

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project

Unincorporated Riverside County, California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

September 11, 2020

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BCR Consulting LLC Project No. EMT2002

Site Recorded: Whitewater Levee

Keywords: Levee

USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute *White Water, California* (1988)
Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project (the project), consisting of 7.8 acres in unincorporated Riverside County, California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) based on Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy requirements.

During the current assessment, BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources records search summary, additional land use history research, and intensive field survey for the project site. The Eastern Information Center (EIC; the repository that houses cultural resources records for the project area) is closed to consultants in March 2020 due to Covid-19 restrictions. Although the EIC has reportedly begun processing records search requests internally, we have not received results or estimated schedule for any requests since March. Therefore, records search results for this report are summarized from a previous adjacent study provided by the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (Pritchard Parker et al. 2007). The records search review revealed that 11 cultural resources studies have taken place in the project vicinity (exact distances not provided) resulting in no cultural resources (including prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites, and built environment resources) identified within one quarter-mile of the project site. The project site has not been previously assessed for cultural resources, although one study has assessed the area adjacent to the northeast. No cultural resources have been previously identified within the project site boundaries.

The field survey and additional research have identified the historic-period Whitewater River Levee (temporarily designated EMT2002-H-1). This resource is recommended not eligible for California Register listing. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- The proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. The project site has been highly disturbed by periodic flooding and the construction of the Whitewater Levee. It is located in a high-energy alluvial context with negligible accumulation of stable sediment. Although these factors indicate low potential for significant buried archaeological deposits, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed.

Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands File search results were positive. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails to those individuals to document any concerns. Please note that a response was received from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requesting further information, consultation, and construction monitoring. Responses to these requests should be addressed by the lead agency during Assembly Bill (AB52) 52 Native American Consultation. During the AB52 process, BCR Consulting is available to provide information and participate in meetings and telephone conferences as necessary. All correspondence for this task is provided in Appendix B.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project (the project), consisting of approximately 7.8 acres in unincorporated Riverside County, California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The project is located within section 22, Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Whitewater* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

