# Archaeological and Architectural History Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project

## Riverside County, California

**Prepared For:**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Yucaipa Valley Water District retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological and architectural history resources inventory for the proposed 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project in the City of Calimesa in Riverside County, California.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous historic built environment resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no resources were previously recorded within the Project Area. One one historic built environment resource (P-33-9476, Noble Ranch) was previously recorded in the Project vicinity; however, this recording lacked sufficient details to determine its exact location and no evidence of this resource was identified during the pedestrian survey ..

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded two historic built environment resources inside the Project Area: WF-1 and WF-2. Both are segments of historic-era roads. Resource WF-1 is a historic alignment of West County Line Road. Resource WF-2 is a historic alignment of Singleton Road, formerly Well Road, and now known as Condit Avenue. These resources have been evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources eligibility criteria and have been found not eligible for listing under any criteria. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---|---|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| ACHP | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation |
| APE | Area of Potential Effects |
| APN | Assessor Parcel Number |
| BERD | Built Environment Resource Directory |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| BP | Before present |
| Caltrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CHL | California Historical Landmarks |
| CHRIS | California Historical Resources Information System |
| CRHR | California Register of Historical Resources |
| DPR | Department of Parks and Recreation |
| EIC | Eastern Information Center |
| GLO | General Land Office |
| MLD | Most Likely Descendant |
| NAHC | Native American Heritage Commission |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| OHP | Office of Historic Preservation |
| PRC | Public Resources Code |
| Project | 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project |
| RPA | Registered Professional Archaeologist |
| SCCIC | South Central Coastal Information Center |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Officer |
| TCRs | Tribal Cultural Resources |
| USC | U.S. Code |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |
| YVWD | Yucaipa Valley Water District |

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct an archaeological and architectural history resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible archaeological or architectural history resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

## 1.1 Project Location

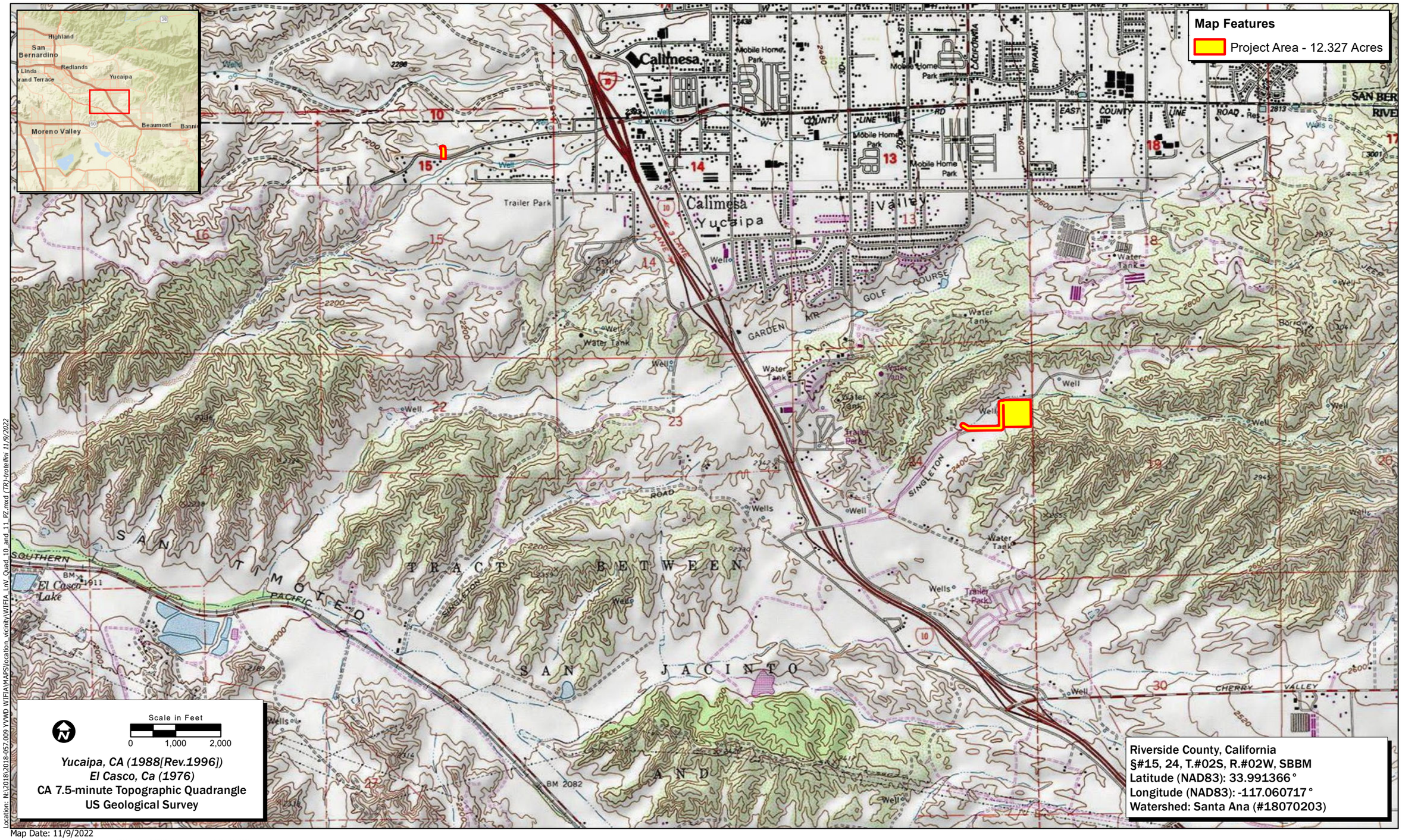
The Project Area is two noncontiguous areas located within the city limits of Calimesa in Riverside County. The first area is in a narrow wash located between the original alignment of San Timoteo Canyon Road and the new alignment. It is in the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 15 in Township 2 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as depicted on the 1976 El Casco, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical quadrangle map. The second area is located to the southeast, on a graded portion of land northeast of the intersection of Condit Avenue and Sharon Way and includes an approximately 0.26-mile segment of Condit Avenue. It is in the southeastern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 24, Township 2 West, Range 2 South, San Bernardino Base Meridian as depicted on the 1976 El Casco, California 7.5-minute USGS topographical quadrangle map (Figure 1).

## 1.2 Project Description

The YVWD proposes the expansion of the recycled water system to serve the approved Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area and Summerwind Ranch at Oak Valley Specific Plan Area in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (Project). The Project covers an area of approximately 12.327 acres and includes the construction of a 5-million-gallon recycled water reservoir, a 5.5-million-gallon recycled water reservoir, a booster station, and approximately 0.35 mile of 24-inch recycled water pipeline to connect to the water system within the Specific Plan areas.

The new booster station (R-10.3 Recycled Water Booster) proposed for the northwestern Project Area would be located adjacent to an existing reservoir and booster complex of the YVWD Henry N. Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility, located at 880 West County Line Road. Approximately 234 linear feet of pipeline would connect to the existing water system.

Two new recycled water reservoirs would be constructed within the R-11.4 Reservoir Complex in the southwestern Project Area on undeveloped YVWD-owned property northeast of the intersection of Condit Avenue and Sharon Way. Approximately 1,600 linear feet of pipeline would connect to the existing recycled water system in Singleton Road. The 1,600 linear feet of pipeline would be constructed in Condit Avenue.




Location: N:\2018\2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA\MAPS\location_vicinity\WIFIA_LnV_Quad_10_and_11_PZ.mxd (TR)-trotellini 11/9/2022

Map Date: 11/9/2022



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**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**

*2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA - 10-11 Pressure Zone*

## 1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area. It consists of two areas comprising a total of approximately 12.327 acres.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project, depending on the depth of the grading, excavating, boring, and/or trenching. This study assumes the vertical APE could extend as deep as 12 feet below the current surface, and therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE is also described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of archaeological resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is up to 40 feet, which represents an estimate of the height of the water tanks to be used for this Project.

## 1.4 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

### 1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

National policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment is established by NEPA. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Historic built environment resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) implement NEPA.

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and archaeological resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f))] must analyze potential effects to historic or archaeological resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or archaeological resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *archaeological resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

### 1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers archaeological resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> "A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of archaeological resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to an archaeological resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

### 1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

The state law that applies to a project's impacts on archaeological resources is CEQA. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. A requirement of CEQA is that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);

3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or

4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

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

2. it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4. it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the archaeological resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-

archaeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

## 1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area, and Appendix D contains the historic built environment resources site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of archaeological resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this archaeological resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

# 2.0 SETTING

## 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area encompasses portions of the foothills southwest of Pisgah Peak and is in an area near drainages near the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The Project Area is located near suburban housing developments and commercial tracts. Elevations in the Project Area range from 2,280 to 2,380 feet above mean sea level.

## 2.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of the northern Project Area consists of Pleistocene older surficial sediments composed of alluvial fan gravel and sand (Qoa) (Dibblee and Minch 2004). The southern portion of the Project includes very young upper Holocene wash deposits, unit 2 that locally form along the San Timoteo Creek ($Qvyw_{2}$) as well as upper and middle Pliocene portions of the San Timoteo Formation (Tstm) (Matti et al. 2015). Holocene alluvial sediments are considered to hold potential for subsurface archaeological resources because they were deposited concurrently with human occupation of the region. Holocene Alluvial sediments will be present in the southeastern Project Area.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2021), Five soil types are located within the Project Area (Table 1).

**Table 1. Soil Types Present Within the Project Area**

| Soil Type | Slope Percentage | Profile Description | Properties |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buren Loam | 5-15 | Loam to 27 inches<br>Duripan layer 26-40 inches<br>Cemented 27-57 inches<br>Water table 80+ inches | Found on alluvial fans; mixed source material; moderately well drained |
| Hanford loamy fine sand | 0-8 | Loamy fine sand to 8 inches<br>Fine sandy loam 8-40 inches<br>Stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam 40-80 inches<br>Restrictive features, water table 80+ inches | Found on alluvial hills; derived from granite; well drained |
| San Timoteo loam | 25-50 | Loam to 22 inches<br>Weathered bedrock 22 to 28 inches<br>Restrictive paralithic bedrock 20 to 40 inches<br>Water table 80+ inches | Found on hill slopes; derived from marine deposits; well drained |
| Terrace escarpments | N/A | Shallow loamy soil | Terraces; derived from mixed alluvial sources |
| Tujunga loamy sand | 0-8 | Loamy sand to 60 inches<br>Restrictive features, water table 80+ inches | Found on alluvial fans or flood plains; derived from sandy granite alluvium; excessively drained |

The potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium along ephemeral creeks that intersect the Project before entering San Timoteo Canyon, and there is a likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways. This potential is discussed further in Section 8.2 of this report.

## 2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes California buckwheat scrub and nonnative grasslands. Much of the alignment is located in developed or disturbed areas. California buckwheat scrub lands were dominated primarily by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), with Menzie's fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), bromegrass (*Bromus diandrus*), cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), and slender buckwheat (*Eriogonum gracile*). Nonnative grasslands were dominated largely by wild oats, (*Avena fatua*), brome grass, and cheat grass (ECORP 2022).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include coyote (*Canis latrans*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Anna's

hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), house finch *(Haemorhous mexicanus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), and European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) (ECORP 2022).

# 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

## 3.1 Pre-Contact History

### 3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

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

### 3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 Before Present [BP])

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

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

### 3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people foraged for a wide variety of resources, including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition

locations with no evidence of overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock, indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

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

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 BP to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 BP to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos, metates, and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I, faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal rounds included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior Southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment," which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas (until circa 1,000 BP) Greven Knoll III (3,000 BP to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos, metates, and core tools, as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### 3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The material culture of the inland areas—where Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, were spoken at the time of Spanish contact—is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), Peninsular II (750 BP to 300 BP), and Peninsular III (300 BP to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001: 1-43). During San Luis Rey I, there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II, people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

## 3.2 Ethnohistory

### 3.2.1 Cahuilla

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Project Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Cahuilla occupied a territory ranging from the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south, and from the Colorado Desert in the east to Palomar Mountain in the west. They engaged in trade, marriage, shared rituals, and war with other groups of Native Americans, primarily the Serrano and Gabrielino, whose territories they overlapped, (Bean 1978, 1972; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but during other seasons task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots, greens, and seeds.

Hunting focused on both small- to medium-sized mammals such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals such as pronghorn antelope, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunters used the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, though nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla buildings consisted of dome-shaped or rectangular houses, constructed of poles covered with brush and aboveground granaries (Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929). Other material culture included baskets, pottery, grinding implements, stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners and bows, clothing (loincloths, blankets, rope, sandals, skirts, and diapers), and various ceremonial objects made from mineral, plant, and animal substances (Bean 1972).

