

# Appendix C

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Cultural Resources Assessment



## Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Project

### Cultural Resources Study

*prepared for*  
**Coachella Valley Water District**  
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# Executive Summary

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Project (“proposed project”) located in Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. The area of potential effect (APE) includes property adjacent to CVWD’s existing Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), located at 43-000 Cook Street, as well as a portion of the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel between Cook Street and Fred Waring Drive, and a portion of the Mid-Valley Pipeline alignment within the stormwater channel.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey of the APE, and preparation of this report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines.

The cultural resources records search identified one previously recorded resource within the APE (CA-RIV-64/H), and numerous resources within a one-half mile radius. One prehistoric ceramic sherd was identified within the boundaries of CA-RIV-64/H during the pedestrian survey; however, the area showed signs of heavy disturbance, indicating low potential for intact resources. No other artifacts or signs of intact archaeological deposits were identified on the ground surface where the APE intersected with CA-RIV-64/H. No previously unrecorded resources were identified within the APE during the pedestrian survey.

Based on the volume of recorded sites in the area and due to the presence of a previously-recorded archaeological site within the APE, the vicinity is considered sensitive for archaeological resources. Rincon recommends that CVWD retain a qualified archaeologist to carry out any cultural resources-related work associated with project construction and to work in coordination with CVWD and local Native American groups who have requested consultation. Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, all construction personnel should undergo a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for archaeological sensitivity.

The proposed project would occur in two phases; the portion of the WRP10 site that would be used for Phase I has been heavily disturbed by the construction of existing facilities, and the portion of the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel that would be used for Phase II has been disturbed by the construction of the channel itself and regular dredging and vegetation maintenance activities. Although there is a heavy degree of previous disturbance in the area, due to the level of sensitivity of the vicinity, Rincon recommends occasional spot checking of ground disturbing activity during construction within the WRP10 and Whitewater River Stormwater Channel areas in coordination with local Native American representatives. Should conditions indicate the need for additional monitoring, the qualified archaeologist may increase the monitoring efforts and/or recommend the inclusion of a Native American monitor.

No construction work is currently planned along the existing Mid-Valley Pipeline alignment. However, should any ground disturbance be deemed necessary after the evaluation of the pipeline (see Section 1.1.3), Rincon recommends spot-checking by a qualified archaeological monitor in coordination with a local Native American representative. Should any ground disturbance be required within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of archaeological site CA-RIV-64/H, Rincon recommends full time archaeological and Native American monitoring of all work within the site.

Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with adherence to the following mitigation measures.

- **Retain a Qualified Archaeologist**  
CVWD shall retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, to carry out all mitigation measures related to archaeological and historic resources. This archaeologist shall work with CVWD and local Native American representatives to develop formal protocols for archaeological monitoring.
- **Archaeological Sensitivity Training**  
A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to conduct a WEAP training for archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training should 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.
- **Archaeological Spot-Checking**  
A qualified archaeologist shall conduct spot-checks of all project-related ground disturbing activities within the WRP10 and the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel areas, on a daily basis during project-related ground disturbing activities. Such monitoring activities should be coordinated with local Native American representatives who have requested consultation. Should conditions indicate the need for additional monitoring, the qualified archaeologist may increase the monitoring efforts and/or recommend the inclusion of a Native American monitor. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and a plan must be created for evaluating the find for significance under CEQA and the National Historic Preservation Act.
- **Archaeological and Native American Monitoring Within CA-RIV-64/H**  
If ground disturbing activities are required within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of CA-RIV-64/H, a qualified archaeologist and local Native American representative shall monitor project related ground disturbing activities. If remnants of CA-RIV-64/H are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA and the NHPA.
- **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 [NPS] 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find and develop a plan for treatment of the find/archaeological site. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and the National Register of Historic Places, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.
- **Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**  
The discovery of human remains is a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states 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 Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend

scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

# 1 Introduction

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Project (“proposed project”) in the City of Palm Desert. The area of potential effect (APE) is an existing water reclamation facility and pipeline alignment in the Coachella Valley (Figure 1). This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts Program, an intensive pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this technical report according to the Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR) guidelines and in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report has also been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in the event that a federal nexus is established, such as the requirement of a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

