Appendix D, **Cultural Resources Reports**

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

20-ACRE ADDITION TO THE BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN

UNINCORPORATED/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

December 19, 2007

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

20-ACRE ADDITION TO THE BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN

UNINCORPORATED LAND/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Mr. Hugh Hewitt
Hewitt & O'Neil, LP
19900 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 1050
Irvine, California 92612

and

Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

LSA Project No. PDH0603A

National Archaeological Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey
USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute *Beaumont, California*
Acreage: 20 acres

LSA

December 19, 2007

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan property (subject property) on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California. The City of Banning will act as Lead Agency in anticipation of annexation of the subject property. The cultural resources assessment was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The subject property consists of 20 acres adjacent to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan (formerly Deutsch Property Specific Plan), which was assessed for cultural resources by LSA in April 2006. The cultural resources records search conducted during that study encompasses the current subject property and has been reviewed for use herein. A field survey was also conducted for the subject property. The review of the records search determined that the nearest cultural resource to the subject property is a post-World War II historic refuse scatter (Primary Number 33-13827), approximately 60 meters west of the western boundary. No cultural resources have been previously documented on the subject property and none were identified during the field survey. Therefore, it is LSA's recommendation that no historical resources are likely to be impacted by the development of the subject property. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan property (subject property) located on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The City of Banning will act as Lead Agency in anticipation of annexation of the subject property. The cultural resources assessment was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. All cultural resources within the boundaries of the subject property that are greater than 50 years of age were to be recorded and evaluated for importance per CEQA.

The subject property occupies the northern half of the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 36, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series *Beaumont* quadrangle (1988). The subject property is occupied by a golf course, which extends outside the boundary to the north. It is bounded by Highland Springs Road on the west and open fields used for cattle grazing on the east and south.

NATURAL SETTING

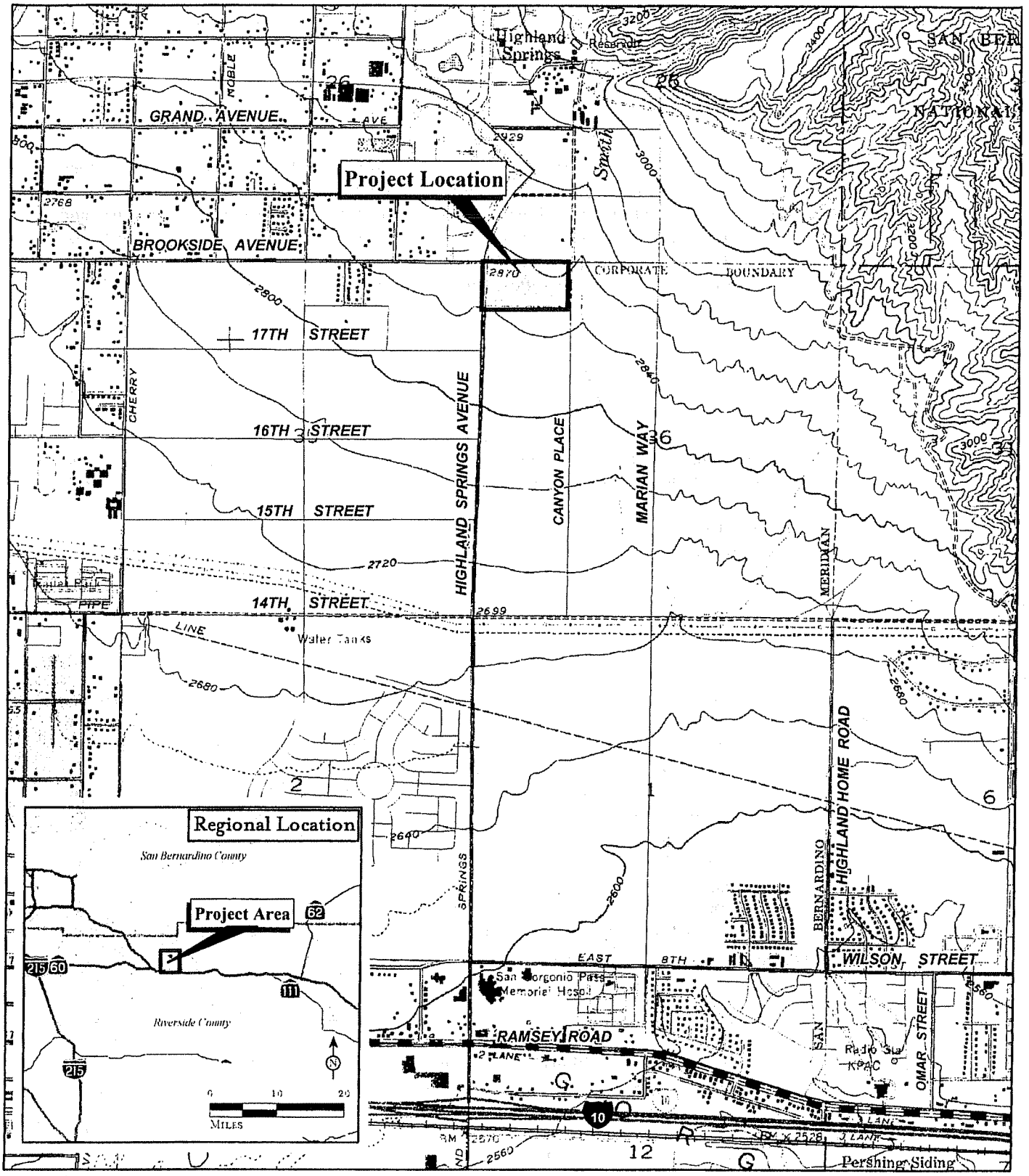
The elevation of the subject property is approximately 2,850 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The subject property is relatively flat. It is located south of the San Bernardino Mountains, which reach elevations of up to 11,000 feet AMSL.

Geology

The subject property is north of the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that includes the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains rise to the north and are part of the Transverse Range Province. These mountain ranges rise to 11,000 feet AMSL and are composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic rocks which have intruded and metamorphosed older rocks. The subject property sits at the base of, and is separated from, the San Bernardino Mountains by the Banning Branch of the San Andreas Fault system (Morton 1978a, 1978b; Rogers 1965). Erosion along the San Andreas Fault is responsible for the development of San Gorgonio Pass. Routes established in the San Gorgonio Pass have been utilized by prehistoric and historic peoples traveling between the Mojave Desert and the Los Angeles Basin. Sediments originating from late Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene crop out in the pass. Younger sediments consist of alluvial debris from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Morton 1999). The younger sediments, particularly those occurring within the last 10,000 years, i.e., the Holocene, are most likely to contain buried cultural deposits. Cultural deposits have potential to contain locally occurring clasts derived from Miocene to Holocene sediments utilized by prehistoric people for the manufacture of flaked tools and ground stone tools.

Hydrology

The water source nearest the subject property is Smith Creek. It drains the foothills immediately to the north, running from north to south approximately 30 meters east of the subject property's eastern



LSA

FIGURE 1

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: BEAUMONT (1988), CA

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20-Acre Addition to the Butterfield Specific Plan

Regional and Project Location

boundary. There is no evidence of prehistoric use of the drainage, although parts of it have been channelized for use in ranching activities. The region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The mountain ranges to the north and south reach elevations over 11,000 feet AMSL and are often capped with snow until late spring.

Biology

The on-site vegetation is characterized by a Riversidean Sage Scrub Biotic Community. This community is a xeric expression of coastal sage scrub and is located at the base of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges. It is a transitional community between Coastal Sage Scrub and Desert Scrub. Also present within the vicinity are Riparian Woodland Biotic Community, the Southern Oak Woodland Biotic Community, and the Cismontane Rural Biotic Community. These communities are each thoroughly defined by Jaeger and Smith (1971) and Holland (1986). The subject property has been severely altered by development of the golf course, and seasonal grasses represent the only native plant life within its boundaries.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used in the archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace (1955), defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day (Warren 1986).

Ethnography

The subject property is within the traditional cultural territory of the Cahuilla (Bean and Smith 1978). Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish (1769–1821), the Mexican (1821–1848), and the American (1848–present). Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages, the Military Governor of San Diego, crossed through San Jacinto Valley.

In 1892, the subject property became part of a cattle ranch established by A.H. Judson within Sections 25 and 36, Township 2 South, Range 1 West. It became known as Highland Acres and was used for cattle grazing until the Highland Springs Country Club constructed the golf course, which encompasses the current property (Riverside County 1943).

METHODS

Research

LSA Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist David Brunzell, M.A., RPA conducted the records search review in April 2007. This was performed using records retrieved during the April 2006 Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan project from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside, in February 2007 (see Appendix A). The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) cultural resource maps at the EIC were checked for possible prehistoric and historic resources previously recorded within one mile of the subject property. To supplement the CHRIS data, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places Index, and Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties. In addition, historic maps and aerial photos were reviewed to determine the potential for former sites of historic buildings or other historic resources within the subject property.

