

5.4 Cultural Resources

This section addresses the potential cultural resources impacts of the construction and operation of the Blythe Solar Power Project (BSPP or Project). For the purposes of this cultural resources assessment, the Project cultural resources survey area is defined as the approximately 7,030-acre plant site disturbance area within which all Project facilities will be located, plus a 200-foot buffer around the entire area, per CEC requirements. With the addition of the 200-foot buffer, the Project cultural resources survey area is approximately 7,550 acres. Because the location of the planned substation where the Project will interconnect with the regional grid was only recently finalized, the Project's transmission line route has not been finalized. Thus, the following pages address only those cultural resources of the BSPP plant site. When the transmission route is finalized, additional studies will be performed and the information provided to the agencies and other stakeholders.

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, districts, and/or objects that have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific significance. Cultural resources studies were conducted by qualified cultural resources professionals. Additional detail on the cultural resources assessments, including personnel qualifications, can be found in the Cultural Resources Technical Report (Class III Report), provided as Appendix G. The Architectural Survey Report is provided as Attachment 6 to the Cultural Resources Technical Report.

The cultural resources evaluation presented in the following pages is intended to support compliance both by the California Energy Commission (CEC) with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The two agencies are conducting a joint review of the Project and a combined CEQA/NEPA document will be prepared.

Summary

With implementation of planned additional investigations and appropriate mitigation measures, Project impacts on cultural resources would be expected to be less than significant. Based on archival research, systematic field survey, and consultation with interested parties, 200 archaeological sites and one historic architectural resource were inventoried for the Project. At the historic architectural resource, and at 41 of the archaeological sites, the potential exists for significant impacts as defined by CEQA. Due to the location of the proposed BSPP on federally held BLM lands, these resources must be assessed under the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Eleven of the 41 archaeological sites requiring Section 106 review are low-density lithic scatters that appear to qualify for mitigation under an Office of Historic Preservation programmatic treatment plan, known as the Sparse Lithic Scatter *California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program (CARIDAP)*, for NHPA compliance. The remaining 30 sites will require additional assessment, avoidance, and/or mitigation under the requirements of NHPA section 106.

If unanticipated archaeological and/or historical resources are discovered during construction, Project construction activities will be halted in the immediate vicinity so that the significance of the resources can be evaluated and appropriate mitigation measures implemented.

5.4.1 LORS Compliance

The BSPP will comply with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) throughout construction and operation. Applicable LORS are summarized in Table 5.4-1 and briefly discussed below.

Table 5.4-1 Summary of Applicable Cultural Resources LORS

Laws	Applicability	Where Discussed In AFC
Federal		
Antiquities Act of 1906: 16 United States Code (USC) Sections 431–433	Federal legislation for protection of cultural resources on Federal land.	Section 5.4.1
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): 16 USC 470 et seq.	Establishes national policy of historic preservation; requires that Federal agencies consider significant cultural resources prior to undertakings.	Section 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979: 16 USC Sections 470aa–470mm	Provides protection for archaeological resources on public lands and Indian lands.	Section 5.4.1
Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971: 36 Federal Register (FR) 8921	Provides for protection and enhancement of the cultural environment.	Section 5.4.1
Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation: 48 FR 44716-42	Establishes guidelines for professional qualifications, technical reports, and standards for evaluation required by the State Historic Preservation Officer.	Section 5.4.1
Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 Sections 1710 (a)(8) and 1740	Establishes that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical and archeological values.	Section 5.4.1
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990: 25 USC Sections 3001-3013	This law provides for ownership of Native American graves and grave goods on Federal lands.	Section 5.4.1
American Indian Religious Freedom Act: 42 USC Section 1996	Provides protection of Native American religious practices.	Section 5.4.1
State		
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): Public Resources Code Section 21083.2	Requires public agencies to evaluate impacts to cultural resources; provides guidance for evaluating and mitigating impacts.	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4
CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5	Addresses reburial options for Native American remains and provides for treatment of archaeological discoveries.	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4

Table 5.4-1 Summary of Applicable Cultural Resources LORS

Laws	Applicability	Where Discussed In AFC
Public Resources Code Sections 5024.1, 5097.98, 5097.99, 5097.991, and 21084.1	<p>Establishes the California Register of Historical Resources.</p> <p>Discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains.</p> <p>Establishes that removal of Native American grave artifacts or remains is a felony.</p> <p>Establishes that it is the policy of the state to repatriate Native American grave artifacts.</p> <p>Provides a definition of historical resources, and states that Projects that cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource are Projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.</p>	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4
Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, and 8010-8011	Establishes procedures for notification in the event of the discovery of human remains. Requires construction to be halted and the County Coroner to be contacted if human remains are encountered. Makes it a misdemeanor to disturb or remove human remains found outside a cemetery.	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4
Local		
Riverside County General Plan, Multipurpose Open Space Element, Policies OS 19.2-19.4	Provides that the County will promote the preservation of cultural and historic resources, and promote Native American consultation.	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4
Riverside County General Plan, , Multipurpose Open Space Element, Policies 19.5-19.7	Provides historic structure evaluation and enforcement of the Historic Building Code during development Projects.	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.3, and 5.4.4
Riverside County General Plan, Exhibit A, CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, Section 4.7, Mitigation Monitoring Program, Measures 4.7.1A, 4.7.1B, and 4.7.1C	Outlines mitigation measures for cultural resources monitoring programs.	Section 5.4.1

5.4.1.1 Federal LORS

Antiquities Act of 1906: 16 USC Sections 431-433

This Act establishes criminal penalties for unauthorized destruction or appropriation of “any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity” on Federal land.

National Historic Preservation Act: 16 USC Section 470 et seq.

The NHPA sets in place a program for the preservation of historic properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take in to account the effects of Projects on historic properties (resources included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)). It also gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) an opportunity to consult. Federal agencies issuing permits for the BSPP would be required to comply with NHPA requirements.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979: 16 USC Section 470aa-470mm.

This Act provides protection of archaeological resources from vandalism and unauthorized collecting on Federal land.

Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971: 36 FR 8921

This Executive Order focuses on the protection and enhancement of the cultural environment. It outlines responsibilities of the Federal agencies and Secretary of the Interior with regard to cultural resources.

Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines: 48 FR 44716-4

This document establishes standards and guidelines regarding professional qualification requirements for archaeological and historic preservation professionals, technical report format and content, and standards for resource evaluation required by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976: 43 USC Section 1701 et seq.

The Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) declares that it is the policy of the United States that public lands be managed so as to protect historical and archaeological resources, and that the Secretary of Interior shall establish rules and regulations regarding resource protection on public lands.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: 25 USC Sections 3001-3013.

Provides for the protection of Native American graves, funerary objects, and “objects of cultural patrimony” on Federal land and establishes the procedures for determining ownership for Native American human remains, funerary objects, and other sacred objects under Federal jurisdiction.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act: 42 USC Section 1996.

This measure establishes a national policy to protect the right of Native Americans and other indigenous groups to exercise their traditional religions. Federal agencies issuing permits for the BSPP would be required to comply with this Act if Native Americans identified issues regarding their right to exercise traditional religious practices.

5.4.1.2 State LORS

CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21083.2

Under CEQA, the lead agency is responsible for determining whether a Project may have a significant effect on historical and archaeological resources. Section 21083.2 states that if the lead agency

determines that the Project may have a significant effect on “unique” archaeological resources, an environmental impact report shall address these resources. A unique archaeological resource is 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 the resource meets one of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important 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 or best example of its type; and/or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require that reasonable efforts be taken to preserve these resources in place or provide mitigation measures. CEC licensing is a CEQA-equivalent process.

CEQA Guidelines,: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5.

State CEQA Guidelines define a “historical resource” to include:

- Resource(s) listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(1); (CRHR) resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places or in a “local register of historical resources” unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant,” (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(2)); resources identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (Title 14 CCR Section 15065.5(a)(2)).
- Subdivision (g) provides that [a] resource identified as significant in a historical survey may be listed in the CRHR if the survey meets all of the following criteria:
 - The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.
 - The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with procedures and requirements [of the (California) Office of Historic Preservation.
 - The resource is evaluated and determined [by the Office of Historic Preservation] to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on [the Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form].
 - If the survey is five years or more old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historic resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminished the significance of the resource.
 - Resources identified by such surveys are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise.
- A final category of “historical resources” may be determined at the discretion of the lead agency:
 - Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, education, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the

lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3))

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the Project, the lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(d)).

Section 15124(b) addresses mitigation, and states that the preferred mitigation for historical resources is treatment in a manner consistent with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. The preferred mitigation for archaeological sites is preservation in place.

CEQA Appendix G Section V

This appendix is a checklist that identifies potential impacts to historical, cultural, or paleontological resources. The checklist includes four questions to determine if a potential Project would:

- 1) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?
- 2) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?
- 3) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
- 4) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Questions on the checklist are assessed to assess if a Project impacts would be potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, less than significant, or have no impact. The final determination of Project impacts are made by the lead agency on the Project.

Public Resources Code Section 5024.1

This section establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A resource may be listed as a historical resource in the CRHR if it meets National Register of Historic Places criteria or the following state criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage,
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past,
- 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, or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

This section discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains. The NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of human remains by the Coroner, is required to notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. It enables the descendant to inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American human remains and to recommend to the land owner (or person responsible for the excavation) means of treating, with dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.

Public Resources Code Sections 5097.99,5097.991

These sections establish that it is a felony to obtain or possess Native American artifacts or human remains taken from a grave or cairn and sets penalties for these actions. They also mandate that it is the policy of the State to repatriate Native American remains and associated grave goods.

Public Resources Code Section 21084.1

This section sets forth that a Project that may cause a significant adverse change in a significant historical resource is a Project that may be considered to have adverse effects on the environment. Historical resources not listed on the CRHR or other local lists may still be considered historical resources at the discretion of the lead agency on the Project.

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

This code establishes that any person who knowingly mutilates, disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location without authority of the law is guilty of a misdemeanor. It further defines procedures for the discovery and treatment of Native American remains.

Health and Safety Code Sections 8010-8011

This code is intended to provide consistent state policy to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural materials are treated with dignity and respect. The code extends policy coverage to non-federally recognized tribes, as well as federally recognized groups.

5.4.1.3 Local LORS**Riverside County General Plan, Chapter 5 (Multipurpose Open Space Element), Open Space Policies 19.2-19.4**

This portion of the General Plan outlines policies intended to promote the preservation of cultural resources in the County of Riverside. Policies within this chapter identify the need for a review of Project archaeological sensitivity, resource confidentiality, Native American consultation, and a report of findings.

Riverside County General Plan, Chapter 5 (Multipurpose Open Space Element), Open Space Policies 19.5-- 19.7

This portion of the General Plan outlines policies for the preservation of historic resources.. Policies within this chapter identify the need for review of large development Project proposals by the History Division of the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District with respect to the potential destruction or preservation of historical sites. The chapter also calls for promotion of built environment preservation through application of the Historic Building Code and authorization of tax credits for historic building and structure retrofitting.

5.4.1.4 Involved Agencies

Consistent with CEC requirements for AFC preparation, the NAHC was contacted regarding a check of their Sacred Sites inventory and to acquire a list of Native American contacts for the area. Letters were sent to the identified Native American contacts. As of August 2009, nine responses have been received. Results are discussed below in Section 5.4.2.7. The BLM is also conducting Native American consultation as part of the NEPA process. Table 5.4-2 lists contacts at key regulatory agencies for the BSPP.

