



# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE OAK VALLEY NORTH SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT, CITY OF CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

March 7, 2024



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# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Oak Valley North Specific Plan Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of 110.2 acres (ac) of land in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. An additional 13.7 ac are proposed for offsite improvements. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Calimesa (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area. The investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American groups, a cultural resources survey of the Project area, and cultural resource documentation and evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at University of California, Riverside. The records search indicated that 17 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the Project area. The previous studies identified 14 cultural resources within the record search area including 13 historic-period resources and one isolated prehistoric-period resource. One of the historic-period resources, P-33-014868/CA-RIV-7923, extends into the Project area. This resource consists of the remains of several ancillary structures associated with a gas station and restaurant; the resource was previously determined not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 23 individuals representing 15 local Native American groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. The 23 recommended individuals were contacted by email and follow up phone calls. To date, six responses have been received.

PaleoWest completed a cultural resource survey of the Project area on May 11 and 12, 2022. During the survey, the previously documented historic-period resource (P-33-014868) was identified and its current condition assessed. The survey also identified two additional historic-period resources in the Project area: a single-family residence on Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 413-260-018 (9950 Calimesa Boulevard) and the archaeological remains of ancillary buildings associated with a historic ranch (22-0076-02H). No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the Project area. An evaluation of significance found that the single-family residence at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard and Site 22-0076-02H are not eligible for listing in the CRHR. Additionally, PaleoWest concurs with the earlier determination that P-33-014868 does not meet any of the criteria for listing on in the CRHR.

Based on the lack of prehistoric remains identified in the records search area, a review of the underlying geology, and the result of the cultural resource survey, the Project area appears to have a relatively low sensitivity for buried prehistoric-period archaeological remains and no-to-low sensitivity for buried historic-period archaeological deposits. No additional cultural resource management is recommended at this time.

In the event that potentially significant cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Oak Valley North Project (Project), in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Calimesa (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is in the southern extent of city of Calimesa immediately east of Interstate 10 (I-10) and south of Singleton Road (Figure 1-1). The Project encompasses portions of Section 24, Township (T) 2 South (S), Range (R) 2 West (W), and Section 19, T2S, R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the El Casco, California, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). The Project area consists of 110.2 acres (ac) of land with an additional 13.7 ac proposed for offsite improvements.

The Project, proposed by BICM Land Holding, entails the proposed development of business park and light industrial uses on 95.6 ac, high-density residential or church land uses on 11.2 ac, and 3.4 ac of roadway. Off-site improvements include proposed improvements to Calimesa Boulevard, Singleton Road, and Beckwith Avenue.

## 1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as Principal Investigator and provided senior oversight and quality assurance. Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA, served as Senior Archaeologist directed all fieldwork and reporting efforts. Gena Granger, M.A., RPA, assisted with the report. Evan Mills, M.A., RPA, served as field director, led the pedestrian survey, and was responsible for the documentation of the archaeological resources. Andrew Bursan, M.C.R.P., provided senior oversight for the built-environment study. Lisa Demarais, M.A., completed the built environment analysis and was assisted by Scott Torres, M.A. Resumes for key staff are provided in Appendix C.

## 1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation completed for the proposed Project. Section 1 introduced the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The Project's research design is presented in Section 4. The methods employed for the cultural resource study are presented in Section 5 with the results presented in Section 6. Conclusions and management recommendations are provided in Section 7. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.



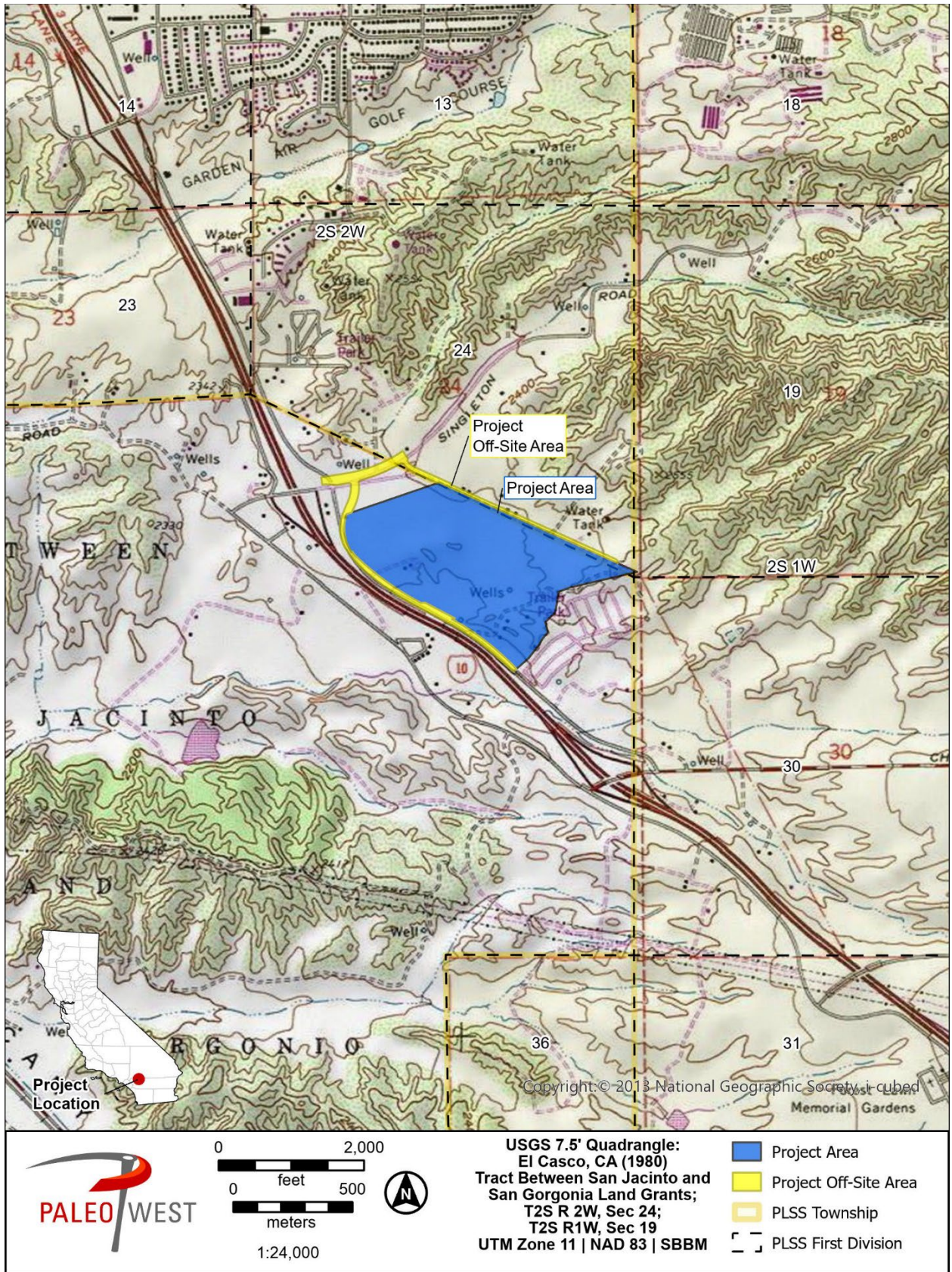


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

## 2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

### 2.1 STATE

#### 2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations [CCR] 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (PRC Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.<sup>1</sup> In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion A)
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion B)
- 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 (Criterion C)
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D)

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

#### 2.1.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources (TCRs)—for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include

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<sup>1</sup> The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; included in a local register of historical resources; or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

### 2.1.3 Other State Regulations

If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made.

## 2.2 LOCAL

### 2.2.1 City of Calimesa General Plan

The City's General Plan (City of Calimesa 2014) includes two policies with associated action items to protect cultural resources. These include the following:

**Policy RM-16:** Identify, protect, and preserve the historical and cultural resources of the City.

- **Action Item RM-16.1:** Increase public awareness of Calimesa's cultural heritage and resources through development of education programs.
- **Action Item RM-16.2:** Require the preservation of identified cultural resources to the extent possible, through dedication, removal, transfer, reuse, or other means.
- **Action Item RM-16.3:** Review all proposed development for the possibility of cultural/archaeological/paleontological sensitivity. When existing information indicates that a site proposed for development may contain paleontological resources, a report stating the extent and potential significance of the resources that may exist within the proposed development shall be prepared and include mitigation measures as appropriate.
- **Action Item RM-16.4:** The City will work with the Native American community and others to adopt an appropriate process and procedure for the monitoring of excavation in cultural and paleontological sensitive areas and adopt a process for ensuring the appropriate curation of any cultural or paleontological resources discovered.

**Policy RM-14:** Seek to protect significant historical sites or structures by the offering programs and/or incentives to preserve, restore, or reuse the structures while maintaining their historical significance and integrity.

- **Action Item RM-17.1:** Identify opportunities for adaptive reuse of historic sites and buildings.

The City does not have a local register identifying historic resources or local landmarks or establishing local regulatory criteria outlining specific processes for their identification and evaluation.

## 3 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

### 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The city of Calimesa is within the San Gorgonio Pass region of Southern California, south of the San Bernardino Mountains, within the San Jacinto Mountains of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California and in the Yucaipa Valley. The Peninsular Ranges extend approximately 125 miles (mi) from the Los Angeles Basin to the tip of Baja California and are bounded by the Elsinore fault zone and the Colorado Desert in the east and the Pacific Coast on the west (Morton and Miller 2006). The geology in the northern reaches of the range, including the San Jacinto Mountains, consists of Paleozoic gneiss, schist, and other older metamorphic rocks; Mesozoic granitic rocks of the Southern California batholith; and Cenozoic marine and terrestrial deposits. The highest point in the range is San Jacinto Peak at 10,805 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl) (Norris and Webb 1976). The region surrounding the city of Calimesa is a geologically complex area, in part, because of movement along the San Andreas fault, Banning fault, San Gorgonio fault, and others (Lancaster et al. 2012; Southern California Earthquake Data Center 2013; Yule 2009).

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semiarid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (Asteraceae). Riparian communities would also have been present adjacent to the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

## 3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), Morratto (1984), Heizer (1978), Schaefer (1994), and Horne and McDougall (2008). The general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. These periods are discussed below.

### 3.2.1 Paleoindian Period

During the Paleoindian Period, Native groups are believed to have been highly mobile nomadic hunters and gatherers organized into small bands. Sites from this period are thought to have been very sparse across the landscape, may yield only meager evidence of human activity, or may be rich with flaked and ground stone tool kits, ecofacts, and possibly even structures; most are deeply buried, based on evidence of sites found outside of California dating to this period (Bruhns 1994; Dillehay 1989, 1997; Lynch 1980; Meltzer et al. 1997; Morratto 1984; Roosevelt et al. 1996). These sites may be found in large, protected caves above floodplains but near economically important resources in coastal, lake or marsh, and valley or riparian environments. These sites may also be found at quarry sites, stable landforms above high stands of pluvial lakes, along ridge systems, in mountain passes as well as stable, not encroached upon, old surfaces along the coast. It is believed that Native peoples of this period created projectile points and bifaces with fluted bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. This distinctive method of thinning the bases of projectile points and bifaces, by removing long, linear flakes, serves as diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian tool kit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators.

### 3.2.2 Archaic Period

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8000 and 9000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Both sites corresponding within the Archaic Period.

The Archaic Period is the earliest defined period in the region. This period is also expressed as the Lake Mojave Period or the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition and is presumed to have begun somewhat earlier than 9500 B.P. and lasting to perhaps 7000 B.P.—specifically in the southwestern Great Basin (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren 1980, 1984). Wallace (1978:27) noted that the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition likely represents a portion of regional variants of an early hunting tradition that likely spread over a wide geographical area including the coast.

During the Archaic Period, a long period of human adaptation to environmental changes, brought on by the transition from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene geologic periods, occurred. As conditions became more arid and warmer, megafauna died off, and human populations responded to these environmental changes by becoming more focused on their subsistence efforts to procure a wider variety of food sources.

The early Archaic Period was characterized by continued organization of Native groups as nomadic hunters and gatherers; however, there is some evidence of semisedentary residential occupation. Early occupants of the region were thought to have been nomadic large-game hunters, but because of changing environmental factors over time, they were forced to become more variable with their food sources. The presence of milling tools indicates the incorporation of vegetal food sources and seed preparation. An apparent decrease in population density during the second half of this period resulted in increased reliance on foraging for Native groups. Technological advances during this period resulted in increased use of milling tools for seed grinding. Archaic sites in the Project region are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, manos and milling stones, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made ground stone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is indicative of Archaic sites. Archaeological assemblages of this period can vary depending on the differences between subsistence processes in the inland versus coastal sites. Sites closer to the coast of southern California and outside of the Project area typically present fewer projectile points, as more focus was on fishing practices versus hunting game.

Additionally, sites in the region in the Archaic Period that present stratified cultural deposits indicate seasonal or longer-term occupation at some of these sites and further indicates the possible sedentary habitation or occupation patterns. It is thought that the general settlement-subsistence patterns in the region of the Project area during the Middle Holocene were characterized by a greater emphasis on seed gathering, and shallow midden concentrations at sites suggest seasonal camping. Based on archaeological assemblages, distribution of sites, and midden depths (or lack thereof in some cases), it is believed that Native Americans in the area followed a central-based wandering pattern that shifted based on the need to exploit seasonal floral resources (cf. Binford 1980; Warren 1968). Specifically, this semisedentary pattern involved a base camp that was occupied during a portion of the year, while other more satellite camps were occupied by smaller groups of people to exploit seasonal resources such as grass seeds, berries, tubers, and nuts. The exploitation of terrestrial faunal resources was also important, but the population and degree of sedentism at these camps were of course based on the availability and reliability of water resources. For this reason, it is thought that coastal groups during this period seem to display a higher degree of sedentism than the inhabitants of the desert, inland regions in southern California because of more reliable and abundant resource base near the ocean.

### 3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The late prehistoric period is characterized by cooler temperatures and greater precipitation, resulting in more easily accessible food and water sources. A more favorable climate during the period resulted in more reliable food sources and formation of sedentary villages. The subsistence base during this time broadened. Native American groups in the region began manufacturing ceramics, such as vessels, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may also indicate the use of acorns as a resource and the practice of storing food resources.

Trade and travel are also seen in the distribution of localized resources such as obsidian from Obsidian Butte; wonderstone from the southern end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and from Cerro Colorado in northern Baja California; soapstone presumed to have come from the

mountains to the west; marine shell from both the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; and ceramic types that were not locally manufactured. Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small projectile points, expedient ground stone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and shaft straighteners. Other characteristics of this period include the appearance of bone and antler elements within the artifact assemblage and the use of asphaltum. This period also is marked by the appearance of the bow and arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

The cultural patterns of the late prehistoric period were similar to the previous period; however, the material culture at many coastal sites appear to have become more complex and elaborate. This may be indicative of an increase in sociopolitical complexity, an increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the use of the bow and arrow), or progressive economic changes that included increase in trade activities with other regions. Indicative of increased trade practices during this period between coastal and inland Native groups are the presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines at sites in the Project area region.

The increased carrying capacity and intensification of resources suggests higher populations in the desert with a greater ability to adapt to the changing environmental conditions (Warren 1984:420).

The presence of sites postdating 500 B.P., the high frequency of processing sites, and the abundance of variety of biotic, faunal artifacts suggests that the use of the area intensified during the late prehistoric period. It has been suggested that this increase in use was the result of the influx of Native American peoples from the surrounding desert region rather than indicative of an increase in resident population (O'Connell et al. 1974). This shift in population is also believed to coincide with the evaporation of freshwater Lake Cahuilla in the Salton Basin, which could have prompted people to move to a more hospitable environment. Terminal dates for occupation at these sites in the latter half of the late prehistoric period are thought to be set at approximately 200 years ago (Wilke 1974:24). It is thought that by historical times the Native American occupation of the region appeared to have decreased because of the combined influences of Spanish contact and the eventual less hospitable environment.

### 3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project area is located within the ethnographic tribal territories of both the Serrano and Cahuilla. Descriptions of the culture and history of both tribal groups can be found below.

#### 3.3.1 Serrano

Altschul and others (1989) have provided a useful overview of the ethnographic land-use patterns, social organization, and early ethnohistorical interactions in Serrano territory. Pertinent aspects of this overview, along with ethnographic information obtained primarily from Strong (1929), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), and Bean et al. (1981), are presented below.

## **Territory**

The Serrano, or “mountaineers” in Spanish, occupied the territory of the San Bernardino Mountains east to Mount San Gorgonio, the San Gabriel Mountains west to Mount San Antonio, portions of the desert to the north, and the fringe of the San Bernardino Valley to the south (Kroeber 1925:615–616). Numbering no more than perhaps 1,500 people, the Serrano were scattered over a rugged, expansive landscape. The Serrano were Shoshonean peoples, speakers of languages in the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, and their ancestors are presumed to have entered southern California approximately 1,500 years ago from the Great Basin (Kroeber 1925:578–579). Their most intensive cultural contacts were with the Pass Cahuilla, who occupied the territory to the southeast, and the Gabrielino, who occupied the lands westward to the Pacific coast.

## **Social and Political Organization**

The term “Serrano” is properly applied to just one of four original Serrano subgroups, the others being the Alliklik, Vanyume, and Kitanemuk; all were closely linked linguistically, but were not a tribe with a recognizable political unity (Strong 1929:5–6). The Serrano subgroup occupied the portion of the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent valleys that encompass the Project area, and thus, this term refers here to the smaller cultural unit.

Serrano clans were politically autonomous although linked by ceremonial ties to other clans and peoples of other tribal groupings (i.e., the Cahuilla and Gabrielino). A moiety structure conditioned Serrano social life, all clans belonging to either the Coyote or Wildcat moiety, and all spring ceremonial and mourning obligations extending to at least one other clan (Strong 1929:12–13). Exchanges of shell money between clans occurred during ceremonies, and contributions of shell money were made to mourning clan leaders by members of other clans on occasions of death. These moieties were exogamous, while clan organization was both patrilineal and exogamous. Although some have suggested that the clans were totemic, Gifford (1918:218) disagrees. Gifford attributes the patrilineal clan and moiety form of organization to links with southwestern tribes (Gifford 1918:218); others would identify Serrano organization as a typically Shoshonean social structure.

Each Serrano clan had a hereditary leader, or kika, and an assistant who was a ceremonial leader, or paha (Strong 1929:17–18). These individuals were central to the ritual life of the Serrano, providing leadership during yearly ceremonial periods. In the context of discussions concerning mourning ceremonies, Strong (1929:32) indicates, “Immediately after death, much of the property of the deceased was destroyed,” and Bean and Smith (1978:572) note that cremation was practiced concurrent with the destruction of most of the deceased’s possessions.

## **Settlement, Subsistence, Economy, and Technology**

Serrano settlements are known in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River drainage. Seasonal or permanent settlement of the Mojave Desert occurred where water and other resources were available such as along the Mojave River. However, the upland or higher altitude areas within their territory were preferred for permanent settlement because of the availability of tree crops (acorns and pinyon) as well as the availability of water, forage, and the greater seasonal availability of certain classes of game (Earle 1997:62).



Kroeber (1925:617) indicates that villages were generally located where streams emerged from the foothills. Bean et al. (1981:85–86) are considerably more precise in their descriptions of Serrano village and camp locations. Groups of lineages lived in villages at the valley margins in the winter and in smaller encampments at higher elevations in the summer. Proximity to water sources and adequate arrays of resources predictably dictated settlement location choices. Localities rich in oak, pinyon, yucca, agave, or seasonal migratory fowl, for example, were favored for population convergence at peak “harvest” times. Streamside areas, canyon mouths near alluvial fans, and flats near springs or lakes were frequently chosen as prime locations, with avoidance of wind and floods and adequate defensive position also of considerable concern. Bean et al. (1981:85) note also that individual homes were quite scattered across the landscape to ensure privacy, to the extent that some “villages” covered up to five square miles. This clearly has important implications for archaeological interpretations of occupation sites.

Serrano residences were circular, domed, willow-and-tule thatch structures. The home of the kika also served as a large ceremonial house, and large, semisubterranean, earth-covered sweathouses were found immediately adjacent to streams in most villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Subsistence during winter months consisted mostly of reliance on stored foods (acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans) and some fresh meats and greens. In the spring, or whenever the winter stored foodstuffs were exhausted, the camps broke up into family units, which began foraging for agave, cacti, greens, and a mix of game. Many fruits and seeds became available during the summer months, but perhaps the richest season was autumn, when major harvests of acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans, and screwbeans occurred and when communal rabbit hunts took place in the context of much feasting and ritual activity (Bean et al. 1981:86–87). In addition to occupation sites and food procurement sites, rock cairns (“offerings” places along trails), cupule petroglyph sites, hot springs (sacred areas), sources of lithic materials suitable for the production of stone tools and other artifacts, and trails represent important land uses by the Serrano.

The sparse resources of the study region also produced a highly diverse hunting economy, where small game was an important source of protein. Mammals, such as antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, squirrels, wood rats, and desert chipmunks, were hunted; lizards, chuckwallas, rattlesnakes, desert tortoises, birds and bird eggs, and insects were also eaten when encountered (Steward 1938:33–34).

Baskets were used extensively for carrying, seed beating, winnowing and parching, boiling water, and storage. Digging sticks were used for procuring roots and tubers. The mano and milling stone, mortar and pestle, and pottery were also used. The sinew-backed bow and arrows of willow or cane were used for hunting both large and small game.

### **Social Organization and Trade**

As with most Native groups in California, the basic division of labor was by sex, and there were few individual specializations; thus, the nuclear family was a self-sufficient unit as long as communal tasks (e.g., animal drives) were unnecessary. Women were typically responsible for the gathering of the plant foods and food preparation, while the men conducted most of the hunting. Each sex was also responsible for the manufacture of the tools required for their respective tasks: women made the baskets, pottery, and clothing; men generally produced the flaked stone tools and built the houses (Steward 1938:44).

Trade was conducted with other Native groups on the Pacific Coast and Central Valley to the west as well as with groups along the Colorado River and the greater Southwest. The Serrano groups apparently traded for goods that were consumed locally as well as serving as intermediaries in longer distance commerce relationships.

### 3.3.2 Cahuilla

#### Territory

Ethnographically, Cahuilla territory spanned from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, the San Jacinto Plain as far as Riverside, and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978:575). Bean (1978:583) has estimated the total population of the three Cahuilla divisions—the Mountain, Pass, and Desert Divisions—at between 6,000 and 10,000 people at Spanish contact in the late eighteenth century. The Cahuilla occupied a topographically complex region that includes mountain ranges with elevations of 11,000 ft to low desert at 273 ft below sea level and interspersed with passes, canyons, foothills, and valleys. Seasonal extremes in temperature, precipitation, and wind characterize the region.

#### Social and Political Organization

The term Cahuilla is of uncertain origin; the language belongs to the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family of Uto-Aztecan stock. The Cahuilla were grouped into clans or sibs that were organized based on patrilineal descent (Bean 1978:580). Individuals related to a common male ancestor by descent through the male line belonged to the same clan whether they were males or females. All Cahuilla clans, whether of the Mountain Cahuilla, Pass Cahuilla, or Desert Cahuilla divisions of this native language–culture group, belonged to one of two moiety divisions: Wildcat or Coyote. This moiety system regulated marriage such that clans that belonged to the Coyote moiety division had to seek a spouse belonging to a clan belonging to the Wildcat moiety division.

For the Cahuilla, individual clans were led by a chief, or *net*, who acted as both a political and ceremonial leader. The *net* had charge of the sacred house (dance house) and sacred bundle, *maswut*. This sacred bundle consisted of matting, originally of seagrass, which was wrapped around ritual paraphernalia and items sacred to the clan. This bundle was a sacred expression of the identity of the clan. It was kept in a special enclosure at the back of the sacred house, which also served as a dance house, and originally as a residence of the *net*. Among many clans, the *net* was assisted by a *Paha*, a ritual assistant or "master of ceremonies," also found among other Takic groups. This pattern of political and ritual 'offices' is generally similar to that of the Serrano, Cupeño, and Luiseño. The individual lineages, however, lacked their own sacred bundle, sacred house, and *net*. Sometimes the individual lineages might live together to gather at a particular location, but sometimes, they lived at separate named localities. Even if they lived separately, however, they were dependent on the *net* or clan ritual and religious leader. As Strong (1929) pointed out, the *Pūalem*, the shamans or wizards of the Cahuilla, played an important role in Cahuilla culture but were not officers or political or ritual leaders of the individual clans. Their enterprise was individual rather than group-corporate (Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1972).

## Subsistence and Material Culture

The Cahuilla were hunters, collectors, and harvesters. A diverse habitat provided an immense variety of floral resources, which the Cahuilla used for food, medicine, and manufacture of tools and shelter (Bean 1978:578). Acorns, screw beans, mesquite, pinyon, cactus fruits, seeds, wild berries, tubers, roots, and greens were valuable food resources. Corn, beans, squash, and melons from the Colorado River tribes were raised in garden plots by the Cahuilla. Hunting and butchering of meat were carried out by the men, while women did the cooking and the acorn and seed processing. Acorns and hard berries were pounded in stone mortars, while hard seeds were ground on stone metates. Softer foods, such as honey mesquite, were pounded in wooden mortars. Various basket and pottery forms were used to process and cook plant foods. Stone-lined pit ovens were used to cook yucca, agave, and tule potatoes. Large granaries were constructed for storing acorns, and pottery ollas were used to store seeds. At ancient Lake Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley, periods of high lake stand brought Cahuilla from the mountain areas down to the valley floor to exploit the freshwater aquatic resources such as fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and shoreline vegetation (Wilke 1978, from Blake 1856:98).

Cahuilla pottery was manufactured by the coil method and paddle-and-anvil technique and was often painted or incised. Their pottery forms included cooking pots, ollas, bowls, dishes, and tobacco pipes. Basketry was produced by a stitched coil method, and forms included flat plates or trays for winnowing seeds, shallow and deep baskets, conical baskets, and round flat-bottom baskets, which were often decorated with cosmological motifs (Bean 1978:579). Arrow shaft straighteners were made of soapstone and incised with designs that reflected ownership. Bows were made of willow or mesquite and were strung with mescal fiber or sinew. Ceremonial items included charmstones, bull-roads, clappers, rattles, feathered headdresses, wands, and eagle feather skirts and capes. Clothing included sandals made of mescal fiber, rabbit skin or other hide blankets, and skirts made of tule or the soft inner bark of mesquite or cottonwood.

Tribal cosmology and history were recorded in Cahuilla songs, and "songs accompanied games, secular dances, shamanic activities, and hunting and food-gathering activities" (Bean 1978:580). Musical expression was primarily vocal, although instruments often accompanied the song and included one or more of the following: elder flutes, split-stick clappers, whistles, pan-pipes, bone flageolets, or rattles made of deer hooves, turtle shell, gourds, seashells, or dried cocoons. Games were also an important part of Cahuilla society, and wagers were often placed on the outcome of the game such as a guessing game played by men, called *peon* (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla shelters were more often made of brush, although some were wattled and plastered with adobe mud. In prehistoric times, these shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; during postcontact times, they tended to be rectangular. The entryway into the shelter was usually covered with hides or woven mats, and one or more holes were left open at the roof peak for smoke to escape. Most of the Cahuilla's domestic activities were performed outside within the shade of large, expansive ramadas. Within each village, the chief's house was the largest and was usually next to the ceremonial house. Each village also had a men's sweat house and several granaries (Bean 1978:578; Bean and Vane 2001).

Some Cahuilla specialized as traders, with goods being transferred as far west as Catalina Island and east to the Gila River (Bean 1978:582). Trade items included shell beads, steatite ornaments, asphaltum, food products, hides, furs, obsidian, turquoise, and salt. Within the

Cahuilla territory, local craftsmen exchanged their wares among the group for services and goods.

### Religion, Ceremony, and World View

The Cahuilla understood the universe in terms of power, and power, believed to be sentient and to have will, was assumed to be the principal causative agent for all phenomena whether good or bad (Bean 1978:582). The presence of power was used to explain all unusual talents, events, or differences in the universe. Shamans, always male, were both revered and feared (Bean 1978:581). They could eat fire, cure illness, cause rain, increase food resources, keep away evil spirits and some could even change shape into animals or could kill a person instantly with supernatural power. A shaman's status was often reaffirmed through public demonstration of his abilities. As power figures, they acted together with the *net* as community leaders. Another person of power was a diviner or dreamer, either male or female, who could foretell future events, find lost objects, and locate game and new food resources. A medicine doctor, often a woman, was not connected with supernatural power, but possessed great knowledge in the use of medicinal herbs and medical conditions.