As many as 10,000 Cahuilla may have existed at the time of European contact in the 18th century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro Indian reservations east and southeast of the Project Area (USGS Indio Quad 1904). As of 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry (Bean 1978).

There was no substantial European-American settlement in the Coachella Valley until the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles to Indio (then known as Indian Wells) in 1876. The railroad was completed to Yuma in 1877, linking Southern California with Arizona and points east. Wells to supply water for the steam locomotives were dug at Indio, Coachella (originally named Woodspur), Thermal (originally named Kokell), and Mecca (originally named Walters). Settlement began around these wells and railroad stations, forming the nucleus of today's Coachella Valley towns.

### 3.2.2 Serrano

The Project Area also lies within the boundaries of territory once belonging to the Serrano. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

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

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

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan

and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

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

## 3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. The Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) sent Cabrillo north to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. San Diego began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California by European-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California), beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara,

and established a *pueblo*, or town, at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when Mexico and the U.S. signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 that ended the Mexican-American War. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived European-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of European-Americans (Cleland 1941).

## 3.4 Project Area History

### 3.4.1 Calimesa

Yucaipa Valley is divided by natural geology into three mesa-like areas called benches, with the area now known as Calimesa occupying an area known as the South Bench. In the historic-period, this area was first used for grazing cattle and later grew into an unnamed small community of farmers, ranchers, and homesteaders. Once U.S. Route 99, now Interstate 10, was completed through the area and commercial businesses took hold, an identity separate from the neighboring community of Yucaipa began. In 1929 the community got their first post office, and the name "Calimesa" was chosen by a naming contest. In 1939/1940, the Calimesa Improvement Association was formed, later becoming the Calimesa Chamber of Commerce in 1962. The City of Calimesa was incorporated on December 1, 1990 (Calimesa Chamber of Commerce 2021; City of Calimesa 2022).

The historic dividing line between Calimesa and Yucaipa was Wildwood Canyon Wash, paralleled by West County Line Road. However, due to state laws prohibiting incorporation across county lines, much of the original community area of Calimesa is not included in the current incorporated town and is instead within Yucaipa city limits (Calimesa Chamber of Commerce 2021).

### 3.4.2 Yucaipa Valley Water District

In 1906, Howard L. River, who was a grower, packer, and shipper from the Pasadena area, purchased over 300 acres of land then owned by the Willshire family to establish apple orchards in the Potato Canyon

area (Los Rios Rancho n.d.). As agricultural and residential development continued to expand within the area, water allotments became a contentious issue, which culminated in a 1909 lawsuit. The outcome of the lawsuit included limitations to the amount of water the Redlands South Mountain Water Company could extract from the Potato Canyon Area. It also included the Yucaipa Land and Water Company's limited rights to extract water from the Potato Canyon area to Redlands. At this time, 95 percent of the water was used for irrigational purposes (YVWD 2021). In addition, several mutual water districts formed as part of these needs and divisions, some of which are still in use at this time (YVWD 2021). Post-World War II development pressures led to an increase of urbanization and a decrease of agricultural production (YVWD 2021). However, this development trend was hindered by the limited availability of water supplied within the Yucaipa Valley area. Regulatory limits imposed upon septic systems by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board in the 1980s had affected the growth rate of development and urbanization in the Yucaipa Valley area compared to elsewhere in the Inland Empire (YVWD 2021).

The current Yucaipa Valley Water District was formed under the 1965 Reorganization act Division I of Title 6 of the Government Code of the State of California. This reorganization resulted in the dissolution of the Calimesa Water Company along with the dissolution of Improvement District A of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, which was reorganized into Improvement District No. 1 (YVWD 2021). The water district was certified by the California Secretary of State in 1971 and has since expanded its scope of service to include provision of water, sewer, recycled water services, and salinity management services (YVWD 2021).

### 3.4.3 Historic Context for Road Development

During the first half of the 19th century, as the U.S. made western territorial gains, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads; federal railroad surveyors continued the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For overland emigrants, freighters, and stagecoach companies, wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California and other western territories (Lamar 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. In California, nonnative incursions such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the second half of the 19th century. "By 1900," observes a planning historian, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many of them disillusioned with railroads, began pressuring county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Lamar 1998).

Dusty during the summer and fall and muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the principal objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standardized road surface in California and elsewhere. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1991).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily-trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority funding. Thousands of other rural county roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines—often 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roadways—to counties in exchange for paving and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, "grant line roads" in California traced older grant line boundaries.

# 4.0 METHODS

## 4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this archaeological resource investigation. Associate Archaeologists Julian Acuña, RPA and Steve Wintergerst conducted the field work and prepared the technical report. Architectural Historian Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. provided built environment resource evaluations. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist at ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of archaeological resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous archaeological resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Julian E. Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology

from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multicomponent sites.

Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. is a Senior Architectural Historian with 17 years of experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, and academic teaching and scholarship. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using NRHP criteria to evaluate historic properties. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in Public History, and a B.A. in History.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 14 years of experience in cultural resources management and has been cross-trained in Paleontology for 12 years. Mr. Wintergerst holds a B.A. in Anthropology. He has participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. Although he has worked throughout western Arizona and California, the majority of his experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles counties of southern California. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA. He has assisted with evaluations of archaeological resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

## 4.2 Records Search Methods

Although the entire Project Area is located within Riverside County, a portion of the records search radius extends into San Bernardino County. Therefore, ECORP requested a records search for the Project Area and the portion of the search radius within Riverside County at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at the University of California-Riverside on April 19, 2022 (Appendix A). ECORP also conducted a records search for the portion of the search radius that extends into San Bernardino County at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Fullerton on June 9, 2022. The purpose of the records searches was to determine the extent of previous archaeological resources surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic-period archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2022); Historic Property Data File for Riverside and San Bernardino counties (OHP 2022); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); OHP California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999);

Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1968, 1972, 1978, 1985, 2002, 2005, 2012, and 2014, for any indications of property usage and built environment (National Environmental Title Research Online 2021). Topographic maps from 1899, 1901, 1942, 1953, 1954, and 1967 were also reviewed.

## 4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 19, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

## 4.4 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on October 27, 2022 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1995) using 15-meter transects (Figure 2). ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface archaeological resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all archaeological resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

# 5.0 EVALUATION CRITERIA AND RESEARCH DESIGN

## 5.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

The buildings were evaluated using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> > (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> >
> > (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> >
> > (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> >
> > (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the SHPO.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if a project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

### 5.1.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA), archaeological resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. It is a requirement of CEQA that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or

4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Archaeological resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Lastly, a TCR, as defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC, can only be identified and evaluated by culturally affiliated California Native American tribes through government-to-government consultation. As such, only the consultation record of the CEQA lead agency, and not this technical report, addresses TCRs.

# 6.0 RESULTS

## 6.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the EIC and SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

### 6.1.1 Previous Research

Forty-three previous archaeological resource investigations have been conducted in or within 1 mile of the property, covering approximately 45 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius. Two of the 43 studies were conducted within the Project Area (Table 2) and the other 41 were within the 1-mile radius. Appendix A lists the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of precontact isolates, as well as historic sites and a historic

district, including rock walls, ranch houses, barns, trash scatters, and other remnants of historic ranching and farming activities. The previous studies within the Project Area were conducted between 1980 and 2015 and vary in size from 11 to 2,600 acres.

**Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Reports Within the Project Area**

| Report Number | Author | Date | Title | Within Project Area? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-00950 | William Breece | 1980 | Archaeological Survey of The Covinton Brothers Calimesa Project Area, Riverside And San Bernardino Counties, California | Yes |
| SB-07648 | Bai "Tom" Tang | 2013 | Archaeological And Paleontological Monitoring Program: Yucaipa Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Project in the Cities Of Calimesa and Yucaipa, California | Yes |

The results of the records search indicate that 10 percent of the property has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, as many as 42 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the APE for the Project under current protocols.

The records search also determined that 26 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-period archaeological resources are located within one mile of the Project Area (Table 3). Of these, three resources are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and the other 23 are historic-period sites, associated with early European-American ranching activities. One historic-period resource, P-33-00947, lacked sufficient details to determine its exact location. The other 25 previously recorded resources are located outside of the Project Area (Table 3).

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources in or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

| Primary Number P- | Site Number CA- | Recorder and Year | Age/ Period | Site Description | Within Project Area? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33-004115 | CA-RIV-004115 | Robin Laska, and Mark Swanson (1990) | Historic | Structure and site | No |
| 33-009476 | -- | Floyd Meball (1967) | Historic | Noble's Ranch House | Unknown |
| 33-013717 | -- | Goodwin Riordan (2004) | Historic | Wood frame house. | No |

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources in or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

| Primary Number P- | Site Number CA- | Recorder and Year | Age/ Period | Site Description | Within Project Area? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33-013719 | -- | Goodwin Riordan (2004) | Historic | Ranch style home | No |
| 33-013721 | -- | Goodwin Riordan (2004) | Historic | 1950's era house | No |
| 33-013724 | -- | Nat Lawson (2004) | Precontact | Granite Pestle | No |
| 33-013994 | -- | Laura White (2005) | Historic | Former Shutt Family Hog Farm | No |
| 33-013995 | -- | Laura White (2005) | Historic | 1940's era house slab and driveway apron | No |
| 33-014866 | -- | Riordan Goodwin (2005) | Historic | Refuse scatter | No |
| 33-014867 | RIV-007921 | Casey Tibbet (2005) | Historic | Ranch at 35010 Singleton Road | No |
| 33-014868 | RIV-007923 | Casey Tibbet (2005) | Historic | Water tower at 9780 Calimesa Boulevard. | No |
| 33-015000 | -- | Riordan Goodwin, Judith Marvin and Nat Lawson (2004) | Historic | Will Singleton Residence and Farm | No |
| 33-015004 | -- | Riordan Goodwin, Judith Marvin and Nat Lawson (2004) | Historic | Singleton Ranch District | No |
| 33-015299 | -- | Koral Ahmet | Historic | Isolate- Sun-Colored Amethyst glass fragment | No |
| 33-015300 | -- | Koral Ahmet (2005) | Historic | Segment of old utility line | No |
| 33-016792 | -- | Ben Taniguchi et al (2006) | Historic | Ranch house at 1118 7th street | No |
| 33-016793 | -- | Ben Taniguichi et al (2006) | Historic | Ranch house at 726 Avenue L | No |
| 33-017258 | -- | Josh Smallwood (2008) | Historic | House at 946 7th Street | No |

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources in or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

| Primary Number P- | Site Number CA- | Recorder and Year | Age/ Period | Site Description | Within Project Area? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33-023900 | -- | Robert S. White (2014) | Historic | 1930s concrete storm drain for Calimesa Creek | No |
| 33-029055 | -- | Daniel Ballester (20019) | Historic | Single family home. | No |
| 36-012600 | SBR-12327H | McDougal and Gothar (2005) | Historic | Wood-frame structure | No |
| 36-012601 | SBR-12328H | McDougal and Gothar (2005) | Historic | Concrete flood control dam | No |
| 36-012602 | SBR-12329 | McDougal and Gothar (2005) | Precontact | Precontact habitation site | No |
| 36-012606 | SBR-12333 | Sheets, Gothar, and Kile (2005) | Precontact | Sparse lithic scatter | No |
| 36-012607 | SBR-12334H | Kile and Gothar (2005) | Historic | Earthen water reservoir | No |
| 36-012608 | SBR-12335H | Kile and Gothar (2005) | Historic | Pump House | No |

### 6.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Riverside and San Bernardino counties (dated 2020) includes nine resources within 1 mile of the Project Area, none of which are within the Project Area (OHP 2022). These properties are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4. BERD Resources in or Within 1 mile of the Project Area**

| OTIS ID# | City | County | NRHP Status Code | Resource Description | Within Project Area? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 682064 | Calimesa | Riverside | 6Y | 613 W. County Line Road | No |
| 685954 | Calimesa | Riverside | 6Y | Segment of County Line Road | No |
| 682063 | Calimesa | Riverside | 6Y | 905 Calimesa Blvd | No |
| 534766 | Calimesa | Riverside | 6Y | 424 East Avenue L | No |
| 685953 | Yucaipa | Riverside | 6Y | Calimesa Boulevard | No |

| Table 4. BERD Resources in or Within 1 mile of the Project Area | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OTIS ID#** | **City** | **County** | **NRHP Status Code** | **Resource Description** | **Within Project Area?** |
| 682065 | Yucaipa | Riverside | 6Y | 13711 Calimesa Blvd | No |
| 685952 | Yucaipa | Riverside | 6Y | 13721 Calimesa Blvd | No |
| 684519 | *None listed | Riverside | 2S2 | Singleton/Woodhouse Ranch | No |
| 685951 | Yucaipa | San Bernardino | 6Y | 13715 Calimesa Blvd | No |

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHL (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on October 21, 2022. The nearest listed landmark is #749: Saahatpa, the burial place of Chief Juan Antonio and many members of his band of Cahuilla warriors, located approximately 2 miles southeast of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed one land patent that overlaps the Project Area. Serial number CACAAA08618 was issued to the State of California on September 4, 1872 under the authority of the September 4, 1848 Grant-Certain Land to State (5 Stat. 433.). This patent encompasses the northern half of the northeastern quarter of Section 15, as well as land in Section 10, which will not be affected by the Project.