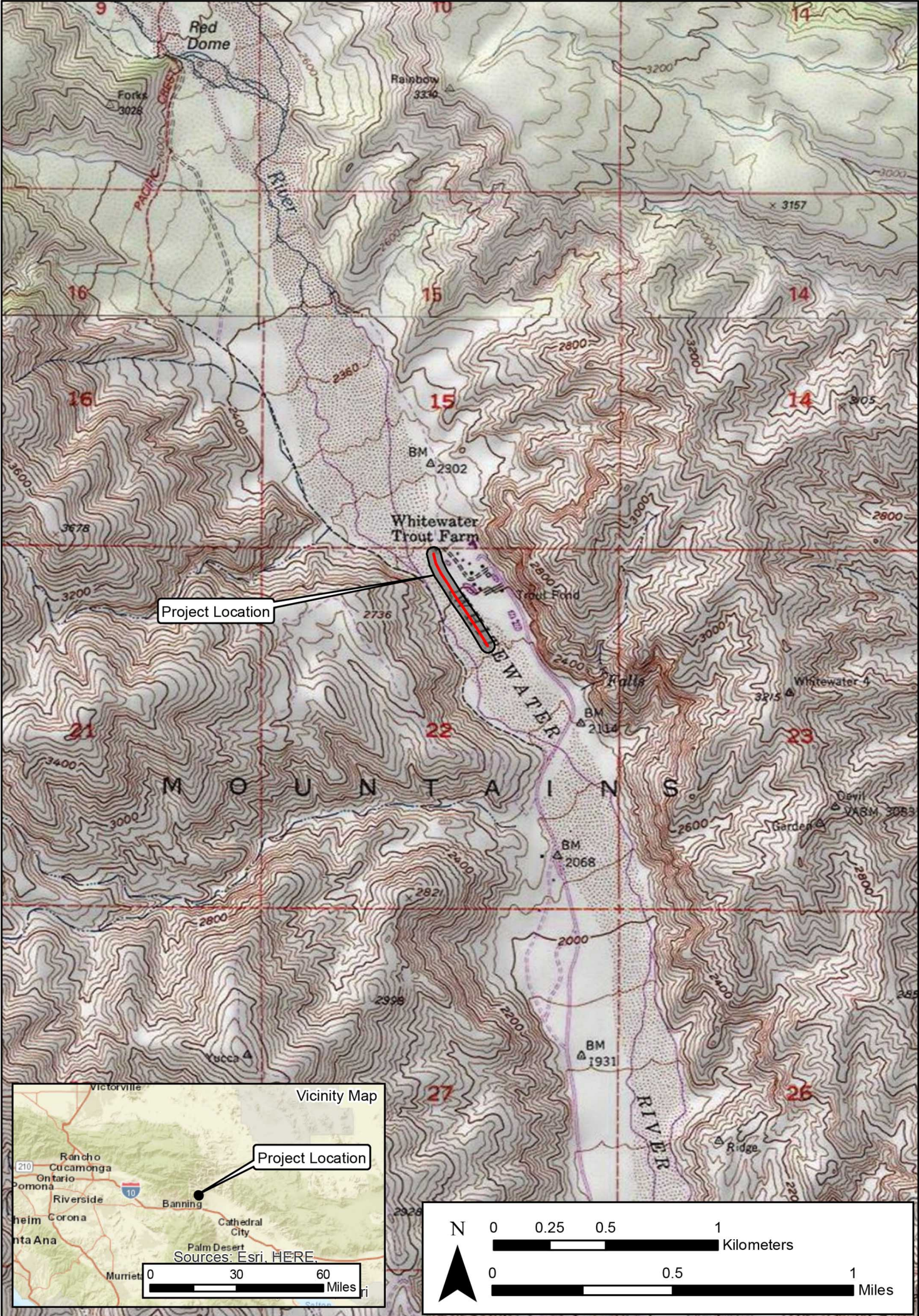
Personnel

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Brunzell summarized the records search information, prepared the California Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, and compiled the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk and BCR Consulting Staff Historian Dylan Williams. Mr. Williams also conducted additional land-use history research for the project site. Mr. Shepetuk and Staff Archaeologist Damien Tietjen conducted the cultural resources pedestrian field survey. A paleontological resources overview has been provided by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center (Appendix D).

NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located in the San Bernardino Mountains, southeast of San Geronio Mountain. This is in the San Geronio Pass-Upper Coachella Valley Area of the Colorado Desert. The region is characterized by an arid climate with dry, hot summers and mild winters. Annual rainfall averages 5-15 inches (Jaeger and Smith 1971), and usually occurs as winter rain and monsoonal summer showers. The slope of the project site has a southeast aspect and conveys water in that direction (USGS 1988). Whitewater Canyon is located at a nexus of three natural geomorphic provinces, including the Transverse Ranges, the Peninsular Ranges, and the Colorado Desert. The sediment inside the project area is mainly alluvial gravel and sand of stream channels, with sections of: sandstone, lithified, light gray, arkosic, and interbedded cobble conglomerate and some silty greenish to reddish claystone; conglomerate, gray-brown, massive to crudely bedded, of unsorted detritus of plutonic and gneissic rocks derived from San Bernardino Mountains; alluvial fan of San Geronio Pass, sand and gravel of plutonic and gneissic detritus derived from rising San Bernardino Mountains to north, slightly dissected stream channels, including small alluvial fans at base of and derived from San Jacinto Mountains in south area (Dibblee 2004). Many lakes (now dry) in the Colorado Desert are thought to have supported small human populations during the terminal Pleistocene (22,000-11,000 years before present) and early Holocene (11,000-8,000 years before present). Since the desiccation of California's deserts during the later Holocene, local lakes have dried and significant sand dunes have formed.

Remnants of a coastal sage scrub biotic community remain sporadically in place in the vicinity. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel



sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp.), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), and orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period throughout southern California deserts include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare, and

are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

The project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Cahuilla, who belong to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Smith 1978). Like other Native

American groups in southern California, they practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18th century. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Geronio Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

History

In Southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1962). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

The San Geronio Pass. The project site is located immediately to the north of the San Geronio Pass. The San Geronio Pass has always been a vital connection between southern

California's desert and the less arid interior and coast. Originally a Native American trade route, the pass was eventually occupied by Spanish ranchers living on the eastern frontier of lands administered by Mission San Gabriel. The region also served as a base from which Native Americans and Spaniards annually formed cooperative caravans from the mission via the pass to the "Salton Sea flat to gather enough of the almost pure salt to sustain the missions and pueblo of Los Angeles for another year" (Lech 2004:14). During the Mexican Period, Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio dominated the local economy. It was granted to Santiago Johnson in 1843 and sold to Louis Rubidoux in 1844 (Gunther 1984:471). The American Period saw the breakup of most of the huge Mexican-era ranchos and San Jacinto y San Gorgonio was no exception. The San Gorgonio Pass remained an important travel corridor during the early American Period. Freight wagons and the Pony Express regularly crossed the pass before Wells Fargo surveyed and constructed an official stage line in 1862, and the Bradshaw Road was opened in 1863 (Robinson 2001:106-107). Eventually five separate wagon routes were in regular operation through the pass, although the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1877 signaled the end of the stagecoach era (Eyer 1974). While most of the large Mexican ranchos were gone by the mid to late 19th century, the ranching tradition persisted, and to some extent remains locally viable. Banning was founded in 1884. It was named for Phineas Banning who ran a regular stage line between Los Angeles and San Pedro with his brother Alexander in the 1850s. Banning was a principal promoter of transportation infrastructure and is considered one of the "grand old men" of Los Angeles (Gudde 1962:24). Although the City of Banning retains a relatively rural character, low housing costs resulted in accelerated residential developments in the early 2000s and the communities of the San Gorgonio Pass have experienced the fastest population growth in Riverside County during this era (Woolsey 2007).

