Appendix C

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California

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USGS 7.5′ Topographic Quadrangle: Beaumont, CA
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Two previously documented resources (CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013778)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project involves the eastward extension of Sun Lakes Boulevard across Smith Creek from its current eastern termination point at the intersection of Westward Avenue and South Highland Home Road to the proposed eastern termination point of Westward Avenue at Sunset Avenue in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California (Project). Under contract to Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

As a result of both federal and City permitting requirements, the Project must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead agency for Section 106 compliance and the City of Banning is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA. The APE was limited by the USACE to the 28.4-acre Project footprint in which direct effects may occur. Ground disturbance may reach a maximum depth of 8 feet below the current grade within the APE.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the Project would affect historic properties or historical resources in the APE eligible for nomination to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), respectively. This report summarizes the methods and results of the Phase I cultural resource investigation of the APE. Æ's assessment includes a records search and literature review, communication with Native American tribal representatives, and an archaeological survey of the APE.

The literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System indicates 44 cultural resources are documented within the Study Area, which includes a 1-mile-wide buffer off each side of the APE. Two of these previously documented cultural resources are large and overlap with the APE and include remnants of water conveyance features (CA-RIV-7544) and homestead structural remains (33-013778).

As part of the cultural resource investigation, Æ sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission for a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF). Results of the SLF search indicate no known Native American cultural resources within the APE. Æ contacted Native American individuals and organizations to elicit information on Native American resources within the APE. Of the 13 groups and/or individuals contacted, Æ received responses from representatives of four tribes—the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.

Æ Archaeologist Evan Mills, M.A., completed an intensive pedestrian surface survey of the approximately 13.7 acres on September 4, 2020. A supplemental survey of an additional 12 acres was conducted by Æ Archaeologist Pat Moloney on March 31, 2022. The APE was realigned and a supplemental survey of 10.6 acres was conducted by Æ Archaeologist Andrew DeLeon on

April 3, 2024. Æ's fieldwork visually confirmed that none of the structures or remnants associated with CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013778 are within the APE. NRHP and CRHR criteria for historical significance were used by previous investigators to evaluate these archaeological sites; both sites were recommended ineligible for listing. Æ concurs with the previous investigators' eligibility recommendations and no further management of CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013778 is recommended. No additional cultural resources were encountered within the APE during Æ's Phase I surveys.

The terrain throughout the entire APE has been disturbed by past ranching, while more recent disturbance consists of underground pipelines and road grading. During Æ's field survey, ground visibility was poor throughout most of the APE due to overgrown vegetation. Although the mapped soils do not include buried A (Ab) horizons, they are Alfisols with well-developed A and B horizons. If intact within the APE, particularly at the creek crossings, these soils have a potential for buried archaeological deposits. Nevertheless, Æ concurs with previous investigators' recommendations for assigning low archaeological sensitivity to the APE because of the known resource types present, the widespread evidence of prior surface and subsurface disturbance, and the lack of previously recorded prehistoric resources within a mile of the APE. Therefore, intact and significant buried archaeological deposits are considered unlikely, and Æ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Project. Consequently, no further cultural resource management of the APE is recommended.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report also will be submitted to the EIC.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION....1
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION....1
1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS....4
1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT....4
1.3.1 Federal Laws and Regulations....4
1.3.2 State Laws and Regulations....5
1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION....6

2 SETTING....7
2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING....7
2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING....8
2.2.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.)....9
2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.)....9
2.2.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.)....10
2.2.4 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.)....10
2.2.5 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.)....10
2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING....10
2.3.1 Cahuilla....11
2.3.2 Serrano....13
2.3.3 Cupeño....14
2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING....15
2.4.1 Spanish Exploration and Mission Period: 1769 to 1821....15
2.4.2 Mexican Ranchos: 1821 to 1848....16
2.4.3 American Exploration and Development....17
2.4.4 City of Banning....19

3 SOURCES CONSULTED....22
3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH....22
3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE....25
3.2.1 33-013778....25
3.2.2 33-013779 (CA-RIV-7544)....25
3.3 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW....25

4 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS....26

5 CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS....28
5.1 2020 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS....28
5.2 2022 SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS....30
5.3 2024 SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS....31

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS....34

7 REFERENCES.....35

APPENDICES
A Confidential DPR Forms
B Native American Communication

FIGURES

1-1 Project vicinity in Riverside County, California..... 2
1-2 Project location map 3
5-1 Overview from the east side of the APE looking west. 29
5-2 Overview from the west side of the APE looking east. 29
5-3 Overview of Smith Creek showing Gas Pipelines (facing east). 30
5-4 Overview of the APE from west side of drainage channel facing east. 31
5-5 Survey Coverage. 32
5-6 Cultural Resources within the APE 33

TABLES

3-1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in the Study Area 22
3-2 Cultural Resources in the Study Area 24

1
INTRODUCTION

The Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project involves the eastward extension of Sun Lakes Boulevard across Smith Creek from its current eastern termination point at the intersection of Westward Avenue and South Highland Home Road to the proposed eastern termination point of Westward Avenue at Sunset Avenue in the City of Banning (City), Riverside County, California (Project). Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (*Æ*) completed a cultural resource constraints analysis for the Project in October 2019. The analysis included a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Albert A. Webb Associates subsequently retained *Æ* to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Project is within a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional wetland; therefore, a USACE permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is anticipated and compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will be needed. The USACE is the lead agency for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

Because the Project also requires discretionary approval from the City, the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) also pertain. The City is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA. *Æ* Managing Principal, Amy L. Ollendorf, Ph.D., M.S., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 12588), served as *Æ*'s principal investigator and was responsible for overall quality control, including report review and editing. *Æ* Senior Archaeologist Joan George, B.S., Registered Archaeologist (RA 28093) served as *Æ*'s project manager. *Æ* Archaeologists Evan Mills, M.A., (RPA 18026), Pat Moloney, B.A., and Andrew DeLeon M.A. (RPA 17087) conducted the fieldwork for the investigation.

For the purposes of this study, the Area of Potential Effects (NHPA terminology) encompasses the Project Area (CEQA terminology). Consequently, "APE" is utilized throughout the remainder of this report.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is in the western portion of Riverside County near the base of the San Bernardino Mountains (Figure 1-1). The Project is within Sections 7 and 18, Township 3 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the Beaumont, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). Elevation ranges from approximately 2,430 and 2,500 feet above mean sea level (amsl), and the APE crosses Smith Creek in several locations.

Consistent with the City's Circulation Element that was recently amended in January 2020 through General Plan Amendment (GPA) 19-2502, the Project will improve the existing Sun Lakes Boulevard, presently an unpaved road running in an east-west direction between the intersections of South Highland Home Road to the west and Sunset Avenue to the east.



Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in Riverside County, California.

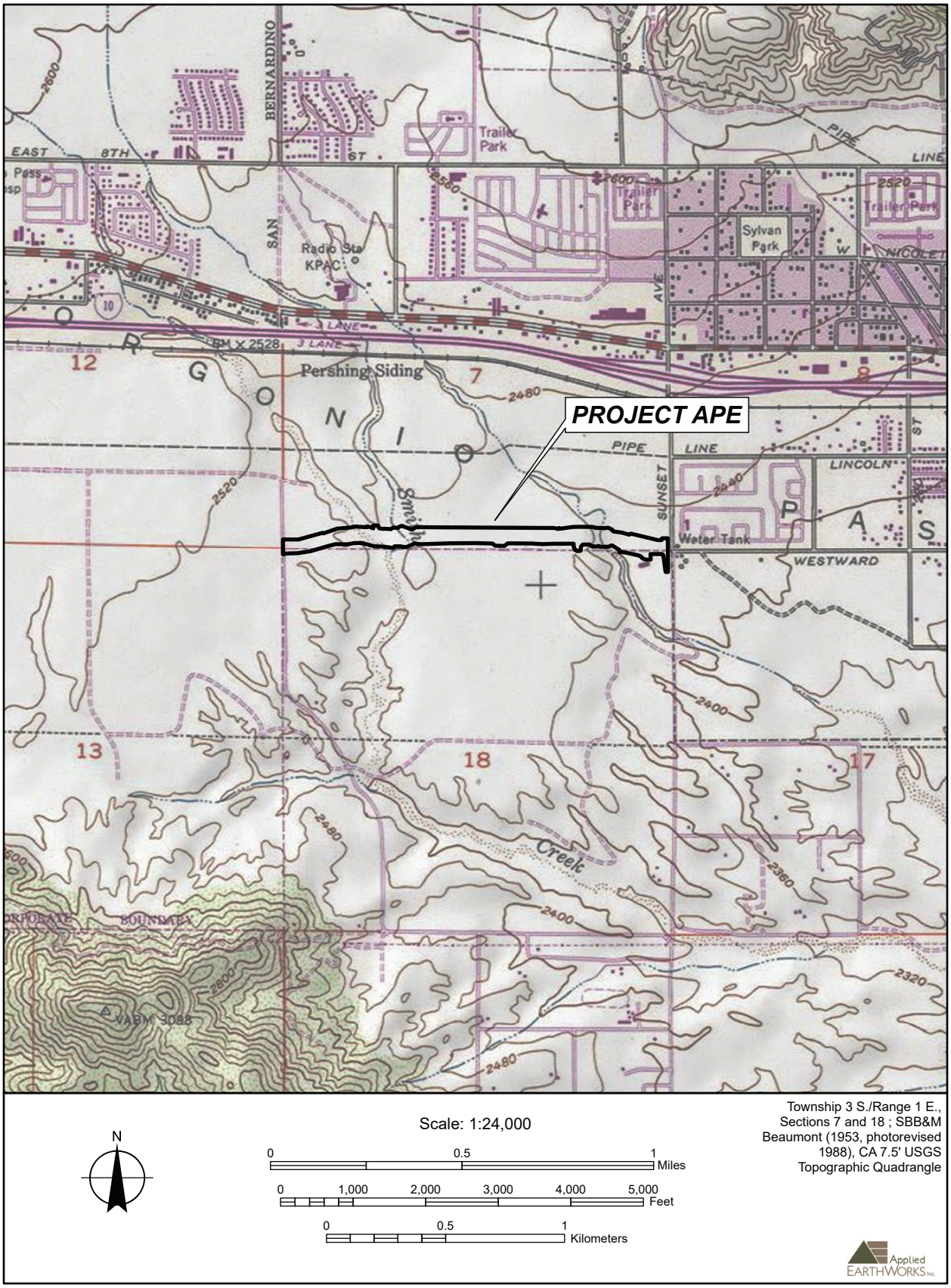


Figure 1-2 Project location on USGS Beaumont 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

The proposed Project is approximately 1 mile long with a direct footprint width of approximately 200-feet and an additional 50 feet of temporary construction disturbance buffer around the footprint for a maximum disturbance width of approximately 300-feet wide. The Project encompasses approximately 20 acres of direct footprint and an additional approximately 9 acres of temporary construction disturbance area. Project staging and stockpiling will occur within the City's rights-of-way (ROW).

Sun Lakes Boulevard will be constructed according to the City's General Plan Typical Section for an Arterial Highway. Sun Lakes Boulevard will have two eastbound and two westbound lanes, a raised median, bike lanes, sidewalks, associated road striping, drainage, and street light improvements.

The existing Westward Avenue that is located in roughly the same location as the proposed Project, is a dirt road with two culverted concrete Arizona crossings, one at the confluence of Highland Wash and Smith Creek and another at Pershing Creek. The Project will cross over the three creeks through the construction of three multi-cell reinforced concrete boxes (RCB) (i.e., Proposed Lines J, I, and K).

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE was defined by the USACE and investigated by *Æ* for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. According to 36 CFR § 800.16(d), the APE is the geographic area within which a federal undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations to the character or use of historic properties. The Project qualifies as a federal undertaking under 36 CFR § 800.16[y] because of the anticipated Section 404 permit anticipated from the USACE.

The APE is limited to the 28.4 acres in which direct effects may occur as a result of this Project (see Figure 1-2). Ground disturbance may reach a maximum depth of 8 feet below the current grade for the power poles and traffic stop signals within the APE.

1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

As described above, construction of the Project requires a Section 404 permit from the USACE. As a result of this permit requirement, the Project is a federal undertaking and is subject to the full authority of federal historic preservation laws and regulations, namely Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Several state laws also guide actions that concern cultural resources. These include the CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 et seq.), Public Health and Safety Code, and PRC.

1.3.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. A historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1) means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Undertakings include any federally funded, licensed, or permitted project (36 CFR 800.16[y]).

In the context of a federally permitted undertaking, such as this Project, a historic property must meet one or more of the four NRHP criteria of historical significance; possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association (36 CFR 60.4); and, in general, it must be at least 50 years old and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

If a cultural resource is at least 50 years old, meets one or more of these specific criteria of historical significance, and is considered a good representative of a significant historical theme or pattern, the historic property is eligible for nomination to the NRHP. A consultant's role is to render a professional recommendation rather than an administrative determination of NRHP eligibility. In the case of this Project, the USACE in consultation with the SHPO and tribes will determine NRHP eligibility. If the SHPO, tribes, and USACE disagree about a resource's NRHP eligibility, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or the Keeper of the NRHP may become involved in the eligibility determination process if requested.

1.3.2 State Laws and Regulations

Since the Project also requires discretionary City approval, the CEQA also is applicable. The CEQA Statute and Guidelines direct lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. Historical resources in CEQA terminology are analogous to historic properties in NHPA terminology. That is, a cultural resource shall be considered "historically significant" if it meets the requirements for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5):

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

Compliance with CEQA's cultural resource provisions typically involves several steps. Briefly, archival research and field surveys are conducted, and identified cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, as well as standing structures, buildings, and objects deemed historically significant and sufficiently intact (i.e., historical resources), must be considered in project planning and development.

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]). The lead agency is responsible for identifying potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]4).

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation of the Project. Chapter 1 has described the Project and its location, defined the scope of the cultural resource studies, defined the APE, and stated the regulatory context. Chapter 2 summarizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the archaeological literature review and records search. Chapter 4 summarizes the SLF search with the NAHC and Native American communications. The cultural resource survey methods and results are discussed in Chapter 5. Cultural resource management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6 and bibliographic references are cited in Chapter 7. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 recording forms are included in Appendix A. The results of the SLF search and correspondence with Native American groups are included in Appendix B.

2
SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical setting of the Project to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural resources identified throughout the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is in western Riverside County and is situated largely on an interfluvial plain with Smith Creek crossings. Annual precipitation in the area ranges from 18 to 20 inches. Surrounding sediments are composed of older Quaternary Alluvium deposits, derived as fan deposits from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and possibly from the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. The Project lies within the South Coast Bioregion and is sparsely vegetated with scrub brush and grasses. A variety of reptiles, small mammals, birds, and insects coexist within the Project region.

The natural setting of the Project has been summarized by McLean et al. (2006). The Project is located in the San Gorgonio Pass (elevation 2,616 feet), which forms a natural break between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. It is an east-west trending lowland between the two mountain ranges. The surface of the lowland is composed of alluvial fan deposits, mainly from the San Bernardino Mountains. The northern foothills are underlain by upper Cenozoic nonmarine and marine sedimentary deposits (Morton 1999).

The San Bernardino Mountains are in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province (Norris and Webb 1990:330). The Transverse Ranges are an east-west trending mountain range at the northeast end of the Los Angeles Basin. This range has some of the highest peaks south of the Sierra Nevada range (Norris and Webb 1990:330). The San Bernardino Mountains are about 65 miles long and 30 miles wide at their widest point. The San Jacinto Mountains are the northernmost of the Peninsular Ranges, which run 900 miles from Southern California to the southern tip of the Baja California Peninsula. At an elevation of 10,834 feet, San Jacinto Peak is the highest peak in the range.

The majority of the APE (~ 82 percent) is mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as Ramona and Greenfield sandy loams (Soil Survey Staff 2020). Both soil series belong to the Alfisols order, which typically forms under a hardwood forest cover. Terrace escarpments and riverwash are also mapped along the creeks within the APE.

The Ramona soil series formed in alluvium derived mostly from granitic and related rock sources on nearly level to moderately steep slopes of fans and terraces at elevations of 250 to 3,500 feet. The typical pedon includes a 23-inch-thick stratified A horizon consisting of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam (Ap) underlain by brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam (A12). The stratified B horizon consists of brown (7.5YR 5/4) loam (B1) underlain by reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam (B21t), yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) sandy clay loams separated by gradual smooth boundaries (B22t, B23t, B3). Encountered at a depth of 68 inches, the strong brown fine sandy loam (7.5YR 5/6) C horizon extends to the base of the described pedon at 74 inches depth (Soil Survey Staff 2003). Intact Ramona soils within the APE, if any, particularly near the creek crossings, have a potential for buried archaeological deposits.

The Greenfield series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in moderately coarse and coarse-textured alluvium derived from granitic and mixed rock sources on slopes of 0 to 30 percent on alluvial fans and terraces (Soil Survey Staff 2019). The official series description states the typical pedon consists of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) coarse sandy loam A1 horizon (8 to 30 inches thick) over a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam B1 horizon (10 to 20 inches thick), which transitions through a gradual smooth boundary to a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) fine sandy loam B2t horizon (10 to 20 inches thick) brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) and yellow (10YR 7/6) stratified loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sandy loam C horizon (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Intact Greenfield soils, if any on alluvial fans and stream terraces within the APE, have high potential for buried archaeological sites.

The maximum depth of proposed disturbance (8 feet) will penetrate the typical pedons of all soils mapped in the APE. None of the mapped soil series has a buried A (Ab) horizon; however, buried cultural deposits are possible within intact Ramona and Greenfield soils, especially at the creek crossings. In contrast, the subareas within the APE mapped as terrace escarpments and riverwash have low sensitivity for intact and significant buried cultural deposits. Terrace escarpments are characterized by steep slopes inhospitable to long or repeated human land use or occupation, whereas riverwash was deposited in a high-energy depositional environment not conducive to long-term or repeated land use or preservation. The existing unpaved segment of Westward Avenue, and multiple buried pipelines within the APE as well as land use for ranching are all indicative of significant previous ground disturbance. Although the maximum depth of previous subsurface disturbance is unknown, the lack of known prehistoric resources within 1 mile of the APE have led other investigators to assign a low archaeological sensitivity to the APE.

2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistory of inland Southern California is less thoroughly understood than in the adjacent desert and coastal regions. This is partially a result of historical circumstances, such as ease of access, the location of universities, and public versus private land ownership, and partly due to the nature of archaeological research in these interior valleys and mountains of Southern California (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). In the absence of absolute chronological indicators for inland sites, researchers generally employ typological cross-dating from either coastal or desert sequences, often as the sole means for assigning age to archaeological sites within the interior valleys, including the APE.

Two large reservoir projects, Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974) and Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (Goldberg et al. 2001), generated large data sets to provide a basis for resolving some of these regional problems. It is difficult to extrapolate the geographic extent of the prehistoric cultural patterns discerned from excavations at these two reservoirs, which are 12 miles apart in central western Riverside County. The ESRP is 16 miles southeast of the Project, and it is almost certain that prehistoric patterns are similar to those discerned for the ESRP studies.

This discussion of the Project's prehistoric cultural setting is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the ESRP. This chronology was based first on artifact cross-dating, and then refined with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates (Horne and Onken 2001; Robinson 1998, 2001); however, the ESRP chronology draws heavily on a cultural sequence defined by Warren (1984) for Southern California, which is based largely on archaeological work conducted in the Colorado and Mojave deserts. Because Warren's chronology used period names that suggest links to the Mojave, these were replaced in the ESRP chronology by value-neutral terms. Because no sites dating to the Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–9500 before present [B.P.]) have been documented within the region, the discussion below begins with the Early Archaic Period.

2.2.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.)

The environmental transition from the Pleistocene to the Early Holocene (10,000 to 7500 B.P.) appears to have been gradual, with modern vegetation communities appearing to have been established in the region sometime after 8000 B.P. (Sutton 1996). During this period, the environment of the interior deserts was more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane valleys of Southern California, where the Project is located. Populations in the interior valleys would have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin. In general, small highly mobile groups traveled widely, utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism near predictable water locations. Due to isolated locations where the conditions for occupation were met, Early Archaic sites are rare compared to later periods of prehistory (Goldberg et al. 2001; Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008; McDougall 1995).

2.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.)

A gradual transition from pluvial conditions to desert conditions during the Early Holocene marks the transition to the Middle Archaic Period. Middle Archaic sites in Southern California include two in the ESRP, one at Lake Elsinore, the Stahl Site in Owens Valley, desert sites in Death Valley, Salt Springs, and in Pinto Basin in Joshua Tree National Park. Middle Archaic sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs. Pinto-series projectile points, a type of basally notched or bifurcate base dart point, are the most distinctive artifact type of this period (Justice 2002). Other artifacts found at Middle Archaic sites include leaf-shaped bifacial knives; split cobble choppers and scrapers; scraper-planes; and small milling slabs and manos. With a few exceptions in the ESRP area and the Stahl Site, most sites of this age are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people.

2.2.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.)

In the Late Holocene (after 4000 B.P.), the climate was generally somewhat cooler and wetter than modern times, although a series of wet and dry episodes occurred, particularly within the last 2,000 years in at least the western portion of the Mojave Desert (Sutton 1996). This period of climatic variability includes a Neoglacial episode yielding more surface water in the Mojave (Sutton 1996). Sedentism likely increased during this period, with large occupation sites located adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs and streams. Projectile points diagnostic of this period includes Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984), though Rose Spring arrow points appeared late within this period in the deserts. The mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, also first appeared. A warming and drying trend began around 2100 B.P., leading to intensification of use of certain resources (Goldberg et al. 2001).

2.2.4 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.)

Occupants of the region continued to adapt to the arid environment in the deserts (Warren 1984). Lake Cahuilla likely refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P. and was the focus of exploitation of fish and wetland resources. Occupation around large local water sources declined as these dried, however, and people became tethered to springs (Goldberg et al. 2001). Cultural trends continued from the Late Archaic Period, as Saratoga Springs projectile points, also associated with early use of the bow and arrow, appeared. The sparse assemblages found within the region, however, obscure the timing of local adoption of the bow and arrow (Goldberg et al. 2001). Shoshonean language speakers likely moved into Southern California at this time. Brownware and buffware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984). The warmer and drier Medieval Warm Period set in throughout the Southwest by about 1060 B.P. (Stine 1994; Warren 1984) and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas.

2.2.5 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 B.P.)

Sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period. Increased hunting with bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of acorns, other hard nuts, and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. Reliable food sources likely prompted the establishment of small, completely sedentary villages with resource catchment areas around them (True 1966, 1970). Ceramic technology first appeared in the region around 350 B.P. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points. This period ended in 1769 A.D. when Spanish settlement began in Upper California.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project lies immediately west and north of the Morongo Indian Reservation. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians are a mixture of several different groups of California Native Americans, including Cahuilla, Serrano, and Cupeño. The native languages spoken by these groups are all part of the larger Takic family of Uto-Aztecan languages. An ethnographic overview of each of these groups is provided below.

2.3.1 Cahuilla

Ethnographically, the Project lies within the traditional territory of the Pass (or *Wanakik*) Cahuilla. A wealth of information exists regarding traditional and historic Cahuilla society and culture (Bean 1978; Bean and Toenjes 2011). The Cahuilla language, divided into Desert, Pass, and Mountain dialects, has been assigned to the Cupan subfamily of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. Territory traditionally claimed by the Cahuilla was topographically complex, including mountain ranges, passes, canyons, valleys, and desert. Bean (1978:375) described it as, "…from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west."

The Cahuilla in precontact times had nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns, as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. The Cahuilla words for these moieties mean "Coyote" and "Wildcat." The Cahuilla had "political-ritual-corporate units (clans) composed of 3 to 10 lineages, dialectically different, named, claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding one" (Bean 1978:580). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Founding lineages often owned the office of ceremonial leader, the ceremonial house, and a ceremonial bundle (Bean 1978:580). Settlements, occupied by one or more lineages, could be politically autonomous or allied with several villages under one chief. The hereditary chiefs had religious, economic, and military power and were role models for their people. They were aided in their duties by one or more assistants. The chiefs and their families, along with the very wealthy, were the elites of the society. The acquisition of wealth was important, but the acquisition of extreme material wealth was prevented by the custom of burning or burying the possessions of the deceased.

The Cahuilla were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and proto-agricultural peoples. Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. Although any given village had access to a wide array of necessary resources, briskly flourishing systems of trade and exchange gave them access to the resources of their neighboring villages and of distant peoples. Rules that forbade marriage to anyone related within five generations or belonging to the same moiety ensured that everyone had relatives living in many ecozones, an important arrangement because relatives were invited to ceremonies. The ceremonial exchange of gifts between hosts and guests under the direction of the chiefs and shamans at such events provided a way for drought-stricken groups to get food in exchange for treasure goods. Thus, oscillations in the subsistence goods supply were dampened by "banking" human effort in the production of treasure goods.

As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were available. Mountain sheep, deer, and antelope were some of the large mammals hunted. When filled, Lake Cahuilla was on the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds; hence, ducks, geese, and

other migratory birds would have been caught. Mountain lion, black bear, grizzly bear, deer, and wild boar also were hunted in prehistoric times.

To gather and prepare various food resources, the Cahuilla had an extensive inventory of equipment. Bows and arrows were the most important hunting tools, but traps, nets, disguises, blinds, throwing sticks, and slings were also part of the hunting technology. For fishing, nets, traps, spears, hooks and lines, and fish poisons were used. Gathering required few tools: poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks, weights for digging sticks, and pry bars. Materials associated with transportation mainly were used to move food and include burden baskets, carrying nets, game bags, and saddle pads. Some food was stored in large baskets. Pottery ollas and baskets treated with asphaltum were used to store and carry water and seeds. Wood, clay, and steatite were used to make jars, bowls, and trays. Skin and woven grass were used to make bags. Food processing required hammers and anvils for cracking nuts; mortars and pestles for grinding acorns; manos and metates for grinding seeds and berries; winnowing shells and baskets; strainers; leaching baskets and bowls; knives of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane; bone saws; and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish. Basket mortars, with asphaltum or pine pitch used to attach an open-bottomed basket to a mortar, were important for food processing. Food was served in wooden and gourd dishes and cups and in basket bowls that were sometimes tarred. Wood, shell, and horn were used for spoons.

Cahuilla shelters were often made of brush, fan palm fronds, or arrow weed. In prehistoric times they were dome-shaped; later they tended to be rectangular. Near such dwellings usually stood brush-covered ramadas under which domestic chores were done. Earth-covered sweathouses for purification and curing rituals and ceremonial houses with fenced areas for ceremonial use were found in most villages. The chief's house was the largest and was usually next to the ceremonial house. Each village also had several granaries (Bean 1978:578).

The Cahuilla, like other California Indians, understand the universe in terms of power. They assume power to be the principal causative agent for all phenomena. Power is believed to be sentient and to have will. Unusual natural phenomena are viewed as especially sacred, being the repositories of concentrations of power. Mountaintops, and especially particular mountaintops, are held sacred, as are unusual rock formations, springs, and streams. Rock art sites are sacred, having been the sites of ceremonies. Burial and cremation sites are also sacred, as are many other places of residual power. Various birds, especially eagles, condors, hawks, and other birds of prey are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. For this reason, bird cremation sites are sacred.