Field Survey

A pedestrian survey for the subject property was conducted on April 3, 2007, by Mr. Brunzell. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart and focused on the visible portions of the subject property. Soil profiles were examined for cultural resources and rodent back dirt was checked for cultural remains.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the EIC indicated that six cultural resources surveys have been conducted entirely or partially within one-mile of the subject property. Survey number RI-0040 assessed the property in 1982. This survey was conducted by David M. Van Horn and resulted in the recording of no archaeological sites within the subject property boundaries. Four archaeological sites and two historic buildings have been documented within the one-mile radius. The records search determined that the nearest cultural resource to the subject property is a post-World War II historic refuse scatter military target range (Primary Number 33-13828), approximately 50 meters west of the subject property's western boundary. The historic map review (War Department 1942) did not indicate any former sites

of historic buildings or other historic resources existing on the subject property prior to 1942. Modern maps of the area do not indicate any buildings on the property prior to 1996 (USGS 1996).

Field Survey

The survey of the subject property revealed that the majority of the ground surface has been impacted by modern landscaping activities and disturbances related to the Highland Springs Country Club golf course, which remains in use. A golf green, which accounted for approximately 20 percent of the subject property, was being used and was therefore not accessible during the field survey. A cursory examination of the edges of the golf green showed that this portion of the subject property has been severely disturbed by landscaping, and planting of non-native grass. The remaining 80 percent was covered with seasonal grasses and wildflowers obscuring ground visibility to approximately 40 percent. The field survey confirms that site 33-13828 does not extend onto the property. There were no archaeological or historical resources identified on the subject property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of LSA's field survey and research, development of the subject property is not anticipated to affect any cultural resources; therefore, no significant impact related to cultural resources is anticipated and no further investigations or monitoring are recommended for any proposed development of the subject property. However, if any cultural resources are identified during grading activities, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the descendent may inspect the site of the discovery. The descendent shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH LETTER

LSA
1500 IOWA AVENUE, SUITE 200
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92507
951.781.9310 TEL
951.781.4277 FAX
BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
COLMA
FORT COLLINS
IRVINE
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO

April 2, 2007

Mr. Greg Hohman
Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Subject: Records Search Results for the 20-Acre Addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Property, Unincorporated Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. PDH0603A)

Dear Mr. Hohman:

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to provide a records search review of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan for records relevant to the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California. The City of Banning will act as Lead Agency in anticipation of annexation of the subject property. The review was compiled from a records search performed at the Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, LSA examined the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), various local historic registers, and historic maps. The following are the results of the records search:

Project	USGS	Archaeological Sites	Reports	Built Environment
PDH0603A	*Beaumont*	33-13828, 33-13727, CA-RIV-90, and CA-RIV-7504.	RI-0039, RI-0040, RI-0041, RI-3852, RI-5017, and RI-5116.	33-6130, and 33-6210

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you on this project. If LSA can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (951) 781-9310.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

David Brunzell
Cultural Resources Manager/ Archaeologist

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNINCORPORATED/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

December 11, 2007

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNINCORPORATED/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Mr. Hugh Hewitt
Hewitt & O'Neil, LP
19900 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 1050
Irvine, California 92612

and

Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

LSA Project No. PDH0603A

National Archaeological Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey
USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute *Beaumont, California; Cabazon, California*
Linear Mileage: 8.31; Acreage: 1.12 acres

LSA

December 11, 2007

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure in the City of Banning and on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California. The City of Banning will act as Lead Agency. The cultural resources assessment was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The subject alignment consists of proposed offsite infrastructure improvements, adjacent to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan (formerly Deutsch Property Specific Plan), which was assessed for cultural resources by LSA in April 2006. A cultural resources records search and field survey was conducted for the offsite infrastructure improvements. The records search determined that several cultural resources are located along the frontage of the proposed offsite infrastructure improvements. These include 39 historic buildings concentrated along the north and south sides of Lincoln Street in the City of Banning between Sunset and San Gorgonio Avenues. These 39 historic buildings are included among 119 historic buildings (see Results section) and 24 archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project. None of these is expected to be impacted during the installation of the proposed offsite infrastructure. Therefore, it is LSA's recommendation that no historical resources are likely to be impacted by the development of the offsite infrastructure. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX

FIGURE

INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure (offsite infrastructure) in the City of Banning and on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The City of Banning will act as Lead Agency. The cultural resources assessment was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. All cultural resources within the boundaries of the offsite infrastructure that are greater than 50 years of age were to be recorded and evaluated for importance per CEQA.

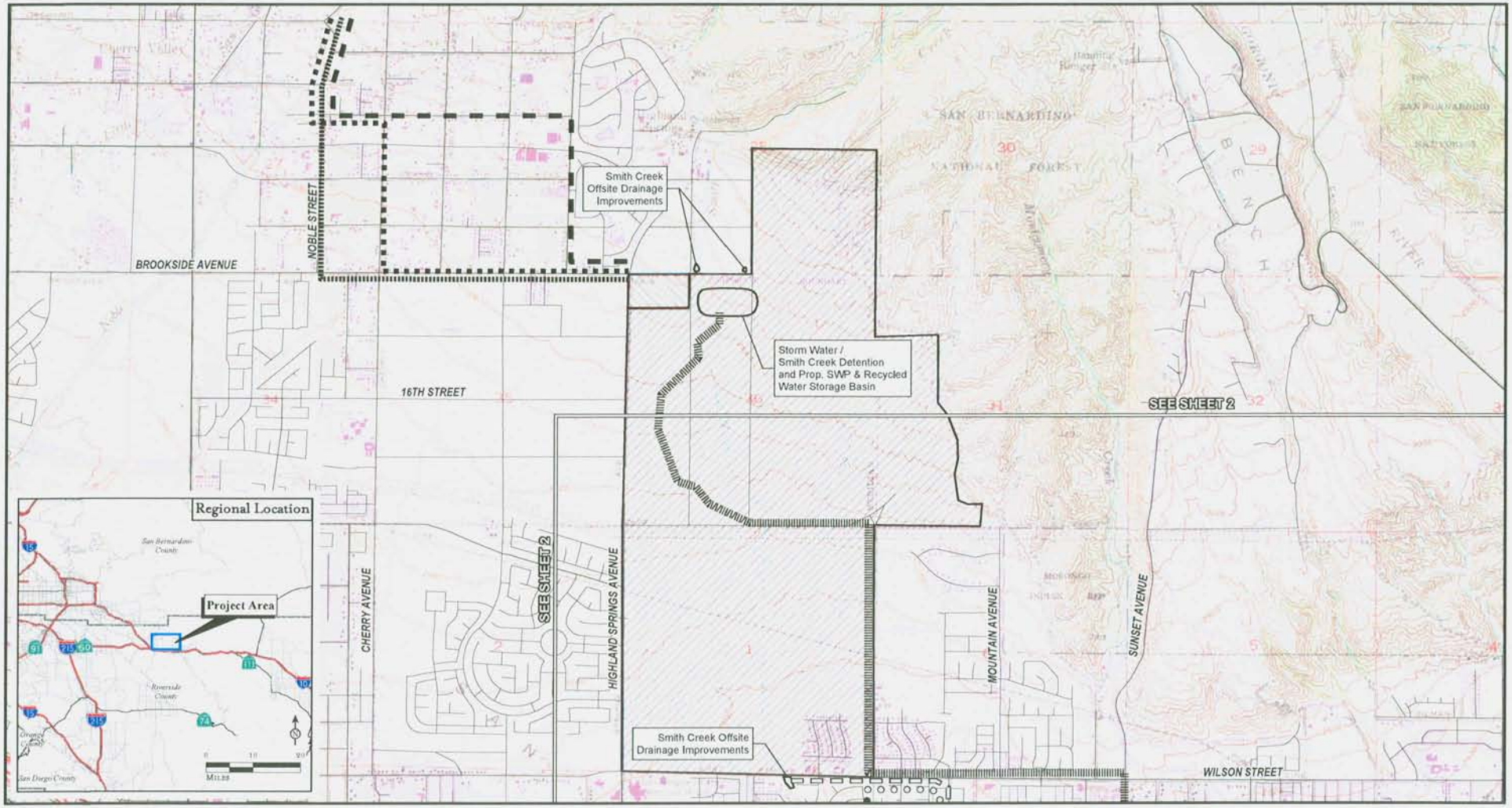
The offsite infrastructure occupies portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 36, Township 2 South, Range 1 West; portions of Sections 1 and 12, Township 3 South, Range 1 West; and portions of Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14, Township 3 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series *Beaumont, California* (1996) and *Cabazon, California* (1996) quadrangles. The offsite infrastructure will partially take place in the form of proposed water pipeline, sewer, and recycled water installations occupying approximately 20.31 linear miles. Portions of the proposed installations occupy the same footprint, reducing the actual linear impact area to approximately 8.31 miles. The alignment occurs within the right-of-way of Noble Street, Cherry Avenue, Bellflower Avenue, High Street, Brookside Avenue, Wilson Street, Highland Home Road, Ramsey Street, Omar Street, Sunset Avenue, Lincoln Street, San Gorgonio Avenue, Hathaway Street, and Charles Street. Additional offsite drainage improvements are proposed for three potential Smith Creek locations consisting of approximately 0.13 acre in the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ and approximately 0.27 acre in the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 1 West; and approximately 0.72 acre in the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (1.12 acres total).

