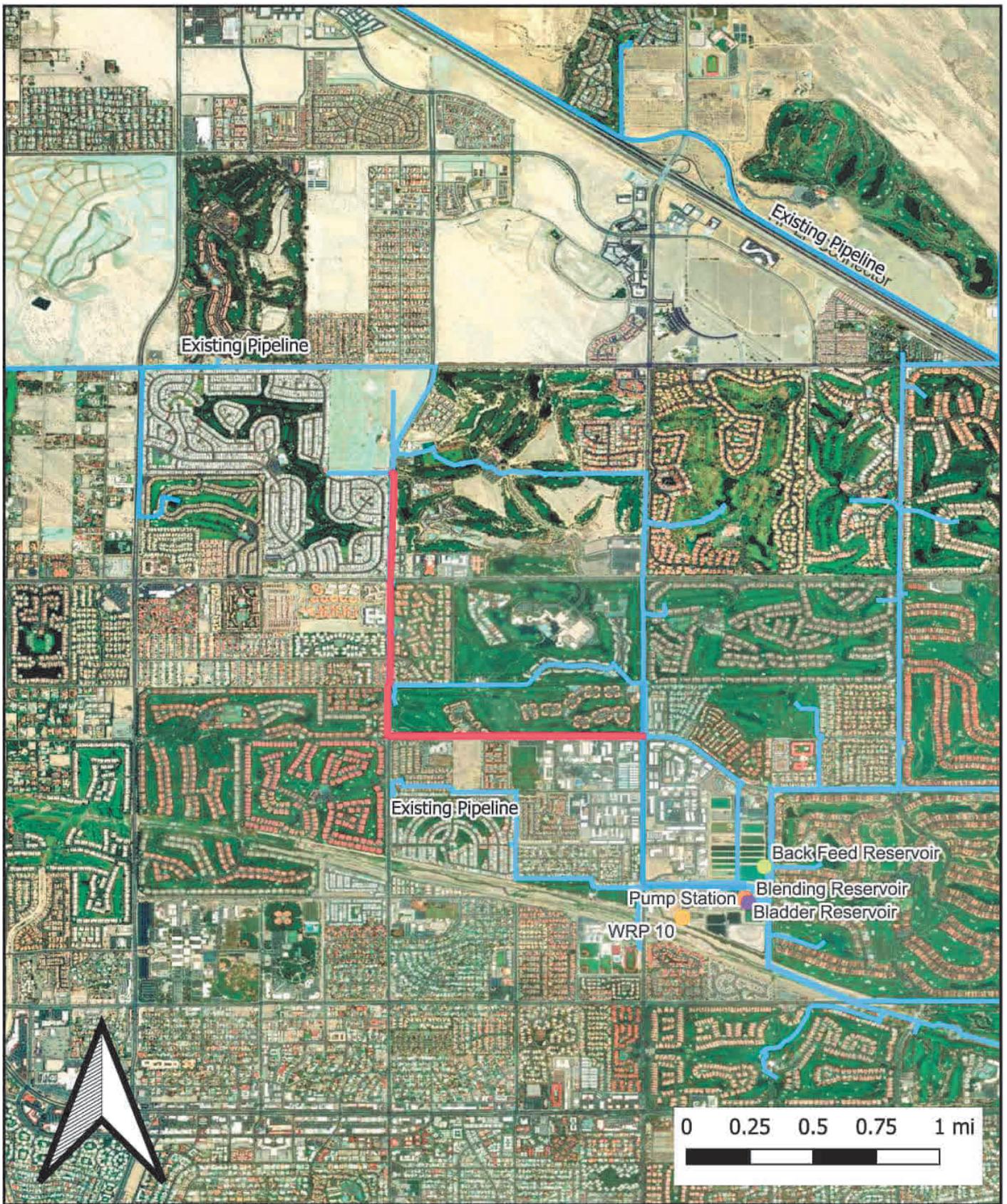


Figure 5
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections
 Project
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025
 Central Segment
 Esri World Imagery 1:24000 Scale

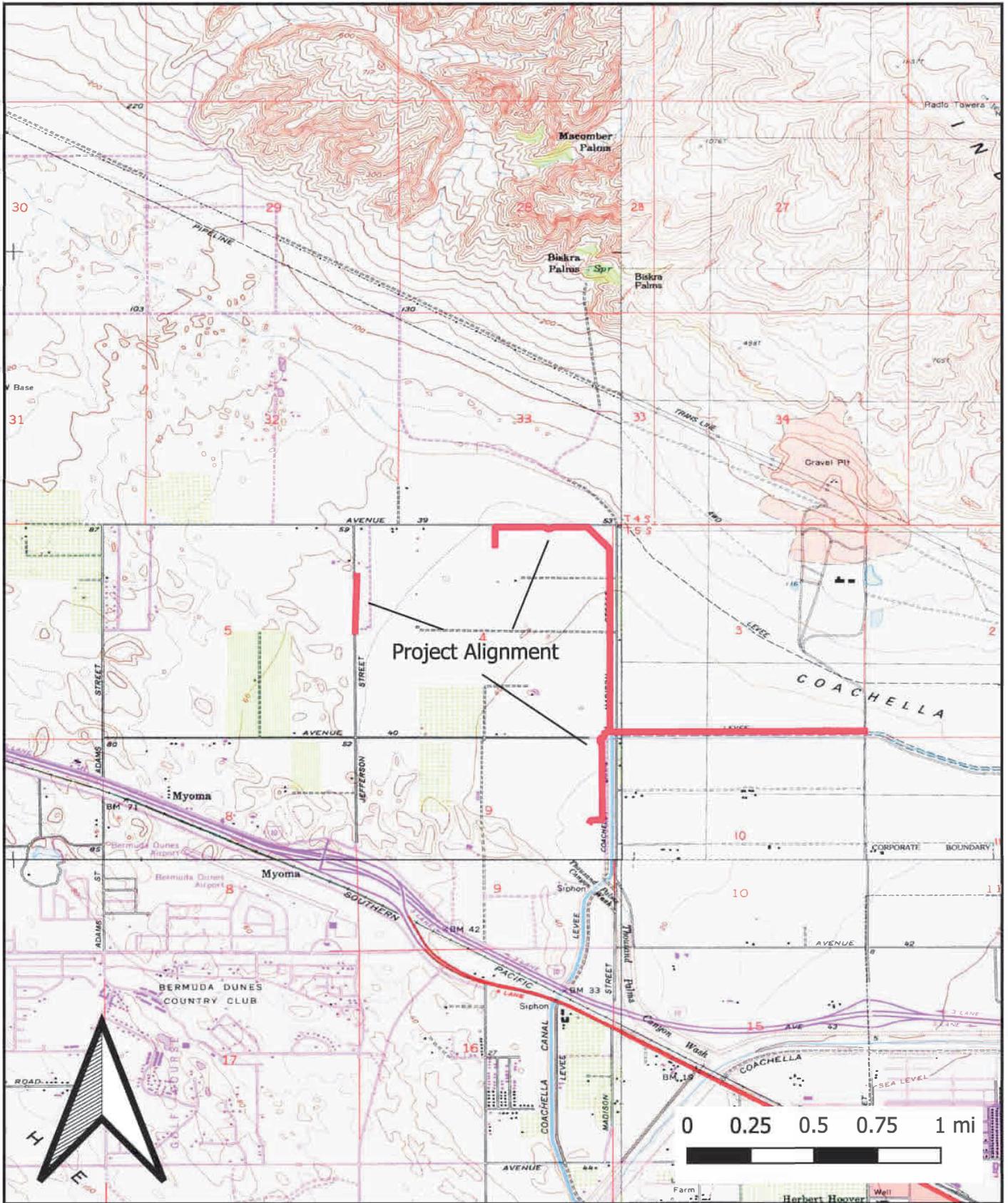


Figure 6
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections
 Project
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025
 Eastern Segment
 USGS Myoma and West Berdoo Canyon 7.5-minute Quadrangles