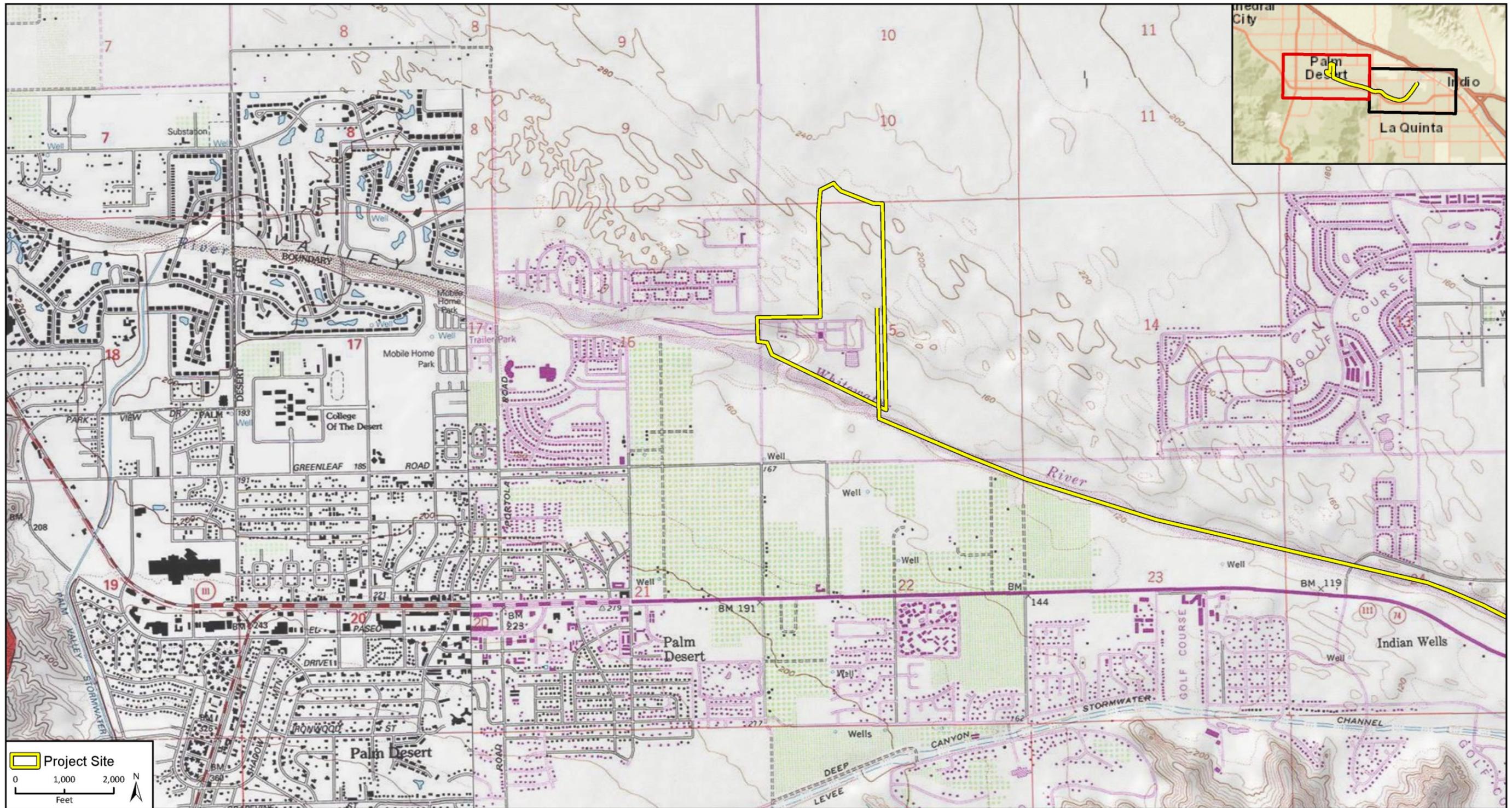
## 1.1 Project Description

The proposed project would occur in two phases, as summarized below.

### 1.1.1 Phase I

Phase I of the proposed project would occur on and adjacent to the north of CVWD's Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP10), located at 43-000 Cook Street in Palm Desert, California. Primary components of Phase I of the project are summarized below.

- Re-purpose existing ponds located adjacent to the north of CVWD's WRP10 site, to function as groundwater replenishment basins. Colorado River water would be delivered to the revised ponds for groundwater replenishment.
- Extend existing water transmission pipeline within the WRP10 site to provide transmission of imported Colorado River water from the existing pipeline to the re-purposed ponds located adjacent to the north of CVWD's WRP10 site.
- Install a Colorado River water pump station adjacent to the Back Feed Reservoir, including a minimum of two pumps with a pumping horsepower (HP) in the range of 100 to 200 HP, and a sound wall surrounding the new pump station.
- Relocate the existing WRP10 operations parking area by repurposing the northeastern-most percolation basin currently located within the WRP10 site, in order to concentrate the parking and storage of operations and maintenance vehicles to one area. The parking area will ultimately be relocated north and adjacent to WRP10.
- Install two new 800-HP pumps and a hydropneumatic tank within the existing MVP Pump Station, which is an existing structure and entirely enclosed; the existing MVP Pump Station was designed to accommodate these additional pumps.

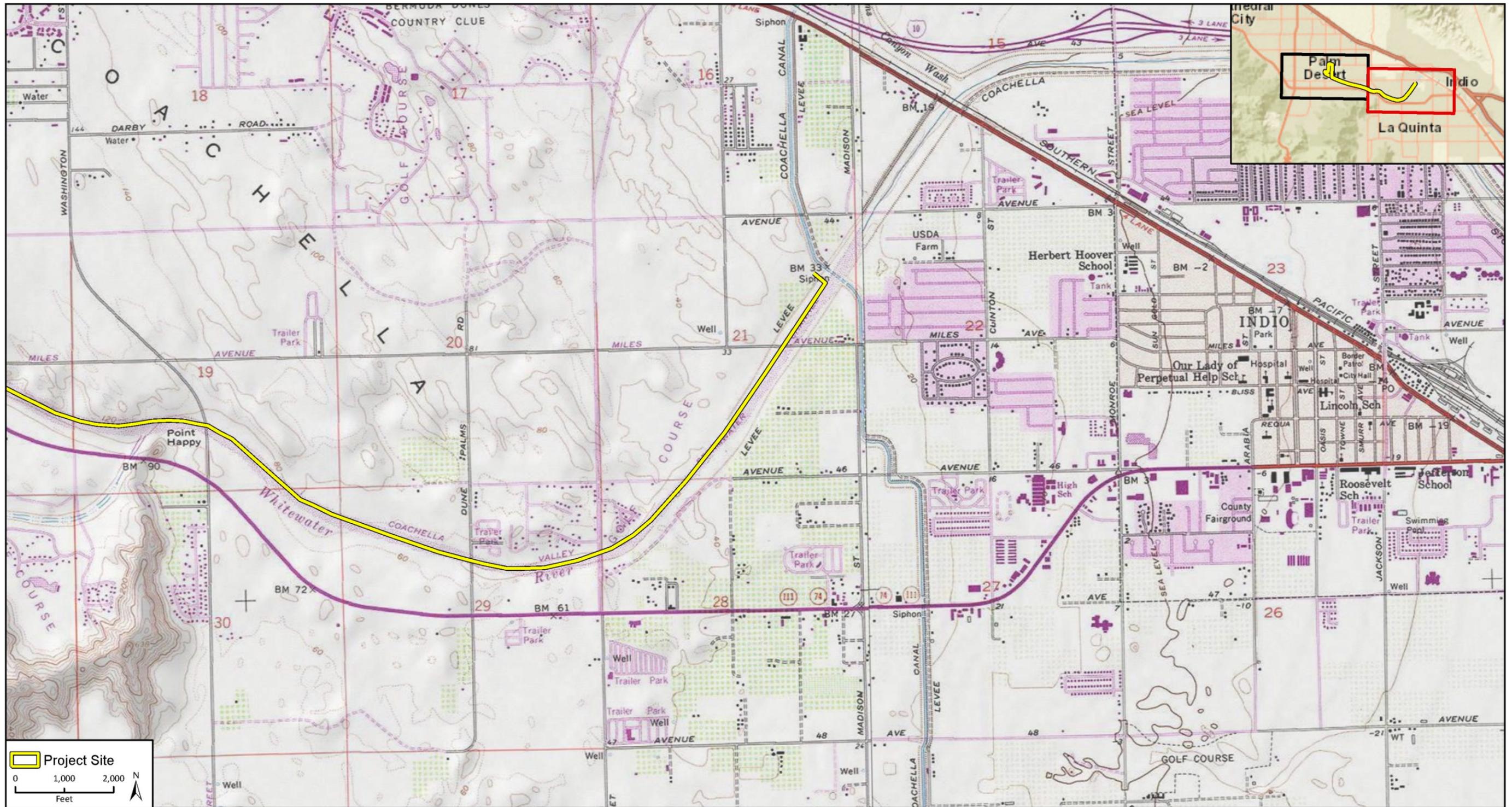


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Sheet 1 of 2

CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map 11x17

Figure 1a. Area of Potential Effect



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Figure 1b. Area of Potential Effect