The Cahuilla's creator-god, *múkat*, established the order of the world and how the dead should be cremated (Bean 1978:583). The elderly, through the story of *múkat*, attained privilege, power, and honor through wisdom and age. Elders, it was taught, are the repositories of knowledge and lore, which was especially important among the Cahuilla, who lived in a diverse and often harsh environment. The elderly were respected as teachers of the values and skills needed for a successful adult life. Older women taught young girls the techniques of basketry and values of womanhood and performed tasks that were time-consuming such as grinding seeds and making blankets. Older men made hunting implements and taught boys the traditional societal values as well as hunting techniques.

Cahuilla were taught to share possessions, food, and capital within an enforced system of reciprocity (Bean 1978:583). Failure to reciprocate could be punishable by public ridicule. Lineages and clans shared harvesting and hunting areas in a reciprocal manner when there was a surplus of game or food. Following the teachings of *múkat*, Cahuilla children were taught to do things slowly, orderly, and deliberately and to be aware of any possible ramifications for their actions. Therefore, actions were usually explicit and direct as possible to avoid misunderstandings.

Cahuilla rituals included the mourning ceremony, the eagle ceremony, birth, naming, adolescence, marriage, status changes, and performances to improve subsistence resources (Bean 1978:582). At the center of many of these rituals was the performance of songs that recorded the cosmology and history of Cahuilla tradition. Some song cycles could be very long and complex requiring several days to perform. These ceremonial songs were sung and taught to younger assistants by a ceremonial song leader. Dancers often accompanied the singers to enact mythical events. Marriages were arranged by the parents, and spouses were chosen that were unrelated by at least five generations or sometimes crossed cultural boundaries between the Cahuilla and neighboring groups. Husbands were expected to be skilled in economic pursuit, while women were expected to work hard to produce food and bear children. Food and gifts were presented to the wife's family at the time of marriage, and afterward, she took residence within the husband's kin group. The birth of a child signified an economic and social alliance between the two families and the reciprocal exchange of gifts and food. At death, a

person's soul went to the land of the dead, east of the Cahuilla territory, where all others before went. Spirits could still pass messages to the living "advising, sanctioning, and aiding those still on earth" (Bean 1978:582).

## 3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The San Diego coastal region and the California deserts are two historically significant areas that helped shape Calimesa and the San Timoteo Canyon area. The San Gorgonio Pass served as a major transportation route and was subject to a variety of cultural influences. The following historical setting is largely extracted from the City of Calimesa General Plan (2014).

### 3.4.1 Mission and Rancho Periods

In the late 1500s, Spanish explorers entered Alta California through San Diego and established military settlements (presidios). These settlements were used as bases to colonize the remainder of what is now known as California. The Spanish founded pueblos, or towns, all along the coast.

With the establishment of the California mission system in 1769, the demographic, cultural, and economic changes affecting the Serrano and Cahuilla were extensive.

Although the Spanish began establishing missions in California in 1769, the Serrano and Cahuilla likely had little direct contact with nonnative people until the turn of the century (Bean and Vane 2001). Research into baptismal and other records of Mission San Gabriel indicates that during the late 1700s and early 1800s, native peoples were forcibly brought into Mission San Gabriel and baptized, and it was Mission San Gabriel that figured prominently in the baptism of both Serrano and Cahuilla. Hundreds of individuals from a number of Serrano and Cahuilla communities were baptized at Mission San Gabriel during the 1800–1830 era.

Consequently, the traditional Indian communities were left economically devastated because significant portions of the labor force were removed; there were fewer people to hunt and collect food; to take care of the sick, young, and elderly; to defend territorial rights against other native groups or poachers; and to authenticate the culture's stories and traditions (Bean and Vane 2001). Unfortunately, the mission Indians did not fare much better. Although there were reliable sources of food and shelter, mission Indian life was foreign and often cruel. As well, life expectancy of the "converts" was cut short by disease and strenuous labor, and most were forced to abandon their traditional customs, beliefs, and rituals.

Coinciding with the establishment of the mission system in *Alta California*, providing supplies, animals, and colonists to the Spanish missions and presidios by way of ship along the coastline was increasingly difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and dangerous. Thus, an overland route was deemed necessary to initiate a strong colonizing effort in *Alta California*. In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers to establish an overland route through *Alta California*. Colonists and missionaries continued to use this land route through the San Gorgonia Pass to the missions and ranch lands during the Spanish occupation of California. Starting in the 1820s and ensuing throughout the remainder of the century, surveys and expeditions to determine feasible transportation and railroad routes through Serrano and Cahuilla territory would further lead to the disruption of traditional native lifeways (City of Calimesa 2014; Gunther 1984).

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and, with the Secularization Act of 1833, dissolved the mission system and redistributed former mission lands throughout the region as land grants called ranchos. The Rancho period involved the granting of large tracts of land to Mexican officials in exchange for services rendered during the Mexican revolution. This initiated the Rancho period, during which time grazing and agricultural development continued to grow. Irrigation efforts also expanded, bringing water from Yucaipa's year-round streams and springs to drier sites in the vicinity.

San Timoteo Canyon area was divided into several sizable ranchos granted by California Governor Juan B. Alvarado. Lands within the Project area vicinity were part of *Rancho San Jacinto y San Gregorio*, also known as Rancho San Timoteo and Rancho Yucaipa. The rancho was originally granted to James (Santiago) Johnson in 1843 by Governor Manuel Micheltoarena.

Major permanent settlement and growth in the San Timoteo Canyon area by nonindigenous peoples primarily occurred after Mexico ceded California to the United States in 1847. In 1852, pioneer Louis Rubidoux (occasionally recorded with alternative spellings such as Roubedeaux or Roubideau) purchased *Rancho San Jacinto y San Gregorio*. Land grant records indicate that in August 1872, Rubidoux owned Townships 2 and 3 South, Ranges 1–4 West of San Jacinto y San Gorgonio (Hoffman 1862:443; State Lands Commission 1982:84).

### 3.4.2 Early American Exploration

In 1848, the Mexican American War came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and California became a U.S. territory. In 1850, California was granted statehood. Thus, as mentioned in the previous section, the mid-nineteenth century marked a sharp increase in American emigration to California (California Department of Transportation 2007:82–84).

Exploration and surveys of the San Gorgonio Pass by Americans were first made in 1853 to determine the feasibility of developing a rail line, which would extend west through the area and continue to the Pacific Ocean. Freight, stage, and other mail lines crossed the San Gorgonio Pass using Bradshaw Road between 1858 and the mid-1870s. There were frequent changes in operators of the stage lines because of the competition for contracts to carry the mail. The Stagecoach Trail extended south from Redlands into Cherry Valley following San Timoteo Canyon Road and Singleton Canyon then descended into Cherry Valley using Orchard Street and Nancy Avenue. In 1910, this route through Singleton Canyon was designated a stock trail so that cattlemen could move their herds from Yucaipa Valley into Cherry Valley and Beaumont. It was eventually returned to private property and then was purchased through Riverside County habitat and open space preservation as permanent open space. Equestrians continue to refer to this trail as Stagecoach Road (City of Calimesa 2014).

### 3.4.3 American Settlement of the Yucaipa Valley

#### Early Development

Yucaipa's agricultural period continued to expand and thrive through its transition from Mexican to American ownership. By the twentieth century, farming interests included the cultivation of peaches, plums, and other orchard fruits. Water pipelines transported water from Potato Canyon (in the Oak Glen area) to what is now western Yucaipa.

Riverside County was formed by local voters in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino County and San Diego County and was named after the county seat of Riverside. This new county was formed, in part, by a growing rivalry between the cities of Riverside and San Bernardino. Riverside County began as mainly an agricultural county and its main crops included various citrus fruits (American Local History Network 2004).

As development in Yucaipa, Redlands, and surrounding communities expanded, the provision of water became a more critical issue. Disagreements began to occur concerning the exportation of water from the area. This issue erupted into a lawsuit in 1909, the outcome of which had two effects: (1) Redlands' South Mountain Water Company was limited to the amount of water it could extract from Potato Canyon; and (2) the Yucaipa Land and Water Company conceded to Redlands limited rights to extract water from certain sites in Yucaipa. At this time, approximately 95 percent of the area's water supply was used for irrigation purposes.

In 1910, the Redlands–Yucaipa Land Company subdivided Yucaipa Valley. The major transportation thoroughfare at the time was Fifth Street in Redlands, which continues as Sand Canyon through the Crafton Hills and Yucaipa. In 1915 and 1916, the dirt highway extending from Beaumont to Yuma was overlain with concrete. Fifteen years later, the road was completed between Redlands and Beaumont through Calimesa, and residents participated in a “Road-Day-O” celebration. The route was later designated State Route 99 and is now I-10. Following its completion, commercial activities in the area developed, and Calimesa began to establish a separate identity from Yucaipa (City of Calimesa 2014).

## Agriculture

Yucaipa Valley's location along the San Gorgonio Pass brought permanent settlers to the area throughout the nineteenth century, many of which practiced agriculture. As a transition area between the desert of the Coachella Valley and the Mediterranean climate of the Inland Empire, the moderate climate and fertile soils of the Yucaipa Valley were coveted for agriculture. The accessibility provided by a primary wagon route was also beneficial to industry in the area. In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles through the San Gorgonio Pass to gold deposits in Arizona. This led to increased agricultural and land development opportunities in the area and drew more homesteaders to the area (City of Calimesa 2014; Placeworks 2014:3).

In 1868, Rubidoux's widow sold the entire *Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio* to John Singleton for \$3,000. The Singleton Ranch historically operated as a dairy. Before his death in 1881, James Singleton appropriated all of the water in San Timoteo Creek. Later, water was delivered to Moreno Valley through the construction of a 4-mi tunnel from the Singleton Ranch. In 1911, Singleton's descendants, half-brothers Will Singleton and James Haskell, sold off their lands to large investors. The investment group also purchased the nearby 114-ac Vanderverter Ranch and the 116-ac Goetting Ranch, a total of 2,966 ac. The intent of the company was to operate the ranches on the “intensive plan,” with the Singleton Ranch continuing to be operated as a dairy and the remainder of the land devoted to the growing of grain and breeding all kinds of livestock (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office [BLM GLO] 1871; LSA Associates 2007:D.5-10).

During the early twentieth century, the Redlands–Yucaipa Land Company bought large swaths of land across the Yucaipa Valley with the intent to transition the area from primarily ranching to the cultivation of apples. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, apple prices decreased

significantly. This resulted in a shift away from apple growing to the production of peaches and various citrus and grains.

In the 1940s, agriculture in the Yucaipa Valley flourished. In addition to fruit and grain cultivation, farmers in the area also began to focus on poultry, egg, and rabbit production (California Department of Transportation 2007:30–31; Placeworks 2014:4–7; Yucaipa Valley Historical Society 2010:1–2). During this time, the Yucaipa Valley became known as “The Egg Basket of Southern California” for its poultry operations (Placeworks 2014:1-3).

After the end of World War II, many areas of rural and agricultural development gave way to more urbanized residential and municipal development bolstered by the completion of I-10 and a postwar economy (Placeworks 2014:4–7; Yucaipa Valley Water District 2021). In the following decades, the orchards and farms in the area gave way to new housing divisions. Agricultural businesses were increasingly forced into the fringes of the community in the 1970s as developers built houses in traditional farming regions and sold them to homeowners who protested the neighboring farms’ flies and odors (Yucaipa Valley Historical Society 2010).

### **Architecture: Spanish Colonial Revival**

The Spanish Colonial Revival style gained traction following the 1915 Bertram Goodhue and Carleton Winslow designs of the Pan Pacific Exposition in San Diego’s Balboa Park. In the simplest form, Spanish styling is characterized by white stucco exteriors and red tile roofs, with an occasional arched opening. More elaborate examples incorporate rejas and grilles of wood, wrought iron, or plaster; extensive use of terra cotta and tile; and balconies and patios (City of Riverside 2002). Other significant examples of Spanish Colonial Revival exemplify the character-defining features of the style and are often the work of noted architects and builders who made use of these features to give various building types an identification with the styles of Spain, specifically the southern region of Andalusia, as well as Italy, France, North Africa, and the Middle East. Because of its flexibility, the Spanish Colonial Revival was widely used for a range of building types during the period of significance between 1912 and 1948 (City of Los Angeles 2020).

### **Site-specific History**

The Singleton Ranch, or a portion of it, appears to be just southwest of the Project area along the western side of I-10. An 1871 BLM GLO survey map illustrates that the Project area is just northeast of the marker for the “Singleton Ranch of James Singleton” and “Old Road from Guaypa [*sic*] to San Gorgonio Plains” along the western edge of the Project area.

A portion of the Singleton Ranch, southwest of the William Singleton Residence, was eventually bought by stagecoach driver Eugene Maclove (E.M.) Vanderventer, son of area farmer Michael Vanderventer (Table 3-1). Vanderventer married Martha Jane Wilshire, granddaughter of James Singleton, and the couple established residence and grazed cattle on the property. Vanderventer, along with other local farmers, funded and built the San Timoteo School House in 1883, which also is west of the Project area across I-10. The schoolhouse is a California Historical Landmark. In 1911, the Vanderventers sold their ranch to the same group of investors who bought the nearby Singleton Ranch that same year.

By 1930, Edward A. Pearson had purchased the portion of the property formerly owned by Vanderventer west of the Project area. Pearson, a native Pennsylvanian, and his family resided



on the land and began operating a grain farm and hog ranch (BLM GLO 1871; LSA Associates 2007:3.5-10–3.5-11). Based on census records, the Pearson family appears to have continued to reside and operate a ranch at the property until the 1940s (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). By the 1950 U.S. Census, only Pearson and his wife Geneve resided at the property, and at that time, Pearson worked as a carpenter (U.S. Census Bureau 1950).

There is a property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard within the Project area. In the 1950s, a portion of the Project area was purchased by Leonard M. Stearns. Mr. Stearns was born in 1926 in Detroit, Michigan, and developed several apartment buildings, mobile home parks, and custom homes in southern California and Nevada (The Desert Sun 2011). It appears Mr. Stearns owned the property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard until the 1990s (Fields et al. 2020); however, it is unclear if Mr. Stearns was associated with the original construction of the single-family residence. A web-based search of the property address revealed that the single-family residence was retained by the Stearns family. The most recent tenant recorded was Robert Stearns of Calimesa, California.

**Table 3-1. Project Area (Singleton Ranch/San Timoteo Rancho Area) Ownership History**

<b>Landowner</b>	<b>Year</b>
John Singleton	1868–1881
William Singleton and James Haskell	1881–1882
Michael Vanderverter	1882–1911
Investment/Incorporation Group	1911–1930
Edward A. Pearson	1930–1950s
Leonard M. Stearns	1950s–1990s

## 4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is an explicit statement of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in a cultural resources study (OHP 1990). Inventory studies, such as this one, rely on data from archaeological and historical resources visible on or above the ground surface with supplemental information provided by archival research and literature review (OHP 1991). In such studies, the focus of the research design is to ensure the adequacy of the identification effort. Should any identified resources within the Project area have sufficient age and integrity to warrant consideration for CRHR eligibility, then relevant research questions and data requirements may be posed to evaluate the significance of the resource and make recommendations regarding determinations of eligibility.

For the purposes of this study, one relevant research domain was identified: historic agriculture, ranching, and homesteading. The following questions may be considered when examining the nature and extent of agriculture, ranching, and homesteading activities within the Project area.

- What evidence of historic-period agriculture, ranching, and homesteading is present in the Project area?
- What specific activities were performed at these sites? Did these activities change over time?
- What is the age of these sites? How long were these settlements occupied and when were they abandoned?
- How do agriculture, ranching, and homesteading sites in the Project area reflect or diverge from regional or national trends?

**Data Requirements.** Among the data needed to address the research questions posed above are as follows:

- Chronological data from temporally diagnostic artifacts that can be used to assess the age of the sites
- Artifact assemblages and features to identify the types of activities that were associated with each site
- Artifacts (e.g., culinary artifacts, food preparation items, food containers and remains, clothing and grooming, personal hygiene, and medicinal items) that may be used to examine the social, ethnic, or economic background of the residents of the sites
- Documentary information in the form of USGS historical maps, BLM GLO township plat maps, BLM land patent records, master title plat maps, and county assessor records to address questions of landownership
- Archival information, including newspaper articles, voting records, census data, and building permits to address questions of the construction history of properties

## 5 METHODS

### 5.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On March 30, 2022, a literature review and records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside. This inventory effort was undertaken by EIC staff and included the Project area and a 0.5-mi radius around the Project area, collectively termed the Project Study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the Study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

#### 5.1.1 Additional Sources Consulted

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. Finally, County

Assessor's records and buildings permits on file at the Riverside County Public Land Use System were examined to collect information on the history of the Project area.

### 5.1.2 Native American Coordination

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 17, 2022, for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. Additionally, PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the recommended tribal groups and conducted follow-up phone calls to any tribal groups that did not send a response to the letter within two weeks (Appendix A).

### 5.1.3 Built Environment Methods

PaleoWest conducted original secondary and archival research to establish an appropriate historic context from which to evaluate historic architectural resources within the Project area for CRHR eligibility in compliance with CEQA. Specifically, research was conducted to develop an overview of the history of early settlement and exploration and development of agriculture and ranch properties near the Project area.

Site-specific archival research using newspaper and genealogical databases was conducted to determine whether any owners of the identified properties were historically significant for contributions to broad patterns of history. Historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to establish the property's connection to the development of the Yucaipa Valley. Building permits, when publicly available, also provided construction history of the properties.

## 5.2 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologists Evan Mills, M.A., RPA, and Gena Granger, M.A., RPA, on May 11 and 12, 2022. In total, 123.9 ac were surveyed during the fieldwork effort. This included an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project's on-site improvement areas (110.2 ac) and a reconnaissance survey of the Project's off-site improvement areas (13.7 ac).

The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects running in a north-south direction. The survey transects were spaced at 15-meter (m) (49-ft) intervals. The archaeologists carefully inspected all areas within the Project area likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area.

Because of the existing development that characterized the off-site improvement areas, reconnaissance survey methods were used to inspect these areas. A windshield survey was first conducted along Singleton Road, Calimesa Boulevard, and Beckwith Avenue to identify any unpaved areas of exposed ground surface; the archaeologists then completed a pedestrian survey of these areas for evidence of cultural remains. For the built-environment portion of the field survey, technical guidance was provided by PaleoWest Architectural Historian Lisa Demarais, M.A., to ensure that all historic built-environment resources were thoroughly documented.

All cultural materials and features more than 45 years old were recorded in accordance with OHP guidelines (OHP 1995). Materials and features that were potentially historic in age but could not be accurately dated in the field were also documented. Historic-period indicators include standing buildings, structures, objects, or concentrations of materials such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horse shoes), or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs) that predate 1977. Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker sediment with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, ceramics, or even human bone.

Identified cultural resources were recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. Systematic efforts were made to characterize and define the boundaries of cultural resources as well as discrete activity loci and features. For built-environment resources, each façade of the building, its setting, key characteristics, maintenance condition, integrity, and viewshed were documented. Resource locations were plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000-scale USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit using real-time, satellite-based augmentation system corrections achieving submeter accuracy. The GPS unit was also used to determine and document the precise locations and Universal Transfer Mercator (UTM) coordinates of all activity loci, cultural features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts identified within site areas. Site maps of each cultural resource were drawn to scale indicating the location of activity loci, features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Digital site overview photographs were also taken of each activity locus, cultural feature, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

## 6 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

This cultural resource inventory consisted of a literature review and records search at the EIC, an examination of historical maps and aerial images, outreach with local Native American tribal groups, archival repositories, and local historical societies, and a cultural resource survey of the Project area. A summary of the results of the cultural resource inventory is provided below.

### 6.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that 17 previous cultural resource investigations have been completed within the Project study area since 1978 (Table 6-1). None of these studies include or intersect the Project area. As a result, it does not appear that any of the Project area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

**Table 6-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within the Project Study Area**

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-00388	1978	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract 11817, Riverside County, California
RI-00685	1979	Salpas, J.A., and L.L. Bowles	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14908

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-01095	1981	Schroth, Adella, and Marie Cottrell	Archaeological Assessment of Singleton Ranch, Near Calimesa Riverside County, California
RI-01156	1979	Salpas, Jean A.	Archaeological Assessment of TPM 14917
RI-02493	1989	Macko, Michael E.	Results of an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a 120 Acre Parcel Near Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-02494	1990	Laska, Robin E., and Mark T. Swanson	Cultural Resource Survey of Country Club Ridge, of 135 Acres Located Near Calimesa, Riverside County, California.
RI-02649	1990	Brown, Robert S.	Archaeological Survey of The Wilma Pacific Property, A 243 Acre Parcel in Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California.
RI-03852	1993	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy	Cultural Resource Assessment of The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Water Importation Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-04145	1998	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM206-01, City of Calimesa, California
RI-04988	2003	Mckenna et al.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Tract 30545, in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-05244	2001	White, Laurie	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility Rv54Xc526A (Church House), City of Calimesa, Riverside County, CA
RI-07288	2007	Dahdul, Mariam, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification And Evaluation of Historic Properties Recycled Water System in and Near the Cities of Beaumont and Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-07869	2008	Jordan, Stacey C., and Michael M. Degiovine	Archaeological Survey Report For LSA Associates Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project For A Total Of Ten Poles on Ida 12Kv (#4679978E And #4744631E), Oak Glen 12Kv (#4744626E), Bryn Mawr 12Kv (#4744645E), Stewart 4Kv (#4760030E), Boulder 12Kv (#4714250E, Lapins 12Kv (4759904E), Mesa Grande 12Kv (#4759915E), Conine 12Kv (#4759921E) and Preston 12Kv (#4759658E) Circuits and Removal of One Pole on Bench 12Kv (#782504H) Circuit on Private Lands in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (Wo#6031-4800, Ai#8-4850, Ai#8-4852)
RI-07970	2006	McClean, Roderic, Shannon Carmack, Jay Michalsky, and Judith Marvin	A Study of the Past in San Timoteo Canyon and San Gorgonio Pass: Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Substation Project, Riverside County
RI-08010	2004	Lawson, Nat, Riordan Goodwin, Curt Duke, and Judith Marvin	Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Specific Plan 1 Amendment City of Calimesa Riverside County, California
RI-08049	2008	Bonner, Wayne, and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3221A (Crown Collocation - 879944 Church House), 9530 Calimesa Boulevard, Calimesa, Riverside, California.
RI-08842	2012	Schmidt, James J.	Archaeological Survey Report for LSA Associates Company's Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole Structure (Pole #506030E) Near Calimesa in Riverside County, California

## 6.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that 14 cultural resources were previously documented within the Project study area (Table 6-2). These resources include one prehistoric period isolate, three historic period sites, nine historic period buildings, and one historic period isolate. Two of the historic period buildings are part of a historic district. A small portion of one of these resources, a historic period property composed of ancillary buildings (P-33-014868), is mapped within the Project area. A description of this resource is provided below. Copies of all site records from the records search are provided in confidential Appendix D.

**Table 6-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Study Area**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-004115	CA-RIV-4115	Historic	Site	Three foundations, a corrugated metal scatter, a concrete well platform, and a water well surrounded by corrugated metal.
P-33-009476	–	Historic	Building	Noble’s Ranch; building of uncut stone was a stage station in the 1870s and also served as a school and post office.
P-33-013717	–	Historic	Building	10414 Roberts Road, Calimesa, CA 92320; wood-framed American International/Contemporary-style house. There is a hay barn on an adjacent parcel that may be associated. Additionally, several historic concrete irrigation elements appear to have been stockpiled from elsewhere and are not associated with the residence.
P-33-013719	–	Historic	Building	34880 Woodhouse Road, Calimesa, CA 92320; wood-framed Ranch-style house with a very low-pitched roof. Building has multiple additions.
P-33-013721	–	Historic	Building	34990 Woodhouse Road, Calimesa, CA 92320; 1950s home with moderately pitched composition roof, stucco cladding and wood-framed double-hung single light glazed and fixed windows. A detached garage is probably not original.
P-33-013724	–	Prehistoric	Isolate	Isolated granite pestle with one ground end and possible grinding wear on the other end.
P-33-014866	CA-RIV-7921	Historic	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-014867	CA-RIV-7922	Historic	Building	35010 Singleton Road, Calimesa, CA 92320; two wood-framed California Ranch-style houses.
<b><i>P-33-014868</i></b>	<b><i>CA-RIV-7923</i></b>	<b><i>Historic</i></b>	<b><i>Building</i></b>	<b><i>9780 Calimesa Boulevard, Calimesa, CA 92320; freestanding canopy, a water tower building, remains of a garage with a service pit, concrete slabs, and remnants of a shed.</i></b>
P-33-014869	CA-RIV-7924	Historic	Site	Refuse scatter
P-33-015000	–	Historic	Building	980 Roberts Road, Calimesa, CA 92320; Craftsman residence and an associated barn.

Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Type	Description
P-33-015002	–	Historic	Building, Element of district	Singleton Ranch Water Irrigation System; extensive irrigation and water distribution system consisting of wells, reservoirs, dams, spillways, tunnels, weirs, flow control devices, stand pipes, irrigation pipe, ditches, concrete pump footings, and water troughs which are fed from several northeast/southwest trending seasonal drainages that fed into San Timoteo Creek.
P-33-015003	–	Historic	Isolate	Spring tooth harrow (farm equipment) at 980 Roberts Road, Calimesa, CA 92320
P-33-015004	–	Historic	Building, District	The Singleton Ranch District; two residential complexes, the James Singleton/Woodhouse Ranch (P-33-7296), and the Will Singleton Ranch (P-33-015000), two associated historic refuse dumps (LSA-SUC337-S-1 and LSA-SUC337-S-9), an isolated piece of farm equipment (P-33-015003), and an extensive irrigation and water distribution system (P-33-015002) that conveyed water to complexes and other areas of the ranch.

\*Bold Italicized: cultural resources studies within or intersect the Project area.

### 6.2.1 P-33-014868/CA-RIV-7923

This resource was recorded in 2005 by LSA Associates, Inc. as part of the I-10/Singleton Road Interchange Modification Project (Tibbet 2005). The site is 200 by 75 ft and consists of the remains of ancillary buildings associated with a historical gas station and restaurant that operated in the 1940s and 1950s. It contains a freestanding canopy, a water tower building, remains of a garage and service pit, concrete slabs, and a shed. Originally adjacent to State Route 99, the gas station and restaurant appear to have been removed in the early 1960s when I-10 was constructed. An evaluation of significance that was conducted as part of the study determined that the remains of the ancillary structures are not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

## 6.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the NRHP, the OHP's Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the BERD. There is one CRHR-listed cultural resource (P-33-015004, Singleton/Woodhouse Ranch) recorded within 0.5-mi of the Project area. There are no CRHR or NRHP-listed resources within the Project area. In addition to the CHRIS records search, PaleoWest consulted or contacted the following archival repositories and organizations as part of the research effort:

- Riverside County Heritage Association
- San Geronio Pass Historical Society
- Ancestry.com
- HistoricAerials.com
- Newspapers.com
- Online Archive of California

- Calisphere, University of California
- Digital Commons Network
- USGS topoView
- General Land Office
- Riverside County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder

Historical maps and aerial images were consulted as part of the background research. Maps that were consulted include the BLM GLO map for Township 2 South, Range 2 West (1871); *Elsinore, CA* (1901); *Southern California Sheet No 1, CA* (1901, 1904); *Perris, CA* (1942, 1943); *Santa Ana, CA* (1947, 1949, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1967); *El Casco, CA* (1953, 1967); and USGS series maps (USGS 2024). Historical aerial images were available on NETROnline (2022) dating to 1959, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1978, 1980, 2002, 2005, 2009, and 2018.

The 1871 BLM GLO depicts the Project area as undeveloped land with a road labeled *Old Road from Gucaypa to San Gorgonio Plains* running along its southwestern boundary. On the 1901 *Elsinore, CA* map, the Southern Pacific Railroad is shown paralleling the road as it traverses through Timoteo Canyon. An unnamed dirt road, which roughly follows the current alignment of Singleton Road, is also depicted north of the Project area. By the early 1940s, State Route 99 had been constructed and Singleton Road is labeled as an improved road (USGS 2024). One building is shown at this time in the south-central portion of the Project area (9950 Calimesa Boulevard, see below). A second building, which is shown just south of Singleton Road, corresponds with the mapped location of P-33-014868.

By the early 1950s, State Route 99 was a two-lane highway, and an unimproved road had been constructed along the northeastern boundary of the Project area. Three structures and one well are shown in the Project area on the 1953 *El Casco, CA* map. Two buildings, one of which is depicted as a ruin, correspond to 9950 Calimesa Boulevard. The third structure and well are in southeastern portion of the Project area and appear to have been constructed sometime between 1942 and 1953. A fourth structure, which corresponds to P-33-014868, is adjacent to the Project area in the area south of Singleton Road and east of State Route 99.