Table 5.4-2 Agency Contacts

Agency Contact	Phone/E-mail	Permit/Issue
Chris Dalu, Archaeologist BLM Palm Springs- Field Office 1201 Bird Center Drive Palm Springs, California 92262	(760) 833-7105 cdalu@ca.blm.gov	BLM fieldwork authorization, coordination of archaeological work on behalf of the BLM, and government to government Native American consultation
Matthew C. Hall, Coordinator California Historic Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center	(951) 827-7369 matthew.hall@ucr.edu	Cultural resources data repository
David Singleton, Program Analyst California Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capitol Mall, #364 Sacramento, CA 95814	(916) 653-6251 nahc@pacbell.net	Native American cultural issues
Milford Wayne Donaldson, State Historic Preservation Officer 1416 9th Street, Room 1442-7 Sacramento, CA 95814 P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296	TEL: 916-653-6624 FAX: 916-653-9824 calshpo@parks.ca.gov mwdonaldson@parks.ca.gov	NHPA compliance

5.4.1.5 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

The BSPP is located on BLM land. Prior to fieldwork, the Project's cultural resources specialists filed a Fieldwork Authorization Request under statewide BLM Cultural Use Permit CA-06-21. The request indicated areas to be surveyed, supervisory personnel, and survey dates. A Fieldwork Authorization from the BLM was obtained on March 27, 2009.

Since the completion of the archaeological survey, cultural resources monitoring has continued on the Project in association with geotechnical investigations and water well testing. Ongoing cultural resources monitoring work at the BSPP is being conducted under BLM Cultural Use Permit CA-09-22 and a BLM Fieldwork Authorization dated August 5, 2009.

5.4.2 Affected Environment

5.4.2.1 Natural Environment

Physiography and Geology

The Project is located on the Palo Verde Mesa, a series of ancient raised river terraces associated with the Pleistocene course of the lower Colorado River. The relatively flat topography of the Mesa slopes gently down from the northwest to the southeast, and is bounded by the McCoy Mountains to the west and the Little and Big Maria Mountains to the north and east. To the south, the Palo Verde Mesa grades into an east-west trending valley pass through which the modern I-10 was built along what was an important prehistoric transportation corridor from the Colorado River to the Pacific Coast.

The Palo Verde Mesa is part of the northern extent of the Colorado Desert, subdivision of the greater Sonoran Desert. Encircling the northern Gulf of California, the Colorado Desert spans portions of northwest Mexico, southwest Arizona, and southeast California. It is a subtropical desert that is periodically influenced by tropical weather conditions, including massive seasonal rain storms known locally as monsoons. In general, the Colorado Desert differs from the Mojave Desert to the north by being lower, flatter, and warmer both in summer and winter. Within the Palen, Mule, McCoy, and Maria Mountains, the rocks and basin-and-range physiography of the Colorado Desert is similar to that of the Mojave Desert.

Sediments in the Project vicinity generally originate from quaternary riverine deposits from the Colorado River, and alluvial fan deposits from the mountains to the northwest. Much of the Project contains well-developed, heavily patinated desert pavements subject to deflation from frequent winds. Running northwest to southeast, several alluvial washes cut through stable desert pavement surfaces and transition to active ephemeral washes consisting of sandy silts combined with small cobbles and poorly sorted gravels. Along the eastern edge of the Project, two large deposits of water-rounded cobbles sit atop remnant river terraces associated with the Pleistocene course of the Colorado River. These terrace-top cobble deposits, known as "pebble terraces", consist primarily of fist-sized water-rounded rocks representing a variety of stone materials collected from the length of the Colorado River. The pebble terraces were utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region as a ready source of fine-grained stone for the production of flaked stone tools. The most common toolstones present on the pebble terraces are quartzite, chert, and chalcedony. Two such pebble terraces exist along the eastern edge of the Project, both of which were previously recognized as prehistoric sites (see section 5.4.2.5, below).

Climate and Hydrology

Conditions within the Colorado Desert are among the hottest in the United States. Average daily temperatures range from the low 40s in winter to 105 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in summer, although summer temperatures can soar into the 120s. A high of 127 °F was recorded at the Gold Rock Ranch station, located approximately 15 miles northwest of Yuma. This region also experiences rapid heat loss at night, resulting in a wide daily temperature variance of approximately 30 degrees. Annual rainfall totals within the Colorado Desert are among the lowest in the greater Sonoran Desert, averaging less than 2 inches (5 cm) per year in the Salton Trough and between 2 to 4 inches (5-10 cm) along the Colorado River.

Surface water within the region includes both seasonal and perennial sources. In the summer months, the area is occasionally hit by intense thunderstorms which can turn the normally dry washes that crosscut the Palo Verde Mesa into raging torrents. Perennial water is limited to McCoy Spring in the McCoy Mountains roughly nine miles northwest of the Project, and the Colorado River, 10 miles east of the Project. The Colorado River is one of the major river systems of North America, with its headwaters high in the Colorado Rocky Mountains. The Colorado River travels 1,400 miles to the Gulf of California, picking up vast quantities of sediment along the way. Prior to completion of a series of dams on the lower Colorado River, beginning with the Hoover Dam in 1935 (later renamed Boulder Dam), the river frequently changed its course and overflowed its banks. The Palo Verde Mesa terraces and associated linear cobble deposits are the result of the ancient meandering and periodic flooding of the Colorado River.

During the Pleistocene, the course of the Colorado River ran through the Project, creating large remnant river terraces, as described above. Periodically, the Colorado River overflowed its banks and deposited significant quantities of well-rounded boulder- to pebble-sized rocks along its banks. With the movement of the Colorado River to the east, these terrace deposits were left behind in an increasingly arid landscape. Today, the remnant river terraces support well-developed desert pavements with dense concentrations of rounded Colorado River rocks, known as pebble terraces. These pebble terraces run from the northeast to the southwest, reflecting the Pleistocene course of the Colorado River. They are

dense stable features, cut only by the larger drainages which generally flow from the northwest to the southeast. Along the back, northwestern side of the pebble terraces, low-velocity alluvial flows have deposited fine silts. These are some of the few areas of the Project with active deposition and, therefore, the potential for subsurface cultural materials is relatively high along the western edges of the pebble terraces. Throughout most of the remainder of the Project, subsurface materials are unlikely owing to aggrading and deflationary regimes.

At the beginning of the Holocene, the Colorado River retreated to the east and began to cut deeply into the surrounding sediments. Periodically, though, the river dramatically flooded, changed course, and flowed into previously dry inland areas. After large flood episodes, water from the Colorado River was occasionally impounded and diverted into the Salton Trough, creating a vast inland freshwater lake, the historical Lake Cahuilla. Impounded waters from the Colorado River would continue to flow into Lake Cahuilla for years or even centuries until another major flood event sufficiently reworked the river delta at the Gulf of California to allow the river to resume its typical course. At these times, numerous, ethnically and linguistically distinct Native American groups converged on the newly formed lake. Much of the intermittent use of the Palo Verde Mesa likely dates from these episodes of inland lake activity.

Flora and Fauna

The Project's present biotic communities are comparable to those of the Mojave Desert to the north, but with more species diversity due to the Colorado Desert's bimodal pattern of rainfall. For the prehistoric inhabitants of the southern deserts, plant and animal resources would have been a significant factor in the use of the Palo Verde Mesa. Throughout most of prehistory, the Project vicinity offered a relatively limited array of biotic resources, particularly in comparison to the nearby lower Colorado River region with its reliable year-round water. Nevertheless, the Palo Verde Mesa did offer a collection of useful resources for travelers between the larger village communities of the lower Colorado River to the east and the mountains and valleys to the west.

Within the Project, creosote scrub is the dominant vegetation community, with a greater variety of species occurring along the seasonal washes that crosscut the land from west to east. Vegetation is characteristically sparse, consisting primarily of creosote (*Larrea tridentata*), with smaller quantities of white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), saltbushes (*Atriplex* spp.), and ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*). In some washes and along western face of the Pleistocene pebble terraces, stands of mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) and ironwood (*Olneya tesota*) bushes also grow. Nearer to the Colorado River, washes support the palo verdes (*Parkinsonia florida*) from which the Mesa derives its name, as well as agaves (*Agave* spp.). Of these plants, the mesquites, agaves, and saltbushes were the most important food plants, and edible portions were typically roasted in stone-lined earthen ovens, or roasting pits. The remnants of some of these roasting pits may be preserved as piles of fire-affected cobbles identified as prehistoric sites adjacent to the natural pebble terraces at the eastern edge of the Project.

Beyond food plants, the desert also offered medicinal and utilitarian plants. Traditionally, creosote was an important medicinal plant, the leaves of which were brewed as a tea good for treating upset stomach and cough. Both saltbushes and varieties of mesquite were also used as traditional treatments for muscle pain and inflammations. Mesquite and ironwood were prized for their branches which were used to construct houses, fashion weapons, and as quality firewood. Finally, in addition to its use as a foodstuff, agave was harvested for its long leaves which were stripped and processed into an extremely durable fiber used to make nets, bowstrings, sandals, and many other fiber goods. This same agave fiber was the primary source of modern rope until the advent of synthetic fiber rope after World War II (WWII).

Despite its forbidding appearance, the Colorado Desert is also home to a variety of animal species, all adapted to extreme heat and aridity. Most of the animal species that inhabit the Colorado Desert are also found in the Mojave Desert to the north. Because of the high daytime temperatures, many desert animals have adapted by spending much of the day underground in cool burrows or aestivating (lying dormant to

stay cool and preserve water and energy during extremely hot and dry periods). Small, burrowing rodents are particularly abundant in sandy desert sediments.

Animals commonly found in the Colorado Desert include blacktailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*); and a variety of rodents such as round-tailed ground squirrel (*Spermophilus tereticaudus*), white-tailed antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), desert and Merriam kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys merriami*), and desert pocket mouse (*Perognathus penicillatus*). Native Americans hunted several of these small mammals, particularly the desert cottontail, as food. Larger mammals are limited to desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis Canadensis nelsoni*), Sonoran pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana sonorensis*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*), although all of these larger species are more common closer to the mountains and river where water is more abundant. A number of bat species are found, including the California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*).

Numerous species of reptiles also make their home in the Colorado Desert. Reptiles with specialized adaptations to sandy environments include fringe-toed lizards (*Uma inornata*, *U. notata*), flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma m'calli*), banded sand snake (*Chilomeniscus cinctus*) and the poisonous sidewinder snake (*Crotalus cerastes*). Other desert reptiles include chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*), desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*), rosy boa (*Lichanura trivirgata*), western diamondback (*Crotalus atrox*), and the protected desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*) of which we found many carapace fragments within the Project.

In the Colorado Desert, common avian species include horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*), verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*), and greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*). Migratory birds found throughout the southern deserts include several swallow and warbler species of varying genera. Occasionally, smaller raptors such as the northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), the western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*), and the loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) are also found in the Colorado Desert.

5.4.2.2 Prehistoric Background

Despite more than 80 years of archaeological investigation, our understanding of the prehistory of the Colorado Desert still relies heavily on comparisons with adjacent regions. In fact, the basic culture history of the region has not changed dramatically since pioneering archaeologist Malcolm Rogers published his initial impressions of the chronology and cultural development of the desert. This state of affairs is largely attributable to the dearth of stratified subsurface sites in the region, since many desert sites are entirely superficial. Additionally, the prehistoric use of the Colorado Desert was apparently episodic, with long periods of low-intensity use of the land during particularly arid times. Nevertheless, ongoing work continues to sharpen our comprehension of the region. What follows is a brief synthesis of the prehistory of the region as it is understood today.