A RealQuest online property search was conducted for each of the two distinct Project Areas. The first was for 880 West County Line Road, Calimesa, a YVWD property, and indicates that it does not have a recognized physical address. Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 413-050-011, owned by YVWD, consists of 5.72 acres. It has not been sold within the last year. No other information about this property was available (CoreLogic 2022).

A Realquest online property map search indicated the trench area from 880 West County Line Road to West County Line Road itself would pass through a second parcel, APN 413-050-010, measuring 2.01 acres. This parcel is also owned by Yucaipa Valley Water District. It has not been sold within the last year. No other information about this property was available.

A Realquest online property search for the second Project Area was conducted for the property on the corner of Sharon Way and Condit Avenue indicates the property has no physical address, that it is designated APN 413-250-006, and it is owned by the City of Calimesa. It consists of 9.1 acres of vacant commercial land. The City acquired it with a Grant Deed in 2002. Security Union Title Insurance Company obtained it with a quit claim deed in 1998. Prior to that, it was owned by Luis Alfredo Bonilla. No further information about this property was available (CoreLogic 2022).

The Caltrans 2015 Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory update does not include any historic bridges within the project area (Caltrans 2015).

The Caltrans State Highway Bridges (Caltrans 2022) inventory shows three historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area, all of which are associated with Interstate 10 (Table 5). They all date to 1965 and all have been evaluated as historical code 5, not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Table 5. Caltrans State Highway Bridges**

| Bridge Name | Bridge Number | Year Built | Location | Historical Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singleton Road OC | 56-0482 | 1965 | 08-RIV-010-R1.92-CMSA | 5 |
| Countyline Road UC | 56-0484 | 1965 | 08-RIV-010-R0.02-CMSA | 5 |
| Wildwood Creek | 54-0312 | 1965 | 08-SBD-010-R38.53 | 5 |

### 6.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the property was used as access roads between agricultural properties; West County Line Road was similarly used, but most notably as an early dividing line between the counties.

- The 1899 Redlands, California 15-minute topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows a road in the northernmost portion of the Project Area in Section 15, likely representing a precursor to West County Line Road. From this early road, near the Project Area, a road runs southward. This map shows only the northern portion of the Project Area.
- The 1901 Elsinore, California 30-minute topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale) shows an unpaved road that appears to roughly parallel the alignment of present-day Singleton Road in Section 24. This road continues south of the Project Area and meets a road trending northward just east of the Project Area in Section 19. This map shows only the southern portion of the Project Area.
- The 1942 Perris, California 15-minute topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows Singleton Road paved as a single entity up to the northwestern corner of the southeastern Project Area. From there, it goes farther up the canyon as an unimproved roadway.
- The 1953 El Casco, California 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows Singleton Road in its current alignment up to the intersection of Condit Avenue. There is no intersection of Condit and Singleton, as they are a continuous roadway, forming a right angle at the southwestern corner of the Project Area and another right angle at the northwestern corner

of the Project Area. A house is shown outside of the Project Area, north of where Sharon Way is today.

- The 1954 Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows West County Line Road in Section 15 transitioning from paved to unimproved near the northernmost Project Area. Outside of the Project Area, it is shown that the roadway alignment here goes through an intersection and two 90-degree angles before connecting to the West County Line Road east of the freeway. Three dark squares representing buildings are also located nearby. This map shows only the northern portion of the Project Area.
- The 1967 Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows West County Line Road has now been realigned to connect straight with West County Line Road east of the freeway
- The aerial photograph in 1938 shows the northwestern portion of the Project Area to include West County Line Road, with a narrow wash to the north of it. Orchards appear to be present south of West County Line Road, whereas north of the road appears largely undeveloped. Aerial photographs from 1938 show the southeast portion of the Project Area to have a structure at the western edge of the Project, near the middle of Condit Avenue. A series of trails leading towards and into the hills are visible. A dark patch near the center of the field likely indicates a tree.
- The aerial photograph in 1968 shows the northwest part of the Project Area to include fewer orchards to the south, with a house near the southern end of the Project Area, at a point where West County Line Road becomes significantly narrower.
- The aerial photographs in 1972 show that Condit Avenue has been paved to just south of the house in the southeastern portion Project Area.
- Aerial photographs in 1978 shows a square enclosure at the southwestern corner of the Project Area. The area just south of the house has a different color, possibly indicating pavement of a new pad, or tilling for a garden.
- The aerial photograph in 1985 shows the northwest portion of the Project Area to include the wash north of West County Line Road graded uniformly for use as a roadway.
- Modern aerial photographs between 2002 and the present reveal the removal of the house in the southeastern portion of the Project Area, additional vegetation growth, development of a retention basin, and road improvements. Photos between 2012 and the present of the northwestern portion of the Project Area show two water tanks installed nearby, grading within the Project Area, and a new intersection on Condit Avenue at Singleton Lane. Since 2014, the Project Area appears largely unchanged.

In summary, the northwestern Project Area was unused until at least 2012. The southeastern portion of the Project Area was used as a residence, most likely a farm house or ranch house, from at least 1935 until 1978, when it began to be used more for storage of industrial vehicles.

## 6.2 Sacred Lands File Results

ECORP received the results of the Sacred Lands File search, conducted by NAHC staff, on June 3, 2022. The Sacred Lands File search results were positive, meaning that a search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicated the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. A copy of the Sacred Lands File Search was forwarded to the lead agency. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

## 6.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for archaeological resources on October 27, 2022. In the northwestern portion of the Project Area, near 880 West County Line Road, all areas in the pad were completely covered in gravel and appeared to have been graded prior to the addition of gravel. Between the access road and West County Line Road in the proposed pipeline right-of-way, visibility was 60 percent due to oak leaves and underbrush. In the southeastern portion of the Project Area, all of Condit Avenue was paved, but visibility along the side of the road was 100 percent. The plot east of Condit Avenue was 95 percent visible due to recent grading. Hills to the east had increased ground cover, with only 40-percent visibility.

During the current study's field efforts, in the southeastern portion of the Project Area steep hills impacted survey efforts. Informal contour surveys were used to achieve maximum possible coverage and a small portion of steep slopes could not be safely accessed (Figures 2a and 2b).

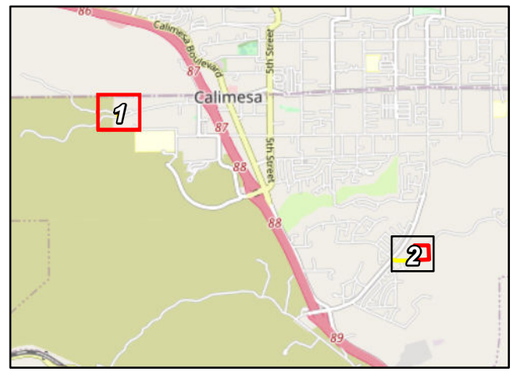

**Map Features**

- Project Area
- Project Alignment

Survey Coverage

- Surveyed Using 15M Transects

*Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)*

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Map Date: 11/1/2022

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 150

**Figure 2. Survey Coverage**
**Sheet 1 of 2**
*2018-057.009 WIFIA Projects - Pressure Zone 10 to 11*


**Map Features**

- Project Area
- Project Alignment

Survey Coverage

- Surveyed Using 15M Transects
- Surveyed by Contours Not by Transects
- Not Surveyed Due to Slope

*Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community*
*(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)*


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Map Date: 11/1/2022

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 150

**Figure 2. Survey Coverage**
**Sheet 2 of 2**
*2018-057.009 WIFIA Projects - Pressure Zone 10 to 11*

**Figure 3. APE overview at 880 Countyline Road (view south; October 27, 2022).**

**Figure 4. APE overview at Condit Avenue (view south; October 27, 2022).**

### 6.3.1 Archaeological Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, no known previously recorded resources were located within the Project Area. One historic-period resource (P-33-9476, Noble Ranch) was recorded in the vicinity, but the exact location of this resource remains unknown, and the field crew found no evidence of the resource during the field survey. The 2022 survey by ECORP identified two new historic built environment resources within the Project Area: Site WF-1, a segment of historic-period West County Line Road, and site WF-2, a historic-period segment of Condit Avenue. Site descriptions follow, and confidential DPR site records are provided in Appendix D.

#### *6.3.1.1 WF-1 (West County Line Road)*

Resource WF-1 is a segment of West County Line Road in Riverside County. It is a 16-foot-wide, two-lane rural road paved with chip seal, a pavement that combines one or more layers of asphalt with one or more layers of fine aggregate; WF-1 possesses 3.5-inch-thick layers of chip seal. It has no further improvements.

Federal surveyors in 1879 depicted WF-1 as an unnamed road on their plat map of Township 2S, Range 2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The road led from Yucaipa Valley in a southwestern direction down Narrow Valley Ravine to San Timoteo Canyon. This first iteration of the road remained in use through the early 20th century. The 1954 USGS Yucaipa 1:24,000 topographical map depicted WF-1 as a paved road extending through the northeastern quarter of Section 15, where it provided nearby farmers and ranchers vehicular access to the town of Calimesa. West of the Project Area, West County Line Road never received paving.

#### *6.3.1.2 WF-2 (Condit Avenue)*

Resource WF-002 is a segment of Condit Avenue, historically known as Singleton Road. It is a 25-foot-wide, two-lane rural road with asphalt paving of three ages in two or more layers and. It has no further improvements.

Federal surveyors in 1901 depicted WF-002 as an unpaved iteration of Singleton Road. The road led from the Singleton Ranch in the southwest corner of Section 24 (T2S, R2W, SBBM) in a northeastern direction to higher country in Kehl Canyon. The roadway was realigned to be separate from Singleton Road in 2012.

#### *6.3.1.3 P-33-9476 (Noble Ranch)*

The one previously recorded historic resource that may have been within the Project Area is a historic building. Resource P-33-9476, known as the Noble Ranch, is a building of uncut stone on the former ranch of Newton Noble. It has been recorded as a California Point of Historical Interest, because Newton Noble served as a San Bernardino Sherriff, a county road overseer, and was involved in stage lines. This ranch house served as a stage station in the 1870s before being used as a school and post office. Although a point of historical interest, this structure is not a state registered historical landmark. P-33-9476 has not been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR. No evidence of the resource was observed during the field survey; therefore, it is assumed the resource either no longer exists or is outside of the current Project Area.

# 7.0 EVALUATION

## 7.1 WF-1 (West County Line Road)

Resource WF-1, a segment of West County Line Road in Riverside County, provided nearby farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to the town of Calimesa. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that West County Line Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, WF-1 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Riverside County crews built and maintained WF-1. It is not, however, associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane rural county road paved with chip seal, indistinguishable from multiple similar rural roads in Riverside County, WF-1 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, WF-1 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of WF-1 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, WF-1 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Resource WF-1 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It remains a two-lane residential street paved with chip seal. Lastly, WF-1 still conveys the aesthetic of a mid-20th century rural country road that provided nearby farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to the town of Calimesa.

Regardless of integrity, due to a lack of historical significance WF-1 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

## 7.2 WF-2 (Condit Avenue)

Resource WF-2, a segment of Condit Avenue in Riverside County, provided farmers and ranchers vehicular access to Highway 70-99 (now Interstate 10); an earlier iteration likely served the nearby Singleton Ranch as a path for moving livestock to grazing lands at higher elevations in Kehl Canyon. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Condit Avenue is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, WF-2 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Riverside County crews built and maintained WF-2. It is not, however, associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane rural county road paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar rural roads in Riverside County, WF-2 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, WF-2 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of WF-2 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, WF-2 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

WF-2 possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane residential street paved with asphalt in its original location. WF-2 still conveys the aesthetic of a

mid-20th century rural country road that provided nearby farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to the town of Calimesa. It does not, however, retain integrity of setting, as adjacent residential development has displaced former ranchlands.

Regardless of integrity, due to a lack of historical significance WF-2 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

# 8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

## 8.1 Conclusions

As a result of the field survey, two segments of historic-period roads were identified and recorded as WF-1 and WF-2, segments of West County Line Road and Condit Avenue, respectively. These have been evaluated using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria and found to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria. Therefore, neither resource is considered a historical resource under CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA.