As part of his doctoral research, Wilke (1976) examined Cahuilla oral tradition as it related to the prehistoric lakeside adaptation of Lake Cahuilla. Ethnographic sources indicate that during the 1853 Pacific Railroad Survey expedition, W. P. Blake, while encamped at a Cahuilla village about 10 miles south of the present City of Indio, inquired if the Indians had any knowledge of the lake that formerly stood in the Salton Basin. The head man of the village related to Blake a tradition of a great water which filled the basin and abounded in fish and waterfowl (Wilke 1976:7). The head man stated that his people's ancestors then lived in the mountains (presumably the Santa Rosa Mountains to the west) and came down to the lake to fish and hunt.

After a time, the water receded, and they moved their villages down from the mountains onto the exposed lakebed (Wilke 1976:8). Later, the Cahuillas told ethnographer Stephen Bowers that their ancestors had formerly caught fish in the lake with "stone fish traps" along the foot of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains (Wilke 1976:8). As well, Bowers was informed that when the lake receded, Coyote (a mythical character to many Native American groups) came down from the mountains and planted mesquite beans on the lakebed so that mesquite thickets would grow and help feed the people (Wilke 1976:9). These fragments of oral literature, coupled with archaeological data collected over the years, attest to the economically rich resource base that Lake Cahuilla offered to the local inhabitants of the region.

European contact with the Cahuilla was by the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition, which passed through the region in 1774. Initially, the Indians were hostile to the Europeans. Subsequently, the Europeans used sea routes to populate California because the land route had been closed by the Quechan Indians in 1781. The Cahuilla, therefore, had little direct contact with Europeans except for those baptized at missions in San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, and San Diego and, thus, integrated into the mission system. In 1819, several *asistencias* were established near the Cahuilla area; Cahuillas became partially involved with the Spanish and adopted some Spanish economic practices such as cattle raising, agriculture, trade, and wage labor, as well as cultural traits such as clothing styles, language, and religion. Some Cahuilla worked seasonally for the Spaniards and lived for the remainder of the year in their villages. At the time of the American invasion of California, the Cahuilla still maintained their political and economic autonomy.

2.3.2 Serrano

The Project lies within the ethnographic territory of the Serrano. The name Serrano comes from a Spanish word meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The Serrano language is considered part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family that includes a number of language groups. Other Takic speakers include the Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Cahuilla, whose territories share borders with the Serrano. The Serrano culture area extends from the San Bernardino Mountains, south to Yucaipa Valley, east to the Mojave River watershed, and north to the Twentynine Palms region (Bean and Smith 1978b:570). Most Serrano village sites were located in the foothills of the upper Sonoran zone with a few outliers located near permanent water sources on the desert floor, or in the forest transition zone.

Traditional Serrano territory includes areas occupied by three clan groups—the Kitanemuk, Allikik, and the Vanyume. The Kitanemuk were located on the upper Tejon and Paso creeks near the Tehachapis and extended into the western portion of the Mojave Desert. The Allikik were located on the upper Santa Clara River and the Vanyume were located along the Mojave River (Johnson 1965). These politically independent clan groups also belonged to one of two basic subdivisions or exogamous moieties, the Coyotes and Wildcats. The clans were divided into land holding lineages. Each of these lineages had a chief determined by heredity called the *kika*. The chief's assistant was the *paha*, who assisted him in ceremonial, political and economic affairs (Bean and Smith 1978b:572).

The Serrano traded with the Mojave to the east and the Gabrielino to the west. They also traded with their close neighbors, the Cahuilla and Chemehuevi. Obsidian source analysis has shown that traders traveled from the California coast to Arizona, probably reaching Nevada, and areas

north of the Mojave Desert. Family members usually exchanged goods at trade feasts, social events, and ceremonial occasions (Bean and Vane 2002:14).

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Women were responsible for most of the gathering and acorns, piñon nuts, and mesquite beans were collected as staple foods. Other resources included roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds. Digging sticks were frequently used to dig for plants and roots for subsistence and medicinal purposes (Johnson 1965:8). One main seed resource was chia. Stands of chia were periodically burned in order to increase yield. Desert groups moved seasonally from the desert into the foothills to collect nuts and trade for resources that were not available in the desert (Bean and Smith 1978b:570; Bean and Vane 2002:13). The Serrano also hunted large game animals such as deer, mountain sheep, and antelope. Hunting was usually done by men using bows and arrows, although smaller game like rabbits, rodents, and various birds, were hunted with throwing sticks, nets, and snares.

When the Spanish arrived in 1769, Serrano population levels were fairly high. By 1790, the westernmost Serrano groups began to enter Mission San Gabriel. After an attempted revolt in 1810, most of the San Bernardino Mountains and the western Mojave Desert Native groups were brought into the mission. The Serrano in the easternmost desert, beyond the San Bernardino Mountains and Little San Bernardino Mountains, were beyond the reach of the mission, and absorbed a number of those who fled the missions (Bean and Vane 2002:18). It has been suggested that the Serrano left the area in the early 1860s when a smallpox epidemic struck the Indians of Southern California, although the isolation of the area should have protected them.

The Maringa were the most important Serrano clan, and they occupied a large area in the Morongo Valley. The Maringa exerted a powerful ceremonial influence in the region (Johnson 1965:4). The Maringa were presumably living in the Mission Creek area before the 1870s. According to Cahuilla traditions, the Maringa replaced the Cahuilla who had been living there. Members of the Maringa clan intermarried with the Gabriel family (the ceremonial leader of the Wanikik Cahuilla), and had moved to the Potrero, or Malki, by the 1870s. John Morongo, a leader of the group, played a leading role in the affairs of the newly established Morongo Indian Reservation. It is believed that the Serrano left the Mara (Twentynine Palms) area because of pressure from settlers and miners. Many Serrano settled in Mission Creek and Potrero on what is now the Morongo Indian Reservation. These areas were relatively richer in plant and animal resources than areas farther east in the desert. They were also closer to job opportunities with Anglo employers (Bean and Vane 2002:18).

2.3.3 Cupeño

The Cupeño are considered one of the smallest linguistic groups in Southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a). The traditional territory of the Cupeño is located near the headwaters of the San Luis Rey River in northern San Diego County. Today, there are several Native American groups (Pala Band of Luiseño Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians) that include Cupeño members. As discussed by Bean and Smith (1978b:588), Cupeño social organization reflects an amalgamation of several different groups that dates back at least 800 years. Cahuilla elements of social organization found among the Cupeño include exogamous moieties, patrilineal clans, and ceremonial exchange

parties. The Cupeño also practice some Chingichngish religious rituals that were acquired from the Luiseño, with additional ceremonies adopted from the Ipai.

Ethnographic information on the Cupeño indicates that clans owned the most productive food-gathering spots with communal ownership of intervening areas for hunting and gathering. The head of each clan lived in the clan's ceremonial dance house and was responsible for keeping the clan bundle. A hereditary office that usually passed from father to eldest son, the duties of the clan leader included controlling trade with non-Cupeño groups, overseeing the production and distribution of goods, regulating intra- and interclan relationships, and organizing ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978a:588-589). Clan leaders could also be shamans.

In terms of ritual, the most significant ceremonies for the Cupeño were those held in connection with deaths in the clan. Immediately following the death of an individual, the body was burned. This was followed by the burning of the deceased's possession a few weeks to several months later. An annual or biannual image-burning ceremony was held at a later point in which images of all those who had died since the last ceremony were burned (Bean and Smith 1978a:589). Another ceremony held in memory of the dead was the eagle-killing ritual, which was held once a year.

2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of the Project vicinity and surrounding region provides a context for understanding local settlement from the time that Spanish explorers first laid claim to the territory, to the development of the modern landscape. Context is the basis for the identification of the historic site types constructed, and the evaluation of their significance as historical resources. Today, as it was in the past, the City of Banning, located in the San Gorgonio Pass, is important in Southern California for its geographical position as an important travel corridor and resource procurement area including still-open land. The following historic contexts for the Spanish, Mexican, and early American occupations of the region were developed by *Æ* and is taken primarily from George and Chasteen (2017).

2.4.1 Spanish Exploration and Mission Period: 1769 to 1821

Exploration of the California coastline by ship during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to most of Alta and Baja California at that time. While a number of explorers and their men came ashore periodically, they did not venture a great distance inland. In the eighteenth century, Spain recognized that to strengthen its claim to the region, it would have to establish settlements along the northern coastline of Alta California to preclude encroachment by the Russian and British fur traders entering the region from the north. Therefore, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, Spain and the Franciscan Order founded a series of presidios, or military camps, and missions along the California coast, beginning with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcala in 1769. They proceeded to establish a military presidio at Monte Rey (present-day Monterey) in Northern California in 1770, their fourth mission at San Gabriel in 1771, and a fifth mission at San Luis Obispo by 1772. However, providing supplies, animals, and colonists to the Spanish missions and presidios by way of ship was difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and dangerous. Thus, an overland route was necessary to initiate a strong colonizing effort in Alta California.

In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers and servants. Anza's expeditionary force crossed the Cahuilla Valley, skirted the Santa Rosa Mountains, made their way up through Coyote Canyon, descended into the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek, and trekked northwest across the San Jacinto Valley into Moreno Valley. From there, the expedition passed through the Riverside area and crossed the Santa Ana River near present-day Jurupa, then continued northwest to reach the mission at San Gabriel.

Riverside County lacked a mission proper but remained connected to the California presidio and mission system through Franciscan outposts known as ranchos and *asistencias*. The Riverside area was considered to be a part of the San Diego District, a military designation associated with the San Diego presidio; most of the territory fell under the authority of the Mission San Luis Rey. Founded in 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was the eighteenth of California's 21 missions. During much of the Spanish Exploration and Mission Period, European settlement in Riverside County was slow and sporadic. By the end of the Spanish Exploration and Mission Period, few Europeans had settled permanently within the region. The cattle grazing lands associated with Mission San Luis Rey encompassed most of the San Jacinto Valley. The broad grasslands of these areas were used to graze the Mission's livestock.

The San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass were once under the jurisdiction of the Mission San Gabriel's San Bernardino Rancho (Gunther 1984:458, 487-488). The Canyon and Pass areas provided fresh water and grassland ideal for cattle grazing. An outpost, or *estancia*, for cattle grazing activities was established near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon in 1819. Native American labor was used to dig an irrigation ditch, or *zanja*, to divert water from Mill Creek to the outpost to support farming and horticulture. The majordomo, Juan Alvarado, relocated the *estancia* to a new site approximately one mile to the east in 1830, where he constructed a 14-room complex of adobe and timber.

2.4.2 Mexican Ranchos: 1821 to 1848

In 1821, after 10 years of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico and the territory of California won independence from Spain. On December 15 of that same year, the Mexican *Cortes* (the legislative body of the Mexican government) ended the older regime's strict isolationist policies that were designed to protect the traditional Spanish monopoly on trade and decreed that California ports (namely San Diego and Monterey) be open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Following the Secularization Act of 1833, which called for the immediate privatization of Franciscan lands, the Mexican government secularized all of the California missions. During the two-year period of 1834 to 1836, this radical process quickly and effectively reduced the missions to parish churches. Although the original secularization schemes called for redistribution of mission lands to those Native Americans who were responsible for the physical construction of the mission empire, the vast mission land and livestock holdings were redistributed by the Mexican government into several hundred land grants privately owned by Mexican citizens (Langum 1987:15-18). These landowners subsequently released their Native American "workers" to fend for themselves. The Mexican Ranchos spread and characterized the landscape between 1834 and1848. Livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of

Southern California. Ranchos were predominantly devoted to the cattle industry and these vast tracts of land were used for grazing.

Banning was never part of any Mexican Rancho; the nearest occurrence of these Rancho lands was at nearby San Timoteo Canyon and in the San Jacinto Valley. The vast grazing lands of the Mission San Luis Rey, comprising over 133,000 acres covering the San Jacinto Valley and beyond, were divided among members of the Estudillo family into three Mexican Ranchos: Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842; Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante to his daughter, María del Rosario Estudillo, in 1846; and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero to his son-in-law, Miguel Pedrorena, in 1846 (Robinson 1997:143-161).

Jose del Carmen Lugo, Jose Maria Lugo, Vincente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda were granted title to the Mission San Gabriel's San Bernardino Rancho by the Mexican Governor of California in 1842. Jose del Carmen Lugo repaired the abandoned *estancia* near Redlands, which included the adobe and timber residence, a grist mill, a tile kiln, and a lime kiln, and resided there until 1851 (San Bernardino County Museum 2014). James "Santiago" Johnson, an Englishman, requested and received the grant of the lands in San Timoteo Canyon from Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1843 (Gunther 1984:488). The 4,440-acre area was known as the Rancho San Timoteo or "Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio." Johnson sold the land two years later to Louis Rubidoux, although local cattle ranchers Isaac "Julian" Williams and Powell "Paulino" Weaver argued to Governor Pio Pico in 1845 that Johnson was not making proper use of the land, never occupying it, and never improving it (Gunther 1984:459).

2.4.3 American Exploration and Development

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War, California experienced an intrusion of American fur trappers and settlers. In 1850, California became a state. During the late 1840–1860s, there began a gradual decline of old California's cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. The ranchos changed ownership regularly. Through the years, settlement continued to develop across the inland valleys of what would eventually become western Riverside County. With the influx of new settlers and decline of the cattle industry, some of the larger ranchos were subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels. In 1852, San Diego organized into a county; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County would be formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties.

The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad's transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened California to agricultural settlement and brought the previous era of large-scale ranching to a close. The arrival of the Southern Pacific across the San Gorgonio Pass and into the San Bernardino Valley resulted in a dramatic influx of new settlers into what is now western Riverside County. The Riverside Colony was founded in 1870, and agricultural lands in the region quickly began to be settled by homesteaders. The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company soon established a series of canal systems, tapping water from the Santa Ana River. With a much-needed, reliable water supply, the settlers could focus on irrigation and agriculture. Perhaps one of the most influential early settlers in western Riverside County during this period was Eliza Tibbets who planted the first two navel orange trees, acquired from Brazil, in the Riverside Colony. Mrs. Tibbets' oranges flourished and provided the bud grafts for the

Washington Navel Orange, setting the foundation for western Riverside County's highly successful citrus industry.

During the 1880s and 1890s, similar to the phenomena occurring in the area surrounding the Riverside Colony, irrigation canals were built, and the regional citrus industry took root in the fertile valleys of the surrounding region. The arrival of reliable water sources coincided with the arrival of a second transcontinental railroad; in 1882, construction of a competing rail line into Southern California was underway, financed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. The line of a Santa Fe subsidiary, the California Southern, was built from San Diego to the site of Perris and on to Riverside and San Bernardino in 1882. A second Santa Fe subsidiary, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, extended a line west from Albuquerque, then connected San Bernardino and Los Angeles; this connection was opened as of May 1887. The eastern United States was now readily accessible via Los Angeles. The establishment of a second competing railroad line from the Midwest to Los Angeles in 1886 triggered a land boom in Southern California during the late 1880s, which finally brought substantial settlement to the region.

Population rose dramatically as railroads, citriculture, ranching, and readily available land enticed more Americans and Europeans to settle in Southern California. By the late 1880s and early 1890s, conflicts and discontent between the cities of Riverside and San Bernardino led to the establishment of a new county. Portions of the Temecula and San Jacinto valleys, then in San Diego County, joined with the residents of Riverside to form a new county seat in May 1893, leading to the formation of Riverside County (Greenwood et al. 1993:34).

During the years from about 1908 through American entry into World War I in 1917, there was renewed interest in farm settlement and farming in California and elsewhere in the western U.S. This was reflected in a sharp surge in Homestead filings on remaining public lands in rural California at that time. There was an increase in the turnover of property during that time, including the purchase of farms by individuals making a move from the city to the country. Two factors that helped contribute to this kind of move were the increased use of the automobile, which decreased the isolation of rural living, and the brighter financial prospects for farming during the World War I years. The outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 drove international commodity prices sharply upward, providing a bonanza for grain farmers.

The decade of the 1920s offered regional urban growth in Southern California that was helpful to many farmers in the region. However, it also brought sustained national declines in the prices of many agricultural commodities due to major increases in agricultural production in the U.S. and elsewhere. Turnover in land ownership during the 1930s and the eventual recovery of agricultural prices by the eve of World War II was followed by the disruptions of the exodus of younger people into military service or leaving to work in urban areas. Water from the Colorado River Aqueduct was piped to the region beginning in the early 1940s. Alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, and sugar beets soon after became the mainstay of farming in many parts of the region.

The post-World War II era ushered in a boom in commercial, industrial, and residential development in and near the region's urban centers, followed by the construction of several freeways linking urban areas to one another. As urban areas were spread outward by

development, once-rural areas took on a more semi-rural character, dotted by small "mini-ranch" subdivisions. In more recent years, housing and urban development have spread outward from urban areas and swallowed up former agricultural land at an exponential rate, forever changing the character of the region. Substantial growth over the last few decades has necessitated the construction of numerous artificial lakes, reservoirs, and other forms of municipal water storage. During the first decade of 2000, inexpensive land and housing transformed many of the towns in southwestern Riverside County into "bedroom" communities for those working in Los Angeles and San Diego counties. Increased population and automobile traffic has resulted in the need for construction of new roads, as well as expansion and improved safety of many of the pre-existing roads throughout the region. The over-expansion of the housing market, and ultimate crash in 2007, led to a shift in the region's development trend in recent years to increase infrastructure projects to support the population growth.

2.4.4 City of Banning

Banning is located in the San Gorgonio Pass, the principal opening between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south that allows east-west travel between the coast and desert regions. As such, it was the route of early trails and stage roads, as well as the Southern Pacific Railroad and Interstate 10 (I-10).

The Land Office survey map from 1855 depicts no settlement in the area, but a wagon road is shown traversing Sections 9 and 10 and joins an "Old Indian Trail" in the southwest corner of Section 12, just north of what is now Smith Creek. One habitation, labeled as Holt's House, was located to the northwest of the area where Banning would later be located (General Land Office [GLO] 1880).

In the 1870s, the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the San Gorgonio Pass drew further settlement to the area. In 1875, Milton Sanders Hall contracted with the Southern Pacific to grade the railroad route through the San Gorgonio Pass. In the same year, he agreed to provide the wood needed for the railroad ties, and also to power the steam engines used by the construction crews. Timber was available in the San Jacinto Mountains. Hall found a location for a lumber camp (Hall's Camp) near what is now called Hurley Flats. He laid out a road from the camp to the base of the mountain, which became Hall's Grade. It was a steep, narrow road with several switchbacks. A small town, Hall's City, was established at the base of the road. The lumber operation was initially successful, but the road was extremely dangerous for the men and teams hauling the logs down the mountain:

> Several teamsters hauled lumber down the grade to the railroad. This was rather a daredevil job, for besides the regular brakes and roughlocks they had to tie logs and trees on behind loads to drag in the dirt and thus keep the loads off the rumps of the horses. Yet even then there were accidents. At least two men lost their lives on the downward trip, and several teams and wagons were dashed to destruction [Hughes, in (Lech 2004:252)].

Ultimately the operation failed. The costs to harvest and transport the timber were too high for any profits to be made. Hall then began a second venture, the San Gorgonio Fluming Company, to bring lumber to the railroad from Moore Canyon, approximately 12 miles north of the railroad

grade. A “massive, eighteen-inch V-shaped flume” was constructed to bring the lumber to the railroad (Lech 2004:253).

Banning, originally Moore City, was founded in early 1877, near the “confluence” of the railroad and the flume (Lech 2004:254). By July of the same year, the name was changed to Banning. The 1886 Land Office map clearly shows Banning located north of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as a town of about four blocks east-west and three blocks north-south. The Banning Land and Water Company flume is depicted traveling north from town along what is now San Gorgonio Avenue. Grain fields and isolated cabins and houses are depicted around Banning, particularly southwest of town. The Bradshaw Stage Route, which was located north of Banning, is no longer shown on the map (GLO 1886). The first commercial grain crop was barley; subsequently both oats and wheat were also successful cash crops (Hughes 1938:205). At the same time that farmers and ranchers settled in Banning, it also became known as a health resort. In 1888, the town was described as “unsurpassed” as a resort, with water “as pure as ever flowed from Nature’s fountain” (quoted in Lech 2004:259). In 1890, the Sisters of St. Joseph founded the St. Boniface Indian School near Banning (Deferrari 1942:541).

Incorporated in 1913, Banning was similar to many other small towns throughout Southern California and the country, proud of every achievement, eager for further growth and development in a positive way, and full of hope for the future. Banning continued to grow both as an agricultural area and as a resort. In the 1920s, Banning’s population was around 3,000 (Banning Chamber of Commerce 1927). In that decade, almond trees, at the peak of their success in California, were grown on approximately 1,000 acres in and around Banning; the area was considered the largest almond-growing region in Southern California (Holtzclaw 2005:25, 41). At the same time, Banning had maintained its reputation as a “health haven…as attested by the sanitariums and private rest homes in and near the city” (Hughes 1938:205).

In 1931, the news of the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) was well received in Banning. In anticipation of the economic boost the city would receive, “Banning staged a victory jubilee in celebration of the voting of bonds for aqueduct construction” (Hughes 1938:59). The MWD field headquarters were located at the intersection of San Gorgonio Avenue and the Union Pacific Railroad. Construction work for MWD headquarters began in 1932.

Through the years of the Great Depression, Banning was home to the MWD engineer’s field office. In addition, the concrete testing laboratory was located in Banning. Boring the San Jacinto Tunnel began in 1933 and continued until the “holing through” on November 18, 1938. The tunnel was then lined with concrete; on October 14, 1939, a ceremony marking the official completion of the aqueduct was held at the West Portal of the San Jacinto Tunnel (Gruen 1998). During these seven years, the headquarters provided a boost to the local economy, as did the construction workers who lived in the town and commuted to work.

At the beginning of World War II, General George C. Patton established the Desert Training Center in the Mojave Desert in eastern Riverside and San Bernardino counties. In Banning, a 1,000-bed hospital, aid station, and artillery range contributed to the training effort. During the war, 1.6 million people moved to California to work in war industries, and many of the servicemen trained in the state settled in Banning after the war was over (Starr 2005:237). By

1962, California had the highest population of any state. The region experienced a boom in housing subdivisions, commerce, and industry. The City of Banning, positioned along the Southern Pacific Railroad and U.S. Highway 60/70/99, grew substantially during the post-war boom period (USGS 1956). Banning also appealed to the elderly and became known as a retirement community during the 1960s. Sun Lakes Country Club, a large retirement village, is home to about 6,000 residents (Holtzclaw 2005:8).

Banning's growth continues to rise into the present day due to investments in capital improvements projects which include over 4,000 new housing units (City of Banning 2019). Currently, the City of Banning is home to an estimated population of 31,253 according to the United States Census Bureau (2018).

3
SOURCES CONSULTED

The following section detail the sources consulted during the pre-field research portion of the Project. These include a cultural resource literature and records search and historical map review of the APE.

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

As part of the cultural resource constraints analysis for the Project, Æ conducted an archaeological literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), housed at the University of California, Riverside on September 16, 2019. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical cultural resources have been recorded previously within an area encompassing a 1-mile-wide radius of the APE (Study Area). The records search indicated 16 cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within the Study Area (Table 3-1). Four of these studies specifically involved portions of the APE. As a result, 100 percent of the APE has been previously studied. In addition, one of the previous investigations (Table 3-1; RI-08449) conducted a sensitivity assessment for archaeological resources, which concluded the Project is within an area of low archaeological sensitivity (Tang et al. 2004).

Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC Reference #	Title
Greenwood, Roberta S.	1975	RI-00161	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River
Chace, Paul G. and Don Laylander	1980	RI-00816	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Areas 1 and 4 of Amendment Number 1 to the Banning Downtown Redevelopment Project
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1986	RI-01432	Archaeological Report on Grading Monitoring Activities at Stewart Ranch, Riverside County, California
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1985	RI-01433	An Historical Study of Stewart Ranch in Riverside County, California
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1981	RI-01434	Cultural Resources Report on 900 Acres Parcel (Portion of the Old Stewart Ranch) Located in the Banning/ Beaumont Area, Riverside County, California
Apple, Rebecca McCorkle, and Jan E. Wooley	1988	RI-02350	MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project - Intensive Cultural Resource Survey - San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
White, Robert S.	1990	RI-03039	An Archaeological Assessment of the "Sunset Crossing" Project, A 294.8 Acre Parcel as Shown on TPM 25541, Located Immediately South of the I-10 Freeway at Sunset Avenue in Banning, Riverside County, California.

Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in the Study Area

Author(s)	Date	EIC Reference #	Title
Michael Brandman Associates	2004	RI-04720*	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Site Significance Evaluations for the Sunset Crossing Project Footprint, South Banning Area, County of Riverside, California
Tang, Bai "Tom," Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	2007	RI-07339*	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Recycled Water System, City of Banning, Riverside, California
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McLean, Robert, Shannon Carmack, Jay Michalsky, and Judith Marvin	2008	RI-08011	Final Cultural Resources Assessment, Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Oak Valley Substation Project Riverside County
McLean, Roderic, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Maria Aron, Jay Michalsky, Daniel Ewers, Casey Tibbet, and Brook Smith	2008	RI-08012	Supplemental Cultural Resource Assessment, Oak Valley Substation Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties
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Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Terri Jacquemain	2004	RI-08449*	Cultural Resources Technical Report: City of Banning General Plan
Brunzell, David	2013	RI-09540	Cultural Resources Assessment Rancho San Gorgonio Planned Community Project City of Banning, Riverside County, Riverside County, California
McKenna, Jeanette A.	2018	RI-10478	A Phase I CEQA/Class III NEPA (NHPA Section 106) Investigation for the 6th/Maple Septic Conversion Project in the City of Beaumont, Riverside Co., California

*Investigations that involved portions of the APE

These studies resulted in the identification of a total of 44 cultural resources within the Study Area (Table 3-2). Eight of the resources are archaeological and 36 are built-environment resources. The archaeological resources all date to the historic period—one isolated concrete chute remnant, three water-conveyance systems, two refuse scatters, foundations, and a segment of the old Banning Trade Route/6th Street. The 36 built-environment resources include historical houses, commercial buildings, and a segment of the Union Pacific Railroad. Portions of two of these resources are documented within the APE. These resources are briefly described below and in more detail in Appendix A.