Climatic changes, characterized by temperature and moisture variations, significantly affected the distribution and subsistence practices of prehistoric populations in the Colorado Desert. During the late Pleistocene (25,000 to 10,000 years ago) temperatures in California were generally cool and moist, resulting in widespread montane glaciations and the creation of numerous pluvial lakes. Throughout much of the Pleistocene, the Colorado River ran some 10 to 15 miles east of its current course, adjacent to the Project. Over millennia, the powerful river carved a series of raised terraces along its western bank as it slowly moved east, toward its present course. During that time, the Project and the surrounding area would have been subject to devastating and unpredictable flooding. Flooding which, depending on the velocity of the water flow, sometimes cut away the land and other times deposited quantities of silt, gravel, and rock. These varying aggrading and depositional actions of the Colorado River created the raised, stepped terraces and cobble deposits of the Palo Verde Mesa.

At the end of the Pleistocene, some 12 to 10 thousand years ago, the first recognizable human use of the Colorado Desert began. The earliest inhabitants of the region were highly mobile hunter-gatherers exploiting a variety of plants and animals. The settlement patterns of the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene inhabitants suggest that they preferred to live along the shores of prehistoric lakes and on mesas near perennial washes.

Roughly 7,000 years ago, local pluvial lakes began to evaporate and settlement shifted to the Colorado River and to perennial springs in the mountains and valley floors. Between the comparatively verdant river banks to the east and the spring-fed mountains to the west, the parched Palo Verde Mesa was not a particularly attractive spot for long-term habitation. The mesa was, as Jay von Werlhof has noted, “basically a through-way”: a well-traveled corridor from the river to the mountains, and from the southern low desert to the northern high desert. Nevertheless, the visually striking terraces of the Palo Verde Mesa were an important waypoint for travelers. The terraces provided a reliable source of fine-grained toolstone, as well as stands of edible mesquite and saltbush, which could be processed and roasted using terrace cobbles. Although the Project shows no signs of long-term habitation, the mesa was clearly well known and repeatedly visited throughout prehistory.

Paleoindian Period: San Dieguito (12,000–7,000 years ago)

The San Dieguito complex is thought to represent the earliest use of the Colorado Desert during the Pleistocene–Holocene transition. Malcolm Rogers defined this cultural complex based on archaeological surveys of southern California coastal and desert regions conducted in the 1930s. San Dieguito materials are most common around now-dry inland lakes and on old desert terraces, but they have also been found at Ventana Cave in southern Arizona, and along the California coast, where they were first documented at the Harris Site. Based on limited material evidence, Rogers inferred that San Dieguito subsistence was focused on highly ranked food resources, particularly large game, although small mammals were also taken. This hunting-focused subsistence strategy, in turn, was thought to have encouraged a pattern of relatively high residential mobility.

The material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex consists entirely of flaked stone tools such as choppers, scrapers, blades, Projectile points, and distinctive crescent-shaped items interpreted as amulets. The lack of millstone implements has long been viewed as evidence that San Dieguito peoples made little use of plant foods, particularly seed plants that require pounding and grinding. Lorann Pendelton, though, observes that ethnographies of Colorado Desert peoples mention the use of wooden mortars and pestles for the processing of wild mesquite. If similar wooden milling implements were used by San Dieguito peoples, they have not survived in the archaeological record.

Beginning with Rogers, archaeologists have attempted to assign cultural materials to the San Dieguito complex based upon the extent of desert-varnish on rock artifacts, and the degree to which artifacts are embedded in the ancient desert pavements. Based on these measures, various cleared circles, trails, and geoglyphs have traditionally been included within the San Dieguito complex. These assignments, however, are no longer considered secure, as both patination and embeddedness have been demonstrated to be unreliable for cross-dating purposes. Further, in the case of trails, many were used over multiple generations, often by multiple cultural and linguistic groups. In fact, most of the major routes through southern California deserts and mountain passes used today by modern highways (e.g., Interstates 10 and 15) follow ethnohistorically documented Native American trails.

Despite decades of scholarly research, dating the San Dieguito complex continues to be problematic. Very little datable material is preserved at most San Dieguito sites, and sites in desert regions are often situated on deflated desert pavements where extremely old materials lie side-by-side with modern trash. The related Lake Mojave complex, found in the Mojave Desert to the north, is thought to date to between 12,000 and 7,000 years before present (BP). More recent work suggests a slightly earlier terminal date of around 8,000 BP for the Lake Mojave Complex. If the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes are

contemporaneous, then this highly mobile, hunting-focused use of the land came to a close early in the Holocene as ancient pluvial lakes contracted and large mammals became scarce.

Archaic Period: Amargosa Complex (7,000–1,500 years ago)

The Archaic period in North American prehistory is characterized by the emergence several distinctive regional adaptations to varying local conditions. The Archaic spans the time from the end of cooler and wetter early Holocene climatic conditions, at around 7,000 BP, to the introduction of pottery and bow-and-arrow technology, around 1,500 BP. Regional populations were generally expanding, leading to a diversification and intensification of subsistence activities, and regional trade and interaction networks were becoming more established. Groundstone tools, largely absent in the Paleoindian period, became widespread during the Archaic.

In the southern California deserts, the best-known regional culture complexes of the Archaic period are the Gypsum, Pinto, and Amargosa, each defined by recognizably distinct projectile point types. Within the Colorado Desert, the Archaic Period is often subsumed under the Amargosa complex, although very few desert sites have components dated to this period. In contrast with the general pattern of population expansion during the Archaic period, there is a dearth of evidence of Archaic occupation in the Colorado Desert. This absence of Archaic occupation is a key regional research issue. Due to the dearth of securely dated Archaic sites in the Colorado Desert, developments within the Archaic must be inferred from the development trajectories of adjacent areas.

Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period: Patayan Complex (1,500–100 years ago)

The Patayan complex spans the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, and dates from approximately 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) until the American expansion into the area at the turn of the nineteenth century. The Protohistoric period encompasses a protracted 300-year period of sporadic European exploration and colonization that had little effect on aboriginal lifeways in the southern California deserts. There is a clear correspondence between the geographical distribution of archaeologically recognizable Patayan cultural materials and the historically documented territories of Yuman-speaking peoples: the Quechan, Mohave, Cocopah, Paipai, Yavapai, Havasupai, and others. Thus, the archaeological Patayan complex is thought to be directly ancestral to the ethnographic Yuman cultures of the region.

The Patayan complex is characterized by marked changes in the artifact assemblage, economic system, and settlement patterns of the region. Perhaps the most recognizable change from an archaeological perspective was the introduction of paddle-and-anvil pottery, either from Mexico or from the ancestral pueblo groups of the U.S. Southwest. During this time, floodplain horticulture, featuring maize, beans, squash, and other crops, was similarly introduced from the south and east. Arable land along the lower Colorado River came under cultivation, as did the banks of the New and Alamo rivers in Imperial Valley. The Colorado Desert lay on the prehistoric frontier of the westward expansion of agriculturally based subsistence systems to the west.

Bow-and-arrow technology was also introduced at this time, possibly from desert hunter-gatherer groups moving in from the west and north. Smaller, arrow-sized projectile point types of the Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched series are common. The Cottonwood series projectile points likely predate the Desert Side-notched types, and probably predate the introduction of pottery manufacture in the region. Concomitant with these dramatic subsistence and technology changes were several, apparently related, ceremonial and religious changes. During the Late period, burial practices shifted from inhumations to cremations and partial cremations. Artistic expression on rock (petroglyphs) and land (intaglios) flourishes at this time in association with expanding trade and trail networks, and increasingly elaborate kinship systems tying together extensive territories. Warfare likely also increased at this time, and was well documented in the Protohistoric and Historic periods.

5.4.2.3 Ethnographic Background

A number of ethnographically documented culture groups are associated with the Palo Verde Mesa through historic use and oral history. These include the Mohave, Halchidhoma, Quechan, and Chemehuevi, along the lower Colorado River, and the Cahuilla of the western deserts and mountains. The stretch of the Colorado River immediately adjacent to the Project was notably contentious, changing hands more than once in the Protohistoric period.

Prior to 1700, the Colorado River east of the Project may have been occupied by the Maricopa, although this is far from certain. At some point, the Maricopa migrated east and the Halchidhoma settled the area. Almost immediately, the Halchidhoma found themselves under attack from the allied forces of the Mohave and Quechan. The traditional focus of Mohave population was to the north in the Mojave Desert, while Quechan peoples had their largest villages to the south between Yuma and the Gulf of Mexico. Generations of near-constant warfare finally drove the Halchidhoma off the river and, ultimately, to their Maricopa allies on the Gila River in Arizona.

After the Halchidhoma vacated the Parker-Blythe Valley between 1825 and 1830, the Mohave lived in the area for a year or so, but then returned to the Mohave Valley. The Mohave then encouraged their traditional allies, the Chemehuevi, with whom they shared many ceremonial practices, to move into the former Halchidhoma territory along the Colorado River. All of these lower Colorado River groups had trading relationships with groups to the west, most notably the Cahuilla, who lived principally in the deserts and mountains around historic Lake Cahuilla. The Cahuilla likely traversed the Project visiting their river neighbors, and they knew something of the area and its resources.

The Palo Verde Mesa was part of a long-distance transportation corridor from the Colorado River to the Pacific Coast. The west side of the Colorado River was also an important corridor for travel between southern and northern river groups, particularly the Quechan and Mohave. North-south running trails have been identified along the river as transportation routes as well as ceremonial ways linking key mountains, springs, and other landscape features. These prehistoric trails and important landscape features are frequently associated with rock and earth art, as well as small rock piles known as cairns.

The Colorado Desert is remarkable for its many prehistoric sites associated with what might generally be termed ritual activities. In addition to the remains of Native American habitations and resource procurement locations, the region contains abundant earth figures (geoglyphs), rock art (petroglyphs), shrines, cairns, and a well-preserved trail system along which these features tend to cluster. Desolate stretches of desert pavement like that of the Project may seem uninhabited and insignificant, but as corridors of physical and spiritual travel, they remain important to modern-day Native American groups. As Quechan tribal member and archaeologist Lorey Cachora describes, key landscape features, such as mountains and springs, are connected by a web of power which cannot be broken without affecting “the entire cosmos.” Thus, “although peaks are most important, the valleys between the peaks, and the desert pavements, are also important in that they are pathways for the web that must run through them from one peak to others.”

In the greater Project vicinity, archaeologists have identified segments of east-west trending trails that likely connected communities along the lower Colorado River with resources and communities in the mountains and interior valleys, as well as north-south running trails paralleling the river. To the east and west of the Project, archaeologists have also recorded significant rock art and intaglio sites along the Colorado River and in the McCoy Mountains. No prehistoric rock or earth art was identified during the 2009 survey of the Project, although a 200-meter-long segment of a north-south running trail was recorded (see discussion in Section 5.4.2.5).

5.4.2.4 Historical Background

European exploration of the Colorado Desert began in 16th century, but sustained Euro-American settlement of the region did not occur until the mid-19th century. This extended period of exploration without expansion creates a long Protohistoric period in the region, during which Europeans and local Native American groups knew of one another, but interacted very little. This time period is discussed above from the point of view of Native American history. Below, we describe the Euro-American expansion into the region and subsequent historical developments.

European Exploration

By 1539, the Spanish had begun to explore parts of what they named Alta California. Early explorers, such as Francisco de Ulloa (1539), Hernando de Alarcon (1540), and Francisco de Coronado (1540), led expeditions into the Gulf of California, reaching the mouth of the Colorado River and continuing up the river past the Gila confluence. However, little exploration of the interior deserts was undertaken until much later. Spanish exploration of the interior deserts for the next 200 years was intermittent as the region was considered desolate, remote, and filled with staunch indigenous adversaries such as the Mohave and Quechan.