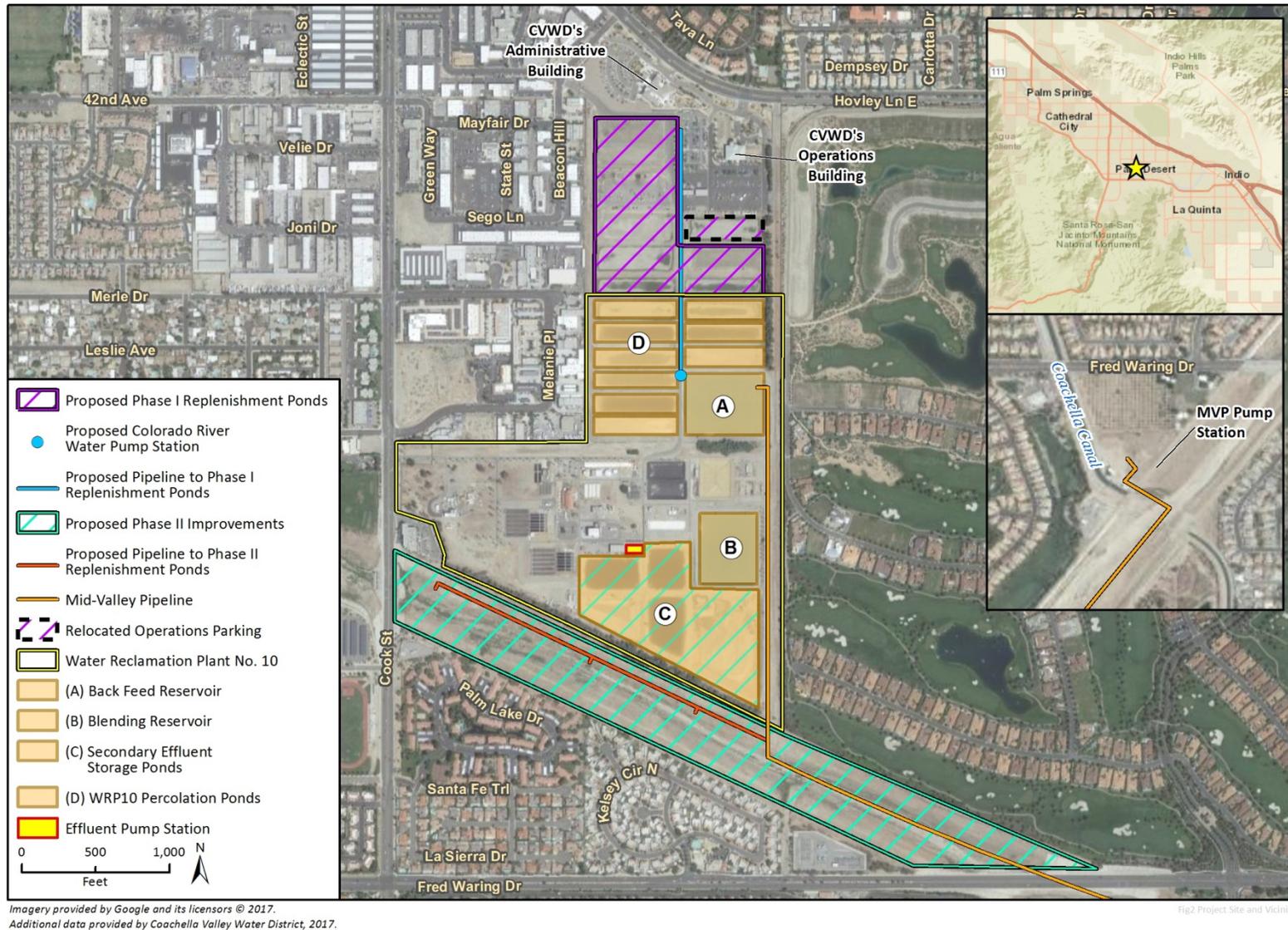


Figure 2. Project Components

## 1.1.2 Phase II

Phase II of the proposed project would occur on the WRP10 site and within the existing Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, located adjacent to the south-southwest of CVWD's WRP10 site. Primary components of Phase II of the project are summarized below.

- Construct berms using native sediments within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel for the purposes of creating detention basins to receive and infiltrate Colorado River water for replenishing the underlying groundwater basin.
- Extend the existing MVP within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel beyond the WRP10 site to convey Colorado River water to the new detention basins included under Phase II of the project.
- Expand and reconfigure the existing secondary effluent storage ponds within the southern portion of the existing WRP10 site to store approximately 100 million gallons of secondary effluent.
- Construct a new Secondary Effluent Pump Station within the WRP10 site to improve the routing of secondary effluent within the existing WRP10 site to the new lower storage ponds and subsequently back to the headworks at the WRP10 site.

## 1.1.3 Mid-Valley Pipeline

Colorado River water is currently delivered to WRP10 through a 54-inch diameter steel pipeline known as the Mid-Valley Pipeline, and a pump station known as the Mid-Valley Pump Station (located at the intersection of the Coachella Canal and the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, downstream of the proposed APE). The 54-inch diameter buried pipeline is aligned between the pump station and the eastern border of the WRP10 site, a distance of approximately 36,000 feet (6.8 miles), entirely within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel. In some areas, the existing pipeline is buried at depths of up to 20 feet, for protection from scour during large storm events.

Implementation of Phase II of the proposed project would include an extension of this pipeline, which would either occur within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel consistent with existing pipeline design and configuration, or from within the WRP10 site, using pipes installed in the north levee of the stormwater channel such that Colorado River water would be conveyed between the Phase I and Phase II sites. These options are described below.

