CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE FIRST HATHAWAY LOGISTICS PROJECT

CITY OF BANNING, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

SCH No. 2022040441; Project No. DR 21-7015; ENV 21-1519; TPM 21-4002
APNs 532-110-001 to -003 and -008 to -010

Prepared on Behalf of:

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July 26, 2021; Revised June 10, 2022; Revised June 23, 2023; Revised April 4, 2024

Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	July 26, 2021; Revised June 10, 2022; Revised June 23, 2023; Revised April 4, 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the First Hathaway Logistics Project, City of Banning, Riverside County, California (SCH No. 2022040441; Project No. DR 21-7015; ENV 21-1519; TPM 21-4002; APNs 532-110-001 to -003 and -008 to -010)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	*Cabazon, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	94.86 acres
Key Words:	Survey; previously disturbed property; negative for cultural resources; no potential impacts; mitigation monitoring is not recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by Weis Environmental, LLC on behalf of First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc., First Industrial L.P., and First Industrial Acquisitions II, LLC, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the First Hathaway Logistics Project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 532-110-001 to -003 and -008 to -010), which is located within Banning Pass, southeast of the intersection of North Hathaway Street and Morongo Road in the city of Banning, Riverside County, California. The project is located just south of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. On the U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *Cabazon, California* topographic quadrangle map, the project is located within Sections 2 and 11 of Township 3 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project development of the 94.86-acre property includes the construction of a warehouse building with office space and associated parking areas and hardscape. Off-site road and utility improvements are planned to existing public rights-of-way.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Banning's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. The records search results indicated that a total of 104 cultural resource sites, all historic in age, are located within a one-mile radius of the project. None of these sites are located within the project. In addition, the EIC records search indicated that 34 cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the project, seven of which (Underwood et al. 1986; Beedle 2008; Sander 2010; Tang et al. 2004; McLean et al. 2013; DeCarlo and Winslow 2015; DeCarlo et al. 2015) include all or portions of the current project. BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which came back negative for the presence of sacred sites within the vicinity of the current project.

Furthermore, the majority of this project was previously studied by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) in 2009 as part of the proposed Banning Business Park (formerly the Banning Gateway Project, State Clearinghouse No. 2009031073) (Lange 2009a and 2009b). The 2009 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Testing programs resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded historic sites: a historic artifact scatter (LSA-OSI0801-H1) and three historic-period structural foundations (LSA-OSI0801-H2). These sites are located just south of the Orco Block Company building, in the northwest portion of the current project. It appears that these historic resources were never registered at the EIC. The Banning Business Park Project was approved as Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) No. 36056 on July 13, 2010, by the City of Banning and conditioned with general mitigation measures to be implemented during project development. The subject

property has been cleared and graded to some extent in the past, possibly as part of the implementation of TPM No. 36056. The grading of this property at some point in the past has affected the potential to relocate previously identified sites or identified unrecorded cultural resources.

The cultural resources survey of the project was conducted on March 2, 2021, and no historic or prehistoric cultural resources were identified within the project area. Subsequently, off-site areas within 200 feet of the property on existing streets were surveyed on June 1, 2022. The historic artifact scatter (LSA-OSI0801-H1) was not located and archival research indicated that the three foundations (LSA-OSI0801-H2), were not related to historic-period structures. Further, the three foundations and associated historic refuse were not identified during the current survey. The past clearing and grading of this property has likely removed the historic sites identified by LSA. No resources were identified on the off-site improvement corridors. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

Because this property was previously graded and, given that the cultural resources survey did not identify any archaeological sites, either historic or prehistoric, the planned development is identified as not having any adverse effect on cultural resources, no mitigation measures are recommended. However, given the presence of Native American archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property and the concerns of tribal representatives, particularly the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, respective of Native American use of this general area, it is recommended that as a condition of the grading permit, a requirement should be listed by the lead agency to require archaeological and tribal monitoring of all earthwork associated with the development. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the EIC at UCR.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for First Hathaway Logistics Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Banning environmental guidelines. The project (APNs 532-110-001 to -003 and -008 to -010) is located within Banning Pass, southeast of the intersection of North Hathaway Street and Morongo Road in the city of Banning, Riverside County, California (Figure 1.1–1). On the U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *Cabazon, California* topographic quadrangle map, the project is located within the Sections 2 and 11 of Township 3 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2). The 94.86-acre development will include the construction of a warehouse building with office space, and associated parking and hardscape (Figure 1.1–3). Off-site improvements within existing public rights-of-way may be required for project development.

The property is characterized as generally flat, partially paved, previously graded, and covered in dense vegetation. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in this particular case, include proximity to San Gorgonio River and the surrounding terrestrial ecosystems, which are part of an environmental setting that supported a significant prehistoric population for over 10,000 years.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The First Hathaway Logistics Project is generally located in northwestern Riverside County in the city of Banning. The property is generally flat, with elevations ranging between 2,211 and 2,334 feet above mean sea level. Portions of the property have been previously impacted by commercial development and grading. No natural features that are often associated with prehistoric sites, such as bedrock outcrops or natural sources of water, are visible on aerial photographs or maps of the project area.

The subject property is located within Banning Pass, which is a portion of San Gorgonio Pass, south of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of the San Jacinto Mountains, and west of the Conchilla Desert. The San Gorgonio Pass is a major geologic divide between the igneous batholithic Peninsular Ranges and the Transverse Ranges, a massive fault block composed of diverse forms of rock (Yule 2009). Geologically, the region is characterized by a variety of older and younger alluvial fan sediments that have been shed off the topographic highs of the San Bernardino Mountains and redeposited onto the valley floor below (Lancaster et al. 2012; Wirths 2021).