The first recorded explorer of the interior Colorado Desert region was Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit missionary, cartographer, and explorer. Starting in 1691, Kino established a string of missions in northern Mexico and southern Arizona, finally reaching the Colorado River in 1702. Almost 70 years later, Father Francisco Garcés followed Kino's route, reaching the villages of the Quechan Indians at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers in 1771. Garcés's party crossed the Colorado River and traveled west through the desert until they could see the San Jacinto Mountains in the distance, before returning to Sonora. Three years later, Father Garcés and a Spanish border captain named Juan Bautista de Anza attempted an overland route to Monterey. When they reached the Colorado River, Anza found the local Quechan to be surprisingly friendly. The Quechan assisted the Spanish in fording the river, locating wells and trails, and ultimately rescuing an exploring party lost in the desert. In the 1800s, most of the travel from Arizona to central California followed Anza's route.

The American Expansion: Mining

The first Americans to arrive in the Colorado Desert in any numbers were prospectors hunting for the next big gold strike. Mining and prospecting activity was most intense in the mountains and high deserts of the Mojave, but small-scale mining has been a consistent feature of the Colorado Desert from the 1800s to the present day. Generally speaking, mining productivity in the Colorado Desert was greatest between 1890 and 1910, with a brief resurgence during the Great Depression in the 1930s.

In the 1820s, limited placer mining began in the eastern Colorado Desert. In the early 1800s, prospectors were some of the only Euro-Americans traveling in the California deserts, and they frequently came into conflict with Native American groups. From the 1840s through the 1880s, the U.S. cavalry established a series of camps and forts through Arizona, Nevada, and California deserts to protect settlers and immigrants from the often hostile tribes whose territories they were invading. In 1849, the discovery of gold in California brought a tremendous influx of American and European settlers to the state. Between 1849 and 1860 an estimated 8,000 emigrants crossed the Colorado Desert on their way to California. In the 1850s, some would-be miners tried their luck in the eastern Colorado Desert, but found very little gold. Most miners simply passed through the desert on their way to the larger strikes to the west and north.

Sustained economic development in the Colorado Desert region only began in the 1870s, and came to fruition in the early part of the 20th century. Development was dependent largely on two things: transportation and water. The first of these came in 1872, with the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from the ocean to the eastern edge California. The Southern Pacific line began on the coast and

reached Yuma on September 30, 1877. The railroad was the single most important boost to mining in the southeastern Colorado Desert, offering convenient transportation of heavy mining equipment, supplies, personnel, and, when the miners were lucky, bullion. By 1880, the Southern Pacific Railroad was providing access to gold and silver ore deposits in the Chocolate Mountains, Cargo Muchachos, and Palo Verde Mountains, all north of the immediate Project vicinity.

In addition to gold and silver, area mines produced quantities of utilitarian minerals including gypsum and manganese. North of the Project, the now-defunct Arlington Mine was a major producer of manganese during WWI and WWII, the ore being used to harden steel for armaments. In the immediate vicinity of the Project, prospector's mining claims – typically in the form of wooden stakes, small stone cairns, and/or metal cans containing claim papers – are most common along the base of the McCoy Mountains and into the many drainages that cut the mountain range. There were two main periods of active prospecting in the area: the late 1880s and early 1900s following the initial gold strikes in California, and the 1930s during the depth of the Great Depression when a hard-scrabble existence in the desert seemed preferable to unemployment in the cities.

In the 1930s, the Metropolitan Water District was created to effect transport of water from the Colorado River to the Los Angeles basin. The Metropolitan Aqueduct was constructed from Parker Dam through the mountains east of Indio to Riverside and, finally, to Los Angeles. It was the largest construction Project in the world at the time, and it provided much-needed jobs during the Depression.

Military Training: World War II

During WWII, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entry into the war, Lt. General Lesley J. McNair, Director of Army Ground Forces and Combat Training for the War Department, decided to establish the Desert Training Center in southeastern California, Arizona, and Nevada in order to train U.S. troops in the event they would be sent to North Africa to fight the Germans. General George S. Patton, Jr. was tasked with overseeing the transformation of the desert stretching from the California-Arizona border and the Mexican border up to the lower part of Nevada. General Patton scouted the area by plane, jeep, and horseback beginning in March of 1942. The area was suitable for training because of its general lack of human habitation, established railroads and highways, and the presence of several military installations throughout the region.

After 19 months of training and expansion, the Center was officially renamed “The Desert Training Center California-Arizona Maneuver Area” (DTC/C-AMA), and had grown in size to an area twice the size of Maryland. The Center included tank, infantry, and air units all training for desert warfare. Patton established his base of operations at Shaver's Summit (now Chiriaco Summit) at Camp Young. Troops began arriving at the Center in April of 1942 and endured harsh physical training that included restricted access to water, physical endurance training, and lack of sleep. Life at the Desert Training Center was so difficult that the officers and enlisted men came to refer to the area as “the place that God forgot.”

Patton commanded the Desert Training Center until July of 1942, when he was placed in charge of “Operation Torch,” the Allied invasion of North Africa. Patton was replaced by Major General Alvan Gillem, Jr. Twelve thousand troops were stationed at the Desert Training Center when Patton left. As WWII continued, that number grew to over 200,000 by May of 1943. The need for troops around the world during World War II required that troops be trained for combat in places other than North Africa. In light of this need, the California-Arizona Maneuvers Area was closed in April of 1944.

To support the mission of the DTC/C-AMA, several desert airfields were taken over and significantly improved by the Army between 1942 and 1944. One of these wartime training bases was the Blythe Army Air Base, which was originally constructed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) in 1940 as Intermediate Flying Field Site 21. With the development of the Desert Training Center, the little airfield west of Blythe was identified as an excellent candidate for Army use, and it was officially taken over by

the Army in April 1942, under the direction of General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. One month later, the first airmen deployed to the DTC, the 46th Bombardment Group, arrived in Blythe, where they continued the work of building base housing, bringing in utilities, and significantly improving the airfield. By September of 1942, the airfield was formally designated the Blythe Army Air Base, with paved runways suitable for heavy aircraft. From the fall of 1942 to 1945, the Blythe Army Air Base supported numerous training exercises in the DTC/C-AMA, and became known for its excellent training of heavy bomber crews who went on to complete hundreds of successful bombing missions in Europe during WWII.

With the end of WWII came a reduction in the military activity in the Colorado Desert region. Civilian buildings and airports converted for use by the military during the war years returned to civilian use. Surplus military barracks were recycled for a variety of uses throughout the local communities. The primary post-war activities in the area were mining and agriculture. Agricultural practices were primarily confined to the mid- to western side of the county, but also developed in the Palo Verde Valley along the lower Colorado River and centered on the town of Blythe.

Military Training: Joint Exercise Desert Strike

In the spring of 1964, the enormous area that had been the DTC/C-AMA once again supported large-scale military training exercises employing both ground and air forces. From May 17th to 30th 1964, a joint Army–U.S. Air Force training exercise, known as Desert Strike, took over the Palo Verde Mesa and more than 12 million acres along the California-Arizona border. Amidst the escalating nuclear arms race, the U.S. Strike Command elected to conduct the largest and most costly training exercise, at the time, to “become familiar with the concepts and doctrines associated with large-scale employment of nuclear weapons.” Army and Air Force units were trained in passive and active tactics, concepts and procedures for joint operations, and the use of and defense against tactical nuclear weapons.

The exercise was a two-sided enactment, with fictitious world powers code named “Calonia” and “Nezona” sharing a common border at the Colorado River. The premise of the conflict between these two entities, each led by a Joint Task Force and two designated War Cabinets, was a dispute over water rights. Major tactical operations during the exercise included deep armor thrusts, defensive operations along natural barriers, counterattacks including airmobile and airborne assaults, and the simulated use of nuclear weapons. The Air Force provided fighter, air defense, interdiction, counter-air reconnaissance, and troop carrier operations in support of both joint task forces. In the first phase of Desert Strike, Nezona initiated mock battle with a full-scale invasion of Calonia. A new concept for military river crossings was put into operation during this invasion, accomplished with a combination of assault boats, amphibious armored personnel carriers, ferries, bridges, and fords at eight major sites across a 140-mile long stretch of the Colorado River. The practice of attack and counterattack continued into a second phase, in which simulated nuclear strikes and airborne assaults were traded between the forces.

Desert Strike “proved once again the lessons which had been learned in World War II when this same area had been part of the great California-Arizona Maneuver Area,” with one commander General Bastion praising the extensive Desert Maneuver Area as it “provided freedom of maneuver and reduced the dependence of units on existing road nets. The long distances involved, the possibility for uninhibited movement, and the lack of civilian population centers as an alternate supply source provided extremely fine tests in logistics, communications, and maintenance.”

The magnitude of the troop movements, and the required supplies and equipment, was one of the largest operations that occurred in the United States since the WWII period. The nature of the Desert Strike joint training exercise proved cumbersome and somewhat controversial. The total cost of Desert Strike was \$35,342,493, with the participation of 89,788 troops. The U.S. Continental Army Command initially critiqued the operation as being inefficiently planned because of poor timing in the unit training cycles, equipment degradation in the difficult environment, and a lack of value in troop training for the time and

cost. After Desert Strike, large scale joint field training exercises were discontinued in the Desert Maneuver Area, as the country became completely engaged in the war in Vietnam.

5.4.2.5 Cultural Resources Inventory

A cultural resources inventory was conducted of the entire Project as originally proposed (disturbance area and originally proposed linear facilities with CEC-mandated buffers). This inventory included archival research, a pedestrian archaeological survey, and an architectural survey. The results of the inventory are presented in the following subsections; additional detail is provided in Appendix G.

The cultural resources pedestrian survey included transmission line alignments which have since been abandoned due to changes in the location of a planned electrical substation. Although the cultural resources found along those transmission lines are presented in the attached Class III survey report, they are not reported here as they are no longer part of the proposed BSPP. When the transmission route is finalized, additional studies will be performed and the information provided to the agencies and other stakeholders.

Archival Research

Prior to field investigations, cultural resources staff conducted a records search at the California Historic Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. Conducted on February 11, 2009, the records search covered the BLM ROW and a one-mile radius buffer around the ROW. The search included a review of archaeological, historical, and environmental literature in addition to the archaeological site records and survey maps on file at the EIC. In addition to records housed at the EIC, EDAW AECOM cultural resources staff conducted a background literature review that included:

- National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, as well as local listings,
- BLM site files,
- Historic GLO maps,
- The General Patton Memorial Museum, and
- The Palo Verde Historical Museum and Society.

The records and literature search identified 28 previous investigations conducted within the original BLM ROW for the BSPP and a one-mile buffer radius. These consist of 24 survey-level investigations, one heritage resources program, one management plan, one monitoring report, and one regional overview. Of these, 16 were conducted within portions of the Project. Table 5.4-3 lists all previous investigations conducted within one mile of the Project.

