

**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE SUN LAKES BOULEVARD
PROJECT APN 419-140-057, ±47.02 ACRES IN THE CITY OF BANNING,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

*Banning, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps
Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Section 12*

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of Romo Planning Group, completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on ±47.02 acres of land (APN 419-140-057) for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Project ("Project") in City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Romo Planning Group proposes construction of a multi-residential housing development on the property. The Project area is on the northeast corner of the Sun Lakes Boulevard and Sun Lakes Village Drive intersection in Township 3 South, Range 1 West, Section 12 as shown on the USGS *Banning*, CA 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map.

This technical study documents efforts to identify historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5020.1(j), and complies with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess a Project's potential to impact historical resources during Project construction, operation, and/or maintenance. These efforts include a cultural resources records search, background research, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes and organizations, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area.

The Project area was once part of Stewart Ranch, owned and operated by Reznor P. Stewart between 1883 and 1933 and his daughters Laura May and Clara between 1933 and 1967. L&L identified a linear resource (RPGX-1H) in the Project area consisting of an earthen bermed ditch constructed by bulldozer sometime before 1953 and associated with water control/conveyance efforts instituted on the ranch along Portereo Creek and Smith Creek. RPGX-1H was evaluated and recommended not eligible for the CRHR and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA and requires no further consideration. In addition, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources and it is unlikely that intact, subsurface prehistoric archaeological deposits will be uncovered during Project construction. Sensitivity for encountering historic-age archaeological resources is considered low-to-moderate. The Project area lies within Stewart Ranch; however, the land within the Project area was utilized for grazing, agricultural, and water control/conveyance purposes. This suggests that historic artifacts and/or deposits that may be present in subsurface context would most likely reflect those activities (e.g., horse shoes, tacks, barbed wire, sparse occurrences of tin cans and glass bottles, other water conveyance/control features, etc.) and would most likely not be considered historically significant. Thus, additional cultural resource technical studies are not recommended prior to Project construction.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any Project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the County of Riverside by drafting measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance.

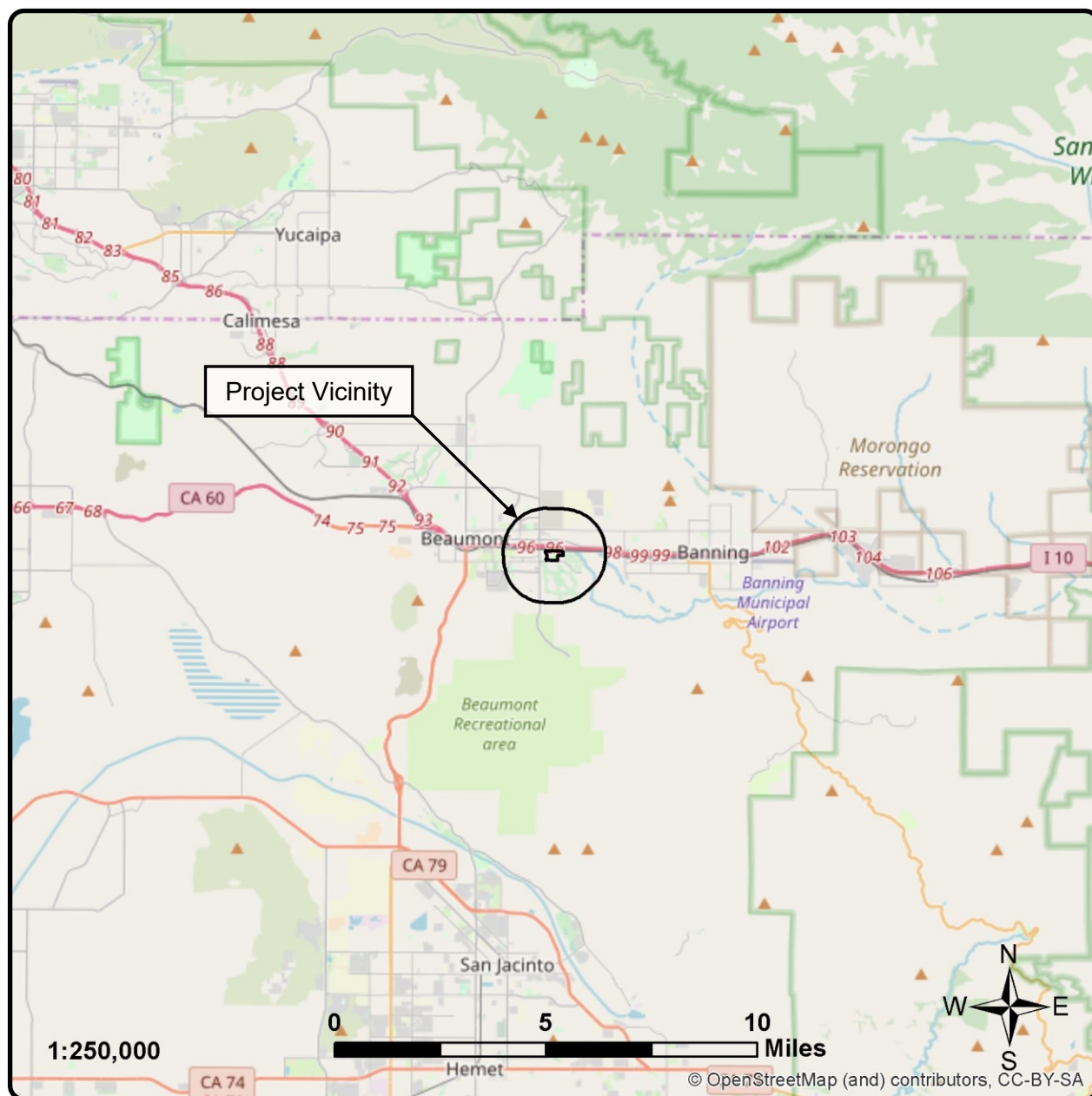
1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of Romo Planning Group, completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment on ±47.02 acres of land (APN 419-140-057) for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Project (“Project”) in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Romo Planning Group proposes construction of a multi-residential housing development on the property. The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City of Banning with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j), and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a cultural resource records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and performed a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

1.2) Project Location and Description

The proposed Project includes ±47.02 acres of land within APN 419-140-057 and is generally situated in the west-central portion of Riverside County, California, south of Interstate 10 and east of Highway 79 (Figure 1). Specifically, it lies within Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West as shown on the USGS *Banning, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Project area is within the City of Banning and is immediately adjacent to Sun Lakes Boulevard (which lies to the south) and Sun Lakes Village Drive (to the west, see Figure 3). The Project proposes construction and operation of a multi-residential housing complex. The vertical limits of the Project, as it relates to the maximum depth of subsurface excavations, are not currently defined.



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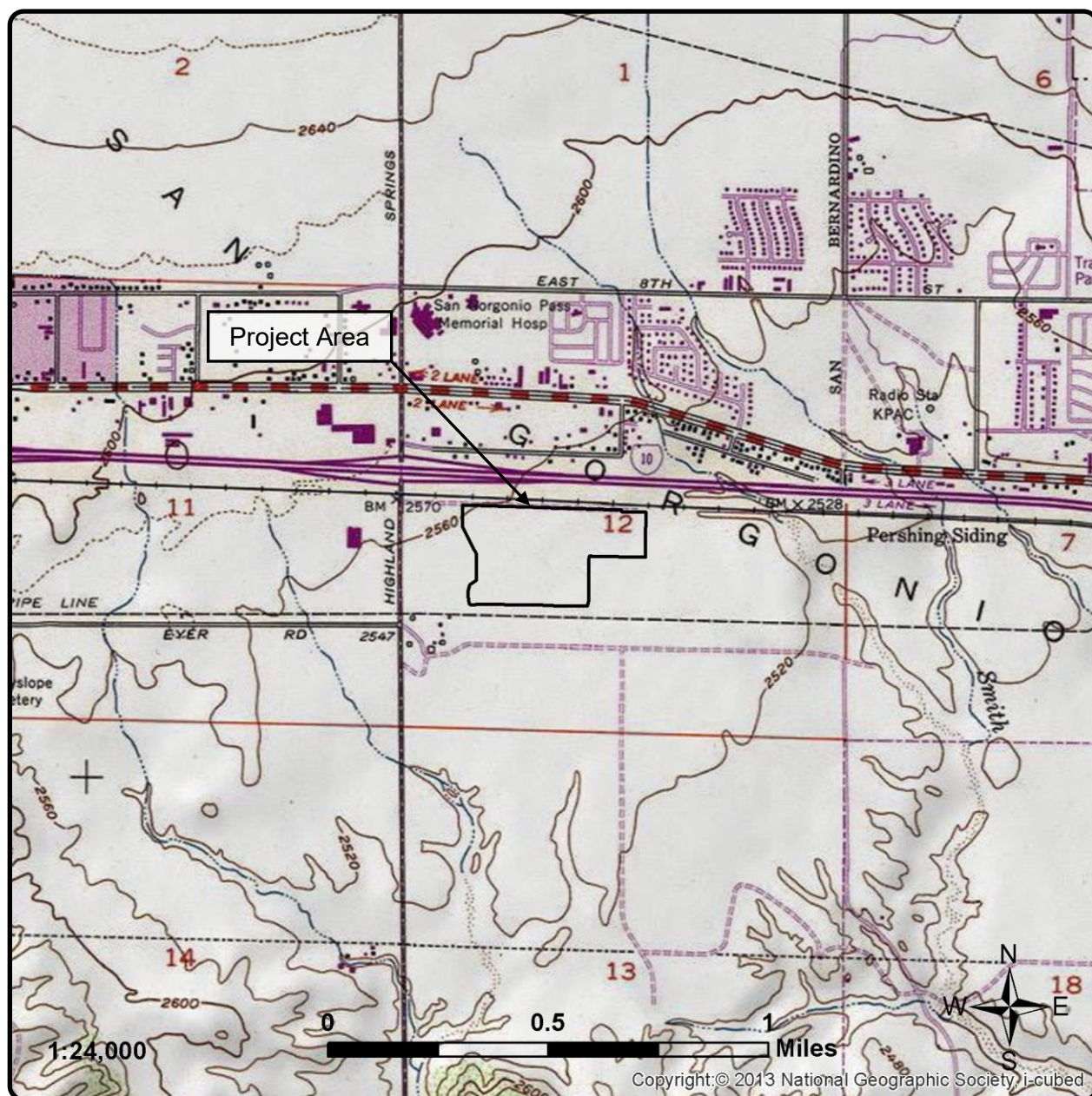
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Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California



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Figure 2

Project Location Map

(USGS Beaumont [1988] quadrangle,
Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West)

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California



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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California

1.3) Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center EIC) was completed by L&L archaeologist William R. Gillean. Mr. Gillean reviewed maps, records, reports, and directories on February 5, 2020. Mr. Gillean also performed the pedestrian survey of the Project area on June 30, 2020. All work was completed under the direct supervision of L&L Principal Investigators Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, and John Eddy, M.A., RPA. Mr. Eddy authored the report with contributions from William Gillean (Field Methods and Results), Jennifer Sanka (Record Search Methods and Results), and Guy Bruyea (Environmental Setting). L&L CEO/Principal Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight. Professional qualifications for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

1.4) Environmental Setting

1.4.1) Existing Land Use and Topography

The Project area is in the San Gorgonio Pass, or Banning Pass, which lies along the border between the Peninsular Ranges and Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Provinces. The pass was formed by the San Andreas Fault, which runs along the pass between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south.

Land surrounding the Project area is generally characterized as mixed residential and commercial, with a few vacant lots as well as major transportation corridors (i.e., Interstate 10 and the Union Pacific Railroad). Topographically, much of the Project area is flat, but gradually increases in elevation as it trends southeast to northwest. Elevation onsite ranges from 2,546 to 2,565 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The Project area is within a disturbed vacant lot and appears to be regularly disked or mown. A large advertising sign is present along the north-central boundary of the site. A gravel surface layer (from past disturbance) is present in some areas, particularly in the northeastern portion of the site. A dirt access road is present near the northern site boundary. Other past disturbance onsite includes a grid of dirt roads or graded areas, remnants of which are still visible (Appendix C: Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

1.4.2) Soils and Geology

Surface soils within the Project area consist of various types of sand consistent with alluvial deposits. Soils onsite are mapped as Greenfield sandy loam (2-8% slopes, eroded), Hanford

coarse sandy loam (2-8% slopes), and Ramona sandy loam (2-5% slopes, eroded) (NRCS 2020) (Figure 4). The Project area is underlain by Late to Middle Pleistocene Quaternary alluvial deposits (Qof; California Geologic Survey 2020).

1.4.3) Vegetation and Wildlife

Vegetation communities onsite are summarized in Table 1. The majority of the site is covered by non-native annual grassland, with a small patch of southern willow scrub at the southwest corner and a narrow strip of California buckwheat scrub along the northeastern site boundary. Ornamental trees line the southern and western boundaries and part of the eastern boundary. These trees are either on adjacent properties or along Sun Lakes Boulevard.

Table 1. Vegetation communities within the survey area.