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the subject property ranges from approximately 2,090 to 2,920 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The subject property is relatively flat.

Geology

The subject property is north of the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that includes the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains rise to the north and are part of the Transverse Range Province. These mountain ranges rise to 11,000 feet AMSL and are composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic rocks which have intruded and metamorphosed older rocks. The proposed offsite infrastructure sits at the base of, and is separated from, the San Bernardino Mountains by the Banning Branch of the San Andreas Fault system (Morton 1978a, 1978b; Rogers 1965). Erosion along the San Andreas Fault is responsible for the development of San Gorgonio Pass. Routes established in the San Gorgonio Pass have been utilized by prehistoric and historic peoples traveling between the Mojave Desert and the Los Angeles Basin. Sediments originating from late Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene crop out in the pass. Younger sediments consist of alluvial debris from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Morton 1999). The younger



LSA

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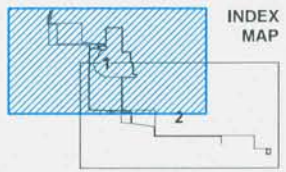
Feet

Results Presented in *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluation, Deutsch Property Specific Plan (Brunzell, 2006).*

Results Presented in *Cultural Resources Assessment 20 Acre Addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan (Brunzell, 2007).*

CURRENT STUDY ALIGNMENTS/ OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Proposed Offsite Trunk Sewer
- Proposed Pipeline Alt. A (24")
- Proposed Pipeline Alt. B (24")
- Proposed Pipeline Alt. C (24")
- Proposed Recycled Water Backbone.
- Optional Sewer Force Main Routes to Divert Existing Sewer Flows From Proposed Lift Station at Ramsey St. and Omar St. to Proposed Butterfield Satellite Treatment Plant



SOURCE: Beaumont (1988), Cabazon (1988); Thomas Bros. (2007)

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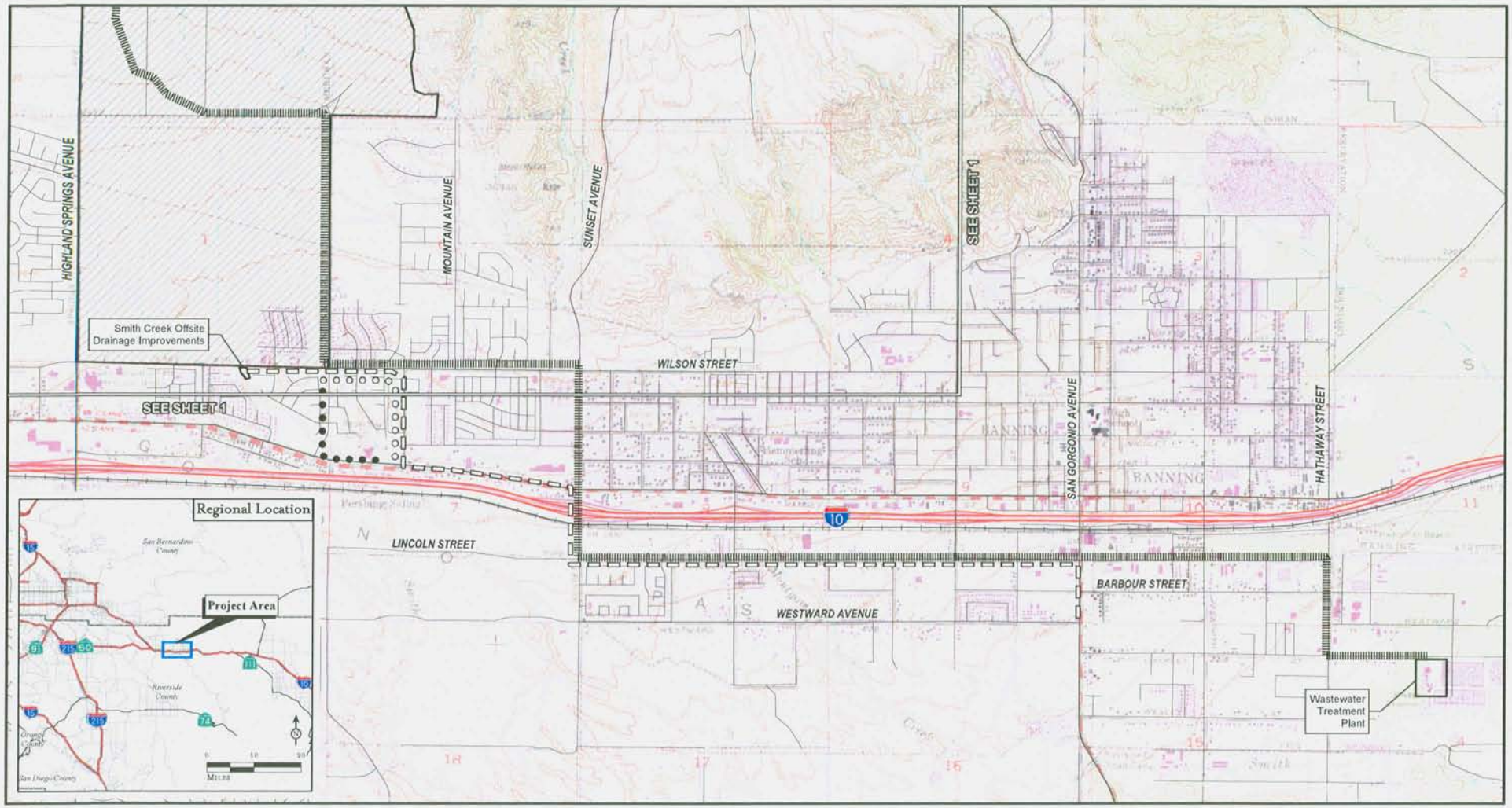
FIGURE 1

Butterfield Ranch
Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure

Regional and Project Location

SHEET 1 OF 2



LSA

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FEET

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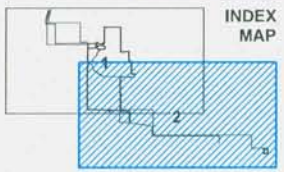

SOURCE: Beaumont (1988), Cabazon (1988), Thomas Bros. (2007)

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FIGURE 1

Butterfield Ranch
Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure

Regional and Project Location

SHEET 2 OF 2

sediments, particularly those occurring within the last 10,000 years, i.e., the Holocene, are most likely to contain buried cultural deposits. Cultural deposits have potential to contain locally occurring clasts derived from Miocene to Holocene sediments utilized by prehistoric people for the manufacture of flaked tools and ground stone tools.

Hydrology

The water source nearest the subject property is Smith Creek. It drains the foothills immediately to the north, running from north to south approximately 30 meters east of the subject property's eastern boundary. There is no evidence of prehistoric use of the drainage, although parts of it have been channelized for use in ranching activities. The region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The mountain ranges to the north and south reach elevations over 11,000 feet AMSL and are often capped with snow until late spring.

Biology

The vegetation surrounding the proposed offsite infrastructure is characterized by a Riversidean Sage Scrub Biotic Community. This community is a xeric expression of coastal sage scrub and is located at the base of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges. It is a transitional community between Coastal Sage Scrub and Desert Scrub. Also present within the vicinity are Riparian Woodland Biotic Community, the Southern Oak Woodland Biotic Community, and the Cismontane Rural Biotic Community. These communities are each thoroughly defined by Jaeger and Smith (1971) and Holland (1986). The subject property has been severely altered by development of the golf course, and seasonal grasses represent the only native plant life within its boundaries.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used in the archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace (1955), defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day (Warren 1986).

Ethnography

The offsite infrastructure is within the traditional cultural territory of the Cahuilla (Bean and Smith 1978). Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Cahuilla were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish (1769–1821), the Mexican (1821–1848), and the American (1848–present). Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages, the Military Governor of San Diego, crossed through San Jacinto Valley.

METHODS

Research

LSA Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist David Brunzell, M.A., RPA conducted the records search in October 2007. This was performed using records retrieved from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside (see Appendix A). The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) cultural resource maps at the EIC were checked for possible prehistoric and historic resources previously recorded within one mile of the subject property. To supplement the CHRIS data, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places Index, and Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties. In addition, historic maps and aerial photos were reviewed to determine the potential for former sites of historic buildings or other historic resources within the offsite infrastructure.