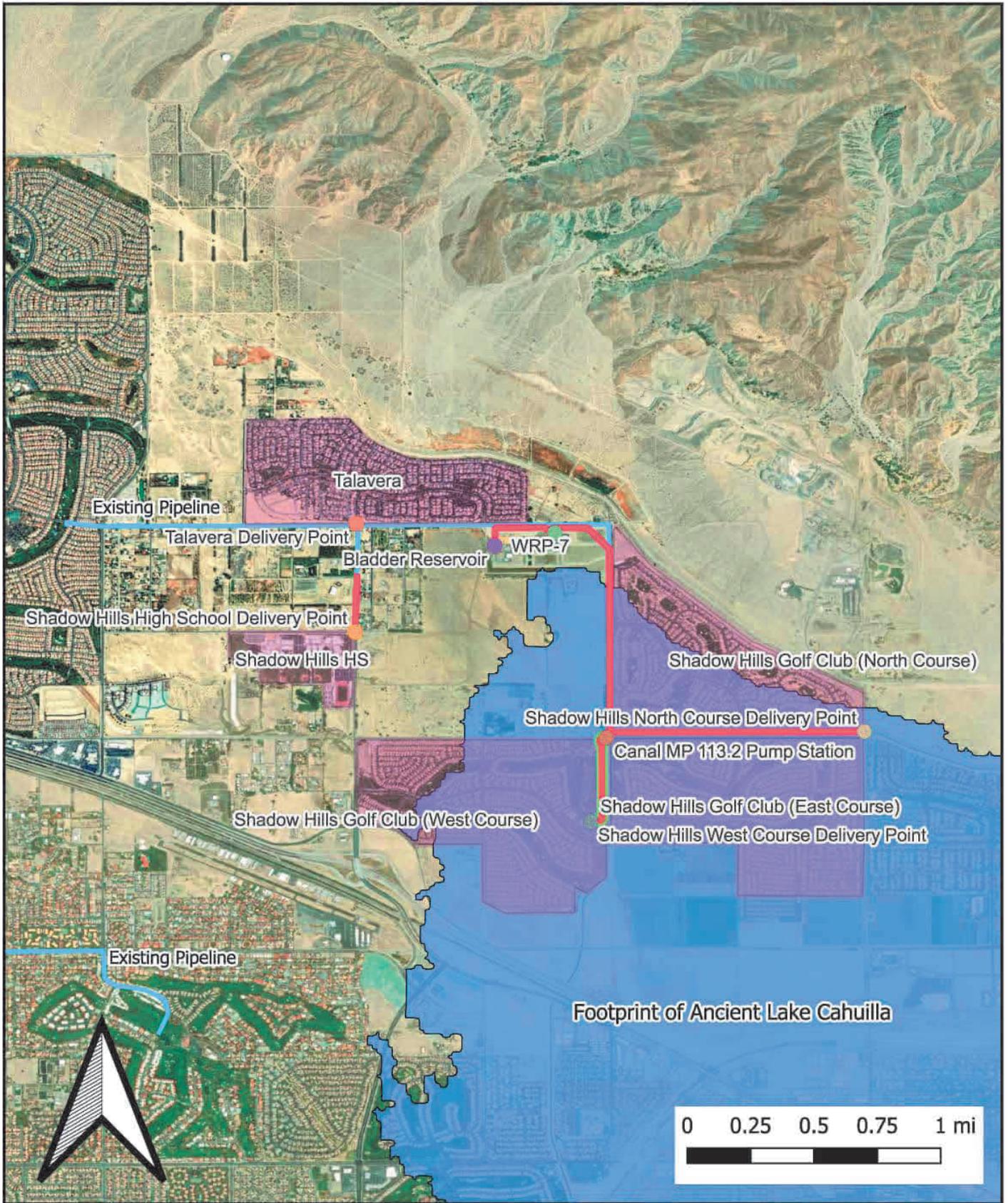


Figure 7
 Coachella Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Connections
 Project
 Fiscal Year 2024-2025
 Eastern Segment
 Esri World Imagery 1:24000 Scale

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



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 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

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
Robert Cheng

CLERK OF THE BOARD
Sylvia Bermudez

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[Date]

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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 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 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

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
301 9th Street, Suite 10
Redlands, California 92374

September 2020



RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

Please cite this report as follows:

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Executive Summary

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 Sunnyslands 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

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.

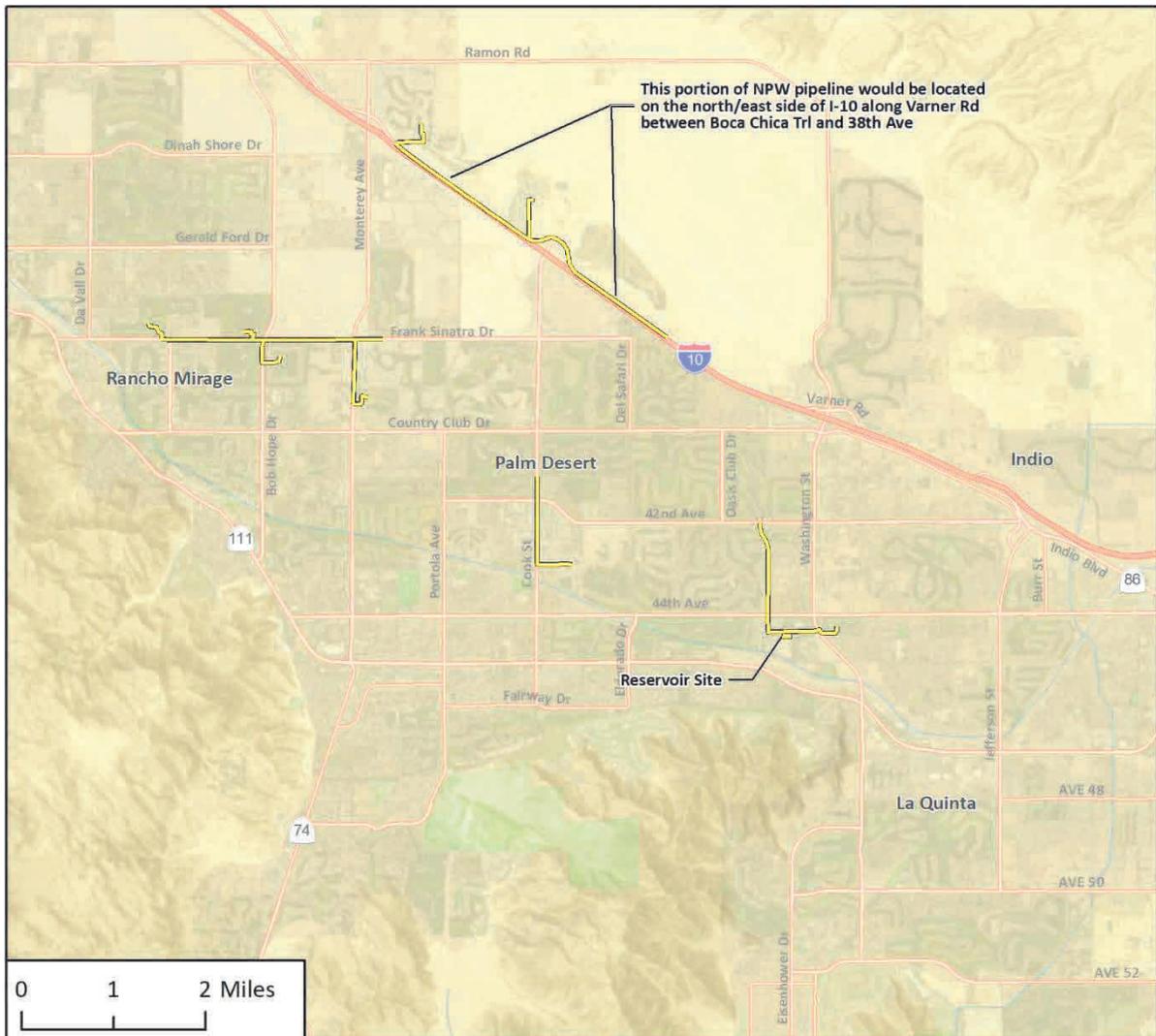
Determination of an APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking (36 CFR Section 800.16(d)). The proposed undertaking consists primarily of pipeline and construction of a water storage reservoir, which are below ground surface, and the installation of one valve per golf course property 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



