- Identify and locate any faults, scarps, and fissures in the vicinity.
- Review available land level lines of past ground surface movement in the vicinity, including degree of differential subsidence across nearby faults and proximity of regional subsidence bowls.
- Review groundwater development in the vicinity, including the location of nearby, high-capacity wells. Review available historic water level data from nearby wells.
- Review available maintenance records of nearby wells for signs of possible subsidence-induced damage.
- Review subsurface units from available well drillers' logs.

At a minimum, conclusions should discuss:

- Location (or absence) of all surface ruptures on or adjacent to the site.
- Type of faults and nature of anticipated offset, including direction of relative displacement, and maximum possible displacement.
- Statement of relative risk, addressing the probability or relative potential for future surface displacement. This may be stated in semi-quantitative terms such as low, moderate, or high, or in terms of slip rates determined for specific fault segments.
- Degree of confidence in, and limitations of, the data and conclusions.

At a minimum, recommendations should provide:

- Set-back distances from faults and fissures. State, Federal or local guidelines may dictate minimum standards otherwise.
- Mitigative measures for appropriate structures that cannot avoid crossing faults and fissures. Examples include, but are not limited to, critical pipelines, aqueducts, flood channels, railroads, and roadways.
- Discussion of the need for additional studies, or inspection during construction.

2.8.6 Mitigation of Wind Erosion

As mentioned, the most effective mitigation of this hazard is to curtail the primary source of sand in the Coachella Valley – periodic flooding of the Whitewater River. Mitigation of this would require a multi-million dollar upstream dam and maintenance to remove trapped sediment. Lining the Whitewater River channel would reduce the sand supply, but reduce the favorable aspects of ground water infiltration. While building and maintaining a dam may be economically justifiable based on the continued wind-blown sand damage throughout the valley, it is more likely that local, smaller-scale mitigation measures will continue to be implemented.