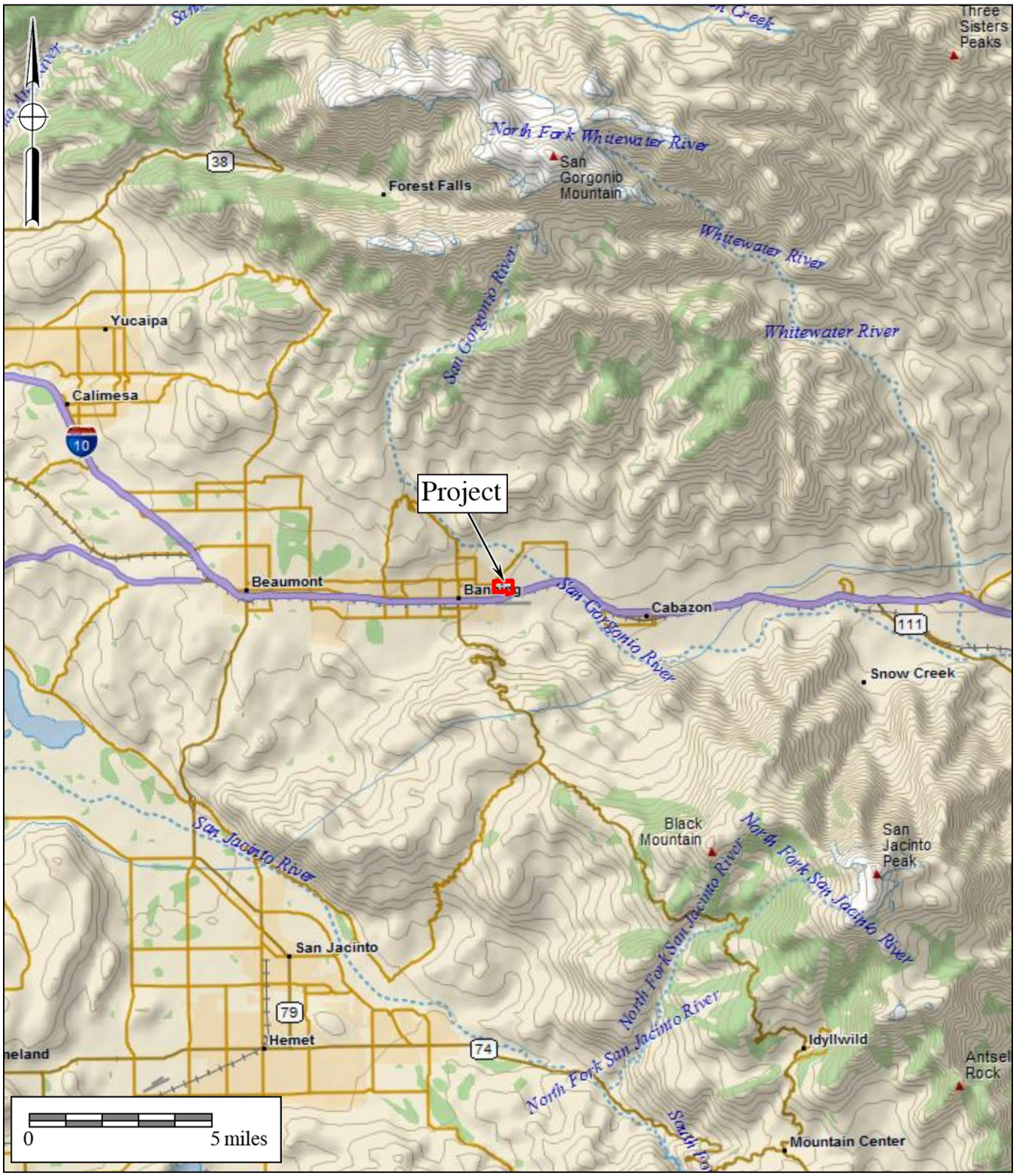

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

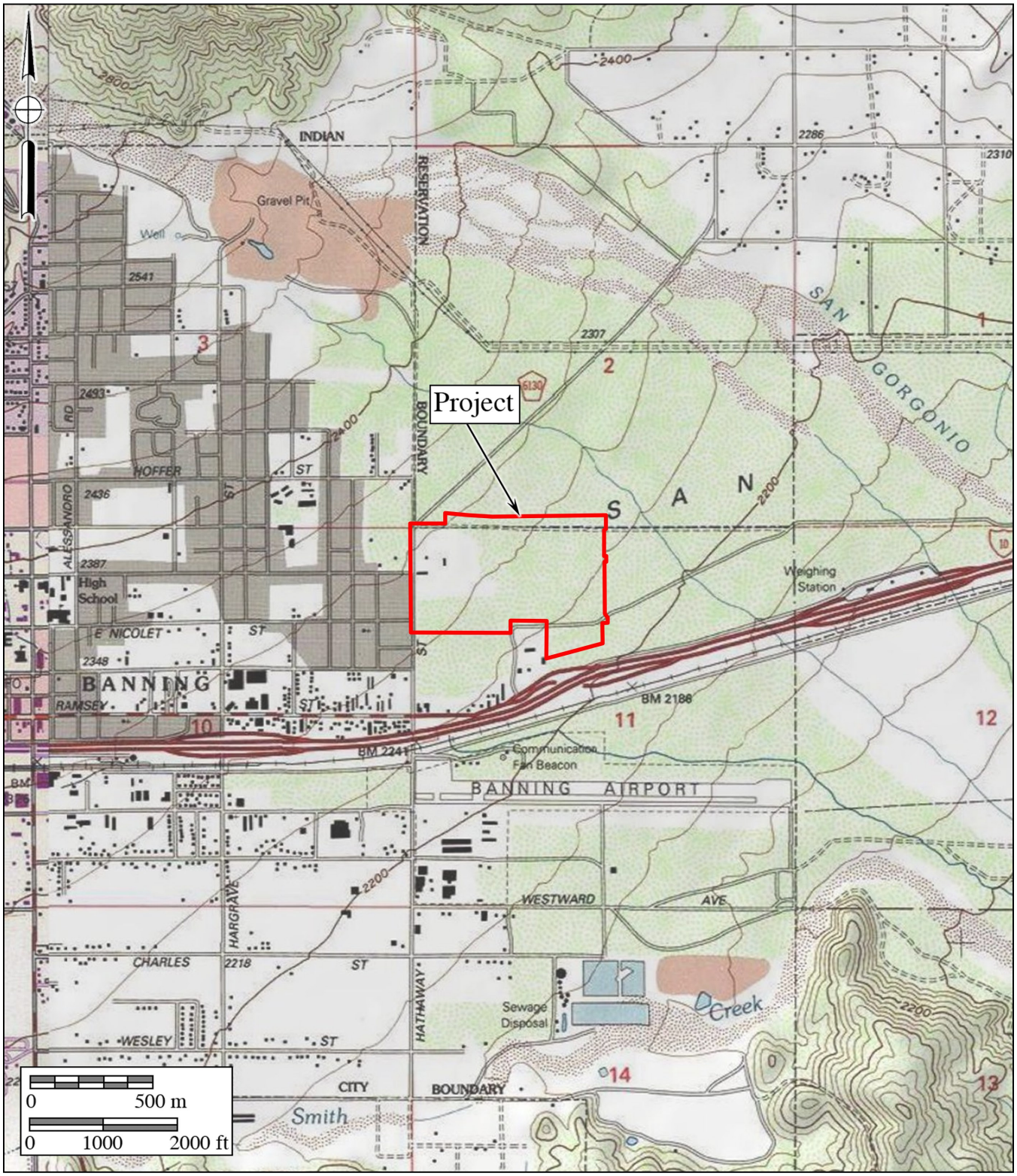

Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

USGS *Cabazon* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

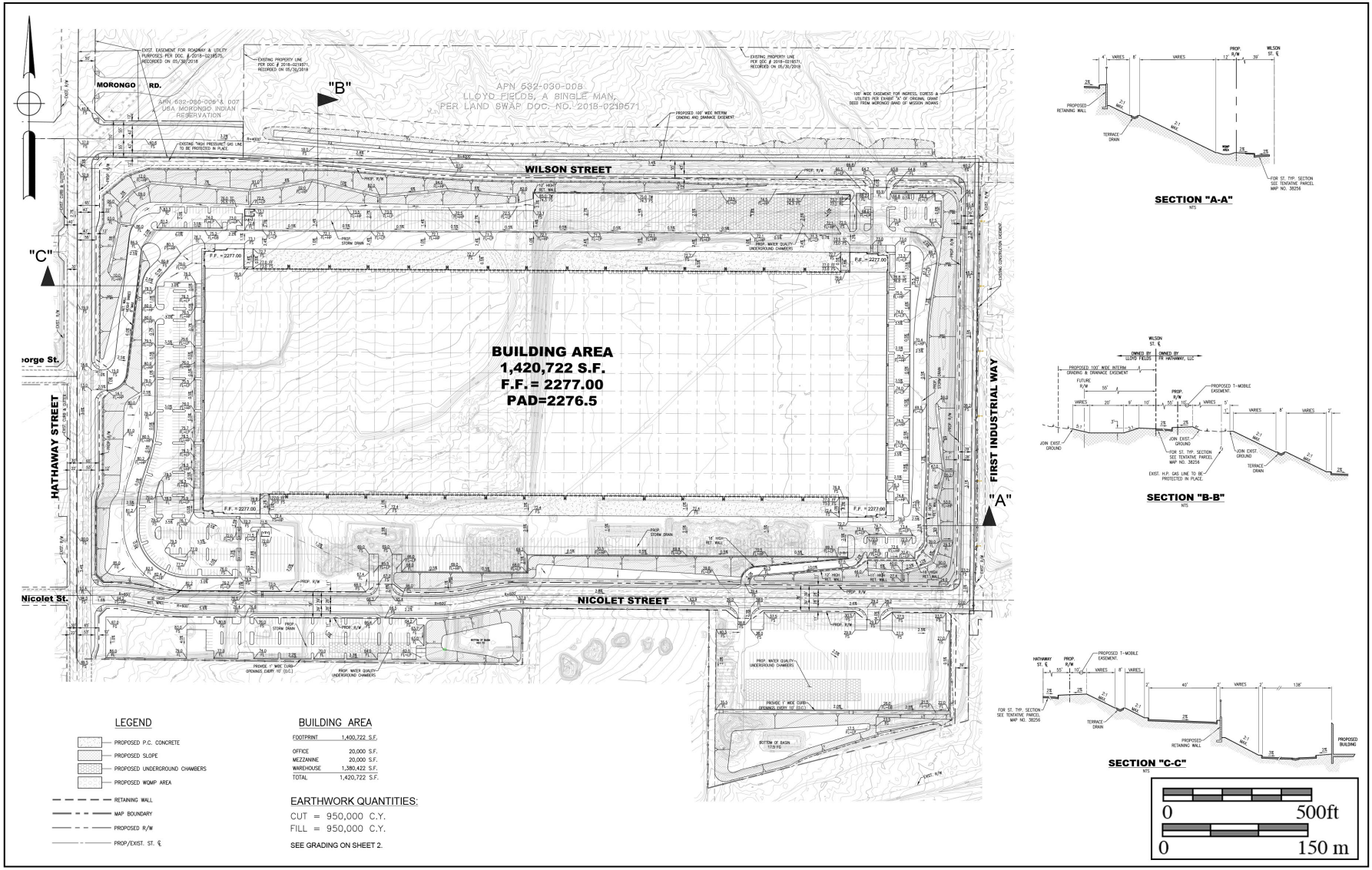

Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from the Santa Ana River. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

1.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hopes of attaining a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

1.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians; however, the project does also fall within an area likely occupied by the Serrano.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

1.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds,

mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

1.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat. This is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon, where over a two-thousand-year period, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San

Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardner (2010). Sutton and Gardner (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardner (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardner (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardner (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8).

The shift in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

1.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Native American groups in the region hold the world view that as a population, they were created in southern California. Archaeological and anthropological data, however, proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective, suggesting that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to

1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

1.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that primarily three Takic-speaking groups occupied Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. However, the project is also located near the territory known to have been occupied by the Serrano. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San

Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access

to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, but at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers,

choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and quartz or tourmaline crystals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

According to Bean (1978) and Kroeber (1976), at the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, the Orocopia Mountains, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. According to Bean et al. (1992) the Cahuilla were centered around the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains. While Milanovich (2021), quoting the Late Cahuilla elder Alvino Siva, states, "The Cahuilla boundaries existed as far west as Colton, north to the San Bernadino Mountains, east to the Chocolate Mountains, and south to Palomar Mountain."

The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem)

and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were comprised of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for

transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Little is known about the social structure of the Gabrielino; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

1.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late

eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by the Spanish at Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization of the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Through the mission system, the Spanish gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. The subjugation also included assigning labels to the Native population as it relates to the mission they were located at. As such, many of the names used for the Native groups in the area and later by ethnographers are not the original names the people had called themselves. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin

to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Further, many Native Americans had their traditional lands taken from them and moved to land that was not adequate for them to maintain their lifeways. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put