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— Proposed Project

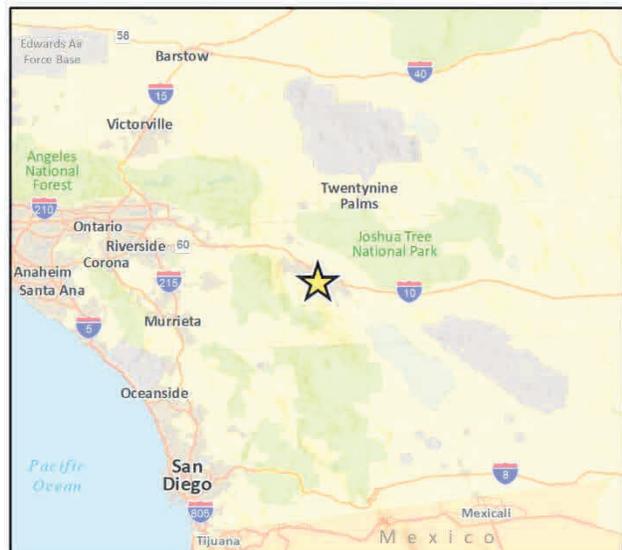
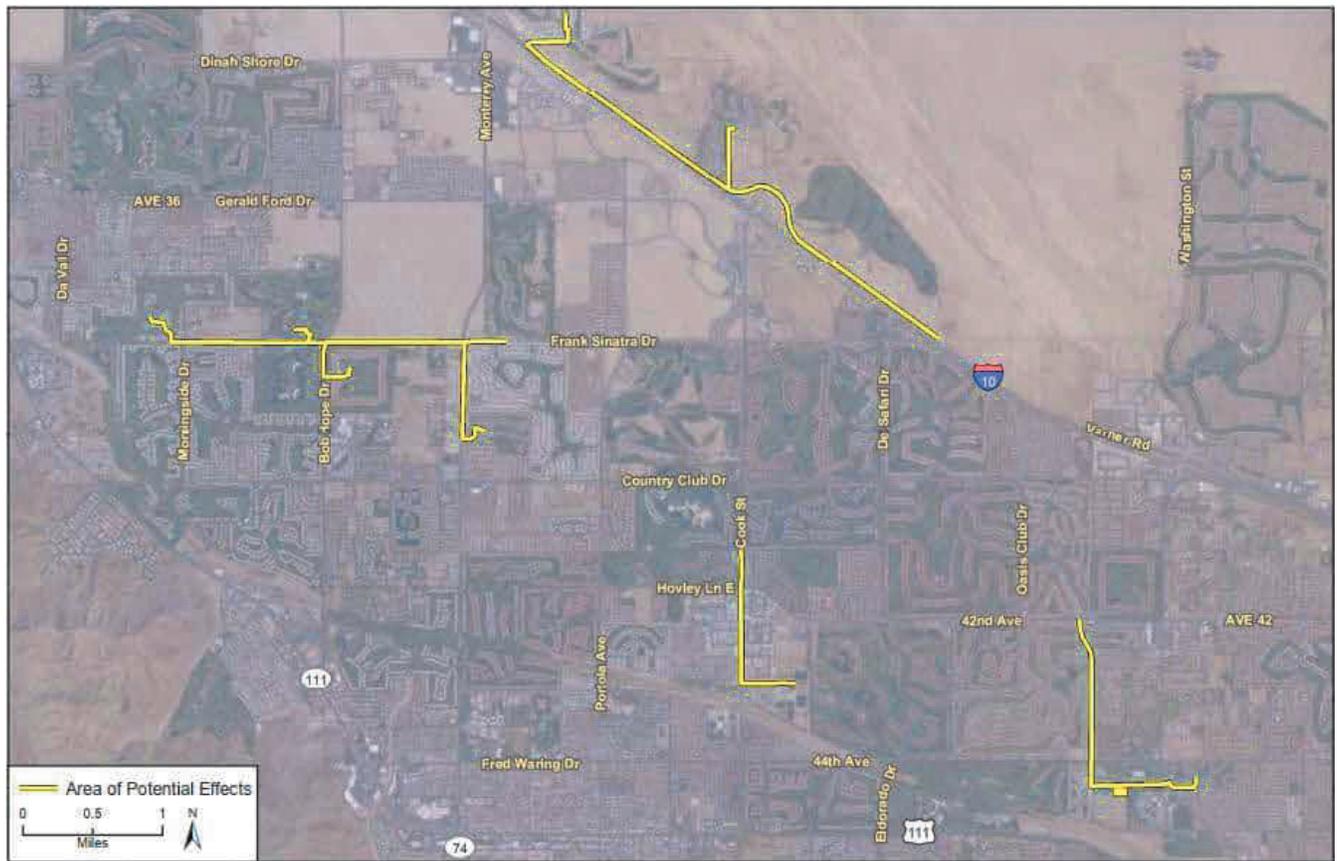


Figure 2 Area of Potential Effects



2 Regulatory Setting

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

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 Takiic-speaking people (Uto-

Aztecan 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-Aztecan 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 th 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, Highway111/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	<p>6/19/2020: Letter emailed.</p> <p>7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; no answer, no machine.</p> <p>7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent.</p> <p>7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent.</p> <p>8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.</p> <p>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.</p>	No response as of the submission of this report.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	<p>6/19/2020: Letter emailed.</p> <p>7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect.</p> <p>7/9/2020: Follow-up email sent.</p> <p>7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent.</p> <p>8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.</p> <p>9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect.</p>	No response as of the submission of this report.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation	<p>6/19/2020: Letter emailed.</p> <p>7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message.</p> <p>8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.</p>	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	<p>6/19/2020: Letter emailed.</p> <p>7/6/2020: Follow-up call made; left message.</p> <p>7/15/2020: Follow-up email sent.</p> <p>8/31/2020: Second letter sent due to APE change.</p> <p>9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message with receptionist, Kay</p>	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

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

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

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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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00763	NADB-R - 1080815; Voided - MF-0685	1980	Mary A. Brown	Cultural Resource Assessment for "The Dunes" Condominium 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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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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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 SPECIFIC 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 WHITWATER 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 DAHJUL, 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 TRANSPORTATION	

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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, RVERSIDE 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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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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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 - GT1130	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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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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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		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	Other - IE25790-A; Submitter - IE25790-A	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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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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.	