Whitewater. The site is located in Whitewater, an unincorporated San Gorgonio Pass community in Riverside County approximately halfway between Banning and Palm Springs. Whitewater was established in the early 1860s when Frank Smith, son of Beaumont settler Isaac Smith, established Whitewater Station as a stagecoach watering and rest stop. He first built a small shack and eventually an adobe to house the enterprise. Smith also established a ranch at the mouth of the Whitewater River where he raised livestock and excavated canals. Whitewater was named for the milky white appearance of the river (probably due to alkaline) utilized by the ranch and stagecoach station. The Bradshaw Trail was established by William Bradshaw through Whitewater, making Smith the proprietor of a highly frequented way station along the popular path. Whitewater was valuable as a stagecoach station because of its location at the edge of the vast, inhospitable Sonoran Desert to the east. It was the final reliable water source before entering the desert or the first one coming out of it. By the mid-1870s, Frank Smith had died. The Southern Pacific Railroad arrived in 1876, replacing the stagecoach station at Whitewater with a new signal station for its westward-expanding railroad (Holmes 1912:215; Lech 2017; White 2019:18).

Increasing traffic and construction during the early 20th century brought new developments, and the demand for materials was partially satisfied by a cement plant which opened in 1917. In the 1920s, Whitewater Ranch remained viable, comprising 160 acres that included a house, a barn, cattle, and 40 acres of alfalfa. In 1932, the person credited with the modern settlement of Whitewater, Kathryn Mackenzie, purchased 285 acres in the south-central portion of the Whitewater Canyon. Mackenzie hoped to reside somewhere that would provide an amenable climate for her ailing brother, and in 1940 she purchased cottages built for the 1932 Olympic

games in Los Angeles and had them moved to the canyon. Mackenzie, her family, and her countercultural friends all came to reside in the Whitewater Canyon, forming a small village or ranch. Around the same time, the Rainbow Rancho trout farm (later named the Whitewater Trout Farm) began a decades-long business that attracted various visitors to the canyon and its scattered settlements. The late-1930s brought even more commerce to Whitewater due to development near the Colorado River, resulting in expanded temporary residences in the canyon. In the mid-1940s, Snow Creek Camp was built at lower end of Whitewater, a small complex including a gas station, café, and small motel for motorists passing through on old Highway 99. By the late 1980s and early 1990s, the community of Whitewater was well known for its trout farm. The population of Whitewater numbered about 50, and most residents lived at Mackenzie's ranch or at trout farm housing. Some isolated houses and trailers were also spread throughout the canyon. With no stores or municipal buildings, the residents of Whitewater shopped in Palm Springs, Desert Hot Springs, or Banning, while Cabazon's post office serviced the community. Whitewater developed a small Chamber of Commerce to lobby other communities and municipalities for services. In 2008, the Mackenzie Ranch acreage was acquired by the Friends of the Desert Mountains conservation agency (CNRA 2008; Russell 1989; LAT 1917; LAT 1922; Lech 2017).

Whitewater River/Whitewater Trout Farm. The project site is located within the lower watershed of the Whitewater River and Whitewater Canyon. The Whitewater River flows southeastward from Mount San Geronio for 28 miles terminating in the Coachella Valley. Tall cliffs loom over either side of the river's white, sandy course, forming the small corridor known as Whitewater Canyon. The levee that occupies the project site was built to manage potential flooding during the later years of the historic Whitewater Canyon Trout Farm, adjacent to the northeast. In 1938, John Shearer and his family moved his family to the canyon and, in a joint venture with fellow settler Vernon Mills, opened a small trout hatchery named Rainbow Rancho. At the time, the men did not own water rights to use river runoff for their enterprise, and they drilled two wells 120 feet deep to tap a subsurface flow. Rainbow Rancho began by breeding rainbow trout for sale to those who needed to stock their own private ponds. In 1949, the business opened its largest trout pond to the public and charged admission to allow fishing, attracting visitors from across the country. In addition to stocking private ponds, they also sold their trout to local hotels and restaurants. The land on which the hatchery was located, which included living quarters for the Shearer family, was patented to Shearer and Mills in 1959. By 1980, the hatchery, now known as the Whitewater Trout Farm, bred and sold approximately 400,000 pounds of trout annually. The hatchery's living quarters would also expand to include staff housing nearby. The operation would eventually grow large enough to stock San Bernardino and San Diego Counties lakes and rivers. The hatchery remained in operation until May 2006, when the Friends of the Desert Mountains conservancy group acquired the property for nearly \$3.4 million. One year later, the Wildlands Conservancy had established the Whitewater Preserve on the land, using some of the existing hatchery facilities. The Wildlands Conservancy, a private non-profit organization dedicated to preserving wilderness and animal habitats, had begun purchasing acreage in the Whitewater Canyon in the 1990s, ultimately acquiring 2,851 acres. Of that total, 1,280 acres had been originally subdivided into 40-acre parcels. Today the Whitewater Preserve has been restored to a robust wildlife corridor featuring bighorn sheep, deer, and bears. The public also has free access to trails leading up the canyon and the ponds of the historic trout farm (BLM 2020;