into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Serrano, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. Milanovich (2021) notes that "The treaty commissioners told the tribal leaders to sign the treaties, or face annihilation through war, settlement, relocation, and forced removal." The Treaty of Temecula was signed on January 5, 1852, while a similar treaty known as the Treaty of Santa Ysabel was signed with the Kumeyaay two days later (Milanovich 2021). However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promises laid out in them were rejected during a "secret session" (Brigandi 1998; Milanovich 2021). As a result, Native Americans were able to be evicted from their lands which were desired by American citizens. "The United States chose not to act on the issue until twenty-three years later when President Ulysses S. Grant began to establish reservations through executive orders in Southern California" (Phillips 2014; Milanovich 2021). With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of what would become March Air Reserve Base. March Air Reserve Base was established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field after the United States entered World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas, earlier that year. The air field continued to change names, including: March Army Air Field in 1941; March Army Air Base in 1942; March Army Air Force Base (to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force) in 1947; and March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum n.d.).

In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

Brief History of the City of Banning

The project falls within the city of Banning, which historically was influenced by the "Smith Ranch" and "Rancho de San Gorgonio." Rancho de San Gorgonio was never actually formally recorded as a Mexican land grant due to paperwork being lost in transit on the way to Washington, D.C. (Holmes 1912; Lech 2004). Paulino Weaver, a trapper from Tennessee, was one of the first to reside within the area of the San Gorgonio Pass, petitioning Governor Pio Pico for the land grant. Weaver lived in an adobe north of present-day Beaumont into the 1850s (Hughes 1938). Weaver and Colonel Isaac Julian Williams owned much of the land within the San Gorgonio Pass (Robinson 2005). Although they did not have an official land grant, Weaver and Williams maintained ownership by selling off portions of the land in the mid-1800s (Holmes 1912). Dr. Isaac Smith purchased a portion of Weaver's holdings in 1853 (Robinson 2005), establishing Smith Ranch (Gunther 1984). Smith was elected to the California State Assembly in 1857. Smith, along with Stephen St. John and Alfred Bybee, were appointed to lay out Bradshaw Trail. The goal of this task was to create a more reliable access route through the pass to connect with the Los Angeles Basin and the Colorado Desert (Robinson 2005). The road transected Smith's property and the Smith ranch became known as Smith's Station and functioned as a prominent stagecoach stop.

Smith's Station operated as a stage stop through the 1860s. From 1864 to 1866, the Bradshaw Trail through Smith's Station was the single connecting line for passenger, mail, and express travel from southern California to the east (Highland Springs Ranch and Inn 2017). In 1871, James Marshall Gilman, a businessman from New Hampshire, married Smith's daughter, Martha Benoist Smith. Gilman operated another large ranch also along the Bradshaw Trail just southeast of Smith's Station. The Southern Pacific Railroad was built through the area in 1876, providing a more desirable mode of transportation (Gunther 1984). Although the railroad did

diminish the number of people using the stage lines for travel, the railroad ultimately increased the overall traffic through the region (Brunzell 2006).

The community of Banning was originally called "Moore City" after Ransom B. Moore. Moore operated a large cattle ranch in the area and the nearby San Gorgonio Mountains in the early 1860s (Gunther 1984). The community was eventually renamed "Banning" in the late 1870s in honor of General Phineas Banning, an influential southern California businessman and friend of Moore's (Plate 1.3–1). It is generally thought that Moore dedicated the community to his friend in hopes that Banning "would do something nice for the town in return" (Hughes 1938:21). It is believed that in return for the town being named for him, Banning contributed to the building fund for the construction of the town's Baptist church (Gunther 1984).

Plate 1.3–1: General Phineas Banning. (*Image courtesy of the Banning Museum)*

The Banning post office was established on October 11, 1877 (Gunther 1984). In 1883, Moore sold all 500 acres of his holdings, including his water rights, to C.W. Filkes, Riverside's postmaster, and George W. Bryant of Carson, Nevada (Gunther 1984). Included in the sale was Water Canyon, known then as Johnny Moore Canyon, as well as water flumes built previously by the San Gorgonio Fluming Company. Filkes and Bryant worked to bring water from Johnny Moore Canyon through eight miles of pipes and flumes to the reservoirs in the valley for the residents of the area. In 1884, the town was subdivided and the population continued to grow steadily throughout the late nineteenth century due to its prominent location to transportation routes such as the Bradshaw Trail and the Southern Pacific Railroad, which pass through the town, as well as its new access to convenient water sources. By 1890, the town had grown to include a school, a church, a hotel, two grocery stores, a meat market, several stables, a blacksmith, a post office, and a train depot; despite this, however, the economy of the town relied heavily on agriculture and cattle grazing (City of Banning 2016).