By the late 1960s, I-10 had been built with an exit at Singleton Road and Calimesa Boulevard is immediately to the northeast (USGS 2024). One building is shown in the area corresponding to 9950 Calimesa Boulevard. Additionally, the southeastern portion of the Project area contains four buildings and two wells with an unimproved road running from Calimesa Boulevard across the Project area in a northeast direction. Finally, two buildings associated with P-33-014868 are depicted adjacent to the Project area south of Singleton Road between the I-10 offramp and Calimesa Boulevard.

Aerial imagery dating back to 1959 indicates that in the later part of the twentieth century, the Project area had largely been used for agricultural purposes with no additional structures built on the site (NETROnline 2022). Between 1985 and 1996, two buildings were constructed on the triangular-shaped area north of the Project area, south of Singleton Road, and west of Beckwith Avenue. Most of the buildings shown on the historic topographic maps in the southeastern portion of the Project area appear to be at least partially demolished between 2005 and 2009.



## 6.4 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

A buried site sensitivity analysis was conducted of the Project area to determine the potential for encountering subsurface cultural materials during construction activities. The Project area lacks many of the natural resources (e.g., springs or permanent water sources) that were exploited by prehistoric inhabitants of the region. A small ephemeral drainage intersects the northeastern boundary of the Project area and runs in a southwestern direction to San Timoteo Canyon, between 0.2 and 0.6 mi south of the Project area. No other hydrological features are present near the Project area. Today, the area is largely rural, consisting of a mix of undeveloped parcels and housing tracts. Undeveloped parcels may preserve the original landform surface, although many areas have been heavily farmed.

Geologically, the Project area consists of very young wash deposits (Qvywm and Qvyw2), young axial-valley deposits (Qya5), very old alluvial fan deposits (Qvof3), and old alluvial-fan deposits (Qof2) (Matti et al. 2015). The Project area is on the proximal and medial portions of an alluvial fan that is dissected by stream channels. The upper fan deposits generally consist of high energy flood sediments that are deposited during flash flood events. Older fan deposits (Qvof3 and Qof2) consist of Middle and Upper Pleistocene age sediments composed of sand, silt, and gravels situated on inactive fan surfaces. These are cut by younger wash deposits (Qvywm and Qvyw2), which are modern in age and consist of sandy and gravelly sediment in active stream channels. Young axial-valley deposits are late Holocene in age (4000 years B.P.–present) and composed of sandy, muddy, and gravelly sediment deposited by stream channels of axial valleys. Pleistocene-age deposits do not have the potential to preserve buried archaeological resources because they predate the human occupation of the region. In addition, much of the sediment deposition that occurred in this portion of Project area was the result of high energy stream channel deposits and flash flood driven debris flows. These debris flows were often catastrophic, eroding the existing surface destroying site features and picking up artifacts as material spreads out across the fan. As such, any buried prehistoric artifacts in the Project area likely derive from disturbed contexts rather than in situ deposits.

Wells that are historic in age and observed on historic aerials and topographic maps have the potential to be preserved subsurface. In addition, because historic wells were often used to discard trash, there is an increased potential of encountering buried historic period artifacts due to historic period wells located within Site 22-0076-02H.

## 6.5 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC on February 17, 2022, for a review of the SLF. The NAHC responded on April 11, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results. The NAHC suggested that 23 individuals representing 15 local Native American groups be contacted to elicit information regarding tribal cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 23 individuals on April 18, 2022, with follow-up phone calls conducted on April 26, 2022.

To date, six responses have been received:

- Ms. Arysa Gonzalez Romero of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) responded via email and stated that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, the Project is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Ms. Gonzalez Romero requested a cultural resources inventory of the Project

area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in the area; copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this Project; a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center; and a map that clearly delineates the Project area.

- Mr. Paul Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Indians responded via telephone and stated that the Project is outside of the Tribe's ancestral territory and that the Tribe defers to more local Tribes for decisions about the Project.
- Ms. Jill McCormick of the Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation's Historic Preservation Officer responded via email and stated that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project and that they defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions regarding the Project.
- A member of the staff of Ms. Denae Hamilton, Chairperson of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded via telephone and stated that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project.
- Ms. Deneen Pelton of the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians responded via email and stated that the Project is not within the Band's Area of Historic Interest and that they do not have any additional information to provide.
- Mr. Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr. of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians responded via email and stated that the Project is outside of the Tribe's Traditional Land Use Area and that the Tribe defers to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians for decisions regarding the Project.

## 6.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area consists of relatively undeveloped land that has that been used for agricultural purposes (Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2). Topographically, the area is relatively flat, though several small hills are present within the central and southern extent of the Project area. Ground visibility ranged from poor to excellent (0–90%) with areas exhibiting recent tilling having a high level of visibility (70–90%) (Figure 6-1). Those portions of the Project area that exhibited poor to moderate (0–30%) visibility contained relatively dense vegetation consisting of herbaceous plants and grasses along with concentrations of chaparral sage scrub and sparse oak trees (Figure 6-2). Soils in the Project area are fine- to medium-grained dark brown silt and sand. Noted disturbance included extensive tilling and a large pile of construction debris in the southeastern portion of the property. The debris consisted of concrete, cinder blocks, asbestos irrigation pipe, bricks, and asphalt, most of which appears to be modern in age.

Ground visibility within the Project's offsite improvements areas ranged from poor to good (0–60%). Visibility was extremely poor in the proposed off-site improvement areas along Singleton Road, Calimesa Boulevard, and the northern portion of Beckwith Avenue with much of the ground surface obscured by road pavement (Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4). Visibility was slightly better within the southern unpaved portion of Beckwith Avenue. Exposed native sediments within the proposed offsite improvement areas were consistent with those observed in the Project area and consisted of relatively loose, fine- to medium-grained dark brown silt and sand. A low density of modern trash was found within this portion of the survey area.



Figure 6-1. Overview of the Project area, facing northwest.



Figure 6-2. Overview of the Project area, facing east.

Revisit to P-33-014868 found no historical remnants associated with this resource within the Project area or the proposed off-site improvement area along Singleton Road. Two single-family residential properties were observed immediately south to Singleton Road; online records indicate that these properties were constructed in 1987 and are not historic in age (Zillow 2022).

This cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of one historic period built environment resource consisting of a single-family residence at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard, and one historic period archaeological resource consisting of the ruins of historic ranch structures at Site 22-0076-02H (Figure 6-5). No evidence of prehistoric remains was identified in the Project area during the pedestrian survey. A description and significance evaluation of each of the identified cultural resources is provided below. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are provided in Appendix B.

### 6.6.1 P-33-014868/CA-RIV-7923

P-33-014868 was previously described as a cluster of historic period ancillary buildings associated with a gas station and restaurant (Tibbet 2005). At the time it was first documented in 2005, the site consisted of a free-standing canopy, a water tower building, the remains of a garage with a service pit, concrete slabs, the remnants of a shed, and a paved driveway. A 1-quart metal oil can was also found on site.

PaleoWest found no evidence of any historic period archaeological remains associated with P-33-014868 in the proposed Project area or off-site improvement area along Singleton Road. Concrete foundations, remains of the shed, and part of an adobe wall were observed west of Calimesa Boulevard approximately 100 ft north of the Project area and 300 ft south of the off-site improvement area. None of these ancillary structures are still standing (Figure 6-6). Based on these findings, it appears that the site's condition has deteriorated since it was originally recorded.

#### **Significance Evaluation**

P-33-014868 was previously determined to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR. Based on the findings of current study, PaleoWest agrees with the previous determination. P-33-014868 is not eligible for the CRHR.



Figure 6-3. View of Calimesa Boulevard, facing south.



Figure 6-4. View along Singleton Road at intersection of Beckwith Avenue, facing southwest.

*Figure redacted.*

Figure 6-5. Cultural resource location map



Figure 6-6. Cluster of concrete foundations at P-33-014868, facing west.

### 6.6.2 9950 Calimesa Boulevard (APN 413-260-018)

9950 Calimesa Boulevard (henceforth, the subject property) is comprised of 49.3-acre area that includes an abandoned single-family residence (Feature 1), two rectangular concrete slab foundation slabs (Features 2 and 3), and a driveway (Feature 4) (Figure 6-7 to Figure 6-10). The property is between Calimesa Boulevard to the west and Beckwith Avenue to the east. Parcels immediately north and south of the subject property are vacant.

Constructed in 1940, the single-family residence (Feature 1) consists of a one-story Spanish Revival style building that is 1,281 ft<sup>2</sup>. Set back approximately 400 ft from Calimesa Boulevard, the residence is atop a steep hill. It has a post-and-beam foundation and has a roughly L-shaped plan with an east–west oriented wing and a north–south oriented wing. There are two entrances on the east (primary) façade with a third entrance on the west façade of the north–south oriented wing. The articulation of the east façade is segmented, with the northern portion of the north–south wing extending approximately 10 ft farther east than the southern portion. The residence also features a cross-gable clay tile roof, lightly textured stucco cladding, open eaves with exposed wooden raftertails and vigas, wood window frames, brick windowsills, punched attic vents arranged in an arrow pattern, and a brick chimney on the south façade of the north–south wing. The building is no longer in use with many of the windows and doors covered with plywood (Figure 6-8).



Figure 6-7. Map of subject property.





Figure 6-8. Single-family residence (Feature 1) at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard, facing northwest.



Figure 6-9. Overview of concrete garage foundation and associated driveway (Feature 2), facing northeast.



Figure 6-10. Overview of concrete slab foundation (Feature 3), facing southwest.

Surrounding the residential building are the remains of a chain-link fence with steel posts. A steel railing and concrete stairs are northeast of the residence and lead down to the foundation remains of a garage (Feature 2). The feature consists of poured concrete foundation with an 8-inch-wide concrete frame that is approximately 25 by 50 ft (Figure 6-9). Although no intact walls or roof are present, remnant pieces of milled lumber and metal hardware are attached to the concrete frame. A 1-ft-wide concrete curb has been constructed approximately 10 ft to the southeast of the garage foundation; the curb is 20 ft long and parallels the building. The foundation is at the terminus of a driveway that connects the property to Calimesa Road (Feature 4); the driveway is constructed of asphalt and is approximately 6 ft wide and is 550 ft long. Northwest of the garage remnants is a second concrete foundation that is 30 by 60 ft (Feature 3). The foundation appears to have been constructed in rectangular-shaped sections with a 6-inch-wide concrete frame (Figure 6-10). A review of historical aerial photographs indicate that the two ancillary buildings and driveway were in use as early as 1959. Feature 3 is no longer extant in 1978 aerial photographs with Feature 2 demolished sometime between 1980 and 1985.

Archival research indicates that although the Project area was once part of the Singleton Ranch, the subject property was sold off in the early part of the twentieth century. Information provided in the Phase I Environmental Assessment Report suggests that by 1950, the property was owned by Leonard M. Stearns (see Section 3.4.3 and Table 3-1). It is unclear if Mr. Stearns ever resided at the property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard. City building permits associated with the original construction of the single-family residence were not available for review. Therefore, it remains unclear whether Stearns was associated with the original construction of the single-family residence. A web-based search of the property address revealed that the single-family

residence was retained by the Stearns family. The most recent tenant recorded was Robert Stearns of Calimesa, California.

### *Significance Evaluation*

An evaluation of significance indicates that the property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard is ineligible for listing on the CRHR. The subject property is one of many single-family residences constructed on agricultural land in the Yucaipa Valley during the early to mid-twentieth century. Although the property is associated with the agricultural development of the area, the association is not strong or apparent enough for the property to be considered individually significant under CRHR Criterion 1. Research did not reveal any other historically important events for which the property might be considered significant. As such, PaleoWest recommends 9950 Calimesa Boulevard not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1.

Archival research indicates that the property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard has been owned since at least 1950 by the Stearns family. Leonard M. Stearns was a real estate developer who worked throughout southern California and Nevada. City building permits associated with the original construction of the single-family residence were not available for review. Therefore, it is not known if Mr. Stearns was responsible for constructing the single-family residence or if he ever resided on the property. As no evidence was found to indicate Mr. Stearns was a person important to our past, the property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

To evaluate the subject property under Criterion 3, PaleoWest considered whether it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and whether it represents the work of a master architect or possesses high artistic value. The residence at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard is a one-story Spanish Revival building that displays the typical characteristics of the style, including its materials, overall form and massing, and architectural details, such as exposed raftertails. The style is very common throughout Southern California, but less for agricultural properties that predominantly feature vernacular residences. The residence is a modest example of the Spanish Revival style adapted for a bungalow residential building. The residence is significant as a true representative of Spanish Revival architecture that is not common to rural agricultural properties and as such, it meets Criterion 3 for listing on the CRHR.

The subject property at 9950 Calimesa Boulevard is a common property type that is unlikely to provide vital information about history that is not readily available through historical and archival research. As such, the subject property is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

The subject property is not within a designated or previously identified historic district. As a very sparsely developed area, the immediate vicinity of the property also lacks the architectural cohesion and a defined shared historical narrative to be considered a historic district. Thus, 9950 Calimesa Boulevard is recommended not eligible as a contributor to a CRHR-eligible or listed historic district.

For this cultural resource to be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, it must also maintain integrity. Integrity is a property's ability to "convey its significance." The subject property retains its integrity of location, but in its current condition, is missing all of its doors and windows. These missing elements significantly detract from the integrity of materials and workmanship that allow the residence to convey its significance. Additionally, changes to the setting, namely that it is no longer used as an agricultural property, detract from its ability to convey its significance as a

relatively rare example of a highly stylized Spanish Revival style agricultural property residence. These integrity issues also compromise the subject property's feeling and association. Due to this loss of integrity under multiple aspects, the subject building is no longer an ideal or distinctive rendition of a Spanish Revival residence. Therefore, although 9950 Calimesa Boulevard meets Criterion 3 for listing on the CRHR, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey historical significance for its architectural design.

In summary, PaleoWest does not recommend 9950 Calimesa Boulevard eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 1–4, neither individually nor as a contributor to an eligible or listed historic district.

### 6.6.3 Site 22-0076-02H

Site 22-0076-02H consists of the remnants of the historic period Suzy Q Ranch (Figure 6-11). The site is immediately east of Calimesa Boulevard at the southern extent of the Project area. It is 800 by 1,100 ft and consists of eight features. Feature 1 is a cinderblock staircase that is four blocks wide and two blocks deep with approximately 25–30 steps running in a northeast direction. Feature 2 is a retaining wall of stacked repurposed wood telephone poles, two of which have tags indicating a date of 1969 and 1979 from Long Beach and Weed, California, respectively, and 1 × 12-inch milled lumber pieces (Figure 6-12). Feature 1 extends partially into Feature 2 as the wall is stabilizing the slope that contains the staircase. Feature 3 is another retaining wall that consists of repurposed telephone poles, 1 × 12-inch milled lumber, and railroad ties. Feature 4 appears to be an irrigation cleanout consisting of a 6-inch pipe that extends 30 inch above the ground surface; the pipe is surrounded by a 2 × 2 ft concrete pad. Feature 5 is a Worthington irrigation pump and stand for a no longer extant water tank. The pump sits on a concrete pad that contains the remains of a brace that would have held a water tank. The pump is approximately 3.5 ft tall with a 14-inch diameter. The pump serial number is VTP-1000273; archival research found no information on the date of construction of the pump. Feature 6 is a concrete pad that is 4 by 6 ft for an irrigation tank with associated irrigation pipes. The tank is no longer present. Feature 7 is a system of gravel roads and driveway that runs throughout the site. Asphalt is present near the site's entrance from Calimesa Boulevard. The roads are approximately 6 ft wide. Feature 8 is a gate at the entrance to the property on Calimesa Boulevard (Figure 6-13). The gate is constructed of cinder block walls and posts. Two planters on the east and west side of the gate contain an oak tree. The cinderblocks extend southeast and northwest to outline the driveway apron connecting the road to Calimesa Boulevard and the road running through the site. The entrance is closed off by a double in-swing wrought iron gate. Two wooden posts extend to a height of approximately 10 ft from the center of the cinderblock posts that hold the gate. These posts likely held the Suzy Q Ranch sign, which is no longer present. No associated artifacts were identified on the site.

The Suzy Q Ranch was owned and operated by Frank and Mable Martin beginning in 1956, when they purchased the property and founded the ranch. Thoroughbreds from the Suzy Q Ranch, trained by Lev and Jerry Fanning, were frequent winners at Santa Anita, Hollywood Park, Bay Meadows, Golden Gate Park and Del Mar. The Suzy Q ranch was sold in 1972 (Corner Chapel 2015) to the Diocese of San Bernadino (Fields et al. 2020). Although historic topographic maps indicate that one structure and one well were present on the parcel by 1953, no archival records discussing the structure or well were found. Aerial images from 1959 indicate that the land was used for agriculture, which is consistent with land use on surrounding properties at the time (NETROnline 2022). In the 1960s, the property was developed with a total of 16 structures consisting of residential dwellings, garages, barns, maintenance and storage facilities, and stables.

*Figure redacted.*

Figure 6-11. Map of site 22-0076-02H.



Figure 6-12. Overview of Feature 2, retaining wall, facing southeast.



Figure 6-13. Cinderblock fence and gate (Feature 8) off Calimesa Boulevard, facing east.

City directories indicate that Fay Lavergne and Cecil Murray are listed as residents from 1990 to 2005, and Norris Murray is listed as resident in 2005. Archival research produced no information on Ms. Lavergne, Mr. Cecil Murray, or Mr. Norris Murray and their role in the settlement of the area. All structures and wells on the property appear to have been demolished or removed by 2008.

## Significance Evaluation

Site 22-0076-02H represents the remains of a historic period ranch that was in operation between the 1960s and 2000s. Although the site is associated with the agricultural development of the Yucaipa Valley during the mid-twentieth century, no evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Furthermore, none of the people associated with the Suzy Q Ranch, including Fay Lavergne, Cecil Murry, and Norris Murray, appear to have played an important role California's past. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2.

The features and artifacts that comprise Site 22-0076-02H are common to abandoned ranch sites found throughout the Yucaipa Valley and are of standard design and construction. As such, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3.

Finally, because no artifacts were identified on the site and the features exhibit no clear temporal or historically significant association, the site cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends 22-0076-02H not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

## 7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the cultural resource inventory, three historic period cultural resources were identified in the Project area. These resources include a property containing the remains of three ancillary structures associated with a gas station and restaurant (P-33-014868), a single-family residence (9950 Calimesa Boulevard), and the remnants of the Suzy Q Ranch (Site 22-0076-02H). An evaluation of significance found that none of the resources are eligible for listing in the CRHR and are thus not considered historical resources as defined by CEQA. No additional cultural resource management of these resources is recommended at this time.

Geological information indicates that the Project area is unlikely to contain significant buried archaeological remains. Although soils data indicate the presence of a small expanse of Quaternary alluvium in and near the Project area, the period in which much of this alluvium was deposited predates human habitation in the area. The remaining parts of the property are underlain by sediments that form from weathered granitic rocks. Deposition of these sediments excludes processes capable of preserving prehistoric remains so there is no potential for buried sites. As such, the Project area has low potential for buried prehistoric deposits. Surface disturbance by human activity may have shallowly buried materials, but these

materials will be near surface, in secondary context, and lack stratigraphic integrity. Based on these findings, the sensitivity of the Project area is low for buried prehistoric archaeological resources in undisturbed sediments.

Similarly, the Project area has low potential for buried historic archaeological deposits, except in the vicinity of wells noted on historic aerials and topographic maps within Site 22-0076-02H. There is an increased chance of encountering subsurface portions of the wells and historic period artifacts, as wells were often used to discard trash.

In the event that potentially significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.



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# **Appendix A. Native American Coordination**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project  
County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle

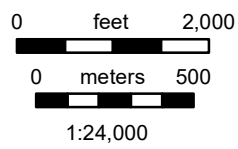
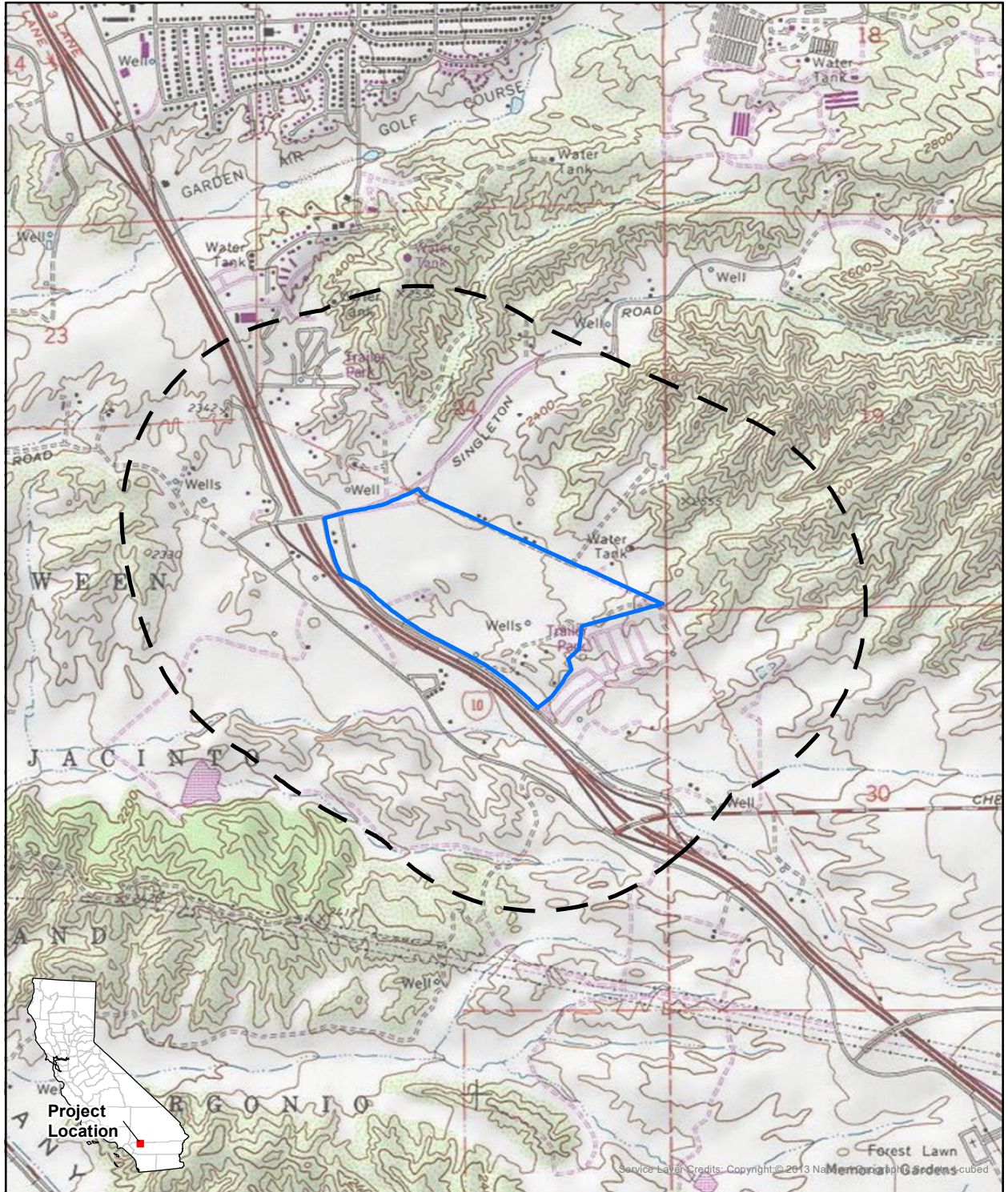
Name: See attached map  
Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:



Contact Person: Kyle Knabb  
Street Address: 517 S. Ivy Avenue  
City: Monrovia, CA Zip: 91016  
Phone: 626-376-6729 Extension: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: kknabb@paleowest.com

Project Description:

\_\_\_\_ Project Location Map is attached



**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
 El Casco, Ca (1980)  
 Tract Between San Jacinto and  
 San Geronia Land Grants;  
 T2S R 2W, Secs 23 & 24; T2S R1W,  
 Secs 19 & 30  
 UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBMM

 Project Area  
 1/2 Mile Buffer

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 11, 2022

Kyle Knabb  
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: [kknabb@paleowest.com](mailto:kknabb@paleowest.com)

### Re: Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, Riverside County

Dear Dr. Knabb:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Atebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/11/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

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

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
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Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
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Fax: (951) 572-6004  
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Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

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Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
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Chairman@cahuilla.net  
Cahuilla

**Pechanga Band of Indians**

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pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov  
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/11/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Birch Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
4/11/2022**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487                      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581        Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160                      Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, Riverside County.



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Ann Brierty, THPO  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Brierty,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at University of California, Riverside. The records search indicated that 14 cultural resources were identified within one-half-mile of the Project area. Of the 14 resources, all of them are historic-period resources. Only one of the cultural resources, (P-33-14868) a historic-period property comprised of ancillary buildings, was previously documented within the Project area.