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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	

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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 Environmental 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.	

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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, Archeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1998 (Marco Bonifacio, 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, Archeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA.); 1998 (Harry M. Quinn, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.)	RI-03207, RI-03208, RI-03210

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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 (Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside); 1991 (Dicken 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 (Dicken Everson, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside); 1992 (Dicken 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 Kubic 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

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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

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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-33-011137			Structure	Historic			RI-04563, RI-04564
P-33-011138			Structure	Historic			RI-04563, RI-04564
P-33-011139			Structure	Historic			RI-04563, RI-04564
P-33-0111340			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. Valasik)	
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

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

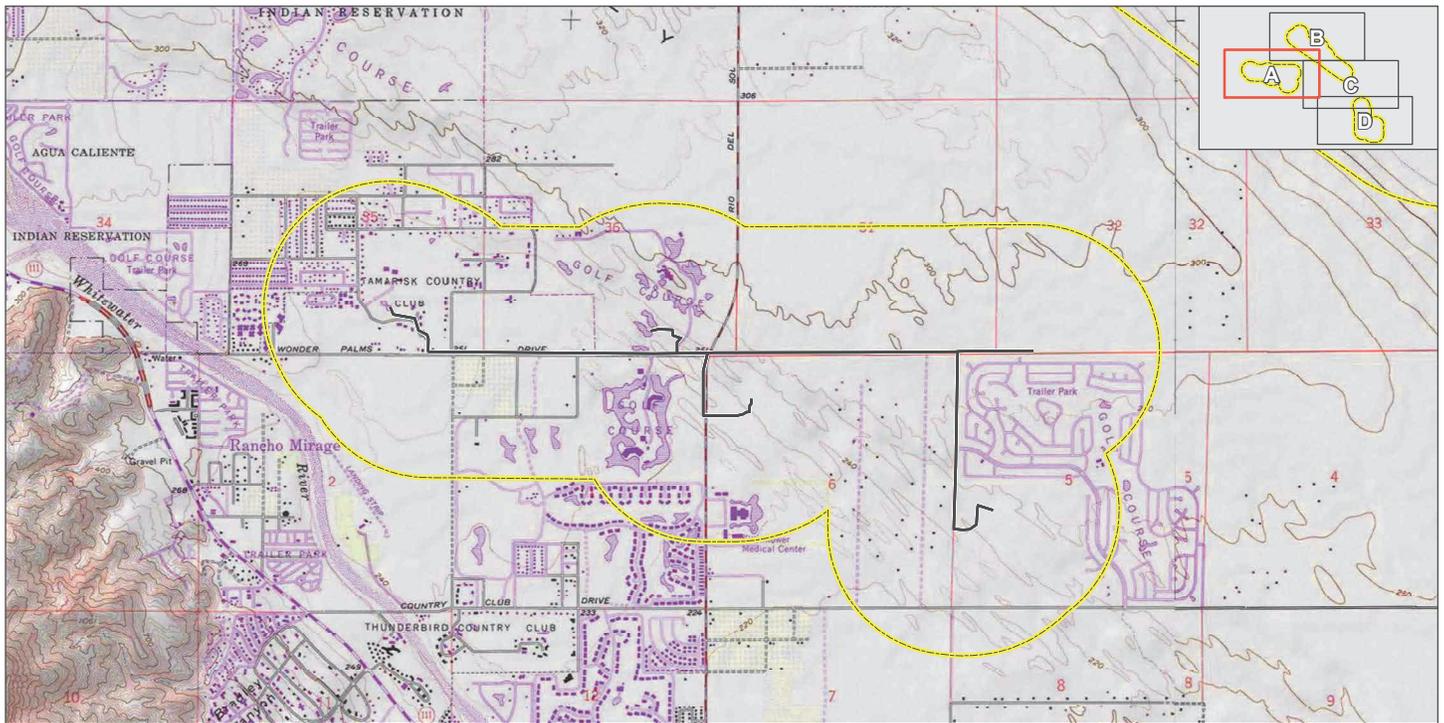
Zip: 93003

Phone: 805-644-4455 ext. 76

Email: szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com

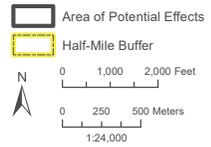
Project Description: The proposed project involves the construction and operation of 10.8 miles of Non-Potable Water (NPW) pipeline segments and connections to convey tertiary treated recycled water from CVWD's existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10, as well as Colorado River water from the Mid-Valley Pipeline. This NPW would be delivered to existing water users including seven golf courses, one community church, and Indian Wells Tennis Garden.

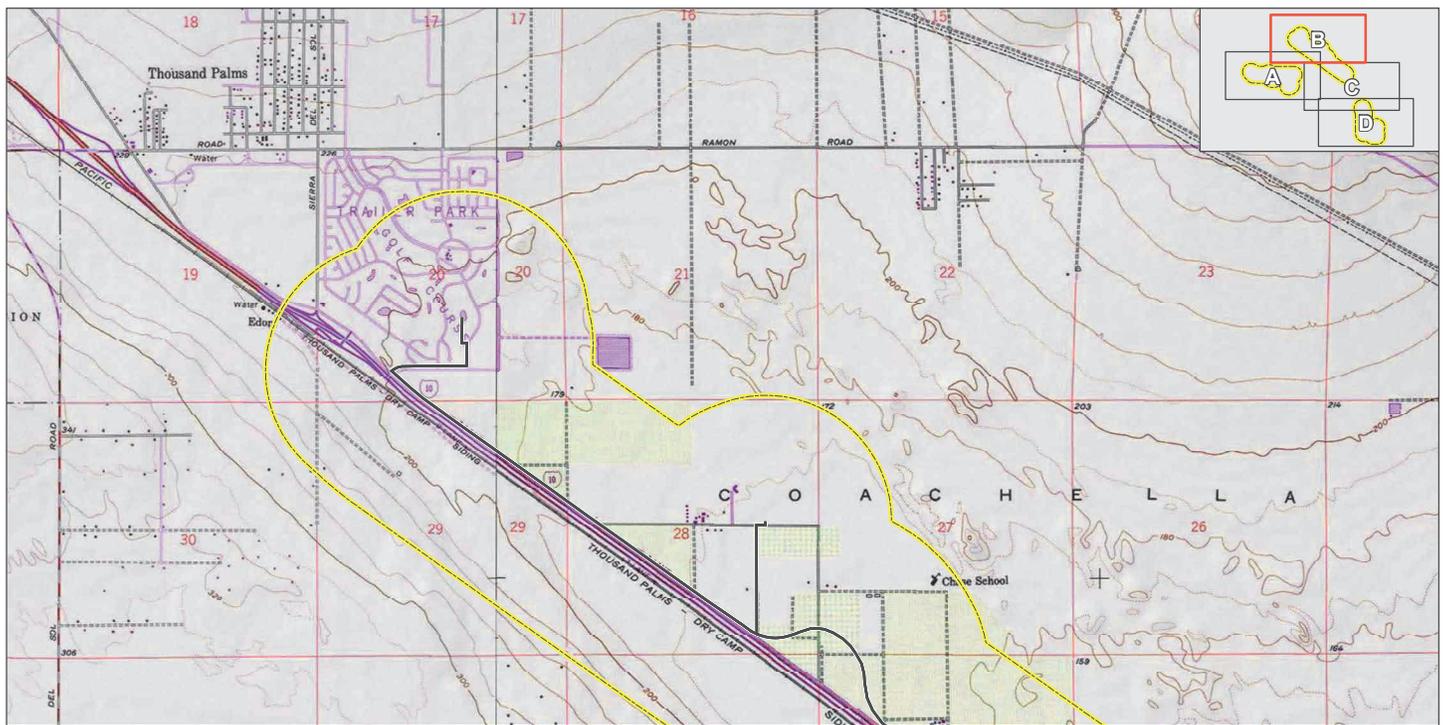
Construction of each new connection would include removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt, or concrete), trenching along the NPW pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters 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.