Table 3-2
Cultural Resources in the Study Area

Primary	Trinomial	Description
Historic Archaeological Sites		
33-013779*	CA-RIV-7544	Water-control system
33-014366	CA-RIV-7815	Water-diversion system
33-014367	CA-RIV-7816	Foundations and structural pads
33-014368	CA-RIV-7817	Refuse scatter
33-025805		Refuse scatter
33-025806		Remnants of a water-conveyance system
33-028614		Segment of old Banning Trade Route/6th Street
Isolated Historic Finds		
33-025808		Remnants of a concrete chute
Built-Environment Resources		
33-009100		1933 Log house
33-009176		1920 Craftsman bungalow (this resource is within 33-13778)
33-009498	CA-RIV-6381	Union Pacific Railroad
33-013778*		Ranch house and barn complex
33-015818		California Ranch style house
33-015819		California Ranch style house
33-015820		1920 Craftsman bungalow
33-015821		California Ranch style house
33-015822		California Ranch style house
33-015823		California Ranch style house
33-015825		California Ranch style house
33-015826		California Ranch style house
33-015827		California Ranch style house
33-015828		California Ranch style house
33-015829		California Ranch style house
33-015830		California Ranch style house
33-015831		California Ranch style house
33-015833		Minimal Traditional duplex family property
33-015835		California Ranch style house
33-015837		California Ranch style house
33-015838		California Ranch style house
33-015839		Vernacular style commercial building
33-015840		Vernacular style house
33-015841		California Ranch style house
33-015842		California Ranch style house
33-017729		Vernacular style single house
33-017735		Vernacular style single house
33-017736		1950s Single family property
33-017737		Vernacular style farm property

Table 3-2
Cultural Resources in the Study Area

Primary	Trinomial	Description
33-017738		1960s L-shaped commercial building
33-017739		1950s commercial building
33-017742		1950s cinder block commercial building
33-017743		1950s commercial building complex
33-017744		1960s commercial building complex
33-017745		1960s commercial building complex
33-017748		Late 1950s commercial building complex

* Cultural resources within the APE.

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE

3.2.1 33-013778

Site 33-013778 is a large farm/ranch complex, which included five foundations, two Craftsman structures and a barn at the time of the last professional site visit in 2004. As documented by Michael Brandman Associates (Taniguchi and Dice 2004), the five foundations are located on the west side of 33-013778 within the APE. The Craftsman structures and the barn are located on the east side of the site and outside of the APE. Only the west half of this site has been evaluated formally for listing on the CRHR and the NRHP. The portion of the site within the APE was recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR (Taniguchi and Dice 2004).

3.2.2 33-013779 (CA-RIV-7544)

Site 33-013779 (CA-RIV-7544) is a large historic water-control complex consisting of 39 features. Some of these features are mapped within the APE. Also documented and evaluated by Michael Brandman Associates, this site was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR (Messick and Dice 2004).

3.3 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

In addition to the EIC research, *Æ* also consulted the 1901 San Jacinto 30-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map, the 1943 and 1956 Banning 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps, and the 1953 Beaumont 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map to assess historical land uses in the Study Area. The 1953 Beaumont 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map exhibits two houses and outbuildings outside and to the south of the APE, on the corner of Sunset Avenue and Westward Avenue. The same structures are also on the 1956 Banning 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map. No structures, roads, or other features of historical interest are shown within, or in the vicinity of, the APE on any of the reviewed historical maps.

4
NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

Æ contacted the NAHC on September 13, 2019 for a review of the SLF to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) are present within or adjacent to the APE. The NAHC responded on September 24, 2019, stating the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC requested *Æ* contact Native American individuals and organizations to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the Project, if any.

Upon review of the Native American contact list and after removing redundancies, *Æ* narrowed the list to 13 individuals and organizations traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area where the Project is located. *Æ* sent a letter via electronic mail on September 7, 2020 describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input. Copies of the letters, the list of contacts, and received responses are included in Appendix B. *Æ* sent follow-up email correspondence on September 30, 2020 to the organizations who had not responded to the initial request on September 7, 2020.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Doug Welmas, Chairperson of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Daniel Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson of the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Donna Yocum, Chairperson of the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Joseph Hamilton, Chairman of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla
- Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Steven Estrada, Chairman of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Mark Cochrane/Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

As of the date of this report, *Æ* had received four responses. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, responded stating the Tribe does not have any knowledge of cultural resources within the Project. Linda Flaxbeard, Chief Financial Officer

for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded stating the Project is outside their Traditional Use Area and reservations and the Tribe will not be commenting on the Project. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded stating the Tribe requests all documentation related to the Project (site records and report). Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, responded stating the Tribe does not have any knowledge of site information for the Project.

5
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The following sections detail the methods and results of the cultural resource surveys for the Project. The information provided below represents the means by which conclusions regarding archaeological sensitivity of the APE were reached.

5.1 2020 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

Æ Associate Archaeologist Evan Mills performed an intensive pedestrian field survey of the 13.7-acre APE on September 4, 2020. The survey was completed in two transects spaced 10 meters apart, beginning on the east end moving west and back to the east. All portions of the APE were accessible and surveyed systematically.

The APE is situated immediately north of the currently unpaved segment of Westward Avenue. The area is primarily ranch land with CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013788 associated with ranching/farming activities. Most of the APE is overgrown with weeds and annual vegetation resulting in poor ground visibility (0–25 percent) (Figure 5-1 and 5-2). Evidence of widespread subsurface disturbance within the APE and immediate vicinity was observed during the survey. For instance, two buried, high-volume gas pipelines (Figure 5-3) are within portions or immediately adjacent to the APE. Also, grading equipment is presently used to regularly maintain the unpaved condition of Westward Avenue. Large amounts of modern refuse and evidence of homeless encampments exist within Smith Creek and the unnamed tributary to the east within the APE.

Soils observed within the APE are consistent with the mapped soils of the area (see Section 2.1). If intact, the soils do have potential for buried archaeological deposits; however, all other archaeological sensitivity indicators reflect low potential for buried archaeological resources. Previous cultural reporting suggests low to moderate archaeological sensitivity (Tang et al. 2004). There are no documented prehistoric resources within 1-mile of the APE. Previous reporting indicates known prehistoric sites in the San Gorgonio Pass region are located at the base of foothills of the two large mountain ranges (San Jacinto and San Bernardino) that bracket the pass (George et al. 2017). These factors, in addition to the surface (grading) and sub-surface (pipelines, ranching) disturbances, indicate a low likelihood of discovering and disturbing intact and significant cultural resources during Project construction.

Æ's field archaeologist did not encounter any archaeological deposits or features during the survey, including any associated with either of the two previously recorded cultural resources. CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013778 were observed from a distance (multiple features from both sites were visible from the APE, some 20–30 meters away); however, none of the features of these sites are within the APE (Figure 5-4). Both sites have been evaluated previously and recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR (Messick and Dice 2004; Taniguchi and Dice 2004). Site record updates were prepared as part of the current investigation and can be found in Appendix A.



Figure 5-1 Overview from the east side of the APE looking west.



Figure 5-2 Overview from the west side of the APE looking east.



Figure 5-3 Overview of Smith Creek showing Gas Pipelines (facing east).

5.2 2022 SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

A supplemental survey of 12 additional acres added to the APE was conducted by Æ Archaeologist Pat Moloney on March 31, 2022. The survey was completed employing an east-west parallel pedestrian transect through the center of each tract, with deviations to account for expansions and pop outs of the APE.

The general APE is a less than 3 degree sloping section of undeveloped land of north-south aspect. The topography changes from somewhat level terraces, deeply incised by narrow, north-south oriented gullies in the western half of the APE, to larger, broader washes in the eastern section. Soils are sandy loams throughout; the sands of the terraces being coarser than the finer sands of the washes. Smaller granitic cobbles, rocks, and gravels of high quartz content are scattered throughout. Somewhat difficult terrain and dense groundcover placed visibility between 0–40 percent. Whereas the area north of Westward Avenue appears mostly intact, the section south of Westward Avenue has been utilized for cattle ranching and much of the vegetation has been reduced or replaced by grazing.

Various structures, both modern and historic, are present in the vicinity of the APE. CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013778 were observed from a distance; however, none of the features of these sites are within the APE. Modern structures relating to power production and distribution, including high pressure gas pipelines, utility power lines and attendant infrastructure were also observed in the vicinity of the APE. Modern refuse, vehicle tires and parts, and large concrete piles of rubble are scattered throughout APE. No previously unrecorded cultural resources were noted during the supplemental survey of the APE.

5.3 2024 SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The APE was realigned and a supplemental survey of 10.6 acres was conducted by Æ Archaeologist Andrew DeLeon on April 3, 2024. The survey was completed employing 15-meter east-west parallel pedestrian transects moving northward through the APE. While surveying, DeLeon photographed the APE at various locations to document its current condition. Any newly identified resources were to be photographed and mapped with an Arrow 100 global navigation satellite system receiving unit and iPad. DeLeon also visited the locations of the previously recorded cultural resource mapped within the APE.

The entire APE ground visibility was poor throughout most of the survey due to overgrown vegetation consisting of broadleaf filaree, hairy vetch, and California buckwheat (Figure 5-4). Within the northern boundary of the APE, DeLeon reidentified site CA-RIV-7544 and encountered sparse concrete debris but was uncertain if the debris was modern or associated with the site. Additionally, DeLeon reidentified site 33-013778 and observed no changes to the site. No other cultural resources were identified during the survey (Figure 5-5).



Figure 5-4 Overview of the APE from west side of drainage channel facing east.

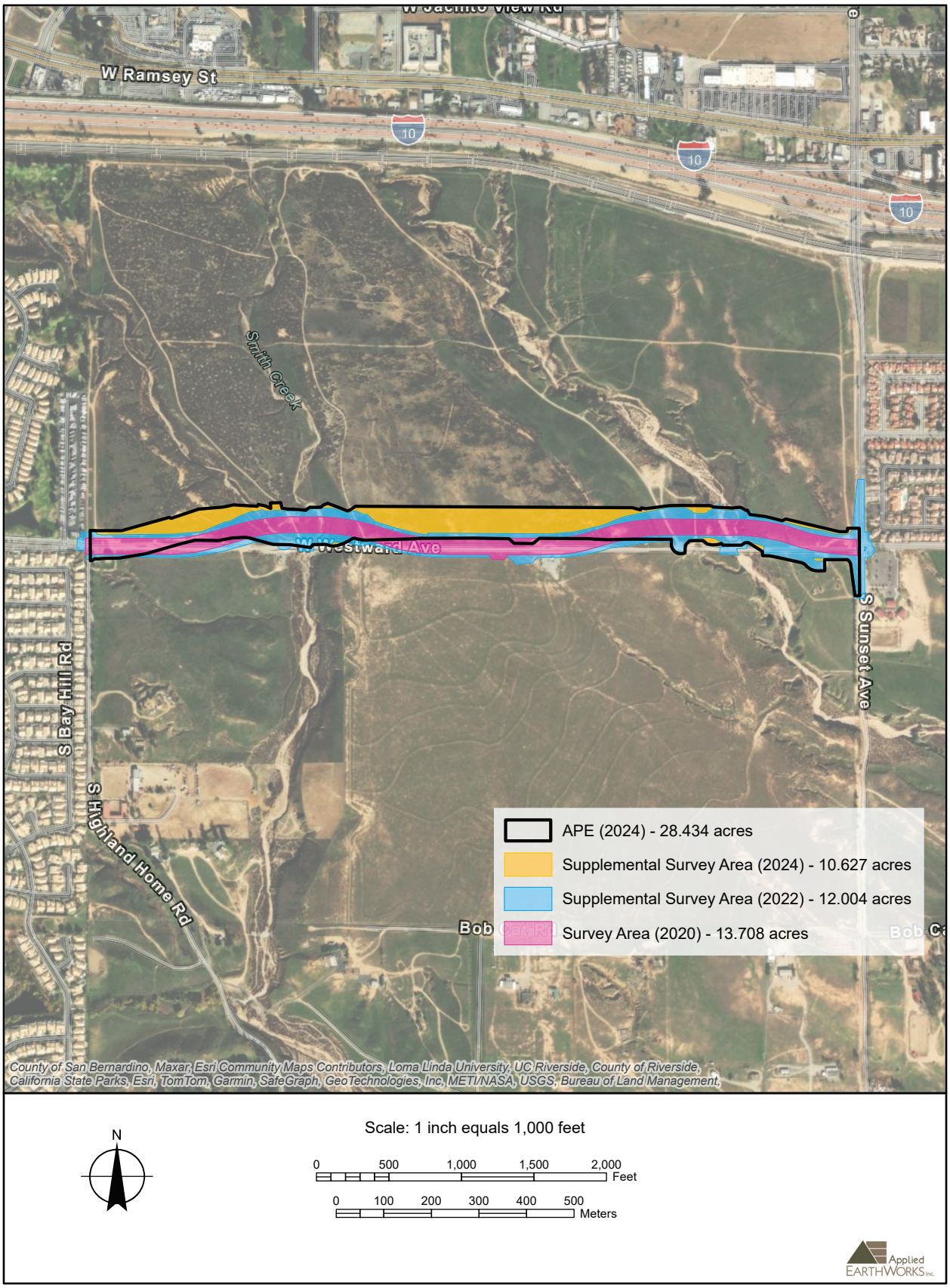


Figure 5-5 Survey coverage.

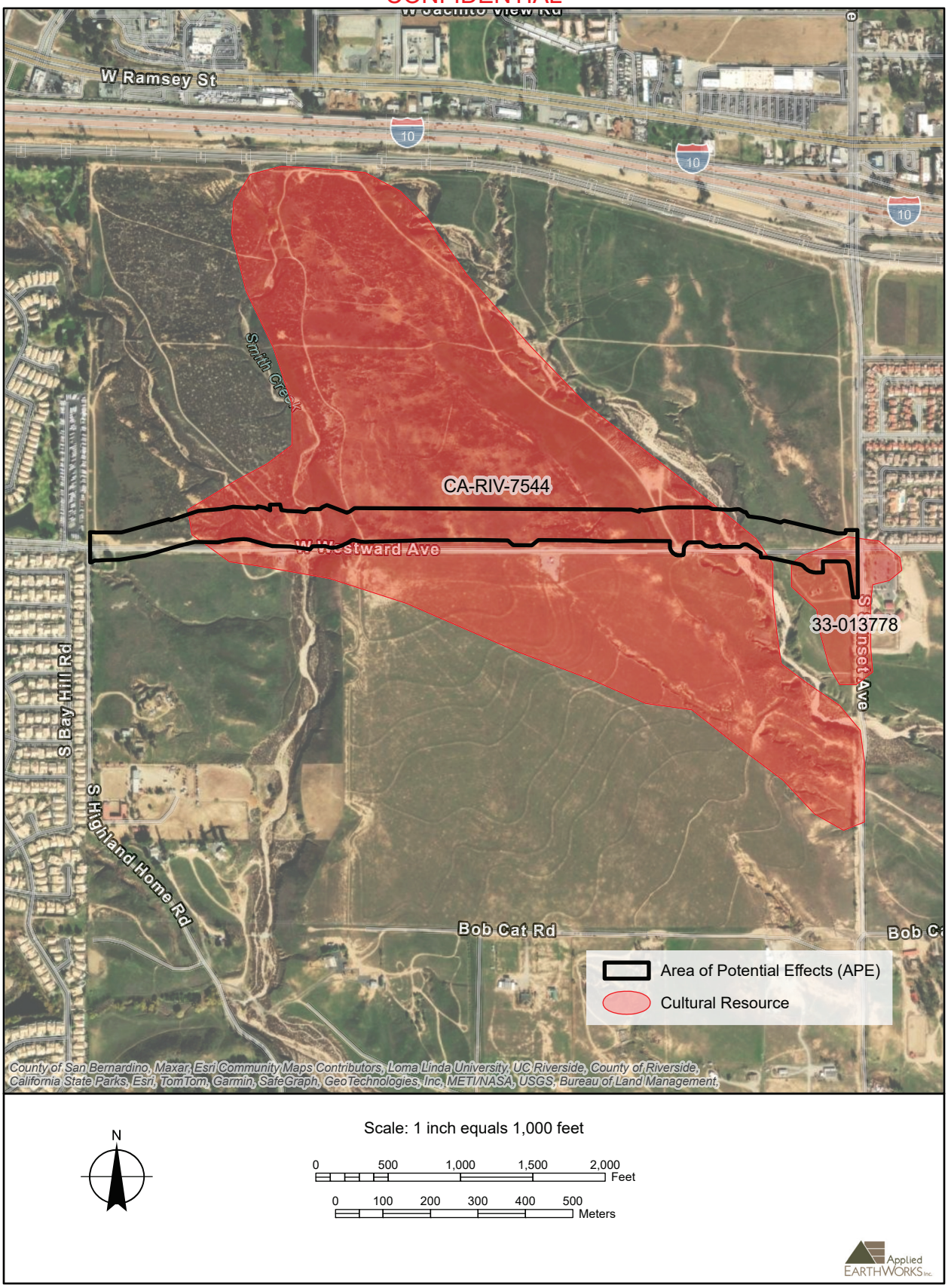


Figure 5-6 Cultural resources within the APE.

6
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The desktop analysis portion of the Phase I cultural resource assessment identified two previously documented historical archaeological sites (33-13788 and 33-13789) within the APE. A previous evaluation of the historical archaeological sites recommended neither resource as eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. Æ concurs with the previous investigators' eligibility recommendations and no further management of CA-RIV-7544 and 33-013778 is recommended. No additional cultural resources were encountered within the APE during Æ's Phase I surveys.

The ground surface throughout portions of the APE has been disturbed by road grading, gas pipelines, and historic ranch activity. Geological data indicate a mixture of alluvial soils with some potential to contain buried archaeological material. However, no Ab (buried) horizon is described for the soil series within the APE. In addition, buried pipelines, road grading, and ranching/farming have disturbed the APE. There are no documented prehistoric resources within a 1-mile radius of the APE. Finally, one of the previous investigations that involved the APE conducted a sensitivity assessment for archaeological resources and concluded the APE is within an area of low archaeological sensitivity. Therefore, intact and significant buried archaeological deposits are unlikely, and Æ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Project. Consequently, no further cultural resource management of the APE is recommended.

It should be noted that the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested a project description, a copy of the records search with associated reports and records from the EIC, and copies of cultural resource documentation (report and site records) produced by Æ. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians will not be requesting consulting party status or participation in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents since the Project is outside of their ancestral territory. The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians does not have any information of resources in the APE and will not provide further comment on the Project. The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians stated the Project is outside their Traditional Use Area and Reservation, and they will not be consulting.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials or possible human remains are encountered during construction, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance and integrity of the find. If intact and significant archaeological remains are encountered, the impacts of the Project must be mitigated appropriately. Any such discoveries, and subsequent evaluation and treatment, should be documented in a cultural resource report, which would be submitted to the EIC for archival purposes. Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and PRC Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Finally, if the APE is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource studies, additional cultural resource investigations may be required.

7
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APPENDIX A

Confidential DPR Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #** 33-013778
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #/Trinomial**
CONTINUATION SHEET

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Page 1 of 1 **Resource Name or #:**

This Continuation Sheet provides supplemental information to the existing site record. It does not replace the previous record generated for this site.

***P2. d. UTM:** NAD 83, **Zone** 11; 508179 **mE** / 3752800 **mN**

***P3a. Description:** Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) revisited site 33-013778 and found it consistent with the description in the original record from December 2009 and again in September 2020: a large farm/ranch complex, which included five foundations, two Craftsman structures, and a barn. The five foundations are located within the APE on the west side of 33-013778. The Craftsman structures and the barn are located on the site's east side and outside of the APE. Only the west half of this site has been evaluated formally for listing on the CRHR and the NRHP. The portion of the site within the APE was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR. No additional resources were identified when Æ staff revisited the site location, and the 2009 and 2020 records were unaffected.

***P8. Recorded By:** A. DeLeon, Applied EarthWorks Inc., 3550 E. Florida Ave., Ste. H, Hemet, CA 92544

***P9. Date Recorded:** 04/03/2024

***P10. Survey Type:** ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe: Phase I Pedestrian Survey

***P11. Report Citation:**
Jessica Cochrane
2024 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

***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):

This resource was visited on September 4, 2020 as part of the survey for the ***Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project*** (Mills 2020). Although this Project traverses the western boundary of the site, none of the mapped features are present within the current Area of Potential Effects (APE). Some of the features were visible to the south from the current APE and appeared in the same condition as the most previous update. The site has been previously evaluated (Taniguchi and Dice 2004) and found in-eligible for inclusion in either the NRHP or CRHR. No further management is required for this resource.

Taniguchi C. and M. Dice
2004 California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record for 33-013778. Record on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Mills, Evan
2020 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.* Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

33-13778

None

ALSO SEE

33-9176

EIC FORMS\SeeAlso.frm.wpd
March 11, 2004

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

Primary # 33-13778
HRI #
Trinomial: none
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings | Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: SC #1

P1. Other Identifier: partly 3176 and 3190 Westward Street, Banning. Also P#33-9176.

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Beaumont, CA **Date:** 1988photorev **T.**3S ; **R.**1E ; NW¼ of NW¼ of Section 17 and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 18; S.B.B.M.

c. **Address:** partly 3176 and 3190 Westward Street **City:** Banning **Zip:** 92220

d. **UTM:** Zone: 11; 508179 mE/ 3752800 mN (G.P.S.) (centerpoint, NAD 1927)

e. **Other Locational Data:** The site includes three structures located at the southeast corner of Westward and Sunset in APN #532160012, along with historic foundations west of that intersection in APN #543090008. **Elevation:** 2420 feet

***P3a. Description:** Five structure foundations are located within Sage project footprint. Three additional buildings (A, B, C) are located outside the project footprint. The site is located near the corner of Sunset Avenue and Windward Street, and represents a large farm/ranching complex. Sunset Avenue south of the railroad tracks once represented a simple dirt driveway to this site. Half of the site is located within the project footprint, while the other half is located east of Sunset. The Riverside County Historical Survey Commission recorded site P #33-9176, a 1920's house located at 3190 Westward Avenue, in 1988. This structure is part of the old homestead site SC #1. The structures lying outside the Sage project footprint have not been officially recorded, but reconnaissance-level descriptions of the off-site properties are offered herein. Feature 1-5 are located within the potential area of direct effect for the Sage project, while structures A, B and C are located east of Sunset Avenue. The latter features will not be directly affected by construction within the Sage footprint.

Feature 1. Structure foundation

The feature consists of the remains of a poured concrete floor/foundation with dimensions of 30' NS by 20' EW. The feature has a smooth finished floor surface incised with 6' by 6'8" squares, mostly intact, with roughly 1/3 of the total floor area (in the NW) covered with soil overburden. The SW corner is exposed to a depth of 17" below the floor surface. Several ½-inch diameter bolts imbedded on the surface of the feature's south end perimeter suggest a superstructure of some kind. The rectangular shaped feature is located alongside Sunset Avenue and lies south about 125 feet from the private dirt and gravel road that represents a western continuation of Westward Avenue. A wooden post, slat and barbwire fence, that runs parallel to Sunset Avenue, is adjacent to the feature. The fence runs about 7'from the west side of the foundation, continuing north to the private road. Inside the fence, about 20' north of Feature 1, lies a cylindrical shaped metal tank on its side with dimensions of 12' long by 4' in diameter. Made of thick metal panels riveted together, the tank has two circular cutouts on one end. Because it is possible that the margins of Sunset Avenue shall be changed as a result of the development, this feature may be impacted by construction.

Feature 2. Structure foundation

This feature consists of the remains of a concrete and stone foundation with dimensions of 22' NS by 13' EW. Located on a small hill, sloping downward north to south, the rectangular shaped feature is 16 feet south of Feature 1 and adjacent to the eastern margin of the project area. The foundation walls average about 10" thick on top, becoming thicker with depth and taper out on the inside bottom. The surface of the inside walls of the feature are somewhat "finished," with a whitish-gray colored rough mortar layer of unknown thickness. Conversely, the outside walls reveal a rough concrete and stone surface and show, in several places, imprints from the original wooden forms utilized in the construction of the foundation. Damage has occurred in the form of an irregular shaped hole in the feature's south wall near the bottom. The feature's inside depth measures about 5' and, because of the missing floor and superstructure, has become a repository of trash including several discarded chairs and corrugated tin sheets. Debris also surrounds the feature: chunks of concrete lie on the surface adjacent to the south foundation wall; several rusted metal "stove pipe" sections about 20" in diameter (one over 20' long), lie on the surface about 25' to the west. Because it is possible that the margins of Sunset Avenue shall be changed because of the development, this feature may be impacted by construction.

Feature 3. Structure Foundations.

Feature 3 consists of the remains of two poured concrete floor/foundations with dimensions of 12' square each. Partially covered with soil, their depth unknown, both foundations are parallel with one another and 12' apart and would appear to have been in association. Both are located in a relatively flat, level area adjacent to a barbwire fence, with the north foundation about 50' downhill (south) of Feature 2. Sunset Avenue lies about 50' to the east. The modern ground surface surrounding the feature has been recently plowed or disked. Inside the fence is a pile of discarded wood with several pieces in the form of constructed wall and/or roof sections that may represent part of the features superstructure. The south foundation is roughly 25' north of a gravel access road that intersects with Sunset Avenue and provides entrance onto the property through a gate in the barbwire fence.

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DEC 09 2004
EIC

*Required information

Feature 4. Barn foundation

This feature consists of a large concrete slab footer, telephone poles, telephone pole-size holes, and discarded woodpiles. The main portion of the feature is a large 3-sided, U-shaped slab footing with outside dimensions of 114' long by 34½' wide. With an open "front" facing to the east, the feature is located in a flat, sparsely grassy/weed covered area about 150' east of one of the intermittent stream channels that bisect the Sage project footprint. It is also located about 275' west of Features 1 and 2. Presently enclosed on the east, west and north sides by a barbwire fence, postholes are located on the south side indicating the feature was once entirely enclosed. The footer is 2' wide and 9" in depth (observed in two areas) and has wooden 2-by-4's bolted to the perimeter of the footing. Telephone pole-size holes are observed on the surface, spaced about 14' apart, both inside and outside the perimeter of the feature. The telephone pole-size holes are roughly 12' from the outside perimeter of the footing that suggest a large structure with overall dimensions of ~60' wide by 126' long.

On the modern ground surface adjacent to the north and south side of the feature lie telephone poles, singly and in piles, most between 10 and 20' in length. Several have metal (iron) hardware still attached at or near their ends. A pile of discarded wood and several sheets of aluminum siding lie on the surface just west of the pole pile. Another second pile of telephone poles, several over 50' long, are observed on the ground surface about 125' to the SW. Several sizable woodpiles are observed around the foundation slab, one is about 75' to the NE, another about 175' to the NW, and a third pile about 200' to the NE. Comprised of discarded weathered and gray wood, of numerous lengths widths and sizes, the piles and poles likely represent the demolished remains of Feature 4's superstructure. A section of corrugated tin roof gable (probably part of the feature's superstructure), 28' wide by 8' high, was found on the surface west of the feature.

A rectangular concrete water trough, about 80' south of the feature, measures 12' long by 33" wide. The trough's sides measure 5½" in thickness with an inside depth of 16", and an outside depth of 28". The remains of a metal water (?) tank is located about 150' east of the Feature 4 slab. The circular-riveted panel bottom and corrugated-sided tank has an open top, and measures 29' in diameter and is 4' high. Rusted with bent sides in several places, a discarded hot tub and bicycle were observed lying inside. Scattered surface trash in the form of discarded tires, rusted paint cans, and automotive parts were observed about 100' SW of Feature 4. Additionally, to the south and SE, three faded green and yellow colored combines (John Deere), in various states of disrepair, lay abandoned.