The town of Banning was incorporated on February 6, 1913, but still relied heavily on rural industries. During World War II, the Desert Training Center located to the east of the city in the Sonoran Desert brought an influx of new supportive infrastructure, including Banning General military hospital constructed in 1943, which was first used by the United States Army until 1944, when it was transferred to the Navy and renamed Naval Convalescent Hospital, Banning (City of Banning 2016). Many of the service personnel who had been brought to the region stayed in the area, contributing to a postwar population growth (City of Banning 2016). Banning continued to grow throughout the twentieth century transforming the rural community with the development of subdivision for single-family homes. The growth in population continued through the early 2000s turning the town into a burgeoning bedroom community (City of Banning 2016).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by the EIC at UCR. The search identified 104 cultural resources within one mile of the project (Table 1.4–1). The records search indicated that none of these resources are located within the project. Most of the resources identified within the record search are buildings and features associated with the early to mid-twentieth century development of Banning. No prehistoric artifacts were recorded within one mile of the project. The historic resources include five trash scatters; one isolate; one transmission line; a segment of John Street; two industrial buildings; one airport; one church; three commercial buildings; one railroad segment; 79 single family residences; one single/multi-family residence; and eight multi-family residences.

Table 1.4–1
Resources Recorded Within a One-Mile
Radius of the First Hathaway Logistics Project

Site	Description
RIV-3443H; RIV-11,421; RIV-11,438 RIV-11,439; and P-33-012626	Historic trash scatter
P-33-022293	Historic isolate
P-33-015035	Historic transmission line
P-33-026822	Historic John Street
P-33-024163 and P-33-024164	Historic industrial building
P-33-024895	Historic airport
P-33-016884	Historic church
P-33-023533; P-33-023534; and P-33-023535	Historic commercial building
RIV-6381H	Historic railroad (Union Pacific Railroad/ Southern Pacific Railroad)
P-33-008337; P-33-008338; P-33-008345; P-33-008346; P-33-008347; P-33-015199; P-33-015200; P-33-015210; P-33-015290; P-33-016857; P-33-016858; P-33-016859; P-33-016860; P-33-016861; P-33-016862; P-33-016863; P-33-016864; P-33-016865; P-33-016866; P-33-016867; P-33-016868; P-33-016869; P-33-016870; P-33-016871; P-33-016872; P-33-016873; P-33-016874; P-33-016875; P-33-016876; P-33-016877; P-33-016878; P-33-016879; P-33-016880; P-33-016881; P-33-016882; P-33-016883; P-33-016886; P-33-016888; P-33-016890; P-33-016891; P-33-016892; P-33-016893; P-33-016894; P-33-016903; P-33-016913; P-33-016914; P-33-016915; P-33-016917;	Historic single-family residence

Site	Description
P-33-016918; P-33-016920; P-33-016921; P-33-016922; P-33-016923; P-33-016924; P-33-023539; P-33-023542; P-33-023543; P-33-023544; P-33-023545; P-33-023546; P-33-023547; P-33-023548; P-33-023549; P-33-023551; P-33-023553; P-33-023554; P-33-023555; P-33-023556; P-33-023557; P-33-023558; P-33-023559; P-33-023560; P-33-023561; P-33-023562; P-33-023564; P-33-023565; P-33-023568; P-33-023571; and P-33-023587	
P-33-023552	Historic single and multi-family residence
P-33-016887; P-33-016889; P-33-016916; P-33-016919; P-33-023536; P-33-023537; P-33-023538; and P-33-023541	Historic multi-family residence

The records search also indicated that there have been a total 34 cultural resource studies conducted within one mile of the project (Table 1.4–2). Seven of these studies include all or portions of the current project (Underwood et al. 1986; Beedle 2008; Sander 2010; Tang et al. 2004; McLean et al. 2013; DeCarlo and Winslow 2015; DeCarlo et al. 2015).

The Underwood et al. (1986) study was a linear survey, which includes the southern and western boundaries of the property, and crosses through the east portion of the property. Beedle (2008) is also a linear survey that includes the west boundary of the property. Sander (2010) includes a small portion of the southeast corner of the project area and was conducted for the Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project. McLean et al. (2013) is a cultural resources assessment which includes the entire northwest portion of the project and the southwest boundary of the project. DeCarlo and Winslow (2015) and DeCarlo et al. (2015) are cultural resources assessments conducted for the Southern California Edison Company's Upgrade project that include the northwest portion of the project and the northern boundary. None of these studies indicated the presence of cultural resources within the current project.

The Tang et al. (2004) study includes the entire project area and consists of a cultural resources overview completed by CRM Tech for the City of Banning General Plan. Based on the literature search presented by CRM Tech, the Banning area is recognized as the location of the ethnohistoric Cahuilla village known as *Pihatapa* as discussed by Bean et al. (1991) and Strong (1929) (Tang et al. 2004). The exact location of the village is unknown; however, historic Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) maps presented within the CRM Tech study show two locations situated just to the west and northwest of the subject property (Tang et al. 2004). The CRM Tech study did not include a formal field survey and only consisted of a literature and records search of the area and the spot-checking of already-documented sites (Tang et al. 2004). No cultural resources were identified within the current project as a result of the CRM Tech study.

Table 1.4–2

Previous Studies Recorded Within a One-Mile
Radius of the First Hathaway Logistics Project

Apple, Rebecca McCorkle and Jane E. Wooley

1988 MCI Rialto To El Paso Fiber Optics Project – Intensive Cultural Resource Survey – San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. Dames & Moore. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Baker, James P.

1974 Preliminary Report Field Survey and Site Record Search: Southern California Edison Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston

1990 Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument. Division of National Register Programs National Park Service. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Barker, James P. and Sarah H. Sclanger

1974 An Archaeological Survey of Segments D and E of the Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line Route. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Beedle, Peggy

2008 Historic Structures Evaluation for the El Casco to Banning Substation Area of the CPUC's Northerly Route, Segment 2 of Alternative Option 3 of the El Casco System Project. Applied Earthworks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Billat, Lorna

2009 Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) In Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3237A/TCO Vreeken Proprty TCNS# 53845. Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brunzell, David

2017 Cultural Resources Assessment Assessor Parcel Nos. 534-183-014, 534-200-004, and 534-200-047. BCR Consulting, LLC. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

DeCarlo, Mathew M. and Diane L. Winslow

2015 Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources With Southern California Edison Company's West Of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Decarlo, Matthew M., Diane L. Winslow, Audry Williams, and Andrew Belcourt

2015 Cultural Resource Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

1990 An Archaeological Assessment in Sections 2 And 12 of the Morongo Indian Reservation Riverside County, Banning, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Duffield, Anne Q.

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 200 Acre Morongo Valley Sand and Gravel, Inc. Lease Area on the Morongo Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California. Cultural Research Systems, Incorporated. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Eckhardt, William T., Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico

2004 Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Mooney/Hayes Associates, LLC. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan, Tiffany Clark, and Dennis McDougall

2017 Cultural Resource Assessment of 108 Acres for the Banning Distribution Center Project City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Applied Earthworks, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Greenwood, Roberta S.