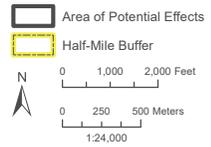
Sheet 1 of 4

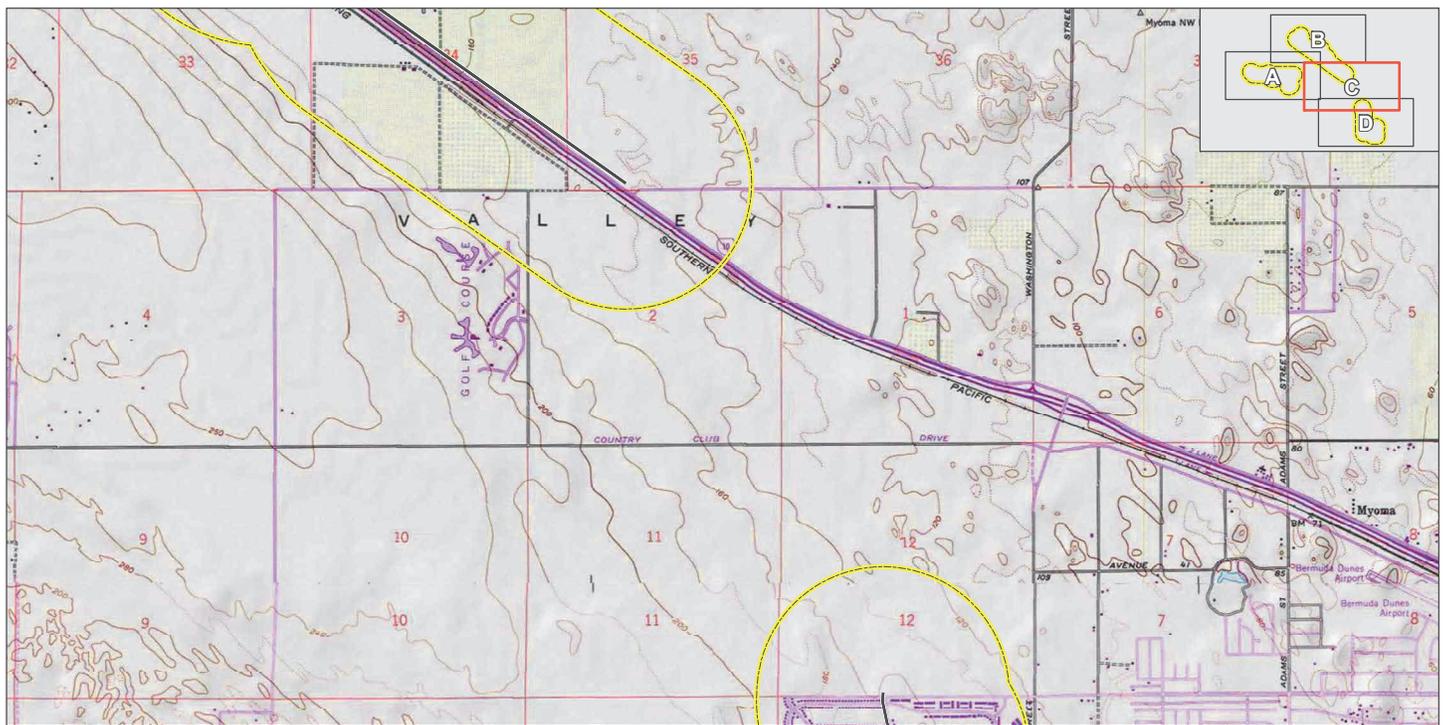




Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2020
Cathedral City, Mymo, Rancho Mirage Quadrangles. The topographic representation
depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity
today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original
topographic map was assembled.