The superstructure atop the primary feature was a hay barn, which appears on the 2002 and 1953 aerials, and was intact when the project area was visited by MBA staff in 2002 (Dice 2002).

Feature 5. Cattke feeding or trough foundation complex

This feature represents the remains of a poured concrete platform/foundation, attached metal and wood board or plank siding located in a flat area above a stream channel and about 750' south of Feature 4. This feature is likely associated with the old farm/ranch complex to the north. The feature measures about 230' long (EW) by 11' wide (NS). The feature was once much longer, which is evidenced by the abrupt break at the west end due to the steep channel sides, as well as the east end, where the feature is truncated at the barbwire fence. The footer appears to have been poured in 10' sections. The wood board siding, 18" high, is comprised of two pieces on their sides, one atop the other, and runs the entire 230' length on the south side of the feature. The boards are bolted to metal brackets that are set into the concrete and the individual board lengths exceed 20'. The board or plank siding forms the south side of a narrow "trough," with the north side constructed of concrete. Only 12" in height, the concrete is 6" thick at the top and tapers as it goes into the ground, creating a trough width of 28" on top, and 24" at the bottom. A 3½" diameter metal pipe is imbedded in the concrete every 10' and has been cut, making the pipe level with the top of the concrete. The "trough" may have been used for feeding cattle. The 1953 aerial photograph reveals a faint outline that probably represents Feature 5.

Not evaluated for significance, but part of this site:

Feature A. 3190 Westward Street (P#33-9176)

This Craftsman style building was likely constructed some time between 1905 and 1930, and is located at 3190 Westward Street. The house is rectangular in plan with an asymmetrical façade. The house has a double front-gabled roof. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles; and has unenclosed overhanging eaves. Just under each gable, both at the façade and rear elevation, is a triangular section with horizontal wood slats spaced to create vented openings. The gables at the façade have protruding beams. The secondary gabled roof at the façade shelters the front porch, which is at grade level and has a concrete floor. The porch itself is supported by piers with slanted sides, often found with Craftsman style designs. The exterior walls are clad with non-original stucco, installed some time after 1983; the house would have originally had horizontal wood boards. The windows are not original; most appear to be vinyl double hung sash. The original casing surrounding the windows, however, are intact. The structure will not be directly impacted by the Sage project.

Feature B. 3176 Westward Street
This Craftsman style building at 3176 Westward Street was likely constructed some time between 1905 and 1930. The house is rectangular in plan with a nearly symmetrical façade. The house has a side gabled roof clad with asphalt shingles; there are exposed roof rafters under the unenclosed overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are clad with non-original stucco; the house would have originally had horizontal wood boards. The front porch is inset into the façade, and is at grade level with a concrete floor. The windows have been replaced with what appear to be aluminum sash sliders. There is a shed dormer at the façade, which has retained its original shape, but is now clad with stucco and has a replacement window. It is likely that the windows would have original had casing surrounding them, but these are no longer intact. The structure will not be directly impacted by the Sage project.

Feature C: Small barn south of 3176 and 3190 Westward Street
This rural vernacular style building was likely constructed some time during the first half of the twentieth century. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side-gabled roof clad with corrugated metal roofing material. There is what is likely a shed roof addition at the rear elevation of the building constructed some time after 1953. The exterior walls are made of a mix of wood board and corrugated metal. At the façade, which faces north, there are two large openings with what appear to be sliding doors. The feature represents a barn or large storage shed and lies south and between Feature 6 and 7.

The site represents an active ranching complex more than 50 years old, but which has been subdivided. Records do not exist that allow clear tracking of chain of ownership.

Integrity Statement

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feel and association), the features on this property have maintained their original location, setting and association. The period of significance is associated with the use of the property as a ranching and grazing complex. More than half of the buildings are now gone, and the remaining structures are utilized as non-ranching residences. Unfortunately, the original Stewart Ranch buildings to the west were demolished in the late 1980's and it is simply uncertain whether the ranch buildings at this eastern end of the Stewart property were in direct association. **Thus, the integrity level of the site is poor.**

The 1953 aerial photograph clearly shows the extent of the site as of that date. There have been substantive changes since that date. **Thus, the overall condition of the site is poor.**

Eligibility Statement, Sage Portion Only

The Sage project footprint portion of the site was assessed under National Register Criterion A for its potential significance as part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The site might have once been part of the San Gorgonio pass area Stewart Ranch complex developed before 1950. A 1953 photograph of the project area shows a complete ranching operation that may have been linked to the Stewarts place to the west.

No significant historic trend contributing to the broad patterns of our history could be associated with the site during the period of significance (1920s-1950s). **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.**

The site was considered under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The Stewart Ranch was evaluated previously and found to be not significant at the National Level, but this family should be considered of local significance. **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B.**

The site was evaluated for Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. No aspects of the site exhibit such qualities. **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C.**

The site was considered for Criterion D for the potential to yield, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, and objects to be eligible under this criterion, they would need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of important information." It is possible that the site could exhibit buried dumps and privies that might hold a substantial amount of information, yet the review of the data suggests this is rather unlikely. **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D.**

In summary, the site does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under these criteria. Therefore, the site complex is not a historic resource for the purposes of the NHPA.

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Sage portion of the site was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, using the following criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or 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.
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.

The site does not meet Criterion A, B and D for California Register eligibility, for the reasons described above under the NRHP evaluation. Criterion B asks whether the Stewart family is important to California history, but previous researchers have shown that the Stewarts are locally significant only. The integrity level of the Sage portion of the site has already been determined under the NRHP evaluation statements above; this was found to be poor. Although the site has retained its original location, it no longer retains high or moderate levels of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, associated with its period of significance. The site does not qualify for the California Register under these criteria. Therefore, the site is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch, HP2. Single family property
***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: 1953 aerial photograph of the site property. (*Note:* the identifying feature numbers are shown. North is up.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Before 1953 (see *P3a. Description* for further detail)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
APN 543090008:
Douglas Finnie
10410 Live Oak Avenue
Beaumont, CA 92223

APN 532160012:
David Law
PO Box 956
Banning, CA 92220

****P8. Recorded by:**
C. Taniguchi and M. Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite #200
Irvine, CA 92602

***P9. Date Recorded:**
July 20, 2004

***P10. Survey Type**: CEQA and NHPA level compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** Dice, M.H., C.Y. Taniguchi, P. Messick and D. Kay (2004). *Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Site Significance Evaluations for the Sunset Crossing Project Footprint, South Banning Area County of Riverside, California.* On-file, Michael Brandman Associates

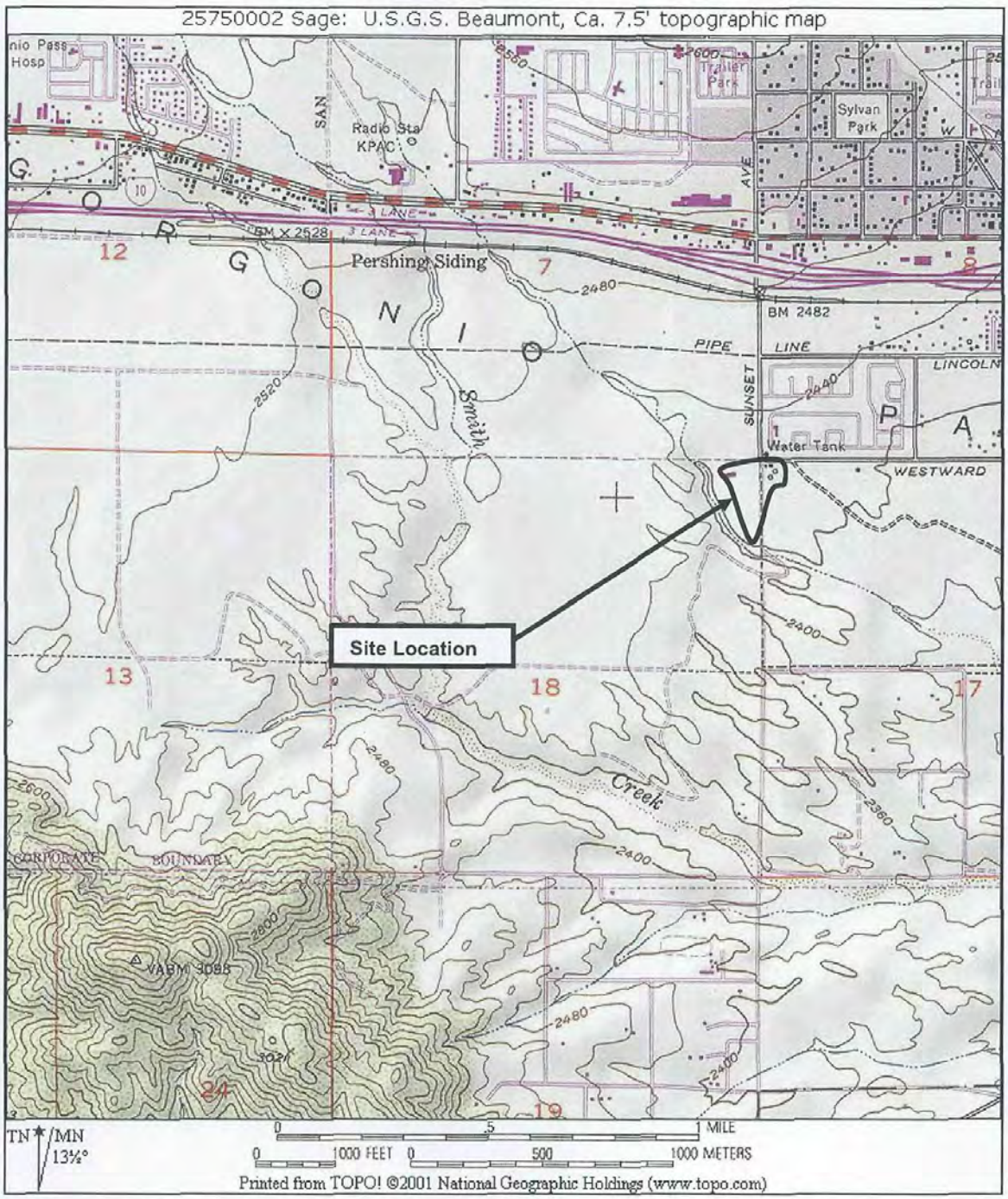
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheets ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☒Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-13778
HRI#
Trinomial none

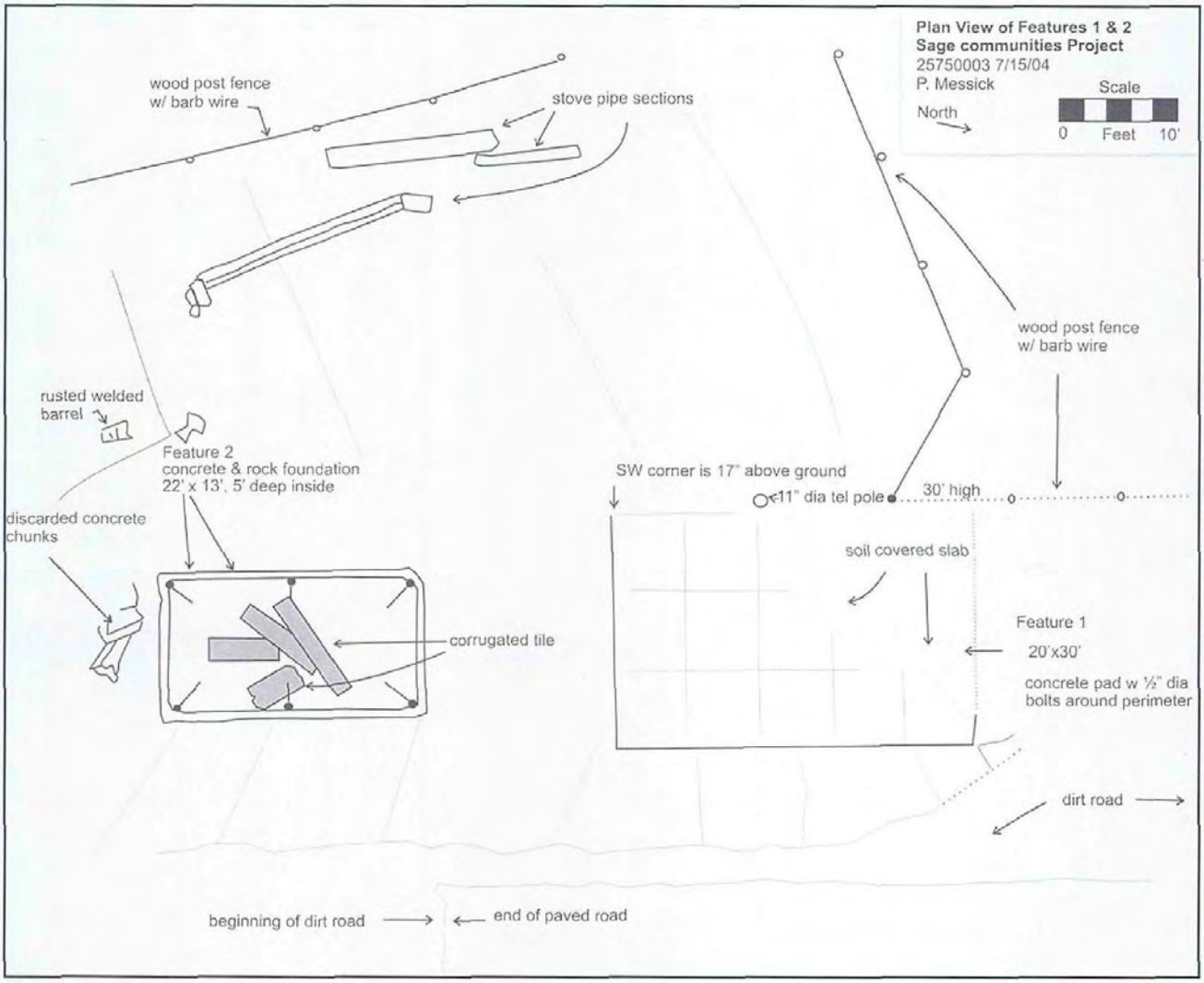
*Resource Name or #: SC #1



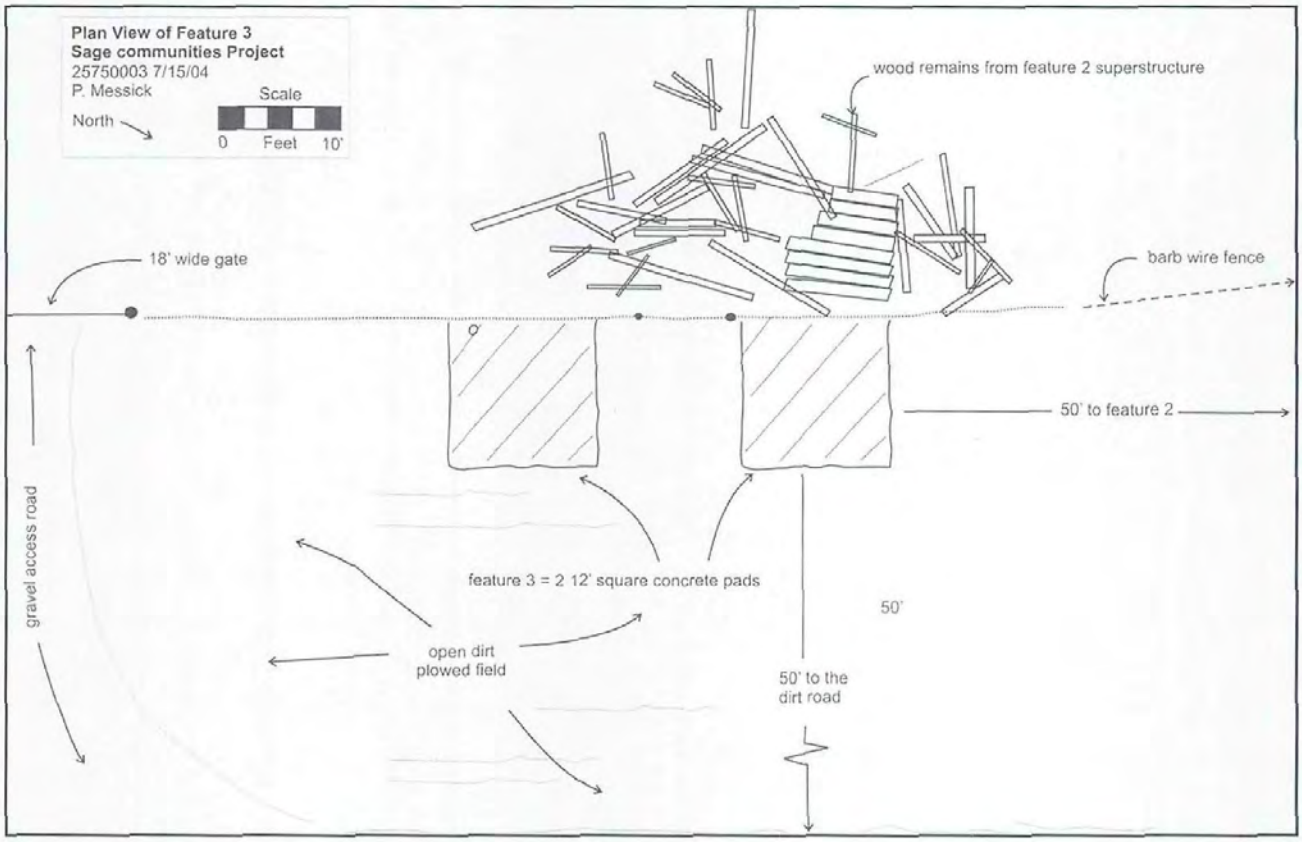
Note: map to scale. Site boundary shown

*Required information

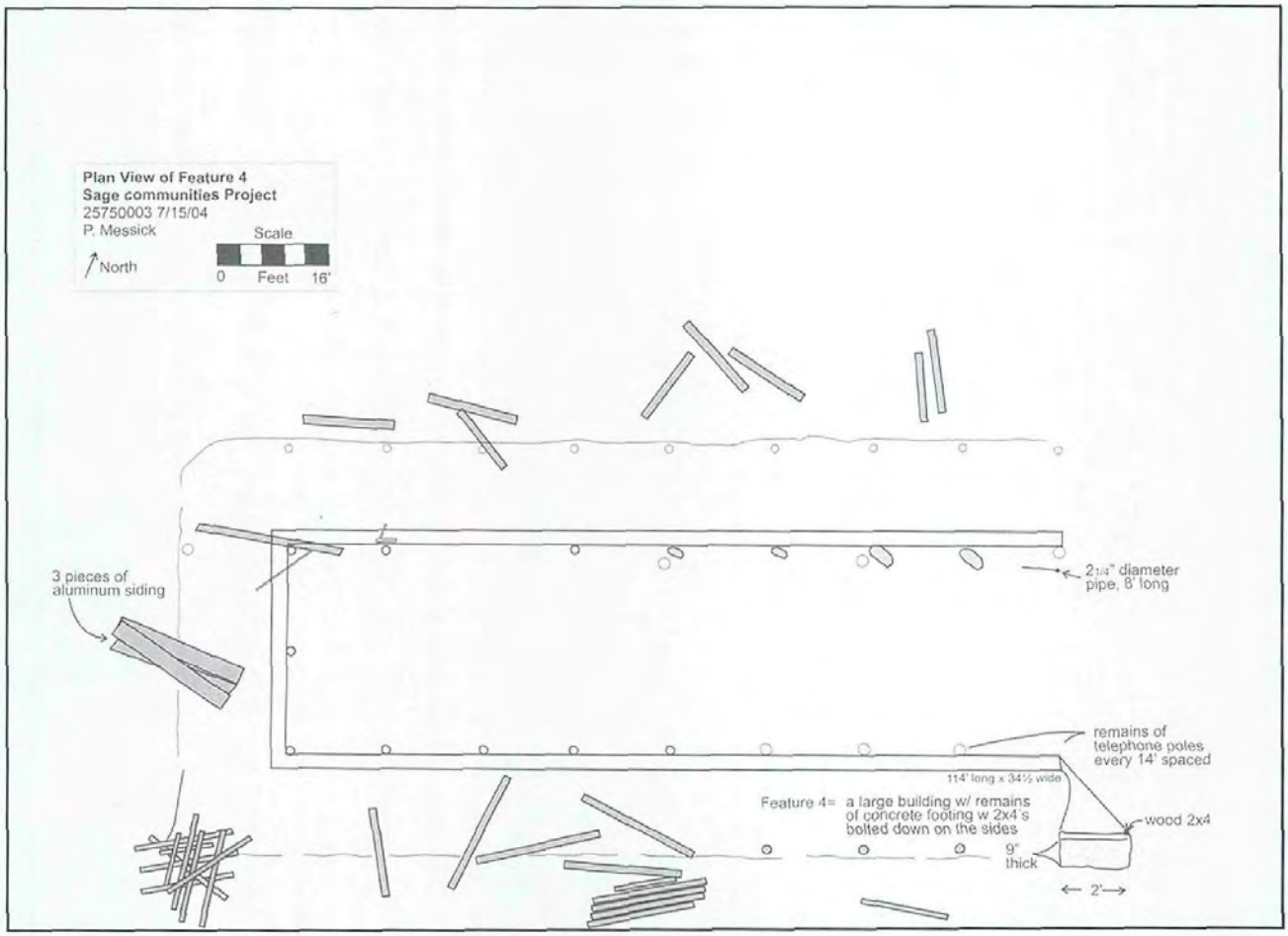
Feature 1 and 2 plan view



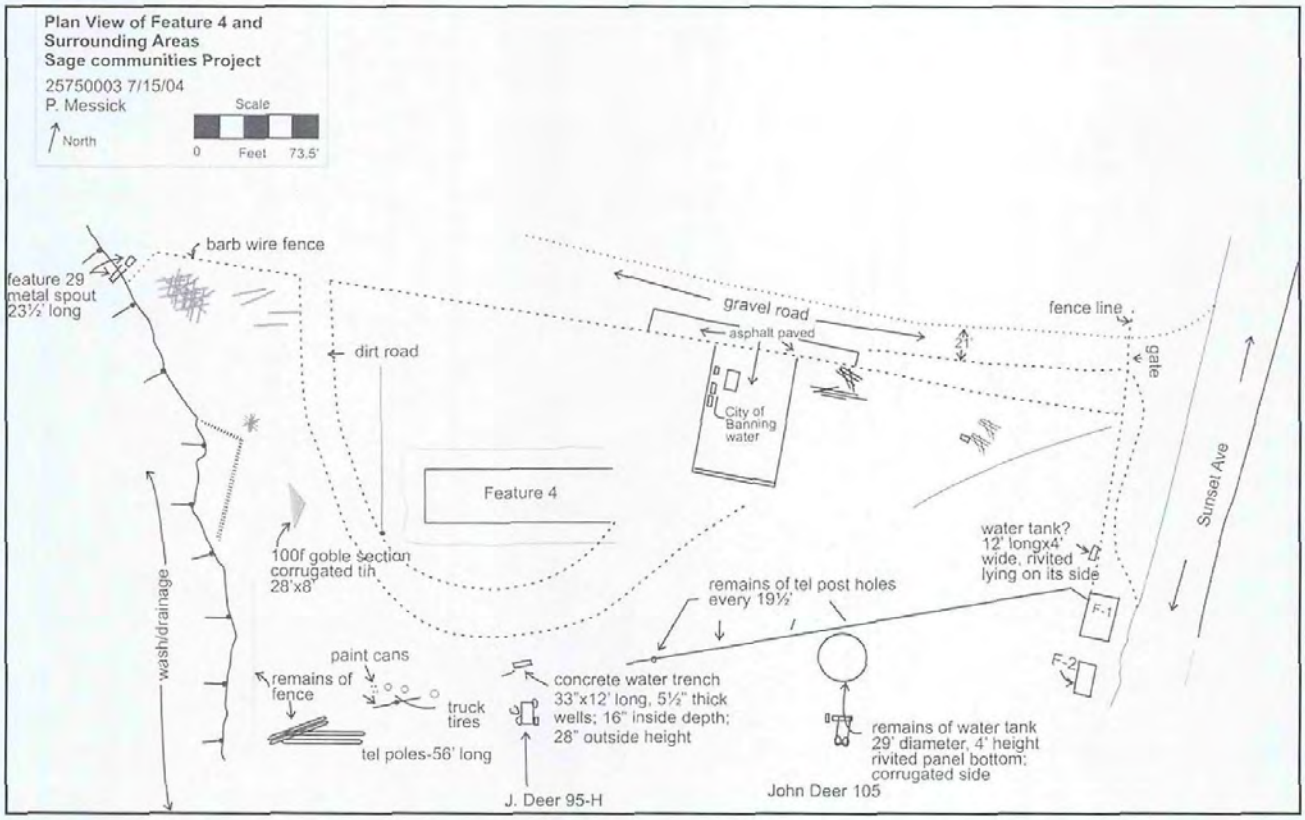
Feature 3 plan view



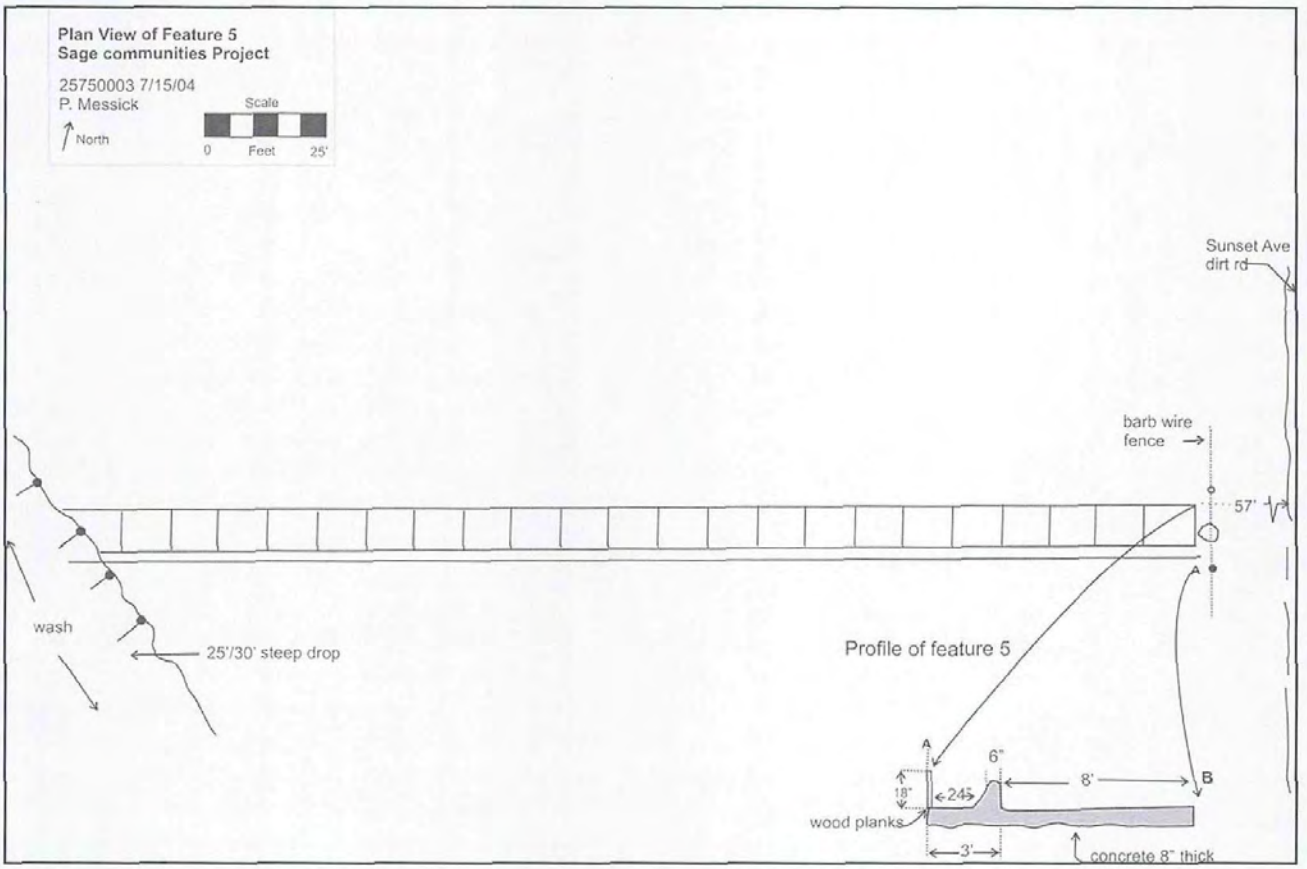
Feature 4 close up plan view



Feature 4 expanded plan view



Feature 5 plan view



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13778
HRI#
Trinomial none

*Resource Name or #: SC #1

Camera format: Disposable converted to digital
Film type and speed: _____

Lens size: _____
Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession#
7	10	12am		Feature 1 and 2 overview	South	None
6	29	8am		Feature 3 overview	West	None
6	29	9am		Feature 4 overview	North/Southwest	None
6	29	10am		Feature 5 overview	Southwest	None
7	6	11:30am		Structure A overview	East	
7	6	11:30am		Structure B overview	North	
7	6	11:30am		Structure C overview	East	



View to the south of Feature 1 (foreground) and Feature 2 (foundation background).