1975 Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gust, Sheri, Amy Glover, Melinda Horn, and Kim Scott

2011 Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report Morongo Geotechnical Testing Project. Cogstone. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White
1977 An Overview of the Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation. Wirth Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Holmes, Amy and Marcey Rockman
2007 Letter Report: Results of Cultural and Paleontological Resources Due Diligence Constraints Analysis for the Approximately 115-Acre Banning Property, City of Banning, Riverside County, California. PCR Services Corp. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jacquemain, Terri, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker
2009 Identification and Evaluation of Historical Properties: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 541-200-009, -010, -015, and -016, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grant No. C76HF09417, City of Banning, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

King, Thomas F., Mary A. Brown, Gerrit Fenenge, and Claudia Nissley
1974 Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Southern California Edison Company's Devers-Vista 220 KV Transmission Line, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Brant A. Brechbiel
1998 Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM426-05, City Of Banning, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McLean, Roderic, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski
2013 Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Patterson, Joshua
2007 Archaeological Survey Report for, Southren California Edison Company, Deteriorated Poles #1780186E and #1780188E on the Devers-Banning-Windpark-Zanja 115kv Circuit Project, Riverside County, California, (WO#4570-0081, JO#2155 & #2156). Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Pollock, Katherine H. and Michael K. Lerch
2005 Archaeological Survey of the Stubby and Townhall Transmission Lines, Banning to Desert Hot

Springs, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes – Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sander, Jay
2010 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Devers-Banning-Windpark-Zanja 115kv T/L Banning, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Self, William
2000 Inspection of Pipeline Relocation Areas in Union Pacific Railroad Corridor, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA. William Self Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez
2007 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Recycled Water System, City of Banning, Riverside, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Terri Jacquemain
2004 Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Banning General Plan. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taniguchi, Christeen
2004 Letter Report: Records Search Results and Site Visit For Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Rv60xc847a (Vreeken Property) 60 South Aola Street, Banning, Riverside County, CA. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taylor, R.E.
1969 Report Missing. Anthropology Department, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Thomas, Roberta
2017 Letter Report Re: Cultural Resource Records Search and Area of Potential Effects Map For the City of Banning's Ramsey Street Pavement Rehabilitation Project (STPL-5214 [011]), City of

Banning, Riverside County, California. Applied Earthworks Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Underwood, J., J. Cleland, C.M. Wood, And R. Apple

1986 Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the US Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, From San Timoteo Canyon to Socorro, Texas: the California Segment. Dames and Moore. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wildesen, Leslie E.

1974 Phase I Report Ethnographic and Archaeological Background: Southern California Edison Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Williams, Audry and Andrew Belcourt

2014 Archival Research Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California Volume 1. Southern California Edison. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD)

No properties listed in the NRHP, the ADOE, or the BERD are located within the project boundary. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

In addition, archival research has determined that the majority of this project was previously studied by LSA in 2009 as part of the proposed Banning Business Park (formerly the Banning Gateway Project, State Clearinghouse No. 2009031073) (Lange 2009a, 2009b). The Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Banning Business Park project resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded historic sites: one historic artifact scatter (LSA-OSI0801-H-1) and one group of three circa-1930s structure foundations (LSA-OSI0801-H-2). Both of these sites are located within the current project boundary, just south of the Orco Block Company building. Lange (2009a) determined that the historic-period sites were *potentially* eligible for listing on the CRHR and recommended the completion of a Phase II Archaeological Testing Program to evaluate the sites and determine "the level of impact to historical resources and unique archaeological resources under CEQA and make mitigation recommendations, if necessary" (Lange 2009a).

LSA completed the Phase II Archaeological Testing Program on February 11 and 12, 2009, which consisted of surface collection conducted at site LSA-OSI0801-H-1 and shovel test pit excavation and mechanical trenching conducted at site LSA-OSI0801-H-2. The surface collections conducted at site LSA-OSI0801-H-1 resulted in the recovery of a total of 38 circa 1930s to 1950s historic artifacts. No associated features or structures were identified during the survey, resulting in the determination that site LSA-OSI0801-H-1 was a surficial artifact scatter (Lange 2009b).

The Phase II testing conducted at site LSA-OSI0801-H-2 consisted of the excavation of a total of 25 shovel test pits and six mechanical trenches surrounding the recorded structures. Nine of the 15 STPs and two of the mechanical trenches were positive for the presence of historic cultural materials. All of the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the subsurface investigation appeared to date from the 1930s to the 1940s. According to the testing program, LSA determined that Site LSA-OSI0801-H-2 is a watering trough with an associated possible cistern, storage shed, and associated disturbed historic refuse deposit dating from the 1910s to the 1950s (Lange 2009b). Ultimately, the testing conducted at LSA-OSI0801-H-1 and LSA-OSI0801-H-2 resulted in the determination that neither site are eligible for listing on the CRHR according to CEQA criteria. Archaeological monitoring was recommended for the Banning Business Park Project. The site forms for sites LSA-OSI0801-H1 and LSA-OSI0801-H2 are not on file with the EIC and may not have been submitted to the EIC in 2009.

BFSA also requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File of the NAHC. The Sacred Lands File search results did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius (Appendix C).

The records search and literature review suggest that there is potential for the property to contain both prehistoric and historic resources. Although no prehistoric artifacts have been recorded within a mile of the project, the subject property is situated adjacent to the southern boundary of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation and just over a mile from two mapped locations of the ethnohistoric Cahuilla village known as *Pihatapa*. Further, the project is just south of the San Gorgonio River, which was exploited by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. The potential for historic sites is higher, as most of the recorded resources in the region are associated with the development of the region during the early to mid-twentieth century.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (Section15064.5[a]), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) 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
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (Section15064.5[b]), 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 upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant

effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts upon other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and 15064.5(e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Tribal Cultural Resources

As a result of the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 52, CEQA has been updated to include an additional resource type identified as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR). PRC §21074 defines a TCR as:

(a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in

subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

(b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a TCR if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

In addition, CEQA contains direction concerning meaningful consultation regarding TCRs that must take place with California Native American tribes, should they request such consultation, on a project-by-project basis (CEQA Statute Section 21080.3.1). It is the obligation of the lead agency, not a professional consultant, to carry out the consultation process. This confidential consultation recognizes that the tribes have expertise in determining if a TCR is present within a project area, as well as proposing and determining the adequacy of mitigation measures proposed to avoid or substantially lessen potential significant impacts to a TCR (CEQA Statute Section 21080.3.2). However, both of these sections are founded upon the premise that an analysis of the resources and data has concluded the presence of one or more TCR.

Consultation is concluded when: the lead agency and tribes agree to appropriate mitigation measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect; if a significant effect exists; or when a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (Section 21080.3.2[b]), whereby the lead agency uses its best judgement in requiring mitigation measures that avoid or minimize impacts to the greatest extent feasible. As the identification, recognition, and evaluation of TCRs are dependent solely on the government-to-government consultation process, this document does not address TCRs.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Banning in the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the First Hathaway Logistics Project included the survey of the 95.04-acre property. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and

method of construction for any buildings;

3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of institutional records searches and an intensive cultural resource survey of the 94.86-acre project. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Banning environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the EIC, the Riverside Historical Society, the Riverside Public Library, and the offices of the Riverside Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for the property; however, no Sanborn maps are available as the property is outside the Riverside coverage areas.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting the overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

BFSA field archaeologists Clarence Hoff and David Grabski conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on March 3, 2021, under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Ground visibility was generally poor, as the majority of the ground surface was covered with hardscape and vegetation (Plates 3.2–1 to 3.2–3). The entire property appears to have been previously graded and, at the time of the survey, was characterized as flat and partially paved with one modern structure, the Orco Block Company building, in the west half of the property and modern trash throughout (Plate 3.2–4). No cultural resources were identified during the field survey of the subject property. Subsequently, on June 1, 2022, Brian Smith reviewed areas of potential off-site improvements along public rights-of-way within 200 feet of the subject property.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the project, showing the modern structure, facing northeast.

Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the project, facing south.

Plate 3.2–4: Overview of the modern Orco Block Company building located in the northwest portion of the project, facing northeast.