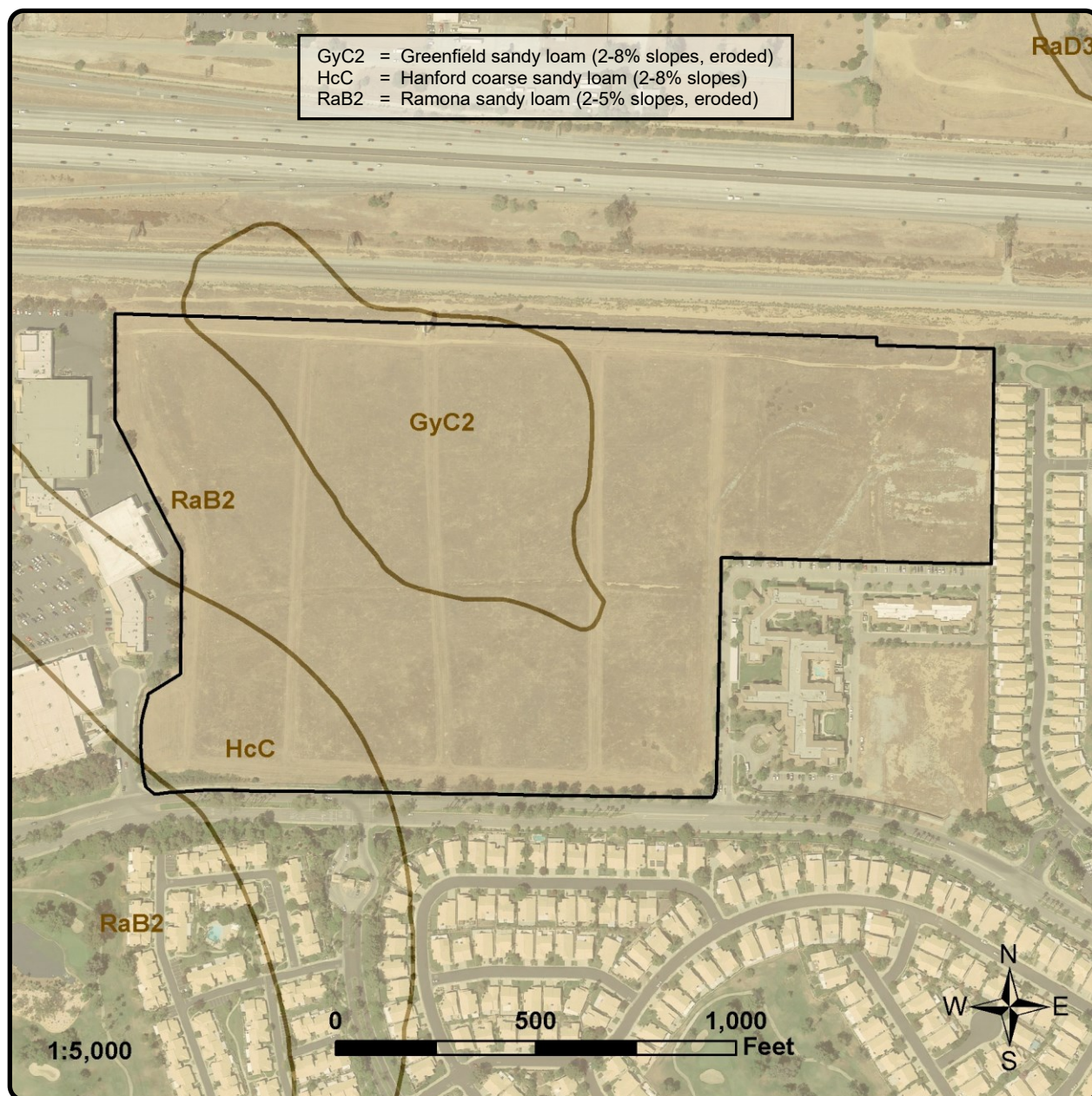
Vegetation Community	Area (acres)
Non-native Grassland	46.56
Willow Thickets	0.18
California Buckwheat Scrub	0.28
Total	47.02

Non-native Annual Grassland

The majority of the site consists of disturbed non-native annual grassland dominated by Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). Other non-native species present include Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*).

Native annuals that are tolerant of disturbed areas and were observed onsite include large flower rancher's fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), California aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), western sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), doveweed (*Croton setiger*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and annual bur-weed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*).

Other plants less commonly observed include non-native tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and native vinegar weed (*Trichostemma lanceolatum*), nightshade (*Solanum species*), and western jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*).



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Figure 4

Soils Map

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018,
USDA Nat. Res. Cons. Serv. SSURGO Data)

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California

This vegetation community is classified by Sawyer et al. (2009) as brome or Mediterranean grass grasslands (*Bromus* species – *Schismus barbatus* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). It is not considered a sensitive vegetation community.

California Buckwheat Scrub

A narrow strip of coastal scrub dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) is present along portions of the northeastern site boundary. This vegetation community is classified by Sawyer et al. (2009) as California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance).

Willow Thickets

A small area of small to medium-sized willows (*Salix* species) is present at the southwest corner of the site. The willows could not be identified due to season. These willows are likely supported by irrigation runoff and associated with a shallow trench that runs along the southern site boundary. This vegetation community is classified by Sawyer et al. (2009) as willow thickets and is synonymous with the southern willow scrub community noted in the 2005 survey (MND ca. 2005).

Animals

The Project area is home to numerous birds, reptilian, and mammalian species. Wildlife identified within the Project area included eight (8) bird species, one (1) species of reptile, and three (3) mammal species. These included the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), among others.

1.4.4) Water Resources

There are no USGS mapped blue-line streams within the Project area. Smith Creek trending southeast by north-northwest lies approximately 0.25 mile east of the Project area. A shallow trench is present along the site's southern boundary (along Sun Lakes Boulevard) and trends from west to east. A double culvert is present at the southeast corner of the site. A small area of willow thicket is present in the southwest corner of the site in association with a trench. Another shallow trench is present within the central portion of the site and trends from west to east. No water or evidence of flow was observed in these trenches during the survey. The

trenches appear to be remnants of past disturbance involving water quality or flood control measures and do not have connectivity with any natural waterway.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Setting

The following regional chronology is presented as a combined cultural history for the Mojave and Colorado Deserts and based largely on the work of Schaefer and Laylander (2007) and Sutton et al. (2007). There is a scarcity of data prior to the Late Prehistoric for the Colorado Desert that may be due to site preservation potential, a harsher drier climate – less hospitable for human settlement, or simply the difference in the amount of research in each region (Sutton et al. 2007). Archaeological interest in the eastern desert areas of California began at the beginning of the twentieth century with the work of Elizabeth and William Campbell and Malcolm Rogers. With the start of Cultural Resource Management and the expansion of military bases during the Cold War Era, research and information has increased enormously. In 1984, Claude Warren wrote the first synthesis of research done in the region. Since that time additional work has been done, resulting in a tremendous surge in information (Sutton 1996, Sutton et al. 2007, Schaefer 1994 and Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Both Sutton and Schaefer prefer to use climatic periods to define cultural responses and see changes in archaeological assemblages as responses to changes in climate. Sutton suggests using temporal periods of Pleistocene, Early Holocene, Middle Holocene, and Late Holocene.

The APE falls within the Colorado River region of the Colorado Desert. Biologically, ethnographically, as well as geographically, this APE is consistent with the Colorado River and Colorado Desert.

2.1) Pleistocene

2.1.1) Pre Clovis (pre-10,000 cal B.C.)

Several archaeologists have suggested possible pre-Paleo Indian occupations for both the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. At present there is no undisputed evidence for either area. There is growing evidence for pre-Clovis occupation in the Americas, and early researchers thought they had artifacts and evidence from this period; however, improved dating techniques and better understanding of geomorphologic processes have not supported their claims. While human occupation is a possibility, presently there is no irrefutable evidence from the desert regions of California.

2.1.2) Paleo-Indian (10,000-8,000 cal B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian Complex in the Mojave Desert is represented by the Western Clovis Tradition, marked by the fluted projectile point. Most of these finds are surface finds and associated with diminishing Pluvial Lakes. While still a somewhat wet and cool period, lakes cycled between alternately drying and then recharging. Most Clovis finds are from Pleistocene Lake drainage basins like China Lake, Thompson Lake, and Koehn Lake (Sutton et al. 2007). Simons suggests that Clovis point types have been identified in Pinto Basin, Ocotillo Wells, Cuyamaca Pass, and the Yuha Desert, but there is a certain amount of contention among archaeologists regarding whether these finds represent actual Clovis projectile points, are points that are similar, or perhaps are Clovis points that have been modified and still show the attributes of their original form. This would have been a period requiring high mobility on the part of Paleo Indian groups. Camps would be small and temporary, with small populations living near permanent water sources.

2.2) Early Holocene

2.2.1) Lake Mojave (8,000-6,000 cal. B.C.)

This period is characterized by a post-glacial warming trend further diminishing pluvial lakes. This too is a period better represented from the Mojave Desert than the Colorado Desert (Sutton et al. 2007 and Schaeffer and Laylander 2007). The Lake Mojave Complex is typified by projectile points of the Great Basin Series, known as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, and cobble-core tools are common. Ground stone implements for processing and pulping plants and animals begin to appear in the archaeological record on a regular basis. Most of these finds are on the surface and lack associated radiometric dating. Settlement patterns indicate small foraging groups and short-term occupations. Basin drainages, rather than changing internal drainage lakes, seem to have been the preferred settlement choice. Lack of certainty and unpredictability in resources would require a high degree of mobility in the population.

2.3) Middle Holocene

2.3.1) Pinto Complex (8,000-3,000-cal. B.C.)

A temporal overlap exists between the Lake Mojave Complex and the Pinto Complex. Toward the end of the Early Holocene Pinto-type projectile points begin to appear. Occasionally the Great Basin Series and Pinto Series show up at the same sites, but according to Sutton et al.

(2007) they have consistently divergent site distributions.

Pinto Series Projectile Points are characterized by stemmed and indented bases and show blade reworking, which may reflect a shift from using atlatl darts to thrusting spears. Overall there is continuity in the stone technology of Lake Mojave and Pinto Complexes. Changes are reflected in a switch from cryptocrystalline materials like obsidian and chert to material like rhyolites and basalts. There is a switch to the use of bifacial and unifacial core-tool forms. While there is less diversity in lithic tool materials there is an increase in interaction with coastal groups, as evidenced by lopped-end *Olivella* shell beads. Faunal remains show a decrease in large mammals (artiodactyl) and more reliance on smaller animals. There is an increase in ground stone material in the earlier part of the Middle Holocene, indicating a greater reliance on plant materials. During this period, settlement patterns favor the remnant pluvial lake basins with fossil stream channels and springs and seeps in upland areas. Settlements are large in well-watered areas where middens are larger. These settlements were residential bases from which smaller foraging groups would be sent out to exploit seasonal resources.

The late mid-Holocene (5,000-3,000 cal. B.C.) was one of the warmest and driest periods of the entire Holocene. In the past it has been suggested that some areas were abandoned altogether, but it may be that larger groups split into smaller more mobile groups, leaving a smaller human imprint.

2.4) Late Holocene

Between 3,000-2,000 B.C., the climate became hotter and drier, which is reflected in low population densities. It appears that some regions of the Eastern Mojave were abandoned altogether. In general the Late Holocene is a period plagued by severe climatic episodes that had cultural repercussions over the entire globe. The Medieval Climate Anomaly (A.D. 800-1,350) was an exceedingly hot and dry period that saw declines in large villages and abandonment of the Mojave, while the Little Ice Age (A.D. 1,400-1,875) is associated with cold conditions and an increase in winter precipitation.

2.4.1) Gypsum Complex (2,000 cal. B.C.-cal. A.D. 200)

The climate during the Gypsum Complex was wetter and cooler. Settlements are found near streams but are smaller and more numerous. There was an increase in trade. The marker artifacts for the Gypsum Complex are corner-notched projectile points known as the Elko Series, the Humboldt Series with a concave base, and the concave base Gypsum Series.

Bifaces, manos, and metates are common and quartz crystals, paint, and rock art occur. These items point to an increase in trade and cultural complexity.

2.4.2) Rose Springs Complex (cal. A.D. 200 – 1,100)

The cultural systems changed dramatically sometime between 200-500 A.D., when the bow and arrow were introduced in the Mojave Desert Region. With the introduction of the bow and arrow came a need for a different projectile point type, one smaller and easily hafted. The Rose Springs and Eastgate series projectile points reflect this necessity. Along with the new projectile point, stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, various milling implements and an increase in obsidian use (from the Coso Mountain area) become common. Rose Springs sites are found near springs, washes, and lakeshores and show a dramatic increase in population. Wickiups and pit houses (along with other structures) were being used, indicating more intensive occupations. Sites also have well-developed middens.

During the middle of the Rose Spring Complex a dramatic climate shift, the Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA) occurred (A.D. 800-1,350). Sutton suggests the drier, hotter climate, increased population, and new hunting technology caused an already stressed resource base to collapse and brought an end to the Rose Springs Complex.

During this period, particularly in the northeastern Mojave Desert, influences from the nearby Muddy and Virgin River Anasazi groups begin to appear in the archaeological record. The Anasazi were interested in the turquoise mines near Halloran Springs and trade with the coast. There is some evidence of agricultural practices being introduced.

2.4.3) Late Prehistoric Complex (cal. A.D. 1,100-Contact)

While the climate continued to deteriorate, population density decreased and new technologies appeared. Cultural Complexes appeared that have modern ethnographic counterparts. Occupation sites consist of some major villages with cemeteries, as well as “special purpose” and seasonal sites. Desert series projectile points, buffware and brownware ceramics, shell, steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and milling tools constitute the tool assemblage. Regional differences, such as Cottonwood Projectile Points, are common and use of obsidian increased in some areas and decreased in others.

Late period sites are found over much of the Colorado Desert region. These range from villages to small scatters and are typically characterized by all of the following: pottery sherds, chipped stone tools, ground stone manos and metates, mortars and pestles, shaft straighteners, shell,

bone, Olivella and other beads, and stone pendants (Warren 1984: 403-406). Pottery appears to have been introduced into the Colorado Desert region from the Lower Colorado River area. Tizon Brownware predominates, with Lower Colorado Buffwares and Red on Buff added in later periods. Typical projectile points include Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched points. The Cahuilla traditionally cremated their dead. Cremation sites, consisting of burned human bone and ash, burned pottery fragments, and sometimes other artifacts, commonly have been found in the region.

Wilke (1978) provides one of the most extensive studies of occupation and resource use in the area of the north end of Lake Cahuilla. He finds a lacustrine adaptation around the ancient shoreline, supplemented with resources from other ecological zones. He suggests that lake sites include permanent villages, interspersed with seasonal campsites focused on specific resources in different environmental zones. The desiccation of Lake Cahuilla led to significant out-migration into the mountains, and changes in adaptation, including the adoption of a limited corn, bean, squash, and melon agriculture from the Lower Colorado River area. Weide (1975: 90-92), in contrast, has suggested that Lake Cahuilla may have only existed intermittently, for no more than 50 years at a time. In this interpretation, the lake sites are all non-sedentary sites occupied by populations exploiting the local resources. Thus, the desiccation of the lake did not have as dramatic effect on population movements, which adjusted through changes in the resource base, including the adoption of agriculture.