- **Within-channel extension.** This extension would occur from the point where the pipeline turns into the eastern side of the WRP10 site, and continue to Cook Street. Design of the pipeline would include backfilling of the pipeline trench with a low-strength concrete slurry material to the midpoint of the pipeline, protecting it from excessive scour during storms. The remainder of the trench backfill would be native material from the excavation. Air release valves would be installed approximately every 2,500 feet along the alignment, usually near road crossings, extending as 12-inch diameter pipelines from the buried 54-inch pipeline up (and inside) the banks of the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel.
- **Northern levee extension.** From within the WRP10 site, pipeline extensions would be installed through the northern levee of the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, such that Colorado River water would be conveyed directly between the project's Phase I and Phase II sites. Design of this pipeline extension option would occur as described above for the within-channel extension option.

Under either pipeline extension scenario, the existing Mid-Valley Pipeline would be evaluated for corrosion issues under saturated conditions, to ensure the safe and reliable delivery of Colorado

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River water included under the proposed project. As a result of this evaluation, design of the proposed pipeline extension may include modification of the existing cathodic protection system, to ensure that corrosion issues do not compromise reliable water delivery.

## 1.2 Regulatory Setting

The project is subject to CEQA and may require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the USACE, thus requiring compliance with regulations set forth in Section 106 of the NHPA.

### 1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws guiding cultural resource studies include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 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 (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Under 36 CFR 800, NRHP eligible/listed resources are referred to as “historic properties.” The quality of significance in American 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 that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or,
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- 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; or,
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### 1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). 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], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological 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:

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

A historical resource is a resource listed in, 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 any 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]). Section 15064.5(a)(3) also states that a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, which is listed above in section 1.2.1.

### 1.3 Personnel

Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Benjamin Vargas, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the study, and co-authored this report. Mr. Vargas meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas, B.A., served as primary author of this report and conducted the pedestrian survey. Rincon archaeologist Breana Campbell conducted the records search. GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principal Jennifer Haddow, PhD, reviewed this report for quality control.

## 2 Natural and Cultural Setting

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### 2.1 Natural Setting

The APE is located within the cities of Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, and Indio in Riverside County. The APE is situated at an elevation of between 20 and 185 feet (6 to 60 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL). The majority of the APE falls within the Whitewater River Storm Channel, which is a man-made channel that follows the original alignment of the Whitewater River. Vegetation within the APE consists of Russian thistle, lambs quarter, Spanish needles, and California sunflower.

### 2.2 Cultural Setting

#### 2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

##### 2.2.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10000 – 6000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

### 2.2.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4000 and 1000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

### 2.2.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C. - A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

#### 2.2.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in western Riverside County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

#### 2.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

The APE is situated within a region historically occupied by a Native American group known as the Cahuilla, though near the boundary with the Juaneño and Luiseño (Heizer 1978, 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 patrimoiety of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moiety. 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 ?ámnawet*, 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. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla 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; however when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very 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 a number of 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 it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also 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. Certainly 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 *assistencias*, 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, however, 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 that swept through Southern California in 1862-63, significantly reducing the Cahuilla population. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an 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.

### 2.2.3 Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

#### 2.2.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of what was then known as Alta (upper) 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 Alta 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 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 deeded 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 to 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).

#### 2.2.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 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).

#### 2.2.3.3 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 ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and pay an additional

\$3.25 million to settle American citizens claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county 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, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). 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.

### *Local*

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

The City of Palm Desert, in which the WRP10 and Whitewater River Stormwater Channel areas are located, was founded by Randall, Carl, Clifford, and Phil Henderson in the mid-1940s. The Henderson brothers purchased 1,600 acres in hopes of establishing a winter resort for celebrities. They organized the Palm Desert Corporation, which developed real estate and promoted the town, and by 1947 had a high enough population to establish a post office. In 1951, the communities of Palm Village and Palm Desert merged to form the modern core of the city. In 1973, the City of Palm Desert was incorporated as the 17th city in Riverside County (City of Palm Desert 2014).

## 3 Background Research

### 3.1 California Historical Resource Information System

Rincon archaeologist Breana Campbell conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on May 3, 2017. The search was conducted to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the APE. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic United States Geological Survey 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### 3.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified a total of 64 cultural resources studies that have been conducted within a half-mile radius of the APE (Table 1). Thirteen of these studies included the APE.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within One-Half Mile of the APE**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
RI-00103	Doyer, C. E. and N. Nelson Leonard, III	1978	<i>The Coachella Valley County Water District Flood Control Assessment: A Cultural Resource Evaluation</i>	Outside
RI-00213	Berryman, S. R.	1977	<i>Archaeological Investigation of the Evacuation Channel</i>	Outside
RI-00467	Chace, P. G.	1986	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Desert Club Development Near Indian Wells, in the County of Riverside, Tentative Tract No. 21650</i>	Outside
RI-00487	Swenson, J.	1978	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Desert Horizons Country Club</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-00652	Lando, R.	1979	<i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance (Stage II) of Flood Control Alternatives for the Whitewater River Basin, Riverside County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-00725	Swenson, J. D.	1979	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Richard Burger Country Club, South of the City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, CA</i>	Outside