Comerse 1955; Matheny 2006; Coy 1980; SBCS 1998; UDSI 1959; Wildlands Conservancy 2020; Wilson 2004).

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The current project site boundaries were examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed impact area;
- Evaluation of California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources identified during the field survey;
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for any cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA and County guidelines;
- Completion of DPR forms for any discovered cultural resources;
- Paleontological resources overview.

Research

The Eastern Information Center (EIC; the repository that houses cultural resources records for the project area) closed to consultants in March 2020 due to Covid-19 restrictions. Although the EIC has reportedly begun processing records search requests internally, we have not received results for any requests since March. Therefore, records search results for this report are summarized from a previous adjacent study provided by the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (Pritchard Parker et al. 2007:14-15). This included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources within a quarter mile of the project site, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located in the vicinity. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on April 20, and 21, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced

approximately 10-15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries (Appendix A and C). Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking at each cultural resource for entry on DPR Forms (Appendix A);
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes;

Sacred Land File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources

BCR Consulting has contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File Search and for a list of Native American tribes to contact. One notification and project maps were sent to the NAHC, and to each listed Native American Tribe via regular mail and/or email. BCR Consulting has contacted all entities listed to discuss whether any tribe or individual has knowledge of cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes, within the project boundaries. CEQA guidelines define a tribal cultural resource as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a tribe and is either on or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or that the lead agency at its discretion chooses to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

Cultural Landscapes. Cultural landscapes are a category of cultural resource that are not always well defined in the parameters of a cultural resources assessment. While cultural landscapes can be identified during research and field surveys, they are often conceived by traditions or uses that are best understood by the cultural groups that have defined them. As a result, if potential for cultural landscapes is not identified during the research and field survey tasks, it could be revealed during the Tribal Scoping process. It is important that particular attention be paid to potential cultural landscapes during this process since they may not be discernible in the usual areas of archaeological inquiry. Furthermore, cultural landscapes can be impacted by project activities, and may extend across or outside normal project boundaries. In the CEQA Case Study *How to Identify and Evaluate Historic and Cultural Landscapes*, the California Office of Historic Preservation quotes *National Register Bulletin 30* to define them as:

[A] geographical area...used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

Based on the above, communications with Native American groups have included a request for any information related to cultural landscapes, as well as burial sites, architectural features, and artifacts, ceremonial sites, and sacred shrines.

RESULTS

Research

The records search review from Pritchard Parker 2007 revealed that 11 cultural resources studies have taken place in the project vicinity (exact distances not provided) resulting in no cultural resources (including prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites, and built environment resources) identified within one quarter-mile of the project site. The project site has not been previously assessed for cultural resources, although one study has assessed the area adjacent to the northeast (ibid.). No cultural resources have been previously identified within the project site boundaries. Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one mile of the project site.

Table A. Previous Cultural Resource Studies Summary

EIC No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-2	1953	Malcolm Rogers	<i>Miscellaneous Field Notes-Riverside County</i>
RI-133	1974	Thomas King, Mary Brown, Gerrit Fenenga, Claudia Nissley	<i>Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Southern California Edison Company's Devers-Vista 220 KV Transmission Line, Riverside County, California</i>
RI-161	1975	Roberta Greenwood	<i>Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources-West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River</i>
RI-590	1979	Gary Coombs	<i>An Analysis of California Desert Cultural Resource Data, Preliminary Report #6-Santa Rosa and Orocopia Planning Units (Including BLM Sample Unit Records)</i>
RI-1211	1980	Elisabeth Von Till Warren, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, R. McCarthy	<i>A Cultural Resources Overview of the Desert Planning Units</i>
RI-1624	1982	Westec Services, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource Overview-San Bernardino National Forest, California, Volumes I and III</i>
RI-2071	1985	John M. Foster, R.S. Greenwood	<i>Class I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Pacific Texas Pipeline Project-State of California</i>
RI-2927	1992	Joan Schneider, Linda Thieran, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Andrea Maestrojuan, Tom Tang	<i>Cultural Resources, Palm Springs, General Plan EIR</i>
RI-3054	1992	Joan Schneider, Linda Thieran, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Andrea Maestrojuan, Tom Tang	<i>Cultural Resources, Palm Springs, Annexation EIR</i>
RI-4970	2003	Leslie Nay Irish, Barbara Ann Hall, Kristie R. Blevins	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of APN#514-240-008 and a Portion of 514-260-001, Rio Stone Property, County of Riverside, California</i>
N/A	2007	Mari Pritchard Parker, Valerie Parker, Heather Puckett	<i>An Archaeological Inventory of Whitewater Canyon Project, Riverside County, California</i>