Field Survey

Mr. Brunzell conducted a windshield and pedestrian survey for the subject property on November 1 and 2, 2007. Since most of the offsite infrastructure occurs within paved roads, the majority of the survey was conducted by car. Where soils were visible along the offsite infrastructure alignment frontage (approximately 2 miles), and in the three Smith Creek offsite drainage improvements locations (approximately 1.12 acres), pedestrian survey was performed by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart. Soil profiles were examined for cultural resources and rodent back dirt was checked for cultural remains.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the EIC indicated that 30 cultural resources surveys have been conducted entirely or partially within one mile of the subject property. Survey numbers RI-0039, 0040, 222, 1434, 3039,

3852, 4077, 6722, 7054, and 7339 assessed portions of the offsite infrastructure. Survey number RI-7054 (Hogan and Tang 2007) was conducted recently enough to eliminate the need for windshield survey in the northwest portion of the offsite infrastructure occurring within the alignments of Noble Street, Cherry Avenue, and Brookside Avenue. This study concluded that "because of their relatively low sensitivity for historical/archaeological resources, none of the segments of sewer line right-of-way along existing paved roads will require any further study" (Hogan and Tang 2007). Twenty-four archaeological sites and 119 built environment resources have been documented within the one-mile radius.

Field Survey

The windshield survey of the subject property revealed that the entire alignment of the offsite infrastructure occurs within paved road. Where exposed soils were visible along the alignment frontage of the offsite infrastructure and within the Smith Creek Drainage Improvement locations, pedestrian survey did not reveal any archaeological or historical resources within the offsite infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although a number of historic built environment resources front the proposed offsite infrastructure alignment, the subsurface trenching associated with the offsite infrastructure is not anticipated to impact any of these resources. Therefore, based on the results of LSA's field survey and research, development of the offsite infrastructure is not anticipated to affect any cultural resources and no significant impact related to cultural resources is anticipated. No further investigations or monitoring are recommended for any proposed development of the project; however, if any cultural resources are identified during grading activities, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the descendent may inspect the site of the discovery. The descendent shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH LETTER

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PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO

April 2, 2007

Mr. Greg Hohman
Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Subject: Records Search Results for the 20-Acre Addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Property, Unincorporated Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. PDH0603A)

Dear Mr. Hohman:

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to provide a records search review of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan for records relevant to the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California. The City of Banning will act as Lead Agency in anticipation of annexation of the subject property. The review was compiled from a records search performed at the Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, LSA examined the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), various local historic registers, and historic maps. The following are the results of the records search:

Project	USGS	Archaeological Sites	Reports	Built Environment
PDH0603A	*Beaumont*	33-13828, 33-13727, CA-RIV-90, and CA-RIV-7504.	RI-0039, RI-0040, RI-0041, RI-3852, RI-5017, and RI-5116.	33-6130, and 33-6210

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you on this project. If LSA can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (951) 781-9310.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

David Brunzell
Cultural Resources Manager/ Archaeologist

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

20-ACRE ADDITION TO THE BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

December 19, 2007

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

20-ACRE ADDITION TO THE BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. PDH0603A

LSA

December 19, 2007

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a paleontological resources assessment for the 20-acre addition (subject property) to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan (formerly Deutsch Property Specific Plan, LSA assessment, April 2006) in an unincorporated area of Riverside County within the sphere of influence of the City of Banning, California. The general project location is north of Interstate 10 (I-10) and east of Highland Springs Avenue at the southeast corner of its junction with Brookside Avenue. The purpose of the study was to determine whether there is potential for the project to impact paleontological resources. The paleontological resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

LSA conducted a literature review for paleontological resources, followed by a field survey of the parcel in March 2007. The project contains sediments with potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources, as determined by the paleontological resource sensitivity map of Riverside County, the literature search, and the field survey. Therefore, a paleontological resources impact mitigation program (PRIMP), including excavation monitoring by a qualified paleontologist, is recommended for earthmoving activities in Pleistocene sediments within the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Project. This program must include, but is not limited to, excavation monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within the project, salvage of all vertebrate fossils observed, and processing of sediment samples to recover small vertebrate fossils. All fossils collected will be inventoried and curated into a museum repository for permanent storage. A report documenting the results of the salvage activities and the significance of the fossils will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Department of the City of Banning. Compliance with these recommendations will ensure that excavation impacts to paleontological resources are maintained below a level of significance.

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FIGURE

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a paleontological resources assessment for the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan property (subject property) within an unincorporated portion of the County of Riverside. This project is within the sphere of influence of the City of Banning, California (Figure 1). LSA conducted a literature review for paleontological resources in March 2007, followed by a field assessment to locate sediments with potential to contain paleontological resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan property is approximately two miles north of Interstate 10 (I-10), at the southeast corner of the intersection of Highland Springs Avenue and Brookside Avenue. The subject property occupies the northern half of the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 36, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series *Beaumont* quadrangle, 1988 (Figure 1). Access to the project involves exiting I-10 at Highland Springs Avenue and traveling north on Highland Springs Avenue to the intersection with Brookside Avenue. The subject property is currently a golf course, which extends outside the project boundary to the north. It is bounded on the east and south by open fields used for cattle grazing.

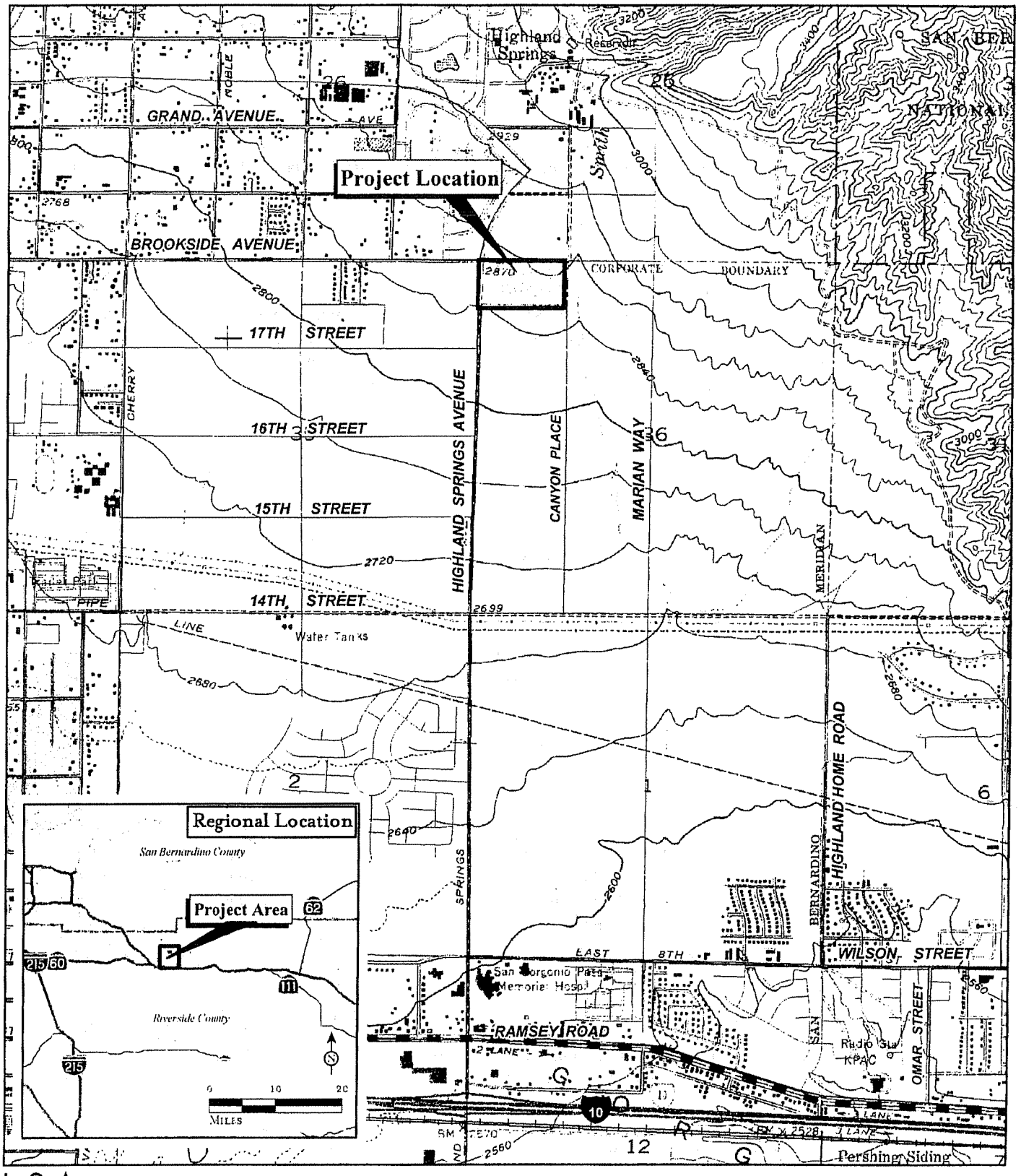
PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

This paleontological resource assessment was completed as a condition of the City of Banning compliance with the Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Standards of Riverside County and follows the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This program serves to reduce impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources to a level that is less than significant, as required in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis of the project.