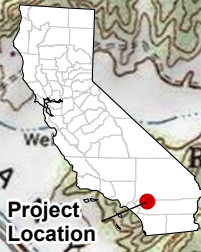
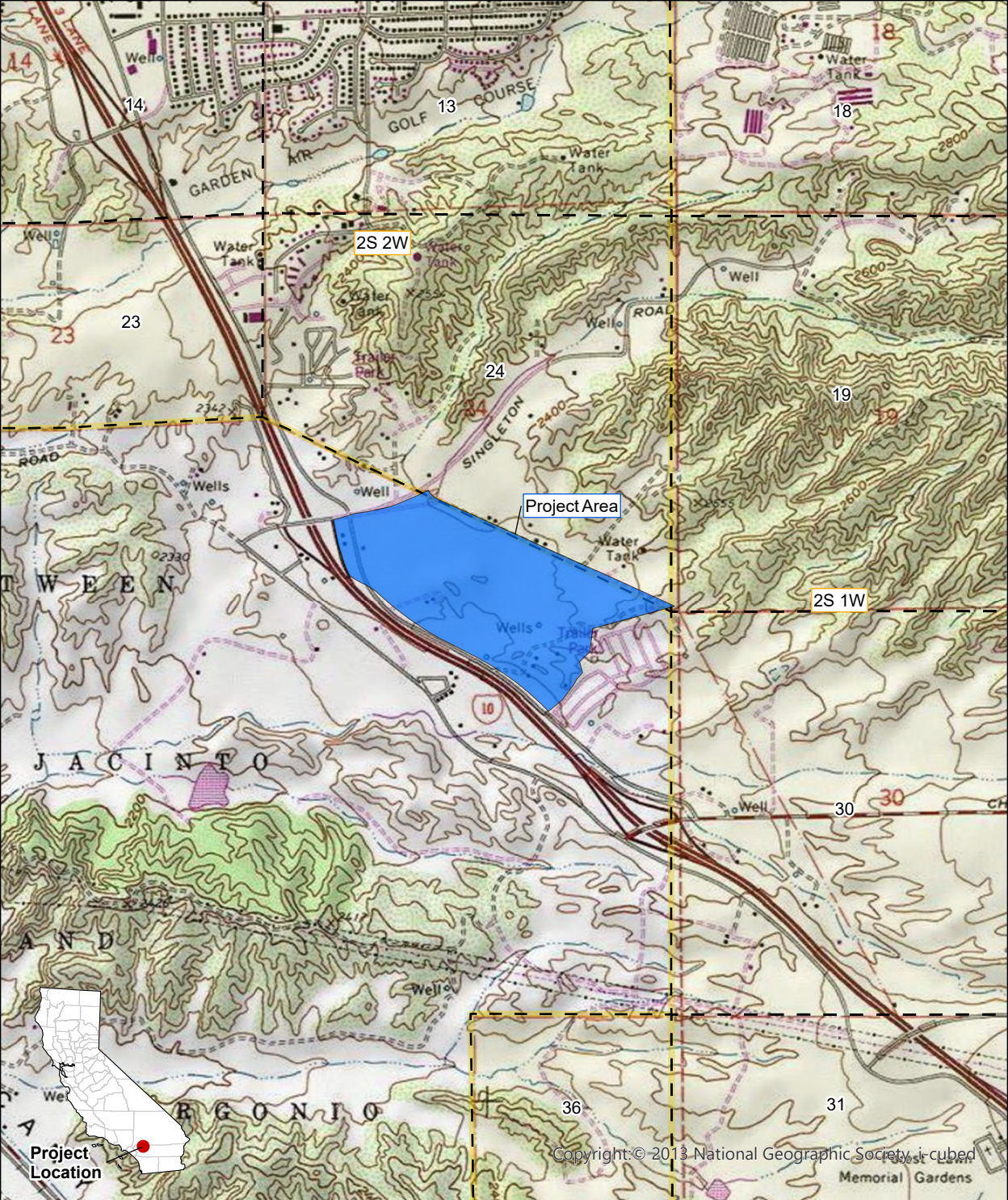
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Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

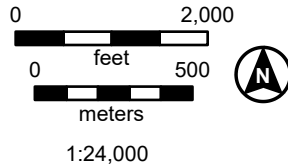
Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





Project Location

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
**San Gorgonia Land Grants;**  
**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
**T2S R1W, Sec 19**  
**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Ray Chapparosa, Chairman  
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

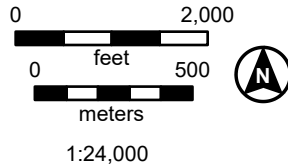
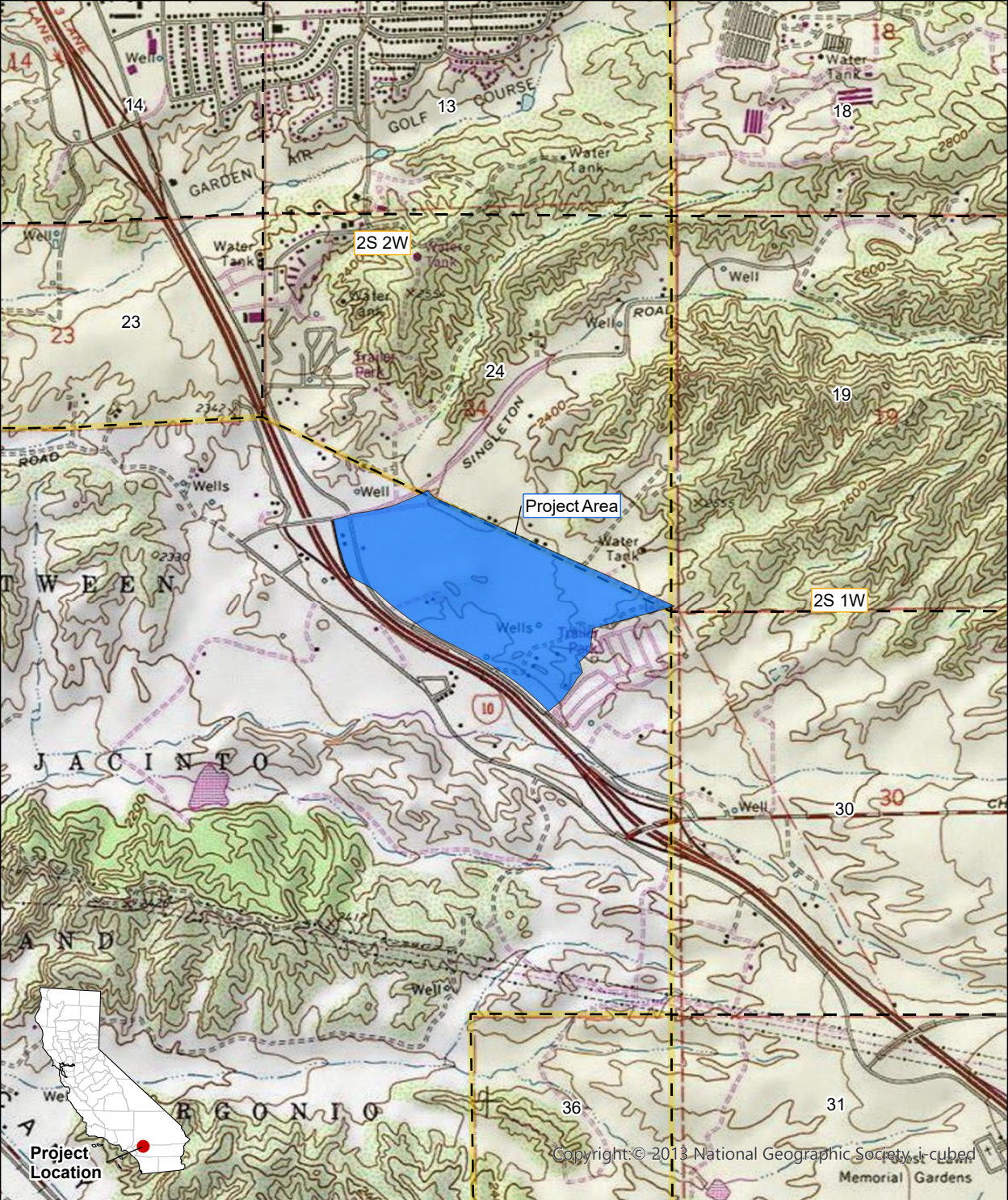
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Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
**San Gorgonia Land Grants;**  
**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
**T2S R1W, Sec 19**  
**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
P. O. Box 343  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

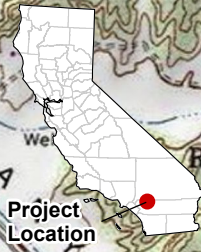
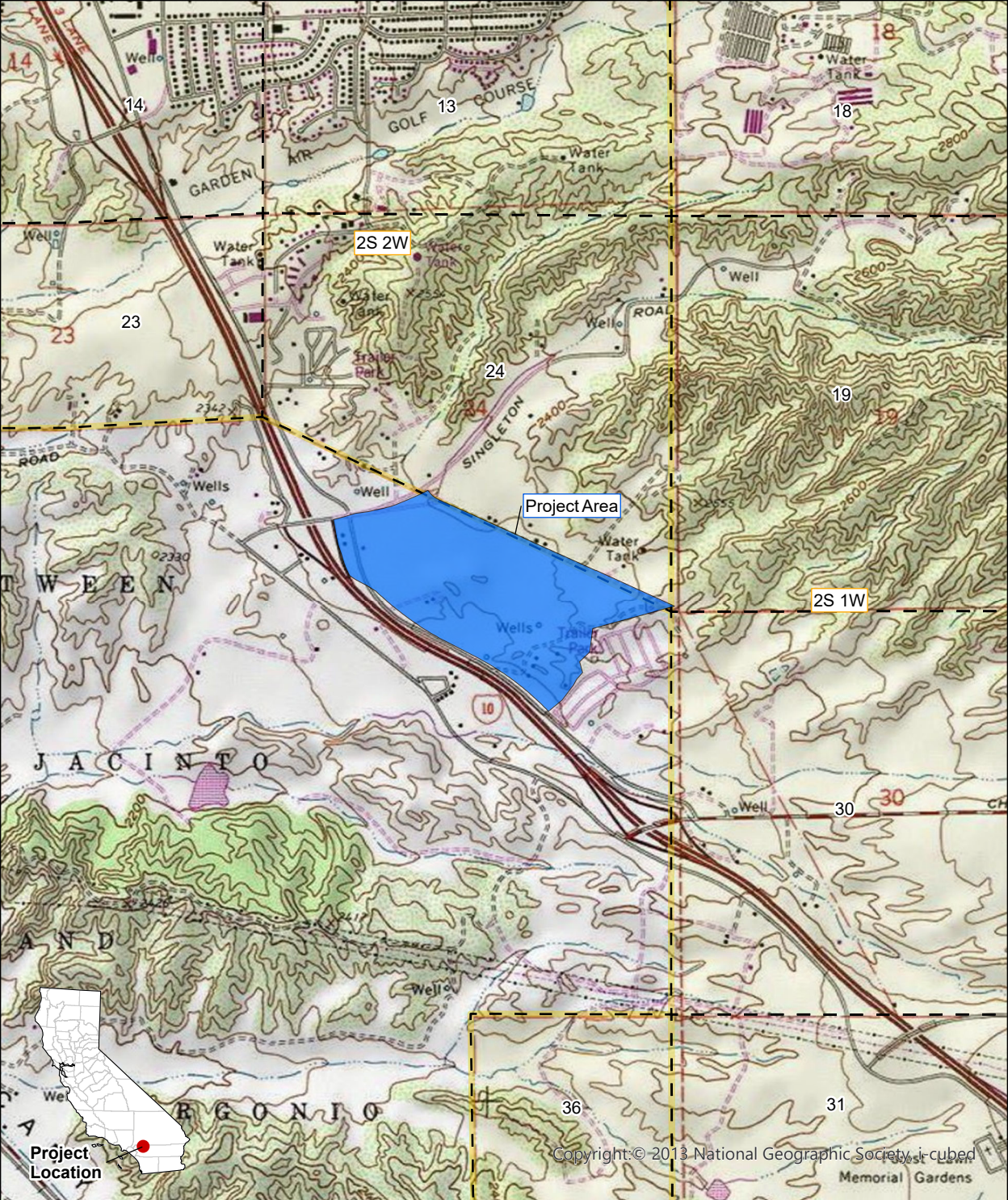
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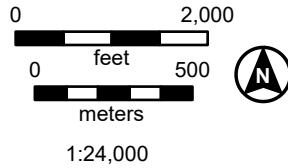
Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



Project Location

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**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
**San Gorgonia Land Grants;**  
**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
**T2S R1W, Sec 19**  
**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Cultural Committee, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Transmitted via email to Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Members of the Cultural Committee,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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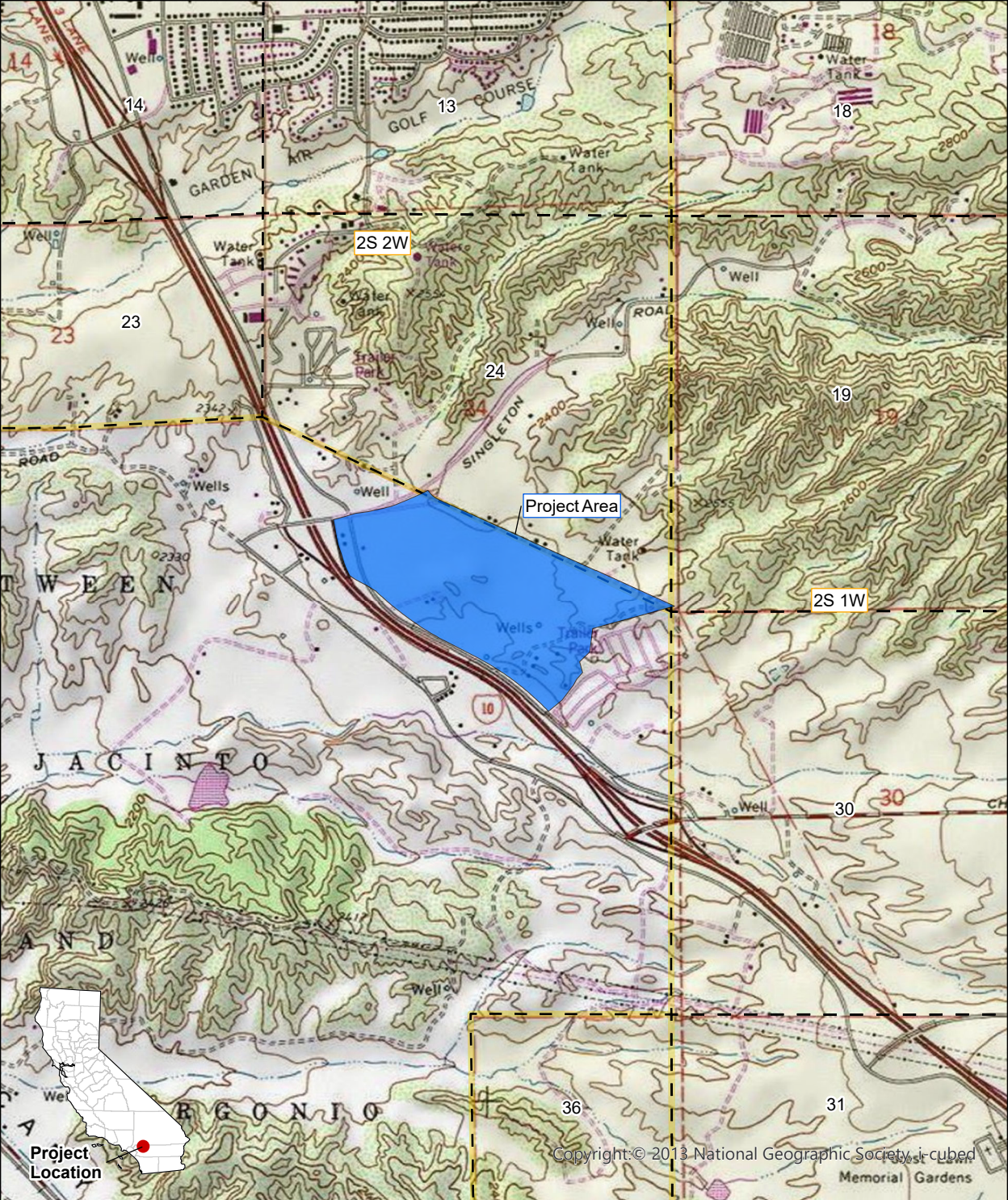
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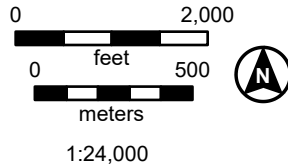
Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





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**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
**T2S R1W, Sec 19**  
**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Transmitted via email to ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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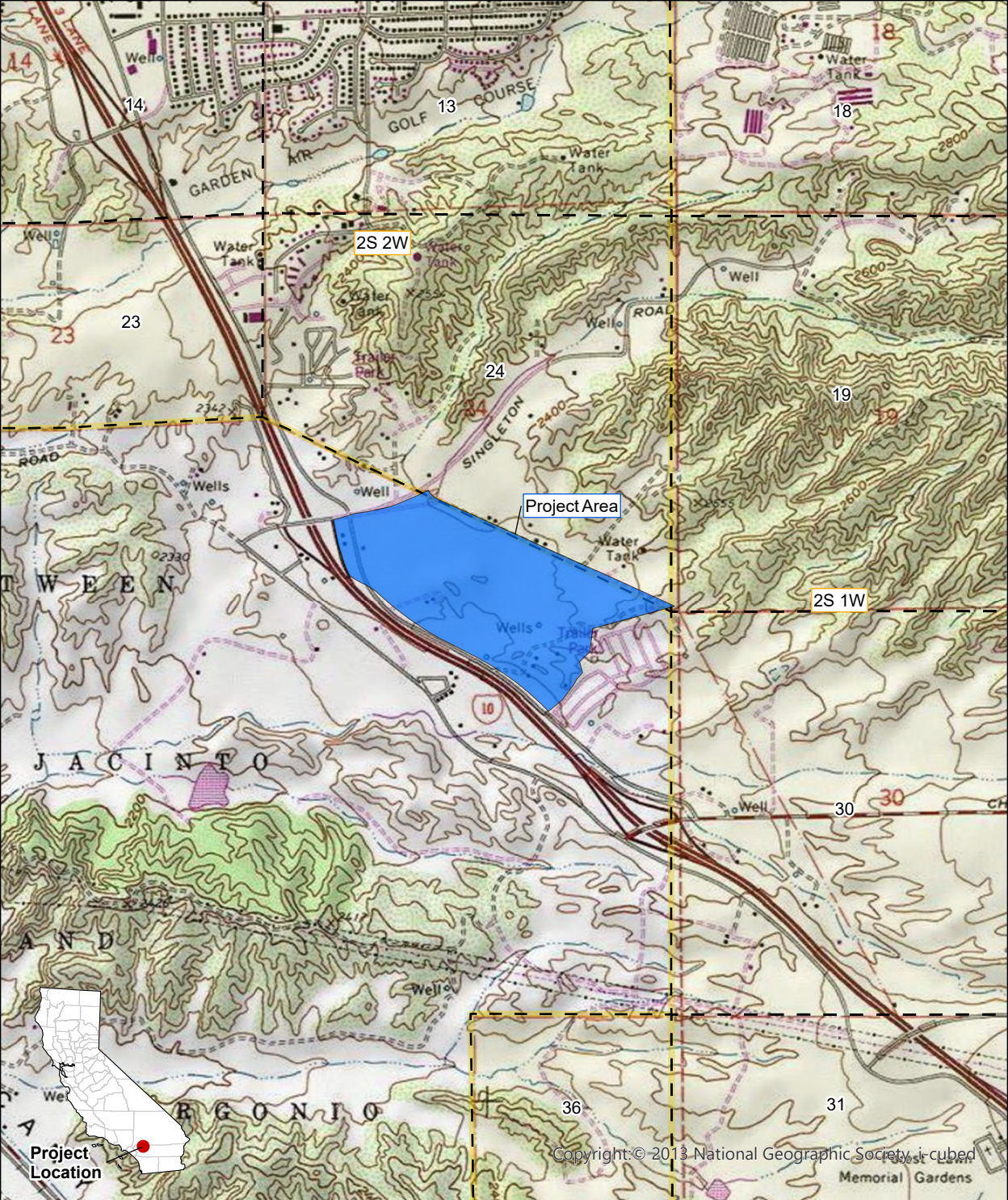
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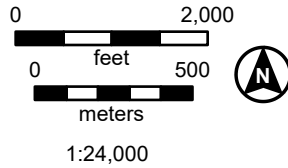
Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





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**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
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**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
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**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Transmitted via email to admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Gomez,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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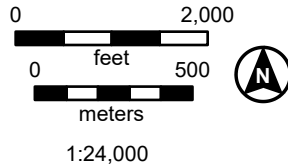
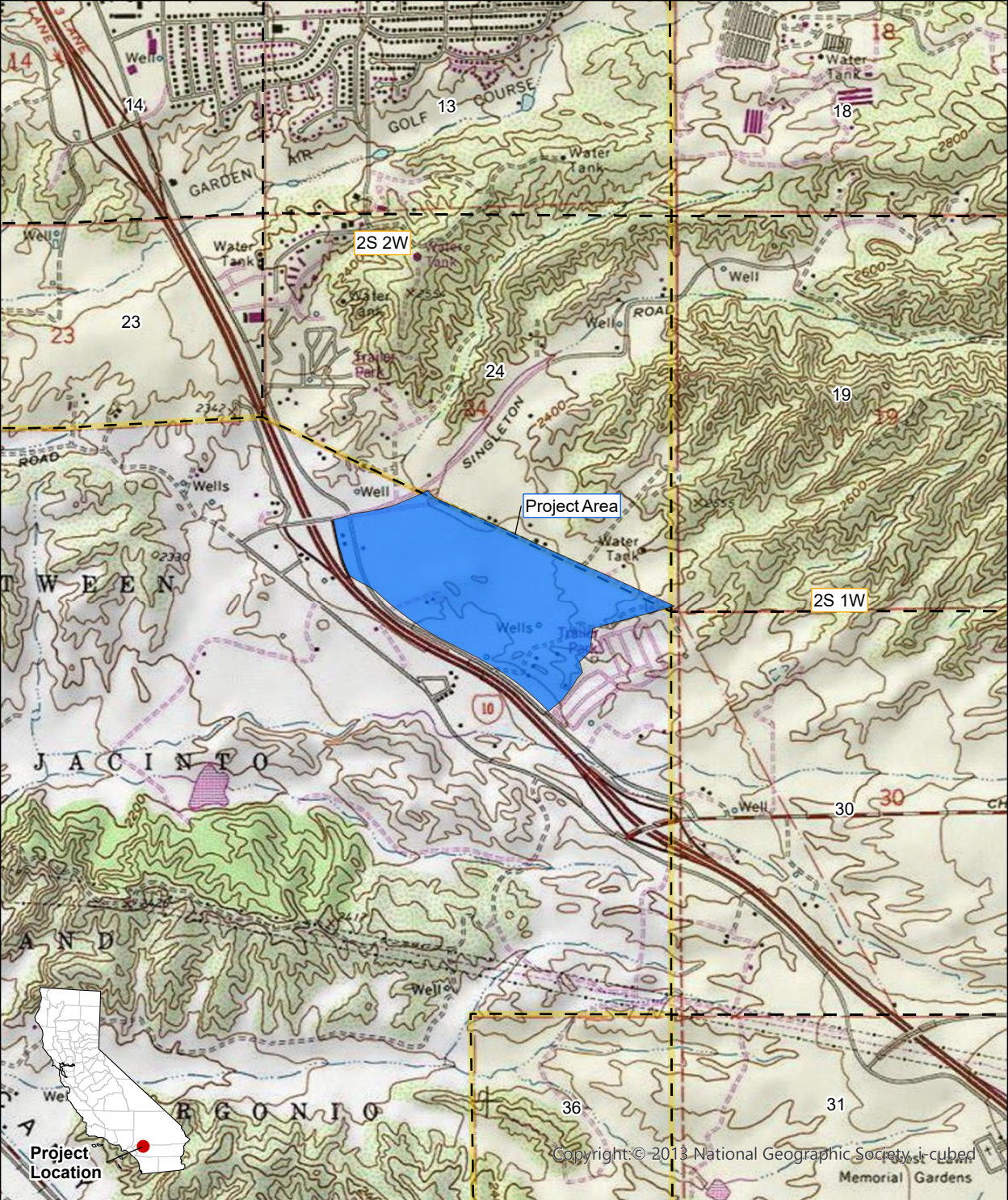
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Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
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**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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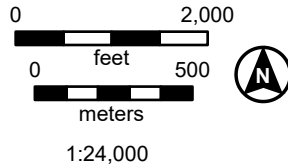
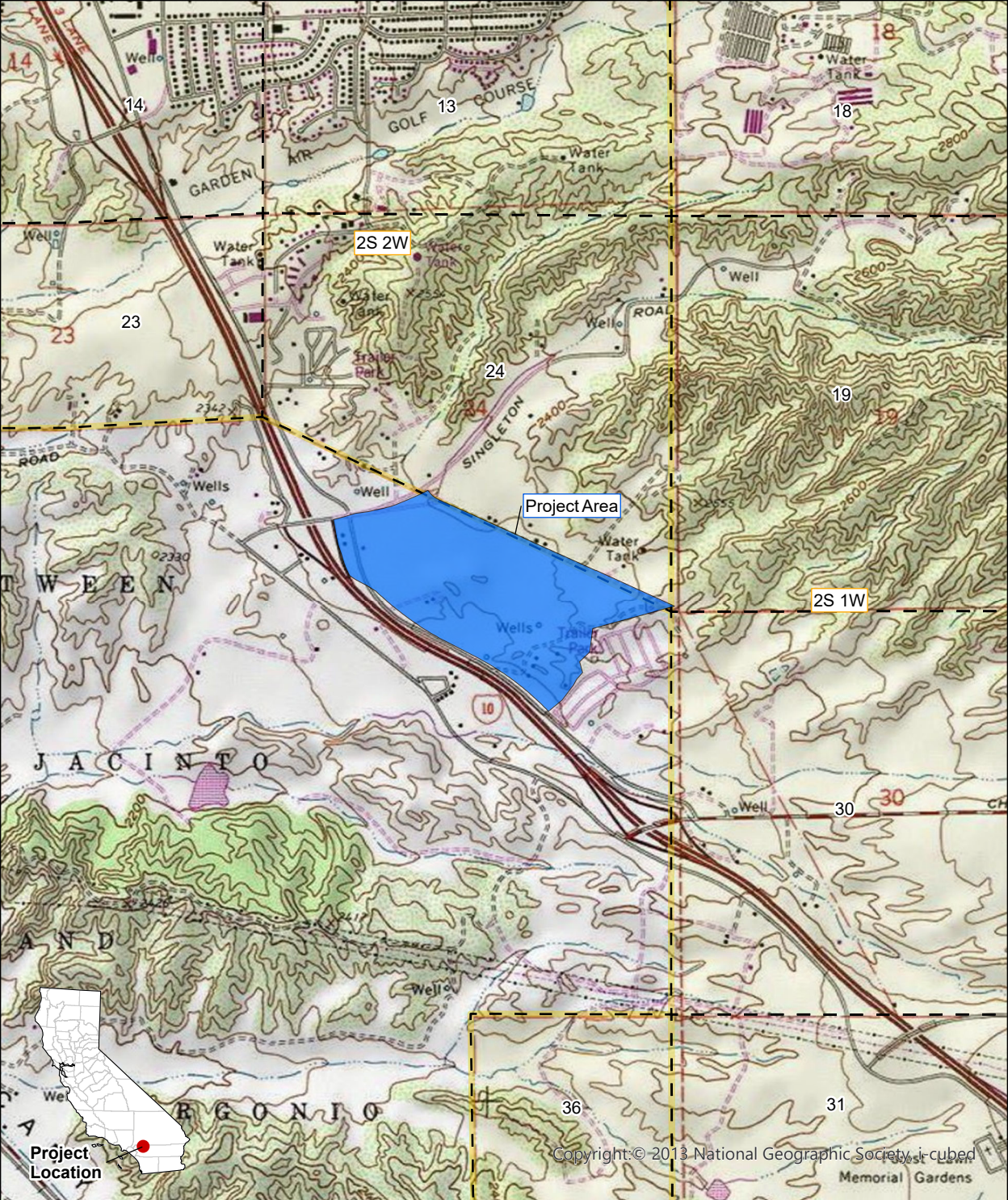
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
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- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Transmitted via email to admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

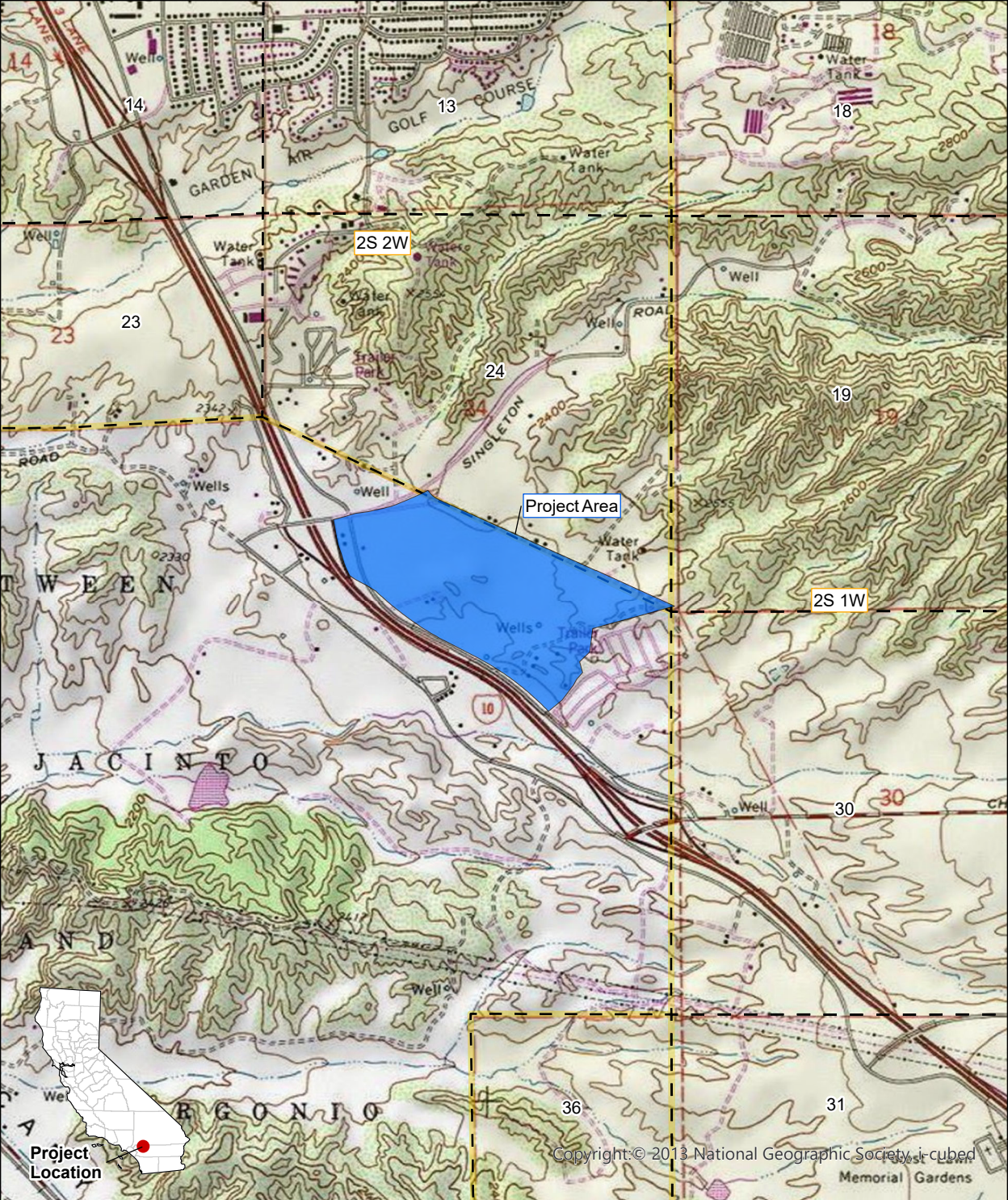
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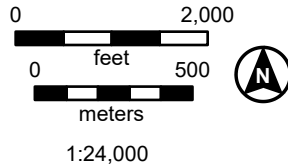
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