Table B. Cultural Resources Within A Quarter Mile of the Project Site

Site No.	Period	Approximate Distance from Project Site/Description
None		

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified one historic-period levee that comprised most of the project site. The project site is covered with native vegetation and it is subject to periodic flooding that has resulted in a relatively high-energy alluvial context with negligible accumulation of stable sediment.

EMT2002-H-1. The Whitewater River Levee consists of a historic-period levee which has been significantly damaged. Large portions of the levee have been destroyed and washed away by the river. Its total length is approximately 1,550 feet, and its width is 120 feet at its widest point. It is oriented northwest by southeast. The levee is largely constructed of piled boulders held together by cement in places. Chunks of this cement and related construction debris have been identified in the general vicinity of the levee. There is a maintained hiking path that runs along the apex of the structure. The sides of the levee are heavily vegetated. The portions that remain intact are severely damaged and eroded. Three water retention features are oriented roughly in a north to south alignment adjacent to the east side of the levee at its north end. The features are irregular in shape, from north to south are approximately: 100 by 30 feet, 120 by 45 feet, and 60 by 36 feet. They are all overgrown with dense vegetation.

Sacred Land File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources

The Sacred Lands file search results from the NAHC were positive. None of the listed Native American Tribes responded with knowledge of cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources/cultural landscapes, within the project boundaries. However, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians did respond to request:

- A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- 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.
- The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Responses to these requests should be addressed by the lead agency during Assembly Bill (AB52) 52 Native American Consultation. During the AB52 process, BCR Consulting is

available to provide information and participate in meetings and telephone conferences as necessary. All correspondence for this task is provided in Appendix B.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

Because this work was completed pursuant to CEQA, all resources within the project site boundaries require evaluation for the California Register.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years will require evaluation. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluation

EMT2002-H-1. Research has not indicated that the levee was formally designed or permitted. It is adjacent to the southwest of the historic-period White Water Trout Farm which was constructed in 1938. Due to its proximity to the Whitewater River, similar local flood control measures were probably locally implemented since the trout farm was constructed. Aerial photos indicate that the current levee alignment appeared between 1970 and 1972, when several ponds were added to the trout farm (see historicaerials.com). While the levee was certainly constructed to manage Whitewater River flooding of the trout farm, it does not appear to comprise any early historic fabric. Therefore it is not significantly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. It is therefore not eligible for California Register Criterion 1. The research has not shown any association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion 2). The levee appears to be an

informal and expedient design. It exhibits no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master, and does not have any high artistic values (Criterion 3). Finally, this levee has been thoroughly scrutinized during this study and has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4).

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted an intensive survey of the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project in Unincorporated Riverside County, California. The field survey and research have identified the historic-period Whitewater River Levee (temporarily designated EMT2002-H-1). This resource is recommended not eligible for California Register listing. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- The proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. The project site has been highly disturbed by periodic flooding and the construction of the Whitewater Levee. It is located in a high-energy alluvial context with negligible accumulation of stable sediment. Although these factors indicate low potential for significant buried archaeological deposits, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:


- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands File search results were positive. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails to those individuals to document any concerns. Please note that a response was received from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requesting further information, consultation, and construction monitoring. Responses to these requests should be addressed by the lead agency during Assembly Bill (AB52) 52 Native American Consultation. During the AB52 process, BCR Consulting is available to provide information and participate in meetings and telephone conferences as necessary. All correspondence for this task is provided in Appendix B.