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
RI-00762	Brewer, C.	1980	<i>An Archaeological Survey of a One-Acre Parcel for De Bonne Ranch Management, County of Riverside, California, May 1980</i>	Outside
RI-00998	Davis, A. and S. Bouscaren	1980	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of an Unnumbered Tract on the West Side of Indio, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-01082	Brooke, S. A.	1990	<i>Archaeological Investigations at CA-RIV-2200 and CA-RIV-3683, Tentative Tract 23995, La Quinta, Central Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-01085	Brock, J.	2000	<i>Report on Archaeological Monitoring for the Siena del Rey Project (Tract 23995, Phases 6-10), La Quinta, California</i>	Outside
RI-01772	Salpas, J. A.	1984	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 19987</i>	Outside
RI-01858	Macko, M. E., J. Weisboro, and E. B. Weil	1985	<i>Draft Report: Preliminary Archaeological Testing Results At Prehistoric Kavinish (Ca-Riv-2935)</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-01859	McCarthy, D. F.	1984	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of The Indian Wells Golf Course Project, Indian Wells, Riverside County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-02044	Parr, R. E.	1986	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Parcel 20568, Near Indio In Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-02063	White, L. S. and D. M. Van Horn	1986	<i>Archaeological Survey Report; Proposed Site of the Indian Wells Resort and Convention Center</i>	Outside
RI-02069	Drover, C. E.	1986	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Bain Street/Water Lines, Jurupa</i>	Outside
RI-02178	Neiditch, B. R.	1987	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of 34 Acres of Land Located in the City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-02275	Chase, P. G.	1988	<i>An Archaeological Survey- Warner Trail Development Near Indian Wells</i>	Outside
RI-02373	Salpas, J. A.	1981	<i>Mitigation of the Archaeological Site CA-RIV-150, Locus E Cultural Resources Located on Parcel 613-413-013</i>	Outside
RI-02605	Arkush, B. S.	1990	<i>Archaeological Assessment of the CalTrans Right of Way North of Highway 111 Associated with the Washington Plaza Project</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
RI-02658	White, L. and D. Van Horn	1989	<i>Archaeological Investigations at the Chapin Adobe City of Indian Wells</i>	Outside
RI-02797	Keller, J. A.	1990	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 25421, Indio, California</i>	Outside
RI-03432	Broeker, G.	1991	<i>Dos Palmas Wetlands Restoration Project, Rancho Rehabilitation Project; Gravesite Fence Project</i>	Outside
RI-03480	Love, B. and B. Tang	1997	<i>Cultural Resources Evaluation Report; Stamko Development Co APE at the Intersection of SR 111 and Adams Street in the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-03758	Hogan, M.	1994	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Highway 111 Bicycle Path, Located in the City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-03808	Brock, J.	1996	<i>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</i>	Outside
RI-03972	Love, B. and B. Tang	1996	<i>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Torres Martinez Recycling Center Project, Alternative Sites 1 &amp; B, Torres Martinez Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-03976	Love, B. and B. Tang	1996	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Report, Lapis Development, APN 649-030-014, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-004002	Chase, P. G. and C. E. Reeves	1996	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Tract for the Home Depot, City of La Quinta</i>	Outside
RI-04083	Love, B. and B. Tang	1998	<i>Interim Cultural Resources Report: Archaeological Clearance for Grading Permit Tract 26595, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-04192	Love, B. and H. M. Quinn	1999	<i>Cultural Resources Report: La Quinta Corporate Center Located at Highway 111 and Dune Palms Road, La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
RI-4194	Love, B. and H. M. Quinn	1998	<i>Interim Cultural Resources Report: Testing and Evaluations of CA-RIV-2936 Hotel III APE, Highway 111 and Adams Street, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-04244	Love, B., H. M. Quinn, B. Tang, D. L. Wiewall, and M. Hogan	1999	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing/Mitigation at Tentative Tract 27747, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-04308	Brock, J. and B. D. Smith	2000	<i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Westward Ho Park, City of La Quinta, California</i>	Outside
RI-04330	Love, B., H. M. Quinn, T. A. Wake, W. G. Teeter, M. Hogan, and K. Bouscaren	2000	<i>Final Report on Data Recovery at the Burial Locus of CA-RIV-2936, La Quinta Corporate Centre Project, La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-04396	Brock, J.	2001	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for APN 649-040-013, La Quinta, California</i>	Outside
RI-04405	Lapin, P.	2000	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for Modifications to Pacific Bell Wireless Facility CM 462-01, County of Riverside, CA</i>	Outside
RI-04676	Brock, J.	2003	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for TTM 31816, Southwest Corner of Westward Ho Drive and Roadrunner Lane, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-04752	Brock, J. and C. L. Di Iorio	2004	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Map No. 31987, Indio Area of Unincorporated Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-05062	McKenna Et Al.	2003	<i>Completion of Archaeological Monitoring Program</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-05227	Jackson, A.	2001	<i>Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC487B (Storage USA), La Quinta, Riverside County, CA</i>	Outside
RI-05423	Love, B., M. Dahdul, and A. Moreno	2001	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Indian Wells Senior Housing Project, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, CA</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-05831	Love, B. T., H. Quinn, and M. Dahdul	2001	<i>Final Report: Cultural Resources Survey, Testing, Mitigation, and Monitoring at Tentative Tract Map No. 26595, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, CA</i>	<b>Within</b>

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
RI-06061	Schaefer, J. and S. Ni Ghabhlain	2003	<i>A History and Evaluation of the Coachella Canal, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California</i>	Outside
RI-06078	Raschkow, W.	2003	<i>CC Myers Road Rehabilitation Project Project Review and Statistical Summary</i>	Outside
RI-06267	Scott, K. and S. Gust	2006	<i>Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Assessment and Monitoring Report for the Serafina Development Project, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-06374	Tang, B., M. Hogan, M. Wetherbee, and D. Ballester	2005	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Windfarm Expansion Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-06436	Hogan, M., B. Tang, J. Smallwood, and D. Ballester	2004	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report: Jefferson Medical Park, City of Indio, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-06621	Hogan, M., B. Tang, J. Smallwood, D. Ballester, H. Quinn, M. Dahdul, and J. Gay	2006	<i>Archaeological Mitigation and Data Recovery Report: Site 33-05233 (CA-RIV-5233), AONS 649-250-003, -004, and -005, City of Indio, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-06783	Harris, N. M.	2005	<i>Results of a Cultural Resources Phase I Survey for the Costco Project, City of La Quinta, California</i>	Outside
RI-06932	Billat, L.	2007	<i>New Tower Submission Packet: Mondavi Mira Loma Area of Riverside County</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-06939	Brunzell, D. M. A.	2006	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Coachella Valley Water District Palm Desert Facility, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
RI-07195	Duke, C.	2002	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment, AT&amp;T Wireless Services, Facility No. D472C, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-07467	McKenna, J. A.	2006	<i>Historic Resources Compliance Report; Highway 111 Corridor Improvements from the Western City Boundary to Deep Canyon Wash, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-08262	Billat, L.	2009	<i>Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet FCC Form 621, STOR American</i>	Outside
RI-08450	Case, R. and R. Carrico	1996	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Morongo Recreational Vehicle Park, Riverside County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
RI-08845	Villacorta, E.	2010	<i>AT&amp;T Wireless Telecommunications Site RS0231 (Heritage Palms) 80761 Fred Waring Drive, Indio, California 92201</i>	Outside
RI-09381	Tang, B. T.	2015	<i>Cultural Resources Sensitivity Review, Indian Springs Villa Project</i>	Outside
RI-09508	Tang, B. T.	2015	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey, Indian Springs Villas Project, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California CRM Tech Contract No. 2941</i>	Outside
RI-09524	Brunzell, D.	2012	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment Baxter Property Wildomar, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-09542	Sanka, J. M., T. Baurley, and L. N. Irish	2016	<i>"Section 106" Compliance and a Finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" for the Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project; Valley Sanitary District, City of Indio, Riverside County, California; Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Project No. C-06-8116-110</i>	Outside
RI-09566	Sanka, J. M. and L. N. Irish	2016	<i>Cultural Resources Avoidance and Monitoring Plan for the Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project +/- 107.50 Acre Study Area and +/- 58 Acre Area of Potential Effects (APE) in the City of Indio, Riverside County, California</i>	Outside
RI-09768	Love, B. and B. Tang	2000	<i>Cultural Resources Element City of La Quinta General Plan</i>	<b>Within</b>