3.3 History of the Project Area

The first recorded owner of the project area was the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (SPRR) in 1891 (BLM GLO 2021). The SPRR was granted the land under the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Grant of July 27, 1866. With the exception of dirt roads crossing through the property, the project remained undeveloped and vacant through the 1970s (Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–2). Between 1976 and 1980, the northwest corner of the project was developed for a truck parking lot (Plate 3.3–3). Additionally, one structure was constructed in the center of the developed area and one structure was constructed at the south edge of the developed area by this time. By 1990, portions of the northwest corner of the project appear to have been paved (Plate 3.3–4). By 2012, the northwest corner of the project is vacant, with the exception of the structure that was constructed at the south edge of the developed area, and the entire property appears to have been graded (Plate 3.3–5). From this point on, the developed area remained unchanged until the 2021 survey (Plate 3.3–6). Throughout the twentieth century, the rest of the project was left vacant, except for dirt roads.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, paved areas and one modern structure, the Orco Block Company building, were identified within the northwest corner of the project. Historic research indicates that development of this portion of the project did not occur until between 1976 and 1980, when the area was graded and two structures were constructed. One of these structures was removed from the property by 2012, leaving only the structure to south. This structure, however, does not meet the minimum threshold to be considered historic, and was therefore not evaluated as part of the survey. No new cultural resources were identified during the course of the archaeological survey. Furthermore, no cultural resources were identified in the off-site improvement corridors along North Hathaway Street, East Williams Street, and East Nicolet Street. Additionally, the structure pads and historic artifact scatter identified by LSA during the 2009 survey and testing programs were not relocated. Regardless, research conducted by BFSA indicates that any structures or remnants of structures located within the project boundary are not historic-period structures.