The CHRIS records search results revealed that an uncut stone house associated with the historic-period Noble Ranch (P-33-9476) had been previously documented in the vicinity; however, the precise location of the house is currently unknown. The field crew found no evidence during the survey. It is not currently known if this resource is considered a historical resource under CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA. If remains of the house are discovered during further Project activity, it would need to be formally evaluated for the NRHP and CRHR. The process of evaluation may require a combination of archival research and archaeological excavation if sites are not presumed eligible. If found to be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, a determination would then need to be made about whether or not the Project would have a significant effect on the qualities that made this resource significant. Efforts to avoid, reduce, or mitigate those impacts would be needed if any significant resources will be adversely affected by the Project.

## 8.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Archaeological Resources

Historic-era resources would not likely be deeply buried, but instead, would manifest themselves on the surface (and, hence, be detectable through standard survey). Sediments within the northwestern Project Area consist of older Pleistocene deposits. The potential for older Pleistocene deposits to contain archaeological deposits is low because they likely predate human occupation of the region. Archaeological deposits are more likely to be found in younger Holocene sediments formed concurrently with the expansion of human populations in the area. The southeastern Project Area contains such Holocene sediments; however, past studies have failed to identify a substantial number of pre-contact archaeological resources.

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits is considered low due to the presence of older Pleistocene sediments within the northwest Project Area. The potential for subsurface deposits is considered moderate due to the presence of Holocene alluvial sediments in the southeastern Project area.

## 8.3 Post-Review Discoveries

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded archaeological resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated archaeological resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

    1. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent an archaeological resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.

    2. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent an archaeological resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

    3. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or

conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – Historic Built Environment Resources Site Locations and Site Records

# APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation

## Julian Acuna

**From:** Nick Bizzell
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 19, 2022 4:09 PM
**To:** eickw@ucr.edu
**Cc:** Robert Cunningham
**Subject:** Records search Request for WIFIA RS 10 and 11 Pressure zone. 2018-057.009/03
**Attachments:** CHRIS Data Request Form_2018_057_009_003_EIC_10-11 PZ.pdf; 2018_057_009_003 _YVWD_WIFIA_10_11_PZ_Shapefiles_CHRIS_Records_Search.zip; WIFIA_CHRIS_RS_10 _and_11_PZ(draft02)_complete_Buffer.pdf

Hello,
I would like to request a records search for the WIFIA 10 to 11 pressure zone project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. I have attached shapefiles, a records search map, and the CHRIS data request form above. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.
Thanks,

*Nick Bizzell*
**Associate Archaeologist ◆ ECORP Consulting, Inc.**

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
***Federal Small Business (SB)***
***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

2861 Pullman St, Santa Ana, CA 92705
Ph: 714.648.0630 ◆ Fax: 714.648.0935 ◆
nbizzell@ecorpconsulting.com ◆ www.ecorpconsulting.com
Rocklin ◆ Redlands ◆ Santa Ana ◆ San Diego ◆ Chico ◆ Flagstaff, AZ ◆ Santa Fe, NM

California Historical Resources Information System

# CHRIS Data Request Form

**ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.:** 34.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Eastern Information Center

Print Name: Robert Cunningham Date: 04/19/2022

Affiliation: Ecorp Consulting, Inc.

Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046 Fax: (909) 307-0056 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: WIFIA 10-11 RW Pressure Zone. 2018-057.009/003

Project Street Address: See Maps

County or Counties: Riverside, San Bernardino.

Township/Range/UTMs: See maps // 11S 494392 mE 3761200mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): El Casco, 1976, and Yucaipa 1988

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☒

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1,000.00
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

---

***Information Center Use Only***

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

# CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

**1. Map Format Choice:**

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

**Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "**

**Location Information:**

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| **ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| **NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| **Report Locations[1]** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| **"Other" Report Locations[2]** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

**3. Database Information:**

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| **ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]** | | |
| List (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Detail (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Excel Spreadsheet | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database** | | |
| List (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Detail (PDF format) | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Excel Spreadsheet | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Report Database[1]** | | |
| List (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Detail (PDF format) | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Excel Spreadsheet | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Include "Other" Reports [2] | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

**4. Document PDFs** (paper copy only upon request)**:**

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Reports[1] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| "Other" Reports[2] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

# CHRIS Data Request Form

## 5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| **OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:** | | |
| Directory listing only (Excel format) | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Associated documentation[4] | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:** | | |
| Directory listing only (Excel format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Associated documentation[4] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| ***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):** | | |
| Directory listing only (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Associated documentation[4] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

## 6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Caltrans Bridge Survey** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Ethnographic Information** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Historical Literature** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Historical Maps** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Local Inventories** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Shipwreck Inventory** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Soil Survey Maps** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

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[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-00950 | NADB-R - 1081002; Voided - MF-0864 | 1980 | William Breece | Archaeological Survey of the Covinton Brothers Calimesa Project Area, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California | L.D. King, Santa Ana, CA | |
| RI-01095 | NADB-R - 1081193; Voided - MF-1037 | 1981 | Adella Schroth and Marie Cottrell | Archaeological Assessment of Singleton Ranch, Near Calimesa Riverside County, California | Archaeological Resource Management Corp., Garden Grove, CA | |
| RI-07585 | | 2006 | Sanka, Jennifer M. | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Mesa Verde Estates Acces Road Project, Calimesa, Riverside County, California | Michael Brandman Associates | |
| RI-08010 | Submitter - LSA Project No. SUC337 | 2004 | Nat Lawson, Riordan Goodwin, Curt Duke, and Judith Marvin | Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Specific Plan1Amendment City of Calimesa Riverside County, California | LSA Associates, Inc., Riverside, CA | 33-000790, 33-000794, 33-013063, 33-013713, 33-013714, 33-013715, 33-013716, 33-013717, 33-013718, 33-013719, 33-013720, 33-013721, 33-013722, 33-013723, 33-013724, 33-014999, 33-015000, 33-015001, 33-015002, 33-015003, 33-015004 |
| RI-09785 | | 2015 | Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith | A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Mesa Verde Estates Project for Section 106 Compliance | Brian F. Smith & Associates | |

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-00388 | NADB-R - 1080435; Voided - MF-0339 | 1978 | Christopher E. Dover | An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract 11817, Riverside County, California | private consultant | |
| RI-00685 | NADB-R - 1080737; Voided - MF-0609 | 1979 | J.A. Salpas and L.L. Bowles | Archaeological Assessment of PM 14908 | Salpas and Bowles, Riverside, CA | |
| RI-01156 | NADB-R - 1081267; Voided - MF-1104 | 1979 | Jean A. Salpas | Archaeological AssessmentT of TPM 14917 | Salpas & Bowles, Riverside, CA | |
| RI-01600 | NADB-R - 1081892; Voided - MF-1700 | 1983 | SMITH, GERALD A., R.E. REYNOLDS, M.K. LERCH, and W.T. BURFORD | ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AT THE HASKELL RANCH, TENTATIVE PARCELS 19014 AND 19015, SAN TIMOTEO CANYON, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION | 33-000790, 33-000794, 33-002639 |
| RI-01602 | NADB-R - 1085715; Submitter - 0VP931; Voided - MF-1700 | 2000 | LSA ASSOCIATES, INC. | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OAK VALLEY AND SGPGA GOLF COURSE SPECIFIC PLAN #318 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. | LSA ASSOCIATES, INC. | 33-002639, 33-007295, 33-009780, 33-009781, 33-009782, 33-009783, 33-010791, 33-010792, 33-010794 |
| RI-01957 | NADB-R - 1082351; Voided - MF-2126 | 1978 | LEONARD, JOANNE C. | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF TT # 12554, CITY OF CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION | |
| RI-02493 | NADB-R - 1082983; Voided - MF-2723 | 1989 | MACKO, MICHAEL E. | RESULTS OF AN ANTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 120 ACRE PARCEL NEAR CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | THE KEITH COMPANIES | |
| RI-02494 | NADB-R - 1083648; Voided - MF-2723 | 1990 | LASKA, ROBIN E. and MARK T. SWANSON | CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF COUNTRY CLUB RIDGE, OF 135 ACRES LOCATED NEAR CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. | AUTHOR(S) | 33-004115 |
| RI-02649 | NADB-R - 1083119; Voided - MF-2854 | 1990 | Robert S. Brown | Archaeological Survey of the Wilma Pacific Property, A 243 Acre Parcel in Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California. | Archaeological Resource Management Corporation | |
| RI-02819 | NADB-R - 1083425; Voided - MF-3019 | 1990 | DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E. | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PERISITS RANCH PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALEMISA, CALIFORNIA | AUTHOR | |
| RI-02981 | NADB-R - 1083521; Voided - MF-3202 | 1990 | DROVER, CHRISTOPHER | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT 280, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. | AUTHOR(S) | |

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-03196 | NADB-R - 1083758; Voided - MF-3414 | 1991 | KELLER, JEAN | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC USE PERMIT 718: 4.35 ACRES OF LAND IN CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, USGS EL CASCO, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES | AUTHOR | |
| RI-03720 | NADB-R - 1084523; Voided - MF-4042 | 1989 | DE MUNCK, VICTOR C. and MARK SWANSON | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF AN 82 ACRE TRACT OF LAND REFERRED TO AS THE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES IN THE CITY OF CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | RESEARCH ASSOCIATES | |
| RI-03852 | NADB-R - 1084726; Submitter - 1008; Voided - MF-4197 | 1993 | WHITNEY-DESAUTELS, NANCY | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY WATER IMPORTATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA | SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC. | |
| RI-04145 | NADB-R - 1085337; Voided - MF-4621 | 1998 | MASON, ROGER, PHILIPPE LAPIN, and WAYNE H. BONNER | CULURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM206-01, CITY OF CALIMESA, CCALIFORNIA | CHAMBERS GROUP, INC. | |
| RI-04988 | NADB-R - 1086350; Submitter - 01-03-03-705 | 2003 | MCKENNA ET AL. | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TRACT 30545, IN THE CITY OF CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | MCKENNA ET AL. | |
| RI-05244 | NADB-R - 1086607 | 2001 | WHITE, LAURIE | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV54XC526A (CHURCH HOUSE), CITY OF CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA | MICHEAL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES | |
| RI-05247 | NADB-R - 1086610 | 2005 | COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, KORAL AHMET, and ROGER MASON | CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT CASSOULIS RESERVOIR PROJECT AREA, CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA | ECORP CONSULTING, INC. | |
| RI-05445 | NADB-R - 1086808; Submitter - 725 | 2001 | LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, ADRIAN MORENO, and VICTORIA AVALOS | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Luther's Truck and Equipment, 36233 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California | CRM TECH | |
| RI-06263 | NADB-R - 1087626 | 2005 | AHMET, KORAL and EVELYN CHANDLER | CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 10-ACRE PARCEL LOCATED NORTH OF SANDLEWOOD DRIVE ON 7TH STREET IN CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | ECORP CONSULTING, INC. | 33-015299, 33-015300 |

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-06926 | Submitter - Job # 06-1169 | 2006 | Jeanette A. McKenna | A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Access Road Alternatives Leading to the Mesa View Middle School in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. | McKenna et al. | |
| RI-07288 | Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2051 | 2007 | Mariam Dahdul, 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 | CRM TECH, Riverside, CA | 33-009498, 33-015720 |
| RI-07740 | Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 1832/ 1833 | 2007 | Hogan, Michael | Letter Report: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM PERISITS FARMS; TENTATIVE TRACT NOS. 26925, 30386, AND 30387; CITY OF CALIMESA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | CRM TECH | |
| RI-07869 | Other - Contract No. 00708.08 | 2008 | Jordan, Stacey C. and Michael M. DeGiovine | Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison 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) | ICF Jones & Stokes | |
| RI-07874 | Submitter - LSA Project No. SUC452 | 2007 | Fulton, Phil and Roderic McLean | Testing and Data Recovery Report: 33-9780, -9781, -9782, -10791, -10794 | LSA Associates, inc | 33-009780, 33-009781, 33-009782, 33-009783, 33-010791, 33-010794 |
| RI-07904 | Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2267 | 2008 | Smallwood, Josh, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura Hensley Shaker | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: County Line Service Station, APNs 411-040-003, -004, and -005, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California | CRM TECH | 33-017258 |