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**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
**San Gorgonia Land Grants;**  
**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
**T2S R1W, Sec 19**  
**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Transmitted via email to crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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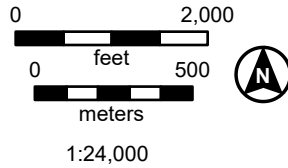
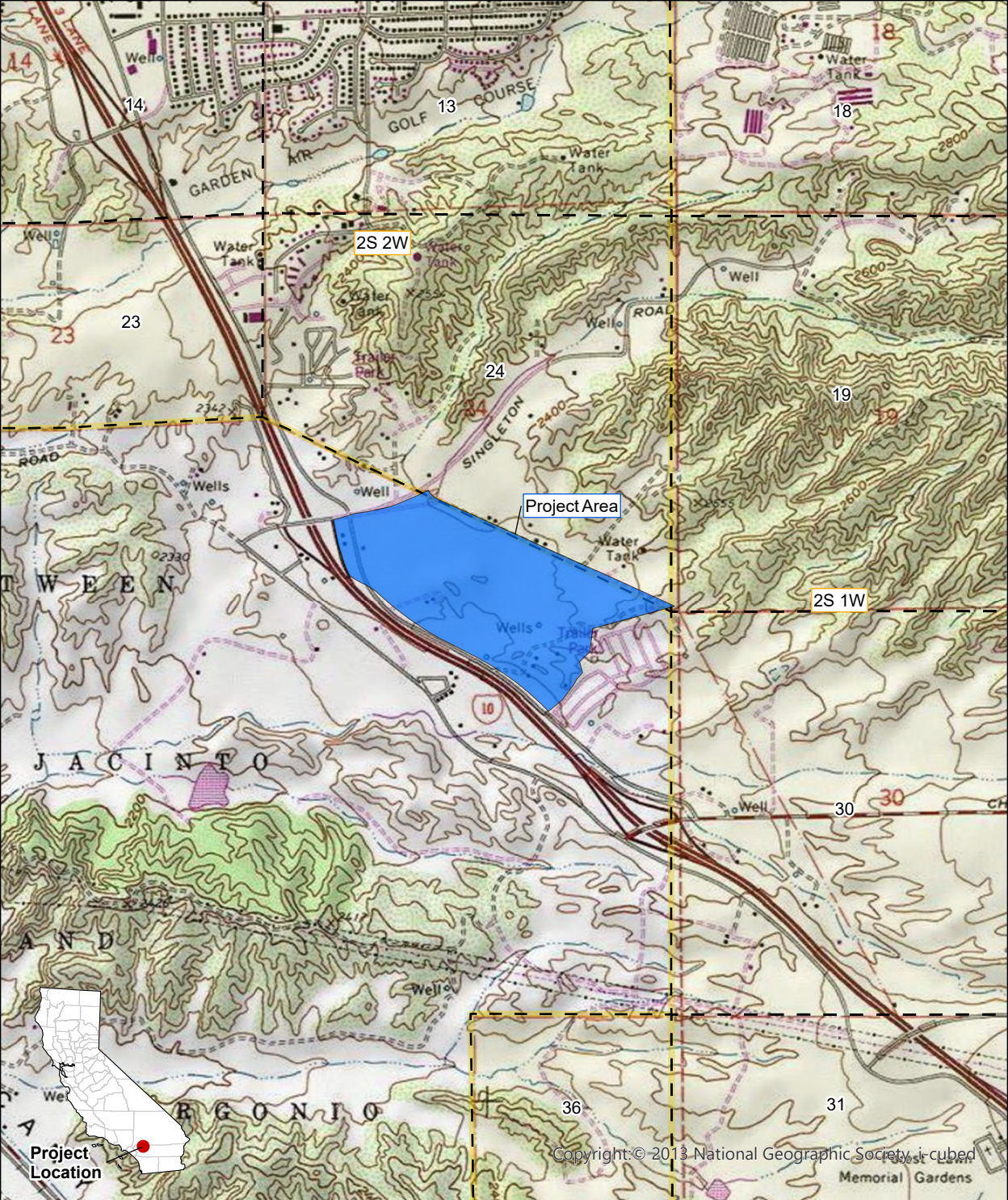
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Sincerely,

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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
**San Gorgonia Land Grants;**  
**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
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**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Martin,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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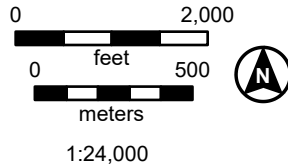
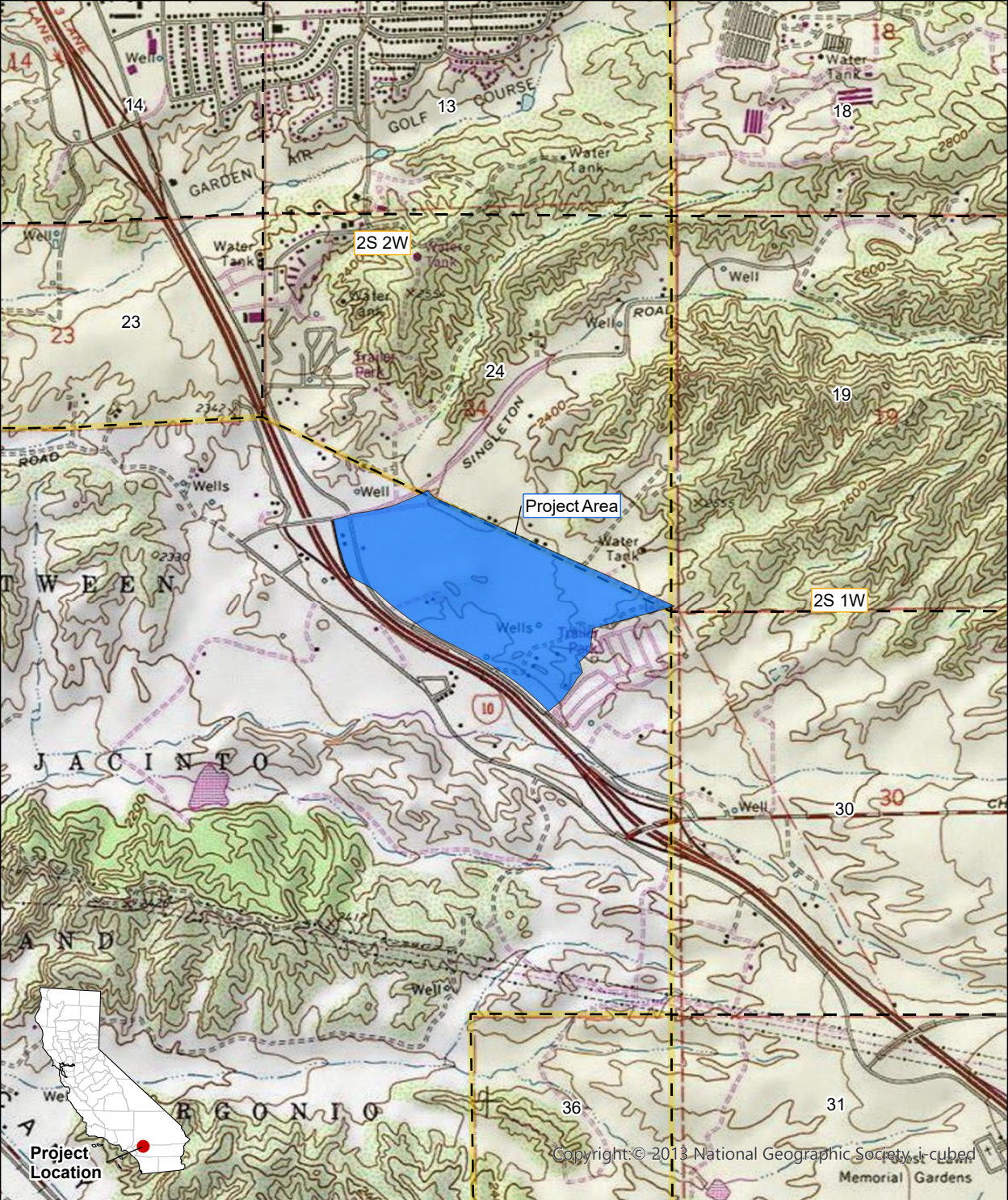
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





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- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Transmitted via email to bomazzetti@aol.com

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

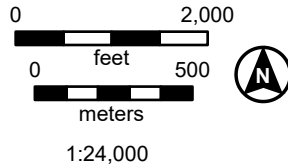
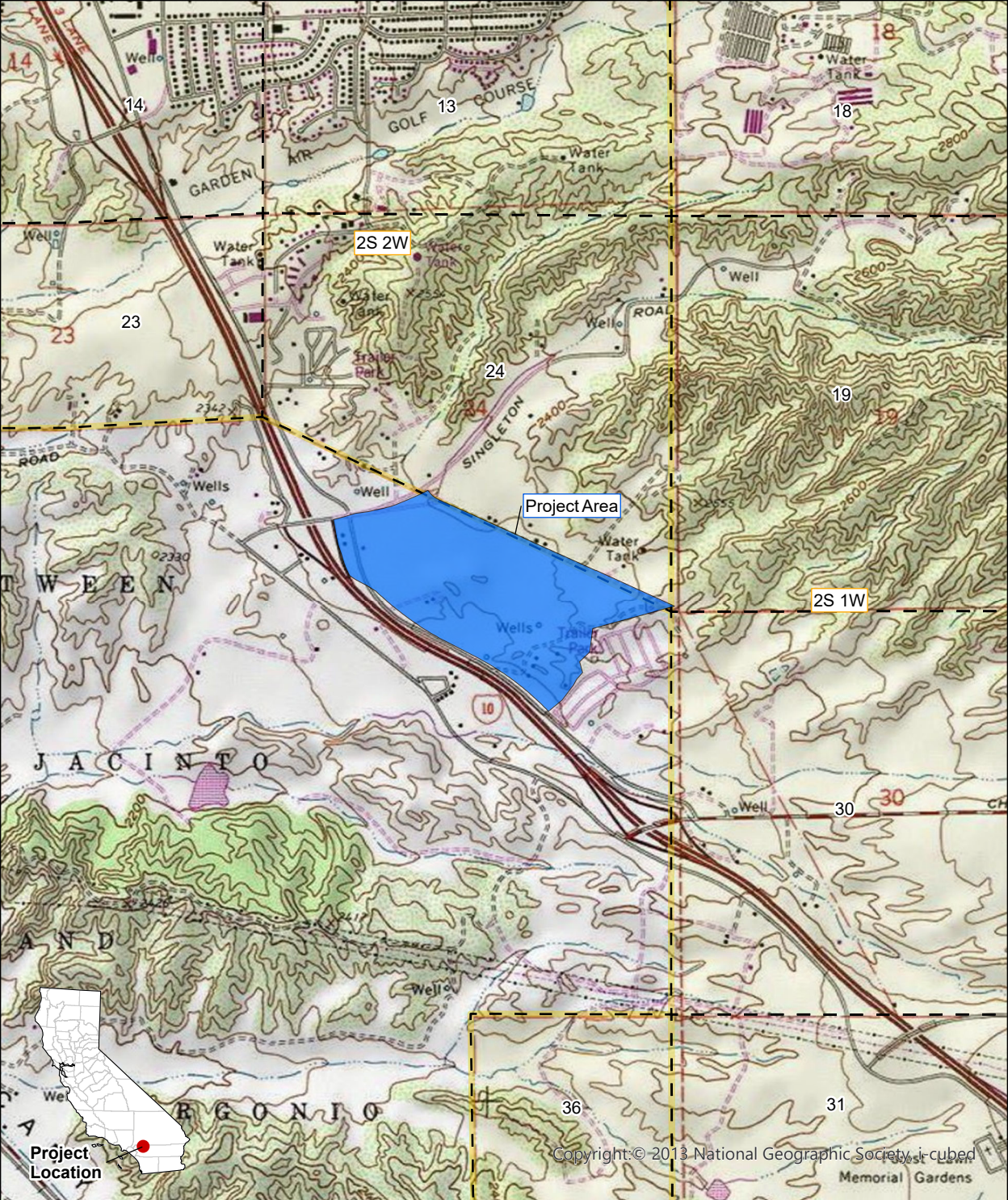
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



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- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Transmitted via email to [historicpreservation@quechantribe.com](mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. McCormick,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

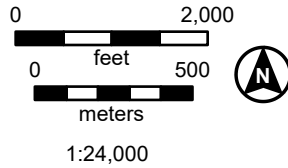
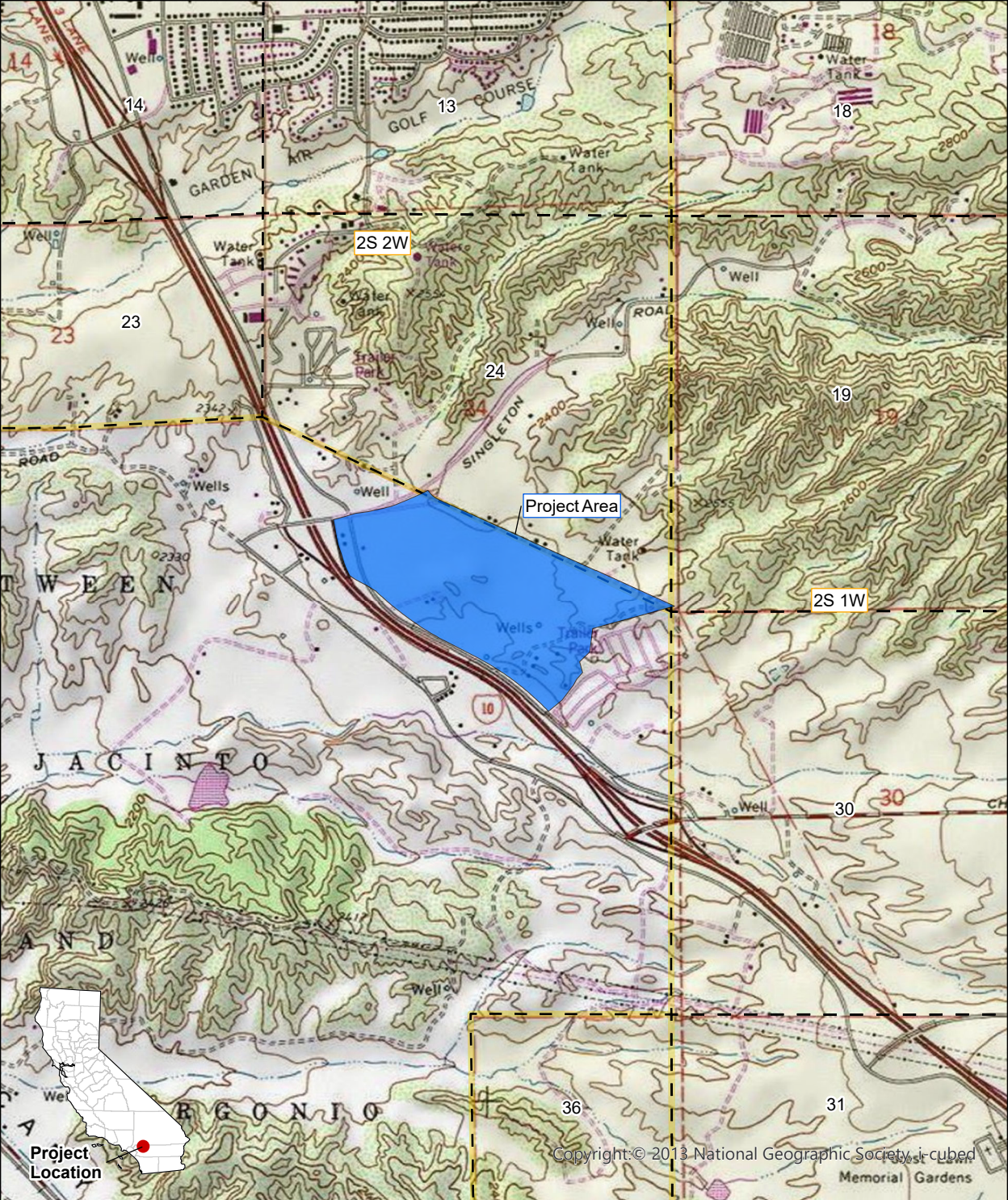
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Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



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- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
Pechanga Band of Indians  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Transmitted via email to epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Macarro,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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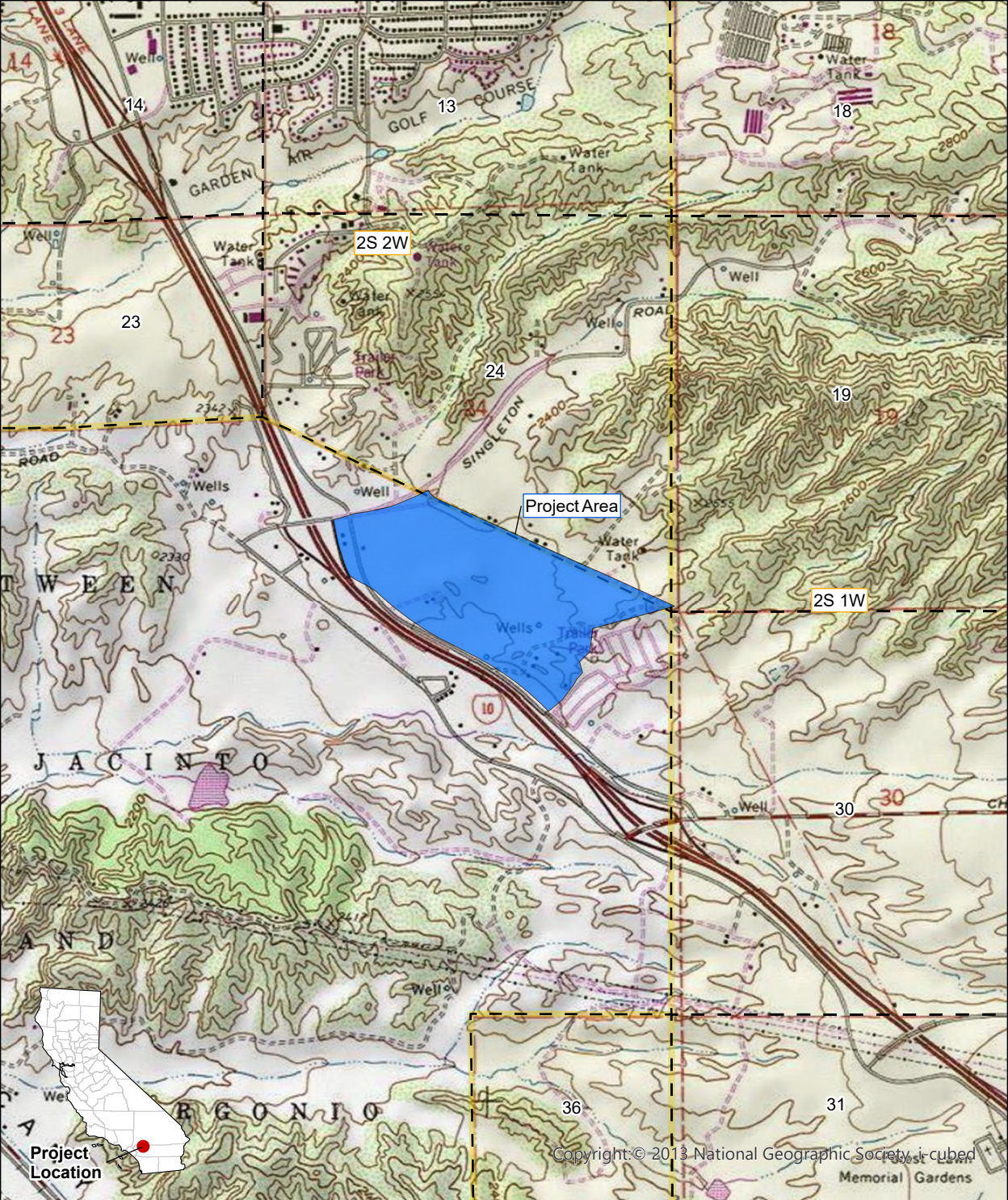
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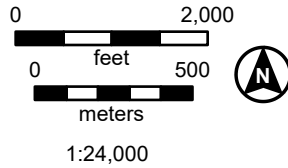
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Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





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- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Transmitted via email to jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

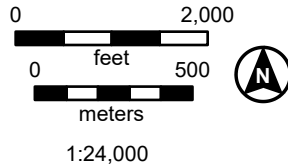
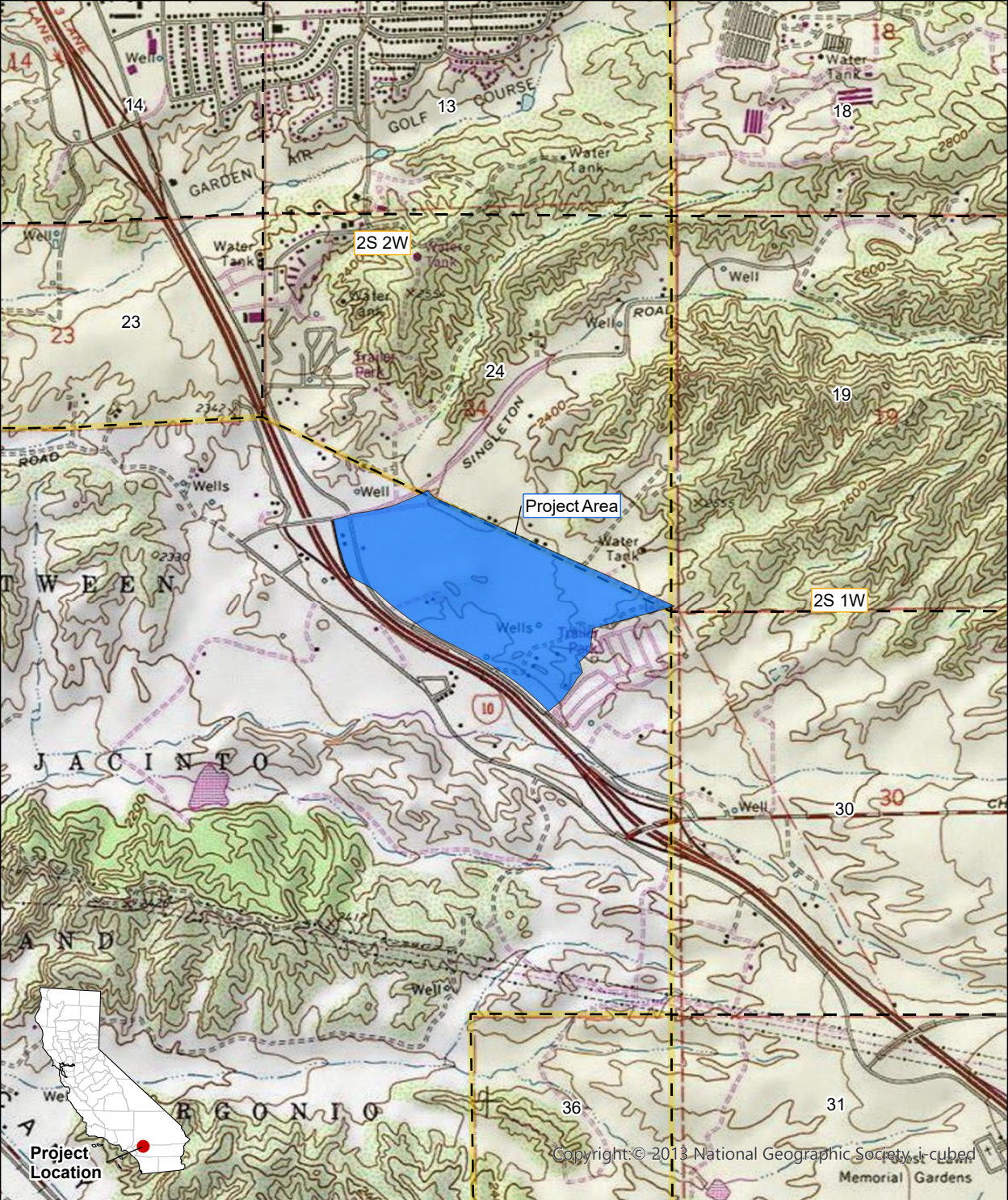
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- Project Area
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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Pechanga Band of Indians  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Transmitted via email to [pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov](mailto:pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

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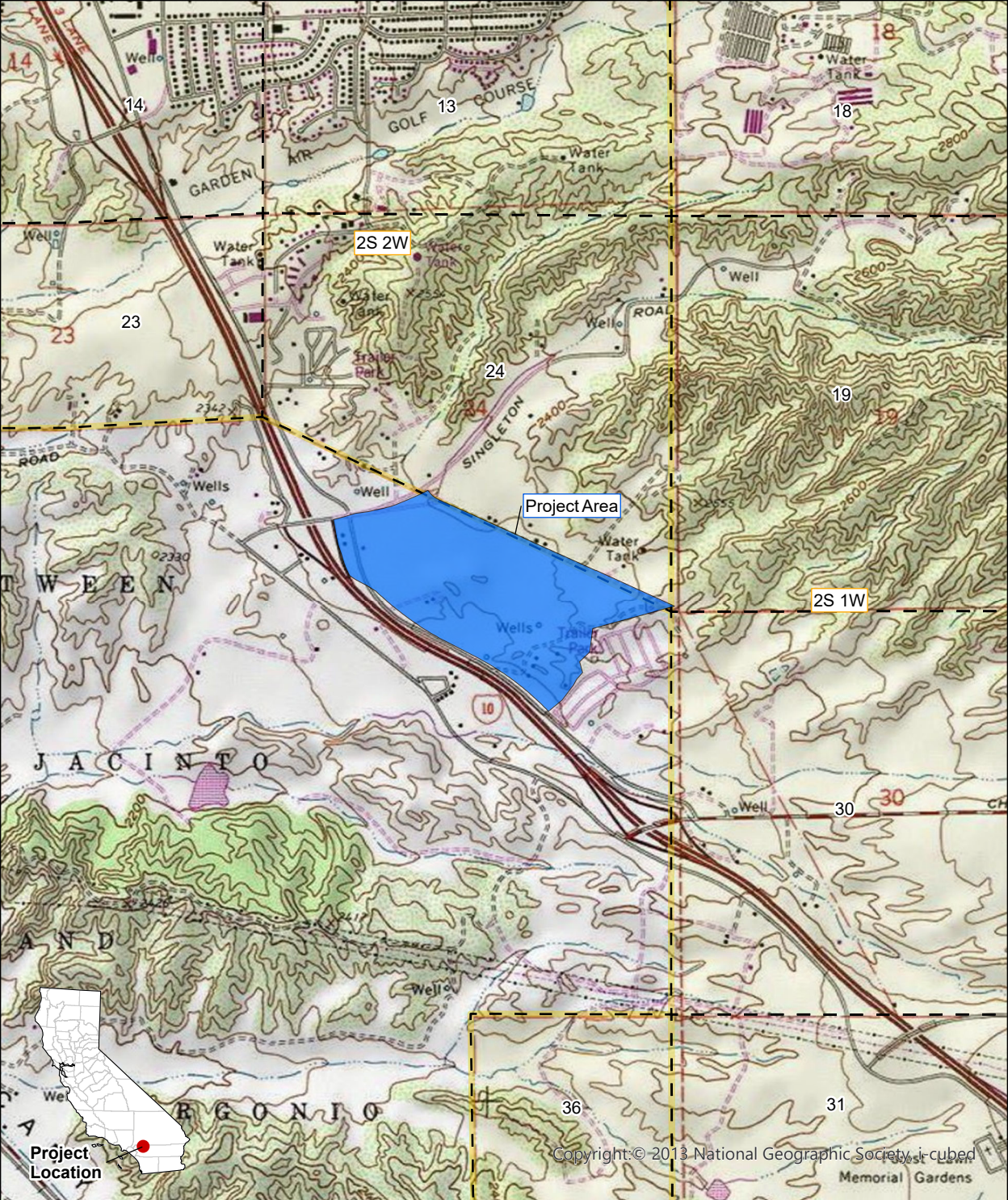
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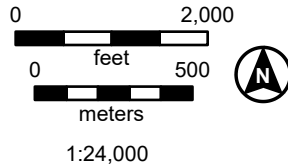
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Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



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- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 15, 2022