Table 5.4-3 Summary of Previous Surveys within Records Search Limits

EIC Report Number	Year	Author	Title
01249	1978	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	<i>California Desert Program: Archaeological Sample Unit Records for the Big Maria Planning Unit.</i>
00220	1977	Cowan, Richard and Kurt Wallof	<i>Interim Report – Fieldwork and Data Analysis: Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Southern California Edison Palo Verde-Devers 500 kV Power Transmission Line.</i>

Table 5.4-3 Summary of Previous Surveys within Records Search Limits

EIC Report Number	Year	Author	Title
00982	1980	Crew, Harvey	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Geothermal Drilling Sites in Riverside County.</i>
04005	1996	Demcak, Carol	<i>Report of Archaeological Survey for L.A. Cellular Site #C601, Nicholls Warm Springs, Riverside County, California.</i>
00160	1977	Greenwood, Roberta	<i>Archaeological Resources Survey – West Coast –Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to the Colorado River, Addendum.</i>
00161	1978	Greenwood, Roberta	<i>Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources – West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River.</i>
00092	1973	King, Thomas, George Jefferson, and Michael Gardner	<i>Archeological and Paleontological Impact Evaluation: American Telephone and Telegraph Company's Oklahoma City/Los Angeles "A" Cable Route, Between the Colorado River and Corona, California.</i>
04061	1998	McDonald, Meg, and Jerry Schaefer	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory of 1,542 Acres of Palo Verde Mesa and Palo Verde Valley Catellus/Bureau of Land Management Exchange Area.</i>
06707	2006	McDougall, Dennis, Joan George, and Susan Goldberg	<i>Cultural Resources Surveys of Alternative Routes within California for the Proposed Devers-Palo Verde 2 Transmission Project.</i>
02481	1989	Mitchell, Mike	<i>An Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the Pebble Terraces in Riverside County, California.</i>
03029	1990	Padon, Beth, Scott Crownover, Jane Rosenthal, Rebecca Conard	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Gas Company Proposed Line 5000, Riverside County, California.</i>
05714	2004	Raschkow, Wanda	<i>Heritage Resources Program-Project Review and Statistical Summary for Project McCoy Wash Flood Retention Dam-Access Road.</i>
01300	1981	Reed, Judyth	<i>Mule Mountains – Area of Critical Environmental Concern– Management Plan.</i>
01842	1984a	Reed, Judyth	<i>Archaeological Inventory CA-050-MP3-13.</i>
01814	1984b	Reed, Judyth	<i>Results of Inventory and National Register Assessment of Archaeological Materials on Seven Terraces in the Colorado Desert.</i>
00002	1953	Rogers, Malcolm	<i>Miscellaneous Field Notes – Riverside County, San Diego Museum of Man.</i>
01461	1982	Salpas, Jean	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 18032.</i>

Table 5.4-3 Summary of Previous Surveys within Records Search Limits

EIC Report Number	Year	Author	Title
07790	2003	Schaefer, Jerry	<i>A Class II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Desert-Southwest Transmission Line, Colorado Desert, Riverside and Imperial Counties, California.</i>
07753	1998	Schaefer, Jerry, Drew Palette, and Jim Eighmey	<i>A Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Parker-Blythe 161 kV Transmission Line No. 2 Riverside & San Bernardino Counties, California.</i>
05564	2003	Schmidt, James	<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report, Southern California Edison Blythe-Eagle Mountain 161 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project.</i>
05245	2005	Schmidt, James	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Southern California Edison Company: Blythe-Eagle Mountain 161 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project.</i>
01334	1981	Swenson, James	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Site in Section 33 and 28, T6S, R7E, SBBM, in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California.</i>
02210	1986	Underwood, Jackson, James Cleland, Clyde Woods, and Rebecca Apple	<i>Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the US Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, From San Timoteo Canyon to Socorro, Texas: The California Segment.</i>
01211	1980	von Till Warren Elizabeth, Robert Crabtree, Claude Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarty	<i>A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units.</i>
03334	1989	von Werlhof, Jay	<i>Archaeological Investigations of the Soil Conservation Service, McCoy Wash Project Near Blythe, California.</i>
04784	2004	von Werlhof, Jay	<i>Archaeological Examinations of Mesa Verde Pipeline Improvement.</i>
01317	1974	von Werlhof, Jay, and Sherilee von Werlhof	<i>Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Weigh Scale Station Along I-10, West of Blythe, California (P.M. 143.8/145/5).</i>
02078	1984	Wilson, Ruth	<i>Biological and Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed State Prison Sites, Blythe, California (Sec. 2 Cultural Resources – Archaeological Survey Only).</i>

The records search also identified 70 previously recorded cultural resources within the BLM ROW and one-mile buffer. Of these, four are located within the Project. These are a ceramic scatter (CA-RIV-1136), two large prehistoric lithic quarries (CA-RIV-2846 and -3419) on top of Pleistocene pebble terraces, and a linear feature identified as a prehistoric trail segment (CA-RIV-1464). The 66 cultural

resources located outside of the Project but within the one-mile buffer include an intaglio, rock features, trail segments, rock alignments, cleared areas, lithic scatters and quarries, lithic and ceramic scatters, temporary camps, historic debris scatters, historic tent platforms, can scatters, historic road beds, multi-component sites, and isolated artifacts. Table 5.4-4 presents all cultural resources identified by previous researchers within a one-mile radius of the Project boundaries.

Table 5.4-4 Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number (P-33-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Description	Date(s) Recorded	Within Project	Within 1-mile Radius of Project
Archaeological Sites					
N/A	53T	Prehistoric trail segment	2007; 2004; 1991; 1989; 1987; 1980; 1979; 1955; 1954; 1953		X
661	661	Rock alignment	1991; 1978; 1974		X
662	662	Intaglio	1991; 1974		X
880	880	Cleared area; lithic scatter	1973		X
885	885	Cleared areas; lithic scatter; trail segment	1973		X
1135	1135	Lithic quarry	2000; 1997; 1976		X
1136	1136	Ceramic scatter	1976	X	
1464	1464	Trail segment	1978	X	
2790	2790	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2791	2791	Lithic scatter	2005; 1984		X
2792	2792	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2793	2793	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2794	2794	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2795	2795	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2796	2796	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2844	2844	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2845	2845	Lithic scatter	1984		X
2846	2846	Lithic quarry	2003; 2000; 1988; 1984	X	
3417	3417	Lithic quarry	1989; 1988		X
3418	3418	Lithic quarry	2001; 2000; 1997; 1988		X

Table 5.4-4 Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number (P-33-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Description	Date(s) Recorded	Within Project	Within 1-mile Radius of Project
3419	3419	Lithic quarry	2008; 1988; 1984	X	
3671	3671	Lithic scatter	2000; 1989		X
3672	3672	Lithic quarry	2001; 1989		X
3673	3673	Trail segment with associated lithics	2000; 1989		X
N/A	3799	Temporary camp	1990; 1989		X
N/A	4568	Trail segment	1991		X
8032	5982H	Historic debris scatter	2000; 1997		X
8135	6045	Lithic scatter	1997		X
8136	6046	Lithic and ceramic scatter	1997		X
8138	6048	Lithic quarry and scatter	1997		X
9669	7174H	Historic tent platforms, can scatters, and animal enclosures	2000		X
9670		Historic can scatter; isolate – prehistoric biface	2000		X
9671	7175	Lithic scatter	2001		X
9672	7176	Ceramic scatter	2000		X
9673	7177H	Historic can scatter	2000		X
9675	7179	Ceramic scatter; historic tent platforms	2000		X
9676	7180H	Historic foundations and debris scatter	2000		X
12912		Ceramic scatter	2000; 1990		X
13310		Fire-affected rock features	2001		X
13617		Ceramic scatter	1990		X
13672		Lithic scatter	2004		X
14150		Historic two-track road	2005		X
14175		Ceramic scatter	2005		X
17169	8934	Historic debris scatter	2008		X
17170	8935	Historic debris scatter	2008		X
17312	9005	Historic debris scatter	2008		X

Table 5.4-4 Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Primary Number (P-33-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Description	Date(s) Recorded	Within Project	Within 1-mile Radius of Project
17315		Historic debris scatter	2008		X
17317	9007	Lithic scatter	2008		X
17318	9008	Lithic scatter	2008		X
17319	9009	Historic debris scatter	2008		X
17320	9010	Lithic scatter	2008		X
17323	9011	Historic debris scatter	2008		X
<i>Isolated Artifacts</i>					
12821	N/A	Isolate - biface	1986		X
12902	N/A	Isolate – historic shell casings	1990		X
12903	N/A	Isolate – historic glass bottle	1990		X
12904	N/A	Isolate – biface	2000		X
12905	N/A	Isolate – historic glass bottle	2000		X
12906	N/A	Isolate – two ceramic sherds	1990		X
12907	N/A	Isolate – test cobble	1990		X
12908	N/A	Isolate – historic shell casings	1990		X
12909	N/A	Isolate – tested cobble	1990		X
12910	N/A	Isolate – historic shell casings	1990		X
12911	N/A	Isolate – historic shell casings	1990		X
12913	N/A	Isolate - debitage	1990		X
12914	N/A	Isolate – three historic cans	2004; 1990		X
13611	N/A	Isolate – debitage	1980		X
13612	N/A	Isolate – ceramic sherd	1980		X
13613	N/A	Isolate - debitage	1980		X
13633	N/A	Isolate – debitage	1989		X
17325	N/A	Isolate – historic cans	2008		X

Archaeological Survey

Project archaeologists conducted a Class III archaeological survey of the approximately 7,550-acre Project cultural resources survey area, which includes the 7,030-acre plant site disturbance area and a 200-foot buffer, per CEC requirements. The Class III survey was conducted by qualified four- to eight-person survey teams, each led by a qualified crew chief. A maximum survey interval of 20 meters was employed, although crew members frequently walked between transect lines to record isolated artifacts

and sites. After the initial pedestrian survey phase, site-recording teams returned to the identified sites to record them in greater detail.

When archaeological sites were encountered, the survey crew determined the location of the site using handheld global positioning system (GPS) units, and then flagged and mapped the location for subsequent recording by the dedicated site-recording teams. All flagging was removed when the recording teams completed their work. For the Project survey, four or more artifacts were considered a site, and an arbitrary distance of 30 meters between artifacts and features was used to divide cultural material into individual sites.

Isolated single artifacts and collections of less than four artifacts that were separated from other cultural materials by more than 30 meters were recorded as isolated finds, or isolates. The location of each isolated find was recorded with a GPS unit and the artifacts were documented by the survey crews immediately. Where necessary, drawings and photographs were made of distinctive artifacts, maker's marks, and other culturally or chronologically sensitive indicators.

The survey crew also attempted to relocate previously reported site locations as documented by the EIC. To guide our field studies, project specialists plotted previously recorded archaeological sites on Project base maps at a scale of 1 inch to 2,000 feet. Previously recorded sites were only re-mapped or otherwise re-recorded if the existing records were deemed inaccurate due to a change in the site condition or configuration.

Site recording included intensive survey of the site area, along with photographic documentation (site overviews and detail shots including diagnostic artifacts), site sketch maps, artifact and feature descriptions, and descriptions of the environmental context. To better preserve cultural resources, archaeological teams did not collect any artifacts or other materials during the survey. Artifacts were documented and identified in the field by experienced crew members. Archaeological survey in the BSPP commenced on March 30, 2009 and concluded on June 26, 2009.

Within the BSPP, the cultural resources survey inventoried a total of 200 archaeological sites of which 196 had not been recorded previously. One previously recorded site in the Project cultural resources survey area could not be relocated by the survey crew, as described below. Of the inventoried sites, 169 are historic, 28 are prehistoric, and 3 contain both historic and prehistoric materials. Most of the site artifacts are historical in age, and consist predominantly of metal cans, with smaller quantities of glass bottles and jars, milled lumber, broken ceramics, and sundry metal items. Historical features include survey markers, rock features, prospectors' test pits, stone and wooden structures, and a foundation, as well as cleared areas, fortified positions, can and trash scatters, aircraft parts, smoke land mines, and tank tracks associated with the use of the Project vicinity during WWII as part of the DTC/C-AMA. Prehistoric cultural materials include flaked stone tools and debitage, groundstone items, tested cobbles, and ceramic sherds. Table 5.4-5 lists the newly recorded archaeological sites identified during the Class III survey of the Project cultural resources survey area.