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-07970 | Submitter - LSA Project No. SCE531 | 2006 | Roderic McLean, 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 | LSA Associates, Irvine, CA | 33-001701, 33-004715, 33-006018, 33-007296, 33-008344, 33-008399, 33-008400, 33-009140, 33-009498, 33-013778, 33-013779, 33-015183, 33-015184, 33-015185, 33-015186, 33-015187, 33-015188, 33-015189, 33-015190, 33-015191, 33-015192, 33-015193, 33-015194, 33-015195, 33-015196, 33-015197, 33-015198, 33-015199, 33-015200, 33-015208, 33-015209, 33-015210, 33-015211, 33-015212, 33-015213, 33-015214, 33-015215, 33-015216, 33-015217, 33-015218, 33-015219, 33-015220, 33-015221, 33-015222, 33-015223, 33-015224, 33-015225, 33-015226, 33-015227, 33-015228, 33-015229, 33-015230, 33-015231, 33-015232, 33-015233, 33-015234, 33-015235, 33-015236, 33-015237, 33-015238, 33-015239, 33-015240, 33-015241, 33-015242, 33-015243, 33-015244, 33-015290, 33-016965 |
| RI-08049 | | 2008 | Wayne Bonner 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. | Michael Bradman Associates, Irvine, California | |
| RI-08090 | | 2007 | Jennifer M. Sanka | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Tentative Tract Map No. 31646, Calimesa, Riverside County, California. | Michael Brandman Associates | |
| RI-08409 | Other - Contract No. 0311-051 | 2004 | William T. Eckhardt, Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico | Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. | Mooney/Hayes Associatesm LLC | 33-002262, 33-004768, 33-007888, 33-013427, 33-013428, 33-013429, 33-013430, 33-013431, 33-013432, 33-013433, 33-013434 |
| RI-08418 | | 2001 | Laurie S. White | Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC526A (Church House), City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California. | Michael Brandman Associates | |

# Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-08631 | Other - WO 6031-4800; E4843, E4845, E4852, E4853 | 2009 | Evelyn N. Chandler and Cary D. Cotterman | Cultural Resources Inventory of Five Proposed Pole Replacements in Yucaipa, Calimesa, and Cherry Valley San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California (WO 6031-4800; E4843, E4845, E4852, E4853) | ECORP Consulting, Inc. | |
| RI-08842 | Other - WO#6031-4800, 3-4874(TD594009) | 2012 | James J. Schmidt | Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole Structure (Pole #506030E) Near Calimesa in Riverside County, California | Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. | 33-001372, 33-013721, 33-014867 |
| RI-09129 | | 2013 | Steph Velasquez | An Archaeological Survey Report for the Woodhouse VMP, South-Rx-068-RRU, Riverside County, California | Cal Fire | 33-023962, 33-023963 |
| RI-09167 | | 2013 | Roderic McLean, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski | Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. | LSA | 33-000179, 33-001296, 33-002262, 33-003446, 33-003449, 33-004213, 33-006015, 33-006103, 33-006107, 33-006109, 33-006156, 33-006168, 33-006219, 33-007296, 33-007870, 33-008334, 33-008347, 33-009498, 33-011265, 33-012642, 33-012643, 33-013427, 33-013429, 33-013430, 33-013431, 33-013432, 33-013433, 33-014871, 33-015033, 33-015035, 33-015183, 33-015184, 33-015185, 33-015186, 33-015189, 33-015720, 33-015760, 33-015843, 33-015845, 33-015992, 33-016898, 33-016904, 33-016907, 33-016961, 33-016993, 33-018123, 33-018648, 33-019671, 33-020721 |
| RI-09231 | | 2014 | Carrie D Wills and Sarah A Williams | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV2384 (Nights of Arabian Way), 8725 Arabian Way, Calimesa, Riverside County, California, EBI No. 61140305 | Michael Brandman Associates | |
| RI-09242 | | 2014 | Don C. Perez | Caliline / Ensite #17468 | EBI Consulting | |
| RI-09321 | | 2014 | Carrie D Wills | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV2384 (Nights of Arabian Way), 8725 Arabian Way, Calimesa, Riverside County, California, EBI Project No. 61140305 | Michael Brandman Associates | |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI-09385 | | 2015 | Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow | Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California | ASM Affiliates | |
| RI-09570 | | 2015 | Matthew M. DeCarlo, Diane L. Winslow, Audry Williams, and Andrew Belcourt | Cultural Resource Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California | ASM Affiliates | |
| RI-09909 | | 2009 | Wayne H. Bonner and Arabesque Said | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for TowerCo II, LLC Candidate CA2646 (Bryant), 1086 Calimesa Boulevard, Calimesa, Riverside County, California | Michael Brandman Associates | |
| RI-10799 | | 2019 | Joan George, Dicken Everson, and Andrew Walters | Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 10 Eastbound Truck Climbing Lane Improvement Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County and City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California | Applied EarthWorks Inc., Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology (PQS) California Department of Transportation, District 8, and Environmental Support/Cultural Studies California Department of Transportation- District 8 | |
| RI-10815 | | 2017 | Joan George | Historic Property Survey Report | State of California Transportation Agency | |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-33-009476 | | PHI - RIV-016;<br>Other - Noble's Ranch | Building | Historic | AH16; HP33 | 1967 (Floyd Meball, Chairman, County Board of Supervisors) | |
| P-33-013719 | | Other - LSA-SUC337-S-11 | Building | Historic | HP02 | 2004 ( Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-015004 | | Other - Singleton Ranch District | Building, District | Historic | AH04; HP03 | 2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, Judith Marvin, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-33-003183 | CA-RIV-003183 | Other - OTW-1 | | Prehistoric | | 1987 (A. York, Dames & Moore, San Diego, CA.) | RI-04815 |
| P-33-004115 | CA-RIV-004115 | Other - MF #2723 | Structure, Site | Historic | AH02; AH04; AH05 | 1990 (Robin Laska & Mark Swanson, Research Associates, 35240 Ave. D, Yucaipa, CA) | RI-02494 |
| P-33-009782 | CA-RIV-006510 | | Site | Prehistoric | | | RI-01602, RI-07874 |
| P-33-009783 | CA-RIV-006511 | | Site | Prehistoric | | | RI-01602, RI-07874 |
| P-33-010791 | CA-RIV-006512 | | Site | Prehistoric | AP02 | | RI-01602, RI-07874 |
| P-33-010794 | | Other - Oak Valley shed; Other - LSA-OVP931-S6 | Building | Historic | AH16 | 2000 (Jodi Dalton, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-01602, RI-07874 |
| P-33-013713 | | | | Historic | | 2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-013715 | | | | Historic | | 2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-013716 | | Other - Sunbar Ranch; Other - LSA-SUC337-S-5 | Building | Historic | HP04; HP33 | 2004 (Riordan Goodwin and Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-013717 | | Other - LSA-SUC337-S-7 | Building | Historic | HP02 | 2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-013721 | | Other - LSA-SUC337-S-13 | Building | Historic | HP02 | 2004 ( Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010, RI-08842 |
| P-33-013723 | | | | Historic | | 2004 (Lawson, Nat, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-013724 | | Other - LSA-SUC337-I-3 | Other | Historic | AP16 | 2004 (Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-00590, RI-08010 |
| P-33-013993 | | Other - Oak Valley-2 | Site | Historic | AH05; HP22 | 2005 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates) | |
| P-33-013994 | | Other - Oak Valley-3 | Site | Historic | HP33 | 2005 (White, Laurie S., Archaeological Associates) | |
| P-33-013995 | | Other - Oak Valley-4 | Site | Historic | AH02 | 2005 (White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates) | |
| P-33-014866 | CA-RIV-007921 | Other - LSA-RBF439-S-1 | Site | Historic | AH01 | 2005 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.) | |
| P-33-014867 | CA-RIV-007922 | Other - 35010 Singleton Road | Building | Historic | HP33 | 2005 (Tibbet, Casey, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08842 |
| P-33-014868 | CA-RIV-007923 | Other - 9780 Calimesa Boulevard | Building | Historic | HP46 | 2005 (Tibbet, Casey, LSA Associates, Inc.) | |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-33-014869 | CA-RIV-007924 | Other - LSA-RBF440-S-1 | Site | Historic | AH04 | 2005 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.) | |
| P-33-014870 | CA-RIV-007925 | Other - LSA-RBF440-S-2 | Site | Historic | AH02; AH03; AH06; AH11 | 2005 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.) | |
| P-33-015000 | | Other - Will Singleton Residence and Farm;<br>Other - LSA-SUC337-S-6 | Building | Historic | HP04; HP33 | 2004 (Goodwin, Riordan, Judith Marvin, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-015002 | | Other - Singleton Ranch Water Irrigation System;<br>Other - LSA-SUC337-S-14 | Building, Element of district | Historic | HP04; HP21; HP22; HP39 | 2004 (Lawson, Nat, Judith Marvin, and Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2012 (Steph Velasquez, CALFIRE) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-015003 | | Other - LSA-SUC337-I-2 | Building | Historic | HP39 | 2004 (Lawson, Nat, LSA Associates, Inc.) | RI-08010 |
| P-33-015035 | CA-RIV-013001 | Other - Chino Mira Loma 200kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - Mira Loma-Vista 220kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - Devers-Vista No. 1 220kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - Southern California Edison Company Chino-Hayfield 220kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV Transmission Line;<br>Other - LSA-PDH0601-H3;<br>Other - SCE1110-TL-1;<br>Voided - 33-022389;<br>Other - Devers-Hinds 220 kv Transmission Line;<br>Voided - 33-008411 | Structure | Historic | HP11 | 1998 (J. Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group);<br>2006 (Brunzell, David, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2010 (S. Justus, B. Wilson, A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates);<br>2012 (L. Davidson, R. Goodwin, B. Smith, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2012 (L.Davidson, R.Goodwin, B.Smith, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2013 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Steven Treffers, Urbana Preservation and Planning, SWCA);<br>2013 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Steven Treffers, Urbana Preservation and Planning, SWCA Environmental Consultants);<br>2014 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Steven Treffers, Urbana Preservation and Planning, SWCA);<br>2015 (S. Kremkau, SRI) | RI-06722, RI-07603, RI-08980, RI-09035, RI-09151, RI-09167, RI-10157, RI-10435, RI-10754 |
| P-33-015299 | | Other - Isolate C-11 | Other | Historic | AH16 | 2005 (Ahmet, Koral, ECORP Consulting, Inc.) | RI-06263 |
| P-33-015300 | | Other - Site C-1S | Site | Historic | AH16; HP39 | 2005 (Ahmet, Koral, ECORP Consulting, Inc.) | RI-06263 |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs | Type | Age | Attribute codes | Recorded by | Reports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-33-016792 | | Other - 7th Street was formerly Avenue C (the name change likely happened in the 1960s); Other - 1118 7th Street; Calimesa, CA 92320 | Building | Historic | HP02; HP33 | 2006 (Taniguchi, Ben, Laura Gallegos, and Christeen Taniguchi, Galvin Preservation Associates, Inc.) | |
| P-33-016793 | | Other - 726 W. Avenue L.; Calimesa, CA 92320; Other - Avenue L was formerly Iowa | Building | Historic | HP02; HP33 | 2006 (Taniguchi, Ben, Laura Gallegos, and Christeen Taniguchi, Galvin Preservation Associates, Inc.) | |
| P-33-017258 | | Other - 946 7th Place; Other - CRM TECH 2267-1 | Building | Historic | HP02 | 2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH) | RI-07904 |
| P-33-023900 | | Other - Calimesa Creek-1; Other - C-1 | Structure | Historic | HP11 | 2014 (Robert S. White, Archaeological Associates) | |
| P-33-023964 | | Other - 11-003-L1 | Site | Historic | AH07 | 2012 (Steph Velasquez, Cal Fire) | |
| P-33-029055 | | Other - CRM TECH 3568-1H | Building | Historic | HP02 | 2019 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH) | |

California Historical Resources Information System

# CHRIS Data Request Form

**ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.:** 34.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: South Central Coastal Information Center

Print Name: Robert Cunningham Date: 04/19/2022

Affiliation: Ecorp Consulting, Inc.

Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Santa Ana State: CA Zip: 92705

Phone: (909) 307-0046 Fax: (909) 307-0056 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: 10-11 Pressure Zone.

Project Street Address: See Maps

County or Counties: Riverside, San Bernardino.