2.4.4) Protohistoric Period (410 to 150 BP)

The Protohistoric Period marks the arrival of the Spanish in Alta California and the impact of European influence on native populations. Although the Spanish did not formally enter the San Jacinto Mountains until centuries later, Native Americans in the area were aware of Europeans and even acquired some European goods through trade networks, well before European colonization began. Such influences may be found when European- and Mexican-made materials are encountered in Protohistoric archaeological deposits, and such discoveries may contribute to analyses of trade networks, political relationships between groups, and shifts in emphasis on subsistence resources.

The Protohistoric Period witnessed an increase in usage of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source near the southern end of the Salton Sea, which was exposed between high stand intervals of Lake Cahuilla sometime between 350 and 300 B.P. and again between 250 to 150 B.P. Furthermore, Desert Side-notched points spread further inland where they are often found

in Protohistoric archaeological deposits along with the more common Cottonwood Triangular points. Late in the period, European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

The Hakataya influence in coastal and inland Southern California regions appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric when the extensive trade networks along the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley apparently broke down and large village sites were abandoned (Warren 1984:427). Warren (1984: 428) suggests that disruption in trade networks may have resulted from the movement of the Colorado River basin Chemehuevi populations southward across the trade routes.

2.5) Ethnohistoric Context

The ethnohistory of the Cahuilla Indians is documented in several ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1908, 1925), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Bean (1972, 1978), Heizer (1978), and Bean et al. (1991). The following is a brief summary of Cahuilla ethnohistory summarized from Bean et al. (1991).

The San Gorgonio Pass, Coachella Valley, and Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains were occupied by the Cahuilla people at the time of Spanish arrival in 1769. The Cahuilla were organized into at least 12 differed patrilineal clans, which owned large spans of territory that included multiple ecological zones at high and low elevations. This allowed the Cahuilla people to exploit a wide range of plant and animal resources in different seasons (Bean 1972). Cahuilla groups are often distinguished by the topographic region (i.e., desert, mountain, and pass) in which they established permanent settlements (Bean 1972).

Desert Cahuilla settlements congregated around the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla as well as near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas that could supply many of their food resources within a 5-mile area (Bean 1972: 73-74). As the lake receded, the Cahuilla moved their villages and adapted their subsistence practices (Wilke 1976). Pass Cahuilla also established settlements in or near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas. Mountain Cahuilla occupied settlements between 3,000 and 5,000 feet in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains.

The San Gorgonio Pass and neighboring canyons were home to various lineages of the Wanakik Cahuilla Clan (Bean et al. 1991: 11), which are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Cahuilla Village Names and Locations as Reported by Bean et al. (1991).

Lineage Name	Village Territory	Cahuilla Village Name
Ackit Wankik	Canyon area north of Beaumont	-
Pisata Wanakik	Banning Water Canyon	Pīhatapa
Waksishe Wanakik	Near Cabazon	-
Palunka Wanakik	Stubbe Canyon	-
Wanakik Wanakik	White Water Canyon	Wanup
Teshana Wanakik	Snow Creek	-
Wakina Wanakik	Blaisdell Canyon	-
Havina Wanakik	Palm Springs Station	-
Huvana Wanakik	Hall's Grade	-
Amnaa Vitcem	Unidentified area northwest of Palm Springs	-

The San Gorgonio Pass also contains numerous named Cahuilla places, of which several are documented by Bean et al. (1991). These are named places are included in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Named Cahuilla Places in the San Gorgonio Pass Area.

Place Name	Location	Description
Mal-ki	Morongo Indian Reservation	Territory of Wankik Wanakik who previously occupied White Water Canyon.
Hunavatikiktum Village	Hall's Grade	-
Tep ush la	Between Banning and Beaumont	Sharp hill once owned by Mexican named Miguel Hagaria.
Kow wish so kalet	Rock on Cabazon Peak	A rock sign where Evo ga net, the fox, lives. It is an enormous rock near the summit of Cabezon Peak, resembling a big head, which is just south of Cabazon.
Īvawakik	Cabazon Hill	Sharp hill south of town of Cabazon. Great ner named the place and went inside of hill and became the rock on top. This marks the northeastern boundary of the Kausik Cahuilla.
Kekliva	North of Soboba	Mountain north of Soboba where Kausiktum left part of their ceremonial bundle.

Cahuilla clans operated within a hierarchical politico-religious structure, each with one or more ceremonial units that served as a “symbolic representation of the sociopolitical reality of the group” (Bean et al. 1991: 5). These groups were part of a ritual congregation connecting

autonomous groups to the broader socio-political, religious, and economic networks.

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers for the most part and may have incorporated agriculture into their subsistence foci prior to European contact. Among the animals the Cahuilla hunted were Pronghorn sheep, mule deer, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, desert tortoise, rats, and mice. The Cahuilla often organized communal rabbit hunts prior to ceremonial gatherings to provide food for guests and participants. When available, the Cahuilla also hunted fish and birds along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.

Cahuilla material culture included an array of utilitarian and ceremonial objects. Cahuilla were well known for their woven baskets. They were also expert potters and used ceramics to craft many different items for storage, cooking, and other uses. Stone and wood implements were integral to daily Cahuilla life. Wooden mortars and pestles were used to process mesquite beans and other seeds and plant materials as were stone manos and pestles used with stone mortars, metates, and bedrock slicks. Cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline silicates, metavolcanics, and obsidian, among other stone materials, were worked into knives, blades, scrappers, and projectile points to tip wood arrows. Wood was utilized for bow construction, pestles and mortars, arrow shafts, throwing sticks, digging sticks, and flutes. The Cahuilla also utilized various parts of animals (e.g., bone and tendons) and plants (e.g., mescal fiber sandals) in everyday life. Ceremonial objects included shell beads, feathers, gourd rattles, crystals, wands, and various items that made up the ceremonial bundle.

2.6) Euro-American Historic Context

The following historic context statement for the San Geronio Pass area was originally included in the historical and archaeological resources section of the City of Banning General Plan (2006: IV-59-IV-61).

By the late 18th century, Spanish explorers sought to colonize California before other European nations and established religious missions and military strongholds along the California coast. Spanish and Mexican explorers traveled through the San Geronio Pass in search of easily passable supply routes from Mexico to colonies on the northern Monterey Peninsula of California. In 1822, Mexico secured its independence from Spain under the Treaty of Cordova, and Spanish forces were driven out of Mexico and California. In 1823-1825, Jose Romero, Jose Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco led an expedition in search of a route to Yuma, Arizona and became the first noted European explorers to travel through the San Geronio Pass.

In about 1824, friars of the San Gabriel Mission established a mission outpost in the Pass named in honor of St. Gorgonious, and Powell "Paulino" Weaver, a native of Tennessee. During that period, the area was known as Rancho San Gorgonio, one of the 24 principal cattle ranches under the control of the San Gabriel Mission. In 1845, Weaver and Isaac "Julian" Williams petitioned the Mexican authorities for a land grant of the 48,400-acre Rancho San Gorgonio, which stretched from Yucaipa to the eastern edge of the Pass. The grant was never issued, but Weaver and Williams took possession of the land under assumed ownership.

The United States defeated Mexico in 1848 in the Mexican-American War and gained control of California. At the same time, the discovery of gold and the appeal of cattle ranching led to an influx of new settlers to the state. California was admitted to the Union in 1850. The first U. S. Government surveys were conducted in the San Gorgonio Pass in 1853, and noted a number of trails and roads crossing the area, as well as an Indian village at the mouth of the Banning Canyon. These surveys were part of a potential railroad route from Mississippi to the California coast, although train service would not be available until nearly 25 years later. In the meantime, Banning was developing as a transportation hub on the Bradshaw Trail, playing host to a convergence of stagecoach lines, including Alexander and Company of Los Angeles.

In Banning, the earliest European structures were the adobe houses built by Isaac W. Smith and José Pope in 1854. Pope's house, at what is now the Gilman Ranch, served as a stage station on the Bradshaw Trail under the later owners of the property, Newton Noble and James M. Gilman. Smith's ranch, also known to have been a stage stop, later became the site of the Highland Springs Resort.

Non-Indian settlement in the San Gorgonio Pass expanded during the 1870s and 1880s, with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific line and the implementation of the Homestead Act and Desert Land Act, which opened public land for claims. With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway in 1877, the focal point of local growth shifted from the northern foothills to the present-day downtown area.

After the founding of Banning in 1884, the town became the unmistakable center of population and community growth in the area. During the 20th century, Banning continued to benefit from its strategic location at the nexus of the various transportation arteries, including the original Ocean-to-Ocean Highway (U. S. Route 60, 70, 99, now Ramsey Street) and today's Interstate 10, roughly halfway between the Riverside-San Bernardino area and the growing desert resort communities in the Coachella Valley.

In 1930, as part of the Colorado River Aqueduct project, the Metropolitan Water District provided a considerable boost to the Banning economy and population when it chose the City as its headquarters for the tunneling operations through the San Jacinto Mountains. As a result, road improvements, schools, and parks were completed during this time, including Repplier Park. Growth in the City slowed considerably during World War II, but rebounded afterward. Building

permits issued in 1945 totaled \$13,481,682.50, representing 163 new businesses and 1,350 residences.

By the early 1940s Banning's downtown area stretched from Eighth Street on the west to Hathaway Avenue on the east, and the City extended as far north as the mouth of Banning Canyon. The downtown had been fully urbanized and a suburban neighborhood had emerged on the western edge of the town, between Sunrise and Sunset Avenues. Scattered buildings were also located between these two areas, mostly to the north of present-day Ramsey Street. While other buildings dotted the outlying areas, with many of them surrounded by orchards, including those on the Banning Bench. During the next ten years, the undeveloped area between Banning's downtown and the westerly neighborhood was essentially filled in amid the post-WWII boom.

In contrast, the areas beyond the core and the Ramsey Street and San Gorgonio Avenue corridors remained largely rural in character until the most recent decades, when large-scale residential developments, such as the Sun Lakes subdivision and the accompanying commercial districts, began to turn vacant land on the western edge of the City into a new population center.

The City of Banning was incorporated February 6, 1913. The population at the time was more than 500 residents (Hughes 1938). The City was named for General Phineas T. Banning, a freighter who transported goods over the Mormon Trail from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino and Los Angeles. Gen. Banning was also known for the creation of Wilmington and transporting goods between San Pedro and Los Angeles (City of Banning 2020). In the early 1900s, Banning was famous for its agreeable weather and as a burgeoning health resort. As put by W. Dwight Pierce, Banning is, "[h]igh, but not too high; dry, but not too dry; warm, but not too hot, and never too cold" (n.d.). Many people visited or resided in Banning for the health-restoring weather. In 1925, Banning was "well-equipped to care for tuberculosis patients..." as several sanitariums and private residences were available for use by the ill (Deutsch 1925). Banning was also well-known for its orchards of apricots, almonds, olives, plums, and grapes.

While the railroads replaced the need for stages, Banning never lost its nickname as "Stagecoach Town USA". Today, the town is known for its Annual Stagecoach Days Celebration which hosts a parade, carnival, mock shoot-outs, a barbeque, and a rodeo (City of Banning 2020). The annual Cherry harvest, usually held in early spring, is also a widely-attended annual event, relished by both residents and non-residents alike.

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are, therefore, presumed historical resources for purposes of CEQA (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). A lead agency should consider such resources potentially eligible for the CRHR unless the resource was demolished, lost substantial integrity, or if a preponderance of evidence exists demonstrating the resource is not eligible for listing.

Lead agencies also have a responsibility to evaluate potential historical resources not previously designated under a local preservation ordinance or identified in a historical resources inventory against the CRHR criteria prior to determining the project's overall effect on the environment under CEQA (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria are used to evaluate the significance of potential historical resources for the proposed project. An effect is considered significant if the proposed project impacts the specific qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

3.1.1) State Significance Criteria

Generally, a resource is considered significant under CEQA if it possesses sufficient integrity and demonstrates eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of

Regulations 15064.5):

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

As noted above, lead agencies must also consider whether a project will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

3.1.2) Local Regulations

City of Banning General Plan (2006)

The City of Banning General Plan incorporates goals, policies, and programs to protect biological resources. These include the following:

Goal Documentation, maintenance, preservation, conservation, and enhancement of archaeological and historic sites, artifacts, traditions, and other elements of the City's cultural heritage.

Policy 1 The City shall exercise its responsibility to identify, document and evaluate archaeological, historical and cultural resources that may be affected by proposed development projects and other activities.

Program 1.A All new development proposals...shall submit a records search for historic and cultural resources as part of the planning process.

- Program 1.B Development of land use proposals which have the potential to disturb or destroy sensitive cultural resources shall be evaluated by a qualified professional and, if necessary, comprehensive Phase I studies and appropriate mitigation measures shall be incorporated into project approvals.
- Program 1.C The City shall implement the requirements of state law relating to cultural resources, including Government Code 65352.3, and any subsequent amendments or additions.

3.2) Methods

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the City of Banning with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historical resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and, therefore, result in significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and performed a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The cultural resources records search of the Project area was completed on February 5, 2020 by L&L archaeologist William R. Gillean at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside. The records search included a review of EIC maps (Appendix B) and previously recorded cultural resource records and reports within a one-

mile radius of the Project area. In addition, the records search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for the City of Banning.

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

L&L reviewed pertinent General Land Office (GLO) maps and records on file with the BLM (BLM 2020). Archival topographic maps and aerial photographs of the Project area were also reviewed (NETR 2020). In addition, parcel records, and maps available through the County of Riverside County Assessors Website and previous cultural resource reports obtained from the EIC were also reviewed.

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

L&L notified the NAHC of the Project and requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLS) on June 29, 2020. The NAHC responded in writing on June 29, 2020 with a list of local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals to contact regarding the Project (Appendix D). L&L contacted the tribes, organizations, and individuals in the NAHC response with a letter dated June 29, 2020 (Appendix D). The letters included a description of the Project, identified its location, and requested information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. All correspondence completed to date is included Appendix D.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of a cultural resource pedestrian survey is to assess the condition of previously recorded resources, identify historic resources and/or unique archaeological resources, and to assess the Project's potential to impact historic resources. The Project area was surveyed on June 20, 2020 by L&L archaeologist William Gilleen utilizing the block-transect method with north-south trending transects. Transect intervals measured no more than 15 meters and the Project area was surveyed in its entirety (100 percent). During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document current conditions.

In the event cultural resources 50 years of age or older are detected during the survey, efforts were made to measure, photograph, and map resources in the field. Resource locational data were recorded using a GPS device using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field were recorded onto appropriate DPR 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The records search at the EIC revealed that the Project area was previously inventoried for cultural resources in its entirety prior to the current investigation (RI-1434/SRS 1981). In addition, the entire Project area lies within the 37 square mile City of Banning General Plan area (CRM TECH 2004); however, the Project area was not systematically surveyed for cultural resources during the investigation.

Outside the Project area, at least 25 additional area-specific cultural resource investigations were completed within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Collectively, these reports cover approximately 70 percent of the total surface area within the scope of the records search. The details of these previous studies are summarized below in Table 4.

Table 4. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-1432	1986	No	Archaeological Report on Grading Monitoring Activities at Stewart Ranch, Riverside County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRS)
RI-1433	1985	No	An Historical Study of Stewart Ranch in Riverside County, California	SRS
RI-1434	1981	Yes	Cultural Resources Report on 900 +/- Acre Parcel (Portion of the Old Stewart Ranch), Located in the Banning-Beaumont Area, Riverside County, California	SRS
RI-1830	1984	No	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 18132, Beaumont Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit
RI-2203	1987	No	An Archaeological Assessment of the Hovchild Property, Riverside County, California	C. E. Drover
RI-2350	1988	Yes	MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project - Intensive Cultural Resource Survey - San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	Dames & Moore
RI-3039	1990	No	An Archaeological Assessment of the "Sunset Crossing" Project, a 294.8 Acre Parcel as shown on TPM 25541, Located Immediately South of the I-10 Freeway at Sunset Avenue in Banning, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Associates
RI-4720	2004	Yes	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Site Significance Evaluations for the Sunset Crossing Project Footprint, South Banning Area, County of Riverside, California	MBA
RI-4840	2002	No	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a 23-Acre Parcel in Beaumont, Riverside County	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC)

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-4841	2002	No	Addendum: Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a 23-Acre Parcel in Beaumont, Riverside County	ARMC
RI-5136	2003	No	Cultural Resource Inventory and Paleontologic Assessment, Hovchild Property, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, California	The Keith Companies
RI-6722	2006	Yes	Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations: Deutsch Property Specific Plan, City of Banning, Riverside County, California	LSA
RI-7052	2006	No	A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed San Gorgonio Village Project Area, Approximately 23 Acres of Land in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California	McKenna, et al.
RI-7055	2007	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 419-170-031, in the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech
RI-7339	2007	Yes	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Recycled Water System, City of Banning, Riverside, California	CRM Tech
RI-7364	2007	No	Archaeological and Paleontologic Monitoring of a 29.7-Acre Project Area at the Northwest Corner of First Street and Commerce Way, Beaumont, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group
RI-7970	2006	Yes	A Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Cultural Resource Assessment, Oak Valley Substation Project, Riverside County	LSA
RI-8011	2008	No	Final Cultural Resources Assessment, Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Oak Valley Substation Project, Riverside County	LSA
RI-8027	2009	No	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): IE-04965A/Beaumont Health Center TCNS# 47154	Earth Touch
RI-8449	2004	No	Cultural Resources Technical Report: City of Banning General Plan	CRM Tech
RI-9167	2013	Yes	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory: Volume I West of Devers Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	LSA
RI-10157	2014	Yes	Archival Research Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California, Volume 1	SCE
RI-10219	2015	No	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc. Property at the Potrero Site, 81 Highland Springs Avenue, Beaumont, Riverside County, California 92223	Tetra Tech
RI-10461	2015	Yes	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM
RI-10478	2018	Yes	A Phase I CEQA/Class III NEPA (NHPA Section 106) Investigation for the 6th/Maple Septic Conversion Project in the City of Beaumont, Riverside Co., California	McKenna, et al.

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-10754	2019	Yes	A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 3 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, SPL-Banning, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA)
RI-10766	2018	Yes	A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, SPL-Banning, California	BFSA

These and similar studies resulted in the identification of at least four (4) previously recorded archaeological resources within the scope of the records search (see Table 5). None of the previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Project area.

All previously recorded cultural resources are of historic age and consist of the Union Pacific Railroad/Southern Pacific Railroad (UPRR/SPR), two (2) water conveyance systems, and the historic Stewart Ranch Complex. These previously recorded resources and their locations relative to the Project area are outlined below.

Table 5. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
33-9498/ CA-RIV- 6381H/CA- IMP-3424H	Originally recorded by S. Ashkar of Jones & Stokes, 1999 Segments of this linear resource were updated by C. Chasteen of Myra L. Frank & Associates, 2003; C. Taniguchi of Galvin and Associates, 2005; S. Wilson and K. Chimel of ICF Jones & Stokes, 2009; S. Kremkau, 2012; T. Baurley and J. Sanka of L&L, 2015; D. Leonard of HDR, 2016; and P. Moloney, R. Elder, and W. Blodgett of Applied Earth Works, 2017	Historic: The UPRR/SPR. This resource consists of a segment of the UPRR (historically the SPR) that extends across California. The alignment includes several smaller railroad lines that were acquired and consolidated into the SPR in 1884. The lines were later acquired by the UPRR in the 1990s.	●	●	●	No; however, this resource is adjacent to the north of the Project area.

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
H-1 (No primary record available)	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1985 P. Messick and M. Dice of Michael Brandman Associates (MBA), 2004	Historic: Stewart Ranch Complex. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).	—	—	●	No
33-13779/CA-RIV-7544	P. Messick and M. Dice of Michael Brandman Associates (MBA), 2004	Historic: A series of water conveyance features associated with the Stewart Ranch. The site was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).	●	—	—	No
33-15033/CA-RIV-7997	Originally recorded by D. Brunzell of LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), 2006 Updated by J. Miller, C. Morgan, R. Goodwin, and J. Hall, 2013; S. Justus, B. Wilson, A. Giacinto of ASM Affiliates (ASM), 2010; A. Williams of Southern California Edison (SCE), 2014; and M. DeCarlo of ASM and Doug Mengers of PanGIS, 2018	Historic: A water conveyance system consisting of a channelized ditch created from Smith Creek. This resource was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR in 2014 and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with this recommendation in 2016.	●	●	—	No

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and plat maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed for information about 19th century historical land use and development within the Project area and general vicinity (BLM 2020). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1901 and 1996 and aerial photographs dating between 1966 and 2016 were also reviewed. The following discussion summarizes the history of land use and settlement in the general Project area. For a

discussion of potential historic resources identified within the Project area during the historic records review please see Section 4.4 below.

The Project area was first surveyed in the mid-to-late 1850s. No buildings, structures, or other man-made features were recorded within the Project area, although a house was depicted in the southeast quarter of Section 12 within Township 3 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as were at least two (2) Native American foot trails; one to the south within Section 13 and another to the west in Section 11 (GLO 1857 and 1867). By 1880, construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad had reached Beaumont extending into Section 10 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West and included the Summit Station (GLO 1880).

GLO records demonstrate that the Project area was part of a 160-acre land grant purchased by Reznor P. Stewart in 1888 for \$1.25 per acre under the Land Act of 1820 (3 Stat. 566). The land grant included all land in the southwest quarter of Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West, SBBM. Stewart constructed numerous buildings on the property near the intersection of Highland Springs Avenue and Eyer Road. Some even believe he moved his original house constructed on the Banning Bench circa 1873 to the property (SRS 1981). Structures and buildings constructed between the circa 1880s and 1900 include a hay storage barn, blacksmith shop, grain storage barn, stock barn, tank house, original well shaft, and two (2) sheds. Additional construction occurred between 1910 and 1920 and included a stock/general storage barn and corrugated metal shed.

A brief history of Reznor Stewart was included in the report prepared by Brandman and Associates (2004: 12) and is provided below:

Reznor Stewart was once known as the first farmer in the San Timoteo area (Holms 1912). After immigrating with his parents to central California during the Gold Rush, Stewart grew up near Placerville, and then came to southern California with the goal of becoming a rancher. Stewart leased 1000 acres of land from the Morongo Band on or about 1878, and dry farmed the plot and raised hogs for sale in San Bernardino. According to Mason (1985), the Stewarts held the study area as part of their ranching holdings, up to about 1967, when the parcels were sold to investors. The property was dryland farmed for many years. The ranch buildings, which were located in the central western portion of Section 12 to the west, were still standing in 1985. In 1986, the structures were razed and the property developed as a golf course-residence complex.

Scientific Resource Surveys (1981:12-15) provided a more detailed account of Reznor Stewart in their assessment of +900 acres of the Stewart Ranch, which is also provided below:

Reznor Perry Stewart was born in Illinois on November 3, 1845. He lived in

Illinois until the age of 5 with his father John Stewart and mother Jane (Hull) Stewart. In 1850, Reznor's father, a doctor, made the decision to come to California, and set out on the journey across the plains with his wife and young son. Shortly after the Stewarts settled in the small town known as "Hangtown", later known as Placerville, Reznor's father died. Mrs. Stewart, left without a means of support opened a restaurant and boarding house. A few years later, after Mrs. Stewart remarried, Reznor was turned out to make a living on his own, (at the age of nine).

Although the gold rush was in full swing in California at this time, Reznor was little interested in mining. Instead he sought work on a stock ranch. At the age of 12, Stewart was hired as a foreman for E. W. Scott, a position he held for 21 years. It was during his years on the Scott ranch that Stewart made the acquaintance of such famous western figures as Kit Carson, "Buffalo Bill" Cody and Captain Smith. Also while working for Mr. Scott, Stewart had as one of his assistants George Donner, the sole survivor of the ill-fated Donner wagon train.

In 1878, Stewart decided to start his own ranching business. On September 18, R. P. Stewart came to Banning with Ben Smith, W. K. Dunlap, Dan Scott, and Arthur Scott, from Yolo County.

Stewart, having brought with him two carloads of horses, built a large barn in Banning, approximately where the Banning Opera house was later erected. In the following year, he and Smith leased approximately one thousand acres of land on the southern portion of the Banning Bench from the Morongo Indians.

At this point, there still remain some conflicting reports as to whether Stewart actually bought the land from the Indians, or simply leased it. At any rate, Stewart subsequently entered into a lengthy legal dispute over the possibility of acquiring title to Indian property. Stewart ultimately lost ensuing litigation. On the Banning Bench property, Stewart had been engaged in dry farming, and raising of hogs which were sold in San Bernardino. Stewart is credited with the distinction of being the first farmer in this locality (History of Riverside County, Biographical sketches [Holmes] 1912). It is on this parcel of land that Stewart built his original home, located in Water Canyon. This home was later moved away from its rock chimney to the "Valley Ranch" (the government land southeast of Beaumont) to make the nucleus of the later 11-room home (Hughes 1938).

After losing the dispute over the Indian land, Stewart pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of government land, two miles southeast of Beaumont. Stewart later added some 1800 acres of railroad land to this parcel. Patents to this land were issued by Presidents Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harris (subject property). Stewart moved onto the land in 1883, when he began dry farming grain and hay on a large scale. By Stewart's own innovative practices and use of modern devices, he was able to make his ranch one of the most productive in the San Geronio Pass area.

On December 30, 1880, Reznor P. Stewart married Mary Christenson, stepdaughter of C. E. Jost, in San Bernardino. Stewart had five children, three boys and two girls: Emery R and Laura May, both were born on the Banning

Bench in the original home; Arthur, Clara, and R. P. Jr., were born at the ranch. Emery died at sea in 1925, Arthur at Lima Peru, in 1913, and R. P. Jr. at San Francisco in 1906 (Hughes 1938).

Reznor P. Stewart was also a prominent citizen and civic leader of Beaumont, contributing much to the development and growth of the city. Stewart donated land for the first public cemetery in the 1880s, and was one of the founders of the Bank of Beaumont, which he was president of for several years. During World War I he bought heavily in war bonds, enabling Beaumont to win the service flag of the U. S. Government and the County flag for being the first city in the county to oversubscribe.

Reznor P. Stewart died on November 12, 1933, at the age of 88. His daughters, Calra and Laura, who had worked alongside their father for years in running the ranch, took over management of the property after his death with continued success. In the 1960s, the Stewart sisters decided to sell the property, the first portion of the ranch being sold in 1964. The second portion was sold in 1966 to a group of investors, with the final portion of the ranch liquidated in 1967.

It is unclear what developments, if any, occurred within the Project area or nearby Stewart Ranch Complex between 1920 and 1966. Only a single structure was depicted within the Stewart Ranch Complex on the 1942 Banning 15' USGS topographic map due to the overall scale of the map. Larger scale maps a decade later depicted five (5) buildings within the complex (1953 Beaumont 7.5' USGS topographic map).

Sometime prior to 1966, a linear feature (berm?) was constructed through the Project area trending southwest by northeast. The feature started to the north of the northeast corner of the Stewart Ranch Complex and continued to the property boundary adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. A smaller linear feature (mechanical trench?) connects to the linear features southeastern terminus before traversing due south adjacent to the Stewart Ranch Complex before it crosses a dirt road and bends to the west near a series of additional linear features similar in appearance. At least two (2) ravines within the Project area are visible in the 1966 aerial photograph. The ravines run roughly north to south before terminating at the linear feature.

4.3) Potential Cultural Resource Identified During the Historic Records Review

4.3.1) Linear Feature

A linear feature, possibly an earthen berm, traversing southwest by northeast bisects the Project area was identified on the 1966 aerial photo. The linear feature is also visible on the 1967, 1972, 1996, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2016 aerial photos. Similar linear

features crisscross much of the land within Stewart Ranch and connect to Smith Creek to the east and Portrero Creek to the south.

Numerous water control and conveyance features, including earthen berms and ditches, were previously recorded at site 33-013779 (CA-RIV-7544H). This site is in Section 7 of Township 3 South, Range 1 East (SBBM) and is included in the Stewart Ranch land holdings (Mason 1985). The features are clearly visible in an aerial photo taken in 1953 and were constructed sometime before then (Brandman and Associates 2004: 28). The features were built to "...slow and control the flows of water into the main and side channels of Smith Creek..." and "...the ends of each berm and ditch exhibited water control features..." (Brandman and Associates 2004: 14).