Most of the historical sites date to the 20th century, and many can be associated with the WWII-era use of the area for military training as part of the DTC/C-AMA. A large number of the remaining sites, including trash scatters and structural features, date to the early twentieth century use of the Palo Verde Mesa by homesteaders and miners. Relatively few post-war, late twentieth century materials are present in the Project. Some of the sites that contain late twentieth century components may be associated with the brief use of the area for a joint Army-US Air Force exercise, code named "Desert Strike," which was conducted May 1964.

The Prehistoric sites consist of low-density flaked stone scatters, thermal cobble features, and a trail segment of probable prehistoric age. The trail segment (SMB-P-410) runs roughly north-south and, looking south from the Project, appears to point to Black Rock, a prominent rock outcrop at the southern

edge of the McCoy Mountains, just north of Interstate 10. Survey crews also identified a distinctive set of thermal cobble features adjacent to the previously recorded site CA-RIV-2846. These features are circular to oval concentrations of fire-affected cobbles, some of which have some subsurface extension. The thermal cobble features appear to be deflated roasting pits, or possibly the “clean-out” remains of nearby roasting pits. Rock-lined earth ovens, or roasting pits, were commonly used prehistorically to roast various plant foods, including mesquite and saltbush, both of which grow on the Palo Verde Mesa.

During the Class III archaeological survey, crews revisited the locations of the four previously recorded sites within the BSPP (see Table 4.4-4). Of those, one site (CA-RIV-1136), a scatter of approximately 13 ceramic Colorado Buff ware sherds recorded in 1976, could not be relocated. The remaining three sites were relocated and visually inspected by survey personnel. Sites CA-RIV-2846 and CA-RIV-3419, the two large pebble terraces with dispersed flaked stone quarrying and production debris, were revisited and found to be essentially unchanged since they were most recently recorded in 2003 and 2008, respectively. The northern pebble terrace site, CA-RIV-2846, though, was associated with several previously undocumented prehistoric sites within the Project cultural resources survey area. As part of the recording of those sites, survey members recorded in greater detail the portion of CA-RIV-2846 that falls within and adjacent to the Project’s eastern boundary.

Survey crew members also relocated site CA-RIV-1464, originally identified as a prehistoric trail segment, but found a more recent linear feature associated with a private property boundary. According to the original CA-RIV-1464 site record from 1978, the site was a path running east-west for roughly 700 meters with an abrupt 90-degree turn toward the south at the western end of the path. Upon mapping CA-RIV-1464 on Project base maps, it became apparent that the path, previously identified as a prehistoric trail, exactly matches the northern boundary of a large private property holding within BLM land (and not included in the BSPP). The abrupt turn at the western end of the path directly aligns with the northwest corner of the private property tract. The path is now a graded road marking the northern edge of the property. In 1978, when the site was originally recorded, the property boundary may have been more ephemeral, appearing more like a prehistoric landscape feature. It appears that site CA-RIV-1464 is not a prehistoric trail, but rather a more recent feature associated with the survey and boundary maintenance of the existing private property tract.

Architectural Research and Reconnaissance

To comply with CEC requirements, a half-mile area surrounding the Project and originally proposed linear facilities was surveyed for historic buildings and structures. The survey was conducted from the ROW or existing vantage points. Prior to the survey, a comparison of historic USGS topographical maps and current aerial photographs of the Project and half-mile buffer area was made to identify existing historic structures.

On May 2, 2009, a qualified architectural historian conducted a historic architecture field survey of the Project to determine whether historic buildings and structures were present. The survey identified the Blythe Airport complex (SMB-B-001, Blythe Army Air Base), which includes a WWII-era airplane hangar and various communications outbuildings.

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
Archaeological Sites: Newly Recorded				
SMB-H-107	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary cans	20th century
SMB-H-109	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	military ration cans, aluminum-top pull-tab can	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-110	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-111	Historic cairns and debris scatter	Mining	rock cairns associated with prospecting pits and debris	Early 20th century
SMB-H-113	Historic cairns and debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	aircraft parts, cairns	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-114	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-115	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, bullet casing, metal wire	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-116	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-118	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, fuel can, military mess-kit spoon (embossed with "U.S."), bullets, metal wire	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-119	Historic debris scatter	Mining	evaporated milk cans, key-wind meat can	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-120	Historic debris scatter	Mining	sardine cans, key-wind sanitary can	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-121	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-122	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, military mess-kit spoon (embossed with "U.S.")	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-123	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-124	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, military-issue internal friction can, sanitary cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-125	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-126	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-127	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary cans	20th century
SMB-H-129	Historic debris scatter	Mining	sardine can, sanitary cans, glass Coke bottles	Early 20th century
SMB-H-130	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	military ration cans; aluminum-top beer can, glass jug	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-131	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-132	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-133	Historic debris scatter and rock feature	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, rock feature	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-134	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	military ration cans, amber bottle glass	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-135	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass bottle fragment, metal band, smoke land mine	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-136	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, brass bullet, sheet metal, glass jar (embossed with 1943 date)	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-137	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, wooden lathe, survey marker (dated 1917)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-138	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-139	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	military ration cans; rotary-opened food can	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-140	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, military mess-kit spoon, bullet shells, lathe	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-143	Historic debris scatter and well	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	key-wind meat can, other sanitary cans, milled lumber, well head	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-144	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary cans	20th century
SMB-H-145	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass Coke bottle, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-147	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	military ration cans, aluminum-top beer can	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-148	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, other sanitary cans	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-151	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, other rotary-opened food cans	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-152	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, other rotary-opened food cans	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-153	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	cans, metal bracket with military-style coating	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-154	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, butchered bone, boot sole, flat glass fragment	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-155	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar, wooden lathe and plank, embossed sheet metal	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-156	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	military soluble coffee can, other food cans, glass bottles	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-157	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	garbage can lid (embossed with 1942 date), evaporated milk can and other cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-158	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-159	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-P-160	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes	Prehistoric
SMB-H-161	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, metal band	20th century
SMB-H-162	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	military ration cans, glass jug fragments	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-163	Fortified positions	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, auto parts, fortified positions	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-164	Historic debris scatter and hearth	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass bottles and fragments, metal post, band, and wire, hearth	20th century
SMB-H-165	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-166	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-167	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, fuel can, metal bucket, glass bottles	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-168	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, ceramic fragment, glass fragments, miscellaneous metal	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-169	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass bottles, vehicle parts, aluminum foil	Late 20th century
SMB-H-170	Historic hearth	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary can, rock ring with charcoal fragments	Late 20th century
SMB-H-171	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration can dump and glass bottles	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-173	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-175	Historic debris scatter and hearth	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass fragments, hearth	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-176	Historic debris scatter and hearth	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, metal wire, metal bar, wood pile, hearth	20th century
SMB-H-177	Historic debris scatter and hearth	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	aluminum-top pull-tab beer cans, possible hearth	Late 20th century
SMB-H-178	Historic debris scatter and rock feature	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary can dump, propane tank, jack, vehicle tire, hack saw, glass bottle, rock alignment	1942-1944 (WWII) and 20th century
SMB-H-179	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-180	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	cans	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-181	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-182	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, ceramic fragments, glass jar, glass bottles, other glass fragments	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-183	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa (possible Mining)	church-key-opened beer cans	Early 20th century
SMB-H-184	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-185	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-186	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-189	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	military ration cans, aluminum-top beer cans, glass bottles	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-190	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-191	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass bottle, glass jar	20th century
SMB-H-192	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-193	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-194	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass jar	Late 20th century
SMB-H-195	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration can, other cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-197	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, broken glass bottles	Late 20th century
SMB-H-198	Historic debris scatter	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	church-key-opened beer cans, other sanitary cans, metal pipe fragment, metal cable	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-199	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-200	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	can, vehicle wheels, metal wire, electric box	20th century
SMB-H-202	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, milled lumber, metal wire	20th century
SMB-H-203	Historic cleared areas	DTC/C-AMA	cleared areas arrayed in a line	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-204	Historic debris scatter	Mining	key-wind meat can, fuel can, other sanitary cans	Early 20th century
SMB-H-205	Historic debris scatter	Mining	sanitary cans, glass fragments, metal wire, prospecting pits	Early 20th century
SMB-H-206	Historic debris scatter	Historic settlement and use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, metal pipe fragments, vehicle parts, glass fragments	20th century
SMB-H-207	Fortified positions	DTC/C-AMA	can lids, grenade spoon, shell casing, metal strapping, fortified positions	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-208	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, glass ink well	20th century
SMB-H-209	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, cement block with post, lathe	Late 20th century
SMB-H-210	Fortified positions	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, milled lumber, ammunition clips, metal strapping, fortified positions	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-212	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	cans and can lids	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-213	Historic debris scatter	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	can, metal pipe fragment, metal spring and rod, glass jar	Early 20th century
SMB-M-214	Prehistoric cobble feature with historic debris	Historic and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary can, thermal cobble feature (prehistoric)	20th century and Prehistoric
SMB-H-215	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-216	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-218	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	automobile parts, metal, wire, hearth	Early 20th century
SMB-H-219	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-220	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-221	Historic debris scatter	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass fragments, metal rods	Early 20th century
SMB-H-222	Historic debris scatter and rock feature	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, hearths, letters created from alignments of quartz rocks	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-223	Fortified positions	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, fortified positions	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-224	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar, glass fragments, ceramic fragments, metal teapot, metal screen, miscellaneous metal wire, bands, and sheets	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-226	Historic cairns and rock feature	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	rock ring sundial feature, cairns	20th century
SMB-H-227	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-P-228	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	quartzite flakes, quartzite flake core, hammerstone	Prehistoric
SMB-H-229	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	cans, milled lumber	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-230	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass bottle	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-231	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-232	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, other sanitary cans, can lids, glass bottle	1942-1944 (WWII) and 20th century
SMB-H-233	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-234	Historic debris scatter and cairn	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, small cairn	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-235	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, metal wire, sheet metal	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-236	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-P-237	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes, flake cores, biface fragment, hammerstones	Prehistoric
SMB-P-238	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes, flake core, hammerstones	Prehistoric
SMB-P-241	Lithic scatter and cairn	Lithic reduction	flakes, flake cores, hammerstone, cairn	Prehistoric

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-P-242	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes, hammerstone, flake core	Prehistoric
SMB-H-243	Historic debris scatter and hearth	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, crown-top beer can, metal wire, hearth	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-P-244	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes, hammerstone, flake core	Prehistoric
SMB-H-245	Historic debris scatter and rock features	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, hearth, rock features	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-246	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	fuel cans, other food cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-247	Historic cleared areas and cairn	Mining	metal wire, wooden stakes, tent pads, toppled cairn	Early 20th century
SMB-H-248	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-P-249	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes, hammerstone	Prehistoric
SMB-H-250	Historic geoglyph	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	historical geoglyph	20th century
SMB-H-251	Historic cleared areas	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	historical cleared areas	20th century
SMB-P-252	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes, hammerstones, flake cores	Prehistoric
SMB-H-283	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass bottle	20th century
SMB-H-284	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-285	Fortified positions	DTC/C-AMA	fortified position	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-286	Fortified positions	DTC/C-AMA	can, fortified position	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-287	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	car parts, glass fragments	20th century
SMB-H-288	Historic debris scatter	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	car parts, clock parts, gasket	Early 20th century
SMB-H-290	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-291	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-401	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-402	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-403	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	oil can dump	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-404	Historic ranch	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa and DTC/C-AMA	stone and concrete structures, watering trough, sheet metal, metal pipes, vehicle parts, metal chicken wire, cans, milled lumber, glass fragments, miscellaneous debris, aluminum-top pull-tab beer cans; also military materials: smoke land mine, munitions casings and clips, military ration cans	Early 20th century and 1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-406	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	sanitary cans, key-wind meat can, tobacco can with hinged lid, wood pile, cluster of quartz rocks	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-M-407	Historic debris scatter with lithic flake	Historic and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	church-key-opened beer can, milled lumber, lithic flake	Early 20th century and Prehistoric
SMB-H-408	Historic debris scatter and hearth	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	food cans, saw-cut faunal bone, possible hearth	20th century
SMB-H-409	Historic debris scatter	Mining	sanitary cans, tobacco can with hinged lid, glass soda bottle (embossed with 1938 date)	Early 20th century
SMB-P-410	Prehistoric trail	Prehistoric Trails	north-south running trail segment (200 meters long)	Prehistoric
SMB-H-411	Historic geoglyph	DTC/C-AMA	historical geoglyph (possible aerial marker)	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-413	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass jars, glass fragment	Early 20th century