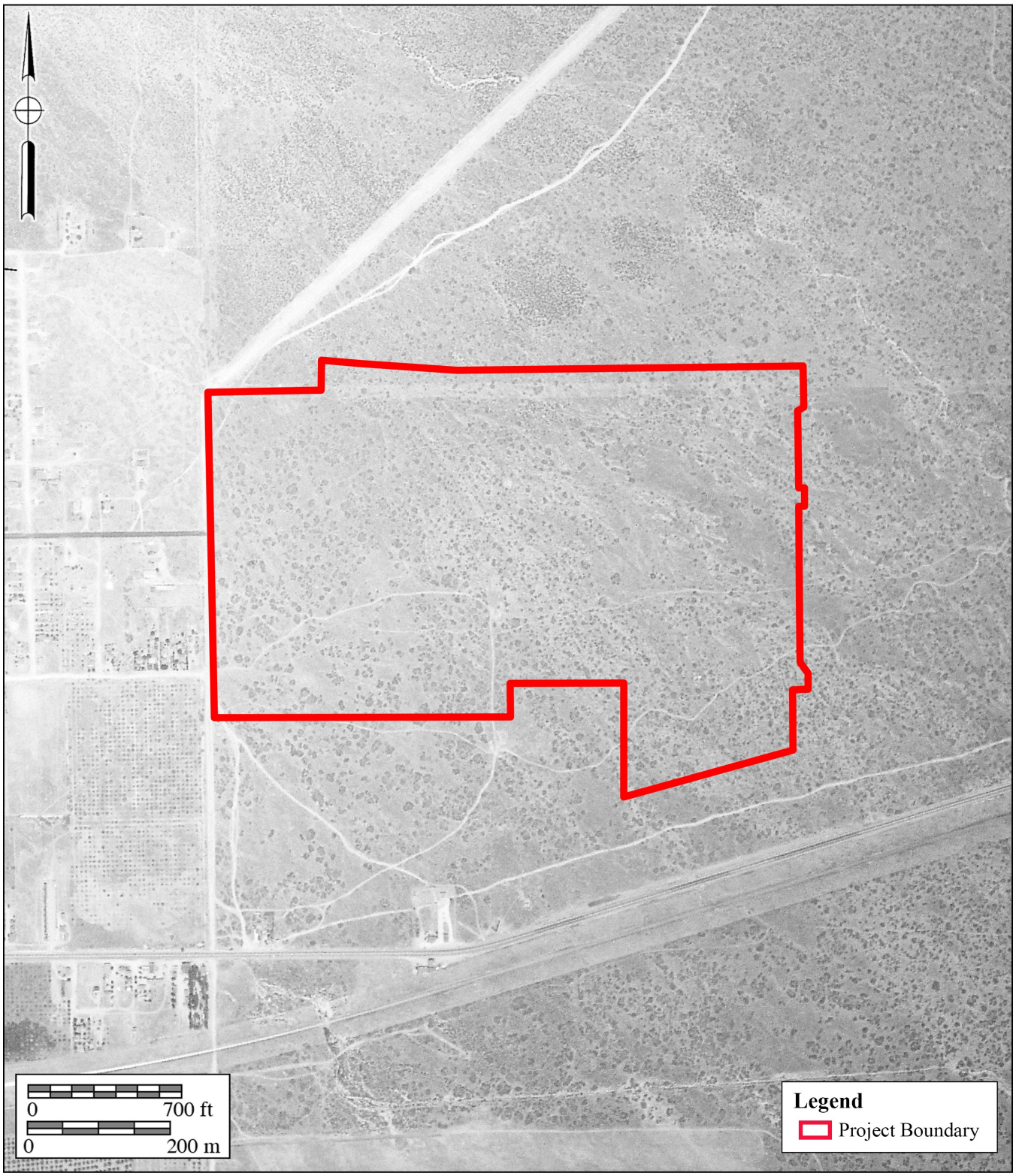

Plate 3.3–1

1936 Aerial Photograph

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

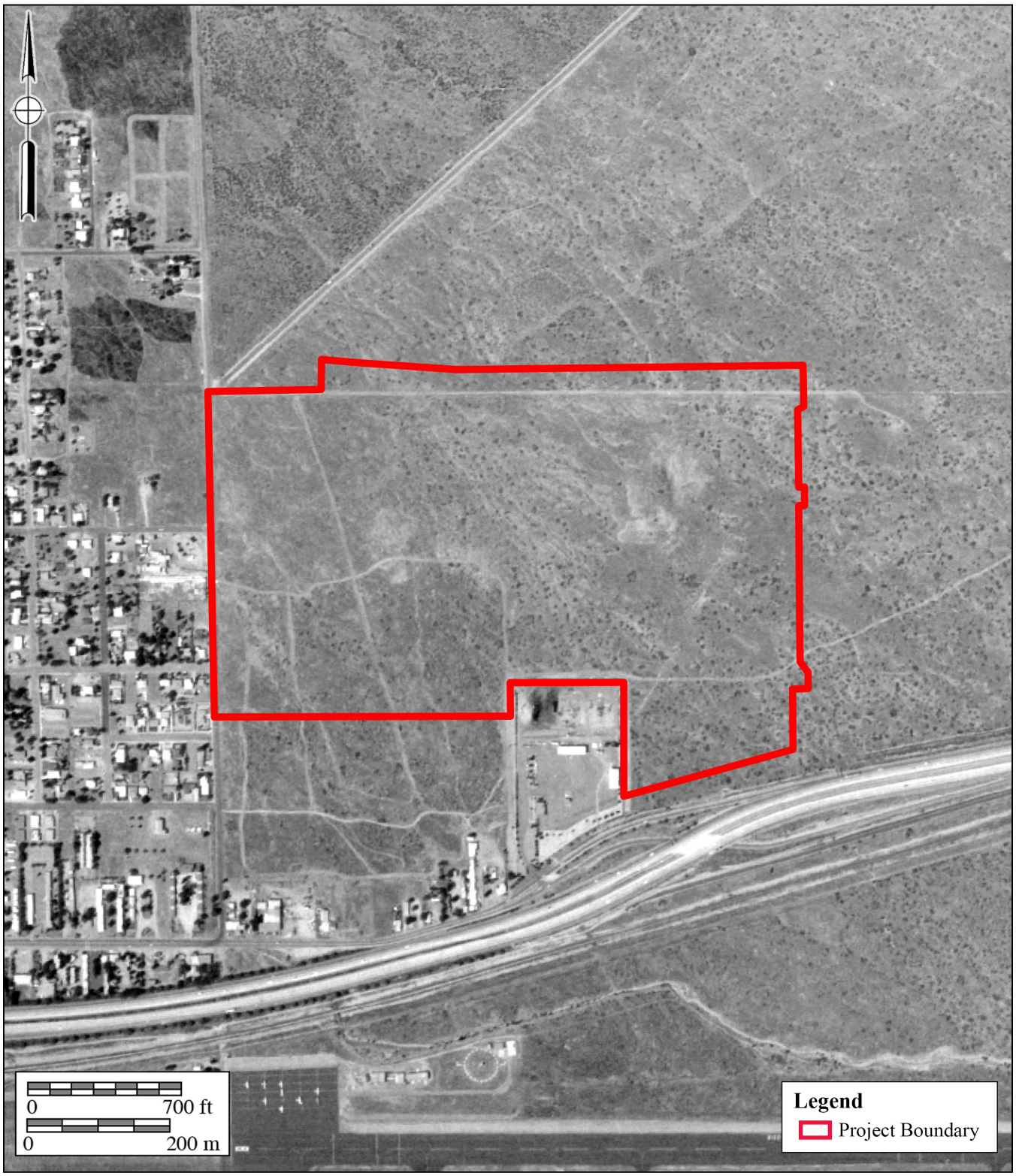

Plate 3.3–2

1976 Aerial Photograph

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

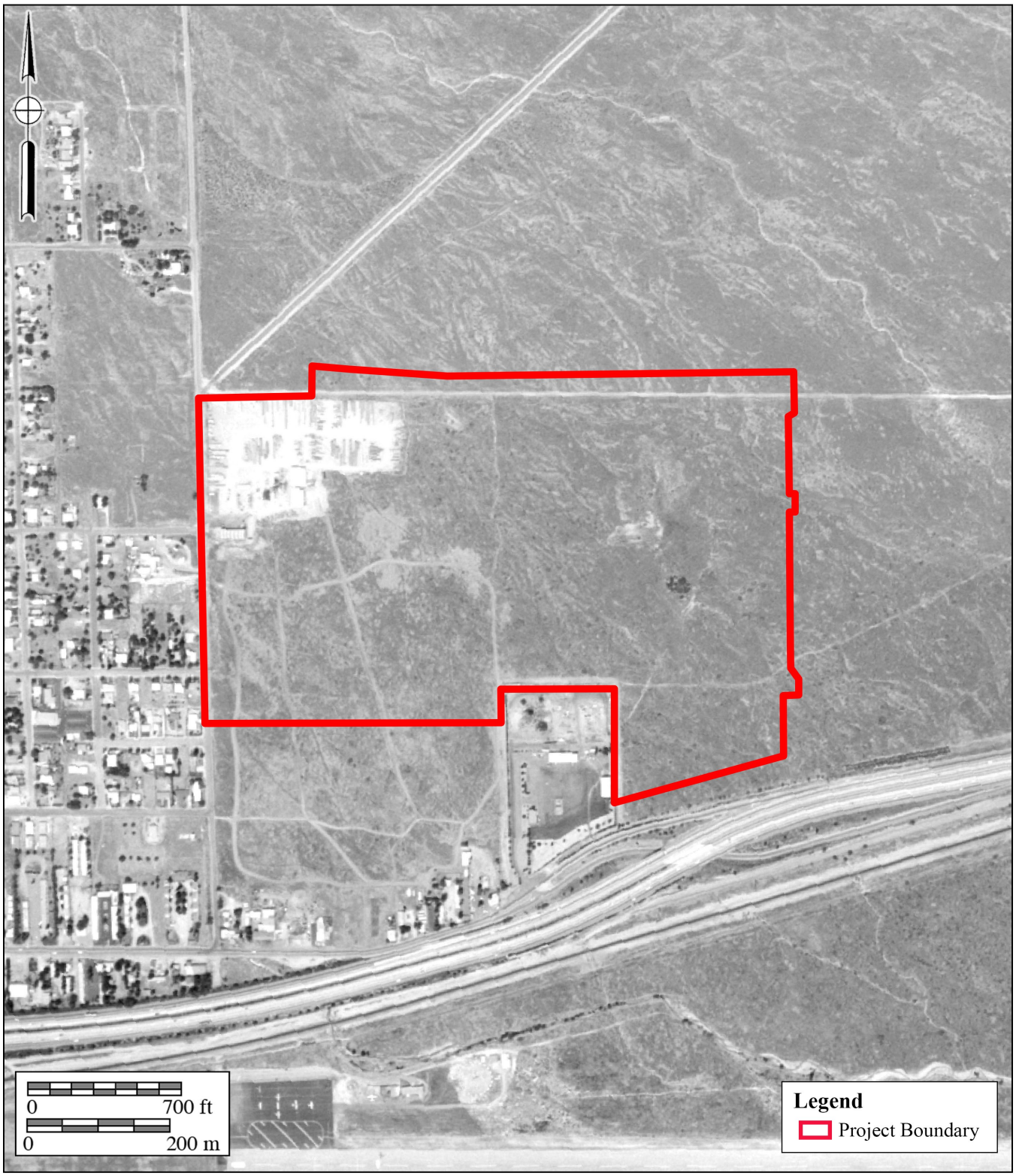

Plate 3.3–3

1980 Aerial Photograph

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

Plate 3.3–4

1990 Aerial Photograph

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

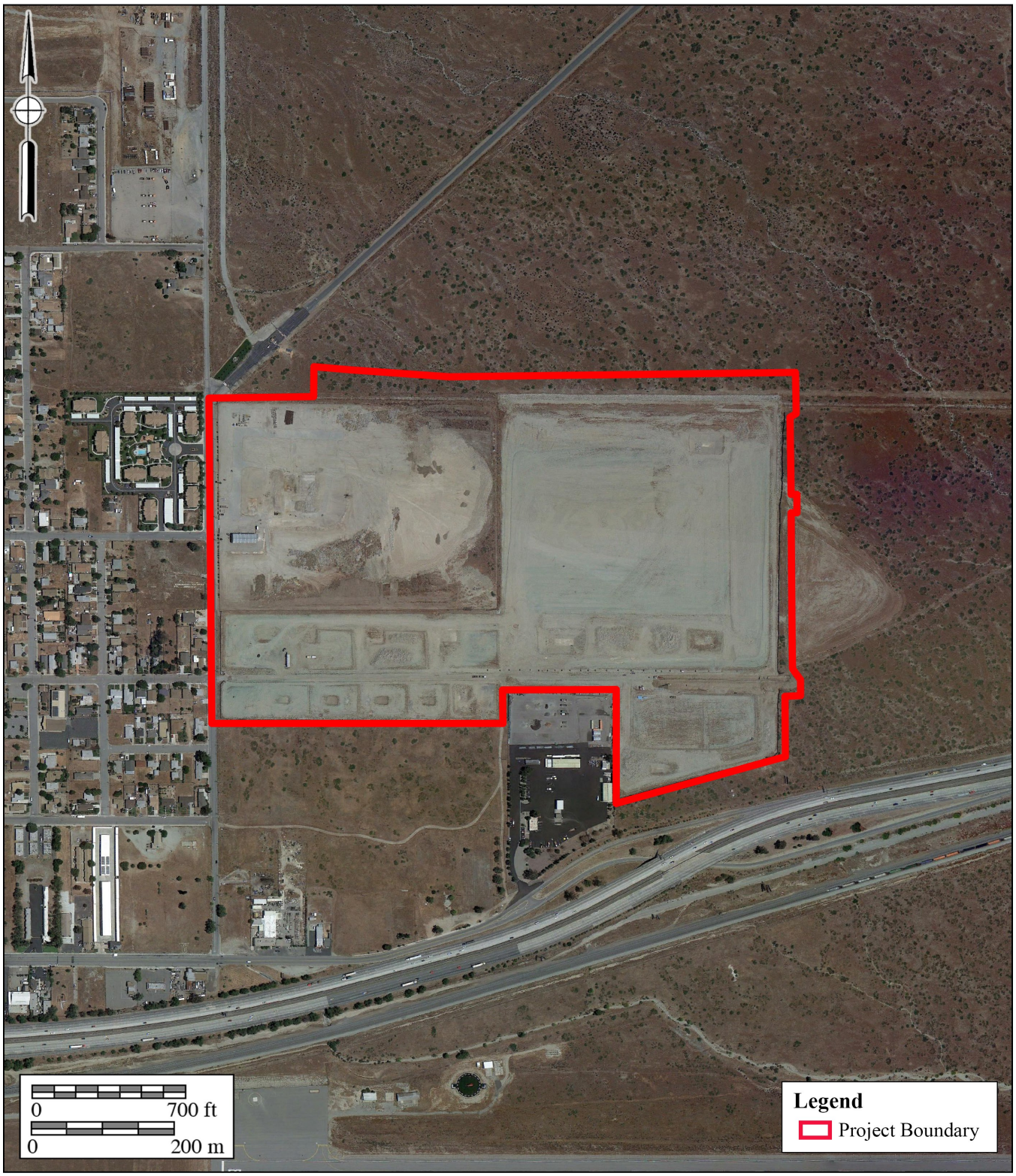

Plate 3.3–5

2012 Aerial Photograph

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

Plate 3.3–6

Current Aerial Photograph

The First Hathaway Logistics Project

4.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The subject property has been previously subjected to an archaeological survey (LSA 2009a), which resulted in the identification of a historic artifact scatter and three building foundations. No prehistoric Native American archaeological sites were identified on the property. LSA subsequently evaluated those sites as not significant under CEQA criteria (LSA 2009b). Those sites were not recorded at the EIC and the project environmental review at that time did not require any cultural resource mitigation measures. Subsequently, the project was approved and the property was graded. Given the previous disturbance of the property, no impacts to cultural resources will occur as a consequence of the proposed development. Mitigation measures will not be required as part of the approval of this project. However, given the presence of Native American archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property and the concerns of tribal representatives, particularly the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, respective of Native American use of this general area, it is recommended that as a condition of the grading permit, a requirement should be listed by the lead agency to require archaeological and tribal monitoring of all earthwork associated with the development. The purpose of the monitoring requirement of the grading permit is to ensure that should any cultural resources be exposed by grading or trenching, these can be recorded and recovered. The monitoring requirements of the grading permit are provided below:

Cultural Resource Monitoring Program

CR-1: Native American Treatment Agreement

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the applicant shall enter into a Tribal Monitoring Agreement with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians for the project. The Tribal Monitor shall be on-site during all ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind). The Tribal Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbing activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

CR-2: Retention of Archaeologist

Prior to any ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to, clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post replacement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all utility and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), and prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards (SOI). The archaeologist shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities to identify any known or suspected archaeological and/or cultural resources. The archaeologist will conduct a Cultural Resource Sensitivity Training, in conjunction

with the Tribe[s] Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or designated Tribal Representative. The training session will focus on the archaeological and tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities as well as the procedures to be followed in such an event.

CR-3: Cultural Resource Management Plan

Prior to any ground-disturbing activities the project archaeologist shall develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) and/or Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan (AMTP) to address the details, timing, and responsibilities of all archaeological and cultural resource activities that occur on the project. This CRMP shall be written in consultation with the consulting Tribe[s] and shall include the following: approved Monitoring Measures (MM)/Conditions of Approval (COA), contact information for all pertinent parties, parties' responsibilities, procedures for each MM or COA, and an overview of the project schedule.

CR-4: Pre-Grade Meeting

The retained qualified archeologist and Consulting Tribe[s] representative shall attend the pre-grade meeting with the grading contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring plan.

CR-5: On-site Monitoring

During all ground-disturbing activities the qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall be on-site full-time. The frequency of inspections shall depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and any discoveries of Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21074. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will be discontinued when the depth of grading and the soil conditions no longer retain the potential to contain cultural deposits. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American monitor, shall be responsible for determining the duration and frequency of monitoring.