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: September 11, 2020	
	David Brunzell
Authorized Signature	Printed Name
County Registration Number: 154	

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX A
CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS/DPR 523 SITE FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT2002-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: Whitewater Levee

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County:** Riverside

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** White Water, CA **Date:** 1988

T2S, R3E, Section 22 (SBBM)

c. Address: N/A City: N/A

Zip: 92282

d. UTM's (NAD83; Zone 11s) Northern Terminus: 531500mE/3761153mN (2232 Feet AMSL)
Southern Terminus: 531744mE/3760745mN (2172 Feet AMSL)

e. Other Locational Data: This levee is located approximately 60 meters southwest of the Whitewater Preserve, on the eastern bank of the Whitewater River.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of a historic-period levee which has been significantly damaged. Large portions of the levee have been destroyed and washed away by the river. Its total length is approximately 1,550 feet and its width is 120 feet at its widest point. It is oriented northwest by southeast. The levee is largely constructed of piled boulders sporadically held together by cement. Chunks of this cement and related construction debris have been identified in the general vicinity of the levee. There is a maintained hiking path that runs along the apex of the structure. The sides of the levee are heavily vegetated. The portions that remain intact are severely damaged and eroded. Three water retention features are oriented roughly in a north to south alignment adjacent to the east side of the levee at its north end. The features are irregular in shape and are all different from each other in size and shape. The dimensions of the features from north to south are approximately: 100 by 30 feet, 120 by 45 feet, and 60 by 36 feet. They are all overgrown with dense vegetation.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 451: Overview of partially intact cement portion of levee (View ESE)

***P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see P3a. above)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Whitewater Preserve
9160 Whitewater Canyon Rd
Whitewater, Ca, 92282

***P8. Recorded by:**
Nicholas Shepetuk, Damien Tietjen
BCR Consulting
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:**
4-20-2019

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project, Whitewater, Riverside County, California*

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ 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):

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Whitewater Levee

L2a. Portion Described: ☒ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** N/A

b. Location of point or segment: Northern Terminus: 531500mE/3761153mN (2232 Feet AMSL)

Southern Terminus: 531744mE/3760745mN (2172 Feet AMSL); see also pg. 3 (Location Map).

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) What remains of the Whitewater levee is chiefly made up of piled boulders and crude cement with abundant large cobbles and small boulders. It is approximately 1,550 feet long and 120 feet wide and is oriented in a roughly northwest to southeast direction. The levee is topped by a well maintained hiking path. Construction debris, water retention features, trout ponds, and water pumps associated with the White Water Trout Farm (adjacent to the northeast) are noted in the vicinity, outside the study area.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width: 20 - 30 feet

b. Bottom Width: 120 – 200 feet

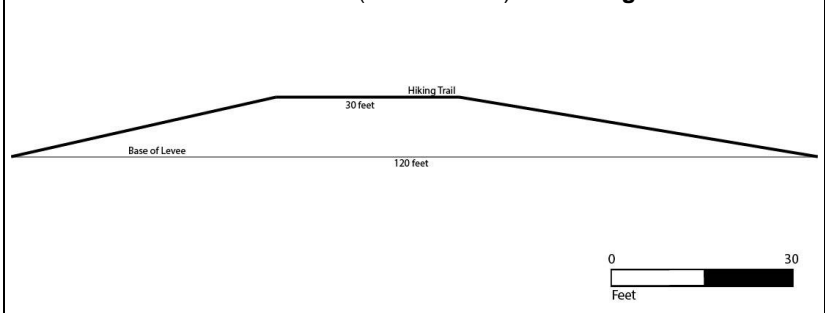
c. Height or Depth: 10 feet

d. Length of Segment: Approximately 1,550'

L5. Associated Resources: Research has not indicated that the levee was formally designed or permitted. It is adjacent to the southwest of the historic-period White Water Trout Farm which was constructed in 1938 (see Brunzell et al. 2020:7-8). Due to its proximity to the Whitewater River, local flood control measures

were probably implemented since the trout farm was constructed. Aerial photos indicate that the current alignment appeared between 1970 and 1972, when several ponds were added to the trout farm (see historicaerials.com). While the levee was certainly constructed to manage Whitewater River flooding of the trout farm, it does not appear to comprise any early historic fabric.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (include scale) **Facing:** SE



L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



Unincorporated Riverside County, California. On File at BCR Consulting.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) The levee is located on the eastern bank of the Whitewater River. The river lies in a narrow valley and its sediments comprise large granitic boulders, cobbles, and sand.

L7. Integrity Considerations: The subject occupies its original setting and location, appears to contain original materials and design, functions in part as originally intended, but has been damaged by periodic flooding. As a result the segment exhibits good integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and materials. The deterioration has impacted its integrity of design and workmanship.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.) Levee Segment (view NE)

L9. Remarks (References): Brunzell, David, Nicholas Shepetuk, Dylan Williams. *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project*.