A project that may directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site may have a significant effect on the environment as discussed in the paleontological records search and field assessment were conducted pursuant to CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) 21000 (Division 13), California Code of Regulations (CCR) 15000 (Title 14, Chapter 3), CEQA Appendix G, PRC 5097.5. This assessment documents the potential for paleontological resources older than 9,000 years to occur in the project area. If the potential for encountering resources is determined, a PRIMP would be proposed that would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

SETTING

The study area is located in San Gorgonio Pass. The pass is an east-west valley forming a natural break between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. The project is at 2,800 feet elevation above mean sea level (AMSL) and falls within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37), which ranges from about sea level to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet AMSL and is represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes covered with chaparral. The area consists of chaparral community with oak and sycamore trees near



LSA

FIGURE 1

20-Acre Addition to the Butterfield Specific Plan

Regional and Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: BEAUMONT (1988), CA

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the washes and canyons. The biotic character of this project site has been altered from its natural setting by agriculture and ranching.

Hydrology

San Gorgonio Pass drains east into the Coachella Valley and west into the San Bernardino basin. One of the major drainages west of the pass is San Timoteo Canyon, which trends in a westerly direction. The project region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The mountain ranges to the north and south reach elevations over 11,000 feet AMSL and are often capped with snow until late spring.

Geology

The project area is north of the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that includes the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains rise to the north and are part of the Transverse Range Province. These mountain ranges rise to 11,000 feet AMSL and are composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic rocks, which have intruded and metamorphosed older rocks. The parcel sits at the base of and is separated from the San Bernardino Mountains by the Banning branch of the San Andreas Fault system (Dibblee 1982; Morton 1978a, 1978b; Rogers 1965, 1967). Erosion along the San Andreas Fault is responsible for the development of San Gorgonio Pass. Late Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene sediments crop out in the pass. Younger sediments consist of alluvial debris from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Morton 1999).

Paleontology

More than 50 distinct locations of paleontological remains are recorded in institutional records south and southwest of the project area within the San Timoteo Formation and the underlying Mount Eden Formation. Younger sediments of late Pleistocene age deposited in the project area are equally fossiliferous, as shown by the Shutt Ranch local fauna (Reynolds and Reeder 1986, 1991; R.E. Reynolds 2005; SBCM collections) near Calimesa.

PERSONNEL

LSA paleontologists from the Riverside office, David Brunzell and Joseph Brunzell, conducted the field survey. Robert E. Reynolds conducted the literature review and wrote the paleontological resources assessment report. Mr. Reynolds is the senior paleontological program manager at LSA's Riverside office, a research associate of the Los Angeles County Museum, and former Curator of Earth Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum. He has 25 years of experience with paleontologic salvage programs and 40 years of research experience in collecting biostratigraphic specimens from sediments in southern California and Nevada.

METHODS

Literature Review

Available geologic and paleontological literature was reviewed to determine the potential for paleontological resources to occur in sedimentary deposits within the parcel. The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map from the Riverside County Planning Department was consulted to determine the paleontological sensitivity determined for the parcel. This map indicates that the area north of the Banning fault, which contains sedimentary rocks, has high potential for significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources. The project sits south of the fault on sediments where the potential for fossils had not been determined.

Previous geologic investigations and mapping in this area are summarized on the Geologic Map of California, Santa Ana Sheet (Rogers 1965; Morton 1999). Specific mapping and local regional geologic studies have been performed by Dibblee (1964), Dutcher and Burnham (1959, 1960), English (1953), Fraser (1931), Jahns (1934), Proctor (n. d.), Rogers (1967), and Shuler (1953).

The Banning area contains sediments of Plio-Pleistocene age referred to as the San Timoteo Formation (Rogers 1965). This is unconformably overlain by flat-lying, deeply weathered alluvium eroded to form terraces and referred to as Pleistocene Old Alluvium (Morton 1978a, 1978b, p.c. 1985), and as late Pleistocene alluvium (Dibblee 1982; Rogers 1965). These Pleistocene terrace deposits (Harden and others 1986; McFadden and Weldon 1987) are dated at 50,000 ybp (years before present) and therefore establish a minimum age of 50 ka (thousand years) for sediments within the stratigraphy and in the underlying, older San Timoteo Formation, which may be slightly younger than one million years (Albright 1999).

The sedimentary record within the project site represents at least three depositional events, perhaps in response to a similar number of tectonic events. These start with the deposition of the San Timoteo Formation until about one million years ago; this formation probably occurs at depth on the project. Pleistocene Old Alluvium was then deposited in the area north of the Banning Fault. Tectonic compression uplifted the older sediments that were then eroded to a relatively flat surface. The late Pleistocene terrace deposits were laid down after the 50,000 ybp erosional event. This erosion created the current topography in the study area, cutting San Timoteo Canyon to the west, Potrero Canyon to the south, and San Gorgonio Wash to the east. Late Pleistocene erosion created the flat surface containing late Pleistocene terrace deposits overlain by a well-developed soil profile. This surface may date to 50 ka (Kendrick and others, 1993).

Field Survey

A reconnaissance-level field survey of the project was conducted in late March 2007 by LSA staff. Paleontologists walked parallel 15-meter transects over the project area. Soil profiles were examined for stratigraphy, and rodent back dirt was checked for paleontological remains.

RESULTS

Literature Review

The paleontological literature search indicated that there is potential for significant, nonrenewable resources to be encountered by construction excavation on the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan property. The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map of Riverside County indicated that paleontological sensitivity for sediments on the project, which is located south of the Banning fault, was undetermined. Previous assessments for paleontologic resources in the Banning–Beaumont area have noted sedimentary outcrops with potential for fossils (Reynolds 1983, 1985, 1986). This literature review indicates that the subsurface Pleistocene sediments have high potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources.

Field Survey

The survey noted that the surface of the parcel was disturbed by agricultural activities and the development of a golf course. Ground visibility was poor with obstruction from seasonal and recreational grasses. The foot survey confirmed that red-brown silty sandstone was present below the surface, underlying portions of the project area. This silty sandstone represents the late Pleistocene alluvium reported from the area (Morton 2003). During recent construction excavation, paleontological monitoring programs on projects to the west have produced Pleistocene vertebrate fossils (Reynolds 2005; Reynolds and Reeder 1986).

Paleontological Resources

The paleontological resource literature review and field survey determined that there is potential for significant paleontological resources to occur in late Pleistocene sediments on the 20-acre addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan property. This sensitivity encompasses both older Pleistocene sediments north of the Banning fault and younger Pleistocene deposits south of the fault.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The presence of sediments suitable to contain paleontological resources and the positive results of the literature review and field survey reinforce the high potential for encountering significant nonrenewable vertebrate fossils during construction excavation. This study recommends that a PRIMP be included with construction excavation phase of the project. This PRIMP must include excavation monitoring and fossil salvage, fossil preparation and identification, repository curation, and a compliance report. Compliance with these recommendations ensures that impacts to paleontological resources will be below a level of significance.

Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program

The results of the literature review and the field survey indicated that LSA, in accordance with the recommendations of Riverside County, should develop a PRIMP for the excavation phase of the project. This program is designed to conform to the guidelines of the County of Riverside and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. It includes the following steps:

- A trained paleontological monitor will be present during ground-disturbing activities within the project area in sediments determined likely to contain paleontological resources. The monitoring for paleontological resources will be conducted on a half-time basis. If paleontological resources are located during excavation, the monitoring program will change to full-time. The monitor will be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources. The monitor will be equipped to rapidly remove any large fossil specimens encountered during excavation. During monitoring, samples will be collected and processed to recover microvertebrate fossils. Processing will include wet screen washing and microscopic examination of the residual materials to identify small vertebrate remains.
- Upon encountering a large deposit of bone, salvage of all bone in the area will be conducted with additional field staff and in accordance with modern paleontological techniques.
- All fossils collected during the project will be prepared to a reasonable point of identification. Excess sediment or matrix will be removed from the specimens to reduce the bulk and cost of storage. Itemized catalogs of all material collected and identified will be provided to the museum repository along with the specimens.
- A report documenting the results of the monitoring and salvage activities and the significance of the fossils will be prepared.
- All fossils collected during this work, along with the itemized inventory of these specimens, will be deposited in a museum repository for permanent curation and storage.