*Required information



View of Feature 3 toward the west-southwest.



Panoramic view of Feature 4 to the south.



View to the west of Feature 5.



View to the south of Structure A located at 3190 Westward Street (P#33-9176)



View of Structure B at 3176 Windward Street



View of Structure C, a barn behind 3176 and 3190 Windward Street.

State of California — The Resources Agency **Primary #** 33-013779
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #/Trinomial** CA-RIV-7544
CONTINUATION SHEET

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Page 1 of 1 **Resource Name or #:**

This Continuation Sheet provides supplemental information to the existing site record. It does not replace the previous record generated for this site.

***P2. d. UTM:** NAD 83, **Zone** 11; 507112 **mE** / 3753780 **mN** (northernmost point)
506829 **mE** / 3752830 **mN** (westernmost point)
508163 **mE** / 3752436 **mN** (south-easternmost point)
507984 **mE** / 3753074 **mN** (north-easternmost point)

***P3a. Description:** Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) revisited site 33-013779 and found it consistent with the description in the original record from December 2009 and again in September 2020: a large historic water-control complex consisting of 39 features. Some of these features are mapped within the APE. This site was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR. No additional resources were identified when Æ staff revisited the site location, and the 2009 and 2020 records were unaffected.

***P8. Recorded By:** A. DeLeon, Applied EarthWorks Inc., 3550 E. Florida Ave., Ste. H, Hemet, CA 92544

***P9. Date Recorded:** 04/03/2024

***P10. Survey Type:** ☒ Intensive ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe: Phase I Pedestrian Survey

***P11. Report Citation:**
Jessica Cochrane
2024 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.* Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

***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):

This resource was visited on September 4, 2020 as part of the survey for the ***Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project*** (Mills 2020). Although this Project traverses the boundary of the site, none of the mapped features are present within the current Area of Potential Effects. Some of the features were visible from the current APE and appeared in the same condition as the most previous update. The site has been previously evaluated (Messick and Dice 2004) and found in-eligible for inclusion in either the NRHP or CRHR. No further management is required for this resource.

Messick P. and M. Dice
2004 California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record for 33-013779 (CA-RIV-7544). Record on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Mills, Evan
2020 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.* Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI #
Trinomial: CA-RIV-7544
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings | Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Resource Name or #: SC #2

P1. Other Identifier: none

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a. County:** Riverside

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Beaumont, CA **Date:** 1988photorev T.3S ; R .1E N½ of Sec. 18 and S½ of Sec. 7; SBBM.

c. **Address:** none **City:** Banning **Zip:** 92220

d. **UTM:** Zone: 11; 507112 mE/ 3753780 (northernmost point). All plots via GPS, NAD 1983
506829 mE/ 3752830 mN (westernmost point)
508163 mE/ 3752436 mN (south-easternmost point)
507984 mE / 3753074 mN (north-easternmost point)

e. **Other Locational Data:** None. **Elevation:** 2420 feet

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DEC 09 2004
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***P3a. Description:**

The site consists of a series of small and large water control features utilized to control runoff through the main intermittent stream channels and the erosion of pasture. Some of the features are probably associated with flood control of waters running beneath the SP railroad tracks along the north margin of the property, but most of the features were built by the rancher. There are two main types: a "pour-off" type that sent waters into drainages with spouts, and a weir-type that slowed waters down in the larger drainages. Many of the pour-off features are linked to a set of ditches or berms likely cut by bulldozers across the Sage project area. The associated ditches and berms can be observed in the 1953 aerial photo above. The purpose of the earthworks is clear: the intent was to channel runoff the existing drainages through a linked series of devices. These were likely built because cattle grazing had removed vegetative groundcovers that once held topsoils in place and the lack of groundcover had sped the process of erosion.

It is possible that additional water control features built on or about the same time will be found on lands outside the study area. If future researchers find such features downstream (in Smith Creek), they should be described and attached to the form sets generated as a result of this study. The estimated years of construction of the features in the site are based on visual inspection of the features themselves, an unscientific analysis of erosion rates in the footprint, and analysis of the 1953 aerial photograph. The features were not built to last without intervention: regular repair and maintenance of the system would be required to reduce erosion on the topsoil and disperse natural runoff onto the pasturelands effectively. It appears that all of these features were built after World War II and were in place before 1953. Features 1 through 5 are unused numbers.

Integrity Statement

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feel and association), the features on this property have maintained their original location, setting and association. The period of significance is associated with the use of the property as pasturelands. Most, if not all, of the water control features in existence today within the project footprint is associated with attempts to control erosion, which probably resulted from overgrazing. Many of the berms and hand-built control features are effective, but some have eroded such that they can no-longer work. Unfortunately, the original Stewart Ranch buildings were demolished in the late 1980's. **Thus, the integrity level of the site is fair.**

The 1953 aerial photograph clearly shows the construction-related attempts to slow soil erosion. The bulldozed berms, ditches still shunt runoff into creeks, but many of the built features have been undermined by soil erosion where they meet the drainages. **Thus, the overall condition of the site is fair.**

Eligibility Statement

The site was assessed under National Register Criterion A for its potential significance as part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The site might have once been part of the San Gorgonio pass area Stewart Ranch complex developed before 1950, and the site represents (for the most part). A 1953 photograph of the project area shows a complete ranching operation and changes to the landscape for erosion control. These features and changes to the landscape represent an effort to control water flows and erosion specific to a particular parcel, and are not associated with broader changes in the history of the area.

No significant historic trend contributing to the broad patterns of our history could be associated with the site during the period of significance (1920s-1950s). **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.**

P1. Other Identifier: none

The site was considered under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The Stewart Ranch was evaluated previously and found to be not significant at the National Level, but this family should be considered of *local significance.* **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B.**

The site was evaluated for Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Although the architecture associated with local erosion control is of historic interest, no aspects of the site exhibit the above qualities. **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C.**

The site was considered for Criterion D for the potential to yield, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history. *In order for buildings, structures, and objects to be eligible under this criterion,* they would need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of important information." It is possible that additional features will be detected, but all of the features are superficial and will likely not contain important information hidden from view. The study herein is likely to have yielded all possible historic data. **Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D.**

In summary, the site does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under these criteria. Therefore, the site complex is not a historic resource for the purposes of the NHPA.

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Sage portion of the site was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines, using the following criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code:

> 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or 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.*
> 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.

The site does not meet Criterion A, B and D for California Register eligibility, for the reasons described above under the NRHP evaluation. Criterion B asks whether the Stewart family is important to California history, but previous researchers have shown that the Stewarts are locally significant only. The integrity level has already been determined under the NRHP evaluation *statements above; this was found to be* fair. Although the site has retained its original location, it no longer retains high or moderate levels of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, associated with its period of significance. The site does not qualify for the California Register under these criteria. Therefore, the site is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33. Farm/ranch, HP2. Single family property

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

P5b. Description of Photo:
None. See photo log for complete views

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both Before 1953 (see *P3a. Description* for further detail)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
various, including: Sage-Banning, 3 Corporate Plaza #102, Newport Beach, CA 92660

****P8. Recorded by:**
P. Messick and M. Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite #200
Irvine, CA 92602

***P9. Date Recorded:**
July 30, 2004

***P10. Survey Type**: CEQA and NHPA level reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** Dice, M.H., C.Y. Taniguchi, P. Messick and D. Kay (2004). *Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Site Significance Evaluations for the Sunset Crossing Project Footprint, South Banning Area County of Riverside, California.* On-file, Michael Brandman Associates

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
see Photo log and Sketch maps

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheets ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☒Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

***A1. Dimensions:** **a. Length** 390 feet (E-W) × **b. Width** 210 feet (N-S).
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☑ Other: Referenced to site plan view attached.
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☑ Features ☑ Soil ☑ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☑ Other (Explain): Inspection of 1938 photo.
Reliability of Determination: ☑ High ☐ Low **Explain:**
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☑ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☑ Other (Explain): Site remnants (quantity unknown) burned by 2003 Grand Prix

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☑ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☑ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features**: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)

Feature 6
This feature consists of a concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located about ¼ mile south of Feature 5 and 65' west of Sunset Avenue, the feature was built on a small slope that runs down into a shallow gully about 3' in depth. The feature is somewhat crudely constructed of sheet metal panels riveted together, that in turn are bent, forming a U-shaped pour-off spout. It is possible that the spout was made from sections of stovepipe, with diameters in excess of 20" or more, with the top of the pipe cut and formed into the U-shape. Several sections of discarded stovepipe were observed on the ground near Feature 2 of site SC #1. The spout is attached to a base or anchor, constructed of concrete and stone, which serves as the mouth where water would enter the spout. The masonry anchor partly extends underground giving the entire assemblage strength and stability, so as to perform even under maximum water flow conditions such as periodic flooding. Upon entering at the mouth, water flows down the slightly tapered, downward sloping spout and pours into the gully. Feature 6 measures about 10½' long, from the mouth to the end of the spout, is 2'8" wide at the mouth and 21" wide at the end of the spout. In fairly good condition, the feature faces in a NE direction (water flow) and is located about 12½' from the barbwire fence that runs parallel with Sunset Avenue.

Feature 7
This feature consists of a concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located roughly 190' NW of Feature 6, the construction and dimensions of the feature are virtually identical. A small pile of stones and/or sub-rounded cobbles (similar to the stones used in the concrete and stone base/anchor) lie on the surface just to the west of the feature. In fairly good condition, Feature 7 also faces in a NE direction (water flow) and runs down into a shallow gully about 4' in depth.

Feature 8
The feature consists of the partial remains of a weir made with poured concrete walls. Located in a small and shallow secondary drainage about 125' SW of Feature 7, this feature was constructed using wooden forms and poured concrete. Damaged and covered over with eroded soil after years of disuse, the feature measures about 8' NS by about 3' EW and was certainly larger before eroding. The 8' NS wall, located roughly 15' east from where the drainage begins, is 5" thickness and 21" high and protrudes out from the north side of the drainage. When originally built, the NS wall probably extended into the south side of the drainage as well (covering the whole width) but comes up short due to a breach in the damaged wall. An opening in the wall, measuring 3' wide by 21" high sent water eastward, serving to function somewhat like a dam. Seen in plan view, the width of the feature widens to 4' NS, extending another 3' to the east along the drainage bottom until obscured by eroded soil.

Feature 9
The feature consists of the partial remains of a weir made with poured concrete walls. Located in a small secondary drainage, about 200 feet NW of Feature 8, the construction and dimensions are very similar to Feature 8. The feature is damaged and covered over with thick weedy vegetation and eroded soil. The feature measures about 7' NS by about 3' EW and may have been larger before eroding. The NS wall is 4¾" thick by 22" high and extends into both the north and south sides of the drainage. An opening in the wall 4' wide by 22" high accommodated water that flowed eastward and have served a function somewhat like a dam. As seen in plan view, the width of the feature widens to 5' NS and extends 3' to the east along the drainage bottom; the drainage lies about 6' below the rim. Feature 6, 7 8 and 9 are all located within a small unnamed drainage about 500 feet long, which is located in the SW quadrant of the Sage project area.

Feature 10
This feature consists of a concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located about 400' north of Feature 6 and about 75' west of Sunset Avenue, the feature was built on the north embankment of a dry wash which is 4' in depth and about 75' wide. The wash is located north of the drainage where Features 6 through 9 were found, and parallels that larger drainage. Similar in construction to Features 6 and 7, in addition to the concrete and stone anchor at the mouth of the feature, a concrete and stone anchor-like support is observed near the end of the spout. Feature 10 is about 7' long, from the mouth to the end of the spout, is 4½' wide at the mouth, and 26" wide at the end of the spout.

Feature 11
This feature consists of a concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located about 175' SW of Feature 10, the feature is almost completely covered in thick vegetation. Facing toward the NW, it measures a lengthy 13'6", and was built on top of a steep-sided narrow wash. This wash is about 5½ feet in depth and the feature lies south of a confluence with a larger drainage. Erosion has exposed a concrete and stone support lying beneath the spout, which is about 4½' from the end of the spout.

Feature 12
This feature consists of a partial concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located 10' SW of Feature 11, the Feature 12 assembly lies in the bottom of the wash, suggesting that it was dumped into the wash from elsewhere. A partially buried section about 4' long includes the metal spout and the associated concrete and stone masonry seen elsewhere. The features original dimensions and location are unknown.

Feature 13
This feature consists of a partial concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located 175' W of Feature 11, the Feature 13 assembly lies in the bottom of a wash. A partially buried section about 5½ ' long includes the metal spout and the associated concrete and stone masonry seen elsewhere. The features original dimensions are unknown.

Feature 14
This feature is located about 200' NW of Feature 11. It consists of a large, cylindrical-shaped rusted metal tank is located on the north side of the wide embankment of a wash. Measuring 12' long by 3'8" in diameter, the tank is thick-walled and appears to have been welded together in three-4' sections. A metal elbow fitting, 3" in diameter, was observed welded in place on the top, 3' from the end of the tank. Another hole about 4½" in diameter was cut into the tank wall. A hinge is connected to the "cutout" piece that is attached to the exterior side, covering the hole. Likely not *in situ,* and its original function unknown, the sturdy construction suggests it was a container for holding gas or oil.

Feature 15
This feature exhibits a water catchment/drainage assemblage consisting of a concrete/stone masonry base, walls with an attached metal spout, and a large earthen berm. Located just west of a dirt access road and about 200' west of Feature 14, the feature was built on the south side of a shallow wash about 4½' deep and over 100' wide. Several discarded truck tires, two corrugated metal tanks, and several dead tree trunks lay in the wash north and NW of the feature. The construction of this feature is similar to that of Features 6,7,10, and 11. Facing north, this feature measures 11'6" long from the mouth to the end of the bent spout. However, the anchor at the mouth of this section of the feature is enlarged compared to the others, with additional concrete and stone that formed low-lying "wing" walls extending out from each side. The wing walls are 4½' long, 6" thick and 26" in height.

Looking at the feature in plan view, the walls fan out from the mouth creating wings with a 10' wide expanse, measured from the ends of each wall tip. Within the expanse, a mound of soil is located on the east side incorporates the concrete and stone wing wall and is level with it. This represents an intact earthen berm, probably constructed at the same time as the walls. The berm appears to have eroded over time but its outline is clearly observed, extending south from the feature. This enlarged area of the feature's mouth, the masonry wing walls and the berm, represents a part a holistic system meant to carry large amounts of sudden runoff.

This feature shows that the berm section of the feature functioned as a conduit or earthen weir, conveying water from ditches cut into the open field, into the spouts that were placed high above the floor of the drainage. This feature represents a well-preserved representative of the original features on-site With this system, the water would flow into the existing drainages by pouring through the mouths and off the metal spouts of each feature. During the pedestrian survey, earthen berms (possibly representing the downslope side of a ditch probably cut with a bulldozer) were observed on the surface in the open fields, criss-crossing a large portion of the project area, particularly in the southern half. The 1953 aerial photograph clearly reveals the outlines of numerous bermed ditches that end at the drainages.

Feature 16
This feature probably represents the eroded remnant of a partial concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located about 125' west of Feature 15, the 4½' long by 17" wide remnant of a rusted metal spout lies almost entirely buried in the shallow drainage bottom. Possibly tossed or eroded into the wash, the feature's original placement is unknown.

Feature 17
This feature probably represents the eroded remnant of a partial concrete and stone water catchment/drainage assembly with attached metal spout. Located about 300' west of Feature 16, the feature is a rusted metal spout buried in the shallow drainage bottom, with the tip sticking up and out of the ground to 10'6". The spout is cut and shaped into a point. North of and adjacent to the feature, buried in the drainage bottom, is a large chunk of concrete and stone masonry. A berm is observed on top of the drainage rim. The feature represents a collapsed and eroded section of the water control site. Possibly tossed or eroded into the wash, the feature's original placement is unknown.

Feature 18
Located about 150'west of Feature 17, on the south side of the drainage facing NW, the feature is similar in construction and dimensions to Feature 15. The wash is deeper here, with the spout exiting the flats about 10½' above the drainage bottom. Measuring 11'6" long from the mouth to the end of the pointed spout, the feature has concrete and stone masonry wing walls about 6" in thickness. The walls rise about 28" above the rim surface. The east wing wall is 4½' in length and appears intact, but the west wing wall is 2' long and likely missing some of the original masonry. The ditch/berm does not directly interface with the wing walls (as seen in Feature 15) but the outline of a low mound is observed about 25' south from the masonry.

Feature 19
This feature exhibits the partial remains of another stone and masonry structure, possibly a weir, with poured concrete walls and concrete/stone masonry wing walls. Badly damaged, with perhaps only the south half still in existence, the feature is located about 195' NW of Feature 18, where the drainage narrows. The drainage is 13' deep and about 35' in width. When originally built, the feature probably extended totally across the width of the drainage but a large breach has occurred in the lost section. The feature appears to have been built in two stages: a lower, substantial and massive poured concrete structure is located at the bottom and, built on top of this, concrete and stone masonry walls. A wall running north-to-south protrudes from the south bank of the drainage. This is about 10" wide and fairly level for about 8', where it then drops 4' in height. The wall continues north for another 4' and drops again, where it ends, having collapsed and leaving the large gap about 14' from the north side of the drainage. Much of the wall is lying in fragments and small sections in the bottom of the drainage.

The EW dimensions measure about 20' in width. The bottom part of the feature, comprised mostly of poured concrete, appears to have been designed to facilitate and divert a flow of water delivered to the feature from the west. The poured section served to function something like a dam. The partial remains of several rectangular-shaped 'chambers' or poured box-like structures were observed among lots of loose stones and fragments of concrete and rock masonry. It is uncertain just what these might have been used for. A connecting wall, constructed of both poured concrete and concrete/stone masonry, and measuring about 10" wide by 3½' high, runs EW for almost 20' in the middle of the drainage. A section of metal spout about 7' in length, lay buried in the bottom of the drainage next to the wall. A date of 1946, engraved by hand in the concrete, is observed in the surface on the top of the NS wall of the feature.

Feature 20
This feature exhibits a water catchment/drainage assemblage consisting of a concrete/stone masonry base, walls with an attached metal spout, and a large earthen berm. Located about 220' west of Feature 19, the construction and dimensions of the feature are virtually identical to Features 15 and 18. Facing north and built on the south side of a 75' wide drainage, the pointed metal spout is positioned about 9 feet above the bottom of the wash. The wing walls have suffered considerable damage with gaps and are missing numerous stones. A berm extends out from the feature on the east side and continues south across the flats for an undetermined length.

Feature 21
This feature exhibits the partial remains of another stone and masonry structure, possibly a weir, with poured concrete walls and concrete/stone masonry wing walls. Similar in construction and size to Feature 19, and in better condition, the feature is located about 200' west of Feature 20. The feature measures about 25' NS by 19' EW and runs 11½' from the top of the feature to the drainage bottom. A concrete and stone masonry wall about 10" thick runs NS across the entire drainage and is level with the flats. An opening in the wall measures about 10' wide by 22" in height: the purpose of this opening is to accommodate an eastward flow of water. Here at the opening, the feature drops 9½' to a poured concrete base that is about 6' wide between the two sidewalls of the feature. The concrete bottom continues east (following the drainage) for about 19' where it ends, widening from about 6' to about 8', as noted in the plan view of the feature. The feature's wing walls, connected to the NS wall on each side of the drainage, are composed of concrete and stone masonry that taper inward was the walls fall deeper into the wash. Both walls also extend eastward roughly 15' and decrease in height to about 3' above the bottom of the feature's concrete bottom.

The concrete base of the feature was built to facilitate and divert the flow of water. A 6" thick by 3½'long low-lying wall, made of concrete and stone masonry, extends out perpendicularly from the center of the NS wall. Slightly curved, the wall runs east about 3½ feet. In addition, an 8" thick by 12" high by 7½' wide concrete and stone masonry dam was constructed about 10' east of the NS wall. The concrete base continues another 8' and ends where there is a drop off into the natural dirt bottom of the drainage.

Feature 22
This feature exhibits another weir-like masonry structure, with stone/concrete walls, and concrete/stone masonry wing walls connected to a earthen berm running on the flats. Located roughly 70' west of Feature 21, the feature lies in a shallow depression (possibly man-made?) that has been totally denuded of vegetation by grazing cattle. Facing eastward, the feature exhibits two stone/masonry wing walls spread about 7' apart, connected by a small concrete/stone dam. The wing walls are 6" thick by roughly 13' in length and the top is located about 30" above the ground surface. The dam, which runs NS and connects both wing walls, has incurred some damage. The north end has some cracked and missing masonry, but otherwise, is in somewhat good condition. Soil mounded on the outside of each of the wing walls, which is associated with construction of the ditches/berms, has incurred some erosion. The remnants of the berms extend west from both walls continuing for an undetermined length. Features 10 through 22 are all located within and near a drainage about 2100' feet in length, which exists from the SE quadrant of the project area toward Smith Creek.

Feature 23
This feature exhibits a water catchment/drainage assemblage consisting of a concrete/stone masonry base with an attached metal spout, and a large earthen berm nearby. Located about 250' north of Feature 10, the feature is built on the south side of the deep and wide channel near the intersection with Sunset Avenue. Similar in materials and construction as Features 6, 7, 10, and 11, the feature faces north and measures about 8' long, from the mouth to the end of the spout. Located at the rim steep sided drainage, the spout hangs roughly 45' feet above the sandy bottom.

Feature 24
The feature consists of a large water catchment/drainage structure with concrete and stone masonry walls, metal drainpipe and nearby earthen berms. Located about 100' west of Feature 23, the large, imposing feature is in remarkably good condition. Facing north and built on a slope leading to a steep-sided and deep intermittent stream channel, a slight outline of this particular feature can be seen on the 1953 aerial photograph. The overall dimensions of the feature are roughly 200+' NS by roughly 60' EW: the size of the feature suggests that it was built to handle huge amounts of water. By way of a substantial bermed ditch (measuring 4' high by 60'wide by 150+' long) that is now filled with scrub and sage vegetation, water was conveyed to the large concrete and stone masonry wing walled dam. Measuring 6' high from the bottom of the drainage to the wall top, it is 33½' wide, measured from the ends of each wall, side to side. Built into the sides of the bermed ditch, the structure is broadly U- or V-shaped. The walls are tapered up-drainage and in the center, at the base of the ditch itself, is a roughly 4' diameter concrete and stone lined hole. The hole is about 3½' deep (below the drainage bottom) and connects to a 30-inch diameter drainpipe that traverses underground about 100' to the north. The water exits the end of the pipe and into the large drainage channel. The ditch is about 13' feet in width and drops down about 6½' feet as the feature continues down slope and north toward the channel.

Below the dam, a weed-covered area here is relatively flat for about 20' feet, whereupon another earthen berm was placed. This second berm is about 20' feet wide. This berm drops down another 6' toward the channel, ending about 5' from the channel rim. The metal drainpipe that runs underground protrudes out of the channel wall at this spot, and hangs over the edge for about 10'. Runoff flowing out from Feature 10 through 22 took place upslope from Feature 24, and the runoff was connected to Feature 24 through a series of ditches and berms. Feature 24 was likely the main conduit for water flowing between two separated drainages in this area. The 1953 aerial photograph likely confirms this. The photo shows the location of a bermed ditch associated with Feature 24 on the north side of wash, approximately across from where Feature 15 is located on the south side of the wash.

Feature 25
Located on top of a relatively flat rise and about 150' west of Feature 24, two 30-inch rusted metal pipes were found during the survey, lying side by side on the ground surface. The pipes are 26' and 29' in length. The pipes exhibited several welded seams, one is bent at its end, and a thick, light tan residue (dry and cracked) was observed on the inside ends of the pipes. The pipes are quite similar form to the large pipe drain observed in Feature 24.

Feature 26
This feature exhibits a water catchment/drainage assemblage consisting of a concrete/stone masonry base with an attached metal spout. Built on the south side of the steep sided channel, and located almost directly across the channel from Feature 5 of SC#1, the feature is similar in materials and construction as Feature 23. Measuring roughly 6½' from the mouth to the end of the spout, and 28" wide at the end of the spout, the feature faces NE. At this point, the channel is roughly 150' wide and 30' deep.

Feature 27
This feature exhibits a water catchment/drainage assemblage consisting of a concrete/stone masonry base with an attached metal spout. Located about 125' NW of Feature 26, the feature is built on the south side of a secondary drainage and faces NE. Similar in materials and construction to Features 23 and 26, the spout measures roughly 8 feet long, from the mouth to the tip. Water flowing off the spout would have emptied into a 12' deep, steep-sided gully. A small pile of stones and/or subrounded cobbles lie on the surface on each side of the feature and, about 40' to the west, is a pile of dumped concrete.