CR-6: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction, the qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert and/or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and collected so the monitored grading can proceed.

If a potentially significant cultural resource(s) is discovered, work shall stop within a 60-foot perimeter of the discovery and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. All work shall be diverted away from the vicinity of the find, so that the find can be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal Monitor[s]. The archaeologist shall notify the Lead Agency and consulting Tribe[s] of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Lead Agency, the consulting Tribe[s], and the Native American monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the Tribal Cultural Resource shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Tribe[s] and the Native American monitor[s] and be submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. Below are the possible treatments and dispositions of significant cultural resources in order of CEQA preference:

a. Full avoidance.
b. If avoidance is not feasible, preservation in place. If preservation in place is not feasible, all items shall be reburied in an area away from any future impacts and reside in a permanent conservation easement or Deed Restriction.
c. If all other options are proven to be infeasible, data recovery through excavation and then curation in a curation facility that meets the Federal Curation Standards (CFR 79.1).

CR-7: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians requests the following specific conditions to be imposed in order to protect Native American human remains and/or cremations. **No photographs are to be taken except by the coroner, with written approval by the consulting Tribe[s].**

a. Should human remains and/or cremations be encountered on the surface or during any and all ground-disturbing activities (*i.e.,* clearing, grubbing, tree and bush removal, grading, trenching, fence post placement and removal, construction excavation, excavation for all water supply, electrical, and irrigation lines, and landscaping phases of any kind), work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall immediately stop within a 100-foot perimeter of the discovery. The area shall be protected; project personnel/observers will be restricted. The Riverside County sheriff-coroner is to be contacted within 24 hours of discovery. The sheriff-coroner has 48 hours to make his/her determination pursuant to State and Safety Code §7050.5. and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.
b. In the event that the human remains and/or cremations are identified as Native American, the sheriff-coroner shall notify the NNAHC within 24 hours of determination pursuant to subdivision (c) of HSC §7050.5.

c. The NAHC shall immediately notify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours, upon being granted access to the project site, to inspect the site of discovery and make his/her recommendation for final treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the remains and all associated grave goods pursuant to PRC §5097.98.
d. If the Morongo Band of Mission Indians has been named the MLD, the Tribe may wish to rebury the human remains and/or cremation and sacred items in their place of discovery with no further disturbance where they will reside in perpetuity. The place(s) of reburial will not be disclosed by any party and is exempt from the California Public Records Act (California Government Code § 6254[r]). The reburial location of human remains and/or cremations will be determined by the Tribe's MLD, the landowner, and the City Planning Department.

CR-8: Final Report

The final report[s] created as a part of the project (AMTP, isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be submitted to the Lead Agency and Consulting Tribe[s] for review and comment. After approval of all parties, the final reports are to be submitted to the EIC and the Consulting Tribe[s].

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the First Hathaway Logistics Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by archaeologist Clarence Hoff. The report text was prepared by Jillian Conroy and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Tracy Stropes and Leah Moradi. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Courtney McNair. The EIC at UCR provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the Riverside Historical Society, the Riverside Public Library, and the offices of the Riverside Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.

2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.

2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.

2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.

2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.

2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.

2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive

Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

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APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)