Township/Range/UTMs: See maps // 11S 494392 mE 3761200mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): El Casco, 1976, and Yucaipa 1988

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☒

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1,000.00
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

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***Information Center Use Only***

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

# CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

**1. Map Format Choice:**

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

**Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "**

**Location Information:**

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| **ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| **NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| **Report Locations[1]** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| **"Other" Report Locations[2]** | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

**3. Database Information:**

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| **ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]** | | |
| List (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Detail (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Excel Spreadsheet | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database** | | |
| List (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Detail (PDF format) | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Excel Spreadsheet | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Report Database[1]** | | |
| List (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Detail (PDF format) | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Excel Spreadsheet | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Include "Other" Reports [2] | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

**4. Document PDFs** (paper copy only upon request)**:**

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☒ / no ☐ |
| Reports[1] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| "Other" Reports[2] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

# CHRIS Data Request Form

## 5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

| | Within project area | Within 1 mi. radius |
|---|---|---|
| **OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:** | | |
| Directory listing only (Excel format) | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Associated documentation[4] | yes ☐ / no ☒ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:** | | |
| Directory listing only (Excel format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Associated documentation[4] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| ***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):** | | |
| Directory listing only (PDF format) | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| Associated documentation[4] | yes ☒ / no ☐ | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

## 6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Caltrans Bridge Survey** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Ethnographic Information** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Historical Literature** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Historical Maps** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Local Inventories** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Shipwreck Inventory** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |
| **Soil Survey Maps** | yes ☐ / no ☒ |

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[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

# Report List

**YVWD 10-11 Pressure Zone 2018-057.009.003**

| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SB-01008 | NADB-R - 1061008; Voided - 80-8.6 | 1980 | HAMMOND, STEPHEN R. | ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT TO UPGRADE THE WILDWOOD SAFETY ROADSIDE REST, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | Department of Transportation | |
| SB-02996 | NADB-R - 1062996 | 1994 | SINGER, PATRICIA | CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE NEBRASKA STREET EXTENSION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA | CHAMBERS GROUP, INC | |
| SB-03610 | NADB-R - 1063610 | 2000 | Love, Bruce | Yucaipa Valley Water District Wastewater Expansion. 15PP | CRM Tech | |
| SB-03821 | NADB-R - 1063821 | 1999 | LOVE, BRUCE | ROBINSON RANCH NORTH PROJECT, CITY OF YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 19PP | CRM TECH | |
| SB-04923 | NADB-R - 1064923 | 2005 | HOOVER, ANNA, GILEAN, WILLIAM, and DAILEY, BRIAN | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION-MONITORING REPORT FOR WILDWOOD CANYON ESTATES 11 TRACT 14625, CITY OF YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | | |
| SB-05790 | Paleo - | 2006 | Dice, Michael | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Oak Hills Marketplace Project, City of Yucaipa, California | Michael Brandman Associates | |
| SB-07648 | NADB-R - 1067648 | 2013 | Tang, Bai “Tom” | Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program: Yucaipa Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Project in the Cities of Calimesa and Yucaipa, California. | | |

# APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

## Julian Acuna

**From:** Nick Bizzell
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 19, 2022 4:04 PM
**To:** NAHC@NAHC
**Cc:** Robert Cunningham
**Subject:** Sacred Lands File Request for WIFIA RS 10 and 11 Pressure zone. 2018-057.009/03
**Attachments:** 2018_057_009_003_YVWD_WIFIA_10_11_PZ_Shapefiles_SLFS_Records_Search.zip; Sacred-Lands-File-NA-Contact-Form_2018_057_009_003_10-11 PZ.pdf; WIFIA_SLFS_RS_10_and_11_PZ(draft01).pdf

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the proposed 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project, which consists of a series of a booster, pipeline and a reservoir to extend the recycled water distribution system. One booster station and one reservoir will be constructed. The project will also include approximately16,000 linear feet of pipeline in existing roadways, with aproximately 10 acres of disturbance. Please CC Robert Cunningham at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com and reference 2018-057.009/003 in all correspondence. I have attached a map , shape files and the SLF request form above  Thank you

*Nick Bizzell*
**Associate Archaeologist ◆ ECORP Consulting, Inc.**

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
***Federal Small Business (SB)***
***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

2861 Pullman St, Santa Ana, CA 92705
Ph: 714.648.0630 ◆ Fax: 714.648.0935 ◆
nbizzell@ecorpconsulting.com◆ www.ecorpconsulting.com
Rocklin ◆ Redlands ◆ Santa Ana ◆ San Diego ◆ Chico ◆ Flagstaff, AZ ◆ Santa Fe, NM

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

**Native American Heritage Commission**
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

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

**Project: 2018-057.009/003 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone** Date: 04/19/2022

**County:Riverside**

**USGS Quadrangle Name:El Casco, CA 1976,Yucaipa 1988**

**Township:2S** **Range:2W** **Section(s):14,15 23,24 and unsectioned see map**

**Company/Firm/Agency:Ecorp Consulting, INC.**

**Street Address:2861 Pullman Street**

**City:Santa Ana** **Zip:92705**

**Phone:714-648-0630**

**Fax:714-648-0935**

**Email:nbizzell@ecoprconsulting.com**

**Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the proposed 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project, which consists of a series of a booster, pipeline and a reservoir to extend the recycled water distribution system. One booster station and one reservoir will be constructed. The project will also include approximately 16,000 linear feet of pipeline in existing roadways, with aproximately 10 acres of disturbance. Please CC Robert Cunningham at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com and reference 2018-057.009/003 in all correspondence.**

# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION



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

May 20, 2022

Nick Bizzell
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: nbizzell@ecorpconsulting.com

**Re: 2018-057.009/003 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project, Riverside County**

Dear Mr. Bizzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Riverside County**
**5/20/2022**

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

***Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians***
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

***Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians***
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

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

***Cahuilla Band of Indians***
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

***Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians***
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

***Pechanga Band of Indians***
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2018-057.009/003 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project, Riverside County.

***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

***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

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

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

***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

***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

***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

***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
lsaul@santarosa-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

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

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

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 2018-057.009/003 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project, Riverside County.

***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

# APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

# PHOTOLOG

Project Name:

Project Number:

| Camera | Photo No. | Description | Facing | Date | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A12-4 | 4813 | CURVE AREA 856 COUNTY LINE | SE | 10/27 | TMW |
| A12-3 | 4814 | CURVE AREA 856 COUNTY LINE | SW | 10/27 | SAW |
| A12-3 | 4815 | BUFFER IN POND | W | 10/27 | SAW |
| A12-5 | 4817 | 8TH COUNTY LINE | E | 10/27 | SAW |
| D12-3 | 4818 | 856 COUNTY LINE | NW | 10/27 | SAW |
| | 4819 | GROUND COVER | E | 10/27 | SAW |
| | 4820 | HISTORIC COUNTY LINE RAIL | E | 10/27 | |
| | 4821 | FENCE SOUTH COUNTY LINE | S | | |
| | 4823 | HISTORIC COUNTY LINE ROAD | W | | |
| | 4824 | WF-001 - A1 BALLAST | D | | |
| | 4825 | WF-001-A1 SILT TAR | D | | |
| | 4826 | NW. CORNER CONDIT. | E | | |
| | 4828 | NW. CORNER CONDIT | S | | |
| | 4829 | CONDIT AT WF-002 | E | | |
| | 4830 | CONDIT AT WF-002 | E | | |
| | 4831 | NE CORNER CONDIT | SW | | |
| | 4832 | FENCED AREA | N | | |
| | 4833 | TYPICAL GROUND COVER | E | | |
| | 4834 | SW. CORNER CONDIT | E | | |
| | 4835 | S.W CORNER CONDIT | N | | |
| | 4836 | S.E CORNER CURVE TOWARD | NW | | |
| | 4837 | CONDIT AVE. to SINGLETON | W | | |
| | 4838 | CONDIT + CONDIT CORNER | N | | |
| | 4839 | CONDIT AVE + SINGLETON | W | | |
| | 4840 | OLD PAVEMENT @ CONDITION | E | | |
| | 4841 | WF-002 SINGLETON ROAD. | E | | |
| | 4842 | WF-002 P2 SINGLETON ROAD. | SW | | |
| | 4843 | WF-002 P2 SINGLETON/CONDIT | W | | |
| | 4844 | WF-002-P2 PAVING UNDER PAVING | D | | |
| | 4845 | WF-002- OUTSIDE PROJECT | E | | |
| | 4846 | WF-002- NW PROJECT | S | | |

4816 investigation down

WF-001 –
WF-001 –
WF-001
4824 PAVEMENT, COUNTY LINE

} MOP-UP

4830 NW corner condit SW


ROAD
CLOSED


DSCF4813


DSCF4814


DSCF4815


DSCF4816


DSCF4817


DSCF4818


DSCF4819

DSCF4820


DSCF4821


DSCF4823


DSCF4824


DSCF4825


DSCF4826


DSCF4827


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DSCF4838


DSCF4839


DSCF4840


DSCF4841


DSCF4842


DSCF4843


DSCF4844


DSCF4845


DSCF4846

# APPENDIX D

Historic Built Environment Resources Site Locations and Site Records


**Map Features**

- Project Area
- Project Alignment

Cultural Features

- Historic Road

*Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)*


ECORP- N:\2018\2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA\MAPS\cultural_resources\overview_maps\WIFIA_PZ10_11_Resource Overview.mxd (MAG/TR)-trotellini 11/9/2022

Map Date: 11/9/2022

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 150

**Resource Overview**
**Sheet 1 of 2**
*2018-057.009 WIFIA Projects - Pressure Zone 10 to 11*


**Map Features**

- Project Area
- Project Alignment

Cultural Features

- Historic Road




ECORP: N:\2018\2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA\MAPS\cultural_resources\overview_maps\WIFIA_PZ10_11_Resource Overview.mxd (MAG/TR) rtotellini 11/9/2022

Map Date: 11/9/2022

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 150

**Resource Overview**
**Sheet 2 of 2**
*2018-057.009 WIFIA Projects - Pressure Zone 10 to 11*

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

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** WF-001

**P1. Other Identifier:** West County Line Road
***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside
**and** (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Yucaipa **Date:** 1980 **T**2S; **R**2W; Section 15 S.B.**B.M.**
c. Address: City: Calimesa Zip: 92320
d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 492865 mE/ 3762338 mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: From the southbound I-10 Freeway offramp number 87, turn right onto West Countyline Road. Travel 0.6 miles on West Countyline Road. The resource is West County Line Road. Elevation: 2160 Feet Above Mean Sea Level.

***P3a. Description:**
Resource WF-001 is a segment of West County Line Road in Riverside County. It is a 16-foot wide, two lane rural road paved with chip seal, a pavement that combines one or more layers of asphalt with one or more layers of fine aggregate; WF-001 possesses three half-inch thick layers of chip seal. It has no further improvements.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/trail

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
West County Line Road
View east, October 27, 2022

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
c. 1950 (1954 USGS Yucaipa 1:24,000 topographical map)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Riverside County Transportation Department
2950 Washington Street
Riverside, CA 92504

***P8. Recorded by:**
Nathan Hallam
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***P9. Date Recorded:**
October 27, 2022

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

***P11. Report Citation:**
ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. Archaeological Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project. Riverside County, California.

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

# BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD



***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** WF-001

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name: West County Line Road
B3. Original Use: Road
B4. Present Use: Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

***B6. Construction History:**
Federal surveyors in 1879 depicted WF-001 as an unnamed road on their plat map of T2S, R2W, SBBM. The road led from Yucaipa Valley in southwestern direction down Narrow Valley Ravine to San Timoteo Canyon (General Land Office 1880). This first iteration of the road remained in use through the early twentieth century. The 1954 USGS Yucaipa 1:24,000 topographical map depicted WF-001 as a paved road extending through the northeast quarter of Section 15, where it provided nearby farmers and ranchers vehicular access to the town of Calimesa. West of the Project Area, West County Line Road never received paving.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A
b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Transportation **Area:** Calimesa
**Period of Significance:** 1950 **Property Type:** Road **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of WF-001 using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

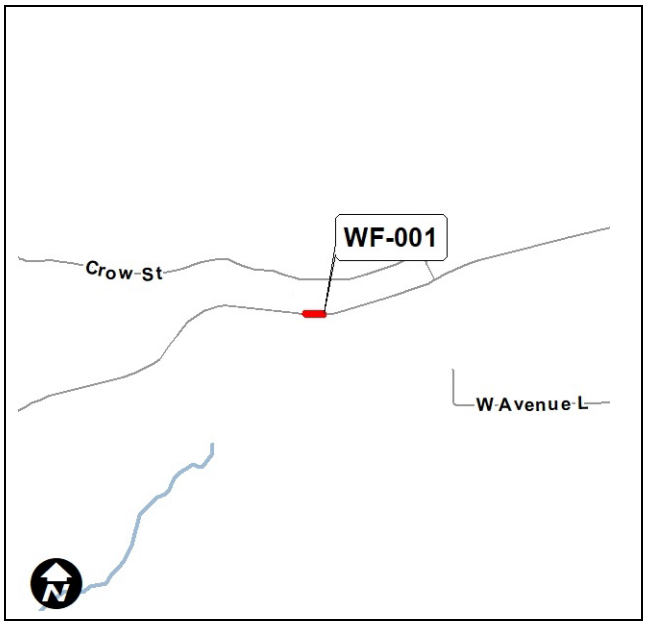
***B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**
Nathan Hallam
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***Date of Evaluation:** October 27, 2022




(This space reserved for official comments.)