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

Transmitted via email to Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Mauck,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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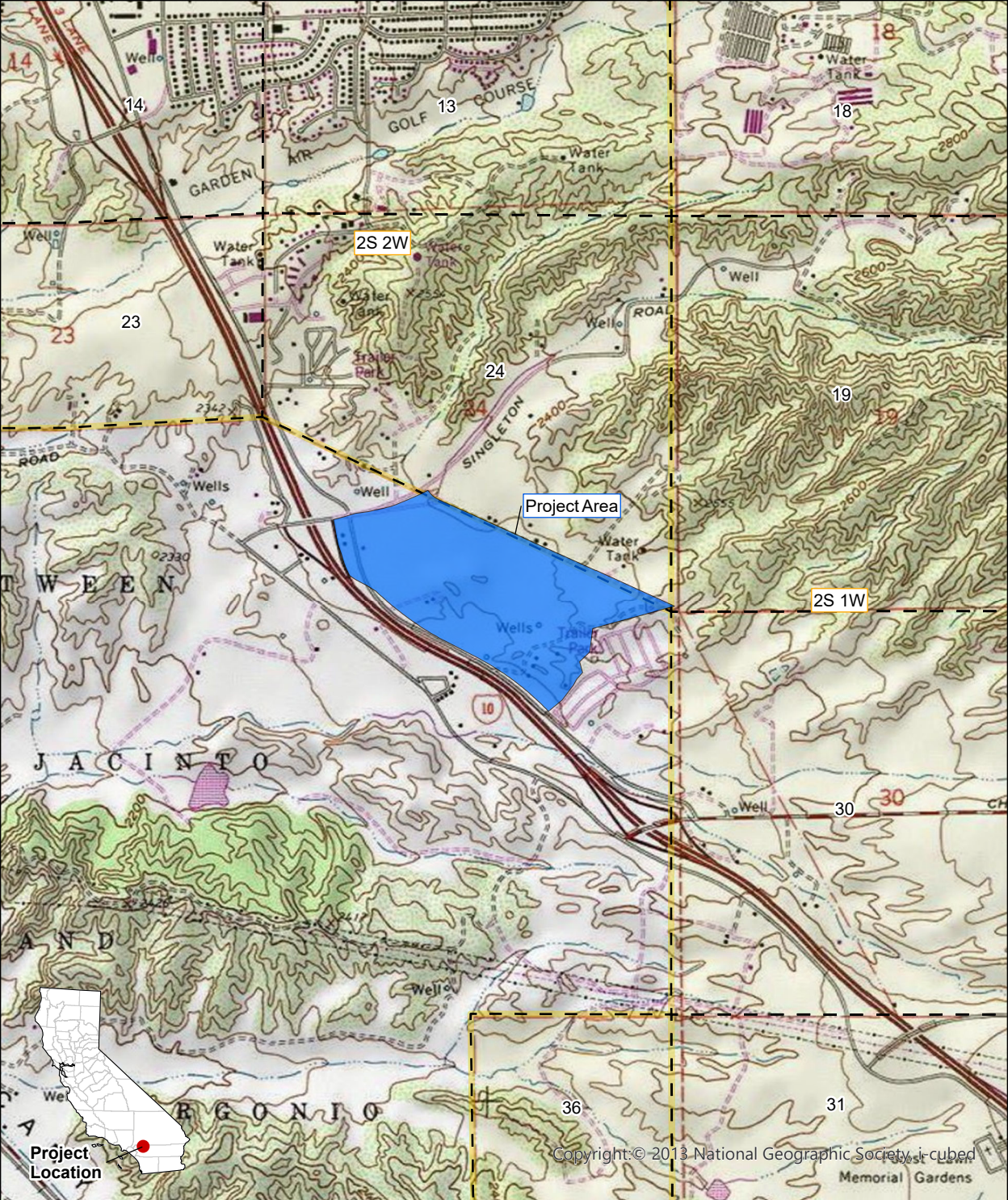
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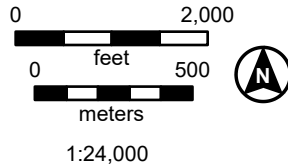
Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest





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**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**El Casco, Ca (1980)**  
**Tract Between San Jacinto and**  
**San Gorgonia Land Grants;**  
**T2S R 2W, Sec 24;**  
**T2S R1W, Sec 19**  
**UTM Zone 11 | NAD 83 | SBBM**

- Project Area
- PLSS Township
- PLSS First Division



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chairperson  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Transmitted via email to lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Redner,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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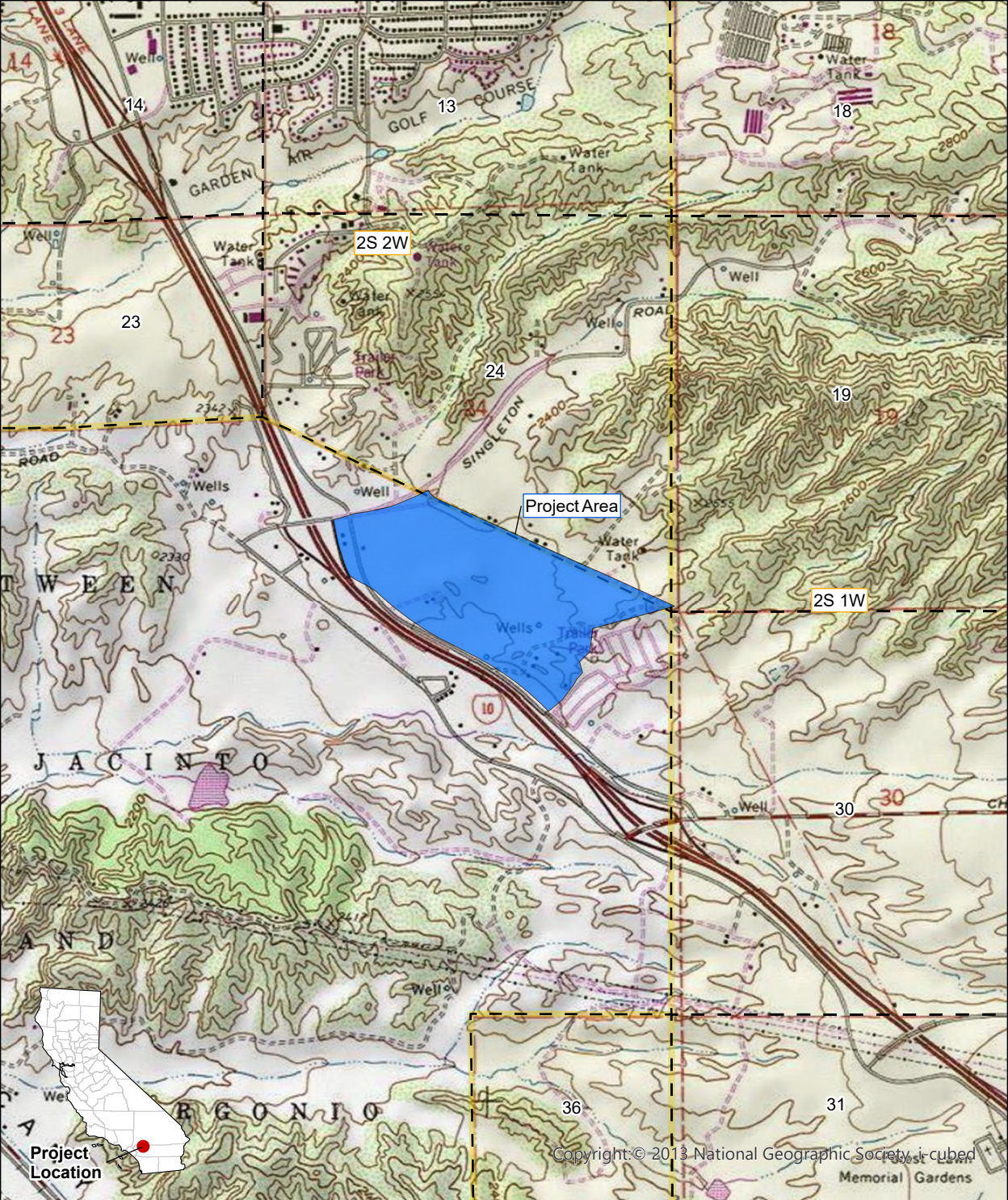
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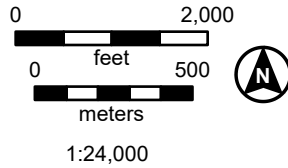
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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Transmitted via email to Chairman@cahuilla.net

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Salgado,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

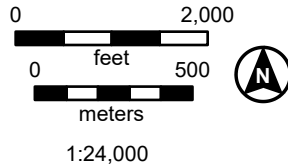
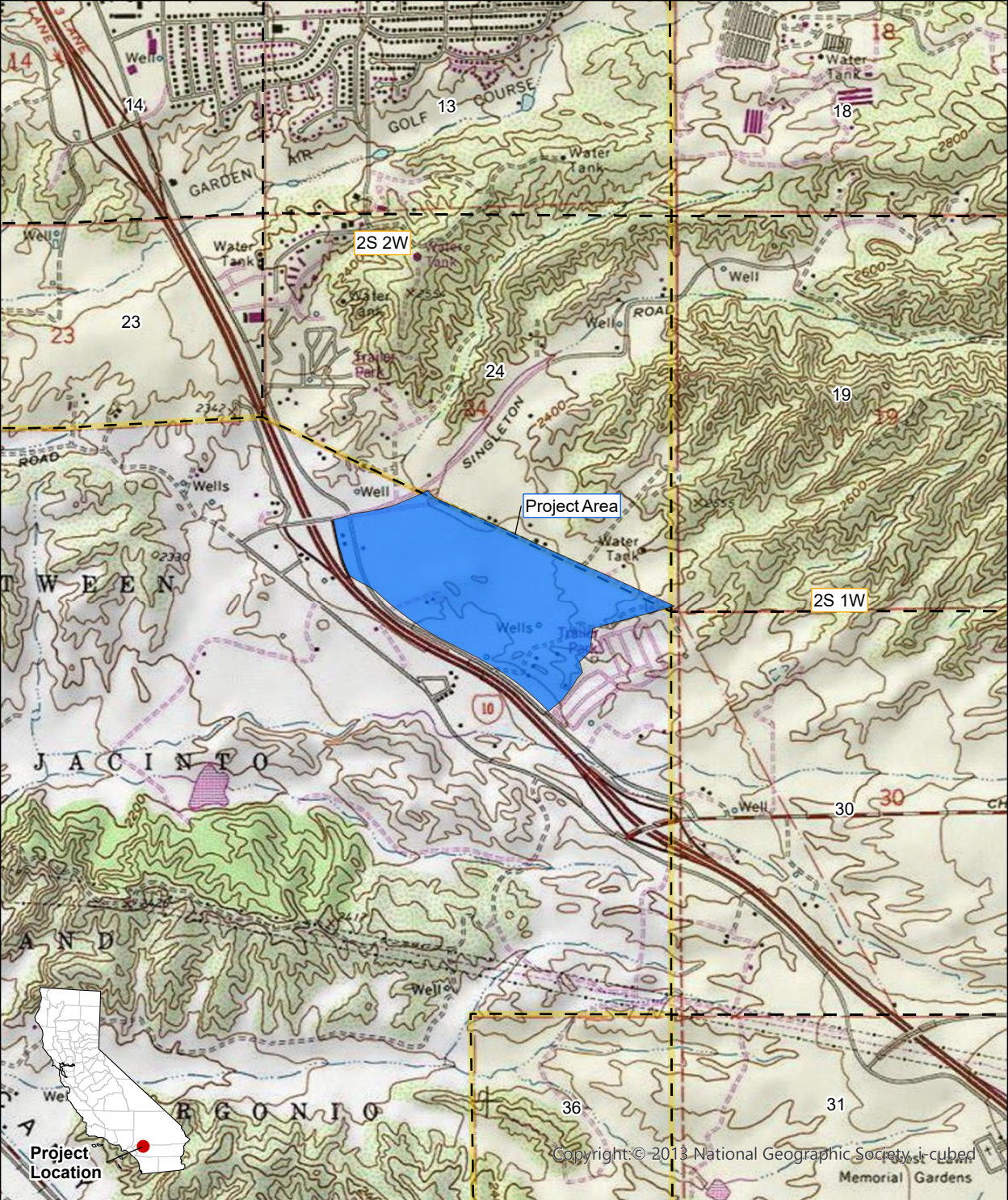
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Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



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LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Transmitted via email to [scottmanfred@yahoo.com](mailto:scottmanfred@yahoo.com)

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Scott,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

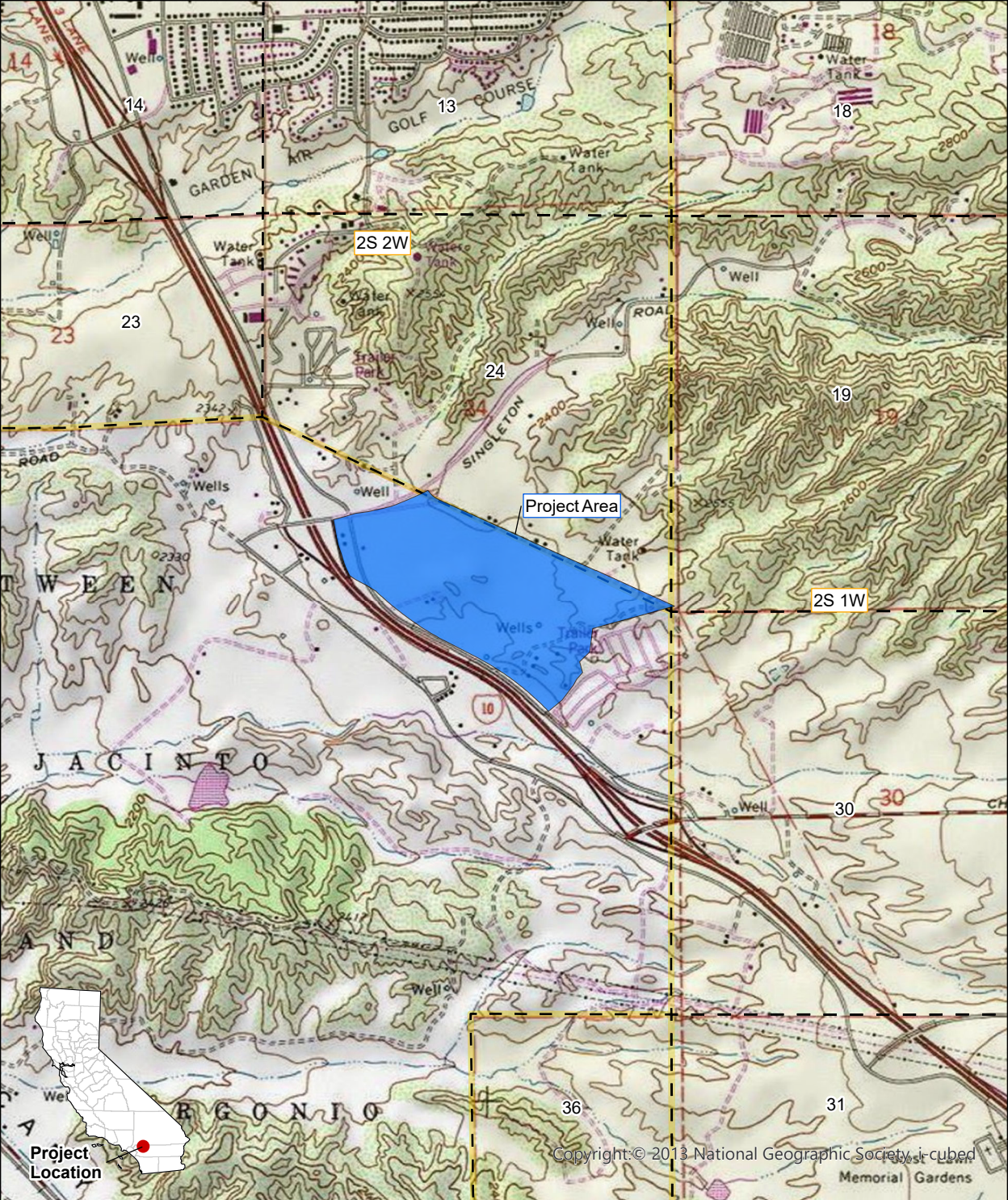
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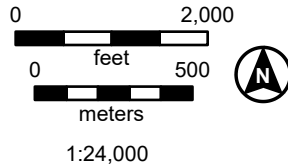
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Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Transmitted via email to hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Vance,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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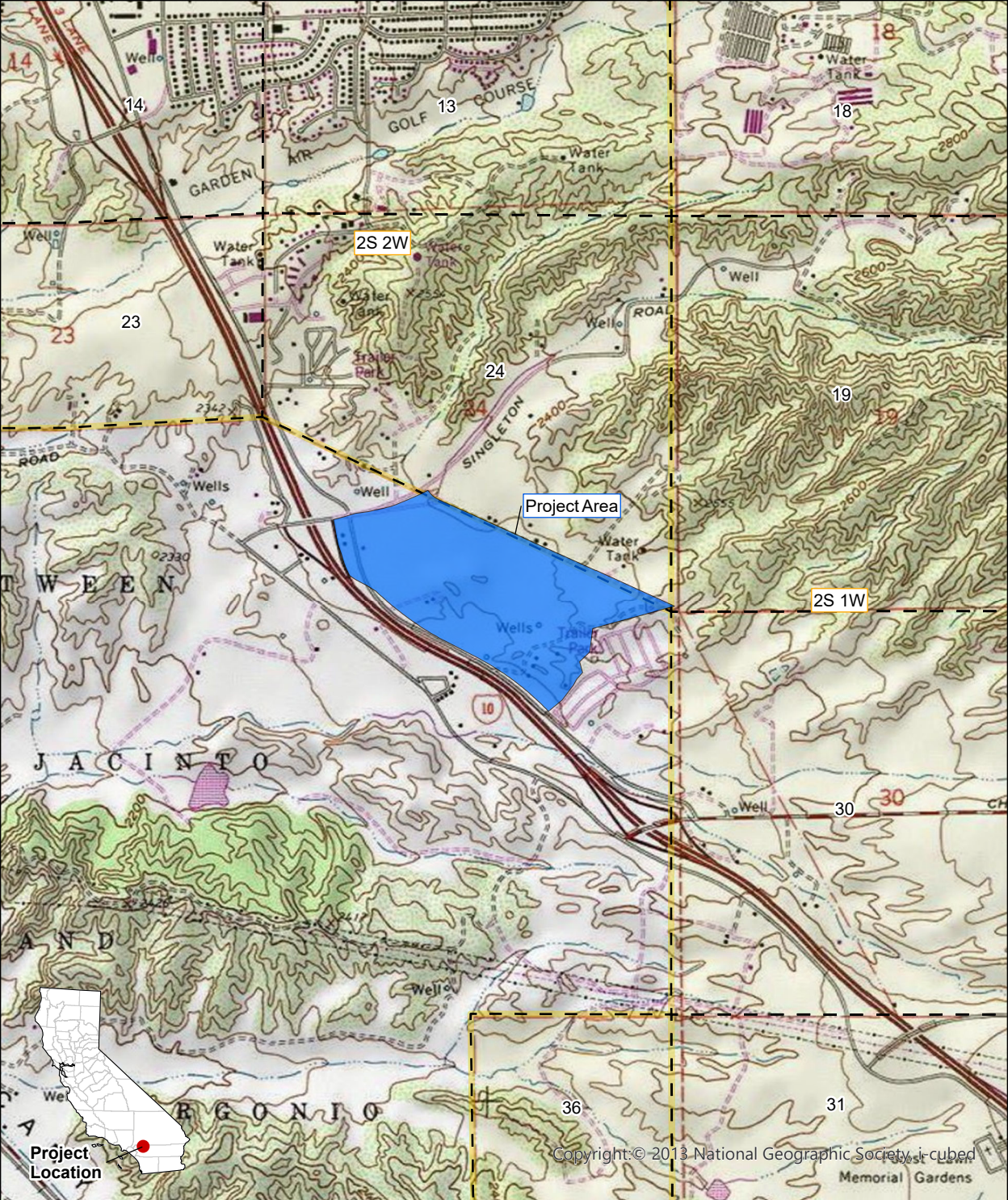
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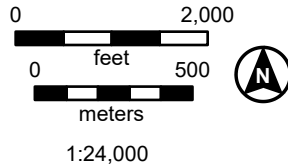
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info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Transmitted via email to ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Vivanco,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

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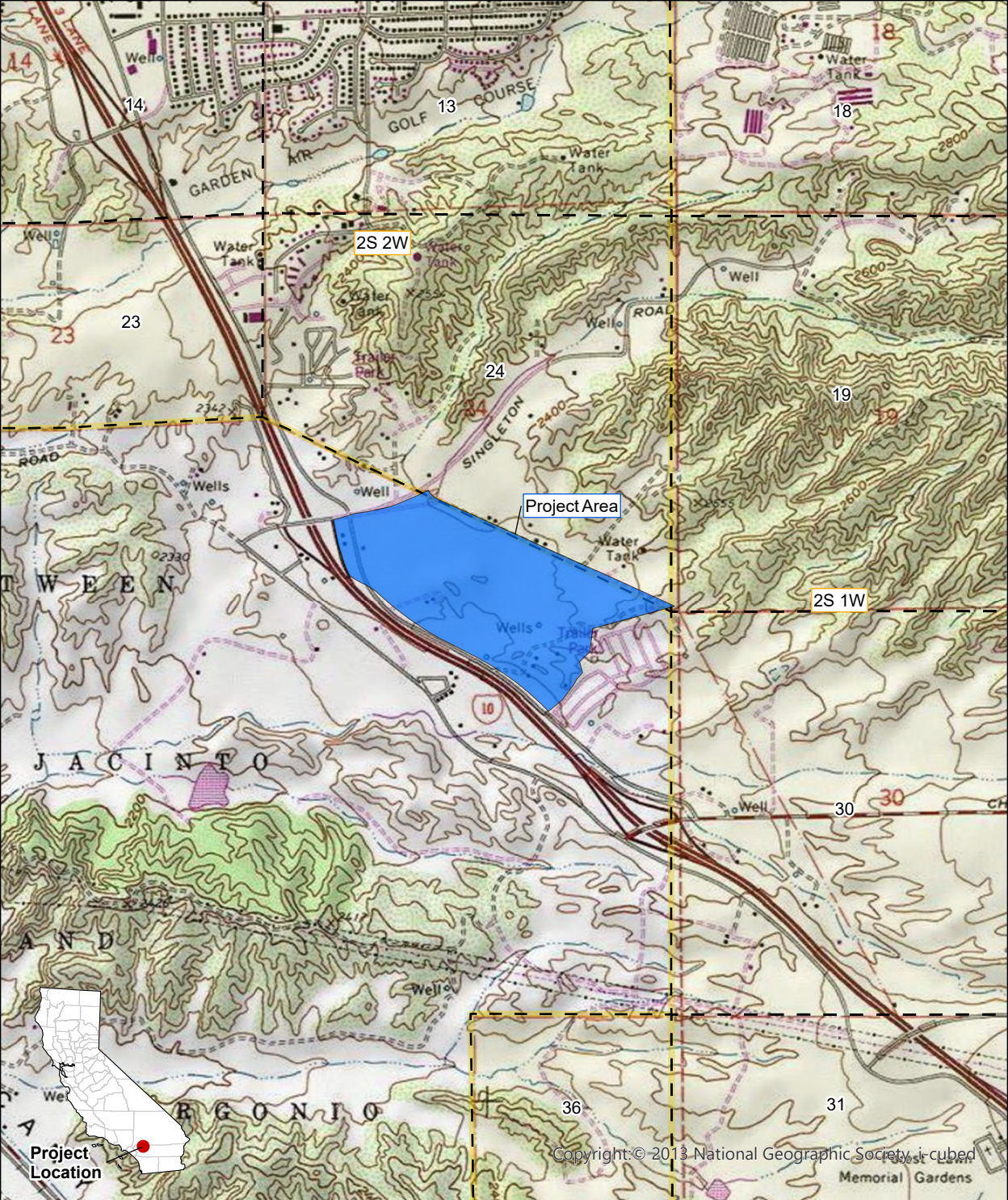
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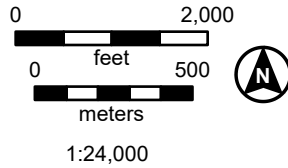
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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
P. O. Box 343  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Walker,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

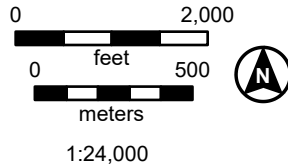
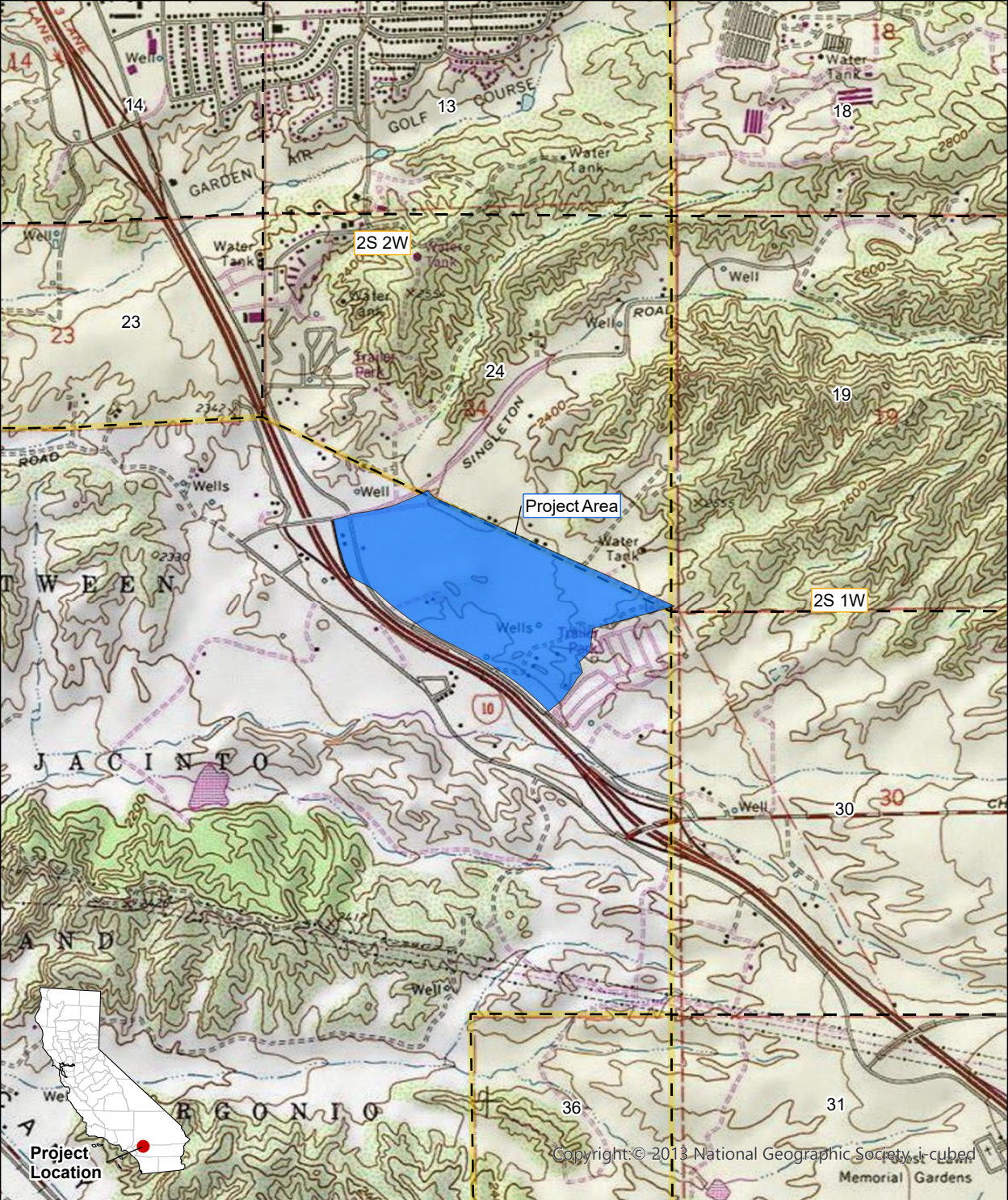
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LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 18, 2022

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Transmitted via email to [jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov](mailto:jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Welmas,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project (Project) in the city of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. The Project area is within Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 2 West and Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonia Land Grants as depicted on the El Casco, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Calimesa is the lead agency.