L10. Form Prepared by:

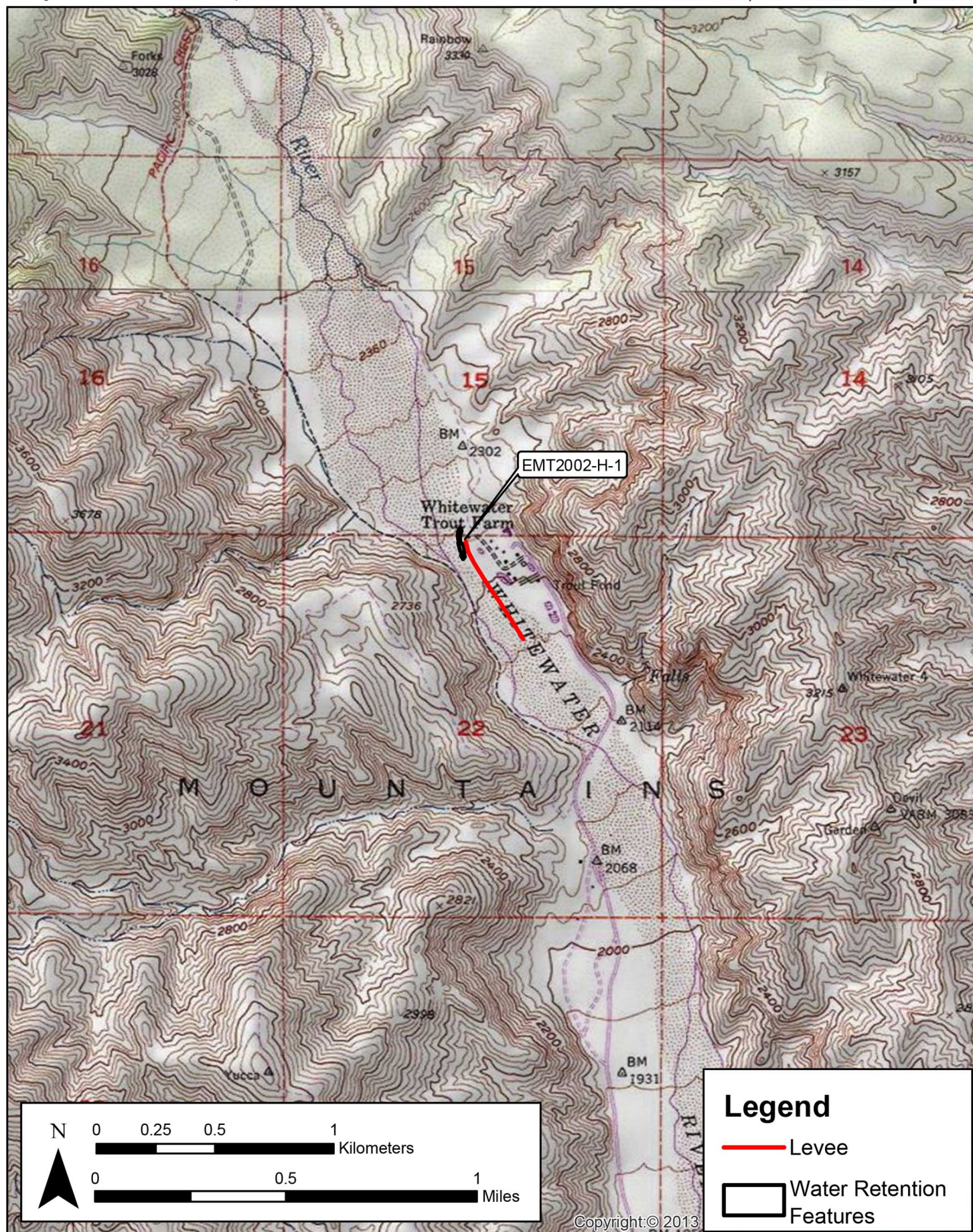
Nicholas Shepetuk and David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711

L11. Date: 7/2/20

DPR 523E (1/95)

*Map Name: Whitewater, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RECORD



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 19, 2020

Dylan Williams
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: dylan.r.will@gmail.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
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Marshall McKay
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Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

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: Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Williams:

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 positive. Please contact Morongo Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. 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
3/19/2020**

***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

***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

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/19/2020**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/19/2020**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

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

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians***

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project, Riverside County.

Tribal Scoping Summary for the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project

Native American Heritage Commission replied to BCR Consulting Request on March 19, 2020. Results of Sacred Land File Search did indicate presence of Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below groups/ individuals be contacted. Notifications were sent to tribes on June 30, 2020.*

Groups Contacted	Response from Tribes
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	None
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Ms. Garcia-Plotkin responded on July 24, 2020 to request a copy of the records search, completion of a cultural resources inventory, copies of cultural resources documentation, and Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource monitoring during any ground disturbing activities (see attached).
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson	None
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Ms. Judy Stapp responded on July 9, 2020 for Cabazon to state that they have no archival information on the project site (see attached).
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	None
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	None
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	None
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Rovert Martin, Chairperson	None
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	On July 2, 2020 Quechan Historic Preservation responded in an email to indicate that they do not wish to comment and defer to more local Tribe(s; see attached).
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	None
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	None
Ramona Band of Cahuilla John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	None
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Donna Yocum, Chairperson	None
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	Ms. Mauck responded on June 30, 2020 to indicate that it is an interesting area and that SMBMI is aware of sensitivity of this area but does not have specific information that would