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-414	Historic debris scatter	Mining	key-wind meat can, metal wire, wood pile	Early 20th century
SMB-H-415	Historic debris scatter	Mining	sanitary cans, hole-in-cap cans, sun-colored amethyst bottle glass fragments	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-416	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, wooden ramp	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-417	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-M-418	Historic debris scatter with prehistoric cobble	Mining and Lithic reduction	tobacco can with hinged lid, glass bottle, hearth containing one tested cobble	Early 20th century and Prehistoric
SMB-H-419	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass fragments, metal wire, metal nail and sundry hardware, bullet clips, wooden ramp	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-420	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, milled lumber	20th century
SMB-H-423	Airplane crash site	DTC/C-AMA	aircraft parts, military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-424	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans, glass jar, lathe	20th century
SMB-H-426	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-H-427	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration can dump	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-430	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa (possible Mining)	can dump, church-key-opened beer cans, glass bottles, glass jug, glass fragments, metal bands	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-P-431	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	flakes	Prehistoric
SMB-H-432	Historic structure foundation	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	can, structure foundation	20th century

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-P-434	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-P-435	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-P-436	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-P-437	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-P-438	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-H-439	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-P-440	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-P-441	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentrations of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-H-442	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and Mining	military ration cans, tobacco can with hinged lid, glass bottles	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century
SMB-H-444	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	cans	20th century
SMB-P-445	Lithic scatter and cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	flakes, flake cores, tested cobbles, concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-H-447	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Coors beer can, other food cans	20th century
SMB-P-448	Prehistoric cobble feature	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-H-450	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-452	Historic debris scatter and hearth	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, possible hearth	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-P-453	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	flakes, flake cores, hammerstones, tested cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-P-454	Lithic scatter and hearth	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	flakes, pottery sherds, faunal bone fragments, concentration of fire-affected cobbles	Prehistoric
SMB-H-460	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	Early 20th century
SMB-H-505	Historic debris scatter	Mining	church-key-opened beer can, key-wind meat can, tobacco can with hinged lid, glass jar, glass bottles, ceramic fragment	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-507	Historic debris scatter	Possible Desert Strike	aluminum-top pull-tab beer cans	Late 20th century
SMB-H-508	Historic debris scatter	Possible Desert Strike	aluminum-top pull-tab beer cans	Late 20th century
SMB-H-509	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jar	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-M-511	Lithic scatter with historic debris	DTC/C-AMA and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	military ration cans, lithic flakes, flake cores, tested cobbles	1942-1944 (WWII) and Prehistoric
SMB-M-512	Historic debris scatter with lithic scatter	Historic and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	food cans, lithic flakes, flake cores, tested cobbles	20th century and Prehistoric
SMB-H-513	Historic debris scatter	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	key-wind meat can, aluminum-top pull-tab beer can	Early to Late 20th century
SMB-H-514	Historic structure remnants	Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	sanitary cans, milled lumber, metal wire and nails, cinder blocks, wooden-frame structure, rock feature	Early 20th century
SMB-H-515	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass jug	1942-1944 (WWII)

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
SMB-H-516	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA and modern	military ration cans, modern beer bottle	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-517	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, glass fragments	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-527	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	military ration cans, church-key-opened beer can, aluminum-top pull-tab beer can	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century
SMB-H-528	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-H-529	Historic debris scatter	DTC/C-AMA	military ration cans, milled lumber	1942-1944 (WWII)
SMB-P-530	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	quartz flakes and flake cores	Prehistoric
SMB-P-531	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	quartz flakes and flake cores	Prehistoric
SMB-P-532	Lithic scatter	Lithic reduction	quartz flakes and flake cores	Prehistoric
SMB-H-600	Historic road	Transportation	dirt two-track road running roughly north-south from I-10 to Arlington Mine Road, metal pipeline running in and parallel to the road	Late 19th to Early 20th century
SMB-H-601	Historic road	Transportation	dirt two-track road running north-south along a 1917 USGS survey section line from I-10 to an unnamed road south of the McCoy Wash	Early 20th century
Archaeological Sites: Previously Recorded				
RIV-1136	Pot drop (not relocated)	Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	13 ceramic sherds of Colorado Buff ware, likely all from the same vessel	Prehistoric

Table 5.4-5 Summary of Cultural Resources in the BSPP Survey Area

Temporary Number	Site Type	Cultural Context	Cultural Constituents	Chronological Assessment
RIV-1464	Trail	Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	path through desert pavement running east-west for 700 meters; 90-degree turn to south at west end – probable modern feature associated with private property boundary	Late 20th century
RIV-2846	Quarry	Lithic reduction	sparse, extensive flaked stone scatters and other features across Pleistocene pebble terrace	Prehistoric
RIV-3419	Quarry	Lithic reduction	sparse, extensive flaked stone scatters and other features across Pleistocene pebble terrace	Prehistoric
Architectural Resources				
SMB-H-001	Airport Complex	DTC/C-AMA	WWII airport complex including runways, hangars, and offices that served to train army air support units	1940-1945 (WWII)

5.4.2.6 Consultation with Local Historical Societies and Other Interested Parties

A letter was sent to various local historical societies in order to solicit any information or input they might have on the Project (Table 5.4-6). To date, no responses have been received.

Table 5.4-6 Local Historical Society Contacts by Organization

Organization	Date of Contact	Response
General Patton Memorial Museum	6/1/2009	None to date
Historic Resources Management Programs, UC Riverside	6/1/2009	None to date
Palm Springs Air Museum	6/1/2009	None to date
Palm Springs Historical Society	6/1/2009	None to date
Palo Verde Historical Museum and Society	6/1/2009	None to date
Riverside County Historical Commission	6/1/2009	None to date

In addition, Project cultural staff visited both the General Patton Memorial Museum and the Palo Verde Historical Museum and Society in April and May, 2009. The purpose of the visits was to obtain information regarding historic or other cultural resources within or near the Project. Both institutions hold a significant number of primary historical documents and memorabilia relevant to the historical use of the Palo Verde Mesa, with a particular emphasis on the twentieth century agricultural development of Blythe and the WWII-era use of the desert for military training and simulated maneuvers.

5.4.2.7 Native American Consultation

Native American tribes in the Colorado Desert maintain strong traditional ties to the land and to the cultural resources that have been left by their ancestors. In accordance with CEC requirements, cultural resources staff from EDAW AECOM contacted the Native American Heritage Commission, on April 13, 2009 to request a list of local Native American groups who might have an interest in the Project. A search also was requested of the confidential Sacred Sites files for areas of concern in the Project vicinity. David Singleton, Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission, responded on April 20, 2009 and indicated that no sacred sites or traditional cultural properties are known within a one-half-mile radius of the Project, although he noted that "numerous Native American cultural resources" exist in the Project vicinity. Additionally, Mr. Singleton provided a list of Native American contacts who may have an interest in the Project. On May 1, 2009, EDAW AECOM staff mailed formal requests for input and information to these contacts. Copies of correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission and Native American groups are attached as Appendix G. Follow up calls to the identified Native American groups are ongoing. Table 5.4-7 summarizes the tribal contacts,

As of August 2009, nine responses have been received. Of those, seven are requests for more information or notifications that the matter has been passed to another contact person for further comment. Joseph R. Benitez, a Chemehuevi Tribe member, suggested that the Chemehuevi Tribe be contacted directly (Chairperson Charles Wood had previously been contacted). Patricia Tuck, THPO for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, has requested a summary report of the Class III archaeological survey before commenting on the Project. Two responses indicated no comment on the Project at this time. Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member of the Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians, conveyed that the tribe has no current comment on the BSPP, but urged that any other regional tribes

that might be interested in the Project be contacted. Esadora Evanston, Environmental Coordinator for the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, responded that her department has no comment on the Project at this time, but other agents of the tribe reserve the right to comment independently.

Table 5.4-7 Consulting Parties and Public Participation Contacts by Affiliation

Name/Title	Affiliation	Date of Initial Contact	Response
Joseph R. Benitez	Chemehuevi	5/1/2009	6/14/2009 – Indicated Chemehuevi Tribe should be contacted
Ann Brierty, Policy Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	5/1/2009	None to date
Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member	Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians	5/1/2009	7/22/2009 – No comment on the BSPP; request that other involved tribes be contacted
Darryl Mike, Chairperson	Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	5/1/2009	7/22/2009 – Matter referred to Anthony Madrigal, Envir. Department, for comment
Diana L. Chihuahua, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	5/1/2009	None to date
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Program Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	5/1/2009	None to date
Esadora Evanston, Environmental Coordinator	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	5/1/2009	7/23/2009 – No comment at this time from Envir.Dept.
Gary Goforth, Tribal Administrator	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	5/1/2009	7/23/2009 – Gary Goforth no longer works for the FMIT
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	5/1/2009	None to date
Linda Otero, Director	AhaMaKav Cultural Society, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	5/1/2009	7/22/2009 – Checking records; will contact Project if there are concerns
James Ramos, Chairperson	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	5/1/2009	None to date
Michael Tsosie, Cultural Contact	Colorado River Reservation	5/1/2009	None to date
Patricia Tuck, THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5/1/2009	7/23/2009 – Request summary of archaeological report for comment
Tim Williams, Chairperson	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	5/1/2009	7/23/2009 – Referred to Jeff Castillo, Tribal Business Development for comment
Charles Wood, Chairperson	Chemehuevi Reservation	5/1/2009	None to date

5.4.3 Environmental Impacts

This section describes the potential impacts of the BSPP on cultural resources during both construction and operation. Environmental impacts are assessed for resources that have been identified as potentially significant under the law. Significance of archaeological sites is based on the regional and local context in which they are found. For a cultural resource to be considered significant, it must meet some of the significance criteria of the NRHP, the CRHR or satisfy the uniqueness criteria under CEQA. In general, a site that qualifies for inclusion to the NRHP also qualifies for inclusion to the CRHR.

The NRHP states that a building, structure, archaeological site, or other resource will be considered significant if it meets at least one of the following lettered criteria (A-D):

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, 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. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The CRHR states that a building, structure, archaeological site, or other resource will be considered significant if it meets at least one of the following numbered criteria (1-4):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California; or
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to qualifying for inclusion in either the NRHP or CRHR, a resource must possess sufficient integrity with regard to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Assessments of Project impacts are based on the level of direct and indirect physical changes to a significant resource. A significant impact would occur if the Project:

- Alters a resource or its setting in a manner that affects the qualities that make it significant. Direct impacts to archaeological resources include grading, and for built resources include removal of key elements (e.g., roof), or demolition,
- Indirectly alters the setting, access to, or other elements of the resource in a manner that negatively affects the significance of the resource. Examples of indirect impacts include increased erosion at archaeological sites or visual intrusion of buildings that are left vacant, or
- Disturbs any human remains, including those located outside of formal cemeteries.