Compliance with these recommendations will ensure that excavation impacts to the paleontological resources are maintained below a level of significance.

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PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNINCORPORATED/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

December 19, 2007

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNINCORPORATED/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

December 19, 2007

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

BUTTERFIELD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNINCORPORATED/CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. PDH0603A

LSA

December 19, 2007

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a paleontological resources assessment of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure in the City of Banning and on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California. The City of Banning is the Lead Agency. The paleontological resources assessment was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The infrastructure alignment consists of proposed offsite utility improvements adjacent to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan (formerly Deutsch Property Specific Plan), which was assessed for paleontological resources by LSA in April 2006. A paleontological literature review and a field survey were conducted for proposed offsite infrastructure improvements in October 2007.

Portions of the offsite infrastructure alignment for Butterfield Ranch contain sediments with potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources, as determined by the literature review and the field survey. Therefore, a paleontological resources impact mitigation program (PRIMP), including excavation monitoring by a qualified paleontologist, is recommended for earthmoving activities in Pleistocene sediments along northwestern portions of the infrastructure alignment. This program must include, but is not limited to, excavation monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within the project, salvage of all vertebrate fossils observed, and processing of sediment samples to recover small vertebrate fossils. All fossils collected will be inventoried and curated into a museum repository for permanent storage. A report documenting the results of the salvage activities and the significance of the fossils will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Department of the City of Banning. Compliance with these recommendations will ensure that excavation impacts to paleontological resources are maintained below a level of significance.

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FIGURE

INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a paleontological resources assessment of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure (offsite infrastructure) in the City of Banning and on unincorporated land in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The City of Banning is the Lead Agency. All paleontological resources within the boundaries of the proposed offsite infrastructure development are to be recorded and evaluated for importance per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

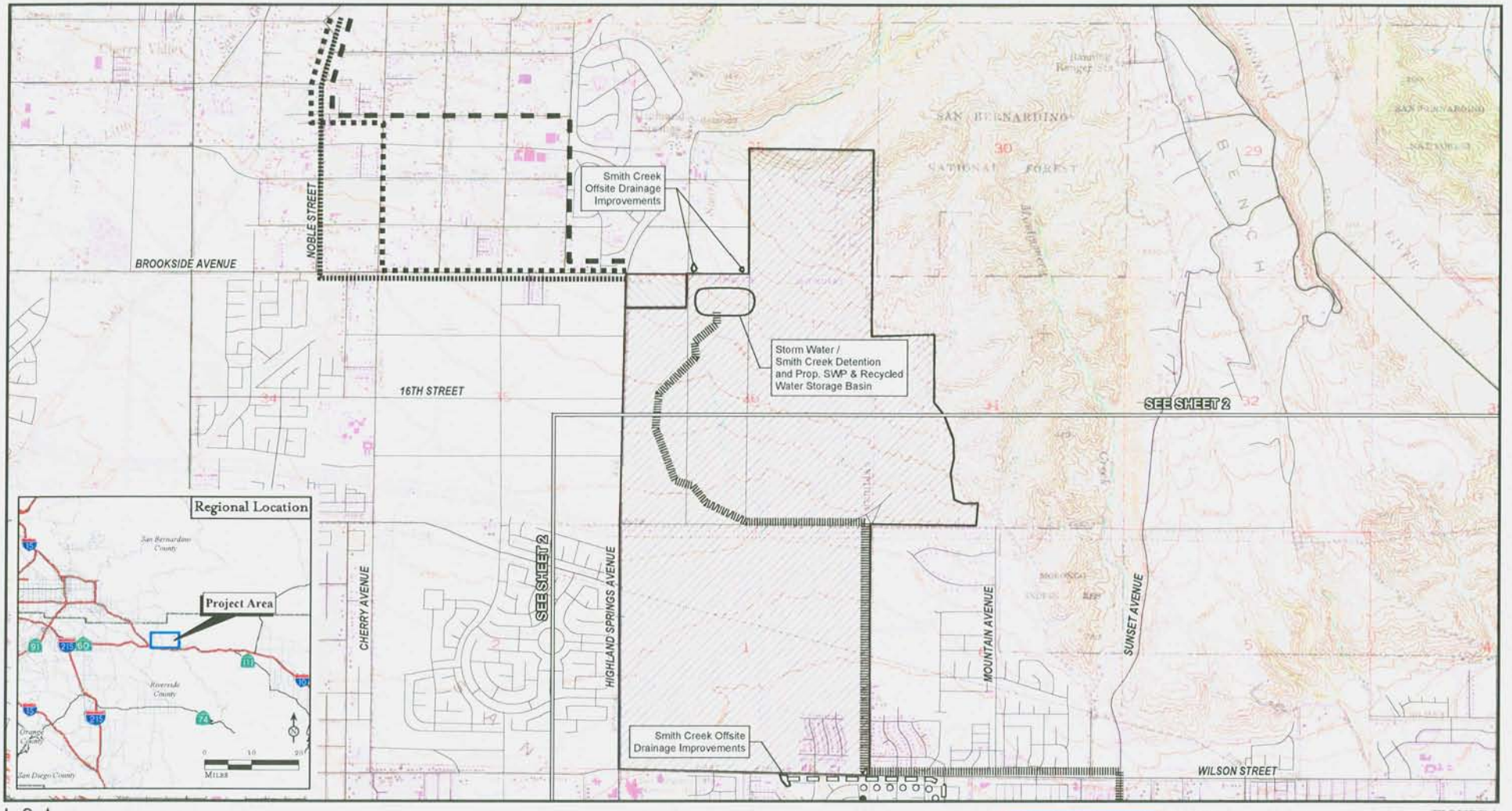
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Butterfield Ranch offsite infrastructure alignments cross portions of Sections 25, 26, 27, and 36, Township 2 South, Range 1 West; portions of Sections 1 and 12, Township 3 South, Range 1 West; and portions of Sections 6 through 11, and 14, Township 3 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series *Beaumont, California* (1996) and *Cabazon, California* (1996) quadrangles. Development of proposed offsite infrastructure will include water pipelines, trunk sewer lines, recycled water lines, and facility installations for approximately 20.31 linear miles of proposed improvements. Portions of the proposed installations occupy the same alignment, reducing the actual linear impact area to approximately 8.31 miles. The alignments occur within existing rights-of-way for Noble Street, Cherry Avenue, Bellflower Avenue, High Street, Brookside Avenue, Wilson Street, Highland Home Road, Ramsey Street, Omar Street, Sunset Avenue, Lincoln Street, San Gorgonio Avenue, Hathaway Street, and Charles Street. Additional offsite drainage improvements are proposed for three potential Smith Creek locations consisting of approximately 0.13 acre in the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ and approximately 0.27 acre in the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 1 West; and approximately 0.72 acre in the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 12, Township 3 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (1.12 acres total).

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

This paleontological resource assessment was completed in compliance with the Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Standards of Riverside County and follows the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This program serves to reduce impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources to a level that is less than significant, as required in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis of the project.

A project that may directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site may have a significant effect on the environment as discussed in the paleontological records search and field assessment were conducted pursuant to the CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) 21000 (Division 13), California Code of Regulations (CCR) 15000 (Title 14, Chapter 3), CEQA Appendix G, PRC 5097.5. The assessment documents the potential for paleontological resources older than 9,000 years to occur in the project area. If the potential for encountering resources is determined, a PRIMP would be proposed that would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.



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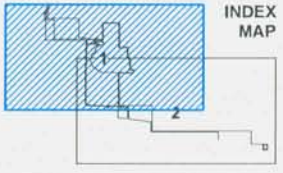
Results Presented in *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluation, Deutsch Property Specific Plan (Brunzell, 2006).*

Results Presented in *Cultural Resources Assessment 20 Acre Addition to the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan (Brunzell, 2007).*

CURRENT STUDY ALIGNMENTS/ OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Proposed Offsite Trunk Sewer
- Proposed Pipeline Alt. A (24")
- Proposed Pipeline Alt. B (24")
- Proposed Pipeline Alt. C (24")
- Proposed Recycled Water Backbone.
- Optional Sewer Force Main Routes to Divert Existing Sewer Flows From Proposed Lift Station at Ramsey St. and Omar St. to Proposed Butterfield Satellite Treatment Plant



SOURCE: Beaumont (1988); Cabazon (1988); Thomas Bros. (2007).