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Historic Context for Road Development

During the first half of the 19th century, as the U.S. made western territorial gains, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads; federal railroad surveyors continued the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For overland emigrants, freighters, and stagecoach companies, wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California and other western territories (Lamar 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. In California, non-native incursions such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the late 19th century. “By 1900,” observes a planning historian, “the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads” (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many of them disillusioned with railroads, began pressuring county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national “good roads” campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Lamar 1998).

Dusty during the summer and fall, muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the principal objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standardized road surface in California and elsewhere. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily-trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority funding. Thousands of other rural county roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines—often 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roadways—to counties in exchange for paving and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, “grant line roads” in California traced older grant line boundaries.

Evaluation

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1*

WF-001, a segment of County Line Road in Riverside County, provided nearby farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to the town of Calimesa. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that County Line Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, WF-001 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2*

Riverside County crews built and maintained WF-001. It is not, however, associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3*

As a conventional two-lane rural county road paved with chip seal, indistinguishable from multiple similar rural roads in Riverside County, WF-001 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, WF-001 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4*

The information potential of WF-001 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, WF-001 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Integrity

WF-001 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a rural setting. It remains a two-lane residential street paved with chip seal. Lastly, WF-001 still conveys the aesthetic of a mid-20th century rural country road that provided nearby farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to the town of Calimesa.

Regardless of integrity, due to a lack of historical significance WF-001 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

**B12. References (continued):**

Davis, Thomas T. 1961. “Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey, No. 54, Trade Routes and Economic Exchange Among the Indians of California.” The University of California Archaeological Survey, Berkeley, CA.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. 1990. “Towards a National Landscape” in Michael P. Conzen, ed., *The Making of the American Landscape*. Routledge, New York.

Kostof, Spiro. 1991. *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*. Boston: Bullfinch Press.

Lamar, Howard R., ed. 1998. *The New Encyclopedia of the American West*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highways Administration. 1976. *America’s Highways, 1776-1976: A History of the Federal-Aid Program*. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

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

# LOCATION MAP

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
**Trinomial**

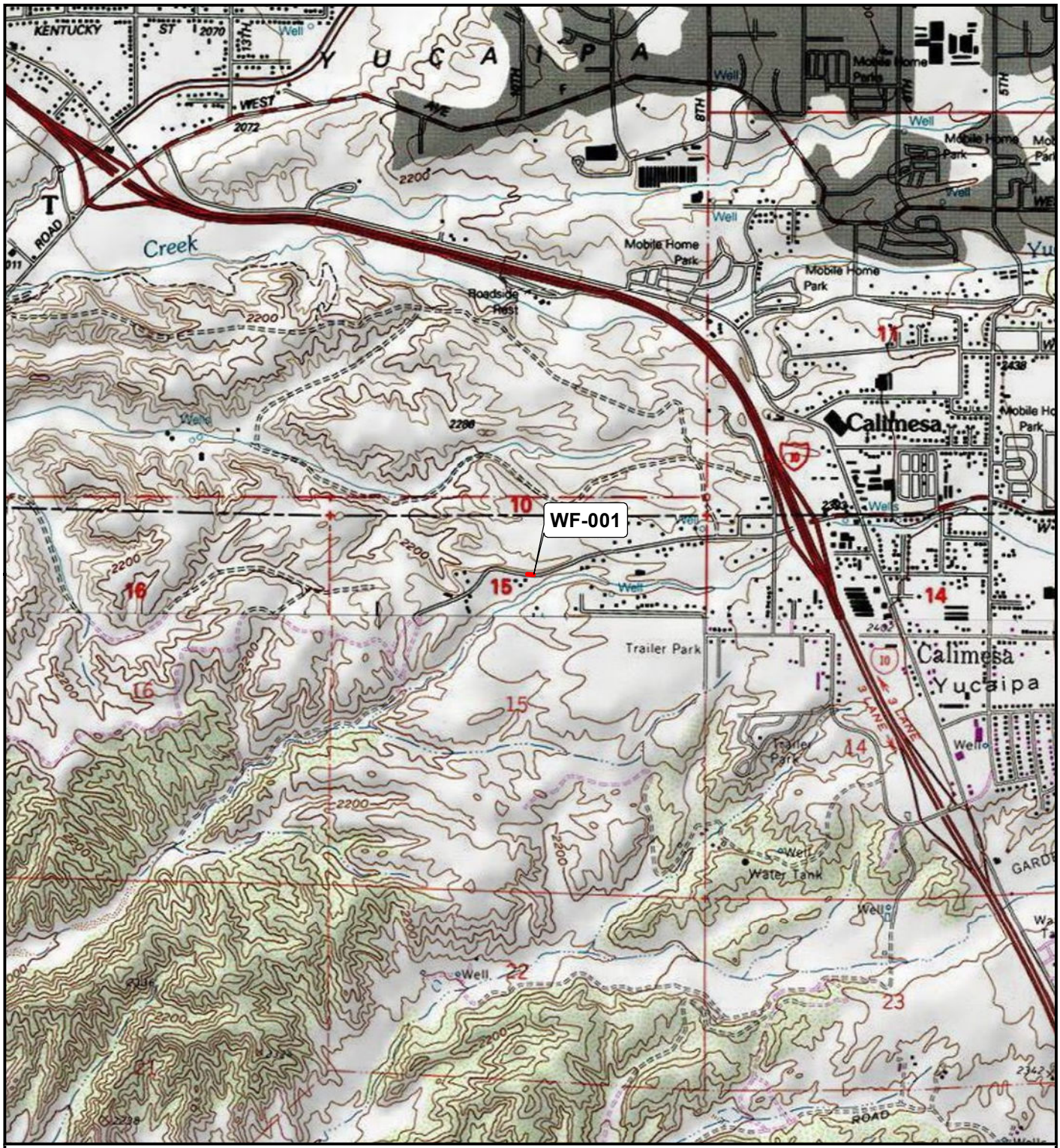


***Resource Name or #:** WF-001

***Map Name:** Yucaipa, CA and El Casco, CA

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of Map:** 1988[P.R.1996] and 1976




Location: N:\2018\2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA\MAPS\cultural_resources\dpr_location_maps\WIFIA_PZ10_11_DPR_Loc.mxd *(-tratellini 11/10/2022*

**DPR 523K (1/95)**

***Required Information**

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 Meters

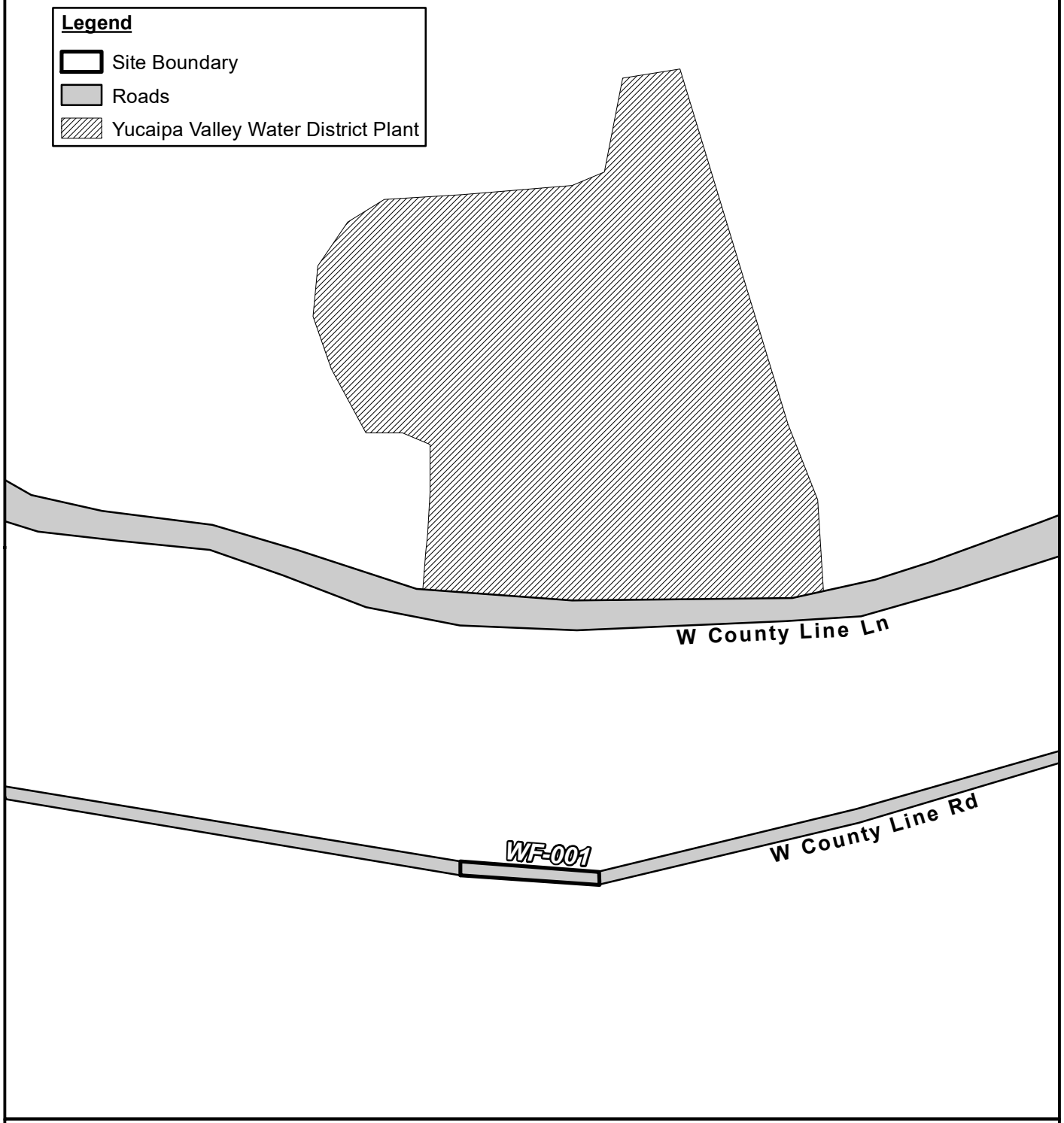
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# SKETCH MAP

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
**Trinomial**

**Page** 6 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #:** WF-001

***Drawn By:** Steve Wintergerst ***Date:** 10/27/2022

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**DPR 523K (1/95)** ***Required Information**

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

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** WF-002

**P1. Other Identifier:** Condit Avenue

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

**and** (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** El Casco **Date:** 1978 **T**2S; **R**2W; Section 24 S.B.**B.M.**

c. Address: City: Calimesa Zip: 92320

d. UTM: Zone: 11 S; 496613 mE/ 3760484 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: From Southbound I-10 exit 88 for Calimesa Boulevard, turn left onto Sandalwood Drive. Take Sandalwood Drive for 0.1 mile to the other side of the freeway and turn right onto Calimesa Boulevard. Take Calimesa Boulevard southeast for 1.1 miles and then turn left onto Singleton Road. Take Singleton road northwest for 0.6 miles and then turn right onto Condit Avenue. The Resource is currently labeled Condit Avenue. Elevation: 2,400 Feet Above Mean Sea Level.

***P3a. Description:**

Resource WF-002 is a segment of Condit Avenue, historically known as Singleton Road. It is a 25-foot-wide, two-lane rural road with asphalt paving and no further improvements.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/trail

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
Condit Avenue
View southwest, October 27,2002

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
c. 1940 (1942 USGS Perris 1:62,500 topographical map)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Riverside County Transportation Department
2950 Washington Street
Riverside, CA 92504

***P8. Recorded by:**
Nathan Hallam
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***P9. Date Recorded:**
October 27, 2022

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

***P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2022. Archaeological Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report 10 to 11 Recycled Water Pressure Zone Project. Riverside County, California.

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

B1. Historic Name: Singleton Road
B2. Common Name: Condit Avenue
B3. Original Use: Road
B4. Present Use: Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

***B6. Construction History:**
The 1901 USGS Elsinore 1:125,000 topographical map depicted an unpaved early iteration of Singleton Road. The road led from the Singleton Ranch in the southwest corner of Section 24 (T2S, R2W, SBBM) in a northeastern direction to higher country in Kehl Canyon. The 1942 USGS Perris 1:62,500 topographical map depicted WF-002 in its current alignment as a paved rural road; east of the Project Area Singleton Road remained unpaved. The road likely served the nearby Singleton Ranch as a path for moving livestock to grazing lands at higher elevations. By the 1940s it provided nearby farmers and ranchers vehicular access to Highway 70-99 (now Interstate 10), which connected the towns of Calimesa and Beaumont to points farther west and east.