Source: Eastern Information Center, May 2017

### 3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

A total of 116 cultural resources have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the APE, one of which is located within the APE. Of the resources within the one-half mile radius of the APE, 93 are prehistoric, 17 are historic, and the remaining six contain both a historic and prehistoric component. One of these resources (P-33-000064/CA-RIV-64/H) is within the alignment of the Mid-Valley Pipeline. The results of the records search are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within One-Half Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
P-33-000064	CA-RIV-64/H	Multi-component Site	Prehistoric village site with human remains; historic refuse deposits	B. Love 2000; M. Hogan 1994; R. Shepard 1963; C. E. Smith 1954	Listed as Point of Historical Interest	Crossed by pipeline alignment

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
			and foundations			
P-33-001150	CA-RIV-150/H	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric village site	W. Jenson 2003; D. Ballester 2002; Lipp and Swenson 1977; A. Corbin 1974; D. Cowper and C. Ishii 1967; Eberhart 1951	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001178	CA-RIV-1178	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric village site	S. Berryman, M. Fox, and B. Welker 1979; C. Wilke 1972; M. Williams 1970	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001315	CA-RIV-1315	Prehistoric site	Ceramic and lithic scatter	J. Swenson 1978	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001455	CA-RIV-1455	Prehistoric site	Ceramic scatter	J. Swenson 1978	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001530	CA-RIV-1530	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric village site with human remains	N. Gallardo, D. Ballester 2014; M. Bonifacie 1998; M.Q. Sutton 1985; G. Everson 1985; J. Baldwin 1978	Presumed eligible	Outside
P-33-001754	CA-RIV-1754	Prehistoric site	Ceramic scatter	D. F. McCarthy 1984; W. H. Breece 1979	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001770	CA-RIV-1770	Prehistoric site	Ceramic scatter	D. Ballester 2013; M. A. Brown 1979	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001970	CA-RIV-1970	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric village site with possible human remains	B. Love and S. Moffit 1994	Presumed eligible	Outside
P-33-001972	CA-RIV-1972	Prehistoric site	Ceramic scatter	B. Love and S. Moffit 1994; A. Davis and S. Bouscaren 1980	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-001974	CA-RIV-1974	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric village site with possible human remains	B. Love and S. Moffit 1994; A. Davis and S. Bouscaren 1980	Presumed eligible	Outside
P-33-002934	CA-RIV-2934	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric ceramic scatter	D. F. McCarthy 1984	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-002935	CA-RIV-2935	Prehistoric site	Ceramic and lithic scatter	D. F. McCarthy	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-002936	CA-RIV-2936	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric camp site	C. Reeves 1996; D. McCarthy 1989, 1992, 1994	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003005	CA-RIV-3005	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric village site	J. Brown 1998, 2000; M. Q. Sutton 1985	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003007	CA-RIV-3007	Prehistoric site	Cremation feature	M. Q. Sutton 1985	Presumed eligible	Outside
P-33-003008	CA-RIV-3008	Prehistoric site	Ceramic scatter	J. Brown 2000; J. Brown 1998; M. Q.	Not evaluated	Outside