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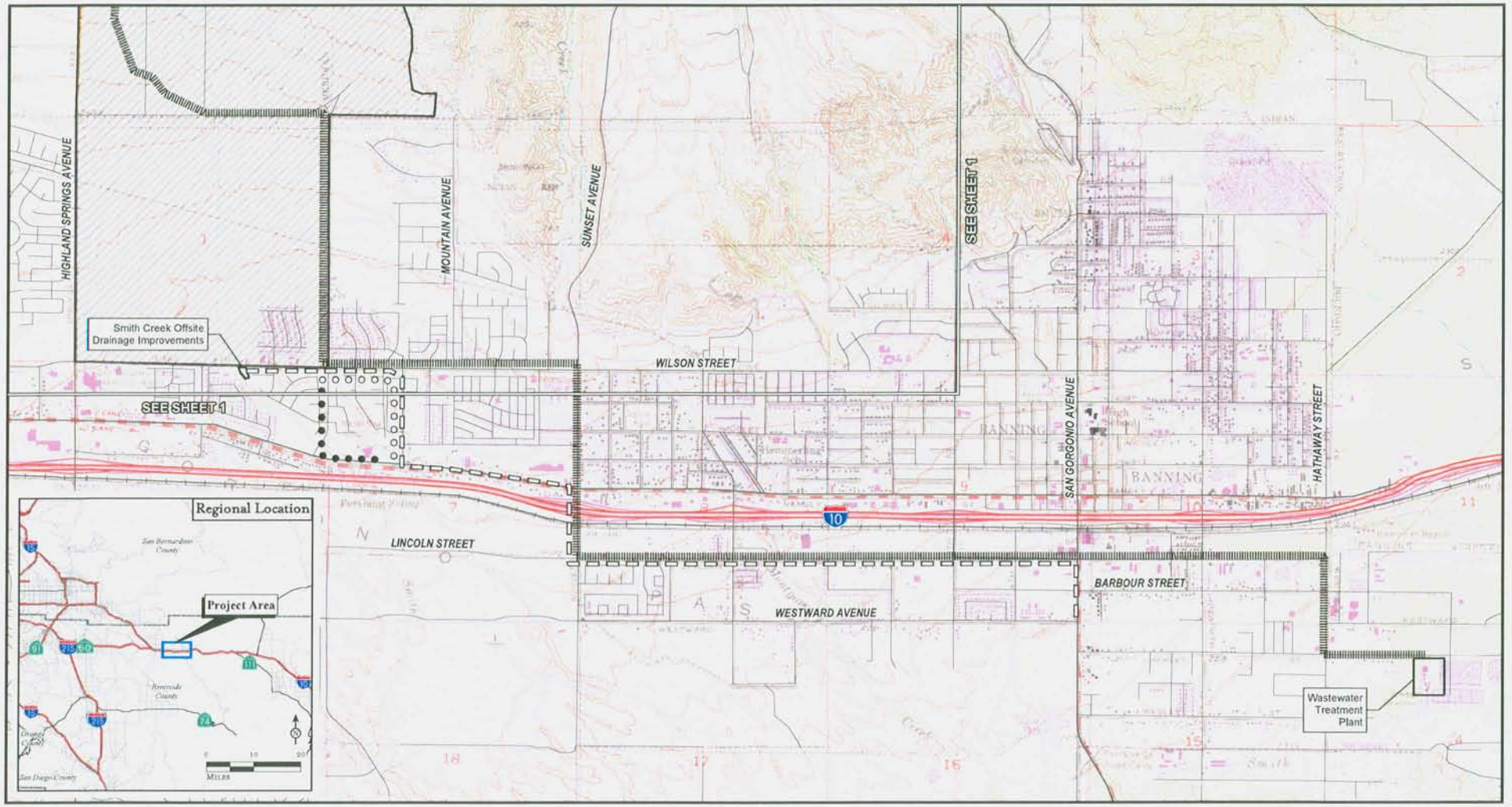
FIGURE 1

Butterfield Ranch
Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure

Regional and Project Location



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INDEX MAP

SOURCE: Beaumont (1988), Cabazon (1988), Thomas Bros. (2007)

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FIGURE 1

Butterfield Ranch
Specific Plan Offsite Infrastructure

Regional and Project Location

SHEET 2 OF 2

NATURAL SETTING

The study area is located in the San Gorgonio Pass, an east-west valley forming a natural break between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south, which reach elevations of up to 11,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project, lying between 2,090 to 2,920 feet elevation AMSL, falls into the Upper Sonoran Life Zone (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37), which ranges from about sea level to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet AMSL and is represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes covered with chaparral. The area consists of chaparral community with oak and sycamore trees near the washes and canyons. The biotic character of this project site has been altered from its natural setting by agriculture and ranching.

Hydrology

The infrastructure area under study is at the drainage divide in San Gorgonio Pass. The western portion of the project drains westward. San Gorgonio Creek and Noble Creek drain west into San Timoteo Canyon, which drains into the San Bernardino Basin. Potrero Creek drains southwest into the San Jacinto River. The eastern portion of the study area in San Gorgonio Pass drains eastward. Smith Creek and Montgomery Creek join the San Gorgonio River, which drains into the Coachella Valley. The project region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The mountain ranges to the north and south reach elevations over 11,000 feet AMSL and are often capped with snow until late spring.

Geology

The project area is north of the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that includes the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains rise to the north and are part of the Transverse Range Province. These mountain ranges are composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic rocks, which have intruded and metamorphosed older rocks. The parcel sits at the base of and is separated from the San Bernardino Mountains by the Banning Branch of the San Andreas Fault system (Dibblee 1982; Morton 1978a, 1978b; Rogers 1965, 1967). Erosion along the San Andreas Fault is responsible for the development of San Gorgonio Pass. Sediments that range in age from late Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene crop out in the pass. Younger sediments consist of alluvial debris from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Morton 1999).

Paleontology

More than 50 distinct locations of paleontological remains are recorded in institutional records south and southwest of the project area within the San Timoteo Formation and the underlying Mount Eden Formation. Younger sediments of late Pleistocene age deposited in the project area are equally fossiliferous, as shown by the Shutt Ranch local fauna (Reynolds and Reeder 1986, 1991; R.E. Reynolds 2004, 2005; SBCM collections) near Calimesa.

PERSONNEL

The field survey of the offsite infrastructure was conducted by David Brunzell from the LSA Riverside office. Robert E. Reynolds conducted the literature review and wrote the paleontological resources assessment report. Mr. Reynolds is the senior paleontological program manager at LSA's Riverside office, a research associate of the Los Angeles County Museum, and former Curator of Earth Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum. He has 26 years of experience with paleontological salvage programs and 40 years of research experience in collecting biostratigraphic specimens from sediments in southern California and Nevada.

METHODS

Literature Review

Available geological and paleontological literature was consulted to determine the potential for paleontological resources to occur in sedimentary deposits within the parcel. The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map from the Riverside County Planning Department was consulted to determine the paleontological sensitivity determined for the parcel. This map indicates that the area north of the Banning Fault, which contains sedimentary rocks, has high potential for significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources, while the remaining portion of the project sits on sediments where the potential for fossils has not been determined.

Previous geological investigations and mapping in this area are summarized on the Geologic Map of California, Santa Ana Sheet (Rogers 1965; Morton 1999). Specific mapping and local regional geological studies have been performed by Dibblee (1964), Dutcher and Burnham (1960), English (1953), Fraser (1931), Jahns (1954), Proctor (n.d.), Rogers (1967), and Shuler (1953).

The Banning area contains sediments of Plio-Pleistocene age referred to as the San Timoteo Formation (Rogers 1965). This is unconformably overlain by flat-lying, deeply weathered alluvium eroded to form terraces and referred to as Pleistocene Old Alluvium (Morton 1978a, 1978b), and as late Pleistocene alluvium (Dibblee 1982; Rogers 1965). These Pleistocene terrace deposits (Harden and others 1986; McFadden and Weldon 1987) are dated at 50,000 ybp (years before present) and, therefore, establish a minimum age of 50,000 years for sediments within the stratigraphy and in the underlying, older San Timoteo Formation, which may be slightly younger than one million years (Albright 1999).

The sedimentary record within the project site represents at least three depositional events, perhaps in response to a similar number of tectonic events. These start with the deposition of the San Timoteo Formation until about one million years ago; this formation probably occurs at depth on the project. Pleistocene Old Alluvium was then deposited in the area north of the Banning Fault. Tectonic compression uplifted the older sediments that were then eroded to a relatively flat surface. The late Pleistocene terrace deposits were laid down after the 50,000 ybp erosional event. This erosion created the current topography in the study area, cutting San Timoteo Canyon to the west, Potrero Canyon to the south, and San Gorgonio Wash to the east. Late Pleistocene erosion created the flat surface containing late Pleistocene terrace deposits overlain by a well-developed soil profile. This surface may date to 50,000 years ago (Kendrick and others 1993).

Field Survey

A windshield and foot survey of the subject property was conducted on November 1 and 2, 2007, by Mr. Brunzell. Since most of the offsite infrastructure alignments occur within paved roads, the majority of the survey was conducted by car. Survey by foot was conducted where native sediments were visible along the offsite infrastructure alignment frontage (approximately 2 miles) and in the three Smith Creek drainage improvements locations (1.12 acres). Soil profiles were examined for stratigraphy, and rodent back dirt was checked for paleontological remains.