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A
b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Transportation **Area:** Calimesa
**Period of Significance:** 1950 **Property Type:** Road **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of WF-002 using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

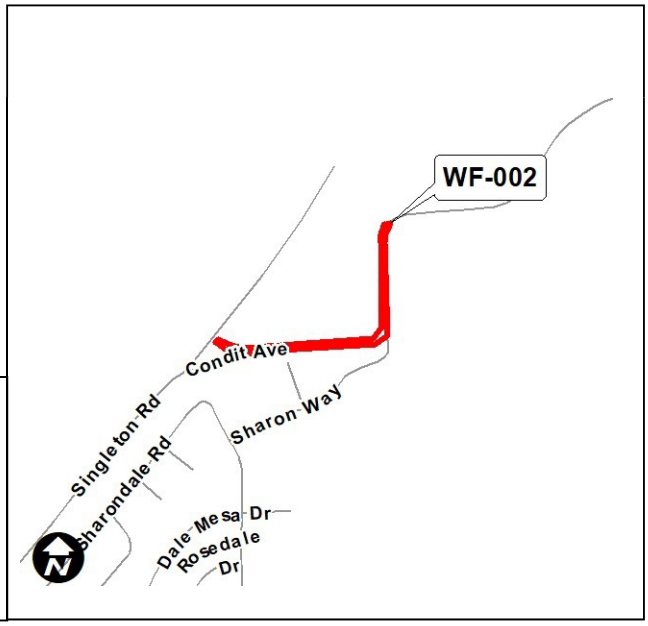
***B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**
Nathan Hallam
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
2525 Warren Drive
Rocklin, CA 95677

***Date of Evaluation:** October 27, 2022




(This space reserved for official comments.)

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Historic Context for Road Development

During the first half of the 19th century, as the U.S. made western territorial gains, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads; federal railroad surveyors continued the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For overland emigrants, freighters, and stagecoach companies, wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way to California and other western territories (Lamar 1998). Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. In California, non-native incursions such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts in California often superseded Native American footpaths used for generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the late 19th century. “By 1900,” observes a planning historian, “the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads” (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many of them disillusioned with railroads, began pressuring county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists began organizing local, state, and national “good roads” campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Lamar 1998).

Dusty during the summer and fall, muddy through the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads in California played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the principal objective of good roads proponents. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, beginning in 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standardized road surface in California and elsewhere. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily-trafficked rural roads such as those leading to towns, cities, and schools, or those leading to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills, received priority funding. Thousands of other rural county roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of western public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines—often 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roadways—to counties in exchange for paving and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, “grant line roads” in California traced older grant line boundaries.

Evaluation

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1*

WF-002, a segment of Condit Avenue in Riverside County, provided farmers and ranchers vehicular access to Highway 70-99 (now Interstate 10); an earlier iteration likely served the nearby Singleton Ranch as a path for moving livestock to grazing lands at higher elevations Kehl Canyon. However, there is nothing in the archival record to suggest that Condit Avenue is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, WF-002 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2*

Riverside County crews built and maintained WF-002. It is not, however, associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3*

As a conventional two-lane rural county road paved with asphalt, indistinguishable from multiple similar rural roads in Riverside County, WF-002 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, WF-002 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4*

The information potential of WF-002 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, WF-002 is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Integrity

WF-002 possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane residential street paved with chip seal in its original location. WF-001 still conveys the aesthetic of a mid-20th century rural country road that provided nearby farmers and ranchers with vehicular access to the town of Calimesa. It does not, however, retain integrity of setting, as adjacent residential development has displaced former ranchlands.

Regardless of integrity, due to a lack of historical significance WF-002 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

**B12. References (continued):**

Davis, Thomas T. 1961. “Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey, No. 54, Trade Routes and Economic Exchange Among the Indians of California.” The University of California Archaeological Survey, Berkeley, CA.

Johnson, Hildegard Binder. 1990. “Towards a National Landscape” in Michael P. Conzen, ed., *The Making of the American Landscape*. Routledge, New York.

Kostof, Spiro. 1991. *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History*. Boston: Bullfinch Press.

Lamar, Howard R., ed. 1998. *The New Encyclopedia of the American West*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highways Administration. 1976. *America’s Highways, 1776-1976: A History of the Federal-Aid Program*. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

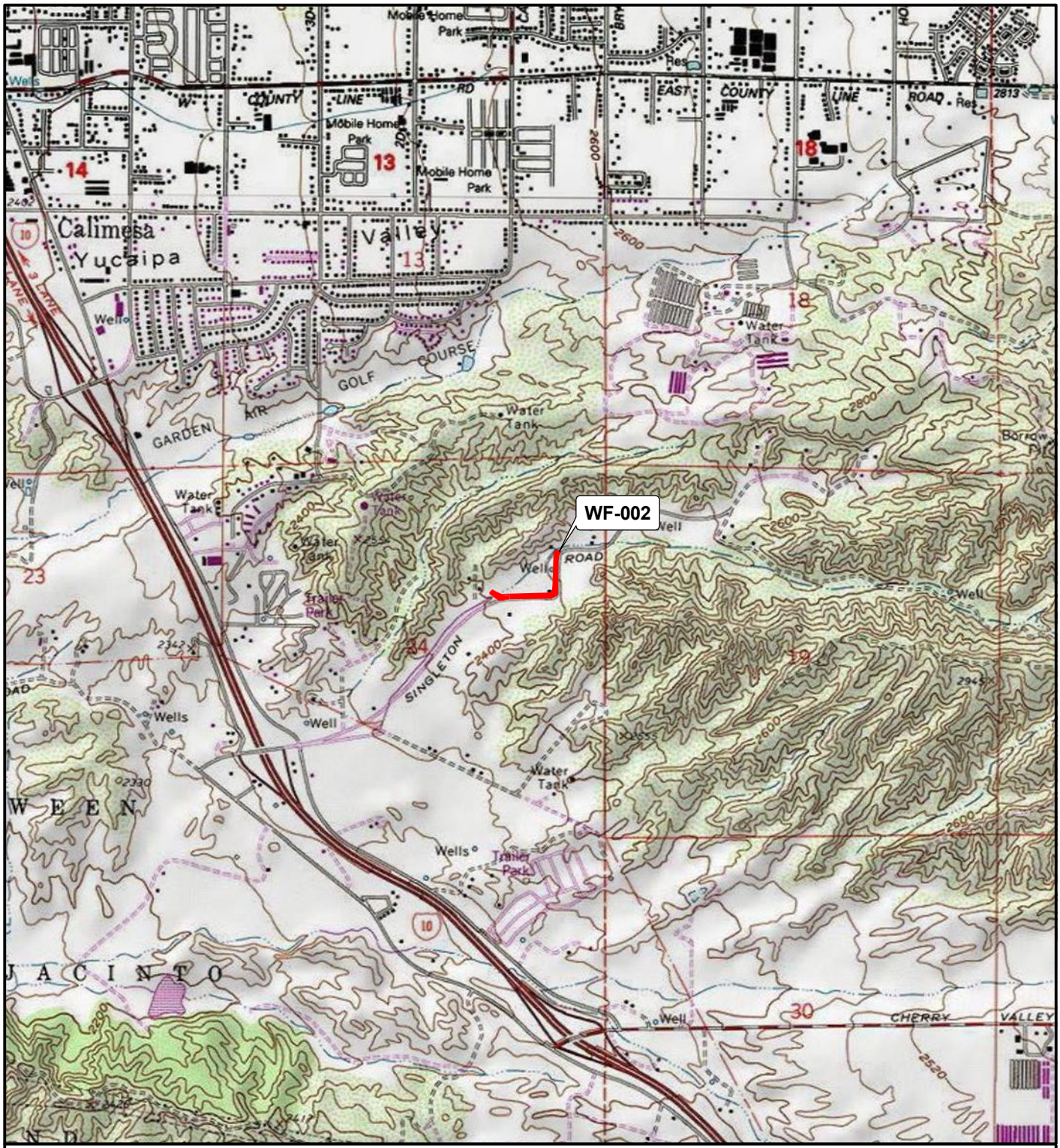
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# LOCATION MAP

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
**Trinomial**

**Page** 5 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #:** WF-002

***Map Name:** Yucaipa, CA and El Casco, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1988[P.R.1996] and 1976

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**DPR 523K (1/95)** ***Required Information**

2,000 4,000 Feet
0 1,000
0 250 500 1,000 Meters

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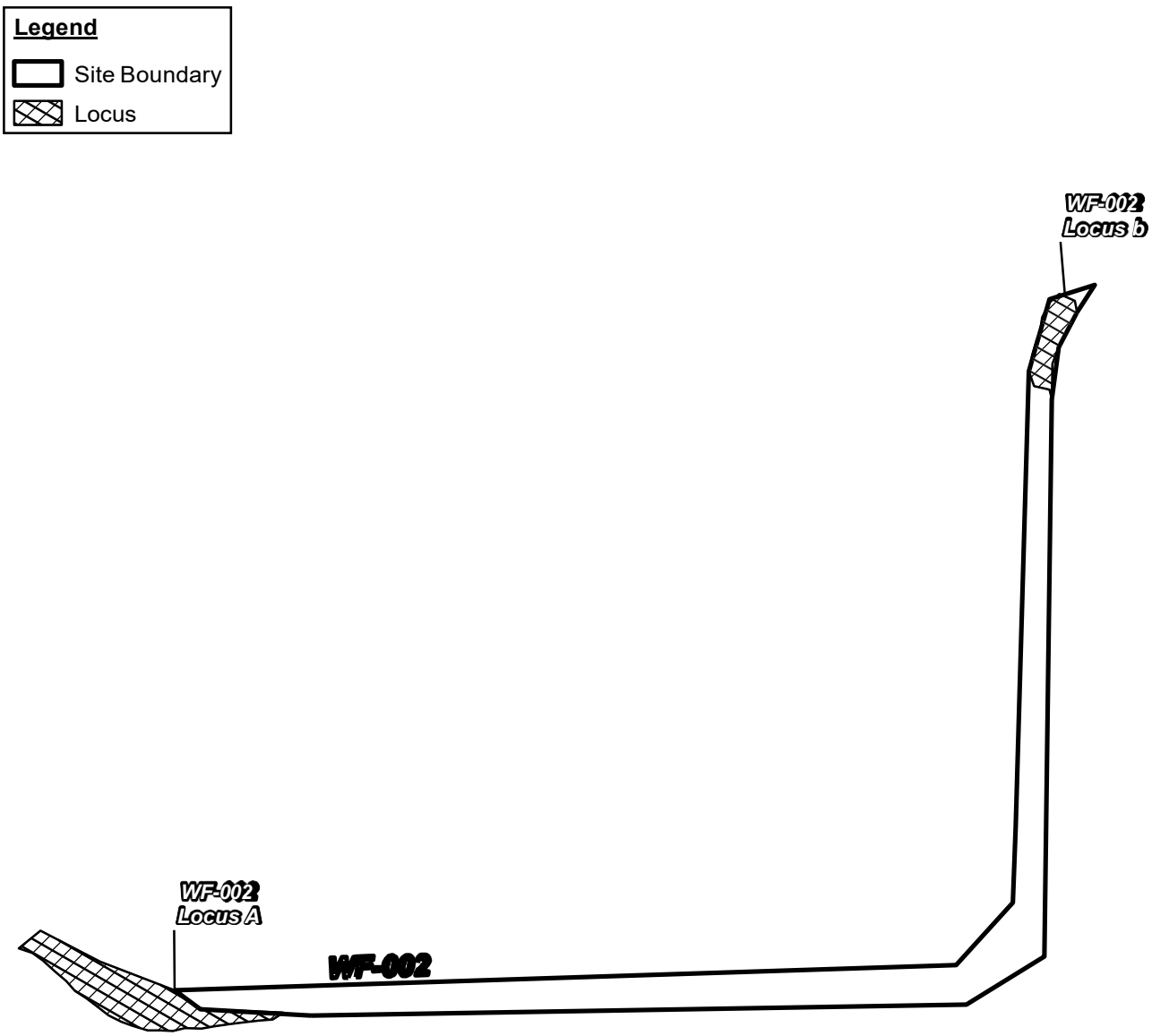
# SKETCH MAP

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
**Trinomial**

**Page** 6 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #:** WF-002

***Drawn By:** Steve Wintergerst ***Date:** 10/27/2022

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**DPR 523K (1/95)** ***Required Information**

75 150 Feet
37.5
0 12.5 25 50 Meters