Brandman and Associates (2004: 31) appear to distinguish two (2) types of the earthen berms at 33-013779 (CA-RIV-7544H). The first type was directly associated with the larger system of water conveyance and control features within the Smith Creek floodplain and acted as a conduit or weir "...conveying water from ditches cut into the open field, into the spouts that were placed high above the floor of the drainage.... With this system, the water would flow into the existing drainage by pouring through the mouths and off the metal spouts of each feature." The other type was referred to as "bermed ditches" that crisscrossed the surface of open fields. These berms likely represent the downside slope of a ditch cut by a bulldozer and may or may not have been linked to other water control/conveyance devices such as spouts or weirs.

4.4) Native American Coordination

L&L requested a Sacred Lands Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 29, 2020 and a response was received later that same day (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and indicated that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. Information scoping letters were sent to the 13 tribes and 20 individuals named by the NAHC on June 29, 2020 (Appendix D).

As a result of the information scoping process, five (5) tribes responded by email and in letters including the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, and the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. A sample of the scoping letter, response letters, and copies of all additional correspondence are included in Appendix D and a summary of the

detail is provided below in Table 6.

Table 6. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on June 29, 2020	Patti Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter dated June 20, 2020, that the Project area was not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requested copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports and copies of any reports and/or records generated during the current inventory. Furthermore, the ACBCI stated that the letter did not conclude consultation and the ACBCI THPO may have additional recommendations or require further mitigation measures.	Provide ACBCI with a copy of the record search results and FINAL draft of this report.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Patti Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter dated June 20, 2020, that the Project area was not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requested copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports and copies of any reports and/or records generated during the current inventory. Furthermore, the ACBCI stated that the letter did not conclude consultation and the ACBCI THPO may have additional recommendations or require further mitigation measures.	Provide ACBCI with a copy of the record search results and FINAL draft of this report.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Judy Stapp responded in an email dated July 11, 2020, that the tribe does not comment on Projects outside of its Traditional Use Area.	None
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Denisa Torrez, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on June 29, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Jill McCormick responded in an email dated July 2, 2020, that the tribe did not wish to comment on the Project at this time and deferred to more local tribes.	None
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Jill McCormick responded in an email dated July 2, 2020, that the tribe did not wish to comment on the Project at this time and deferred to more local tribes.	None
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant II to Cheryl Madrigal, responded in a letter dated July 8, 2020, stating that the Project area is not within the tribe's Area of Historic Interest.	None
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant II to Cheryl Madrigal, responded in a letter dated July 8, 2020, stating that the Project area is not within the tribe's Area of Historic Interest.	None
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, responded in an email dated July 2, 2020, stating that the tribe deferred comment to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.	None
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on June 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A

4.5) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gilleen, B.S., performed the pedestrian survey within the Project area on June 30, 2020. The Project area was surveyed via the block-transect method with a transect interval of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, north-south trending transects were completed throughout ± 47.02 acres (100 percent) of the Project area. Topographically, much of the Project area is flat, but gradually increases in elevation as it trends southeast to northwest. Elevation onsite ranges from 2,546 to 2,565 feet AMSL. Photographs of the Project area are included in Appendix C.

The Project area is within a disturbed vacant lot and appears to be regularly disked or mown. A large advertising sign is present along the north-central boundary of the site. A gravel surface layer (from past disturbance) is present in some areas, particularly in the northeastern portion of the site. A dirt access road is present near the northern site boundary. Other past disturbance onsite includes a grid of dirt roads or graded areas, remnants of which are still visible (Appendix C: Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).

Surface visibility within the Project area was poor (20-50 percent) throughout due to recent disking and dense cover of low-lying invasive grasses (Appendix C: Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8). During the survey, remnants of a modern barbed wire fence with wood posts were noted along the northern boundary of the Project area (Appendix C: Photographs 12). The wood posts were of milled lumber and were heavily damaged by a previous fire. They were spaced approximately 15 feet apart and were 6 feet tall by 9 inches wide by 6 inches thick. The barbed wire was also modern in appearance and was consistent with the right and left twist tensile style. The fence line appeared to delineate the Project area from the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. The fence line may have originally been placed along the boundary by the Stewart family who owned and operated a large ranch that included the Project area between 1883 and 1966, or by the Union Pacific Railroad. Regardless, the barbed wire fence noted during the current survey is composed of modern materials and requires no further consideration during this study.

Two (2) lengths of modern steel pipe were also noted in the northeast portion of the Project area near a wall separating the Project area from a retirement community (Appendix C: Photographs 9 and 10). One of the pipe lengths measured 9 feet 9 inches and was wrapped in wire and coated with concrete. The other pipe length measured 16 feet 9 1/4 inches and appeared to be coated with a thin layer of tar. It is not known where the pipe lengths originated from, their purpose, or how the pipes came to be deposited within the Project area. Regardless, the pipe lengths appear modern and require no further consideration during this study.

A northeast by southwest trending earthen berm bisecting the central portion of the Project area was also noted (Appendix C: Photograph 11). This berm measured approximately 15 feet wide and 3 feet high and spanned a length of approximately 1,000 feet. The berm is likely part of a water conveyance/control feature associated with other Post-WWII water control efforts previously recorded on Stewart Ranch (i.e., 33-013779). The berm is clearly visible on a 1966 aerial photo and is similar in size and character as other water conveyance/control features constructed a half-mile to the east sometime between 1945 and 1953 (Messick and Dice 2004).

4.6) Resources in the Project Area

One (1) cultural resource over 50 years of age was identified within the Project area during the current study. This resource is described in detail and evaluated against CRHR criteria below.

4.6.1) Water Conveyance/Control Feature (RPGX-1H)

This resource is a linear feature consisting of a 3 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide earthen mound trending southwest by northeast for 1,000 feet and bisecting the central portion of APN 419-140-057. The feature is clearly visible on aerial photographs going back to 1966 (the earliest dated aerial photo featuring the Project area readily available) and is likely a water conveyance/control feature associated with pre-1953 water control efforts previously recorded on Stewart Ranch to the east (i.e., 33-013779/CA-RIV-7544H). Similar berm features recorded at 33-013779 were constructed by bulldozers for the purpose of channeling runoff from "...existing drainages through a linked series of devices...likely built because cattle grazing had removed vegetation groundcovers that once held topsoils in place and the lack of groundcover had sped the process of erosion" (Messick and Dice 2004). Additional earthen berms (which Brandman and Associates [2004: 31] referred to as "bermed ditches") also crisscrossed the surface of open fields. These bermed ditches may or may not have been linked to other water control/conveyance devices, such as spouts or weirs.

The 1966 aerial photo of the Project area depicts a mechanically cleared area to the north of the earthen berm, suggesting the feature represents the downside slope of a ditch cut by a bulldozer. Furthermore, no evidence of spouts, weirs, concrete and stone catchments, or other water control/conveyance devices was found in association with RPGX-1H during the pedestrian survey. Finally, the feature is within an open field a half-mile northeast of Portrero Creek and almost one mile west of Smith Creek, with no direct connection to either. This suggests that RPGX-1H is most like the bermed ditches noted by Brandman and Associates (2004).

The mechanically cleared ditch in front of the earthen berm is no longer present and the berm itself has fallen into disrepair from lack of maintenance and periodic clearing and disking of the field. As such, the feature lacks integrity and does not convey any sense of its historical character.

4.6.2) CRHR Evaluation of RPGX-1H)

RPGX-1H is a bermed ditch most likely associated with pre-1953 water control/conveyance efforts on Stewart Ranch. Similar features constructed by ranchers along Smith Creek were previously recorded at site 33-013778 (CA-RIV-7544H), which was evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR (Brandman and Associates 2004). The water control/conveyance features, including

RPGX-1H, represent some of the few remaining elements of the historic Stewart Ranch; however, RPGX-1H no longer possess sufficient integrity and the association with the Stewart Ranch is limited to its purpose, age, location, and function and it does not convey any association with an important historic event, trend, or broad pattern of history. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

The Stewart family operated the Stewart Ranch between 1883 and 1967 and are considered historically significant at the local level for operating one of the most successful and long-standing dry farming and stock ranches in the San Geronio Pass area. The water control/conveyance features they constructed, including RPGX-1H, in open pasture and along Smith Creek and Portrero Creek were undoubtedly important to the Stewart family and the operation of the ranch. The features, likely constructed by members of the Stewart family sometime before 1953, represent a large investment of time, resources, and money to preserve topsoil and conserve water critical to success of dry farming operations. Although built by the Stewart family and undoubtedly important to the success of the ranch, the water control/conveyance features, including RPGX-1H, do not adequately represent characteristics which convey the Stewart family's historical significance. While the direct historical association between RPGX-1H and the Stewart family is clear, the association lacks in its representation of or contribution to the historical significance of the Stewart family to the San Geronio Pass area. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

RPGX-1H and the associated water control/conveyance features on Stewart Ranch do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Furthermore, RPGX-1H does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Finally, RPGX-1H has not yielded and has no potential to yield information important to the history of Stewart Ranch or the San Geronio Pass area. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Therefore, RPGX-1H is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA and requires no further consideration during this study.

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

L&L performed a Phase I cultural resources assessment to identify, evaluate, and assess the impacts of the proposed development on historical resources in compliance with CEQA. During this investigation, L&L completed a records search at the EIC, historic records background research on the subject property, and a pedestrian survey of the Project area and coordinated with the NAHC and local Native American groups regarding sacred lands and other Native American resources.

The Project area was once part of Stewart Ranch, owned and operated by Reznor P. Stewart between 1883 and 1933 and by his daughters Laura May and Clara between 1933 and 1967. L&L identified a linear resource (RPGX-1H) in the Project area consisting of an earthen bermed ditch constructed by bulldozer sometime before 1953 and associated with water control/conveyance efforts instituted on the ranch along Portereo Creek and Smith Creek. RPGX-1H was evaluated and recommended not eligible for the CRHR and does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

The Project area appears to have low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources, and it is unlikely that intact, subsurface prehistoric archaeological deposits would be uncovered during Project construction. Sensitivity for encountering historic-age archaeological resources is considered low-to-moderate. The Project area lies within Stewart Ranch; however, the land within the Project area was utilized for grazing, agricultural, and water control/conveyance purposes. This suggests that any historic artifacts and/or deposits that may be present in subsurface context would most likely reflect those activities (e.g., horse shoes, tacks, barbed wire, sparse occurrences of tin cans and glass bottles, other water conveyance/control features, etc.) and would most likely not be considered historically significant. Thus, additional cultural resource technical studies are not recommended prior to Project construction.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any Project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist should be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel should assist the County of Riverside by developing measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance (see Section 5.2 below).

5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency should be immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal

material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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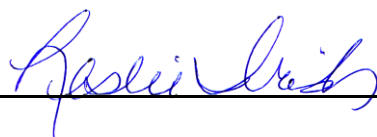
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7.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: August 26, 2020 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: John Eddy, MA, RPA, L&L Principal Investigator

DATE: August 26, 2020 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

John Eddy, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Cultural Resource Program Manager

John Eddy is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for L&L Environmental, Inc., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator.

Mr. Eddy has practiced cultural resource management for more than fifteen years including more than 10 years managing cultural resource projects and staff in the preparation of bids and proposals, contract negotiation and management, project development and design, budgeting, personnel management, as well as tasks related to the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He has directed and administered professional on-call contracts with state and federal agencies including environmental on-call contracts service contracts with the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) District 8 and District 5 and the Riverside County Transportation Department. As a CALTRANS archaeologist, Mr. Eddy negotiated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures with multiple agencies and tribes. He is skilled in the development and implantation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans, historic property preservation documentation reports, site protection plans, site impact reports, cultural landscape assessments, and buried site testing plans and reports.

Mr. Eddy's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve him in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Mr. Eddy directs the cultural resources program, oversees all cultural and paleontological resource related projects and tasks, and provides QA/QC of cultural resource deliverables

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2020-present – Cultural resources Program Manager/Principal Investigator L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
2019 – Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Inc., Colton, CA.
2017-2018 – Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino, Department of Anthropology.
2013-2017 – Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2010-2013 – Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2009-2010 – Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2008-2009 – Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2007-2008 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Colton, CA.
2007 – Archaeologist (GS-09-01), Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA.
2003-2007 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (990008)
- U.S. Government, ARPA Permit, Responsible Party
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- CALTRANS PQS Principal Investigator (Prehistoric Archaeology)

John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA
Continued

HONORS AND AWARDS

Thesis of the Year Award: *The Early Middle Period Stone Bead Interdependence Network*.
California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2013.
Begole Archaeological Research Grant for Geochemical Analysis of Soapstone from San Diego
and Los Angeles Counties, 2008.
Phi Kappa Phi Student Scholarship Award, 2007.
Visiting Researcher, National Science Foundation Funded Program for Solid Samples Research
in the Archaeological Sciences, IRMES, California State University, Long Beach, 2006-
2012.
Book Prize for Academic Excellence, California State University, Northridge, Department of
Anthropology, 2005 and 2006.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge, 2013.
B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.
B.A., History, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2014 – *Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change*, National Preservation
Institute. San Francisco..
2012 – Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, National Preservation Institute. San
Francisco.
2010 – *Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training*. Riverside, CA.
2010 – *CALTRANS Environmental Academy*, CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development.
Irvine, CA.
2010 – *ESRI ArcGIS II*, Caltrans District 8. San Bernardino, CA.
2009 – *Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA)*. CALTRANS
Environmental Staff Development Los Angeles, CA.
2008 – *CALTRANS Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement*.
Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO). Sacramento, CA.
2008 – *Advanced GIS Applications*. California State University, Northridge.

PUBLICATIONS

2009 Source Characterization of Santa Cruz Island Schist and Its Role in Stone Bead Exchange
Networks. In Proceedings of the 7th Channel Islands Symposium, February 4-7, 2008,
Oxnard, California.
2008 The Cahuilla Indians: An Ethnological and Archaeological Literature Review. Coachella
Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 4.

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.

Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.

Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.

The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.

Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.

Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013
Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008
Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California
Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page
Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT "95", University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

**Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist**

Ms. Sanka has gained more than 17 years of archaeological fieldwork and project-related experience in the U.S., including projects in Alaska, Arizona, California, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, and North Carolina. She has conducted all aspects of archaeological fieldwork; has authored and provided third party assessments of numerous cultural resources sections for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental impact reports (EIR), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact statements (EIS), NEPA environmental assessments (EA), constraints analyses and CEQA initial studies; and has certified more than 75 CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-compliant documents. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist ([RPA] #15927, 2006), meets the Secretary of Interior (SOI) Standards for Archaeology and has served as a Principal Investigator on projects reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Ms. Sanka has spent over a decade working in the archaeological field in southern California. She is a Riverside County Certified Archaeologist (#103, 2007) and is a Certified San Diego County CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources (2010). She is also qualified as a Principal Investigator for the BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit (CRUP) for the State of California and the State of Nevada (Historic Resources).

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2014-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in southern California. Author, certify, and serve as the Principal Investigator for projects in southern California.
- 2014 – Cultural Resources Specialist, Burns & McDonnell. Kansas City, MO. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in Carroll, Howard, Miami, and White Counties, IN.
- 2009-2014 – Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA.
Performed field surveys and subsurface testing programs throughout California and Alaska. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as an Associate Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and Regional Cultural Lead for projects throughout California and Alaska.
- 2006-2009 – Project Manager/Archaeologist, Michael Brandman Associates (currently First Carbon Solutions). Irvine, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout southern California. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as a Project Manager and Principal Investigator for projects throughout southern California.
- 2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, ASM Affiliates. Pasadena, CA and Reno, NV.
Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Barstow (Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center [MCAGCC]), Fontana, Hemet, Moreno Valley, Palm Springs, Ridgecrest (China Lake Naval Air Warfare Station), and Twentynine Palms (MCAGCC), CA.
- 2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, EDAW, Inc. (currently AECOM). San Diego and Los Angeles, CA. Performed field surveys and data recovery projects in El Centro (Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range), Los Angeles (Los Angeles Public School #9 Cemetery Relocation), and Oceanside (Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Air Station), CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

- 2003-2004 – Archaeological Laboratory Technician, TRC-Garrow Associates, Inc. (currently TRC Solutions). Durham, NC. Performed subsurface testing programs and data recovery projects in Pokomoke City, MD (18-WO-183), Greensboro, NC, and Fayetteville, NC (Fort Bragg Army Airborne and Special Forces Installation). Completed artifact curation and collection management for 18-WO-183 and for various Fort Bragg collections.
- 2001-2003 – Teaching and Research Assistant, Duke University, Department of Religion. Durham, NC. Screened films, led group discussions, graded documents, and performed research on the Reformation Period to support faculty research projects.
- 2000 and 2002 – Trench Supervisor, North Carolina State University, Department of History. Aqaba, Kingdom of Jordan. Supervised up to five Jordanian archaeological technicians/laborers during trench excavations for the Roman Aqaba Project (RAP). Experience included the excavation of a probe along the Byzantine Era curtain wall and salvage archaeology within a Nabatean–Early Roman transition period domestic complex.
- 1999 – Student, Miami University, Department of Anthropology. Oxford, OH. Completed salvage excavation at Milford Works I.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2015 – *Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview*. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA.
- 2013 – *Advanced Seminar: Reaching Successful Outcomes in Section 106 Review*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Palm Springs, CA.
- 2010 – *The Natural and Cultural History of Ancient Lake Cahuilla*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2010 – *Connecting the Dots with a Regional Perspective: Village Footprints (Pechanga Cultural Resources Department)*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2009 – *Geology for Archaeologists*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2009 – *Riverside County History and Research Resources*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2007 – *An Introduction to Professional Practice under Section 106 of the NHPA*. SWCA. Mission Viejo, CA.
- 2006 – *Project Management Fundamentals*. ZweigWhite AIA/CES course. Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA.
- 2006 – *CEQA Basics: Understanding the California Environmental Process*. AEP. Chapman University, Orange, CA.
- 2006 – *Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Land Use Planning and the Protection of Native American Cultural Places*. AEP. Irvine, CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

EDUCATION

M.A., Religion (Hebrew Bible and Archaeology) – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC
Graduate Certificate, Women's Studies – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC
B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion (with Honors Thesis), and Classical Humanities –
2001, Miami University, Oxford, OH

Selected Project Experience

2015-Present

Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project Cultural Resources Survey and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)/State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Coordination, Indio, Riverside County, CA; Valley Sanitary District.

Principal Investigator and author of a cultural resources assessment (CRA) addressing upgrades to the existing City of Indio sewer system. This study was completed in accordance with the SWRCB CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, supporting memorandums, SHPO cover letter, and SHPO review package in coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer. In addition, seven previously recorded resources were addressed via DPR 523 Update Forms and one new resource was recorded. Recommendations for NRHP eligibility were provided for resources located in the project's APE.

2015-2016

6563 East Avenue Project Archaeological Resources Survey, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA; GFR Homes. Principal Investigator and author of a Phase I CRA completed in accordance with CEQA. This project included the recordation and CRHR evaluation of the archaeological component of an NRHP eligible built-environment resource.

2015 **APN 963-010-006 Project (TR 32323) Cultural Resources Survey, French Valley Area, Riverside County, CA; Richland Communities.** Principal Investigator and author of a Phase I CRA addressing proposed residential development on 19.36 acres. The study was completed in accordance with CEQA and the County of Riverside Guidelines for Cultural Resources Review.

2012-2014

Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Project Cultural Resources Survey and SHPO Coordination, El Cajon, San Diego County, CA; City of El Cajon. Principal Investigator responsible for a pedestrian survey and author of a CRA addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon and was completed in accordance with the SWRCB CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, a Mitigation-Monitoring and Treatment Plan, and coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer, local Native American groups and individuals, and SHPO.

2011 **Massachusetts Avenue and Boulevard Drive Sewer Main Improvements Project Cultural Resources Survey, La Mesa, San Diego County, CA; City of La Mesa.** Principal Investigator responsible for a pedestrian field survey and author of a CRA. The archaeological survey was completed at the request of the City of La Mesa and considered proposed improvements to an existing sewer main. The resultant study was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA to support ACOE permitting efforts for the project.

**William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist**

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.
- 2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.
- 2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.
- 2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.
- 2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

APPENDIX B

Confidential Record Search Results

EIC DIY Worksheet

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement Number _____

EIC Tracking Number _____

Print Name Bill Galleon Date 08-05-2020

Affiliation L&L Environmental, Inc.

Address 700 E. Redlands Blvd. Suite 0-101 City/State/Zip Redlands, CA 92373

Telephone 626-9897 Fax 626-9893 Email wgalleon@l&lenvi.com

Billing Address (if different from above): N/A

Billing Email: bmengum@l&lenvi.com

Purpose of Access: Archaeological Records Search

Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable):
RP6X-19-730 (City of Banning)

County: RIV Township/Range/Section or UTM: T3S, R1W, Sec. 12

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Beaumont

TIME IN: 8:45

TIME OUT: 11:30

Copies: _____

Biblio: Yes/No: _____

Circle if applicable

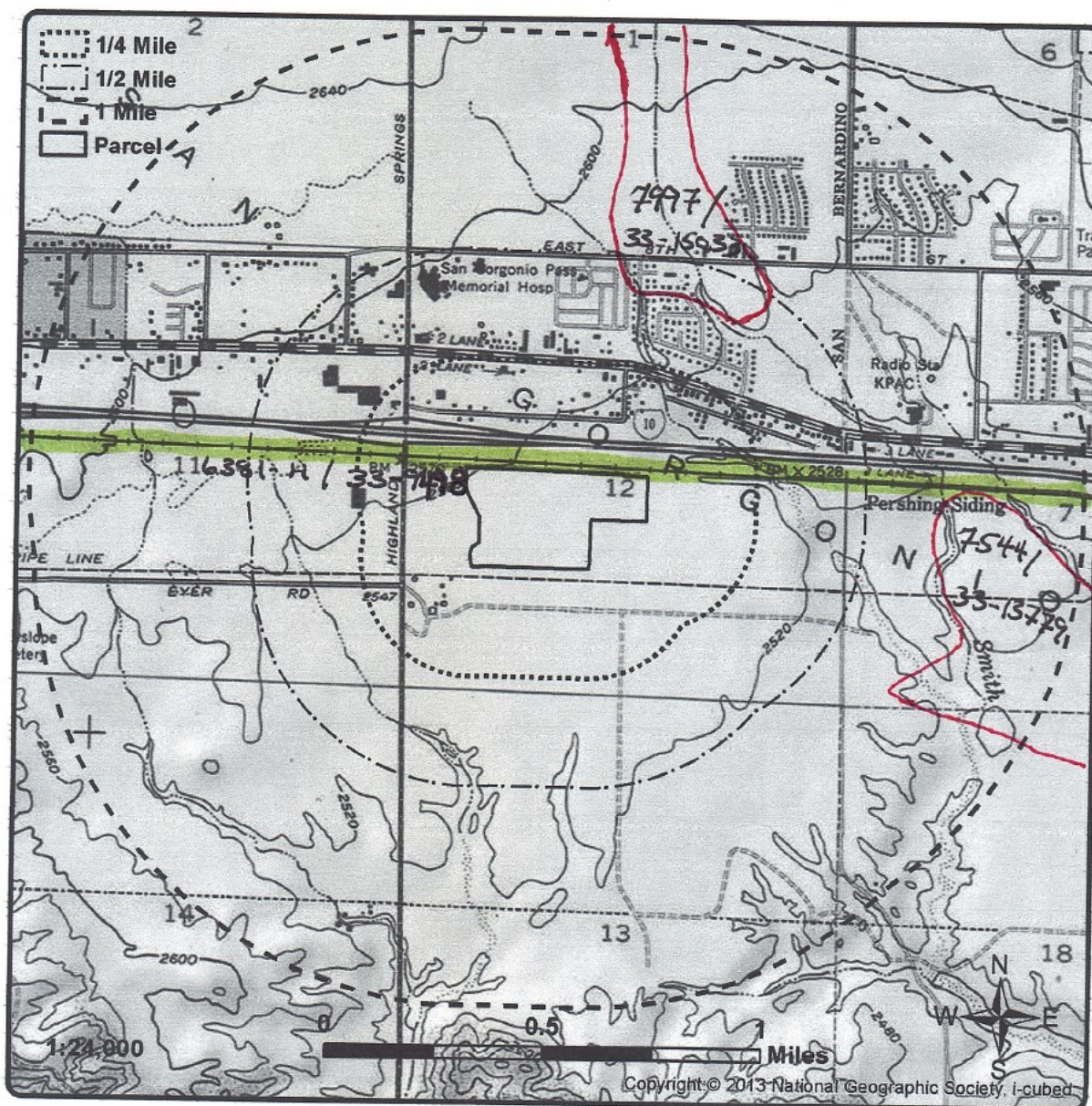
Excel Spreadsheet: Yes/No

PDFs: Reports and/or Resources

****IC staff shall charge \$40 per hour minimum, plus \$20.00 per one-half after the first hour per each request for one or more bibliographic (list or detail), spreadsheet, and PDF copies.**

Resources

02-05-2020



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING


RPGX-19-730
January 2020


Figure X


Record Search Buffers

(USGS Beaumont [1988] quadrangle,
Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West)

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California

 = 7997 = 33-15033

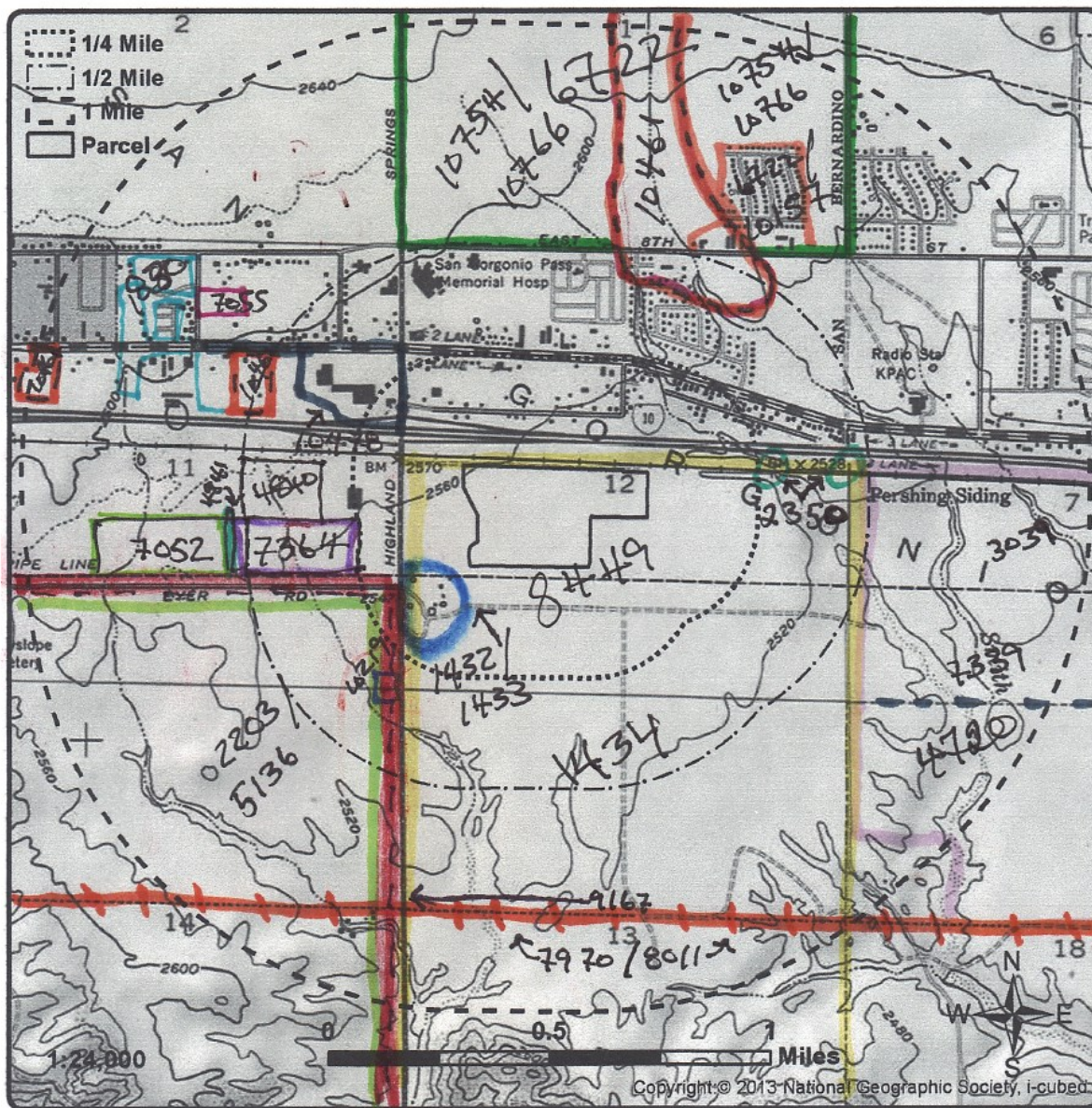
 = 7544 = 33-13779

 = 6381-H = 33-9498

Resources 02-05-2020

Reports

02-05-2020





RPGX-19-730
January 2020


APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California


Reports

02-05-2020


 = 10754, 10766


 = 6722, 10157

 = 8449, 1434


 = 4720, 3039


 = 7339


 = 4841

 = 7052


 = 7364


 = 4840


 = 10461

 = 1838

 = 7055

 = 1432, 1433


 = 10219, 8027

 = 2203, 5136

 = 9167

 = 10478

  = 2350

 = 7270, 8041

Appendix C: Photographs



Photograph 1: Overview east of Project area. From northwest corner.