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
				Sutton 1985		
P-33-003651	CA-RIV-3651	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and 1931 benchmark	I. Strudwick and P. Futon 2005; M. Romano, S. Williams, and E. Crabtree 1989; J. Brown and R. Bissell 1989	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003679	CA-RIV-3679	Multicomponent Site	Prehistoric ceramic and lithic scatter and historic refuse scatter	M. Hogan and D. Everson 1992; J. Salpas 1980	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003680	CA-RIV-3680	Prehistoric site	Ceramic and lithic scatter	D. Everson 1992; D. McCarthy 1989; R. Yohe 1990	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003681	CA-RIV-3681	Prehistoric site	Hearth features and ceramic scatter	D. Everson 1992; D. McCarthy 1989; R. Yohe 1991	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003682	CA-RIV-3682	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	D. Everson 1992; D. McCarthy 1989	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003683	CA-RIV-3683	Prehistoric site	Ceramic and lithic scatter	D. McCarthy, B. Arkush, and M. Hogan 1989, 1992	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003866	CA-RIV-3866	Prehistoric site	Prehistoric midden deposit	J. H. Toenjes 1990	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-003886	CA-RIV-3886	Historic site	Adobe structure ruins	D. Van Horn 1986	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004076	CA-RIV-4076	Historic site	Isolated ceramic sherds	K. Swope and M. Thaler 1990	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004107	CA-RIV-4107	Prehistoric site	Ceramic deposit	Archaeological Associates 1991	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004108	CA-RIV-4108	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	Archaeological Associates 1991	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004745	CA-RIV-4745	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	B. Love 1997; B. Tom Tang 1997; D. Everson 1992	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004748	CA-RIV-4748	Historic site	Irrigation equipment	D. Everson 1992; B. T. Tang 1997	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004749	CA-RIV-4749H	Historic site	House foundations and agricultural equipment	D. Everson 1992; B. T. Tang 1997	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004750	CA-RIV-4750/H	Multicomponent Site	Historic refuse and prehistoric ceramic scatter	B. Love 1997; D. Everson 1992	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-004752	CA-RIV-4752	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	D. Everson 1992; H. Quinn 2000; B. Love	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
1997						
P-33-004756	CA-RIV-4756H	Historic site	Agricultural and irrigation equipment	D. Everson 1992	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-005233	CA-RIV-5233	Prehistoric site	Habitation site with possible cremations	M. Macko 1991; J. Smallwood 2004	Presumed eligible	Outside
P-33-005330	CA-RIV-5330	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	B. Love and S. Moffit 1994	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-005354	CA-RIV-5354	Historic site	Agricultural complex	B. Love and S. Moffit 1994	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-006190	CA-RIV-6190	Historic building	Single-family residence	G. Bronson 1983	NRHP Status Code 5: Ineligible for the NR[HP] but still of local interest	Outside
P-33-007835	CA-RIV-5828	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter and camping debris	P. Chace 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007839	CA-RIV-5832	Historic site	Habitation site	B. Love 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007853	CA-RIV-5840	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	L. Mouriquand 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007854	CA-RIV-5841	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	L. Mouriquand 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007855	CA-RIV-5842	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	L. Mouriquand 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007856	CA-RIV-5843	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	L. Mouriquand 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007857	CA-RIV-5844	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	L. Mouriquand 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-007924	CA-RIV-5876	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	L. Mouriquand 1996	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008231	CA-RIV-6075	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. Brock 1998	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008727	CA-RIV-6216	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008728	CA-RIV-6217	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008729	CA-RIV-6218	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
P-33-008730	CA-RIV-61219	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008732	CA-RIV-6221	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008734	CA-RIV-6223	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008735	CA-RIV-6224	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008736	CA-RIV-6225	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008737	CA-RIV-6226	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008738	CA-RIV-6227	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008739	CA-RIV-6228	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008740	CA-RIV-6229	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008741	CA-RIV-6230	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008742	CA-RIV-6231	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. S. Alexandrowicz and R. A. Krautkramer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008835	CA-RIV-6271	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling site	B. Love and M. Hogan 1998	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-008844	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-008845	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-008846	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-008852	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009015	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009016	N/A	Prehistoric	Ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
		isolate			ineligible	
P-33-009017	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Basalt flake and ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009018	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009020	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009021	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009022	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Isolated mano	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-23-009023	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	J. Brown 1998	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009461	CA-RIV-6376	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. Brock and W. Sawyer 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-009501	CA-RIV-6385	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	L. H. Shaker 2002; N. Johnson 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-009556	N/A	Prehistoric and historic isolate	Aqua glass fragment and ceramic sherd	N. Johnson 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009557	N/A	Historic isolate	Sun-colored amethyst glass fragments	N. Johnson 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009558	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	N. Johnson 1999	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-009643	CA-RIV-6441/H	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. Brock and B. Smith 2000	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-009644	CA-RIV-6442/H	Multicomponent Site	Habitation site	J. Brock 2001; J. Brock and B. Smith 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-009645	CA-RIV-6443	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	J. Brock and B. D. Smith 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-0069646	CA-RIV-6444	Prehistoric site	Ceramic artifact scatter	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-009727	CA-RIV-6483	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	N. Johnson 2000	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-009728	CA-RIV-6484	Prehistoric site	Habitation site with cremations	N. Johnson 2000	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-010814	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	M. Hogan 2000	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-010905	CA-RIV-6618	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	D. Ballester 2002; D. Ballester and A. Sanchez Moreno 2000	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-011437	CA-RIV-	Prehistoric	Habitation site	D. Ballester 2002	Not	Outside

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
	6822	site			evaluated	
P-33-012230	CA-RIV-6989	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling site	B. F. Smith 2002	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-012281	CA-RIV-7012	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	D. Ballester 2002	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-012346	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012347	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Lithic debitage isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012348	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012349	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012350	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Lithic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012352	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Groundstone isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012353	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012354	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Isolated projectile point	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012355	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012356	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Lithic isolate	L. Mouriquand 1996	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012527	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Groundstone isolate	D. Ballester 2002	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012529	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	D. Ballester 2002	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-012674	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Ceramic isolate	P. Chace and D. Collins 1986	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-013300	CA-RIV-7402	Prehistoric site	Habitation site	N. Harris and D. Bircheff 2003	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-014270	CA-RIV-7805	Historic site	Historic refuse scatter	N. Harris 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-014271	CA-RIV-7806	Historic site	Historic refuse scatter	N. Harris 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-014272	CA-RIV-7807	Prehistoric site	Hearth feature	N. Harris 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-014273	CA-RIV-7808	Multicomponent site	Prehistoric habitation site and historic refuse scatter	T. Stropes 2013; N. Harris 2005	Not evaluated	Outside
P-33-016787	N/A	Historic building	Single-family residence	J. M. Sanka 2007	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
P-33-016930	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Lithic isolate	M. Aislin-Kay and J. M. Sanka 2007	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-016968	N/A	Historic isolate	Isolated bottle	A. Glover 2008	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-016969	N/A	Historic isolate	Isolated bottle	A. Glover 2008	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-016972	N/A	Prehistoric isolate	Lithic isolate	A. Glover 2007	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-016973	N/A	Historic isolate	Isolated bottle	A. Glover 2008	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-024880	N/A	Historic isolate	Isolated bottle base	D. Ballester and B. Kerridge 2016	Presumed ineligible	Outside
P-33-023955	N/A	Historic structures	Point Happy Date Farm	J. McKenna 2001	NRHP Status Code 5: Ineligible for the NRHP but still of local interest	Outside

### 3.1.2.1 CA-RIV-64/H

Resource CA-RIV-64/H consists of a large prehistoric village site originally recorded in 1954 by C. E. Smith and covering approximately 200 acres. Updates to the site in 1963 and in 1994 resulted in the identification of additional loci, including two cremations. Research indicated that the site is located in the vicinity of the historic Cahuilla village of Kavinish (Love 2000). The site includes twelve prehistoric loci and three historic loci, including the remnants of a house and water reservoir. A testing program was implemented at the site in 2000, involving systematic excavations of both the prehistoric and historic components of the site and ethnohistoric research on the area. During testing, three human cremations and dense concentrations of artifacts were identified. Construction monitoring in 2000 resulted in the discovery of at least five additional cremations. The northernmost portion of CA-RIV-64H crosses the Mid-Valley Pipeline. The original site record states that the site was “partly destroyed in dredging the storm channel,” and thus likely no longer exists within the current APE (Smith 1954). The site was registered as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1968.