Feature 28
This feature consists of the decomposed remains of a stone/masonry wall remnant and concrete dumps meant to reduce water flows. Located roughly 150' NW of Feature 27, the feature is located on the north side of a secondary wash. Damaged by erosion, what remains is a 5" thick by 30" high by 7' wall concrete and stone masonry wall that protrudes out from the side of the drainage. Concrete and stone masonry also extends from the wall east into the channel for several dozen feet. When originally built, the feature may have extended totally across the width of the small drainage, which has subsequently enlaged quite substantially. Concrete may have been dumped into the drainage adjacent to the wall, accumulating in piles. This appears to be modern, and probably represents a collection of sidewalk fragments placed there to slow erosion. Numerous piles of both concrete and asphalt are observed on the surface in the immediate area surrounding the feature and random piles are dumped into the drainage.

Feature 29
This feature exhibits a water catchment/drainage assemblage consisting of a concrete/stone masonry base with an attached metal spout. Located about 200' west of Feature 4, and adjacent to an EW dirt and gravel road, the feature is located on the modern ground surface near the rim of a large drainage. A portion of a riveted metal spout, about 6½' long, lies just above the surface and runs in an NS direction. The feature becomes buried underneath the surface about 10½' from the channel rim and subsequently protrudes out about 7½' from the east wall of the channel. Measuring 24" in diameter the spout pipe has a total length of roughly 23½' and is filled partially with soil. Its association with Feature 4 is unknown. The pipe likely ran from the end of a bermed ditch to the channel.

Feature 30
The feature consists of the remains of channel/streambed erosion control structure including a welded metal groin, and two metal fences with fence posts. The feature is located on the eastern side of a large wash located in Section 7 of the project area, roughly ½ mile west of Sunset Avenue and 1/3 mile south of Pershing Siding along the railroad tracks. The channel here is steep sided and about 30 feet deep, and almost all of both features were positioned north of the gas pipeline. On the western side of the channel, erosion has occurred, resulting in a wide gradual slope. Scrub and sage vegetation is thick and vigorous here. A high-pressure gas line runs over the feature in an EW direction and the feature complex was built to prevent erosion. It is uncertain just when this feature was constructed. The groin is a solid, massive structure, roughly 180' feet length and curves outward, toward the center of the wash. The feature is constructed of various lengths of 30-inch diameter metal pipe, rammed into the ground to as as posts. Between each pipe end are 7'high vertical 'footings' of the same type of pipe that are welded together with the horizontal pipe posts. A metal post fence with wire fencing, 6 feet high and about 40 feet long, is located at the north end of the groin.

A second metal post fence and wire fence, averaging about 5' high and roughly 70' long, runs in a NW/SE direction opposite the groin, on the opposite side of the stream. It too curves inward toward the floor of the wash, and the fence runs toward the NW. At its SE end the fence is about 25' from the groin and positioned directly below the gas pipeline. At the NW end, the fence is about 50' from the groin. In disrepair, missing posts and wire, the fence was almost completely obscured by dense scrub and sage vegetation. Most certainly longer when originally built, it appears that the fence was built in one line, but a second fence line placed parallel with the first was also built. A total of only 13 metal posts were standing for both of the rows combined.

Feature 31
This feature consists of the remains of a weir-type (?) structure composed of collapsed, poured concrete walls and concrete/stone masonry wall fragments. The feature is located about 1000' NW of Feature 30 and perhaps 300' south of the railroad tracks. This feature and Feature 33, and located inside a wash that that is heavily eroded and the feature is heavily decomposed. Based on its poor condition, this may not have been the feature's original location. A section of poured concrete wall lies leaning somewhat haphazardly in the drainage about 12' below the rim of the wash. Probably the remnants of a wing wall, this measures about 11' in length, is 4-6" in thickness, and the ends are broken. A segment of concrete and stone masonry about 3½' long lies on the ground surface about 4' south of the wing wall remnant. Two other segments of concrete and stone masonry lie another 10' feet further south, in the gully bottom. Each chunk measures roughly 6' in length by 1½' in width.

Feature 32
This feature consists of the remains of a weir-type (?) structure composed of collapsed, poured concrete fragments, some of whichappear to be *in situ*. Located about 150' north of Feature 31 and perhaps 250' south of the railroad tracks, the graffiti covered feature is badly damaged. The remnants of a poured concrete wing wall running from EW measures about 24' feet long by 7' high on the west end and 4' high on the east end. The top of the wall is about 2' below the rim of the wash. There is no indication that this feature extended completely across the width of the drainage when originally built. An additional segment of concrete and stone masonry is observed about 5' below the *in situ* portion, running in a NS direction. Due to its proximity, there may be a possible association with Feature 31. Feature 31 may, in fact, represent the remains of the east side of Feature 32, which was washed down-canyon during a storm.

Feature 33
The feature represents the partial remains of a pipe and poured concrete down spout. Located roughly 300' west of Feature 32 and about 200' south of the railroad tracks, the feature is almost totally buried in the ground. The feature lies about 10' from the rim of the wash: the rim is about 45' above the wash floor in this area. The feature appears to represent a flume that sent water emanating from a culvert beneath the railroad tracks into the nearby wash.

Feature 34
The feature consists of a flume composed of a poured concrete and earthen berm sides. Located on the west side of the drainage running south from Pershing Siding and about 250' SE of Feature 33, the feature consists of a poured concrete flume paralleling the rim of the wash. Erosion has undermined the soil on the steep sided drainage leaving the concrete pour-off protruding out over the edge by several feet. The concrete channel, averaging ~40 inches in width, and about 10" deep, is covered with thick scrub and sage vegetation. Water flowed through the concrete flume channel in a NW direction. The channel and its associated earthen berm extends in a southerly direction for an indeterminate length.

Feature 35
The feature consists of the partial remains of a poured concrete pipe support. Located about 400' NW of Feature 30, on the west side of the Pershing wash, the feature lies partially collapsed in a steep sided secondary drainage, facing in a NE direction. Due to its location down in this dangerous drainage, exact measurements of the feature were impossible. An imprint of the pipe it once supported, was visible on the top of the concrete support, and was estimated to be about 20' inches in diameter. Features 23 through 35 are all located in the large wash, which is slightly over one miles in length.

Feature 36
The feature is located in denuded pasture about 500 feet east of the Smith Creek drainage and 110' south of the dirt and gravel road that bisects the project area. The cow pasture is flat with a fenced in corral and the feature is located about 300' feet east of the corral. Stripped of vegetation, the loose soil is best described as a medium brown friable loam with numerous cow dung piles on the surface, fresh and otherwise. A light scatter of marine shell was observed on the modern ground surface. Small fragments of clam, oyster and scallop were observed, most the size of a dime or smaller. A few fragments were the size of a quarter. None were collected. The area was flagged for fragments and the feature limits were delineated: the feature is roughly 90' EW by 65' NS. The ground surface was troweled down to a depth of a few inches in a few places but no shell was found subsurface. The origin of the shell is questionable because prehistoric groups are known to have traded such foodstuff inland. We concluded, based on the lack of stone flakes, milling stones, and the thinness of the deposit, that the shell scatter represents recent or historic midden. This feature is not significant.

Feature 37
The feature represents a dump area associated with water-control structural debris. Located at the intersection of Smith Creek and the dirt and gravel road that bisects the project area (the road is paved in this section), the dump consists of piles of concrete and concrete/stone masonry structural debris that appears similar to that described in other features in the project area. The area just north alongside a paved portion of the road measures about 200' EW by 30' NS. One large section of concrete has a broken brick imbedded with the "SIMONS" makers mark. Other debris include metal pipes of various diameters, rebar, and several truck tires.

Feature 38
The feature consists of the partial remains of a concrete and stone masonry flume with associated earthen berms. Located in the western side of the Sage project area, about 800' west of Feature 37, the feature is located in a wash that runs EW, emptying into Smith Creek. The feature is constructed of concrete and stone masonry and measures 93' long EW by 5' wide NS. The feature was probably longer but has been undermined by erosion occurring in the drainage and the leading edge is broken off. Concrete and stone masonry fragments lie in thick scrub and sage vegetation at the drainage bottom, roughly 100' feet to the east, which suggests that the feature probably extended that far. The west end widens to accommodate normal water flow and a set of earthen berms probably representing a ditch can be observed in this area.

Feature 39
The feature consists of the decomposed remains of poured concrete walls, concrete and stone masonry walls. Located in the Smith Creek drainage in the NW corner of the parcel and several hundred feet south of the railroad tracks, the feature is badly damaged due to erosion. Originally, the feature crossed the shallow drainage entirely, a distance of about 32 feet. What remains are two wing walls on each side of the drainage, both in states of disrepair. The eastern wing wall is about 25' long by 6' high, while the west wall is about 15' feet long and 4' high. Both broken on their ends, the walls were certainly much longer. A low concrete and stone masonry wall continues south from a concrete wall on the western side for roughly 20 feet. In the middle of the sandy and gravelly wash, between the two wing walls, are the remains of a stone and concrete masonry foundation, barely sticking up out of the surface. L-shaped and joining the wing walls, the foundation may represent structural remains of some kind that were utilized for controlling water flow between the wing walls.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) Water control features and a few histsoric deposits: no artifacts associated with these were noted.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record/catalog & identify where artifacts are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.):

***A8. Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction.) Smith Creek intermittent, on-site.

***A9. Elevation:** 2510-2400 ft above sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.)

The site is located on dissected flats within the Smith Creek watershed. Most vegetation has been grazed and was very dry at the time of recording. Slope is gradual and to the southeast. The north, west and east sides of the project area and site boundary are developed.

A11. Historical Information:
See continuation sheet.

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☑ 1914-1945 ☑ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined (Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known)

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations)

The water control features are associated with ranching and were probably constructed once grazing had stripped the land of natural vegetation and caused soil erosion. Construction likely took place more than 50 years ago, perhaps in the late 1940's.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references).

Dice, M.H., C.Y. Taniguchi, P. Messick and D. Kay (2004). *Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Site Significance Evaluations for the Sunset Crossing Project Footprint, South Banning Area County of Riverside, California.* On-file, Michael Brandman Associates

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Continuation Page

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: None: digital.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Michael Dice **Date:** July 30, 2004

Affiliation and Address:

Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, Cal. 92602

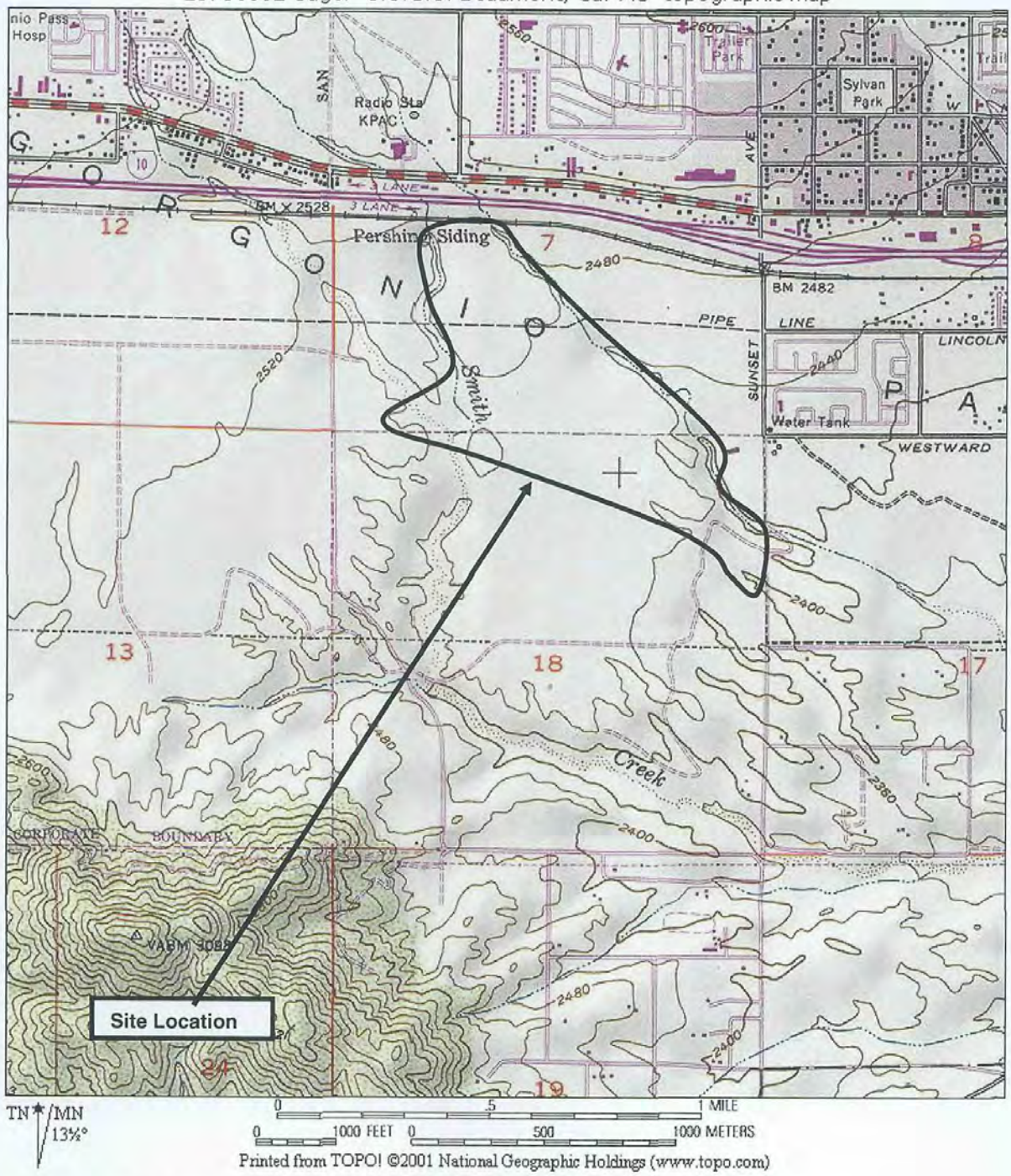
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2

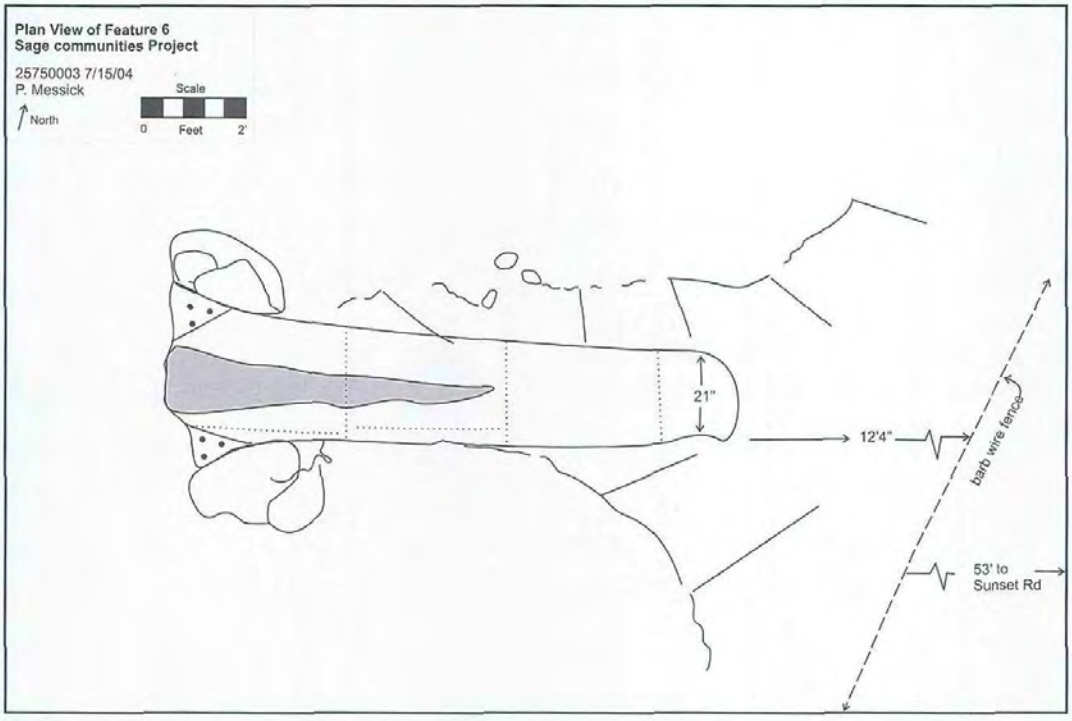
25750002 Sage: U.S.G.S. Beaumont, Ca. 7.5' topographic map



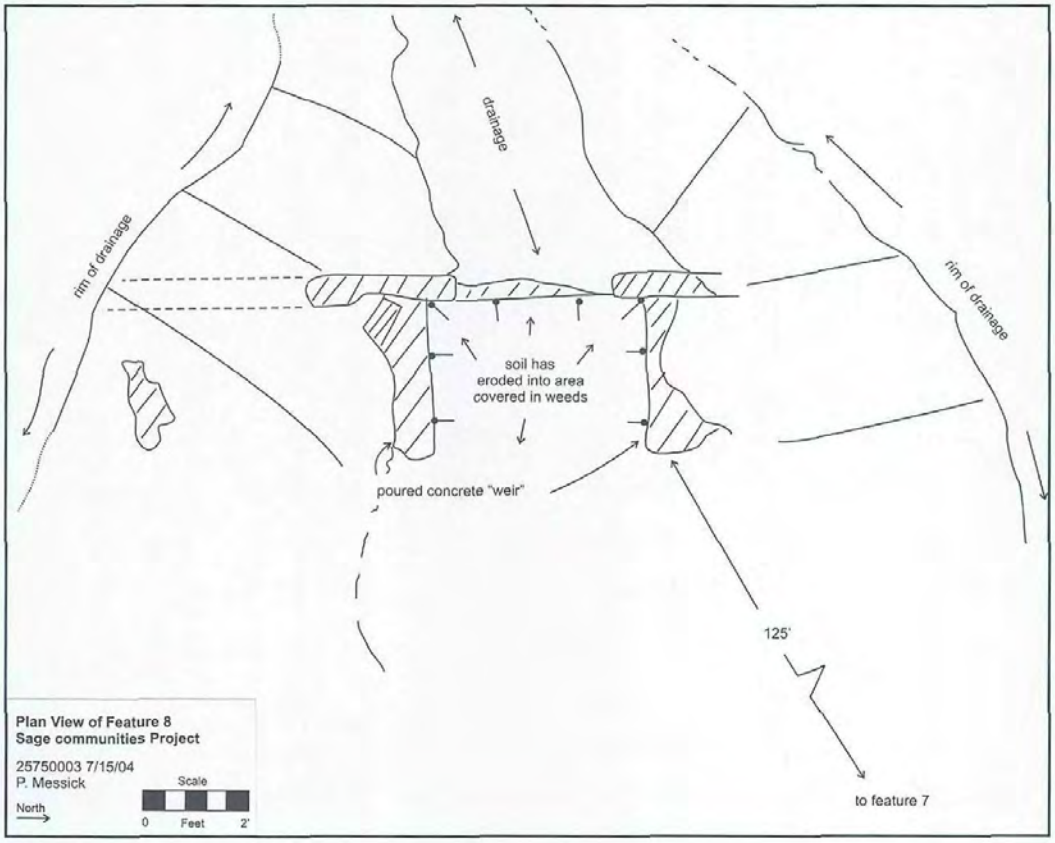
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Site boundary shown

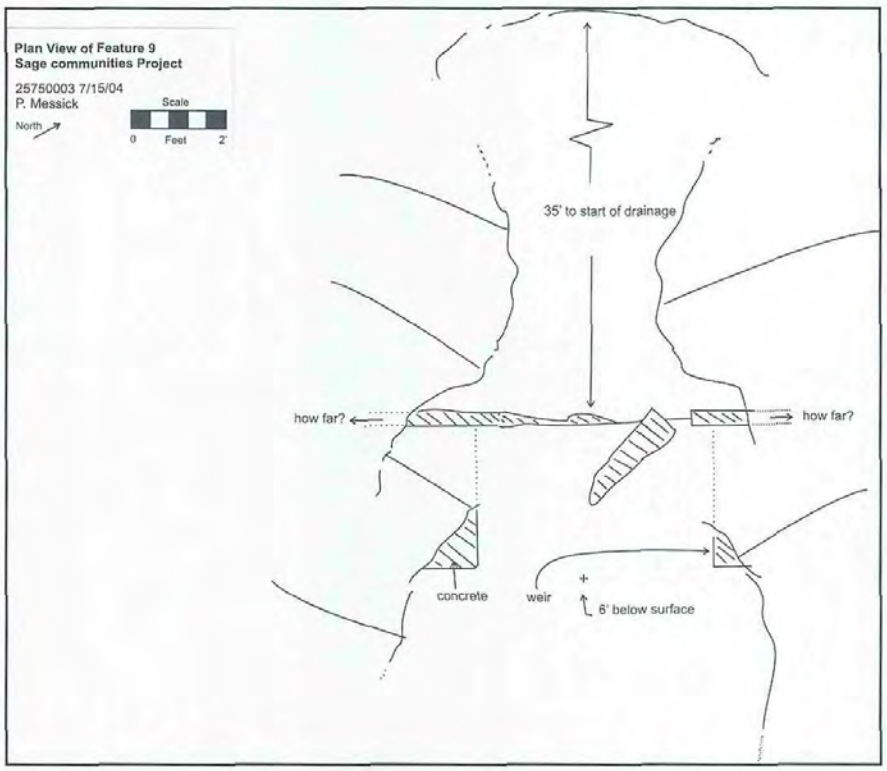
*Required information



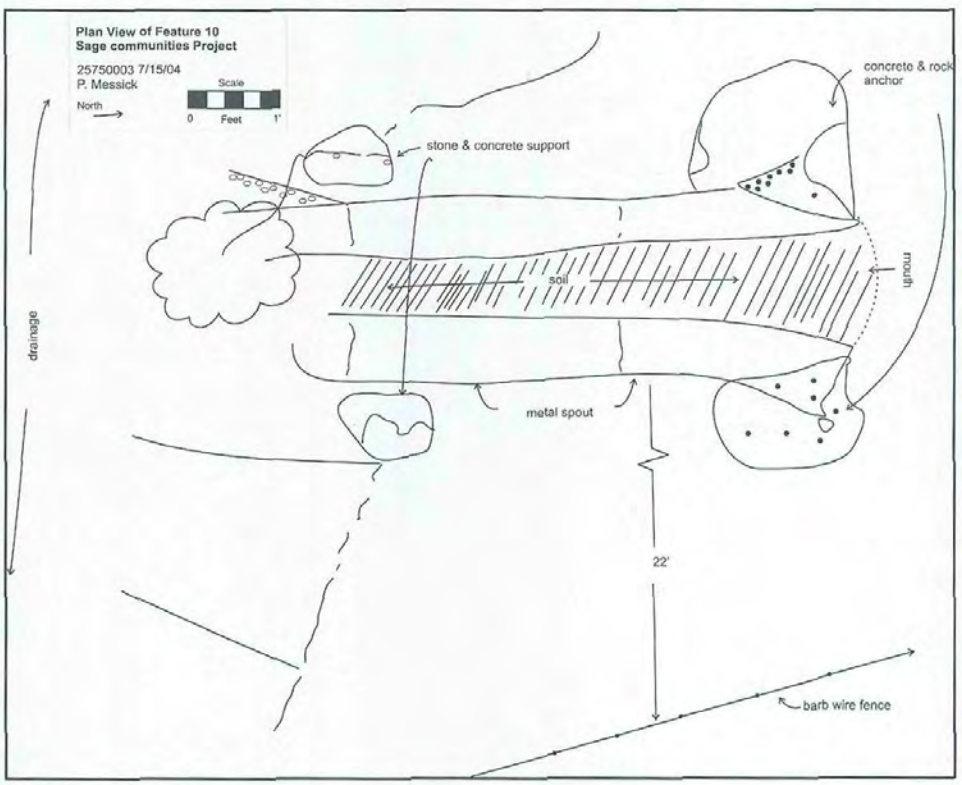
Feature 6 plan view.



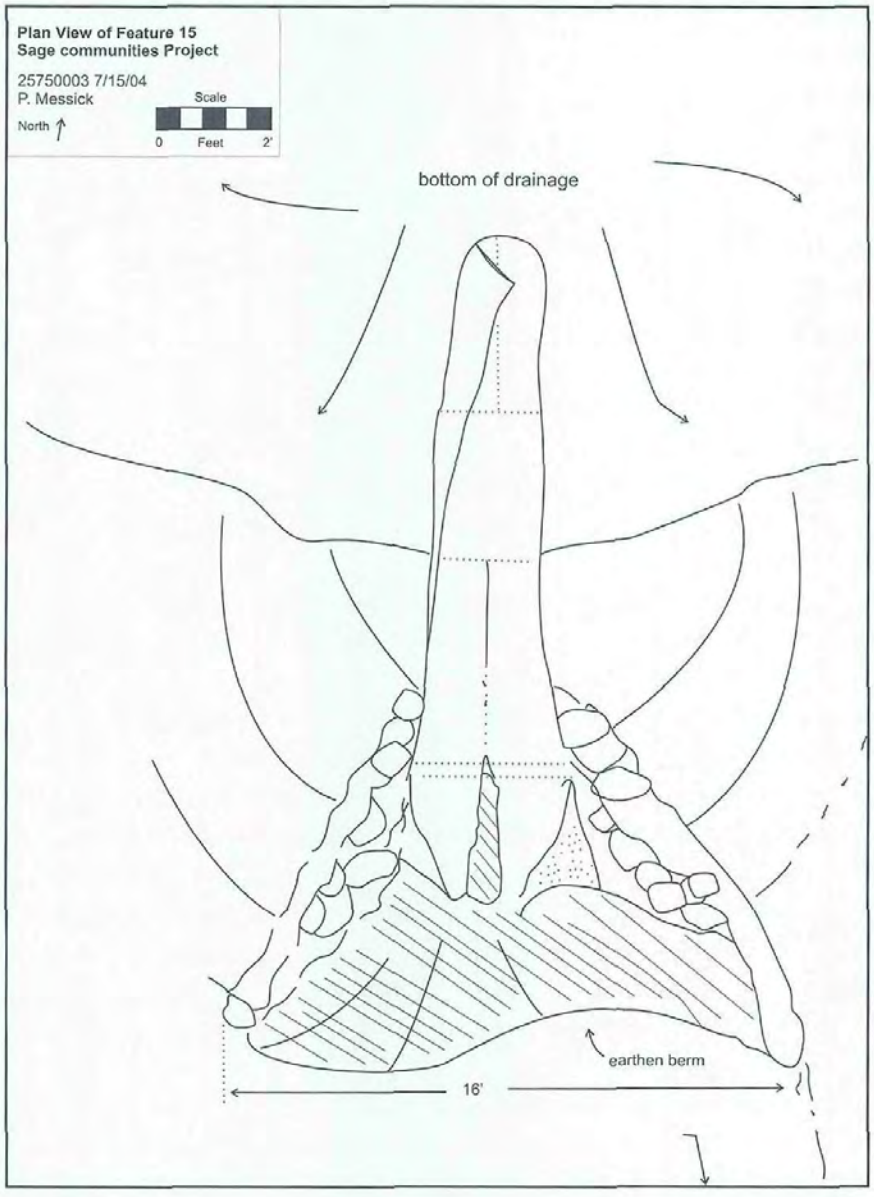
Feature 8 plan view



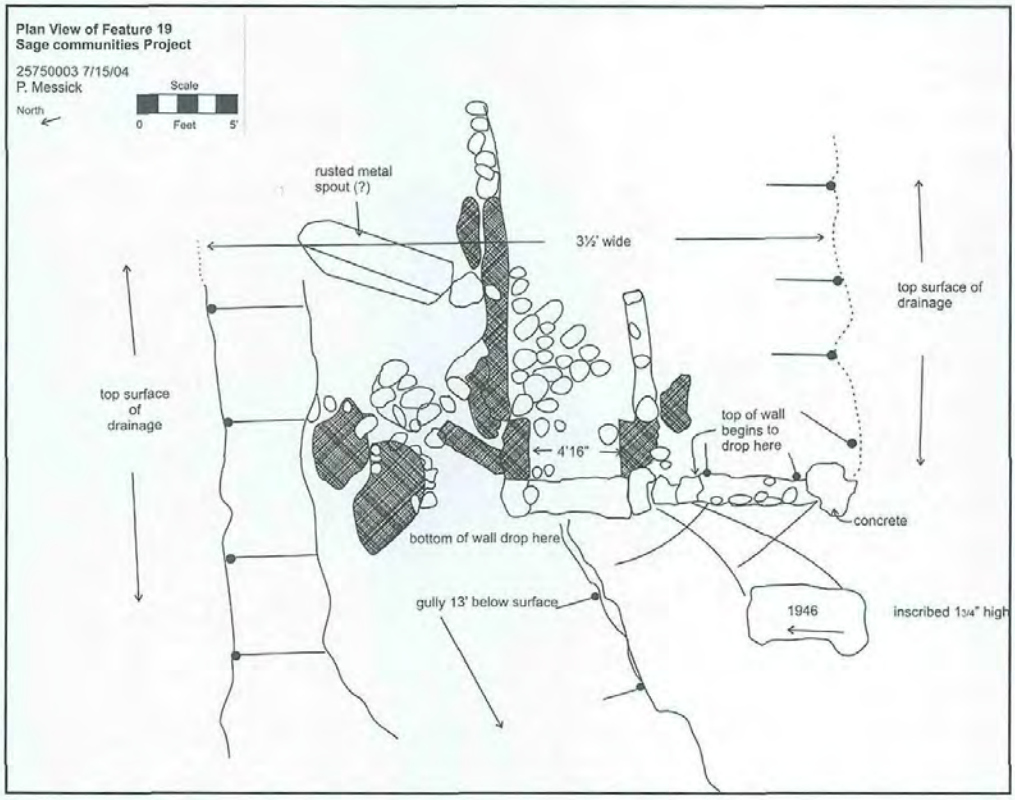
Feature 9 plan view



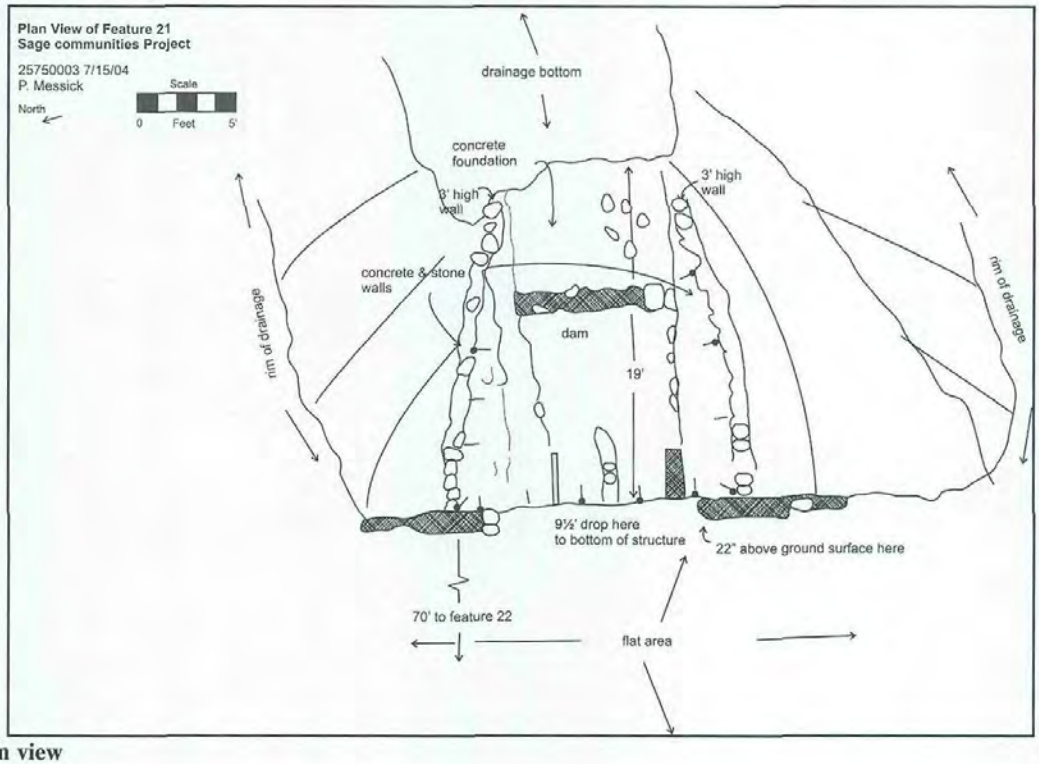
Feature 10 plan view



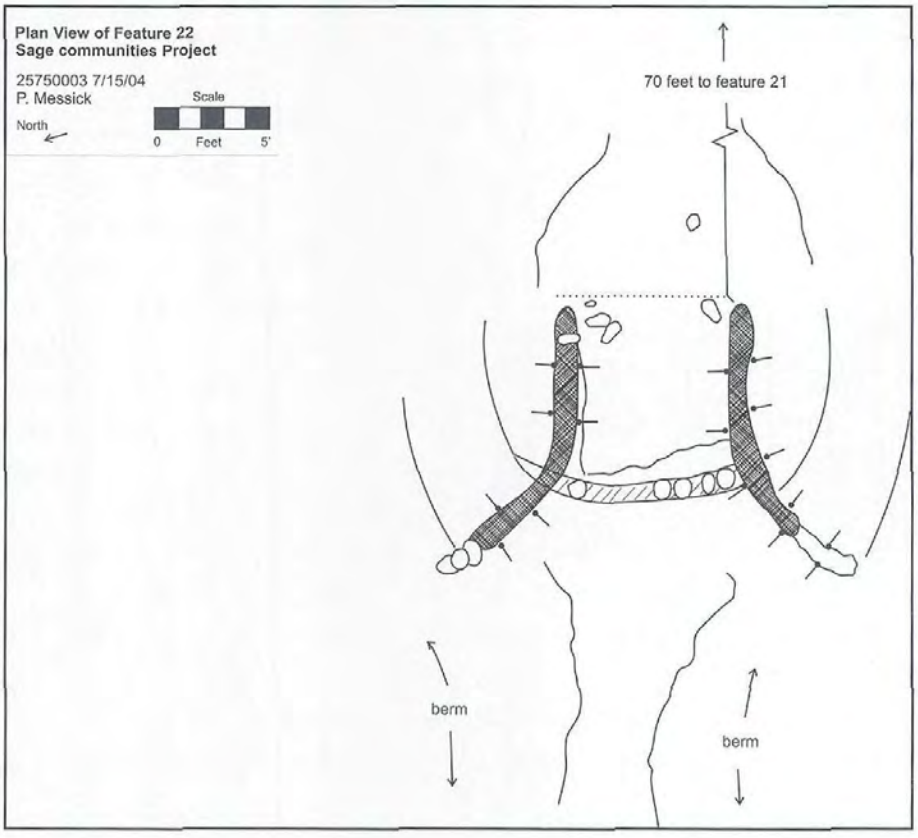
Feature 15 plan view.



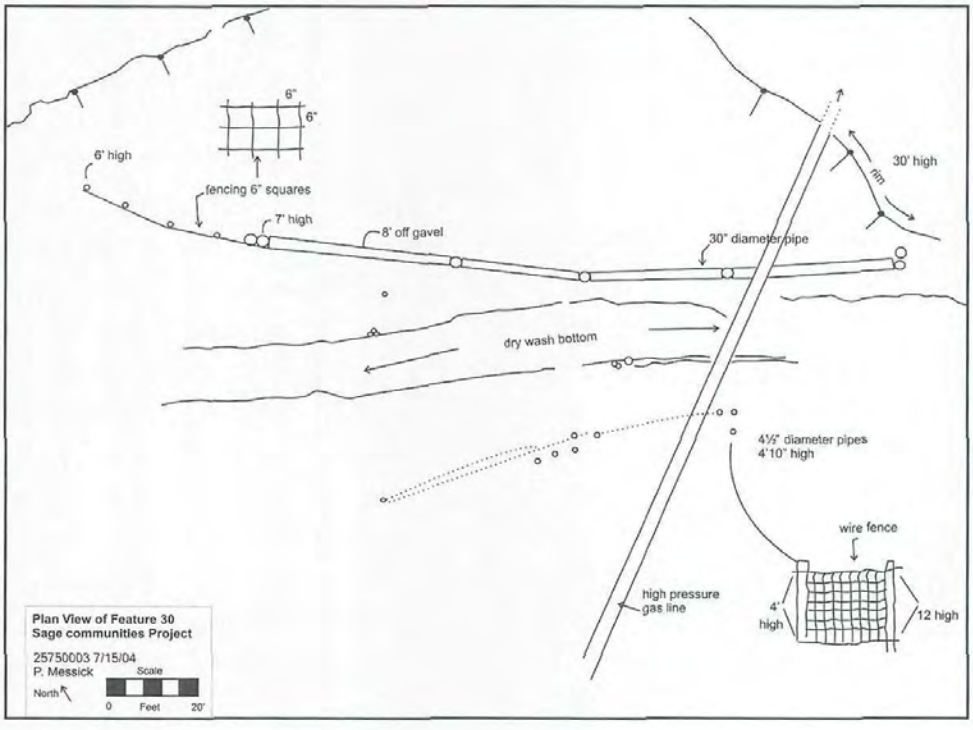
Feature 19 plan view



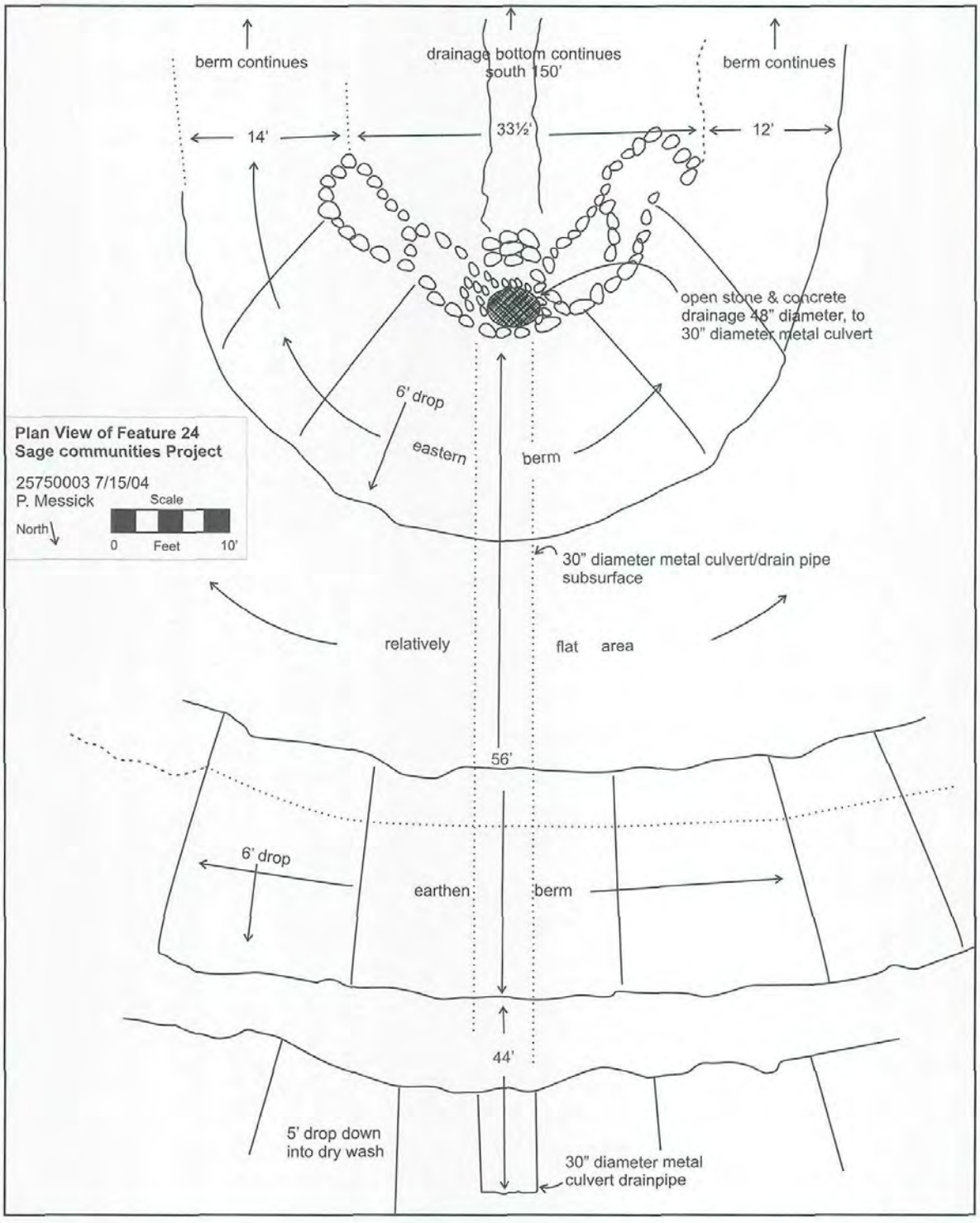
Feature 21 plan view



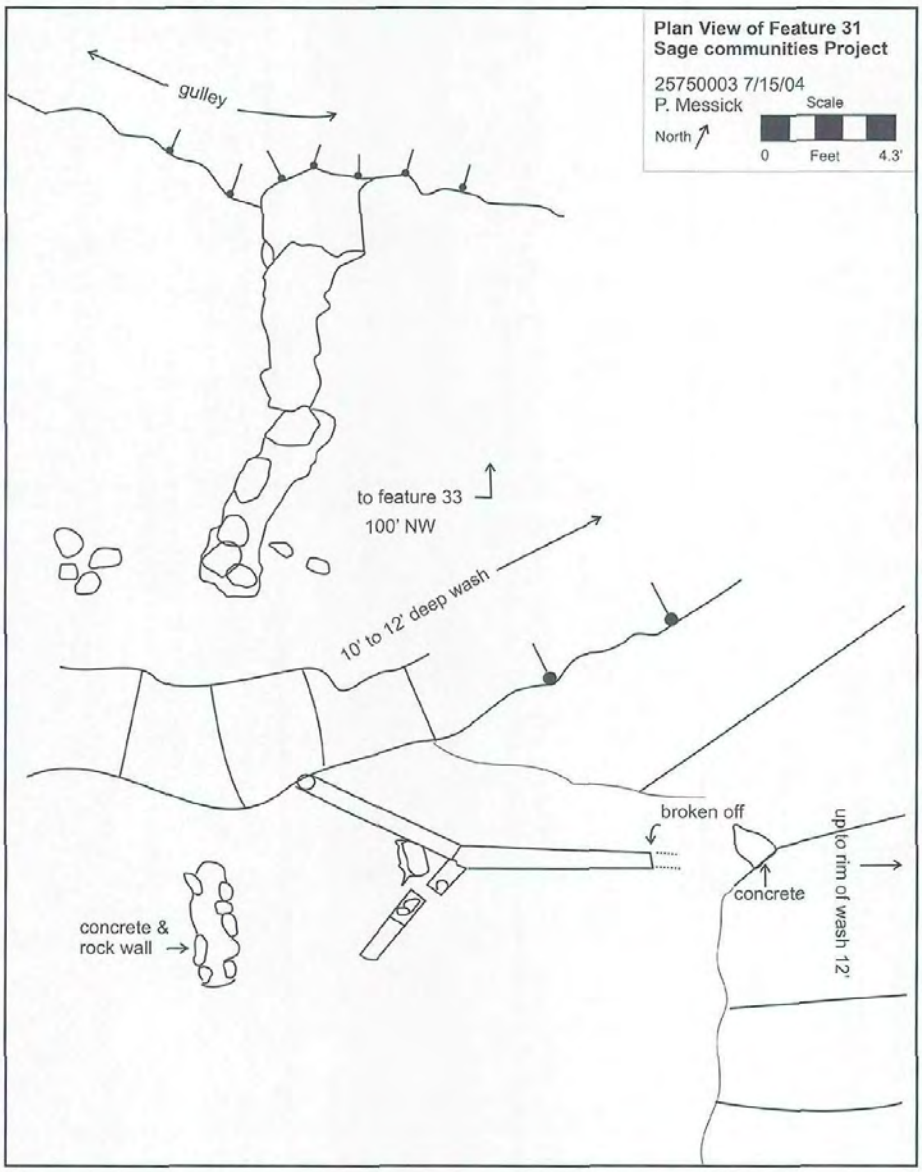
Feature 22 plan view



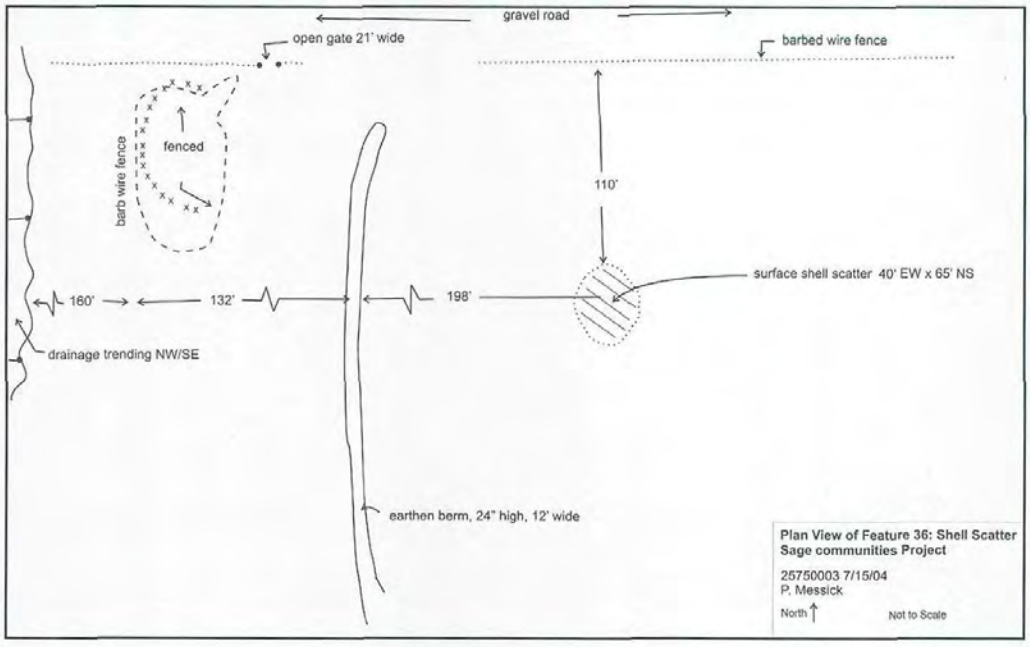
Feature 30 plan view



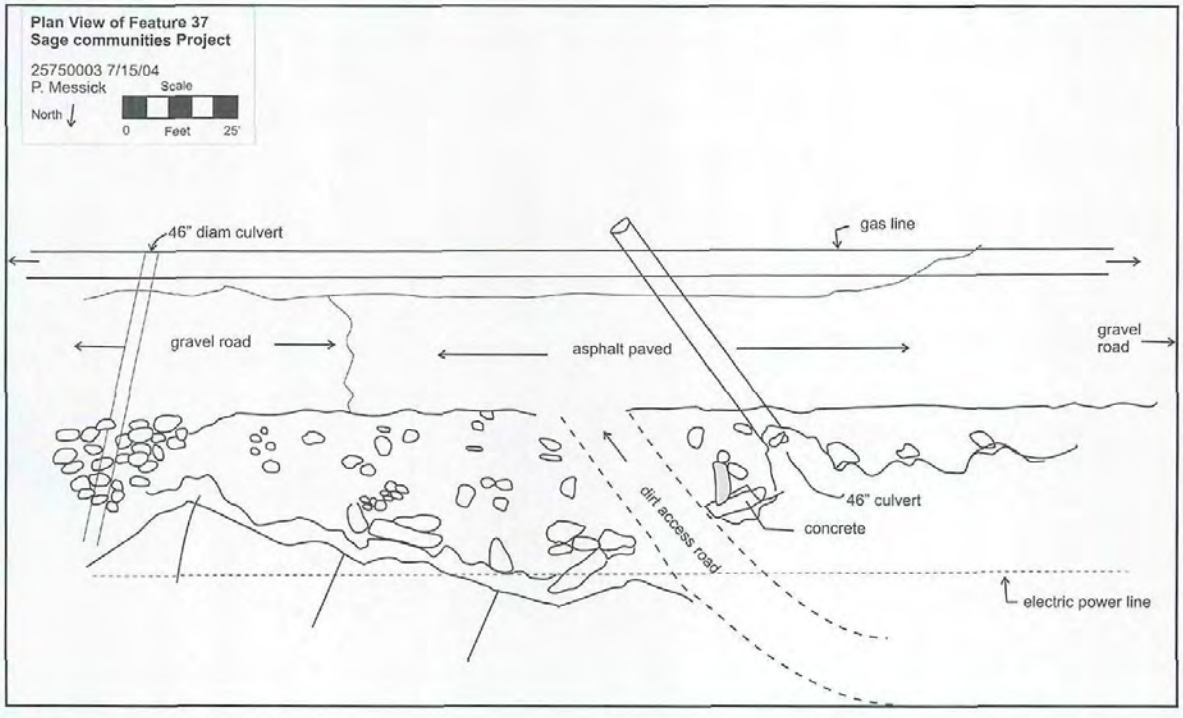
Feature 24 plan view.



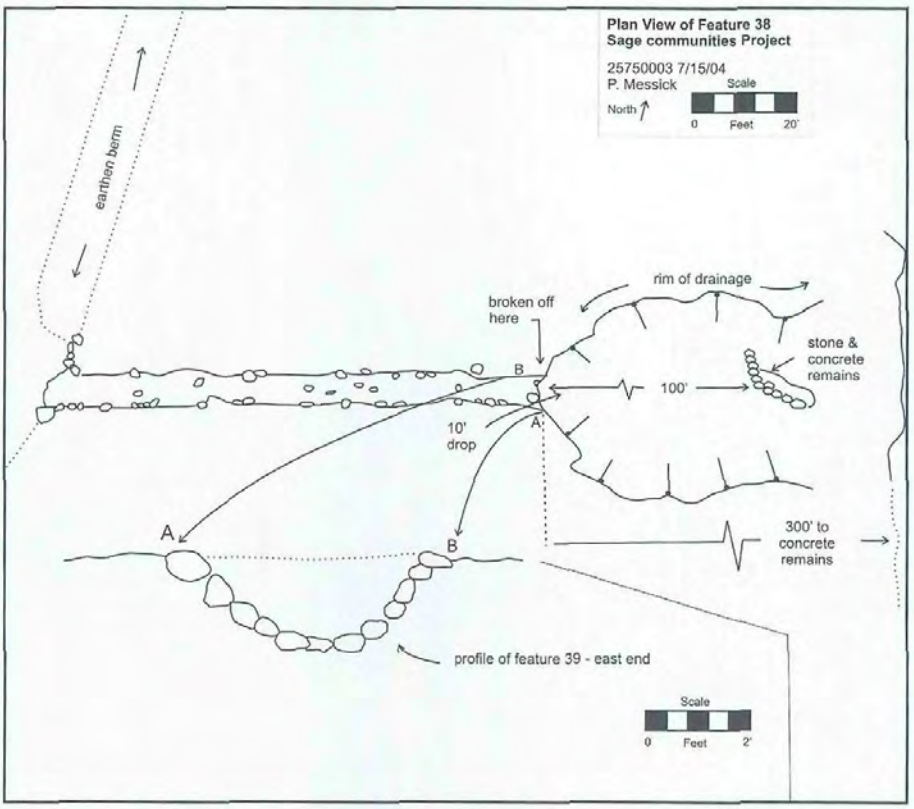
Feature 31 plan view



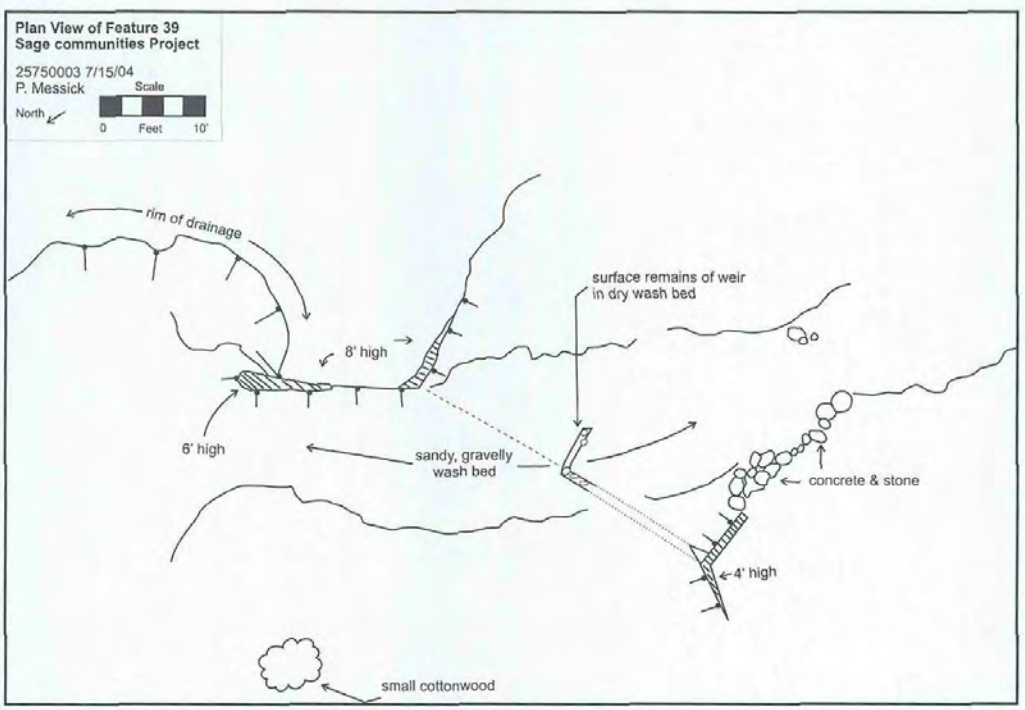
Feature 36 plan view



Feature 37 plan view



Feature 38 plan view



Feature 39 plan view

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2

Camera format: Disposable converted to digital
Film type and speed: _____

Lens size: _____
Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession#
7	25			Feature 6 overview	NW	None
7	25			Feature 7 overview	NW	None
7	25			Feature 8 overview	W	None
7	25			Feature 10 shunt opening view	downstream	None
7	25			Feature 11 canyon rim view	W	
7	25			Feature 12 gully view	N	
7	25			Feature 13 upstream view	-	
7	25			Feature 14 water tank		
7	25			Feature 15 overview	NW	
7	25			Feature 16 exposed shunt opening	W	
7	25			Feature 17 collapsed on drainage edge	NE	
7	25			Feature 18 overview	N	
7	26			Feature 19 view from gully	E	
7	26			Feature 20 overview	N	
7	26			Feature 21 gully view	W	
7	26			Feature 22 overview	W	
7	26			Feature 23 overview	W	
7	26			Feature 24 overview	W	
7	26			Detailed view of Feature 24 rock work	-	
7	26			Feature 25 overview	SE	
7	26			Feature 26 overview	W	
7	26			Feature 27 overview	N	
7	26			Feature 28 overview	E	
7	26			Feature 29 overview	SE	
7	26			Feature 30 overview	S	
7	26			Feature 31 overview	NW	
7	26			Feature 32 overview	W	
7	26			Feature 32 overview	N	
7	26			Feature 33 overview	N	
7	26			Feature 34 overview	SE	
7	26			Feature 35 overview	Downstream	
7	26			Feature 37 overview	SE	
7	26			Feature 38 overview	SE	

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View of Feature 6 toward the northwest.