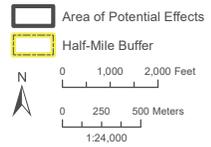
Sheet 2 of 4

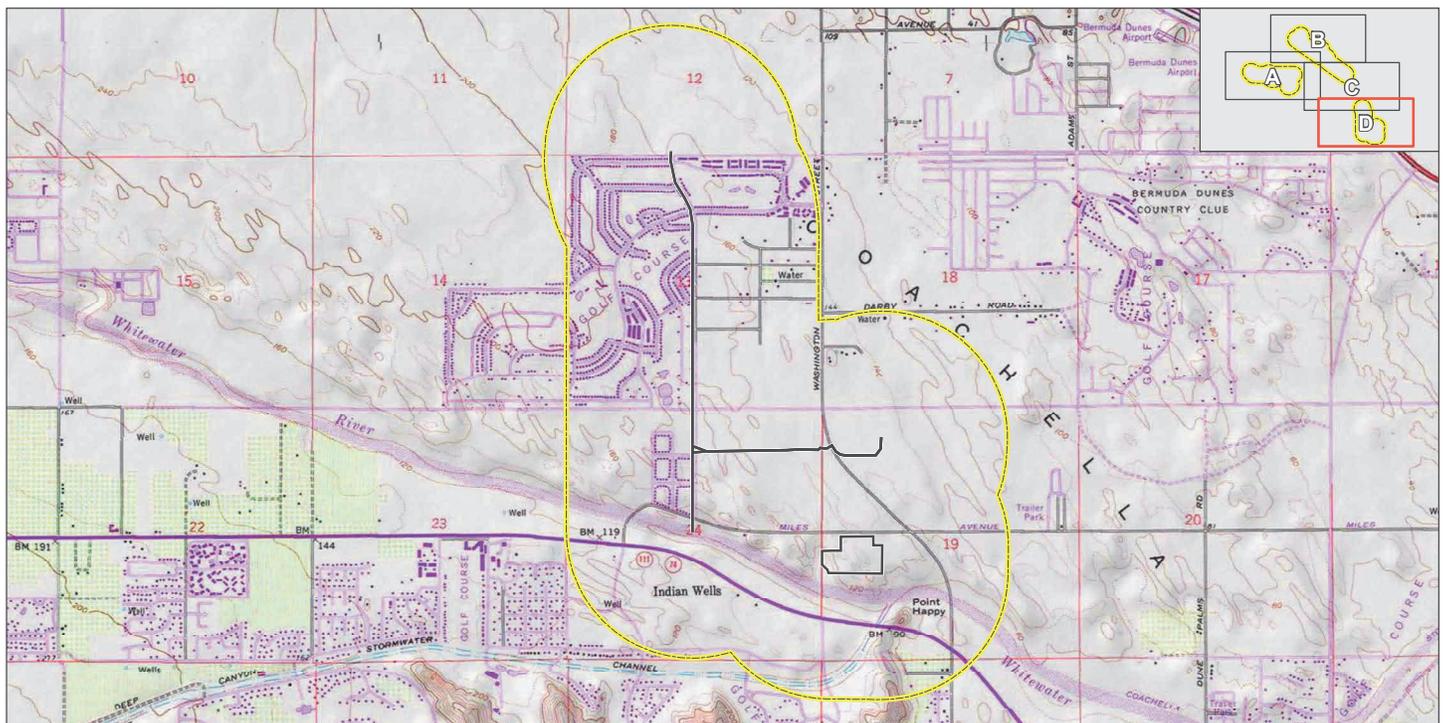




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Cathedral City, Myoma, Rancho Mirage Quadrangles. The topographic representation
depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity
today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original
topographic map was assembled.

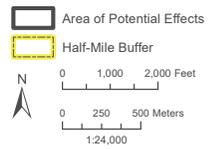
Sheet 3 of 4





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 4 of 4



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 15, 2020

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola
Rincon Consultants, Inc.Via Email to: 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.

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
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 Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Morongongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Morongongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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@cabazonindiansnsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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 nd 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: 2 nd 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@morongonsn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 nd 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	jgomez@ramonansn.gov	6/19/2020: Letter sent via email 8/31/2020: 2 nd 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

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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.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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301 9th Street, Suite 310
Redlands, California 92374

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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

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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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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

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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www.rinconconsultants.com

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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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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:

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

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.

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, 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:

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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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Architectural Historian

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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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Architectural Historian

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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:

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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:

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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:

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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:

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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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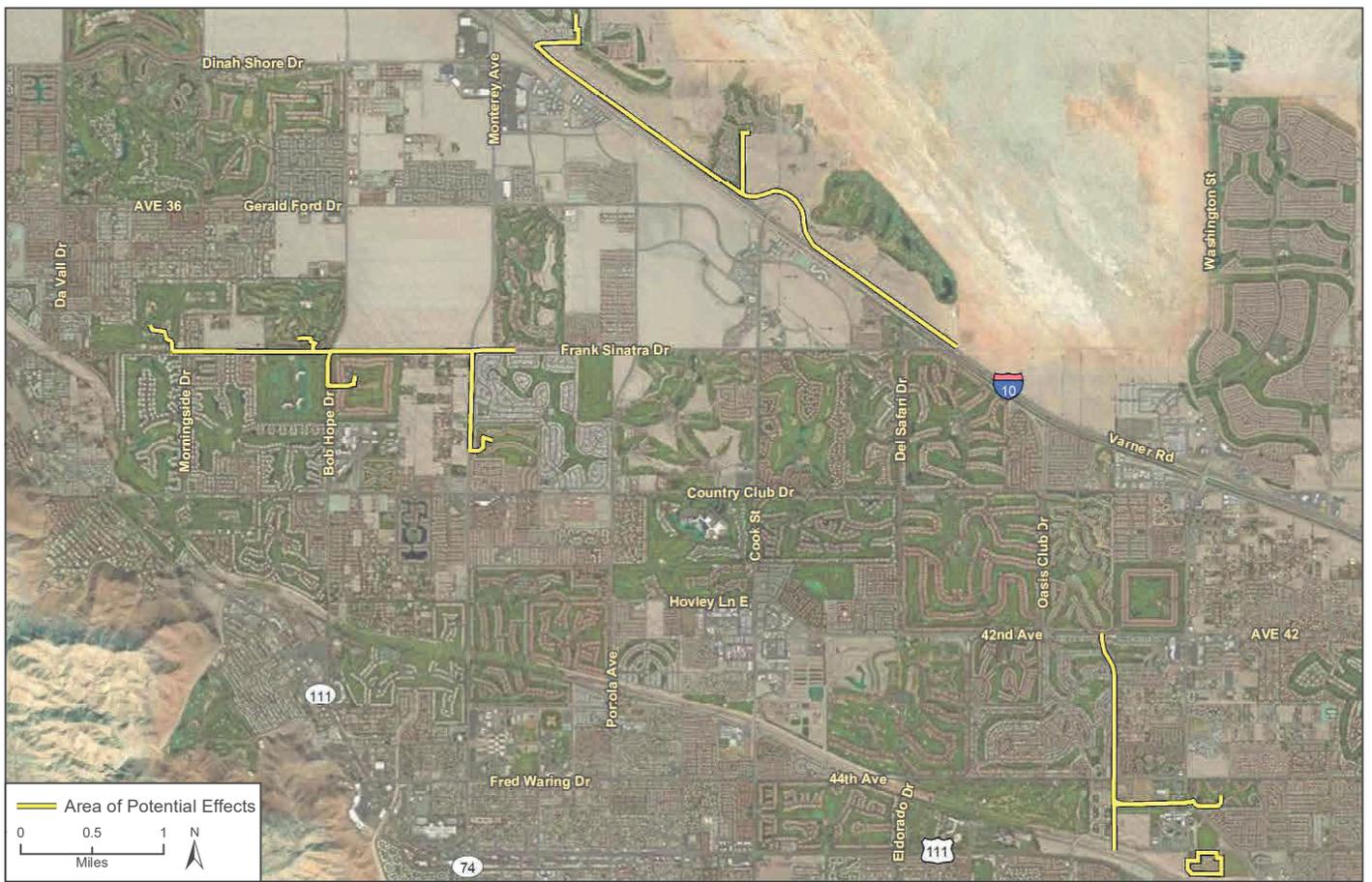
Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3

Rincon Consultants, inc.



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

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.

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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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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www.rinconconsultants.com

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

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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:

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Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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www.rinconconsultants.com

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:

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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:

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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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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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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".

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:

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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:

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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:

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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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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:

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Architectural Historian

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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:

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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