Groups Contacted	Response from Tribes
	assist. SMBMI wishes to defer to Cahuilla groups (as long as a Cahuilla group is consulting; see attached).
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Mercedes Estrada	None
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Steven Estrada, Chairperson	None
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	None
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	None
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Dept.	None
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Scott Cozart, Chairperson	None

***Notifications have been sent by email to all tribal representatives but two. Emails were not available for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Chairperson Jeff Grubbe, or for Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Shane Chapparosa. Notifications were sent to both by US Postal Service.**



June 30, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe
Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes.

The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by July 30, 2020. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



02-027-2020-001

July 24, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]
BCRCONSULTING LLC
Mr. David Brunzell
1420 Guadalajara Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Re: Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan

Dear Mr. David Brunzell,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection 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.

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

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

- *The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

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,

Patricia Ann Platter

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



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



June 30, 2020

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

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, California 92203

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Re: Tribal Scoping Letter for Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan, Riverside County

From: Stapp, Judy (jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Thursday, July 9, 2020, 11:50 AM PDT

Dear Mr. Brunzell,

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians has no archival information on the above Referenced Site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp

Director of Cultural Affairs

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 30, 2020, at 3:02 PM, David Brunzell <david.brunzell@yahoo.com> wrote:

Dear Mr. Welmas,

Hope you are doing well. Please find a tribal scoping letter and project map attached for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan in Riverside County. Please contact me with questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street

Claremont, California 91711

909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

<EMT2002_Fig1.pdf>

<Welmas Letter.pdf>



June 30, 2020

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, California 92539

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Acting Chairman:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, California 92086-0189

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Torres:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Acting Chairman:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

RE: Tribal Scoping Letter for Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan, Riverside County

From: Quechan Historic Preservation (historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Thursday, July 2, 2020, 12:41 PM PDT

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

From: David Brunzell [mailto:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 3:05 PM

To: Quechan Historic Preservation

Subject: Tribal Scoping Letter for Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan, Riverside County

Dear Ms. McCormick,

Hope you are doing well. Please find a tribal scoping letter and project map attached for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan in Riverside County. Please contact me with questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street

Claremont, California 91711

909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net



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June 30, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. McCormick:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by July 30, 2020. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Gomez:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, California 91322

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Mauck:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

RE: Tribal Scoping Letter for Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan, Riverside County

From: Jessica Mauck (jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, June 30, 2020, 3:26 PM PDT

Hi David,

I am doing well, and I hope you are too. The Whitewater area is interesting, as it is technically within Serrano ancestral territory, but is noted as being very important to the Cahuilla. There is a strong familial connection between the Serrano and Cahuilla, so it is not odd that this is one of those shared spaces, but SMBMI generally does not consult on projects in this area as long as a Cahuilla group is consulting. As such, for the sake of your report, you could note that SMBMI is aware of the cultural sensitivity related to this space, but does not have any specific information to provide regarding Serrano cultural sensitivity that would assist in your review of the area.

Best,

Jessica Mauck

DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

O: (909) 864-8933 x3249

M: (909) 725-9054

26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346

SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

From: David Brunzell [mailto:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 3:14 PM

To: Jessica Mauck

Subject: Tribal Scoping Letter for Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan, Riverside County

Hi Jessica,

Hope you are all doing well. Please find a tribal scoping letter and project map attached for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Plan in Riverside County. Please contact me with questions or concerns.

Thanks!

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078
www.bcrconsulting.net

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June 30, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mercedes Estrada
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, California 92539

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Estrada:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by July 30, 2020. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, California 92369

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Cochrane:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, California 92369

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Co-Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



June 30, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92583

**Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project,
Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Chairperson:

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located in Section 22 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *White Water* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of repairing and reinforcing an existing earthen levee located approximately four and a half miles north by northwest of Interstate 10 in Whitewater Canyon, in unincorporated Riverside County.

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (View NW)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (View SW)



Photo 3: Concrete Matrix Washed out of Whitewater Levee (View E)



Photo 4: Rubble From Whitewater Levee (View N)

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW



BCR Consulting LLC
Dylan Williams
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

March 16, 2020

Dear Mr. Williams,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Whitewater Preserve Levee Protection Project in Riverside County, California. The project site is located south of Interstate 10, Township 2 South, Range 3 East in Section 15, 22, 23, 26, 27 and 35 on the Whitewater CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped primarily as alluvial sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period, with a small segment of Cretaceous granite and quartz diorite along the western project border (Dibblee, 2004). Granite and quartz diorite are considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity, and while Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager