ATTACHMENT D

Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)

Archaeological Survey Report for
County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard Intersection Improvements Project
Calimesa, Riverside County and Yucaipa, San Bernardino County

HPLUL 5460 [006]

Prepared by Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator – Prehistoric Archaeology
Director of Cultural Resources
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
1801 Park Court Place
Building B, Suite 103
Santa Ana, California 92701

Reviewed by Gary Jones
PQS: Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 W. Fourth Street, 8th Floor, MS-825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

Approved by Andrew Walters
Branch Chief, Environmental Support/Cultural Studies
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 W. Fourth Street, 8th Floor, MS-825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

USGS 7.5' Yucaipa and El Casco quadrangles
Township 2 South, Range 2 West, SBBM
Survey Area 9.43 acres
P33-23900

August 2018

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

ATTACHMENT

1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Calimesa (City) proposes several improvements to the intersection of Calimesa Boulevard and County Line Road including adding lanes along County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard and constructing a roundabout and a raised median. An archaeological survey was conducted of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), as determined from project plans, which includes the existing right-of-way and six adjacent parcels of land in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. One cultural resource, a previously-recorded historic-period concrete storm drain/culvert (P33-23900), was identified in the APE and the DPR 523 record was updated as a result of the field survey.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if cultural resources cannot be avoided by the Project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological survey was completed for the County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard Intersection Improvements Project (Project) on July 3, 2017. The Project area is located at the intersection of County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard. The Project area is located in two cities and two counties. The Project area includes portions of Calimesa (in Riverside County) and Yucaipa (in San Bernardino County) (see Study Vicinity Map in Section 9). County Line Road runs east-west along the boundary between the City of Yucaipa and San Bernardino County to the north and the City of Calimesa and Riverside County to the south. The entire APE, including the existing road right-of-way and six adjacent parcels, was surveyed.

The survey was carried out by ECORP Archaeologists Kristina Lindgren and Andrew Myers. Ms. Lindgren has an M.A. in archaeology and heritage from the University of Leicester, England. Ms. Lindgren has over 13 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California, specifically in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Her experience is the equivalent of a Co-Principal Investigator for both Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology. Mr. Myers has a B.A. in sociology with a minor in anthropology from the University of California, Santa Barbara. Mr. Myers has five years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California, specifically in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. His experience is the equivalent of a Lead Archaeological Surveyor. The report author is Roger Mason, Ph.D. He has 33 years of experience in cultural resources management in southern California, mostly as a project manager and principal investigator. His experience is the equivalent of a Principal Investigator in Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

3.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Location

The Project is located at the intersection of County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard, just east of the County Line Road exit from Interstate 10. The northern part of the Project area is located in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, and the southern part of the Project area is located in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County. As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Yucaipa quadrangle (USGS 1996) and the USGS 7.5-minute El Casco quadrangle, the Project APE is located on the boundary between Sections 11 and 14 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM) (see Study Location Map in Section 9).

3.2 Project Description

The proposed Project would involve improvements to the intersection of County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard. Improvements would consist of widening the eastbound portion of County Line Road from one lane to two lanes stretching from Interstate 10 to approximately 600 feet east of Calimesa Boulevard and adding one southbound lane to Calimesa Boulevard stretching from 150 feet south of County Line Road to County Line Road. Additional improvements include the construction of a 90-foot diameter roundabout at the County Line Road/Calimesa Boulevard intersection; constructing a raised median; resurfacing existing pavement; and installing new curbs, gutters, sidewalks, commercial driveways, and curb ramps. The Project would also include the installation of new traffic signs, stripes, and pavement markings.

Project construction is anticipated to take place entirely within the public right-of-way; however, the Project will include roadway easement acquisitions of six parcels (APNs 0318-212-15, 0318-212-17, 0318-235-15, 411-100-40, 411-080-05, and 411-080-15). Of these, the Project includes a full take of two parcels on the south side of County Line Road (APNs 411-080-05 and 411-080-15), and a partial take of one parcel on the northeast corner of the County Line Road/Calimesa Boulevard intersection (APN 0318-235-15). Easement and property takes will be acquired by the City of Calimesa. This transportation project is partially funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) under the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Act Equity – A Legacy for Users (DEMO SAFETEA-LU).

3.3 Area of Potential Effects and Survey Coverage Area

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if present. The APE and survey coverage area includes the right-of-way along Calimesa Boulevard from 250 feet north of the Calimesa Boulevard/County Line Road intersection to 360 feet south of the intersection. Along County Line Road the APE includes the right-of-way between 290 feet west of the Calimesa Boulevard/County Line Road intersection and 450 feet east of the intersection. In addition, the APE includes the entirety of the six parcels (APNs 0318-212-15, 0318-212-17, 0318-235-15, 411-100-40, 411-080-05, and 411-080-15) where easements and property takes will be required. The maximum length of the APE is 930 feet north-south; the maximum width of the APE is 880 feet east-west (see Survey Coverage Map in Section 9 and APE Map in Attachment A to the HPSR). The maximum depth of project-related excavation for

median construction, resurfacing, and curb, gutter, and sidewalk installation is two feet. The maximum depth of excavation for drainage improvements is six feet.

4.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

4.1 Summary of Methods and Results

The APE is located within both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Because of this, two records searches were conducted for the Project. A records search was performed by ECORP Staff Archaeologist Mark Deering on June 21, 2017, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the portions of the project APE and records search radius located in San Bernardino County. A second records search was performed by ECORP Staff Archaeologist Kristina Lindgren on June 22, 2017 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside for the portions of the Project APE and records search radius located in Riverside County. These records searches were conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the APE and within a one-mile radius around the APE.

In addition to site records and reports on file at the SCCIC and EIC, the California Historic Property Data File (HPDF) for San Bernardino and Riverside Counties (OHP 2013a, 2013b) were consulted for the Calimesa and Yucaipa areas. The HPDF provides information about resources determined eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It also provides information on resources that are California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest. Historic-period maps of the Project area were also reviewed in order to identify buildings and features that may be historical in age.

A total of 22 cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1977 and 2016 (Table 1). Of these studies, one (RI-9242) overlapped a portion of the APE. RI-9242 was a small area survey conducted in 2014 by Don Perez for the installation of a cellular phone tower. As a result of this study, approximately 20 percent of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within 1.0 Mile of the APE

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Hearn, Joseph E.	*Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Street Improvement of Avenue F Between 8th Street and Enoch Avenue, Yucaipa Area (SB-00549)*	1977	0.8 mile north of the Project area
Breece, William	*Archaeological Survey of the Covinton Brothers Calimesa Project Area, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (RI-00950)*	1980	0.45 mile southwest of the Project area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Hammond, Stephen R.	*Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Project to Upgrade the Wildwood Safety Roadside Rest, San Bernardino County, California (SB-01008)*	1980	0.8 mile northwest of the Project area
Swope, Karen K.	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: an Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 13438, Yucaipa Valley Area of San Bernardino County, California (SB-01594)*	1986	0.6 mile west-northwest from the Project area
Singer, Patricia	*Cultural Resources Survey For The Nebraska Street Extension, San Bernardino County, CA (SB-2996)*	1994	0.75 mile north of the Project area
Love, Bruce	*Cultural Resources Report: an Archaeological Survey & Monitoring, 33958 Avenue H, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA. (SB-03258)*	1997	0.4 mile north-northeast of the Project area
Love, Bruce	*Robinson Ranch North Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA. (SB-03821)*	1999	0.75 mile northwest of the Project area
Duke, Curt	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility SB97XC910D (Calimesa Park #2 Site) (SB-03618)*	2000	0.3 mile north-northeast of the Project area
White, Laurie S.	*Records Search Results For Sprint PCS Facility SB37XC910F (Arnett's Trucking), City Of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA. (SB-04113)*	2001	0.75 mile northeast of the Project area
Smallwood, Josh	*Wildwood Canyon Villas Project, Parcel 2, TPM 15698, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino, CA. (SB-03765)*	2002	0.75 mile north of the Project area
Ahmet, Koral and Evelyn Chandler	*Cultural Resources Survey of a 10-Acre Parcel Located North of Sandlewood Drive on 7th Street in Calimesa, Riverside County, California (RI-6263)*	2005	0.4 mile south of the Project area
Hoover, Anna, William Gilean, and Brian Dailey	*An Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for Wildwood Canyon Estates 11 Tract 14625, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California (SB-04923)*	2005	0.9 mile northwest of the Project area
McKenna, Jeanette A.	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Access Road Alternatives Leading to the Mesa View Middle School in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (RI-6926)*	2006	0.45 mile south-southwest of the Project area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0031-01 (Hillcrest Mobile Estates) 33600 Calimesa Boulevard, Yucaipa, Riverside County, California (RI-07334)*	2006	0.9 mile northwest of the Project area
Sanka, Jennifer M.	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Mesa Verde Estates Access Road Project, Calimesa, Riverside County, California (RI-07585)*	2006	0.5 mile southwest of the Project area
Hogan, Michael	*Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Tentative Tract No. 16694 City Of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California CRM Tech Contract No. 1767 (SB-04837)*	2006	0.95 mile north of the Project area
Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura Hensley Shaker	*Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: County Line Service Station APNs 411-040-003, -004, and -005, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (RI-7904)*	2008	0.2 mile west-southwest of the Project area
White, Laurie S.	*Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC526A (Church House), City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (RI-08418)*	2001	0.6 mile south-southeast of the Project area
Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25255-A (Assisted Living), 33951 Colorado Avenue, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA (SB-06925)*	2011	0.8 mile north-northwest of the Project area
Perez, Don C.	*Cultural Resources Survey Caliline/Ensite # 17468 (RI-09242)*	2014	Overlaps the southwestern portion of the Project area
Hogan, Michael	*Archaeological Survey Report Low Water Crossing Replacement Project (SB-08050)*	2016	0.5 mile north of the Project area
Hogan, Michael and Terri Jacquemain	*Archaeological Survey Report Low Water Crossing Replacement Project* (SB-08077)	2016	0.5 mile north of the Project area

The records search results show that 18 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one-mile records search radius (Table 2). Of these, one (P33-23900), a historic-period concrete culvert/storm drain has been recorded in the APE. The remaining 17 resources are located between 0.25 and 0.95 mile away from the APE and consist of three prehistoric occupation sites (one of which contained at least one human burial), two prehistoric lithic deposits, five historic-period house/residential complexes, four historic-period water

storage/conveyance features, one historic-period foundation, one historic-period utility line, and one historic-period isolated find consisting of two glass fragments. See Table 2 for the details of each resource. A search of the California Historic Property Data File for San Bernardino and Riverside Counties did not identify any properties within or adjacent to the APE.

Table 2. Known Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the APE

Resource Designation	Location Relative to Project Area	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Recorded By
P33-13993	0.95 mile from Project area	Historic	Well, reservoir, and pump mount	White, Laura S. 2005
P33-13994	0.9 mile from Project area	Historic	Shutt family hog farm	White, Laura S. 2005
P33-13995	0.9 mile from Project area	Historic	Concrete house foundation	White, Laura S. 2005
P33-15299	0.45 mile from Project area	Historic	Two sun-colored amethyst glass fragments	Ahmet, Koral 2005
P33-15300	0.4 mile from Project area	Historic	Electrical utility line	Ahmet, Koral 2005
P33-16792	0.4 mile from Project area	Historic	Single family residence	Taniguchi, Ben, Laura Gallegos, and Christeen Taniguchi 2006
P33-16793	0.3 mile from Project area	Historic	Single family residence	Taniguchi, Ben, Laura Gallegos, and Christeen Taniguchi 2006
P33-17258	0.25 mile from Project area	Historic	Single family residence	Smallwood, Josh 2008
P33-23900	Located within Project area	Historic	Concrete culvert and storm drain	White, Robert S. 2014
P36-000428/CA-SBR-428	0.5 mile from Project area	Prehistoric	Occupation site	Hogan, Michael 2015; Shepard 1965; Smith, Gerald 1934
P36-000429/CA-SBR-470	0.75 mile from Project area	Prehistoric	Occupation site with burials	Shepard 1965; Smith, Gerald 1935
P36-002624/CA-SBR-2624	0.6 mile from Project area	Prehistoric	Metates	Unknown
P36-010822/CA-SBR-10822H	0.8 mile from Project area	Historic	Concrete drainage feature	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, Teresa Woodward, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley 2002

Resource Designation	Location Relative to Project Area	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Recorded By
P36-012602/CA-SBR-12329	0.7 mile from Project area	Prehistoric	Occupation site	McDougall, D., B. Gothar, B. Lichtenstein, and R. Nixon 2006
P36-012606/CA-SBR-12333	0.7 mile from Project area	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Sheets, B., B. Gothar, and M. Kile 2006
P36-012607/CA-SBR-12334H	0.8 mile from Project area	Historic	Earthen reservoir	Kile, M. and B. Gothar 2006
P36-012608/CA-SBR-12335H	0.6 mile from Project area	Historic	Pump house	Kile, M. and B. Gothar 2006
P1064-50H	0.75 mile from Project area	Historic	Residential complex	Unknown

No prehistoric sites have been recorded within the Project APE. All five previously recorded prehistoric resources identified during the records searches are located in a cluster within and around Yucaipa Creek, approximately 0.5 to 0.75 mile northwest of the Project APE.

The 1901 USGS Redlands 1:62,500-scale quadrangle map shows several roads to the west and east of the APE. However, the APE appears to be undeveloped. By 1954, the USGS 7.5-minute Yucaipa quadrangle map shows both County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard in their current alignments. This map shows two structures within the APE located on the southeast and northeast corners of the County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard intersection. The 1954 USGS 7.5-minute Yucaipa quadrangle map also shows the surrounding areas containing medium density development interspersed with orchards. By 1967, the 7.5-minute Yucaipa quadrangle map shows increased development of the area and a reduction in the number and size of orchards. In addition, the 1967 map indicates that structures were present on each of the four corners of the County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard intersection. Maps showing 1973 and 1988 photorevisions of the 1967 map indicate two to three new commercial developments within the APE along the north side of County Line Road. By 1973, all of the orchards have been removed from the surrounding area. The 1996 7.5-minute Yucaipa quadrangle map shows the APE in its current developed state with the addition of two wells in the project vicinity on the south side of County Line Road (USGS 1901, 1954, 1967, 1973, 1988, 1996).

Aerial photographs of the area were also reviewed as part of the current study. Historic-period photographs available for this location date to 1938, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1978, 1980, 19995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 (NETR Online 2017). The 1938 photograph shows County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard in their current alignments surrounded on both the north and the south by agricultural fields and tree orchards. Farmhouse complexes are located within the APE on the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the County Line Road/Calimesa Boulevard intersection. Photographs from 1959 indicate that, by the late 1950s, the orchards and agricultural fields surrounding the project APE had been removed. Increased

residential developments are located to the south, north, and east of the Project APE. Within the APE, the 1959 photograph indicates that the structures on the northwestern and southwestern corners of the intersection are still present. However, the structure previously present on the northeastern corner has been replaced by a larger L-shaped commercial building and a new structure had been built on the southeastern corner of the intersection. By 1966, the previous structures on the northwestern corner of the intersection had been demolished and a larger commercial complex had been built in their place, the structure on the southeastern corner of the intersection had been demolished and replaced by two structures, and the commercial complex on the northeastern corner added a new commercial building and a large parking lot to the L-shaped building. The structure on the southwestern corner remained the same as in the 1959 photographs. Photographs between 1967 and 1980 show few changes to the Project APE. The most notable was the installation of crosswalks to the County Line Road/Calimesa Boulevard intersection between 1972 and 1978 and the demolition of the commercial complex on the northwestern corner between 1978 and 1980. Between 1980 and 1995 one of the two structures on the southeastern corner of the intersection had been demolished and a new gas station complex had been constructed on the northwestern corner. Photographs between 1995 and 2012 show the Project area in its current state (NETR Online 2017).

4.2 Summary of Others Who Were Consulted

Letters were sent to the San Gorgonio Pass Historical Society (SGPHS) and the Yucaipa Valley Historical Society (YVHS). The letters requested input from these organizations regarding historic properties in the Project area. The SGPHS responded by e-mail and provided scans from a report and newspaper article that provide information about some of the properties in the APE. In a letter, the YVHS stated that they do not have evidence of anything of historic concern at the site (HPSR Attachment B).

4.3 Summary of Native American Consultation

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File. In a letter dated June 22, 2017, the NAHC reported that a search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources. However, the NAHC noted that the area is sensitive for cultural resources (see Attachment C to the HPSR). The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts for the Project area. Letters were sent to the contacts.

Letters requesting information about cultural resources in the Project area were sent to the following Native American contacts on June 28, 2017:

- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 7/12/17. Requested government to government consultation. HPSR with attachments were sent by Caltrans June 14, 2018. No further response has been received to date.
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Amanda Vance, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 7/17/17. Encouraged the hiring of a Native American monitor during construction and asked to be notified should cultural resources be found.

The tribes comments have been noted, the tribe will be informed if the project is modified, or if cultural resources are encountered during construction.

- Doug Welmas (Cabazon Band of Mission Indians), Doug Welmas, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. No response. Second letter sent April 2, 2018. No response.
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department; Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resource Manager; Rosemary Morilla, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 8/28/17. Requested direct consultation with project proponent and requested tribal monitoring. HPSR with attachments were sent by Caltrans June 14, 2018. Caltrans sent a letter denying the request for Native American Monitoring on July 25, 2018. No further response has been received to date.
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 7/31/17. Deferred consultation to the Soboba.
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians) John Valenzuela, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. No response to letter. No response to voice-mails left on July 31 and August 10. Second letter sent by e-mail April 2, 2018. No response. Second letter sent April 2, 2018. No response.
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 8/28/17. Requested a copy of the records search and cultural resources documentation. HPSR with attachments were sent by Caltrans June 14, 2018. No further response has been received to date.
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Robert Martin, Chairperson; Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 7/12/17. Requested that a records search be conducted and a monitor from the Band accompany the pedestrian survey crew. In the event that the survey has already been conducted, requested a copy of the Phase I study. HPSR with attachments were sent by Caltrans June 14, 2018. No further response has been received to date.
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Goldie Walker, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 8/10/17. Would like to be notified if there are any [archaeological] discoveries during the course of the project. The tribe will be informed if the project is modified, or if cultural resources are encountered during construction.
- Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians, Bernie Pollard, Environmental Director; Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. No response to letter or voice-mails. Second letter sent April 2, 2018. No response.
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator, Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. No response. Second letter sent April 2, 2018. No response.
- Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, Steven Estrada, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. No response. Second letter sent April 2, 2018. No response.
- Cahuilla Band of Indians, Daniel Salgado, Chairperson. Initial letter sent 6/28/2017. Response received 7/31/17. Wishes to consult and requests all cultural material associated with the project. Want to be informed with updates regarding the project. The tribes comments have been noted, the tribe will be informed if the project is modified, or if cultural resources are encountered during construction.

Responses from Native Americans and documentation of contacts are provided in Attachment C to the HPSR.

5.0 BACKGROUND

5.1 Environment

The Project area is located in the Yucaipa Valley approximately 3 miles west and 5 miles south of the San Bernardino Mountains. The Crafton Hills are located 2.75 miles to the north of the Project area and the Badlands are located approximately 1 mile to the southwest. Oak Glen Creek and Yucaipa Creek flow from east to west north of the Project area and, after joining, flow into San Timoteo Wash in San Timoteo Canyon to the southwest. Calimesa Creek runs though the southern portion of the APE and also flows to San Timoteo Wash. The Project area is commercially developed with buildings and streets. The elevation of the Project area is approximately 2,400 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Project area is located approximately 0.3 mile north of the buried Banning Fault.

Surface sediments in the Project area consist of Late Pleistocene older alluvial fan deposits (Qoa) characterized by light orange-red slightly indurated gravel and sand. The Qoa sediments are partially dissected by newer Holocene alluvial fan sand and gravel located along the drainage channels of Oak Glen Creek and Yucaipa Creek (Matti et al. 2003). Soil in the area consists of Ramona Sandy Loam with 2- to 9-percent slopes. Ramona series soils tend to form on level to moderately steep terraces and alluvial fans. They are formed in alluvium from parent granitic rock sources and have a moderately thick (average of 23 inches) A horizon. Calimesa Creek runs though the southern portion of the APE. Soils along this drainage consist of San Timoteo Loam with 25- to 50-percent slopes, eroded. San Timoteo soils are formed on upland areas from shale, sandstone, and granitic parent materials. San Timoteo soils have an average of 14 inches of A horizon (USDA 2017).

Vegetation in the area originally consisted of sparse to moderately dense sage scrub. During the first half of the 20th century, all of the native vegetation in the vicinity of the Project area was replaced by agriculture, predominantly citrus orchards. Over the past 60 years, increasing urbanization has resulted in the development of the majority of the Project APE and the replacement of the orchards with sparse introduced ornamental trees and shrubs, in addition to non-native weeds.

5.2 Prehistory

Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 B.P.)

Approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 B.P. (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991).

Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 B.P.)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 B.P. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 B.P. to 3,500 B.P. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 B.P. with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 B.P.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400-4,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 B.P.) has abundant

manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore Site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore, and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at "oases" and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore Site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year (Grenda 1997:279).

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 B.P. Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 B.P.) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 B.P.)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda Lagoon to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 B.P. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 B.P replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 B.P. (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 B.P.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 B.P. and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 B.P., becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel

Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano (Sutton 2009).

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 B.P. – 500 B.P.) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 B.P. – 150 B.P.) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 B.P. – 750 B.P.), II (750 B.P. – 300 B.P.), and III (300 B.P. – 150 B.P.) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001:I-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

5.3 Ethnography

Serrano

Ethnographic accounts indicate that the Serrano were the dominant group of Native Americans in the region that includes the Project area. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet AMSL. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). Serrano villages in the Project vicinity were *Yucaip'at* (CA-

SBR-1000) in the Yucaipa Valley, *Guaaschaa* near Redlands, and *Topumuna* at the east end of San Timoteo Canyon (Cultural Systems Research 2005:5-7).

The Serrano were organized into patrilineal exogamous clans. Each clan had a major village within a defended territory and associated themselves with either the *Tukum* (wildcat) or the *Wahilyam* (coyote) moiety.

Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, a *Capilla* (chapel) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

5.4 History

Colonization of California by Euro-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junípero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions were established to convert the native population, and forts (*presidios*) and towns (*pueblos*) were later established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in San Sonoma in northern California in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established in 1769 and Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles (Castillo 1978:100). Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County). The missions controlled large areas around each mission that were used for cattle ranches and they traded cattle hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission cattle ranch lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens who continued to use them as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners usually lived in an adobe house on the rancho.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, the former Mexican province of Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of

acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

Portions of the current Project are located within the Cities of Calimesa and Yucaipa. A brief history of each City is given below.

Yucaipa

The Yucaipa Valley was thought to be part of Rancho San Bernardino, a Mexican land grant given in 1842 to the three sons of Antonio Maria Lugo and Diego Sepulveda (Aviña 1976), a cousin of the Lugos by marriage. In 1843 Diego Sepulveda moved a large herd of cattle onto land in the Yucaipa Valley and established a ranch and home (now known as the Yucaipa Adobe) there. Ygnacio Palomares, a rival rancher, filed a dispute with local authorities stating that the Yucaipa Valley was not part of Rancho San Bernardino. Governor Alvarado, however, was related to the Lugo family and, with Alvarado's influence, the case was eventually decided in favor of the Lugos' relation-by-marriage, Diego Sepulveda, who called his land Rancho Yucaipa (Richards 1966; San Bernardino County Museum 2005).

In 1869, the Yucaipa Ranch was purchased by a cattleman from Texas named John Dunlap, who lived in the Yucaipa Adobe, which still exists and has been designated California Historical Landmark No. 528. The Dunlap family raised cattle, grew alfalfa, and remained in the area until the 1950s (San Bernardino County Museum 2005).

By the early 1890s, the Yucaipa Valley had a population of around 150 and consisted of scattered ranches. The first Yucaipa post office was established in 1893 at "Casa Blanca," the mansion of Franklin Pierce Dunlap, who was the son of John Dunlap and served as the first postmaster. As the population grew, the Yucaipa Colonization Company was formed for the planning of a formal community. In 1906, "Yucaipa City" was platted by the company. Little growth took place until around 1910, when various water organizations began to supply adequate water for further development (Garrett 1992). The post-World War II growth of Yucaipa was boosted by the construction of Interstate 10 through the community in the early 1960s. The City of Yucaipa was incorporated in 1969, and its population, which continues to grow rapidly, was approximately 50,500 in 2004 (City of Yucaipa 2007).

The Yucaipa-Redlands Land and Water Ranchero, established in the late 1800s, was the first water organization to serve the developing Yucaipa Valley. While providing drinking water for the small population, this company, as well as others that followed, primarily delivered water from mountain runoff to irrigate citrus groves and other crops. As the population increased during the 20th century, the small water companies drilled wells to augment the mountain streams. Eventually, the need for a single integrated water agency was recognized and, in 1971, the numerous small water companies were combined to form the Yucaipa Valley County Water District. Two years later the Triple Falls Water Company was acquired by the District. In 1985, the word "County" was dropped from the name. In 1987, the Harry V. Slack Water Company was purchased by the Yucaipa Valley Water District, and the most recent addition, in 1992, was the Wildwood Canyon Mutual Water Company (Yucaipa Valley Water District n.d.).

Calimesa

Calimesa started as a rural area known as South Yucaipa or South Bench located on a hilltop mesa to the south of Wildwood Canyon Wash (Yucaipa Creek). Harry Shepard, a businessman in South Bench, began a campaign to get a post office in South Bench because the mail carrier from the post office in Yucaipa refused to deliver mail to him as he was across the county line. Although Yucaipa and South Bench shared services and the same street grid, South Bench began to separate, both financially and culturally, from Yucaipa with the completion of U.S. Route 99 in the 1920s. Separation was also natural because Yucaipa is in San Bernardino County and most of South Bench was in Riverside County. In 1929, South Bench residents held a naming contest for a new name for the community and for the new post office. The name Calimesa was selected and the ten-dollar prize was awarded to Margaret Church, wife of a local physician. The name was derived from *California* (in the belief that "cali" meant "hot") and *mesa* ("tableland") (Gunther 1984:94). In 1939-1940, residents formed the Calimesa Improvement Association to develop and improve Calimesa and the community. The Association built a community center. In 1949, residents formed their own volunteer fire department to serve the area south of Wildwood Canyon Wash. In 1962, the Calimesa Improvement Association became the Calimesa Chamber of Commerce. Calimesa continued to grow and develop over the next several decades as a California census-designated place in Riverside County. When the City of Calimesa incorporated in 1990 it included only the area south of the county line (Calimesa Chamber of Commerce 2017).

6.0 FIELD METHODS

The APE was surveyed by ECORP archaeologists Kristina Lindgren and Andrew Myers on July 3, 2017. An intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the APE was completed using a single transect along each side of Calimesa Boulevard and County Line Road. Each transect covered approximately 15 meters of the right-of-way along the north and south sides of County Line Road, and the east and west sides of Calimesa Boulevard. In addition, all unpaved portions of the property located on the southwest corner of the intersection of County Line Road and Calimesa Boulevard were surveyed using parallel transects spaced 15-meters apart. Unpaved portions of the APE include portions of parcel 411-080-015 and all of parcel 0411-080-05. All unpaved and undeveloped portions of the APE were intensively inspected for archaeological material. Digital photographs were taken to show project overviews of the general environment. Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the APE.

Previously recorded resources were field checked and updated. As appropriate, site boundaries, features, and artifacts were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with 2 to 5-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken of resources, as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence of human or naturally-occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for each of the resources identified, and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector for ArcGIS application used in the field. DPR 523 records are in Appendix B.

7.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Field Conditions and Disturbance

The APE is almost entirely developed with buildings and pavement. Most of the APE is commercially developed and contains improved sidewalks, commercial buildings, driveways, parking lots, and graded shoulders. Approximately 5 percent of the right-of-way remains undeveloped and consists of APN 411-080-015 and 411-080-005. Ground surface visibility in the undeveloped portions of the survey area was overall very good (approximately 85% to 95%). The undeveloped and unpaved areas in parcels 411-080-015 and 411-080-005 appear graded and vegetation has been removed. Parcel 411-080-005 is a graded, fenced lot (approximately 52 feet north-south by 102 feet east-west) that contains a modern pump house and pump owned by the South Mesa Water Company. The southernmost portion of parcel 411-080-015 is bordered by the approximately 20-foot deep Calimesa Creek channel which is covered by dense vegetation and trees. The steep banks and bottom of the channel could not be accessed. A small amount of modern trash was noted in all of the undeveloped areas. Modern refuse included paper, wood, and plastic debris. Disturbances throughout the APE included small amounts of modern refuse, power/telecommunications poles, utility boxes, traffic lights, traffic signs, commercial landscaping, and paved driveways, parking lots, and sidewalks.

7.2 Potential for Subsurface Resources

Surface sediments within in the APE consist of Late Pleistocene older alluvial fan deposits (Qoa) that either predate human occupation of the region or possibly overlap the earliest occupation periods. These older Qoa sediments are partially dissected by intrusions of newer Holocene deposits along drainage channels to the north, south, and west of the project APE (Matti et al. 2003).

Five prehistoric resources have been recorded within one mile of the Project APE. These consist of two occupation sites, one occupation site with a burial, a collection of metates, and a lithic scatter. All five sites are clustered in a small area within and around Yucaipa Creek approximately 0.5 mile to 0.75 mile northwest of the Project APE. Three of the sites are located within younger Holocene sediments that surround Yucaipa Creek and two are located on mesa surfaces above the creek on older Late Pleistocene sediments. One of these sites, an occupation site located on a mesa top north of Yucaipa Creek, appeared to contain subsurface deposits based on the presence of artifacts eroding out of the face of a steep hill below the site and in dirt displaced by animal burrows. This site is located on the older Pleistocene Qoa sediments similar to those found within the Project site.

Calimesa Creek runs through the southern portion of the Project area. Although the records search did not identify any prehistoric sites recorded along Calimesa Creek, the presence of prehistoric sites located along Yucaipa Creek to the north indicate a potential for the existence of prehistoric sites in the APE. This, coupled with known subsurface archaeological deposits within or on similar sediments within one mile of the Project APE, indicates that the Project APE has the potential to contain buried subsurface deposits. However, any surface manifestations of prehistoric archaeological material that may have existed in the APE have been removed by grading and development.

7.3 Field Survey Results

No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources were identified during the field survey of the APE. One previously recorded site, a historic-age concrete culvert/storm drain (P33-23900), was field-checked and updated. Its location is shown on the Survey Coverage Map in Section 9.0. DPR 523 records are in Attachment A.

P33-23900 is an active concrete culvert and storm drain that allows Calimesa Creek to run underneath Calimesa Boulevard. The site was originally recorded by Robert S. White (2014) and is described as a formed and poured concrete structure reinforced with rebar. The entrance to the culvert has a date stamp of 1930. As part of the 2014 study, this site was evaluated for the CRHR and was evaluated as not eligible on the DPR 523 record. ECORP visited the site in July 2017 and noted that the culvert is located at the bottom of a steep, approximately 20-foot deep channel. The channel was overgrown with vegetation and, at the time of the visit, there was no safe access point to enter the channel. Based on observations from the nearest accessible point, the culvert appears to be consistent with the description from the 2014 record. ECORP also noted that the culvert was likely constructed as part of the Ocean to Ocean Highway (now Calimesa Boulevard) constructed in 1930 (see the HRER).

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

Aviña, Rose H.
1976 *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California*. Arno Press, New York.

Bean, Lowell J. and Charles R. Smith
1978 Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, pp. 570-574. Edited by Robert F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Calimesa Chamber of Commerce
2017 History. http://calimesachamber.com/viewPage.php?ID=History.

Castillo, Edward D.
1978 The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California,* edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

City of Yucaipa
2007 City of Yucaipa Official Website. www.yucaipa.org.

Cleland, Robert G.
1941 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Cultural Systems Research
2005 Inland Feeder Project: Final Report, Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory. Prepared for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles. Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park. Report # RI-5088 on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Erlandson, Jon M.
1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.

Garrett, Lewis
1992 Postal History of San Bernardino County. *San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly*, 39(4), p72.

Gallegos, Dennis
1991 Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colten, pp. 19-41. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Goldberg, Susan, (editor)
2001 Eastside Reservoir Project: Final Report of Archaeological Investigations (five volumes). Applied Earthworks, Inc., Hemet.

Golla, Victor
2011 *California Indian Languages*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Grenda Donn R.
1997 *Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore: Archaeological Investigations at a Stratified Site in Southern California*. Statistical Research Technical Series No. 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.

Gunther, Jane D.
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Stories.* Rubidoux Printing Company, Riverside.

Koerper, Henry C., Paul Langenwalter II, and Adella Schroth
1991 Early Holocene Adaptations and the Transition Problem: Evidence from the Allan O. Kelly Site, Agua Hedionda Lagoon. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colten, pp. 81-88. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kowta, Makoto
1969 *The Sayles Complex: A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of Its Scraper Planes*. University of California Publications in Anthropology, Volume 6.

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Matti, Jonathan C., Douglas M. Morton, Brett F. Cox, Scott E. Carson, and Thomas J. Yett
2003 Geologic Map of the Yucaipa Quadrangle, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. U.S. Geological Survey. https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2003/0301/pdf/yuc_map.pdf

Moratto, Michael
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

NETR Online
2017 Historic Aerials of the Calimesa area from 1938, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1978, 1980, 19995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. NETR Online. www.historicaerials.com.

OHP
2013a Historic Property Data File for San Bernardino County. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center California State University, Fullerton.
2013b Historic Property Data File for Riverside County. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Richards, Elizabeth W.
1966 *Guideposts to History: Concerning Origins of Place and Street Names in San Bernardino County*. Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Bernardino, California.

Robinson, W. W.
1948 *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Rondeau, Michael F., Jim Cassidy, and Terry L. Jones
2007 Colonization Technologies: Fluted Projectile Points and the San Clemente Island Woodworking/Microblade Complex. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar, pp. 299-315. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Salls, Roy A.
1983 The Liberty Grove Site: Archaeological Interpretation of a Late Milling Stone Horizon Site on the Cucamonga Plain. M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

San Bernardino County Museum
2005 The Yucaipa Adobe. www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/museum/branches/yucadob.

Sutton, Mark Q.
2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2 and 3):31-93.
2011 The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1-74.

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardner
2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

USDA
2017 Soil Series Description: Ramona and San Timoteo Series. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov.html. Accessed June 23, 2017.

USGS
1901 Redlands 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle map. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1954 Yucaipa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1967 Yucaipa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1973 Yucaipa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (photo-revision of 1967 edition). U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1988 Yucaipa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (photo-revision of 1967 edition). U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1996 Yucaipa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

Warren, Claude N.
1967 The San Dieguito Complex: a Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

Waugh, Georgie
1986 *Intensification and Land-Use: Archaeological Indications of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis. UMI Dissertation Services, ProQuest, Ann Arbor.

White, Robert S.
2014 DPR 523 Record for P33-23900 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

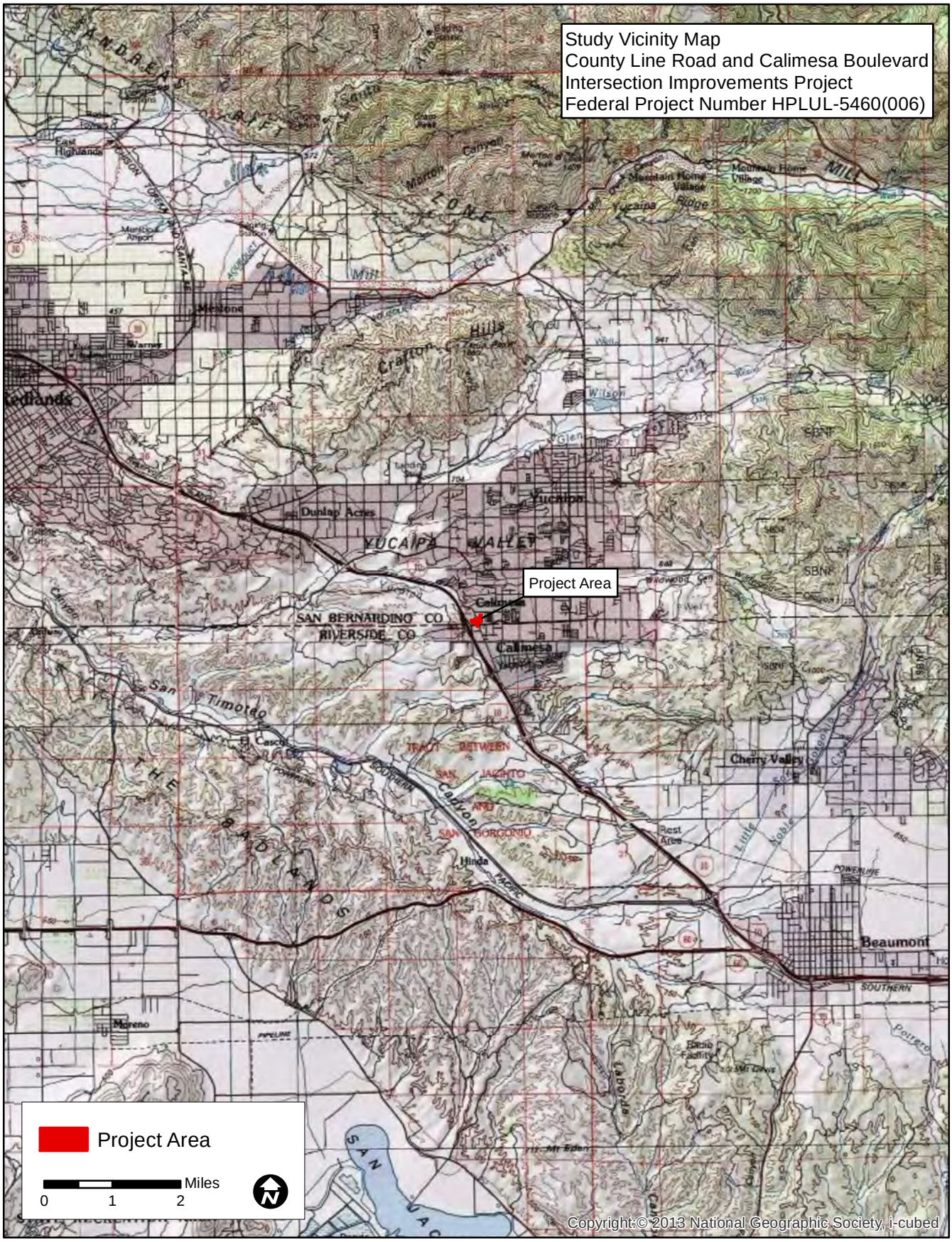
Yucaipa Valley Water District
n.d. Formation of the Yucaipa Valley Water District. www.yvwd.dst.ca.us/history.