5.4.3.1 Construction

Ground-disturbing construction activities have the potential to directly impact cultural resources by altering site integrity and the qualities that make the resources significant. In addition, in the case of historic architectural resources, impacts can occur to the setting of a resource, even if the resource is not physically damaged. Based on archival and survey investigations, 200 archaeological sites and one historic architectural resource were inventoried within the Project cultural resources survey area. Table 5.4-8 summarizes the Project's anticipated impacts to these resources. A number of the cultural resources inventoried for the Project have been assessed as not significant under the criteria established

by the NRHP and CRHR. Generally, these sites contain a limited variety of materials, the information potential of which is exhausted upon documentation as part of a Class III survey.

Significant adverse impacts are possible at 41 archaeological sites and one historic architectural resource with the construction and maintenance of the BSPP, as listed in Table 5.4-8. Based on the survey evidence, these resources are assessed as potentially significant under CRHR criteria, and are therefore subject to adverse impact from the construction of the BSPP. Eleven of these sites are low-density lithic scatters that appear to qualify for mitigation under an Office of Historic Preservation programmatic treatment plan, known as the Sparse Lithic Scatter *California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program* (CARIDAP), for NHPA compliance. Successful treatment under this program results in a “not eligible” and “No Effect on Historic Properties” determination. Under CEQA and NHPA, with implementation of mitigation measures identified in Section 5.4.4 below at other sites, potential impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level and would be addressed under the BLM Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (PA).

Four other Project sites are considered potentially significant and eligible for inclusion in either the NRHP or CRHR, but they lie outside of the plant site disturbance area, in the 200-foot buffer. These sites will not be directly impacted by the construction of the BSPP if they are physically protected and avoided during construction. Thereafter, the sites should be avoided, and indirect impacts to the sites caused by Project fencing, increased traffic along the Project boundaries, or any other activities should be assessed as part of the ongoing management of the cultural resources.

In addition to the resources identified in Table 5.4-8, 1,149 isolated finds were encountered within the Project cultural resources survey area. Isolated finds were identified as three or fewer artifacts more than 30 meters from any identified archaeological site. The isolated finds are predominantly historical period items such as metal cans and glass bottles, but they also include some prehistoric items including flaked stone, ground stone, and ceramics. None of the isolated finds are considered significant under the criteria of the NRHP or CRHR.

If unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during BSPP construction, Project impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level with the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in Section 5.4.4.1.

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
Archaeological Sites: Newly Recorded				
SMB-H-107	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-H-109	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-110	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-111	Historic cairns and debris scatter - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-H-113	Historic cairns and debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-114	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-115	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-116	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-118	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-119	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-120	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-121	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-122	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-123	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-124	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-125	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-126	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-127	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-129	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-130	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-131	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-132	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-133	Historic debris scatter and rock feature - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-134	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-135	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-136	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-137	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-138	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-139	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-140	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-143	Historic debris scatter and well - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-144	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-145	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-147	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-148	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-151	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-152	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-153	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-154	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-155	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-156	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-157	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-158	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-159	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-P-160	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-H-161	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-162	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-163	Fortified positions - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-164	Historic debris scatter and hearth - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-165	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-166	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-167	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-168	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-169	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-170	Historic hearth - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-171	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-173	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-175	Historic debris scatter and hearth - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-176	Historic debris scatter and hearth - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-177	Historic debris scatter and hearth - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-178	Historic debris scatter and rock feature - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and 20th century	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-179	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-180	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-181	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-182	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-183	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa (possible Mining)	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-184	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-185	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-186	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-189	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-190	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-191	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-192	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-193	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-194	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-195	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-197	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-198	Historic debris scatter - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-199	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-200	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-202	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-203	Historic cleared areas - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-204	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-205	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-206	Historic debris scatter - Historic settlement and use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-207	Fortified positions - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-208	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-209	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-210	Fortified positions - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-212	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-213	Historic debris scatter - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-M-214	Prehistoric cobble feature with historic debris - Historic and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century and Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-215	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-216	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-218	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-219	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-220	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-221	Historic debris scatter - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-222	Historic debris scatter and rock feature - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-223	Fortified positions - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-224	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-226	Historic cairns and rock feature - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-H-227	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-228	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-229	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-230	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-231	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-232	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-233	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-234	Historic debris scatter and cairn - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-235	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-236	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-237	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-P-238	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-P-241	Lithic scatter and cairn - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-P-242	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-H-243	Historic debris scatter and hearth - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-244	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-H-245	Historic debris scatter and rock features - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-246	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-247	Historic cleared areas and cairn - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-248	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-249	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-H-250	Historic geoglyph - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-251	Historic cleared areas – DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-252	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-H-283	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-284	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-285	Fortified positions - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-286	Fortified positions - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-287	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-288	Historic debris scatter - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-290	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-291	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-H-401	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-402	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-403	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-404	Historic ranch - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa and DTC/C-AMA	century and 1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-406	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-M-407	Historic debris scatter with lithic flake - Historic and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century and Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-408	Historic debris scatter and hearth - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-409	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-P-410	Prehistoric trail - Prehistoric Trails	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-411	Historic geoglyph - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-413	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-414	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-415	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-416	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-417	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-M-418	Historic debris scatter with prehistoric cobble - Mining and Lithic reduction	Early 20th century and Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-419	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-420	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-423	Airplane crash site - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-424	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-426	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-427	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-430	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa (possible Mining)	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-P-431	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-H-432	Historic structure foundation - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-434	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-P-435	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-P-436	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-P-437	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-P-438	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-439	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-440	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-P-441	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-442	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and Mining	1942-1944 (WWII) and Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-444	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-445	Lithic scatter and cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-447	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-448	Prehistoric cobble feature - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-450	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-452	Historic debris scatter and hearth - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-453	Lithic scatter - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-P-454	Lithic scatter and hearth - Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-460	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-505	Historic debris scatter - Mining	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-507	Historic debris scatter - Possible Desert Strike	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-508	Historic debris scatter - Possible Desert Strike	Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-509	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-M-511	Lithic scatter with historic debris - DTC/C-AMA and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	1942-1944 (WWII) and Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criteria 1 and 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-M-512	Historic debris scatter with lithic scatter - Historic and Prehistoric use of the Palo Verde Mesa	20th century and Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	None – site is in buffer and will be avoided
SMB-H-513	Historic debris scatter - Historic use of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early to Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-514	Historic structure remnants - Historic settlement of the Palo Verde Mesa	Early 20th century	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
SMB-H-515	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-516	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA and modern	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-517	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-527	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA (possible Desert Strike)	1942-1944 (WWII) and Late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-528	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
SMB-H-529	Historic debris scatter - DTC/C-AMA	1942-1944 (WWII)	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-P-530	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-P-531	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-P-532	Lithic scatter - Lithic reduction	Prehistoric	Appears to meet requirements for CARIDAP	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; no historic properties affected if addressed under CARIDAP for NHPA
SMB-H-600	Historic road - Transportation	Late 19th to Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
SMB-H-601	Historic road - Transportation	Early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

Table 5.4-8 Summary of Blythe Solar Power Project Cultural Resources and Impact Assessments

Temporary Field Number	Site Type Cultural Context	Chronological Assessment	Significance Potential	Project Impact
Archaeological Sites: Previously Recorded				
CA-RIV-1136	Pot drop (not relocated)	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
CA-RIV-1464	Trail	most likely recent, not prehistoric as originally recorded	Not significant; does not meet NRHP or CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
CA-RIV-2846	Lithic quarry	Prehistoric	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
CA-RIV-3419	Lithic quarry and historic debris scatter	Prehistoric and 20th century	Potentially significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and unevaluated under NRHP Criteria	If eligible, impact less than significant with mitigation under CEQA; adverse effect under NHPA addressed by consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties
Architectural Resources				
SMB-H-001	Airport Complex - DTC/C-AMA	1940-1945 (WWII)	Significant and eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 and NRHP Criterion A	Outside of Project APE; setting impacts must be assessed in consultation between BLM, SHPO, and interested parties

5.4.3.2 Operation

No additional impacts to cultural resources are anticipated through operation of the BSPP.

5.4.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

The various cumulative projects, almost all of which are on BLM land, have submitted ROW applications for the use of approximately 100,000 acres along the I-10 corridor, although the projects themselves will affect considerably less acreage. Each of these projects will be required to comply with CEQA, the NHPA, and NEPA (projects on Federal land), all of which contain requirements related to cultural resources investigations, impacts assessment, and mitigation. Cumulatively, the various projects potentially could impact existing cultural resources, including potentially significant resources on a substantial amount of land. However, each project will be required to comply with the regulatory and professional requirements of the cultural resources field to investigate, carefully evaluate, avoid, and mitigate any impacts through excavation, data recovery, and so on. For these reasons overall cumulative cultural resources impacts would be less than significant and the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts would be less than considerable.

5.4.4 Mitigation Measures

5.4.4.1 Construction

To mitigate potentially significant Project cultural resources to a less than significant level, the Applicant will implement the measures listed below.

- CUL-1:** If significant or potentially significant cultural resources cannot be avoided, the Project owner will retain a qualified Cultural Resources Specialist to prepare and implement a Historic Property Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the affected resources. The HPTP may include protocols for affected resources including data recovery, research design, and treatment measures. The Principal Investigator for the HPTP program will meet the minimum Principal Investigator qualifications under the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology.
- CUL-2:** A designated Cultural Resources Specialist will provide input to construction and operation training programs for employees to enhance awareness regarding the protection of cultural resources. The designated specialist or a qualified cultural resources monitor will be available during construction to inspect and evaluate any finds of potentially significant buried cultural material. The Cultural Resources Specialist will coordinate with the Project owner's construction manager and environmental compliance manager to stop all work in the vicinity of the find until it can be assessed. The Cultural Resources Specialist will also contact the BLM archaeologist. If the discovery is determined to be not significant through consultation with CEC and BLM staff, work will be allowed to continue.
- CUL-3:** All discoveries will be documented on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms (Form DPR 523) and filed with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center housed at the University of California, Riverside.
- CUL-4:** If in consultation with the CEC and BLM a discovery is determined to be significant, a mitigation plan will be prepared and carried out in accordance with State and Federal guidelines. If the resources cannot be avoided, a data recovery plan will be developed to ensure collection of sufficient information to address archaeological or historical research questions.

- CUL-5:** A professional technical report will be prepared documenting assessment and data recovery investigations. The report will describe the methods and materials collected and will provide conclusions regarding the results of the investigations. The report will be submitted to the curatorial facility housing the collected archaeological materials, as well as the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System center.
- CUL-6:** Cultural material collected as part of an assessment or data recovery mitigation will be curated at a qualified curation facility. Field notes and other pertinent materials will be curated along with the archaeological collection.
- CUL-7:** If human remains are encountered during construction, potentially destructive activities in the vicinity of the find will be stopped. The Cultural Resources Specialist will immediately notify the Principal Investigator, who will contact the CEC and BLM. The Project owner will ensure that any such remains are treated in a respectful manner and that applicable state and federal laws are followed. If human remains of Native American origin, associated grave goods, or objects of cultural patrimony are discovered on federal property, the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act will be followed.
- CUL-8:** The Project owner will provide worker environmental awareness program (WEAP) training during construction to assist in worker compliance with cultural resource protection procedures. The training will include photographs of a variety of historic and prehistoric artifacts and will include a description of the specific steps to be taken in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural material, including human remains.

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