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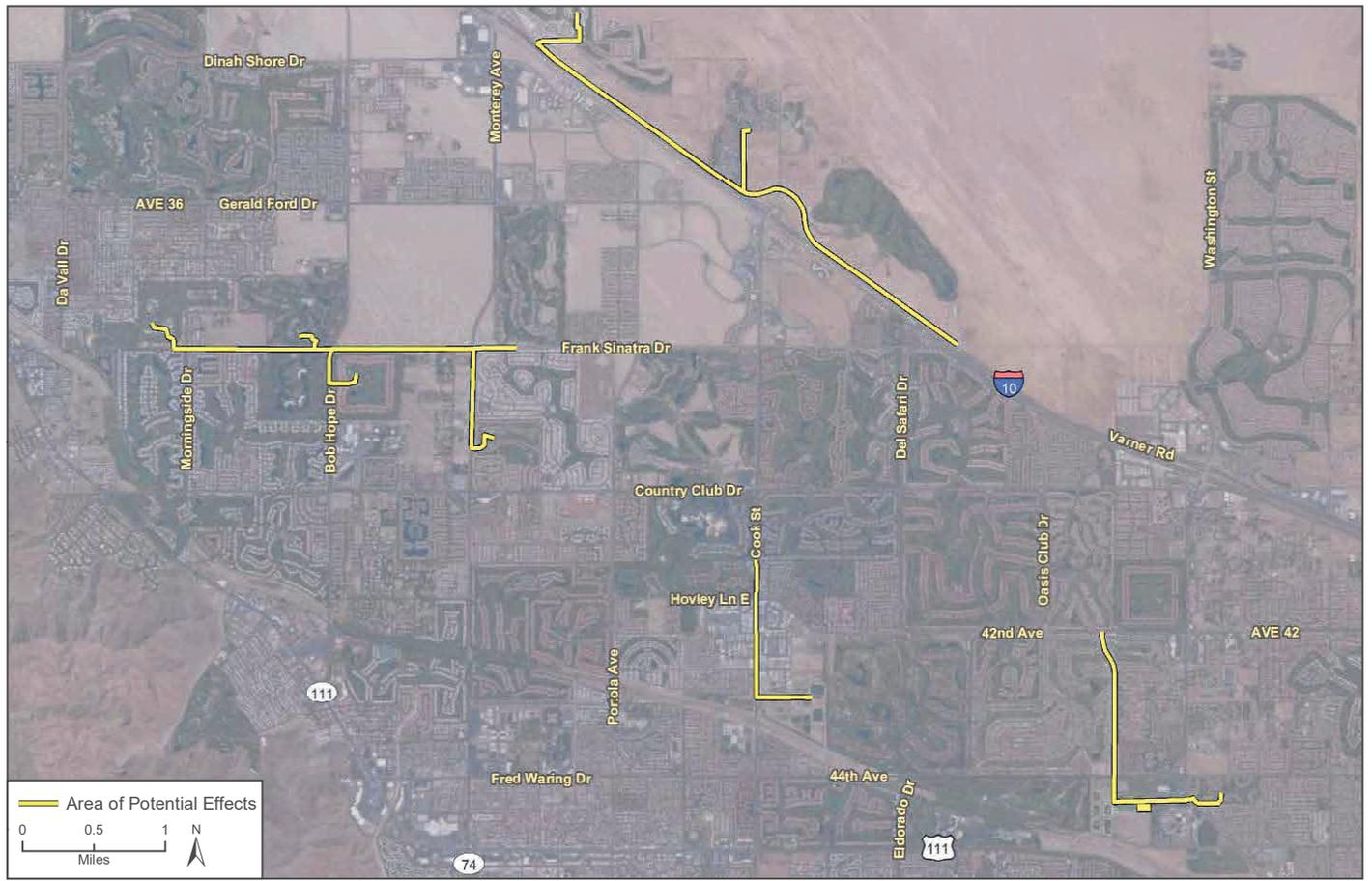
Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola".

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3

Rincon Consultants, inc.

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
<p>City of Rancho Mirage Planning Division Ben Torres, Associate Planner & Liaison to the Historic Preservation Commission 69825 Highway 111 Rancho Mirage, CA 92270 bent@ranchomirageca.gov 760-324-4511</p>	<p>6/19/2020: Letter sent via email. 7/9/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.</p>	<p>7/13/2020: 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. 9/10/2020: Ben Torres replied via email and stated he had no comments.</p>
<p>City of Indian Wells Community Development Department Jon Berg, Community Development Director 44-950 Eldorado Drive Indian Wells, CA 92210 jberg@indianwells.com 760-776-0229 (main number)</p>	<p>6/19/2020: Letter sent via email. 7/9/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up call made; left message at 760-776-0229. 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message at 760-776-0229 (assistant planner Luis Rubalcava).</p>	<p>9/23/2020: Luis Rubalcava, Assistant Planner, replied via phone and stated he had not seen the letter so Rincon emailed him another copy to review.</p>
<p>City of La Quinta Design and Development Department 78-495 Calle Tampico La Quinta, CA 92253 760-777-7125 communitydevelopmentwebmail@laquintaca.gov</p>	<p>6/19/2020: Letter sent via email. 7/9/2020: Follow-up call made; spoke with Carlos Flores, Senior Planner. 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message for Carlos Flores.</p>	<p>7/9/2020: 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.</p>

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>City of Palm Desert Planning Division Ryan Stendell, Director of Community Development 73510 Fred Waring Drive Palm Desert, CA 92260 rstandell@cityofpalmdesert.org planning@cityofpalmdesert.org 760-346-0611 ext. 483</p>	<p>6/19/2020: Letter sent via email. 7/9/2020: 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: rstandell@cityofpalmdesert.org & planning@cityofpalmdesert.org 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.</p>	<p>7/9/2020: 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. 7/10/2020: Eric Ceja, Principal Planner, replied via email stating the City has no comments on the proposed project. 7/12/2020: Suzanne Cicchini, Management Specialist II, sent a list of designated Cultural Resources via email. 9/3/2020: Eric Ceja replied via email stating the city did not have any specific concerns regarding the project and cultural resources.</p>
<p>Historical Society of Palm Desert 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>6/19/2020: Letter sent via Email. 7/9/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE. 9/23/2020: Follow-up call made; left message.</p>	<p>7/13/2020: Merilee Colton, Board Secretary, replied via email stating she passed the letter to Harry Quinn, a local historian/archaeologist 9/23/2020: Merilee Colton replied via phone; requested a copy be sent to hspd.firehouse@gmail.com. Rincon sent the same day. 9/24/2020: Merilee Colton replied via email – she consulted Harry Quinn and he had no comment.</p>
<p>Indian Wells Historic Preservation Foundation Adele Ruxton, President 74-923 Highway 111 PMB 129 Indian Wells, CA 92210 760-360-2489</p>	<p>6/19/2020: Letter sent via U.S. Mail. 7/9/2020: Follow-up call made; number is incorrect and could not leave message. No email available. 7/15/2020: Follow-up call made. Number incorrect; could not leave message. No email. 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via U.S. mail due to a change in the project APE. 9/23/2020: 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
<p>La Quinta Historical Society Linda Williams, President 77885 Avenida Montezuma La Quinta, CA 92253 760-564-1283 laquintahistoricalsociety@gmail.com</p>	<p>6/19/2020: Letter sent via email. 7/9/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 7/15/2020: Follow-up call made; left message. 9/1/2020: Revised outreach letter sent via email due to a change in the project APE.</p>	<p>7/21/2020: 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. 9/2/2020: 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.</p>



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

250 East 1st Street, Suite 301
Los Angeles, California 90012

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FAX 908 2200

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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. 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 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. 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

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. 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