9.0 MAPS

Study Vicinity Map

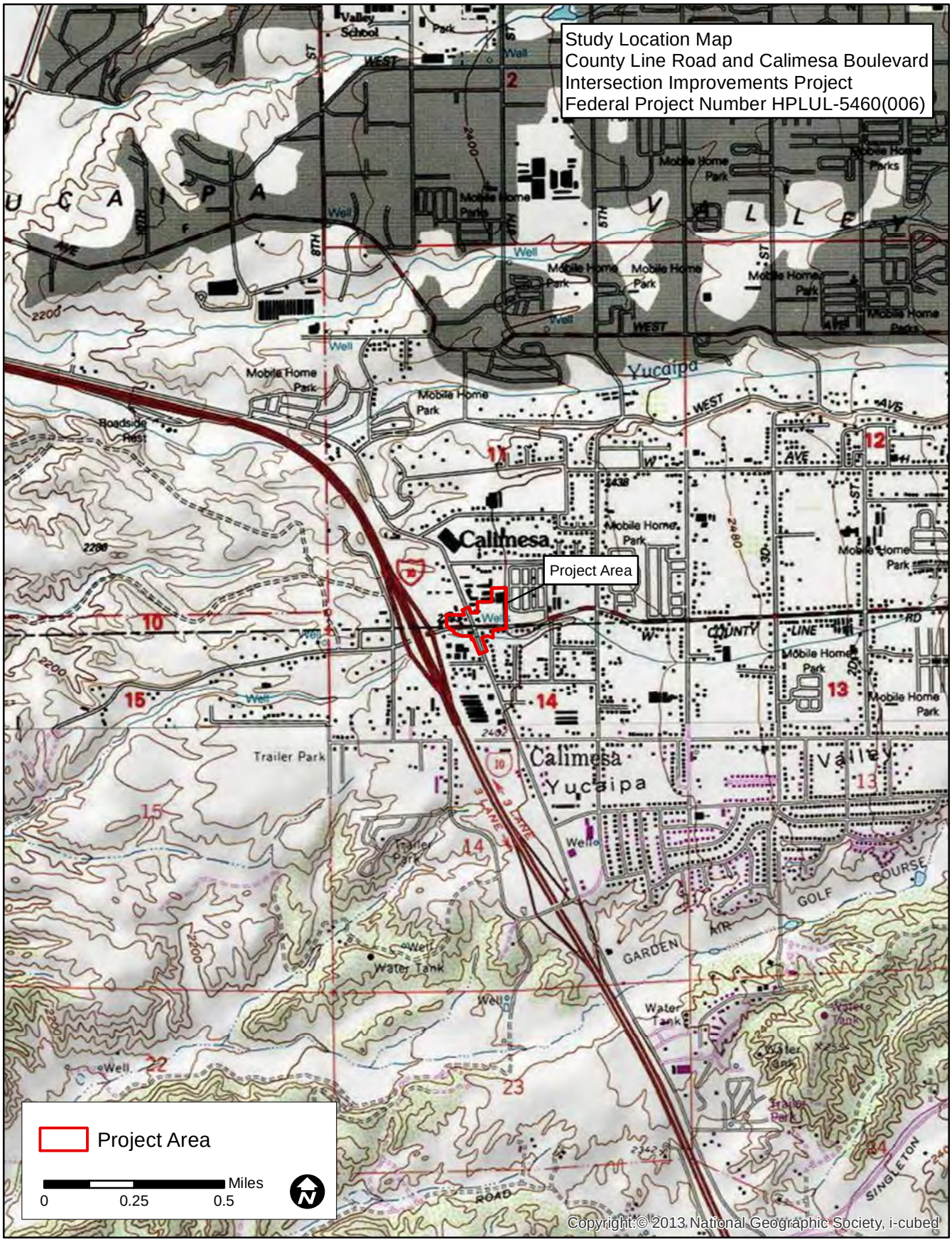
Study Location Map

Survey Coverage Map



Study Vicinity Map (USGS 30 x 60 Minute San Bernardino, California, Quadrangle)

DRAFT



Study Location Map (USGS 7.5 Minute Yucaipa, California, Quadrangle)

DRAFT

Location: N:\2017\2017-147 Calimesa County Line Road\MAPS\Cultural. Resources\Survey. Coverage\Calimesa. SurveyCoverage. V1.mxd (AMyers)-mapping. guest 9/27/2017

Map Date: 9/27/2017
Photo Source: USGS 2014

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Survey Coverage

2017-147 Calimesa County Line Road

ATTACHMENT A

DPR 523 RECORDS

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

RECEIVED IN
MAR 0 5 2014
EIC

Primary # 33-23900
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** Calimesa Creek -1 **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** N/A
P1. Other Identifier: C-1
***P2. Location: *a. County** Riverside **County/Route/Postmile:** N/A
b. Address Calimesa Boulevard at County Line Road
City Calimesa **Zip** 92320
***c. UTM: USGS Quad:** Yucaipa 7.5' **d. UTM:** Zone 11, 494337 mE/ 3762365 mN
***e. Other Locational Data (APN #)** Bottom of Calimesa Creek immediately west of Calimesa Boulevard at County Line Road. NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 14, Township 2 South, Range 2 West, SBBM.

***P3a. Description:** (Briefly describe resource below)
This is an active, concrete storm drain located in the bottom of Calimesa Creek underneath Calimesa Boulevard just south of County Line Road. It is not a pre-cast struture. Rather, it is constructed of formed and poured concrete reinforced with steel (rebar). The western adit has a maximum width of 85-inches. Interior height was indeterminate as it was flooded with water and mud. However, it is esitmated to be 72-inches. Tunnel behind adit is 60-inches square. Header over entrace bears the cast date of "1930" Date panel is 20-inches wide and 9-inches high. Surmounting the header are courses of cement-filled sandbags, approximately 2 ½-feet high.

***P3b. Resource Attibutes:** HP11. –Engineering Structure
****P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building X Structure ___ Object ___ Site ___ District ___ Elements of District ___ Other

P5b. Description of Photo: Looking east at west adit.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age:** 1930 (factual)
X Historic ___ Prehistoric ___ Both
***P7. Owner and Address:** City of Calimesa, 908 Park Avenue, Calimesa, CA 92320
***P8. Recorded by:** Robert S. White, Archaeological Associates, P.O. Box 180, Sun City, CA 92586
***P9. Date Recorded:** 02/28/2014
***P10. Type of Survey:** X Intensive ___ Reconnaissance ___ Other **Describe:**

***P11. Report Citation:** Cultural Resources Assessment of the Calimesa Creek Improvement Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California byWhite & White 2014.

***Attachments:** ___ NONE X Map Sheet ___ Continuation Sheet X Building, Structure and Object Record ___ Linear Resource Record ___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

See Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources for instructions.

State of California — The Resources Agency: Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#: 33-23900

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

See Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources for instructions.

Map Reference No.: N/A

***Resource Identifier:** Calimesa Creek-1 ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None **County/Route/Postmile:** N/A

B3. Original Use: Storm Drain **B4. Present Use:** Storm Drain

***B5. Architectural Style:** NA

***B6. Construction History:** Constructed in 1930 (dated). Builder unkown. Predates City of Calimesa incorporation (1990), Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (1938) as well as the Work(s) Progress Administartion (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps. (CCC) formed in 1935 and 1933 respectively.

***B7. Moved?** X No ___ Yes ___ Unknown **Date:** 1930 (factual) **Original Location:** Yes

***B8. Related Features** (describe below):

Concrete tunnel (5-feet by 5-feet square) underneath Calimesa Boulevard to the east.

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Flood Control **Area:** City of Calimesa, Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1930 **Property Type:** Engineering Structure **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

This structure was constructed for the sole purpose of conveying seasonal flows in Calimesa Creek beneath Calimesa Boulevard. It was constructed in 1930 using modern materials and techniques. It does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It is not associated with any historic event (Criterion A) and there is no evidence indicating that that any of the people associates with the residence were prominent in national, state or local history (Criterion B). Consequently, we are left to consider the elements of Criterion (C) the "architectural" criterion which posits eligibility on the basis of style or artistic merit. The storm drain is not the work of a master architect or builder. Furthermore, it does not possess high artistic value and is not a distinctive example of any particular style. Under Criterion D, the storm drain is not likely to yield information about the history or prehistory of the area as this criterion primarily pertains to archaeological sites (see continuation sheet for further information).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP11-Engineering Structure

B12. References:

B13. Remarks:

Storm drain is operational and in good condition. There are no plans to demolish or modify the drain at this time.

B14. Evaluator: Robert S. White, Archaeological Associates, P.O. Box 180, Sun City, CA 92586

Date of Evaluation: February 28, 2014

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial 33-23900

See Office of Historic Preservation Recording Historical Resources for instructions.

Resource Identifier: Climesa Creek Storm Drain **Caltrans Map Reference No.:** N/A

County/Route/Postmile: N/A

Map Name: Yucaipa 7.5' *Scale: 1" = 2000 ft. *Date of Map: 1996