Photograph 2: Overview south of Project area. From northwest corner.



Photograph 3: Overview west of Project area. From northeast corner.



Photograph 4: Overview south of Project area. From northeast corner.



Photograph 5: Overview west of Project area. From northeast corner.



Photograph 6: Overview north of Project area. From southeast corner.



Photograph 7: Overview east of Project area. From southwest corner.



Photograph 8: Close-up of sewer access.



Photograph 9: Overview southwest of pipe segments.



Photograph 10: Overview northeast of pipes.



Photograph 11: Overview of RPGX-1H.



Photograph 12: Overview east of barbed wire fence.

Appendix D: Native American Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691-3830
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – FAX
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: APN 419-140-057

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Beaumont

Township: 3 South Range: 1 West Section(s): 12

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Bill Gillean

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB 351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

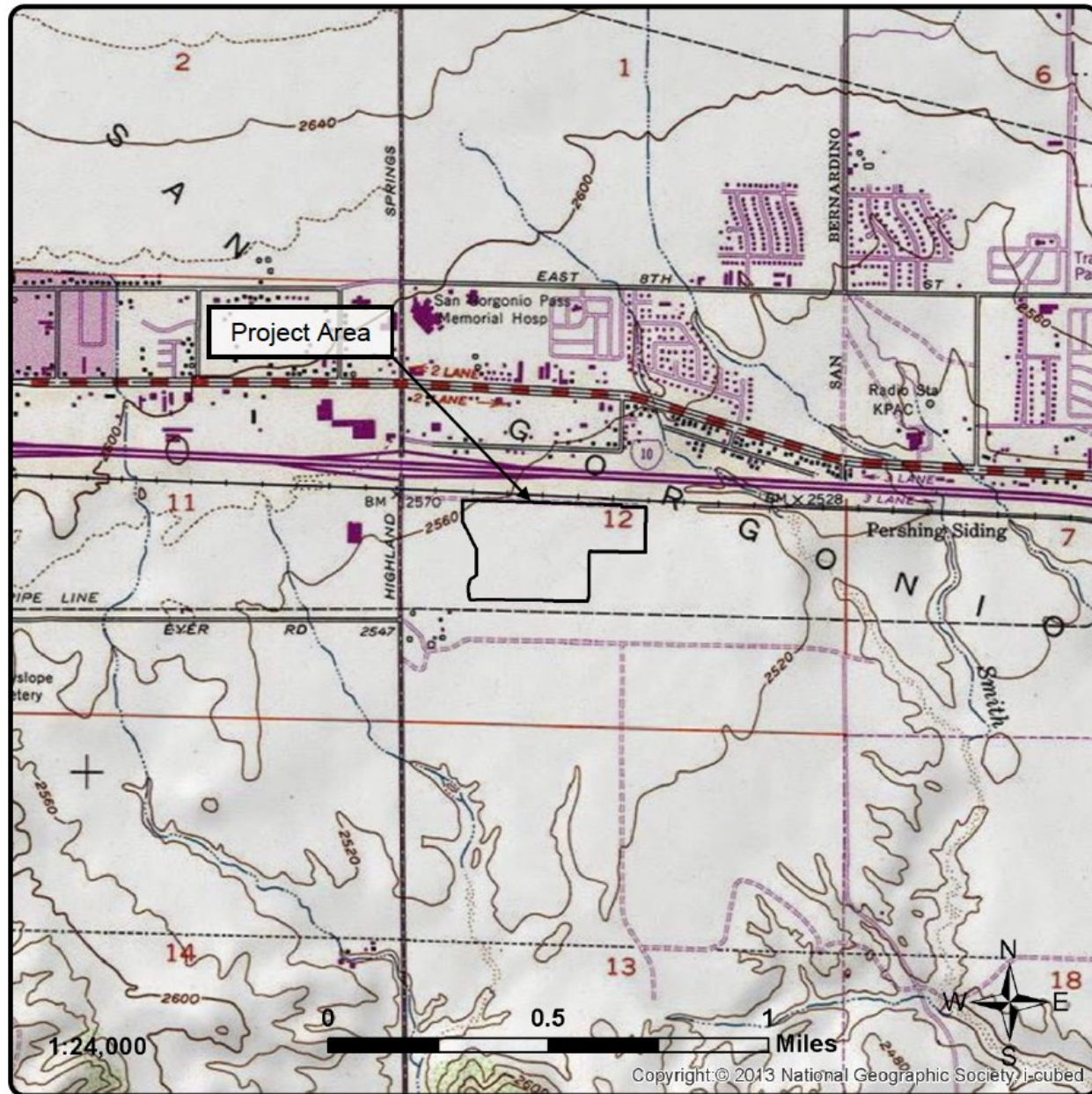
Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: WGillean@llenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The entire site (approximately 48 acres) will become a residential development.



L&L Environmental, Inc.

*BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING*

*RPGX-19-730
June 2020*

Figure 2

Project Location Map

(USGS Beaumont [1988] quadrangle,
Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West)

*APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California*



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 29, 2020

Bill Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: WGillean@llenviroinc.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: APN 419-140-057 Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Gillean:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/29/2020

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed APN 419-140-057 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/29/2020

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed APN 419-140-057 Project, Riverside County.



June 29, 2020

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P. O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

hhaines@augustinetribe.com
(760)398-4722
(760)369-7161, fax

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – APN 419-140-057 LOCATED ON ±47.74 ACRES IN THE CITY OF BANNING, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS BEAUMONT, CA 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT RPGX-19-730)

Amanda Vance:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±44.37 acres in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The proposed project includes the construction of a residential development.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to planning and development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that will be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. Generally, the project is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, California and is situated south of Interstate 10 and west of South Highland Springs Avenue (Figure 1). Specifically, it is within Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West as shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Beaumont*, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is immediately

\\\\Darwin\\unified_projects\\RPGX-19-730 Sun Lakes Banning\\2020 ARS2\\SLS\\Scoping Letters\\E-mail\\Scoping Letter - Amanda Vance.docx

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)

Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373

Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

Webpage: llenviroinc.com | Phone: 909-335-9897 | FAX: 909-335-9893

Information Scoping Letter
APN 419-140-057, City of Banning, Riverside County, CA

June 2020

northeast of the intersection of Sun Lakes Village Drive and Sun Lakes Boulevard in the City of Banning (Figure 3).

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.335.9897 or WGillean@llenviroinc.com if you have any questions or information or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

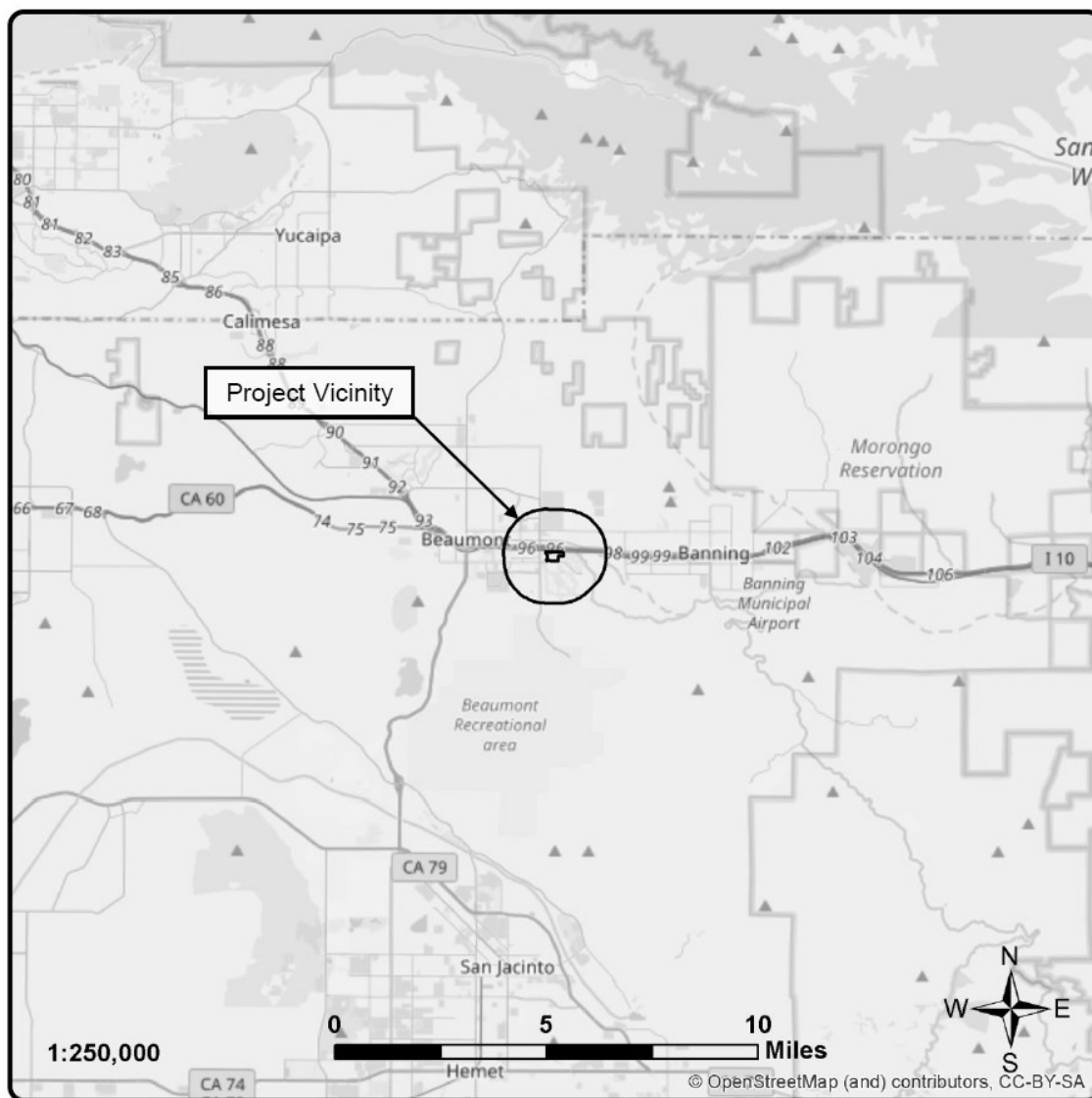
Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.



William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

WRG/jms/js

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

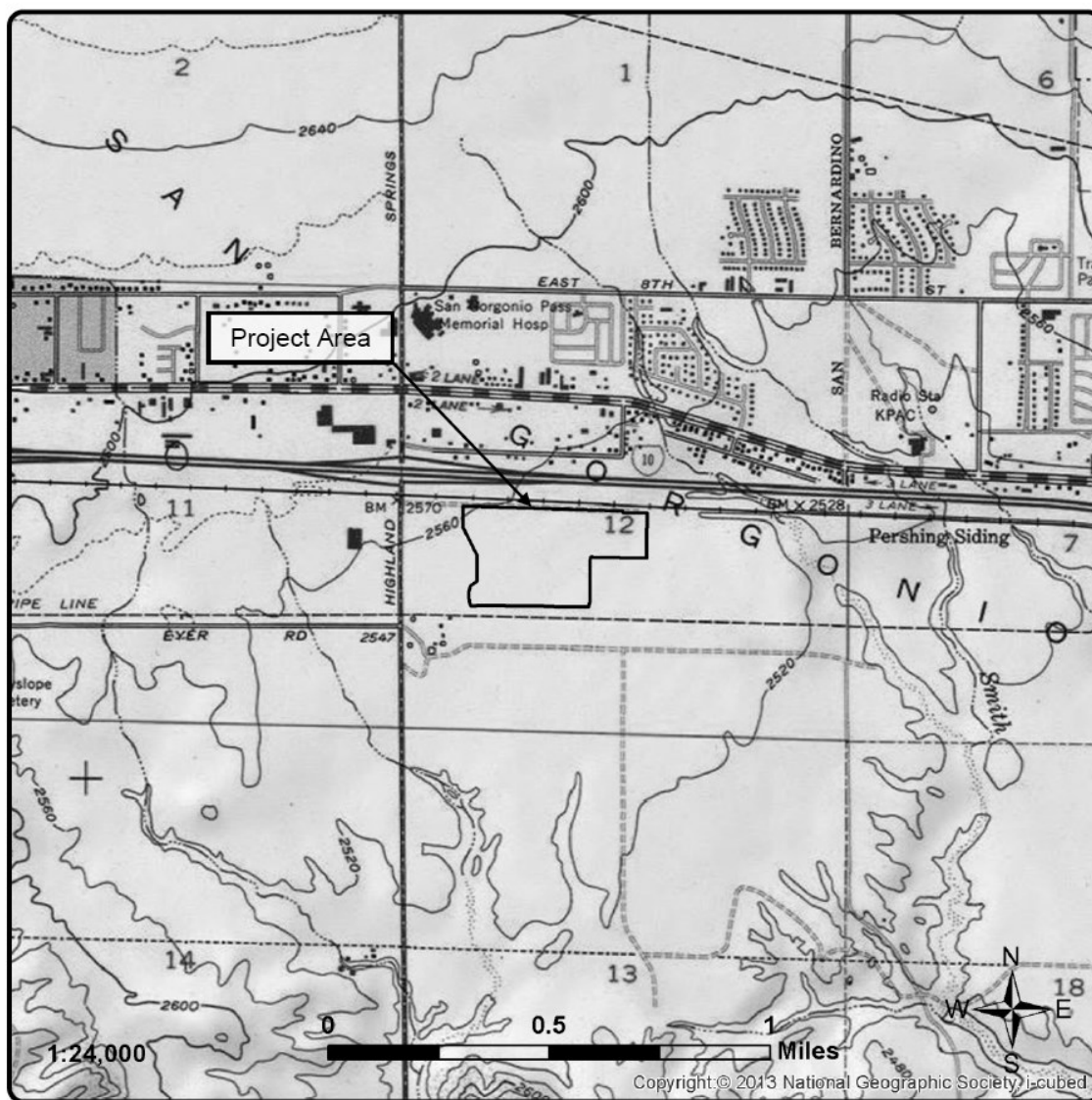
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RPGX-19-730
June 2020