View of Feature 7 toward the northwest.



View of Feature 8 toward the west.



View to the south of Feature 10 shunt opening.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the west of Feature 11.



View to the north of Feature 12.



View upstream of Feature 13.



View of Feature 14 water tank



View to the northwest of Feature 15.



View to the north of Feature 16.



View to the northeast of Feature 17.



View to the north of Feature 18.



View to the east from the gully bottom of Feature 19.



View to the north of Feature 20



View to the west from the gully at Feature 21



View to the west at Feature 22.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the west of Feature 23.

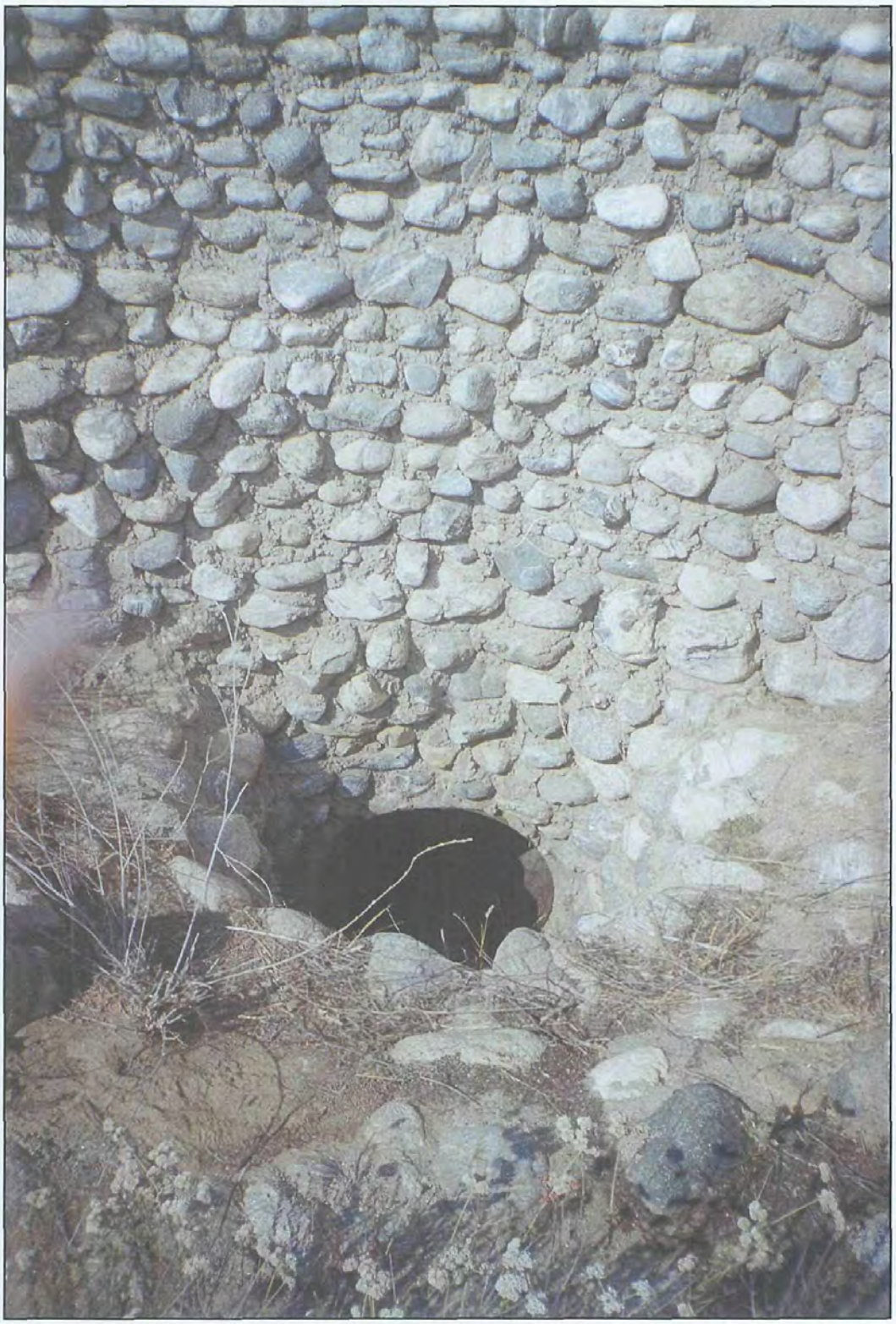


View to the west of Feature 24

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



Detailed view of Feature 24.



View to the southeast of Feature 25.



View to the west of Feature 26.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the north of Feature 27.



View to the east of Feature 28.



View to the southeast of Feature 29.



View to the south of Feature 30

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the northwest of Feature 31.



View to the west of Feature 32.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the north of Feature 32.

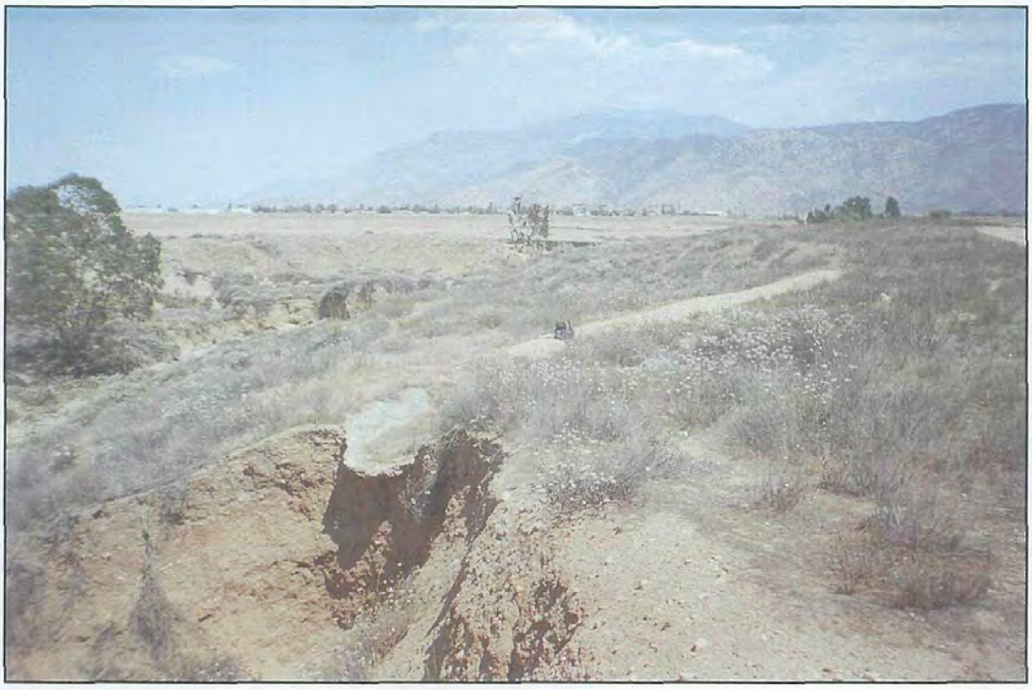


View to the north of Feature 33.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the southeast of Feature 34.



View of Feature 35.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2



View to the southeast of Feature 37.



View to the southeast of Feature 38.

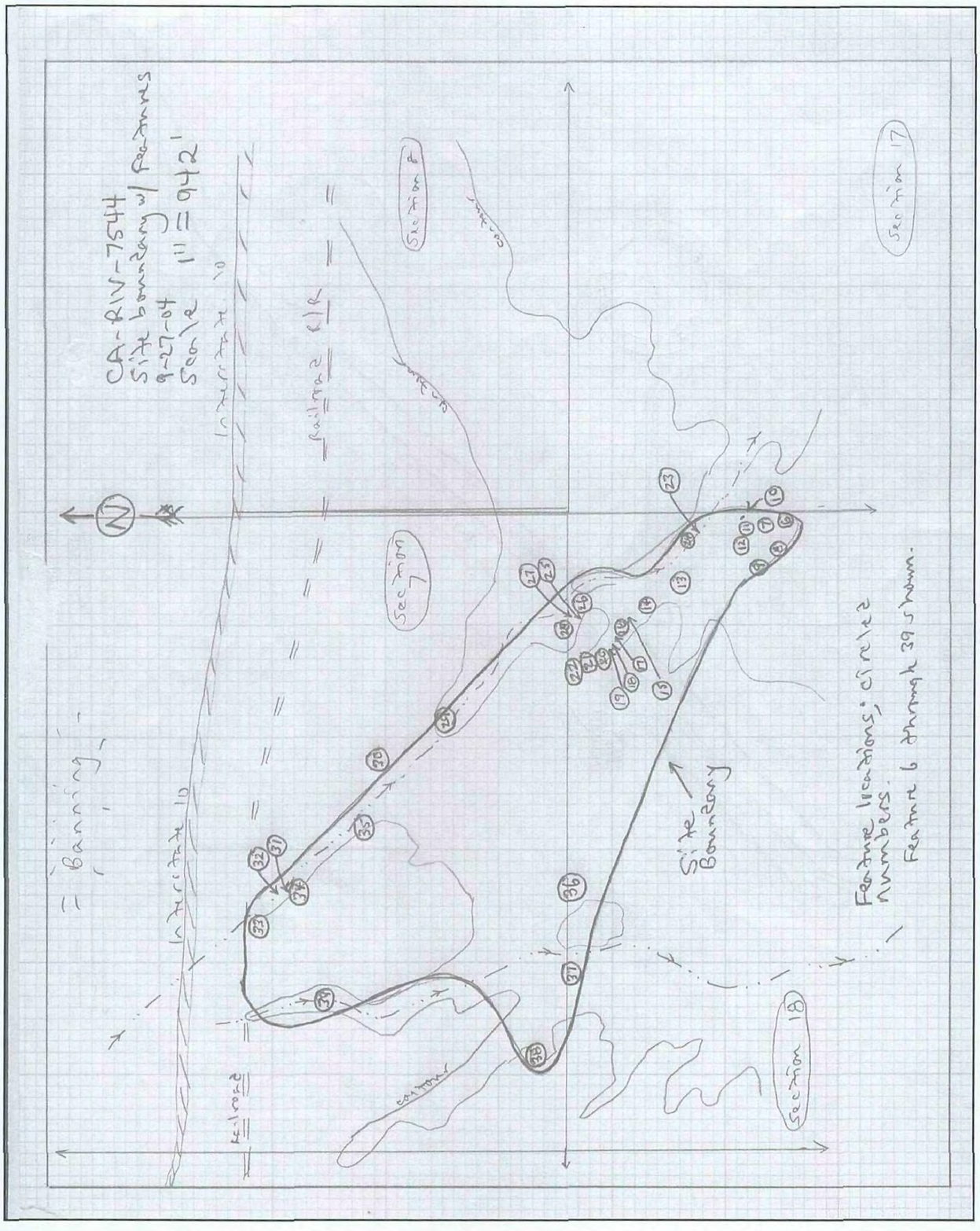
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # 33-13779
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV-7544

*Resource Name or #: SC #2

Drawn by: Michael Dice. North is to the left. Scale: note map is reduced to fit on this page, new scale is 1 inch = 1162 feet



APPENDIX B

Native American Communication

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Date	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin THPO Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	September 11, 2020 September 17, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Response letter received from Pattie Garcia-Plotkin stating the Tribe request all the documentation related to the Project (site records and report).
Amanda Vance Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No Response received.
Judy Stapp Director of Cultural Affairs Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. Response received from Judy Stapp stating, the Tribe does not have any knowledge of site information for the Project.
Daniel Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No Response received.
Shane Chapparosa Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No Response received.
Ann Brierty Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Morongo Band of Mission Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No Response received.
Donna Yocum Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Joseph Hamilton Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Jessica Mauck Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	September 11, 2020 September 14, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst. The Tribe stated, they do not have any resources within the PA or buffer area however, that does not mean low potential for buried cultural resources.

Name	Date	Responses
Steven Estrada Chairperson Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	September 11, 2020 September 14, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received from Linda Flaxbeard stating the Project is outside their Traditional Use Area and Reservation and they will not be consulting on the Project.
Mark Cochrane Co-Chairperson Wayne Walker Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Joseph Ontiveros Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.
Michael Mirelez Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	September 11, 2020 September 30, 2020	Scoping letter sent via email. Follow up sent via email. No response received.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-657-5390 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: 9/13/2019

Project: Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project (AE# 4093)

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Beaumont

Township: 3 South **Range:** 1 East **Section(s):** 7 & 18

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Kholood Abdo

Street Address: 3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H

City: Hemet **Zip:** 92544

Phone: (951) 766-2000

Fax: (951) 766-0020

Email: kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description:

The proposed Sun Lakes Boulevard extension Project in the City of Banning, CA will result in ground disturbance. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. has been contracted to conduct a cultural resource study of the Project area for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

September 24, 2019

Kholood Abdo
Applied EarthWorks

VIA Email to: kahintzman@appliedearthworks.com

RE: Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Abdo:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/24/2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

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 Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/24/2019

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
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@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

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

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Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear THPO Brierty:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

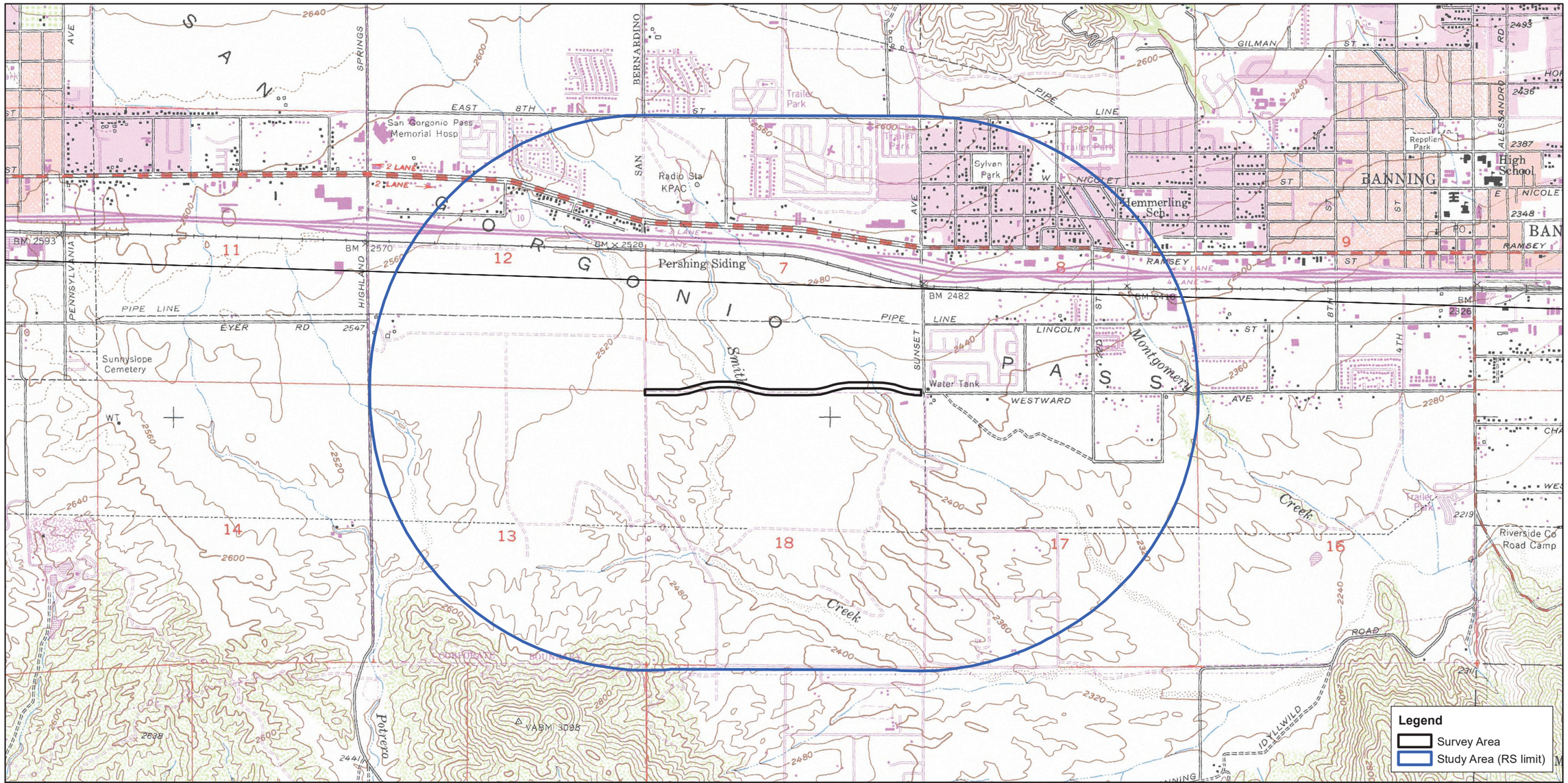
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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Evan Mills, MA, RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



T3S/R1W, Sections 1, 12, 13, 14, and 24; T3S/R1E, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20; SBB&M
Beaumont (1953, photorevised 1988) and Cabazon (1956, photorevised 1988), CA 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangles

Records search map for the *Webb - Sun Lakes Blvd. Realignment Project - AE#4093*.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

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O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Shane Chapparosa
Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Associate Archaeologist
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September 11, 2020

Mark Cochrane and Wayne Walker
Co-Chairpersons
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 1160
Patton, CA 92274

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Co-Chairpersons:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Evan Mills, MA, RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Steven Estrada
Chairperson
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Estrada:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

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

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Director Garcia-Plotkin:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

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O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Joseph Hamilton
Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairman Hamilton:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

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Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Jessica Mauck
Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670,
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Ms. Mauck:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

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O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Michael Mirelez
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P. O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

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September 11, 2020

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

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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September 11, 2020

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

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

Æ submitted an archaeological literature and records search request to the Eastern Information Center housed at the University of California, Riverside on September 16, 2019. The records search indicated 16 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1-mile buffer of the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), and 100 percent of the APE has been previously surveyed. These studies resulted in the documentation of 44 cultural resources within the 1-mile buffer area, two of which are within the APE. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project APE. The survey was completed on September 4, 2020. Transects spacing ranged from 10 to 15 meters. No prehistoric cultural resources were observed during the survey but the two historic resources within the APE were observed although none of the features are within the APE.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 29, 2020. The NAHC responded on June 30, 2020 noting that *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at emills@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Evan Mills, MA, RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Director Stapp:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Evan Mills, MA, RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

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

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Vance:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,

Evan Mills, MA, RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Applied EARTHWORKS Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

September 11, 2020

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

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning Riverside County, California.

Dear Chairperson Yocum:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Sun lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, Project (Project). The Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lake Boulevard in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The Project is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead Section 106 agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Beaumont, CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Township 3S / Range 1W, Section 7, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Evan Mills, MA, RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-020-2019-004

September 17, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:emills@appliedearthworks.com]
Applied Earthworks
Mr. Evan Mills
3550 E Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

Re: Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project

Dear Mr. Evan Mills,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Realignment of Sun Lakes Boulevard 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:

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

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

Cordially,

Pattie Garcia-Plotkin

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

Gmail **Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>**

Scoping Letter for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project

3 messages

Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com> Fri, Sep 11, 2020 at 2:34 PM
To: jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Good afternoon,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

Thank you,

Evan

--

Evan Mills **| Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**

Associate Archaeologist

3350 E Florida Ave. suite H

AE 20th.jpg Hemet, CA 92544

951-766-2000 office

www.appliedearthworks.com

3 attachments

image002.jpg
2K

Stapp_Webb_Sun Lakes Blvd Extension_4093.pdf
146K

SunLakes_RS_Arch_2020_.pdf
4468K

Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com> Wed, Sep 30, 2020 at 11:51 AM
To: jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Good morning,

Just a quick follow up on the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning, Riverside County. To

summarize, the Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lakes Boulevard in the City of Banning. A literature and records search was conducted and 16 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1-mile buffer of the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), and 100 percent of the APE has been previously surveyed. The records search indicated 44 cultural resources are documented within the 1-mile buffer area, two of which are within the APE. The two resources within the APE are historic ranch properties and none of the features of these sites are within the current APE. No prehistoric resources were documented during the field survey.

Thank you,

Evan

[Quoted text hidden]



image002.jpg
2K

Stapp, Judy <jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov> Wed, Sep 30, 2020 at 12:49 PM
To: Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>

Dear Mr. Mills,
The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians has no archival information on the above referenced project indicating that it may be a site of Native American traditional cultural value.
Best regards,
Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

Sent from my iPad

On Sep 30, 2020, at 11:52 AM, Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com> wrote:

Good morning,
Just a quick follow up on the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, in the City of Banning, Riverside County. To summarize, the Project involves the realignment and construction of an extension of Sun Lakes Boulevard in the City of Banning. A literature and records search was conducted and 16 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1-mile buffer of the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), and 100 percent of the APE has been previously surveyed. The records search indicated 44 cultural resources are documented within the 1-mile buffer area, two of which are within the APE. The two resources within the APE are historic ranch properties and none of the features of these sites are within the current APE. No prehistoric resources were documented during the field survey.

Thank you,
Evan

On Fri, Sep 11, 2020 at 2:34 PM Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com<mailto:emills@appliedearthworks.com>> wrote:
Good afternoon,
Attached please find a scoping letter and map for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

Thank you,
Evan

--

Evan Mills | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Associate Archaeologist

[AE 20th.jpg]

3350 E Florida Ave. suite H

Hemet, CA 92544

951-766-2000

office

https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__www.appliedearthworks.com&d=DwIGaQ&c=euGZstcaTDllvimEN8b7jXrwqOf-v5A_CdpgnVfiiMM&r=PIrUKItrUlqYlakS_nEHszDwZ4DLle0t_bwS8fKxZaE&m=092WP9Opw1XqyQoxb1GySbQiwfSaAYz1RvG12zJ9iCo&s=bY0fw0QQiM3_zbaxoOQhOJgW0sLzjctZSRLr6EYIGCs&e=<https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__www.appliedearthworks.com_&d=DwIGaQ&c=euGZstcaTDllvimEN8b7jXrwqOf-v5A_CdpgnVfiiMM&r=PIrUKItrUlqYlakS_nEHszDwZ4DLle0t_bwS8fKxZaE&m=092WP9Opw1XqyQoxb1GySbQiwfSaAYz1RvG12zJ9iCo&s=9JLdAHgsBmxgO6IhpOWhnsPFAV7vgn3kECGxrrSGfGs&e=>

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Evan Mills | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Associate Archaeologist

[AE 20th.jpg]

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951-766-2000

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https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__www.appliedearthworks.com&d=DwIGaQ&c=euGZstcaTDllvimEN8b7jXrwqOf-v5A_CdpgnVfiiMM&r=PIrUKItrUlqYlakS_nEHszDwZ4DLle0t_bwS8fKxZaE&m=092WP9Opw1XqyQoxb1GySbQiwfSaAYz1RvG12zJ9iCo&s=bY0fw0QQiM3_zbaxoOQhOJgW0sLzjctZSRLr6EYIGCs&e=<https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=http-3A__www.appliedearthworks.com_&d=DwIGaQ&c=euGZstcaTDllvimEN8b7jXrwqOf-v5A_CdpgnVfiiMM&r=PIrUKItrUlqYlakS_nEHszDwZ4DLle0t_bwS8fKxZaE&m=092WP9Opw1XqyQoxb1GySbQiwfSaAYz1RvG12zJ9iCo&s=9JLdAHgsBmxgO6IhpOWhnsPFAV7vgn3kECGxrrSGfGs&e=>

Gmail **Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>**

RE: Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project, City of Banning, Riverside County, California

1 message

Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov> Mon, Sep 14, 2020 at 9:26 AM
To: "emills@appliedearthworks.com" <emills@appliedearthworks.com>
Cc: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Hello Andrew Mills,

We want to thank you for reaching out to San Manuel in regards to the Sun Lakes Boulevard project. After reviewing resources in the APE buffer area, we do not have any sites in proximity or within the proposed location. That is not to say that there is a low potential for such resources, the site, only that we do not have such data in our files.

If you have any questions or comments for San Manuel Band of Mission Indians please reach out to me at your earliest convenience as I will be your Point of Contact going forward. I'd also like to add that is a pleasure to work with you again. It's good to be working on something that isn't Athos Solar haha.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST
O: (909) 864-5050 x50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland CA 92346
SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You

Gmail **Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>**

Scoping Letter for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project

Marina Hendon <AdminAssist@santarosa-nsn.gov> Mon, Sep 14, 2020 at 11:24 AM
To: "emills@appliedearthworks.com" <emills@appliedearthworks.com>

No response needed as this is out of our area.

From: Melinda Flaxbeard <mflaxbeard@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2020 3:33 PM
To: Marina Hendon <AdminAssist@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Subject: FW: Scoping Letter for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project

Respectfully,

Please note my email address has changed to mflaxbeard@santarosa-nsn.gov

Linda Flaxbeard, CFO

PO Box 391820

Anza, CA 92539

951-659-2700

951-447-1933 cell

From: Evan Mills <emills@appliedearthworks.com>
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2020 2:41 PM
To: Melinda Flaxbeard <mflaxbeard@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Subject: Scoping Letter for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project

Good afternoon,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for the Sun Lakes Boulevard Realignment Project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

Thank you,

Evan

--

Evan Mills **| Applied EarthWorks, Inc.**

Associate Archaeologist

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