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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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. 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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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. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
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Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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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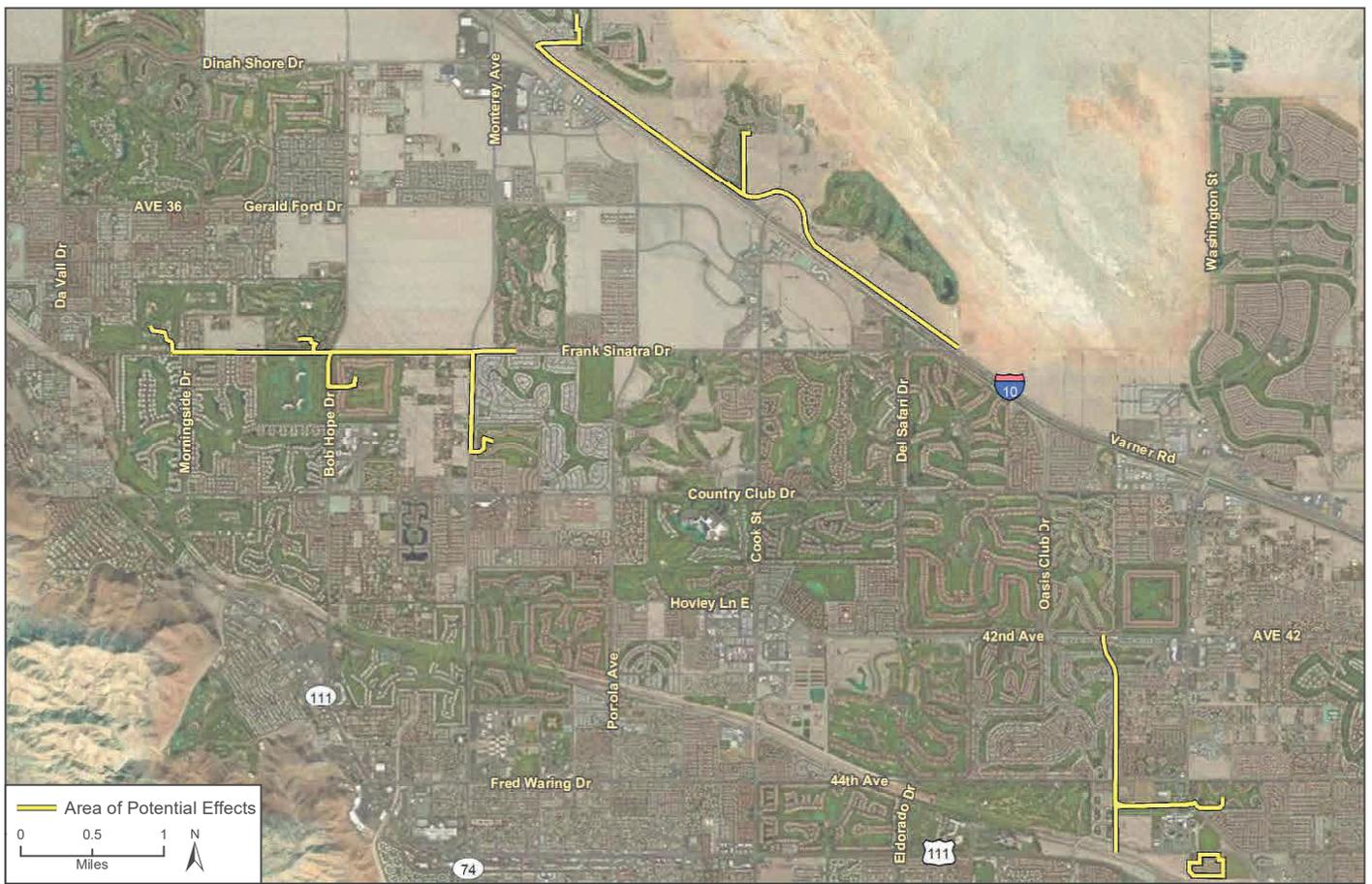
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Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3

Rincon Consultants, inc.



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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.



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. 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

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 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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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 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
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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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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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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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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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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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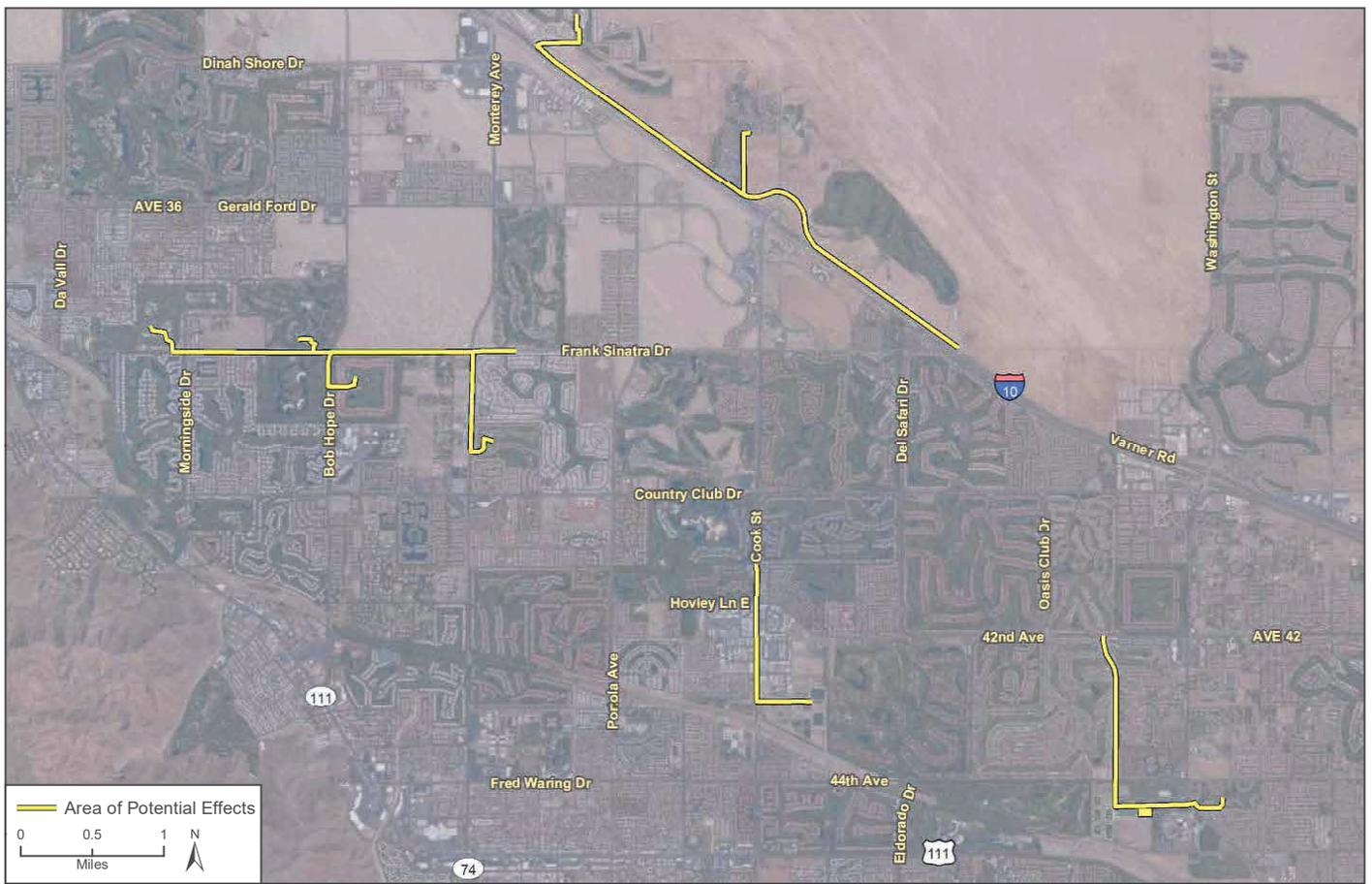


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Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3

Rincon Consultants, inc.