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

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Figure 2

Project Location Map

(USGS Beaumont [1988] quadrangle,
Section 12 of Township 3 South, Range 1 West)

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

RPGX-19-730
June 2020

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

APN 419-140-057, City of Banning
County of Riverside, California

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-020-2020-001

June 30, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:wgillea@lleviroinc.com]
L&L Environmental, Inc
Mr. William Gillea
721 Nevada Street, Suite 307
Redlands, California 92373

Re: L&L RPGX-19-730

Dear Mr. William Gillea,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Sun Lakes Village North Specific Plan Amendment No. 5 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

*This letter does not conclude consultation. Upon receipt of requested materials the ACBCI THPO may have additional recommendations or require further mitigation measures.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6907. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Pattie Garcia-Plotkin
Director
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

Jeff Sonnentag

From: Stapp, Judy <jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov>
Sent: Saturday, July 11, 2020 11:06 AM
To: Jeff Sonnentag
Subject: Re: Doug Welmas - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RPGX-19-730

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Mr. Sonnentag,
The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians does not comment on projects located outside of its traditional area.
Best regards,
Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 30, 2020, at 6:02 PM, Jeff Sonnentag <jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com> wrote:

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 419-140-057, ±47.74 acres in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California (L&L project RPGX-19-730). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and Anna Hoover.)

Regarding: Information Request Letter Associated with One Cultural Resources Assessment Project - APN 419-140-057 Located on ±47.74 Acres in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California (USGS Beaumont, CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle) (L&L Project RPGX-19-730)

Amanda Vance:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±44.37 acres in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The proposed project includes the construction of a residential development.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the

Jeff Sonnentag

From: Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 2, 2020 12:59 PM
To: Jeff Sonnentag; Bill Gillean
Subject: RE: H. Jill McCormick - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RPGX-19-730

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project at this time, and defer to the more local Tribe(s).

From: Jeff Sonnentag [mailto:jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 6:03 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Cc: Bill Gillean
Subject: H. Jill McCormick - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RPGX-19-730

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 419-140-057, ±47.74 acres in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California (L&L project RPGX-19-730). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and Anna Hoover.)

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – APN 419-140-057 LOCATED ON ±47.74 ACRES IN THE CITY OF BANNING, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS BEAUMONT, CA 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT RPGX-19-730)

Amanda Vance:

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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



July 8, 2020

Sent via email: WGillea@llenviroinc.com

William R. Gillea
700 East Redlands Blvd., Suite U
Redlands, CA 92373

Re: APN 419-140-057, Sun Lakes Banning

Dear Mr. Gillea,

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Administrative Assistant II to
Cheryl Madrigal, CRD Manager/THPO
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

Bo Mazzetti
Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chair

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb, Sr.
Council Member

John Constantino
Council Member

Jeff Sonnentag

From: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 2, 2020 10:15 AM
To: Jeff Sonnentag
Subject: FW: Lovina Redner - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RPGX-19-730
Attachments: Scoping Letter - Lovina Redner.pdf

Acha'i Tamit,

Please note that the Tribe's Chairwoman Redner wishes to defer to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Have a great day.

Respectfully,
Vanessa Minott,
Tribal Administrator
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
W - 951-659-2700 ext. 102
C – 760-668-0460
F – 951-659-2228
65199 State Hwy. 74
Mountain Center, CA 92561
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539



From: Lovina Saul <lsaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 2, 2020 8:07 AM
To: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov>
Cc: Steven Estrada <SEstrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Lovina Redner - Information Request Letter for L&L Project RPGX-19-730

Can you look into this for me to see what it is. Thank you

Respectfully,
Lovina Saul
Tribal Chairwoman
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

Appendix E: Primary Record RPGX-1H

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:
NRHP Status Code: 6z
Other Listings:

Review Code ___ Reviewer ___ Date ___

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: RPGX-1H

P1. Other Identifier:

P2.* Location: ___ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

a.* County: Riverside

b.* USGS Quad: Banning, CA dated 1988 photorevised T:3S R: 1W SW 1/4 Section 12, SBBM
Elevation: 2560 ft asl

c. Address: N/A City: Banning Zip: 92220

d.* UTM Zone 11N 505645 mE/ 3753866 AND mN505229 mE/ 3753653 mN

UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad ☒ GPS

GPS UTM Corrected: ___ Yes ☒ No GPS brand/model:

e. Other Locational Data (e.g. parcel number, directions to resource, etc. as appropriate): APN 419-140-057. The southwest terminus is approximately 320 feet north from the Sun Lakes Boulevard edge of pavement. The northeast terminus is approximately 200 feet south from the edge of the Union Pacific Rail Line.

P3a.* Description (Describe resource and its major elements; include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This resource is a linear feature consisting a 3 ft tall by 15 ft. wide earthen mound trending southwest by northeast for a distance of 1,000 feet and bisecting the central portion of APN 419-140-057. The feature is clearly visible on aerial photographs going back to 1966, the earliest dated aerial photo readily available, and is likely a water conveyance/control feature associated with pre-1953 water control efforts on Stewart Ranch. Similar berm features were recorded at neighboring site 33-013779 constructed by bulldozers for the purpose of channeling runoff from "...existing drainages through a linked series of devices...likely built because cattle grazing had removed vegetation groundcovers that once held topsoils in place and the lack of groundcover had sped the process of erosion" (Messick and Dice 2004). *Cont'd.*

P3b.* Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): AH6. Water Conveyance Feature

P4.* Resources Present: ___ Building ___ Structure ☒ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Other (Isolates, etc.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Required for HRI buildings, structures, and objects):



P5b. Description of Photo (View, date, accession #): Northeast/Overview of Feature/berm

P6.* Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Prehistoric ☒ Historic ___ Both

P7.* Owner and Address: N/A

P8.* Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Bill Gillean
L&L Environmental
721 Nevada St.,
Redlands, CA 92373

P9.* Date recorded: 6/30/2020

P10.* Type of Survey (Describe): Intensive pedestrian survey for CEQA Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment

P11.* Report citation (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none"): Eddy, John, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Irish. 2020. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Project APN 419-140-057, +47.02 Acres in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

Attachments: ___ None ☒ Location Map ___ Archaeological Site Record ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Feature Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record
___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (list):

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinominal

Property Name: RPGX-1H

Page 2 of 3

P3a.* Description (continued) Additional earthen berms, which Brandman and Associates (2004:31) referred to as "bermed ditches," also crisscrossed the surface of open fields. These bermed ditches may or may not have been linked to other water control/conveyance devices such as spouts or weirs.

The 1966 aerial photo of the Project area depicts a mechanically cleared area to the north of the earthen berm, suggesting the feature represents the downside slope of a ditch cut by a bulldozer. Furthermore, no evidence of spouts, weirs, concrete and stone catchments, or other water control/conveyance devices was found in association with RPGX-1H during the pedestrian survey. Finally, the feature is within an open field a half-mile northeast of Portrero Creek and almost one mile west of Smith Creek with no direct connection to either. This suggests that RPGX-1H is most like the bermed ditches noted by Brandman and Associates (2004).

The mechanically cleared ditch in front of the earthen berm is no longer present and the berm itself has fallen into disrepair from the lack of maintenance and periodic clearing and disking of the field. As such the feature lacks integrity and does not convey any sense of its historical character.

CRHR Evaluation

RPGX-1H is a bermed ditch most likely associated with pre-1953 water control/conveyance efforts on Stewart Ranch. Similar features constructed by ranchers along Smith Creek were previously recorded at site 33-013778 (CA-RIV-7544H), which was evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR (Brandman and Associates 2004). The water control/conveyance features, including RPGX-1H, represent some of the few remaining elements of the historic Stewart Ranch; however, RPGX-1H no longer possess sufficient integrity and the association with the Stewart Ranch is limited to its purpose, age, location and function and it does not convey any association with an important historic event, trend or broad pattern of history. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible under Criterion 1.

The Stewart family operated the Stewart Ranch between 1883 and 1967 and are considered historically significant at the local level for operating one of the most successful and long-standing dry farming and stock ranches in the San Geronio Pass area. The water control/conveyance features they constructed, including RPGX-1H, in open pasture and along Smith Creek and Portrero Creek were undoubtedly important to the Stewart family and the operation of the ranch. The features, likely constructed by members of the Stewart family sometime before 1953, represent a large investment of time, resources, and money to preserve topsoil and conserve water critical to success of dry farming operations. Although built by the Stewart family and undoubtedly important to the success of the ranch, the water control/conveyance features, including RPGX-1H, do not adequately represent characteristics which convey the Stewart family's historical significance. While the direct historical association between RPGX-1H and the Stewart family is clear, the association lacks in its representation of or contribution to the historical significance of the Stewart family to the San Geronio Pass area. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible under Criterion 2.

RPGX-1H and the associated water control/conveyance features on Stewart Ranch do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Furthermore, RPGX-1H does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible under Criterion 3.

Finally, RPGX-1H has not yielded, and has no potential to yield, information important to the history of Stewart Ranch or the San Geronio Pass area. Therefore, RPGX-1H does not appear eligible under Criterion 4.

Therefore, RPGX-1H is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA and therefore requires no further consideration during this study.

DPR 523L (9/2013)

State of California – Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI #:
Trinomial:

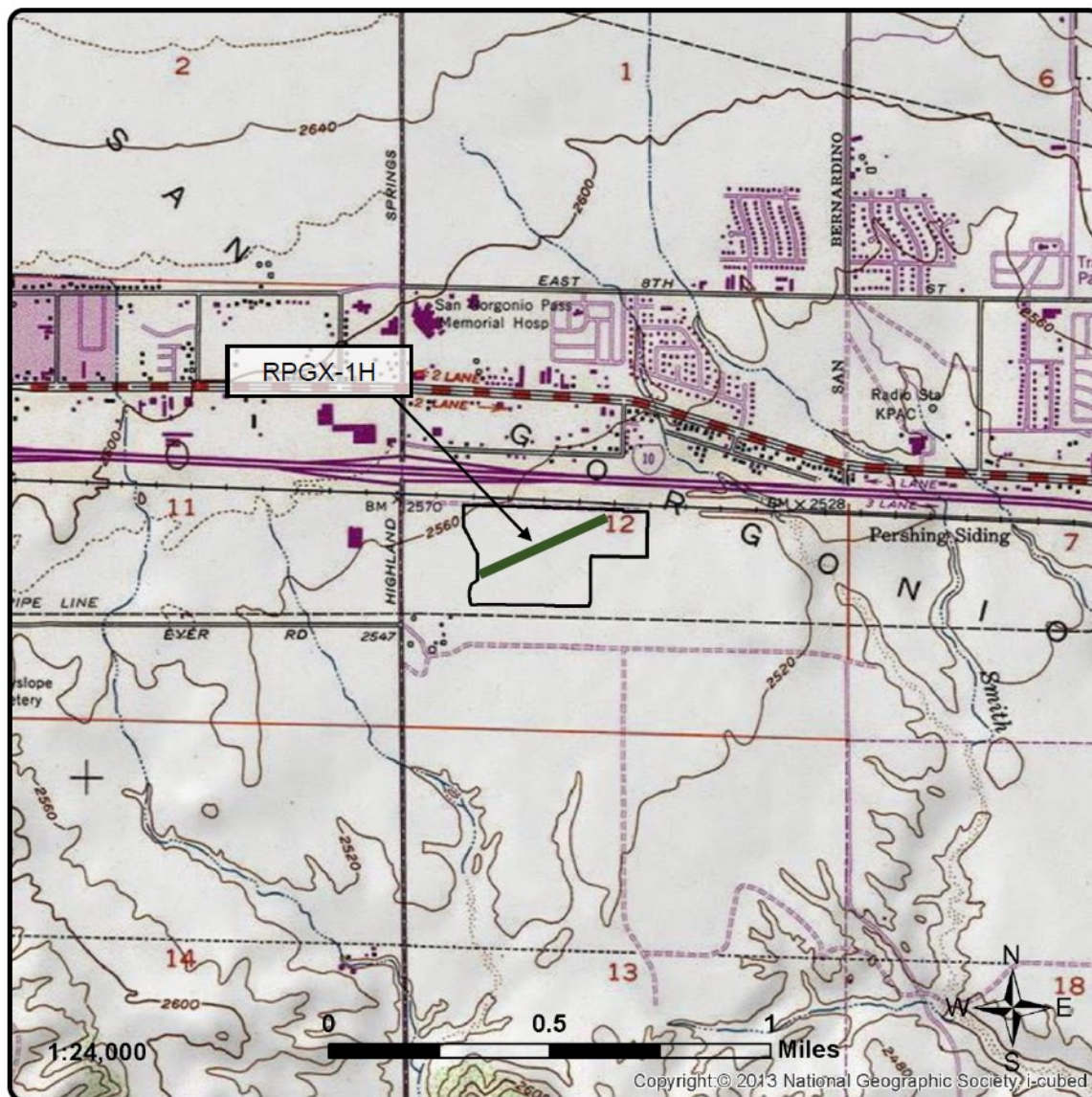
Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder):

*Map Name: Beaumont, CA. USGS 7.5' Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information