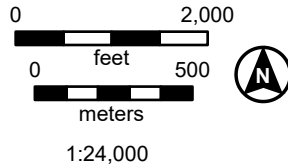
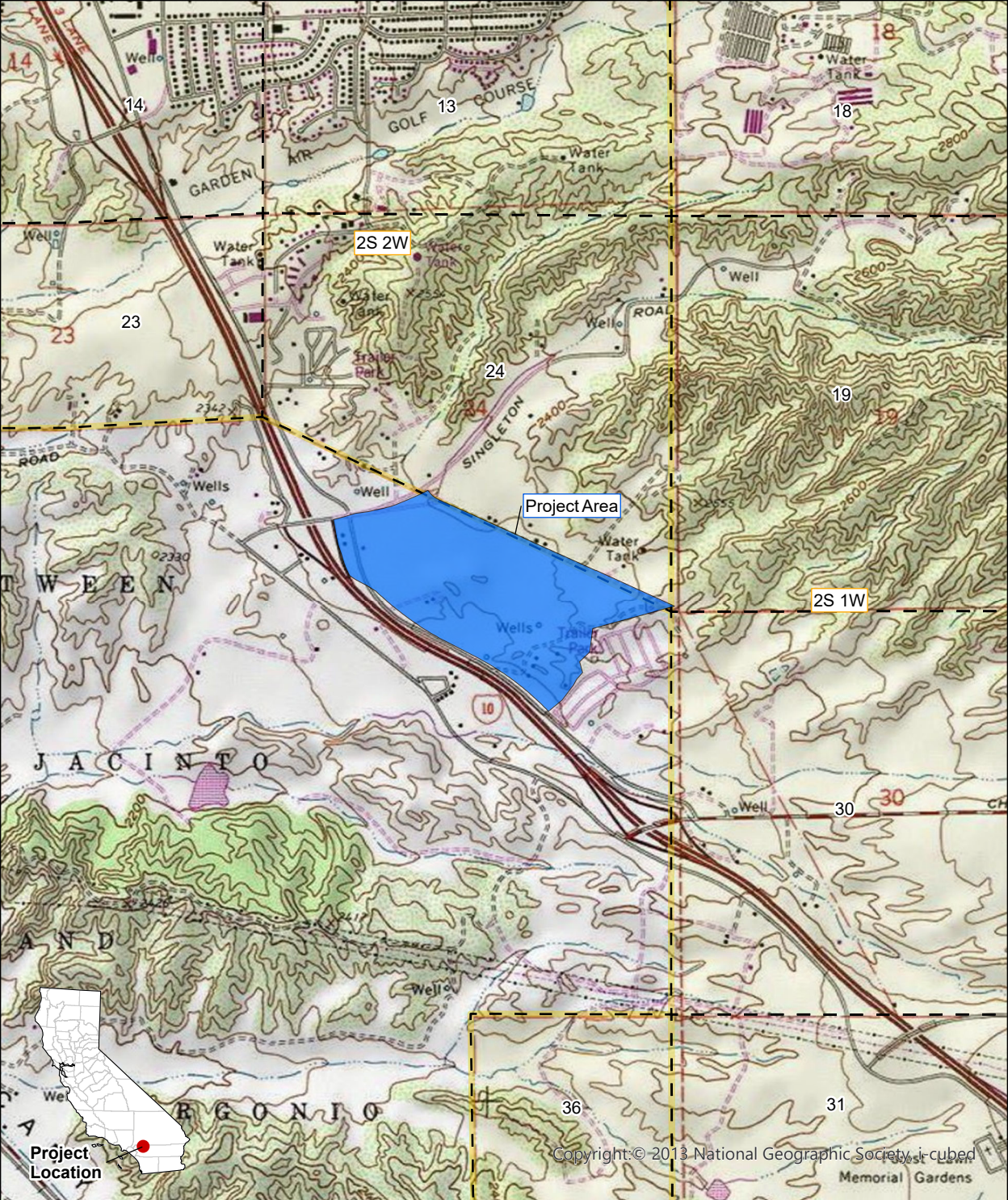
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### Tribal Outreach Results Summary

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
<p>Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson                      Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians                      5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Palm Springs, CA, 92264</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;                      4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>See below</p>
<p>Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director                      Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians                      5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Palm Springs, CA, 92264</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;                      4/26/2022 via phone;                      5/18/2022 via email</p>	<p>Ms. Arysa Gonzalez Romero responded via email on May 18, 2022 and stated that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Reservation. However, the Project is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Ms. Gonzalez Romero requested a cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in the area; copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this Project; a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center; and a map that clearly delineates the Project area.</p>
<p>Amanda Vance, Chairperson                      Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians                      P.O. Box 846                      Coachella, CA, 92236</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;                      4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>Doug Welmas, Chairperson                      Cabazon Band of Mission Indians                      84-245 Indio Springs Parkway                      Indio, CA, 92203</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;                      4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Daniel Salgado, Chairperson                      Cahuilla Band of Indians                      52701 U.S. Highway 371                      Anza, CA, 92539</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;                      4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Ray Chapparosa, Chairman                      Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians                      P.O. Box 189                      Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;                      4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	No response
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	No response
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	No response
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	Mr. Paul Macarro responded via telephone on April 26, 2022 and stated that the Project is outside of the Tribe's ancestral territory and that the Tribe defers to more local Tribes for decisions about the Project.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	4/18/2022 via email;	Ms. Jill McCormick responded via email on April 21, 2022 and stated that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project and that they defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions regarding the Project.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	4/18/2022 via email;	See above
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	A staff member responded on April 26, 2022 and stated that Ms. Denae Hamilton is the new Chairperson and that the tribe does not have any comments on the Project.

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
<p>John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator            Ramona Band of Cahuilla            P. O. Box 391670            Anza, CA, 92539</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson            Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians            One Government Center Lane            Valley Center, CA, 92082</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer            Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians            One Government Center Lane            Valley Center, CA, 92082</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>Ms. Deneen Pelton responded via email on May 9, 2022 and stated that the Project is not within the band's area of historic interest and that they do not have any additional information to provide.</p>
<p>Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources            San Manuel Band of Mission Indians            26569 Community Center Drive            Highland, CA, 92346</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Lovina Redner, Tribal Chairperson,            Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians            P.O. Box 391820            Anza, CA, 92539</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson            Serrano Nation of Mission Indians            P. O. Box 343            Patton, CA, 92369</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson            Serrano Nation of Mission Indians            P. O. Box 343            Patton, CA, 92369</p>	<p>4/18/2022 via email;            4/26/2022 via phone</p>	<p>No response</p>



Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	No response
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	4/18/2022 via email; 4/26/2022 via phone	No response
Cultural Committee Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	4/18/2022 via email	Mr. Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr. responded via email on April 19, 2022 and stated that the Project is outside of the Tribe's Traditional Land Use Area and that the Tribe defers to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians for decisions regarding the Project.



03-038-2022-002

May 18, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:ggranger@paleowest.com]  
PaleoWest Archaeology  
Ms. Gena Granger  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

**Re: Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center**

Dear Ms. Gena Granger,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- \*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- \*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- \*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- \*A map that clearly delineates the project area.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)883-1327. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**  
**PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236**  
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**  
**Fax (760) 369-7161**  
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**  
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin**  
**Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin**

Date: April 26, 2022

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California**

Dear: Kyle Knabb,  
Senior Archaeologist

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

*Victoria Martin*

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

**From:** [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)  
**To:** [Gena Granger](#)  
**Cc:** [Kyle Knabb](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California  
**Date:** Thursday, April 21, 2022 2:54:38 PM  
**Attachments:** [image006.png](#)  
[image008.png](#)  
[image010.png](#)  
[image012.png](#)

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This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

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**From:** Gena Granger [mailto:GGranger@paleowest.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, April 18, 2022 7:24 PM  
**To:** Quechan Historic Preservation Officer  
**Cc:** Kyle Knabb  
**Subject:** Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California

Please see the attached letter and map for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California.

Best,



**Gena Granger, MA, RPA** | Associate Archaeologist  
PaleoWest  
[ggranger@paleowest.com](mailto:ggranger@paleowest.com)  
mobile: 562-310-0153  
[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles, California**  
**517 S. Ivy Avenue**  
**Monrovia, CA 91016**



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# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082  
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | [rincon-nsn.gov](http://rincon-nsn.gov)



May 9, 2022

Sent via email: [kknabb@paleowest.com](mailto:kknabb@paleowest.com)

**Re: Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project**

Dear Mr. Knabb,

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

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

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

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 or via electronic mail at [crd@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:crd@rincon-nsn.gov).

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

Sincerely,

***Deneen Pelton***

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator  
Rincon Culture Resources Department

**From:** [GW Res](#)  
**To:** [Gena Granger](#)  
**Cc:** [cultural-committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov](mailto:cultural-committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov); [Kyle Knabb](#); [Joseph Lavergne](#); [Mary Belardo](#); [Alesia Reed](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 19, 2022 2:34:22 PM  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)

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Good afternoon Gena

I am responding on behalf of The Torres Martinez Cultural Committee regarding the Cultural Resource Investigation for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California

This project is located outside of our Tribes Landuse Area our Committee would defer Tribal Consultation to San Manual Band of Mission Indians and Morongo Band of Mission Indians

We appreciate your time and effort in helping us protect our Tribes Traditional Cultural Resource

Any questions comments or concerns please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully  
Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr  
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians MLD  
70-555 Pierce St  
Thermal Ca, 92274  
(442) 256-2964  
[grestmtm@gmail.com](mailto:grestmtm@gmail.com)

Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter.  
Martin Luther King Jr.

On Mon, Apr 18, 2022, 7:38 PM Gena Granger <[GGranger@paleowest.com](mailto:GGranger@paleowest.com)> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Please see the attached letter and map for the Birtcher Oak Valley Commerce Center Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California.

Best,



**Gena Granger, MA, RPA** | Associate Archaeologist

PaleoWest

[ggranger@paleowest.com](mailto:ggranger@paleowest.com)

mobile: 562-310-0153

[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles, California  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016**



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**Appendix B.**  
**Department of Parks and**  
**Recreation Forms (Confidential)**



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# Appendix C. Preparer's Qualifications

## TIFFANY C. CLARK, Ph.D., RPA

### Principal Investigator / Senior Archaeologist

#### EDUCATION

Ph.D., Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe 2003

M.A., Anthropology (emphasis Bioarchaeology), Arizona State University, Tempe 1997

B.A., Biology, Occidental College, 1992

#### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

24+

#### REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (ID#989197)

California BLM Permit, Principal Investigator, Statewide

Tiffany Clark is a Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager with PaleoWest. She has over 24 years of experience in cultural resource management in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. Her professional experience includes all phases of survey, excavation, laboratory analysis, research design, report preparation, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, and project management. She has prepared numerous technical reports and environmental documents for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Dr. Clark is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology.

#### SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

##### Utilities

**Athos Solar Project, Riverside County, CA.** *Project Archaeologist (2019-2020).* Dr. Clark is responsible for supervising the cultural resources compliance management and monitoring for a renewable solar array project. The project required compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Southern California Gas Company Line 235 Pipeline Safety Enhancement Project, Needles, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2019).* The project involves a Class III survey of three proposed main line valve replacement sites along the Southern California Gas Company's Line 235 pipeline. Dr. Clark prepared the scope of work for the project and acted as a Principal Investigator for the inventory study. BLM responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the NRHP.

**Crimson Renewable Energy Project, Blythe, Riverside County, CA.** Senior Archaeologist (2014 – 2016). The project involves the development of a 3,225-acre site for a photovoltaic energy generation plant located approximately 11 miles west of Blythe, California. Dr. Clark assisted with the development and implementation of a Work Plan and Research Design, which involved Class I and III inventory surveys. Riverside County acted as the lead CEQA agency with BLM responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the NRHP.

**Avalon Wind Energy Project, Kern County, CA.** *Cultural Resource Technical Lead (2011-2013).* Cultural Resource Technical Lead. Dr. Clark supervised Phase I survey, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources for a renewable wind energy project. The project required compliance with CEQA.

**Cultural Resource Technical Lead, Catalina Renewable Energy Project, Kern County, CA.** *Cultural Resource Technical Lead (2011-2013).* Responsible for development of a Phase I survey, Phase II (site evaluation), and Phase III (data recovery) studies in support of the Solar Element portion of the Catalina Renewable Energy Project.

**California Energy Commission, Carlsbad Energy Center Project, San Diego County.** *Principal Investigator/Project Manager (2015).* Responsible for supervising subsurface testing at two archaeological sites located within the Encina Power Station in Carlsbad, San Diego County. The California Energy Commission acted as the lead CEQA agency for the Project. The Carlsbad Energy Center, LLC. Proposed to build a generating facility on the existing Encina Power Station in the City of Carlsbad. As part of the project, the California Energy Commission requested archaeological testing be conducted to determine if intact cultural deposits were present on the facility site. Dr. Clark was

responsible for implementing the subsurface testing program and for preparing the technical report for the Project.

**Palo Verde to Pinal West 500kV Transmission Line, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, AZ.** *Project Manager/Field Director (2006 - 2007).* Dr. Clark was responsible for the survey of approximately 22-mile-long-corridor for a proposed transmission line that ran between the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station and the Pinal West Substation for the Salt River Project. In addition, she co-authored the technical report for the study.

**Browning to Dinosaur 500 kV/230kV Transmission Line, Pinal County, AZ.** *Project Manager/Field Director (2006 – 2007).* Responsible for a survey and testing project of an approximately 8-mile-long transmission line corridor located in northern Pinal County for the Salt Rivers Project. In addition, she co-authored the technical report for the study.

**Pinal West-Browning Transmission Line, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, AZ.** *Project Manager/Field Director, (2006 - 2007).* Supervised a Phase I survey of cultural resources within the approximately 88-mile-long transmission line corridor that ran between the Pinal West and Browning substations for the Salt River Project.

**Damage Assessment of AZ T:9:5 (ASM), Maricopa County, AZ.** *Project Manager/Field Director (2006 - 2007).* Conducted a site condition assessment study of prehistoric site located on Arizona State Trust Land that had been inadvertently impacted by vegetation clearing activities by the Salt River Project. She was also responsible for preparing the technical report for the study.

**Dinosaur to Hunt 12kV/69KV Transmission Line, Maricopa County, AZ.** *Project Manager/Field Director (2006-2007).* Conducted a Phase I survey within the transmission line corridor connecting the Dinosaur Substation to the Hunt Substation in southeast Maricopa County for the Salt River Project. She was also responsible for preparing the technical report for the study.

#### Water

**Casitas Municipal Water District's Matilija Pipeline Modifications Feasibility Study, Ventura County, CA.** *Project Archaeologist (2019-present).* Rincon was contracted by the Casitas Municipal Water District to provide environmental support for the proposed Matilija Pipeline Modifications Feasibility Study. Dr. Clark conducted the due diligence analysis for cultural resources. This task included a South Central Coastal Information Center search, a Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands file search, and Native American outreach.

**Eastside to Westside Waterline Interconnection Project, City of Ventura, Ventura County, CA.** *Project Archaeologist (2017-2018).* Rincon was contracted by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants to provide environmental technical services for the Eastside to Westside Waterline Interconnection Project. Dr. Clark was responsible for supervising the cultural resources assessment for the Project. Efforts included a cultural resource record search, Native American outreach, a pedestrian survey, and preparation of a technical report. The project required compliance with CEQA.

**Los Robles Groundwater Utilization Project, City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, CA.** *Project Archaeologist (2018-2019).* Rincon was contracted by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants to provide environmental technical services for the Los Robles Groundwater Utilization Project in the City of Thousand Oaks. Dr. Clark was responsible for supervising the Phase I cultural resource assessment for the project and the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the Mitigated Negative Declaration – Initial Study.

**Coachella Valley Water District Groundwater Replenishment Project, City of Palm Desert, Riverside County, CA.** *Project Archaeologist (2016 – 2018).* Rincon was contracted by the Coachella Valley Water District to provide cultural and paleontological services per the project's Mitigation and Monitoring Program. Dr. Clark was responsible for supervising the preparation of an archaeological monitoring plan, archaeological sensitivity training, and archaeological spot checking for the Phase 1 portion of the project.

Coachella Valley Water District, Westside School Water Consolidation Project, Thermal, Riverside County, CA. *Principal Investigator (2018)*. The Coachella Valley Water District is proposing the construction and installation of an extension of a domestic water mainline located near the Westside School in the community of Thermal. Rincon was contracted to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the project. Dr. Clark was responsible for supervising the record search, Native American outreach, pedestrian survey, and preparation of a technical report.

**Coachella Valley Water District, Galindo Mobile Home Park Water System Consolidation Project, Indio, Riverside County, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2018)*. The Coachella Valley Water District is proposing infrastructural improvements to mobile home parks to allow a safe and reliable domestic water and fire protection services to disadvantaged communities in the City of Indio. Rincon was contracted to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the project. Dr. Clark was responsible for supervising the record search, Native American outreach, pedestrian survey, and preparation of a technical report.

**San Bernardino County Distribution System Infrastructure Protection Program for the Metropolitan Water District, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Senior Archaeologist (2016 – 2017)*. Supervised an archaeological assessment for the Project that included literature review and record searches, a Phase I survey, Phase II testing, and preparation of a technical report and mitigation measures for the Metropolitan Water District water distribution infrastructure project.

**City of Pasadena Water and Power, Azusa Hydroelectric Project, City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Principal Investigator/Project Manager (2016 – 2018)*. Responsible for conducting cultural resources studies in support of a conduit exemption application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Dr. Clark coordinated with the USDA Forest Service to delineate the Project's Area of Potential Effect and supervised archaeological and historical background research, communication with Native American tribal representatives, a pedestrian survey of the APE, documentation of identified cultural resources, and significance evaluations of cultural resources associated with the Azusa Conduit.

**Orange County Distribution System Infrastructure Protection Program for the Metropolitan Water District, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, CA.** *Senior Archaeologist (2016 - 2017)*. Supervised an archaeological assessment for the Project that included literature review and record searches, a Phase I survey, Phase II testing, and preparation of a technical report and mitigation measures for the Metropolitan Water District water distribution infrastructure project.

**Water Replenishment District of Southern California Sativa Well #5 IS-MND, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2018)*. Dr. Clark provided senior overview for the cultural resource study that was completed for the Sativa Well #5 project in unincorporated Los Angeles County. This project involved the installation of iron-manganese treatment facilities for a groundwater well that provides potable water supply. Dr. Clark supervised the cultural resources record search, Native American outreach, and survey and reviewed the cultural resource technical report that was prepared for the project.

#### Development

**Hillwood Investment Properties, Moreno Valley Trade Center Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, CA.** *Principal Investigator/Project Manager (2019-2020)*. Supervised a Phase I survey and Phase II evaluation study in support of a proposed warehouse development in the City of Moreno Valley. Work efforts involved the significance evaluation of two historic period archaeological and built-environment resources. The Project was conducted in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Hillwood Investment Properties, Sycamore Canyon Business Park Buildings 1 and 2, Riverside County, CA.** *Principal Investigator/Project Manager (2016 – 2018)*. Supervised a Phase I survey and Phase II evaluation study in support of a proposed warehouse development in the City of Riverside. Work efforts involved the significance evaluation of three prehistoric bedrock milling sites located within the Project area, development and implementation of a focused cultural landscape study, preparation of an archaeological monitoring plan, 3-dimensional modeling of bedrock milling features, and a protein residue study. The Project was conducted in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Terra Verde Group, Tapestry Specific Plan Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Co-Principal Investigator (2013 – 2018).* Provided cultural resources services in support of the 9,367-acre Tapestry Project, a master-planned community development. Work efforts include Phase I surveys, evaluations of significance, development of a Cultural Resources Management Plan, Native American coordination, and the preparation of cultural resources sections for corresponding environmental documents. The work was done to comply with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works and Bureau of Engineering – Sixth Street Park, Arts, River & Connectivity Improvements Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Lead (2017-2018).* The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works and Bureau of Engineering proposes the creation of public spaces on approximately 12 acres in areas beneath and around the Sixth Street Viaduct in the city of Los Angeles. Dr. Clark was responsible for conducting an archaeological assessment for the Project which included an archaeological record search, reconnaissance survey, and preparation of a technical report for CEQA and Section 106 compliance.

#### Transportation

**San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), Interstate 10 Eastbound Truck Climbing Lane Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA.** *Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Technical Lead/ Project Manager(2017 – 2018).* SBCTA, in conjunction with Caltrans District 8, proposes to extend the eastbound truck climbing lane on Interstate-10 for a distance of 3 miles in the City of Yucaipa and Calimesa in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, respectively. Dr. Clark supervised the cultural resources studies that were being completed for the Project. These tasks include: records searches and literature reviews; archival research; a Phase I survey; Native American consultation and coordination; coordination with local and federal agencies; and preparation of Area of Potential Effect Map, Archaeological Survey Report, and Historic Properties Survey Report for compliance with CEQA and Section 106.

**San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), Interstate 215 / University Parkway Interchange Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2017 – 2018).* SBCTA, in conjunction with Caltrans District 8, proposes improvements to the Interstate 215 / University Parkway Interchange. Dr. Clark supervised the cultural resources studies that included: records searches and literature reviews; archival research; pedestrian surveys; Native American consultation and coordination; coordination with local and federal agencies; and preparation of Area of Potential Effect Map, Archaeological Survey Report, and Historic Properties Survey Report for the Project.

**State Route 86/Avenue 50 New Interchange Project, City of Coachella, Riverside County, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2015 - 2018).* The City of Coachella, in conjunction with Caltrans District 8 and the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, proposes construction of a new interchange at State Route 86 and Avenue 50 in the City of Coachella, Riverside County, California. Dr. Clark supervised the cultural resources studies that included: records searches and literature reviews; archival research; pedestrian surveys; Native American consultation and coordination; coordination with local and federal agencies; and preparation of APE Map, ASR, HRER, and HPSR for the Project.

**California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), On-Call Cultural Resources Services, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2013 – 2018).* Dr. Clark was responsible for overseeing a number of on-call cultural resources task orders for Caltrans, District 8, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Task orders completed by Dr. Clark include a Phase I study for the State Route 60 Truck Climbing and Descending Lane Project, Phase I and II studies for the Interstate 40 Median Regrade and U.S. 395 Construct Median Buffer and Widen Shoulder projects, and Phase III data recovery for the State Route 58 Realignment and the State Route 138 Realignment – Crowder Canyon projects. As part of these projects, Dr. Clark supervised cultural resource records searches and literature reviews; archival research; pedestrian and reconnaissance surveys; testing and evaluation for National Register and California Register eligibility; Native American consultation and coordination; coordination with

local and federal agencies; and preparation of technical reports for Caltrans review and approval. All projects were conducted in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**California Department of Transportation, Interstate-10 Corridor Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2014 – 2016).* Caltrans, in conjunction with SANBAG, proposed to improve the Interstate 10 (I-10) corridor. The proposed I-10 Corridor Improvement Project consists of adding lane(s) and providing improvements along all or a portion of the existing 33-mile stretch of I-10 from approximately 2 miles west of the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line in the city of Pomona to Ford Street in the city of Redlands. For this study, Dr. Clark supervised the archaeological assessment of approximately 2,227 parcels within the cities of Claremont, Pomona, Montclair, Ontario, Fontana, Rialto, Colton, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, and Redlands, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County including Etiwanda, Bloomington, and Bryn Mawr. She was responsible for preparing the Archaeological Survey Report in support of this project, which was approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer in May 2015.

**City of Riverside, Sidewalk Improvement Project, Riverside, Riverside County, CA.** *Principal Investigator (2016 – 2017).* The City of Riverside, in conjunction with the Caltrans District 8, proposed sidewalk improvements in three residential areas within the City of Riverside. Dr. Clark supervised cultural resource records searches and literature reviews; archival research; reconnaissance surveys; Native American consultation and coordination; coordination with local and federal agencies; and preparation of Area of Potential Effect Maps, Archaeological Survey Report, and Historic Properties Survey Report. The Project was conducted in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

**County of Inyo and City of Bishop, ATV Adventure Trails of the Eastern Sierra Program, Inyo County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Task Manager (2013-2014).* Inyo County and the City of Bishop propose to designate combined use routes on unincorporated County roads to link OHV trails on federally managed lands and provide a unified system of trails for OHV users in Inyo County. Dr. Clark supervised a cultural resource record search, archival research, and an archaeological sensitivity study for the project.

#### Other

**California Army National Guard, Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base Buried Site Testing Program, Orange County, CA.** *Principal Investigator/Project Manager (2017 – 2018).* Responsible for supervising the development and implementation of a buried site testing program for the California Army National Guard on the Joint Forces Training Base in Los Alamitos, Orange County, California. Responsibilities included agency coordination; conducting a record search and literature review; overseeing a geoarchaeological study involving the excavation of 40 backhoe trenches; artifact analyses; and preparation of a technical reports of findings.

**California Department of Conservation, Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatments in California Environmental Impact Report (EIR), CA (Statewide).** *Senior Archaeologist (2014 – 2015).* In accordance with Senate Bill 4, the California Department of Conservation prepared an Environmental Impact Report to provide information to the public regarding potential environmental impacts associated with well stimulation treatments in California. Dr. Clark was Responsible for the assessment and evaluation of the archaeological resources located within the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field, Los Angeles County. As part of the assessment, an archaeological sensitivity study was undertaken which involved the development of a model that evaluated the potential to encounter buried prehistoric and historic period archaeological resources.

**Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, Keeler Dunes Dust Control Project, Inyo County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Task Manager (2011-2013).* The Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District proposed the implementation of dust control measures at Owens Lake on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Dr. Clark was responsible for preparing a Class III cultural resources technical report and writing the cultural resources sections of a joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment.

**Los Angeles World Airport, Los Angeles International Airport Runway 6L-24R Safety Area and Associated Improvements Project, Los Angeles County, CA. *Project Archaeologist (2012-2013)*.** The Los Angeles World Airport proposed infrastructure improvements on the northern runway at the Los Angeles International Airport to enhance safety and maintain efficient operations. Dr. Clark conducted record searches, field surveys, and was responsible for the preparation of a technical report. The project required compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106.

**City of Scottsdale, Windgate Trail Realignment, McDowell Sonoran Preserve, City of Scottsdale, Maricopa County, AZ. *Cultural Resources Project Manager (2006)*.** The City of Scottsdale proposed the realignment of a 3.8-mile-long trail located in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. Dr. Clark conducted the cultural resources survey of the project, documented and evaluated cultural resources, and prepared the technical report.

**Crew Chief City of Phoenix, Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport Runway Expansion Project, City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, AZ. (2000-2004).** The City of Phoenix proposed the expansion of a runway at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. Dr. Clark supervised data recovery excavations at the site and assisted in the technical reporting of the findings.



# KYLE KNABB, PHD, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

### EDUCATION

PhD, University of California, San Diego, 2015

M.A., University of California, San Diego, 2008

B.A., University of California, San Diego, 2005

### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

15

### REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist, #17065 (2017)

City of Malibu Certified Archaeologist

County of Riverside Qualified Cultural Resources Consultant

Orange County Certified Archaeologist

Kyle Knabb has 15 years of experience in cultural resources management and compliance monitoring involving archaeological, paleontological, prehistoric and historic resources. He has completed numerous cultural resource projects involving research, reconnaissance, testing, data recovery, monitoring, site recording, site protection/preservation, mapping, consultation, laboratory analysis, and report production. He has managed numerous field projects in support of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Dr. Knabb has extensive experience in managing small and large-scale projects involving the identification and evaluation of numerous resources including archaeological, paleontological, and historic-period built environment. He has considerable experience working with various agencies and Tribal representatives in California, and has worked closely with Native American representatives, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and has been a liaison between the client, the contractor, tribal monitors, and archeologists. Prior to his work in California, he managed many surveys and excavations in Jordan. Kyle meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in archaeology and history and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Oberon Solar Project, Riverside County, CA.** *Project Manager (2020-2021, 45 field days).* This project involves a Class III survey and inventory of approximately 6,900 acres in support of a proposed solar energy project in unincorporated Riverside County. Work efforts included a records search, Native American outreach, pedestrian survey, reporting, and significance evaluations of 220 resources. The project required compliance with CEQA; Riverside County was the lead agency. Client: Aspen Environmental Group

**Goetz Marketplace Monitoring, Menifee, CA.** *Project Manager (2020).* This project involves the development of a retail plaza, including car wash, gas station, and restaurants. Dr. Knabb was responsible for managing cultural resources monitoring, coordinating with the city, and project deliverables. Client: Salem Engineering Group, Inc.

**McCall Retail Plaza Monitoring, Menifee, CA.** *Project Manager (2020).* This project involves the development of a retail plaza, including a car wash, gas station, etc. Dr. Knabb was responsible for managing paleontological monitoring, coordinating with the city, and project deliverables. Client: Salem Engineering Group, Inc.