## 3.2 Native American Heritage Commission

Rincon Consultants initiated informal Native American coordination for this project on May 2, 2017. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the APE, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). Rincon received the results of the SLF search on May 3, 2017, which stated that the search was completed with negative results. Upon receipt of the results, Rincon mailed letters to 36 tribal governments and individuals listed by the NAHC. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email on May 26, 2017 requesting copies of the records search and technical study,

which will be provided to them upon completion of this report. Consultation efforts are presented in Appendix C.

## 4 Fieldwork

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### 4.1 Pedestrian Survey Methods

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE on May 17, 2017. The archaeologist surveyed the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel using transects spaced 15 to 20 meters oriented east-west, parallel to the channel. The WRP10 area was visited and photographed but has been heavily disturbed by the construction of existing storage ponds so intensive pedestrian survey was not warranted. The length of the pipeline was surveyed with particular attention to areas that appeared relatively undisturbed and areas that were unpaved or unvegetated. The locations of previously recorded resources were fully inspected to assess the state of the resources.

The archaeologist examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), 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 visually inspected. Survey notes were prepared by the surveyor and are available upon request. The previously recorded site CA-RIV-64/H was documented using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms. Photographs of the site were taken using a Canon Rebel digital camera; photographs are maintained at the Rincon Carlsbad office.

### 4.2 Results

The WRP10 area has been heavily disturbed by the construction of ponds and other infrastructure within the plant. Although portions of the plant site remain unpaved, the entirety of the plant has been graded. No cultural resources were identified within the WRP10 area as a result of the survey or records search.

The Whitewater River Stormwater Channel is a man-made stormwater channel. Ground visibility was excellent (95 to 100%) on the margins of the channel, but poor (15%) in the center of the channel where the presence of water has led to dense vegetation. The sloping walls on either side of the channel are held by concrete retaining walls covered over with soil to allow for the growth of vegetation and to control erosion. Tire tracks of large vehicles were noted across the entire area, likely from activities related to erosion control and maintenance. No cultural resources were identified within the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel as a result of the survey or records search.

The Mid-Valley Pipeline also falls within the artificial Whitewater River Stormwater Channel and as such has been heavily disturbed. Ground visibility along the majority of the pipeline alignment was fair (75 to 100%), though the density of vegetation varied. The location where CA-RIV-64/H is crossed by the pipeline alignment was thoroughly inspected. This area has been heavily disturbed by the construction of the channel and by the installation of a culvert carrying water runoff from the surrounding residential areas into the channel. No surface evidence of the site was identified with the exception of a single buffware ceramic sherd near the pipeline alignment. CA-RIV-64/H has been updated on a DPR Series 523 form.

The Mid-Valley Pipeline Pump Station had excellent ground visibility but had been previously graded for the construction of the pump station. No cultural resources were identified within the pump station area as a result of the survey or records search. The following figures provide views of the project site.



Figure 3. Empty ponds within WRP10 Area, facing northeast.



Figure 4. View of Whitewater River Stormwater Channel Area, facing southwest.

## 5 Management Recommendations

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The cultural resource records search identified one previously recorded resource within the APE (CA-RIV-64/H), and numerous resources within a one-half mile radius. One prehistoric ceramic sherd was identified within the boundaries of CA-RIV-64/H during the pedestrian survey, however, the area showed signs of heavy disturbance. No other artifacts or signs of intact archaeological deposits were identified on the ground surface where the APE intersected with CA-RIV-64/H. No previously unrecorded resources were identified within the APE during the pedestrian survey.

Based on the volume of recorded sites in the area and due to the presence of a previously-recorded archaeological site that intersects a portion of the project footprint, the APE and vicinity are considered sensitive for archaeological resources. Rincon recommends that CVWD retain a qualified archaeologist to carry out any cultural resources-related work associated with project construction and to work in coordination with CVWD and local Native American groups who have requested consultation. Prior to any project-related ground disturbance, all construction personnel should undergo a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for archaeological sensitivity.

The WRP10 area has been heavily disturbed by the construction of existing facilities and the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel area has been disturbed by the construction of the channel, as well as dredging and vegetation management activities. Keeping in mind the level of previous disturbance but also of the level of sensitivity of the vicinity, Rincon recommends daily spot-checking of ground disturbing activity within the WRP10 and Whitewater River Stormwater Channel areas in coordination with local Native American representatives. Should conditions indicate the need for additional monitoring, the qualified archaeologist may increase the monitoring efforts and/or recommend the inclusion of a Native American monitor.

No construction work is currently planned within the existing alignment of the Mid-Valley Pipeline. However, should any ground disturbance be deemed necessary after the evaluation of the pipeline (see Section 1.1.3), Rincon recommends conducting daily spot-checking during ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeological monitor in coordination with a local Native American representative. Should any ground disturbance be required within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of archaeological site CA-RIV-64/H, Rincon recommends full time archaeological and Native American monitoring of all work within the site.

Based on the results of the current study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA with adherence to the following mitigation measures.

### 5.1 Retain a Qualified Archaeologist

CVWD shall retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, to carry out all mitigation measures related to archaeological and historic resources. This archaeologist shall work with CVWD and local Native American representatives to develop formal protocols for archaeological monitoring.

## 5.2 Archaeological Sensitivity Training

A qualified archaeologist shall be retained to conduct a WEAP training for archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training should 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.

## 5.3 Archaeological Spot-Checking

A qualified archaeologist shall conduct daily spot-checks of all-project related ground disturbing activities within the WRP10 and the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel areas. Such monitoring activities should be coordinated with local Native American representatives who have requested consultation. Should conditions indicate the need for additional monitoring, the qualified archaeologist may increase the monitoring efforts and/or recommend the inclusion of a Native American monitor. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and a plan must be created for evaluating the find for significance under CEQA and the NHPA.

## 5.4 Archaeological and Native American Monitoring Within CA-RIV-64/H

If ground disturbing activities are required within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of CA-RIV-64/H, a qualified archaeologist and local Native American representative shall monitor project related ground disturbing activities. If remnants of CA-RIV-64/H are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA and the NHPA.

## 5.5 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 [NPS] 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find and develop a plan for treatment of the find/archaeological site. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and the NRHP, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

## 5.6 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states 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 (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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# Confidential Appendix A

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Records Search Summary

# Confidential Appendix B

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Native American Consultation

# Confidential Appendix C

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