**Maverick Solar 8 Project, Riverside County, CA.** *Project Manager (2020).* This project involves a Phase I survey of approximately 450 acres in support of a proposed solar energy project in unincorporated Riverside County. Work efforts included a records search, Native American outreach, pedestrian survey, and significance evaluations of three resources. The project required compliance with CEQA; Riverside County was the lead agency. Client: EDF Renewables

Kyle Knabb, PHD, RPA (continued)

**Ocean Boulevard Improvement Project, Pismo Beach, CA.** *Project Manager (2019-2020).* This project involves bluff stabilization along Ocean Boulevard. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment and Extended Phase I testing the project, coordinated with city of Pismo Beach and Caltrans District, and was responsible for project deliverables (HPSR/ASR/Extended Phase I report). Client: City of Pismo Beach

**Murrieta Creek Bridge at Overland Drive (Avenida Alvarado over Murrieta Creek) Project, City of Temecula, CA.** *Project Manager (2019-2020).* This project involves roadway gap closure extending Overland Drive through Commerce Center Drive over Murrieta Creek. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment for bridge construction project in Temecula, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey, and deliverables (HPSR/ASR) for submittal to Caltrans. Client: CNS Engineering

**Camarillo Springs Housing Project, Camarillo, CA.** *Project Manager/Field Crew Chief (January 2020-May 2020).* This project involves a housing development on a former golf course. Dr. Knabb directed the fieldwork effort for Extended Phase I and Phase II excavations at CA-VEN-243, including the excavation of 50 STPs and one 1x1-meter test unit. Other responsibilities included technical review of deliverables. This project required compliance with Section 106; the lead agency was the US Army Corps of Engineers. Client: Cadence Environmental

**Village Senior Apartments Project, Sant Barbara County, CA.** *Project Manager (September 2019-March 2020).* This project includes the development of a new apartment complex on a vacant lot. Dr. Knabb managed Extended Phase I testing at the project site, including development of a fieldwork and research plan, excavation of 15 shovel test pits, and project deliverables. This project required compliance with Section 106; the lead agency was Housing and Urban Development. Client: Cabrillo Economic Development

**Malibu Golf Club Project, Malibu, CA.** *Project Manager (August 2019-April 2020, 5 field days).* This project involves the rehabilitation and redesign of a golf course following its destruction in the Woolsey Fire. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resources assessment of an approximately 220-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey, and reporting. This project required compliance with Section 106; the lead agency was the US Army Corps of Engineers. Client: Malibu Club

**Laguna Beach Civic Site Development Project, Laguna Beach, CA.** *Project Manager (March 2020-May 2020).* This project involves the development of a new civic building on an undeveloped lot in the city of Laguna Beach. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment of approximately 2-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey, ISMND section, and technical report. Assisted the city of Laguna Beach with Assembly Bill 52 notification and consultation. Client: City of Laguna Beach

**Tentative Tract Map No. 6307 Project, San Joaquin County, CA.** *Project Manager (January 2020-March 2020).* Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment of approximately 7-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey and technical report. Client: City of San Joaquin

**Silverlake Residential Development Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Project Manager (January 2020-March 2020).* This project involves the development of luxury condominiums along Silverlake Boulevard. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment of approximately 2-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey and technical report. The project required compliance with CEQA; the City of Los Angeles was lead agency. Client: Studio Pi2

**People's Self-Help Housing, Pismo Beach, CA.** *Project Manager (January 2020-March 2020).* This project involves the demolition of an office building and parking lot for the development of a new apartment complex. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment of

Kyle Knabb, PHD, RPA (continued)

approximately 2-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey and technical report. Client: People's Self-Help Housing.

**Galvin Preservation Association, Aloft and Residence Inn Dual Brand Hotel Project, Burbank, CA.** *Project Manager (January 2020-March 2020).* This project involves the remodeling and rebranding of an existing hotel. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment of approximately 10-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey and technical report. Client: Galvin Preservation Association.

**424 El Portal Drive Remodel Project, Pismo Beach, CA.** *Project Manager (January 2020-March 2020).* This project involves the expansion of an existing residential home in Pismo Beach, CA. Dr. Knabb managed the Phase I cultural resource assessment of approximately 1-acre study area, including records search, tribal outreach, field survey and technical report. Client: Arris Studio

**BSOA Otay Lakes Campground, San Diego County, CA.** *Archaeologist (December 2018-November 2019).* This project involves developing the existing Otay Lakes Park into a Boy Scouts of America Campground. Dr. Knabb managed the cultural resources investigation, including records search, tribal outreach, intensive level survey of ~100-acre project site, and preparation of deliverables. The survey yielded in eight sites, including four new sites. One site, an historic 1920s era homestead with ties to a rural Chinese community, was recommended eligible for CRHP/NRHP. Client: Boy Scouts of America

**Skookumchuck Wind Project, Lewis and Thurston County, WA.** *Archaeologist (2018-2019).* Archaeologist under RES America for a wind energy project that involved multiple surveys and construction monitoring in Washington. Led multiple intensive level surveys totaling ~300 acres, oversaw construction monitoring staff and QA/QC of deliverables. The survey resulted in the recordation of two new sites. Coordinated with SHPOs office, Tribal Representatives, and client on project deliverables and SEPA compliance. Client: RES America

**SDG&E Cultural - Agreement MSA, San Diego and Orange County, CA.** *Project Manager (2018-2019).* Dr. Knabb was responsible for overall project management, client relations, and management of individual task orders throughout San Diego county and southern Orange County. Supervised temporary and permanent field staff and subconsultants. Provided QA/QC on deliverables, oversaw project budgets and schedules, coordinated with tribes and tribal monitors. Client: San Diego Gas & Electric

**Transmission Lines 636 & 639, San Diego, CA.** *Project Manager and Archaeologist (2018-2019).* Project Manager and Archaeologist for project to redevelop Transmission Lines 636 and 639. Supervised testing at archaeological site CA-SDI-4067 in Mission Trails Regional Park. Coordinated with SDG&E staff, park staff, tribal monitors, and UXO consultants, and recommended the area of the site within the project area not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources and the City of San Diego Register of Historical Resources. Report was accepted by agency with no comments. Client: San Diego Gas & Electric

**Artesian Substation Expansion Environmental Compliance, San Diego, CA.** *Archaeologist (2018-2019).* Worked a substation expansion project and associated construction activities. Supervised field staff, developed Worker Environmental Awareness Program for cultural resources and provided sensitivity training to construction staff, coordinated with the client's Cultural Resources lead and provided biweekly updates. Client: San Diego Gas & Electric

**Desert Valley Monofill – Cell IV Construction, Imperial County, CA.** *Project Manager (Sept. 2018-Dec. 2019).* Worked for proposed expansion of existing monofill facility into new cell for disposal of solid waste from geothermal energy plants nearby. Conducted peer review of previous technical reports, led intensive survey of ~400 acre area, oversaw and provided

Kyle Knabb, PHD, RPA (continued)

QA/QC for reporting, and developed Phase II testing plan for excavation and evaluation of six prehistoric sites in the project area. Client: Terraphase Engineering, Inc.

**San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Decommissioning, San Diego, CA.** *Archaeologist (2019).* Worked a nuclear generating station decommissioning project. Authored Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and Discovery Treatment Plan for submittal to California State Lands Commission and the California Coastal Commission. Conducted tribal coordination with local tribal governments. Client: AECOM

**SCE Needles Cultural Resources Surveys, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Archaeologist (April 2018-September 2018).* Project manager for a series of transmission line projects on BLM land. Prepared cultural resource assessments for five ETS task orders, including records search, field survey, site documentation and DPR forms, and technical reports. Six isolates were identified and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Client: SWCA

**Shake Shack Cultural Resources Monitoring, San Diego, CA.** *Project Manager (2018-2019).* Project manager for the construction of a new Shake Shack restaurant in the Little Italy neighborhood of San Diego, which included cultural resources monitoring. Supervised field staff and coordinated monitoring effort with the city, client, and tribal monitors, oversaw the project budget and preparation of the reporting. During monitoring an early 19th century trash deposit was recovered, documented, and curated in compliance with the City of San Diego's Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program. Client: Terracon

**City of Beaumont Environmental Services MSA, Riverside County, CA.** *Archaeologist (2018-2019).* Archaeologist for MSA with City of Beaumont to conduct peer review of cultural resources documents and Assembly Bill 52 tribal consultation. Work on these projects included extensive consultation with the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians. Drafted mitigation measures in coordination with tribes and successfully completed consultation on numerous projects. Client: City of Beaumont

**Invert Access Ramp Historical Evaluation, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Archaeologist (November 2018-March 2019).* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works plans to construct an access ramp to the Los Angeles River. Dr. Knabb conducted a site visit and assisted with historical research in support of project deliverables (HRER). Coordinated with agencies (Long Beach Public Works, Los Angeles County Public Works, US Army Corps of Engineers) on project design, construction history, and documenting modifications. Client: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

**Hillside Pond CEQA Services, Lake Arrowhead, CA.** *Archaeologist (2018-2019).* Mr. Knabb oversaw the monitoring program for an exploratory drilling project in Lake Arrowhead in support of project's regulatory requirements with the United States Forest Service. Supervised the records search and daily monitoring in coordination with various stakeholders (e.g. US Bureau of Reclamation, Lake Arrowhead Community Service Department, US Forest Service). Client: Tidewater Engineering

**Imperial Irrigation District, Tule Wash Test Well CEQA-NEPA, Imperial County, CA.** *Archaeologist (September 2018-August 2019).* Archaeologist for project that involved a Phase I Archaeological investigation and a Paleontological desktop study in support of proposed groundwater test well and related facilities. Oversaw the records search, tribal outreach, intensive level field survey of nearly 300 acres, and preparation of cultural and paleontological resources reports. The survey resulted in recordation of several new archaeological resources. The contract was primarily for CEQA support, but all deliverables were prepared to meet both CEQA and Section 106 requirements. Client: Imperial Irrigation District

**City of Carlsbad, Carlsbad Grading and Pampas Grass Removal, Carlsbad, CA.** *Project Manager (2018-2019).* Project manager overseeing cultural resources monitoring and tribal monitoring in

Kyle Knabb, PHD, RPA (continued)

support of Pampas Grass removal and regrading of stormwater drainage channels. Supervised monitoring staff and prepared monitoring report and other project deliverables. Client: City of Carlsbad

**Jurupa Valley Cultural/Paleo Phase I, Jurupa Valley, CA.** *Project Manager (August 2018-December 2018).* Project manager for a Phase I archaeological investigation and a paleontological desktop study in support of a proposed development of a commercial complex, including a car wash, convenience store, and service station. Oversaw the records search, tribal outreach, intensive-level field survey of ~40 acres, and preparation of cultural and paleontological resources reports. Client: Control Management, Inc.

**Cultural Heritage Recovery Project, Malibu, CA.** *Archaeologist (May 2018-August 2018).* This project involves a gas pipeline replacement within a private residential community in Malibu, CA. The work effort included phase III data recovery of prehistoric human remains and associated artifacts. Client: Private Landowner

**Stonewall Mine Restroom Construction Project - Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, CA.** *Archaeologist (January 2006-July 2006).* This project that involved a Phase I archaeological survey, Extended Phase I, and Phase II testing at the historic Stonewall Mine in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. Client: California Department of Parks and Recreation

# EVAN MILLS, M.A., R.P.A

## Associate Archaeologist

### EDUCATION

M.A., Applied Archaeology,  
California State University San  
Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA,  
2018

B.A., Anthropology, California State  
University San Bernardino, San  
Bernardino, CA, 2008

### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

12

### YEARS W/ FIRM

<1

### REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologist

Evan Mills is familiar in all aspects of field work including Survey, Site Testing, Data Recovery, Field Director, Crew Chief, Total Station, 3D Photogrammetry in field data collection, Site Mapping, GIS Mapping, Construction Monitoring, Technical document preparation, Lab, Health and Safety documentation and Training. Mr. Mill's is fluent in Technical Report Writing for CEQA Phase I, Phase II, Section 106 Class I, Class III and Caltrans Documentation. He is also proficient in field GPS (Trimble [Terrasync], Collector, Survey 123, Total Station) and in GIS (novice skill level in ArcMap and beginner level in ArcPro).

Mr. Mills is permitted as a Field Director in multiple BLM districts in California. He has over 12 years of experience working with numerous federal agencies in California include the BLM and USFS.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Confidential Solar Class III Survey Project, Riverside County, CA.** *Field Director (2020-Present).* Responsible for directing a Class III archaeological survey and resource documentation in the Project's Area of Potential Effects. Client: Aspen Environmental Group.

**Athos Renewable Energy Project, Riverside County, CA.** *Field Director (2018-2020).* Supervised a 4,000 acre of survey of BLM and private land for a proposed renewable energy project near Desert Center in Riverside County. Work efforts also included supervising Phase I and Phase II studies for the Project. Numerous other projects working in various roles. Client: Aspen Environmental, Inc.

**Ten West Link, Blythe, CA.** *Field Director (2017-2018).* Conducted a Class III survey of an approximately 5-mile-long transmission line corridor near Blythe in Riverside County. Client: Ten West Link.

**Crowder Canyon Data Recovery, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Field Supervisor (2015-2016).* Responsible for all site mapping, 3D-photogrammetry and, excavation of human remains for a large data recovery project located on USFS lands in San Bernardino County. The project was undertaken by the California Department of Transportation and required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA.** *Archaeological Technician (Mar. – May 2015).* Conducted construction monitoring for a large renewable energy project in Riverside County. Client: NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.

**Crimson Solar, Blythe, CA.** *Crew Chief (2014-2017).* Responsible for supervising a field crew as part of a 3600-acre survey on BLM lands near Blythe, California.

**Mojave Solar Project, Riverside County, CA.** *Cultural Monitoring Coordinator, Field Director (Oct. 2011- Jan. 2013).* 1800-acre monitoring project. Mass Grading, multiple forms of drilling,

Evan Mills, M.A., R.P.A (continued)

trenching, fence installation, and demolition (over 2400 hours of construction monitoring). Also, site excavation found during monitoring. Client: AECOM

**Genesis Solar Project, City, CA.** *Archaeological Technician (Mar. 2013- Dec. 2014).* Conducted construction monitoring throughout the project. Client: NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.

**Ocotillo Express Wind Project, Ocotillo, CA.** *Crew Chief (Nov. 2010- Aug. 2011).* Approximately 18,000-acre survey. Survey and site documentation, Oct 2010 to Aug 2011, Client: Tierra Environmental Services, Inc

**San Bernardino National Forest Healthy Forest Project, San Bernardino, CA.** *Crew Chief (Sep. 2008- Oct. 2009, Jul. 2010- Nov. 2010).* 79,000-acre fuel reduction survey under GANDA. Mr. Mills also returned to 1000 cultural resources found on survey to install datums and verify site records. Client: San Bernardino National Forest.

**Solar Millennium Project, Blythe, CA.** *Archaeological Technician (Mar. 2010- Apr. 2010).* Class III survey in Blythe, CA. Client: AECOM

**Owens Lake Dust Mitigation Project Owens Valley, Inyo County CA.** *Archaeological Technician (Apr. 2010).* Cultural compliance for LADWP in Owens Valley, CA. Multiple locations in Owens Valley. Client: GANDA

**Sterling Transmission Line Project, Riverside county, CA.** *Crew Chief (May 2010- Jul. 2010).* 90-mile power line survey from Barstow to Hesperia. Client: AECOM

**Desert Sunlight Solar Project, Desert Center, CA.** *Archaeological Technician (Dec. 2009 – Feb. 2010).* 5,500-acre survey in Desert Center CA. Client: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

# ANDREW BURSAN, M.C.R.P.

## Senior Planner and Architectural Historian

### EDUCATION

Master of City and Regional Planning (MCRP), California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, 2005

Bachelor of Arts – History, Political Science Minor  
University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)  
2002

### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

14

Andrew Bursan is PaleoWest Architectural Historian and Urban Planner with 14 years' experience in historic preservation, historic research, report writing, land planning, and project management. Mr. Bursan meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in History and Architectural History.

He has worked with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, City of Pasadena, City of Santa Monica, City of Los Angeles, City of Santa Barbara, and the City of Arroyo Grande, among others. His experience includes architectural surveys, reconnaissance-level surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has prepared historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analysis for cultural resources in environmental impact reports (EIRs). His breadth of work includes major transportation projects, intensive archival research, citywide surveys, and analysis of individual properties under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106, Section 4(f), and the National Environmental Policy Act.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Historical Resource Assessment Report for 672 San Pedro Street Self-Storage, Los Angeles, CA.** *Architectural Historian (2022).* complete a Historical Resource Assessment Report, under City designation criteria and integrity requirements, for two (2) commercial properties over 45 years old at 611 E. 7th Street and 640-644 S. San Pedro Street in Los Angeles, California. The properties were evaluated for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under the CEQA. As a result of the evaluation, both properties were determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or the Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument list. Client: Johnson Development Associates

**Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Self-Storage and Junkyard Redevelopment Project, Carlsbad, CA.** *Senior Architectural Historian (2022).* The property was evaluated for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under the CEQA. As a result of the evaluation, the existing storage facility and two office buildings were found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, *Senior Architectural Historian* CRHR, and the local register due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Client: H.G. Fenton Company

**Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Derby Mixed Use Project, Arcadia, CA.** *Senior Architectural Historian (2022).* Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Derby Mixed Use Project. The Derby restaurant was evaluated for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under the CEQA. As a result of the evaluation, the Derby restaurant was found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and City of Arcadia landmark designation due to a lack of significant historical associations, integrity, and architectural merit. Client: Top Commercial Realty

**Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Buddhist Town at Holy Heavenly Lake Project, Hesperia, CA.** *Senior Architectural Historian (2021).* Completed a Built



Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Buddhist Town at Holy Heavenly Lake Project in Hesperia, California. Dudek recorded and evaluated two (2) agricultural properties with buildings on the project site for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under the CEQA. As a result of the evaluation, the properties were found ineligible for the for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and local registered. Client: Buddhist Town LLC

**Historical Resource Evaluation Report for 820 A Avenue, Coronado, CA.** *Senior Architectural Historian (2022).* Prepared a Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Self-Storage and Junkyard Redevelopment Project in Carlsbad, California. The property was evaluated for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under the CEQA. As a result of the evaluation, the existing storage facility and two office buildings were found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and the local register due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Client: City of Coronado

**Historical Resources Technical Report for the 5146-5148 Dehesa Road Project, Dehesa, CA.** *Senior Architectural Historian (2021).* Completed a Historical Resources Technical Report (HRTR) in support of the proposed 5146-5148 Dehesa Road Project. The site was originally developed with two existing single-family residences (each more than 45 years old) located within the southern portion of the project area. The property at 5146-5148 Dehesa Road was evaluated for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under the CEQA, the County of San Diego Historic Preservation Ordinance, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). As a result of the evaluation, the property was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant associations and compromised integrity. Client: Carlin Law Group

**Historical Resource Assessment Report for the 1280 Pacific Coast Highway Mixed-Use Development Project, Harbor City (Los Angeles), CA.** *Senior Architectural Historian (2021).* Historical Resource Assessment Report for the proposed 1280 Pacific Coast Highway Mixed-Use Development Project (Project) in Harbor City, a community in the City of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project consisted of the redevelopment of a mobile home park known as the A-1 Trailer Park at 1280 Pacific Coast Highway and an adjacent vacant surface parking lot. The A-1 Trailer Park property was found ineligible under the NRHP, CRHR, and City of Los Angeles designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Client: Confidential

**La Canada Soundwalls Phase IV, La Canada Flintridge, CA** *Senior Architectural Historian (2021).* Prepare a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the La Canada Flintridge I-210 Soundwall Improvement Project. The project calls for an intensive pedestrian survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) (both direct and indirect) for both archaeological and built environment resources.

# LISA C. DEMARAIS, M.A.

## Lead Architectural Historian

### EDUCATION

M.A., Historic Preservation, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 2018

B.A., History, minor in Sociology Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, 2015

### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

5

### REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

SOI Qualified in Architectural History and History

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

Society of Architectural Historians

U.S. Green Building Council

Lisa Demarais is an Architectural Historian who exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History and History. She holds a master's degree in Historic Preservation and has five years of professional experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, regulatory compliance, public history, and preservation planning. Having extensive experience throughout California, Ms. Demarais is exceptionally familiar with a wide variety of property types, both rare and indicative of unique local histories throughout the state.

Ms. Demarais has completed numerous built-environment surveys, assessments, and evaluations. She performs intensive and reconnaissance-level field surveys, conducts archival research, develops historic contexts, prepares technical reports, assesses effects to historic properties, and recommends mitigation measures to preserve historic properties. Her professional work includes the evaluation of individual historic properties, cultural landscapes, and historic districts under federal, state, and local criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria.

Ms. Demarais has exemplary experience completing regulatory compliance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She has also worked with numerous local preservation regulations, design guidelines, and cultural resource registers throughout California.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### **Preservation Design Consultation and Historic Resources Assessment Report for 840 Winthrop Road, San Marino, Los Angeles County, CA. Associate Architectural Historian (2021).**

Conducted field survey, archival research, and a historic resource assessment report to establish significance and determine individual eligibility. Completed design consultation with client and project architect for the rehabilitation of a contributing property within a historic district to ensure the proposed work would adhere to the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation* and local design guidelines. Client: Zeinab Dabbah, M.D., J.D.

### **Historic Resource Assessment Report for 855 West Knoll Drive, West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA. Associate Architectural Historian (2021).**

Conducted an evaluation of a single-family residence at 855 West Knoll Drive in West Hollywood for eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources and as a Historic Cultural Monument in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act. Work included archival and historical research, field survey and

documentation, evaluation of eligibility, and preparation of findings in a Historic Resource Assessment Report. Client: Michelle Wizman

**Historic Resource Inventory and Historic Context Statement for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF/CAL FIRE), various counties, CA.** *Associate Architectural Historian (2021-2022).* Statewide inventory of historic-era California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection properties. Duties included archival and historical research, field survey and documentation of over fifty properties and one-hundred buildings, and the development of a Historic Context Statement. Established evaluation criteria based on historic context, property type, and building type for determining eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources. Client: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

**Phase I Historic Resources Assessment 233 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Associate Architectural Historian (2021).* Conducted an evaluation of a single-family residence and accessory dwelling unit at 233 S. Hoover Street in Los Angeles for eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources and as a Historic Cultural Monument, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Work included archival and historical research, field survey and documentation, and preparation of a Historic Resource Assessment Report. Client: Venicci Investment Group

**Historic Resource Assessment for the Patton Reservoir Project at 1100 Arden Road, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Associate Architectural Historian (2019).* Conducted an evaluation of Patton Reservoir for eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources and as a City of Pasadena landmark in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act. Work included archival and historical research, field survey, and preparation of the Historic Resource Assessment Report. Client: Aspen Environmental Group

**City of Los Angeles On-Call Section 106 Historic Preservation Services Contract, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Associate Architectural Historian (2019).* Determined the Area of Potential Effects, completed historical background research, performed field surveys, compiled architectural documentation, and made Findings of Effect for various redevelopment projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Prepared requisite memos to the City in accordance with an established Programmatic Agreement. Efforts also included construction monitoring and facilitation of Memorandums of Agreements, when indicated. Client: City of Los Angeles Housing + Community Investment Department

**City of Clovis On-Call Master Services Agreement for Cultural Resources Services, Clovis, Fresno County, CA.** *Associate Architectural Historian (2020-2021).* Provided on-call services for architectural survey and evaluation for projects within the City of Clovis pursuant to Section 106 and California Environmental Quality Act compliance. Efforts aided the client in making informed decisions about the identification, avoidance, or treatment of cultural resources. Deliverables include National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources evaluations of eligibility and preparation of cultural resources reports based on project type and relevant regulations, including Historic Resource Evaluation Reports, Historic Structure Reports, and Findings of Effect. Client: City of Clovis

# GENA GRANGER, M.A., RPA

## Associate Archaeologist, Task Manager

### EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 2010

B.A., Extended Anthropology, emphasis in Archaeology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ, 2006

### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

19+

### REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists, #989122

### PERMITS / LICENSURE

BLM-approved Crew Chief, statewide California

BLM-approved Crew Chief (Prehistoric) southern Nevada, Carson City, Battle Mountain District

BLM-approved Crew Chief (Historic), statewide Nevada

Gena Granger is an Archaeologist and Project Manager. For the last 18 years, she has worked as a project manager, cultural resources project lead, field archaeologist, osteology lab and artifact curation manager while also preparing environmental documents and technical analyses in accordance with CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA. Ms. Granger has experience working on large complex projects as well as completing smaller projects. Additionally, she has experience working in coordination with many public, state, federal agencies

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Various Power Pole Replacement Projects, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Kern Counties, CA.** *Cultural Resources Specialist (Oct. -Nov. 2018).* Ms. Granger's responsibilities include assisting the senior project manager on pole replacement projects within multiple counties and on State/Federal/and locally-managed lands, coordination with associated agencies, recordation and documentation of cultural resources, and authoring final reports. Close communication with Southern California Edison during the projects was preferred so that if resources were observed, there would be discussion regarding management recommendations prior to the report completion. Client: Southern California Edison

**Anza Electric Broadband Project, Anza, Riverside County, CA.** *Archaeologist (Jan. 2020).* Ms. Granger's responsibilities include assistance to the Project Manager with staffing for cultural resources monitoring needs and providing a cultural resources pedestrian survey to a new proposed area of the project that was not previously surveyed in 2018. Key issues involved project schedule and coordination with the Client. Ms. Granger and other cultural resources staff were able to quickly respond and meet the schedule needs by expediting and providing qualified cultural resources specialist to survey the proposed segment and meet the compliance needs of the client.

**PSEP L235 Mountain Springs Project, Goffs, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Archaeologist (Oct. - Nov. 2019).* Ms. Granger was responsible for completion of a cultural resources pedestrian field survey and assistance with report preparation. Key issues included coordination with the BLM archaeologist to address the concerns regarding cultural resources in the area of the project.

**PSEP L235 Bristol Mountain Project, Ludlow, San Bernardino County, CA.** *Archaeologist (Oct. – Nov. 2019).* Ms. Granger was responsible for completion of a cultural resources pedestrian field survey and assistance with report preparation. Key issues included coordination with the BLM archaeologist to address the concerns regarding cultural resources in the area of the project.

**Line 3000- Emergency Repair Project, Ludlow, San Bernardino, CA.** *Archaeologist (Nov. 2018).* Ms. Granger monitored work for an emergency repair of a natural gas pipeline valve facility for Southern California Gas Company near Ludlow, California. Ms. Granger's responsibilities included but were not limited to coordinating with the construction foremen and client onsite coordinator, providing pre-construction training to construction crews, monitoring ground disturbing construction activities for archaeological resources, conducting pedestrian surveys, recording and updating resource records, and production and submittal of daily logs, photos, and notes. Key issues included the implementation of additional safety protocol to prevent injury and to help prepare the crew in case another emergency situation was to occur.

**Athos Solar Compliance Monitoring Project, Desert Center, Riverside County, CA.** *Senior Archaeologist (Oct. 2019- Apr. 2020).* Ms. Granger's responsibilities include assistance with the Senior Archaeologist to prepare the project staffing plan, providing cultural monitoring of pre-construction activities, and assisting the Project Manager with staffing for cultural resources monitoring needs. Key issues involved project schedule and coordination with BLM archaeologists. Pre-construction biological activities such as relocation of Burrowing Owls and installation of Desert Tortoise fencing required tight deadlines that needed to be met to keep the project on schedule. Ms. Granger and other cultural resources staff were able to quickly respond and meet the schedule needs by expediting and providing qualified archaeological and paleontological monitors to oversee the pre-construction activities and meet the compliance needs of the client.

**Mustang II Solar Compliance Project, Lemoore, Kings County, CA.** *Archaeologist, Cross-trained Paleontologist (Dec. 2019).* Ms. Granger's responsibilities include assistance to the Project Manager with staffing for cultural resources monitoring needs and providing cross-trained archaeological and paleontological resources monitoring of construction activities. Key issues involved project schedule and coordination with the Client and contractors. Construction schedule changes due to weather and accessibility within project boundaries and required close communication between the Client, contractors, and Native American monitors to ensure that a cultural resources monitor was present during ground disturbance activities. Ms. Granger and other cultural resources staff were able to quickly respond and meet the schedule needs by expediting and providing qualified cultural resources monitors to oversee the construction activities and meet the compliance needs of the client.

**Mustang II Solar Compliance Project, Lemoore, Kings County, CA.** *Archaeologist, Cross-trained Paleontologist (Dec. 2019).* Ms. Granger's responsibilities include assistance to the Project Manager with staffing for cultural resources monitoring needs and providing cross-trained archaeological and paleontological resources monitoring of construction activities. Key issues involved project schedule and coordination with the Client and contractors. Construction schedule changes due to weather and accessibility within project boundaries and required close communication between the Client, contractors, and Native American monitors to ensure that a cultural resources monitor was present during ground disturbance activities. Ms. Granger and other cultural resources staff were able to quickly respond and meet the schedule needs by expediting and providing qualified cultural resources monitors to oversee the construction activities and meet the compliance needs of the client.

**Appendix D.  
Eastern Information Center Records  
Search Results (Confidential)**

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