RESULTS

Literature Review

The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map of Riverside County indicates that paleontological sensitivity for sediments crossed by proposed offsite infrastructure improvements is designated as undetermined. Previous assessments for paleontological resources in the Banning-Beaumont area have noted sedimentary outcrops with potential for fossils (Reynolds 1983, 1985, 1986). During recent construction excavation, paleontological monitoring programs on projects to the west have produced Pleistocene vertebrate fossils (Reynolds 2004, 2005; Reynolds and Reeder 1986). This literature review indicates that the subsurface Pleistocene sediments have high potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources along the northwestern portions of the offsite infrastructure alignments. There is potential for significant, nonrenewable resources to be encountered by construction excavation in the light reddish, crudely bedded Pleistocene alluvium (Qoa; Dibblee 2003).

Field Survey

The survey noted that the surface of the parcel was disturbed by agricultural activities and urban development. Ground visibility was poor since most of the offsite infrastructure alignments occur within paved roads. The foot survey confirmed that red-brown silty sandstone was present below the surface, underlying northwestern portions of the infrastructure area. This silty sandstone represents the late Pleistocene alluvium reported from the area (Qoa; Dibblee 2003).

Paleontological Resources

The paleontological resource literature review and field survey determined that there is potential for significant paleontological resources to occur in late Pleistocene sediments along alignments for the proposed offsite infrastructure improvements of the Butterfield Ranch Specific Plan project. This sensitivity includes Pleistocene alluvial deposits along Noble Street and along High Street west of Jonathan Avenue and north of Brookside Avenue.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The presence of sediments suitable to contain paleontological resources and the positive results of the literature review and field survey reinforce the high potential for encountering significant

nonrenewable vertebrate fossils during construction excavation along infrastructure alignments west of Jonathan Avenue and north of Brookside Avenue. This study recommends that a Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) be included with construction excavation phase of the project for that specific area. This PRIMP must include excavation monitoring and fossil salvage, fossil preparation and identification, repository curation, and a compliance report. Compliance with these recommendations ensures that impacts to paleontological resources will be below a level of significance.

Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program

The results of the literature review and the field survey indicated that LSA, in accordance with the recommendations of City of Banning, should develop a PRIMP for the excavation phase of the project. This program is designed to conform to the guidelines of the City of Banning, County of Riverside, and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. It includes the following steps:

- A trained paleontological monitor will be present during ground-disturbing activities within the project area in sediments determined likely to contain paleontological resources. The monitoring for paleontological resources will be conducted on a half-time basis. If paleontological resources are located during excavation, the monitoring program will change to full-time. The monitor will be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources. The monitor will be equipped to rapidly remove any large fossil specimens encountered during excavation. During monitoring, samples will be collected and processed to recover microvertebrate fossils. Processing will include wet screen washing and microscopic examination of the residual materials to identify small vertebrate remains.
- Upon encountering a large deposit of bone, salvage of all bone in the area will be conducted with additional field staff and in accordance with modern paleontological techniques.
- All fossils collected during the project will be prepared to a reasonable point of identification. Excess sediment or matrix will be removed from the specimens to reduce the bulk and cost of storage. Itemized catalogs of all material collected and identified will be provided to the museum repository along with the specimens.
- A report documenting the results of the monitoring and salvage activities and the significance of the fossils will be prepared.
- All fossils collected during this work, along with the itemized inventory of these specimens, will be deposited in a museum repository for permanent curation and storage.

Compliance with these recommendations will ensure that excavation impacts to the paleontological resources are maintained below a level of significance.

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CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC EVALUATIONS

DEUTSCH PROPERTY SPECIFIC PLAN

CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

April 12, 2006

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC EVALUATIONS

DEUTSCH PROPERTY SPECIFIC PLAN

CITY OF BANNING
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:

Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., R.P.A.
Contributions by Roderic McLean, M.A., R.P.A.; Shannon Carmack; Jay Michalsky
LSA Associates, Inc.
1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor
Riverside, California 92507

LSA Project No. PDH0601

National Archaeological Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Intensive Survey
Sites Recorded: LSA-PDH0601-H-1: Smith Creek Ditch Water Conveyance System, LSA-PDH0601-H-2: Refuse Scatter, LSA-PDH0601-H-3: Transmission Corridor
Keywords: Bradshaw Road, Smith's Station
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Beaumont, California* 1953 (photorevised 1988)

LSA

April 12, 2006

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APPENDICES

A: RECORDS SEARCH LETTER
B: DPR 523 SITE FORMS
C: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

FIGURES

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to Pardee Homes to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project (1,530 acres) located in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. This project requires a Section 404 Permit to be issued by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps); therefore, this work was completed pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resource records search, literature review, intensive survey, National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and California Register of Historic Places (California Register) eligibility evaluations, and Native American Consultation were conducted for the project. The literature review revealed that 12 cultural resource studies had taken place within one mile of the project boundaries, resulting in the recording of 10 archaeological sites, and nine built environment cultural resources. There are no previously recorded resources within the project boundaries. A survey by Brown and Selig (1972) identified and recorded the historic Highland Springs Resort (CA-RIV-90H), located approximately ¼ mile west of the project's northwest corner. The resort, which continues to operate, was originally part of the Isaac Smith Ranch. The Smith Ranch consisted of land bought from Paulino Weaver in 1853, a Victorian house erected in 1854, and a stage stop on the Bradshaw Road stage route known as Smith's Station. A prehistoric component of the site consisting of several bedrock mortars was also recorded near the original house. The Smith Ranch, which encompassed the current project, was preceded by the so-called Rancho San Gorgonio (unconfirmed by Mexico), parsed out of former San Gabriel Mission holdings in 1843. Additional archival research revealed that the current project was crossed by the historic Bradshaw Road, an 1857 stage route from Los Angeles to the Colorado River via the San Gorgonio pass. Research also revealed the presence of a 1950s buried pipeline crossing the property. Neither the historic wagon road nor the buried pipeline was identified during LSA's field survey.

During the field survey, LSA archaeologists identified three historic sites, and four isolated historic artifacts. LSA has documented the resources using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (see Appendix B), assigned temporary site numbers LSA-PDH0601-H-1, H-2, and H-3 for the historic sites, and LSA-PDH0601-I-1, I-2, I-3, and I-4 for the isolates. H-1 is Smith Creek Ditch, which has been channelized, though not paved, and contains 14 water conveyance features. Lap-riveted steel pipe, sporadically present within the ditch, indicate use between ca. 1900 and the 1930s. H-2 is a trash scatter containing trash ranging from before 1900 until the 1960s. H-3 consists of a historic transmission corridor, transmission towers, and a dirt access road constructed between 1943 and 1953. Each of these resources has been evaluated for the National and California Registers. The results of our efforts indicate that none of the resources are considered eligible for the National or California Registers. None of them are considered a historical resource under CEQA, nor are they considered a historic property under the NHPA. Therefore, under CEQA, LSA recommends that this project is not likely to have a significant effect on any historical resources; and under NHPA, LSA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected. Historic research has revealed, however, that there remains a minimal data potential within the refuse scatter (LSA-PDH0601-H-2). Any earthmoving activity taking place within 30 meters of this resource should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. If archaeological remnants are discovered during monitoring, the archaeologist will have the authority to divert construction in order to assess the significance of the find.

If any cultural resources are identified during grading activities, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 24 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to Pardee Homes to conduct a cultural resource assessment for the proposed Deutsch Property Specific Plan 1,530-acre project in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. The cultural resource assessment and evaluation were completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. This project requires a Section 404 Permit to be issued by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps); therefore, this work was also completed pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The project is located approximately one quarter mile north of Interstate 10, northeast of the intersection of Highland Springs Avenue and 8th Street. It occupies all of Section 1, Township 3 South, Range 1 West; all but the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 36 and the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 1 West; and an irregular portion containing approximately 110 acres in the west half of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Beaumont* (1988) 7.5-minute quadrangle (see Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project area is north of the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that includes the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains rise to the north, and are part of the Transverse Range Province. These mountain ranges rise to 11,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and are composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic rocks which have intruded and metamorphosed older rocks. The parcel sits at the base of, and is separated from, the San Bernardino Mountains by the Banning Branch of the San Andreas Fault system (Morton 1978a, 1978b; Rogers 1965, 1967). Erosion along the San Andreas Fault is responsible for the development of San Gorgonio Pass. Sediments originating from late Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene crop out in the pass. Younger sediments consist of alluvial debris from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Morton 1999). The younger sediments, particularly those occurring within the last 10,000 years, i.e., the Holocene, are most likely to contain cultural deposits.

Hydrology

San Gorgonio Pass drains to the east into the Coachella Valley and to the west into the San Bernardino basin. One of the major drainages to the west of the pass is San Timoteo Canyon, which trends in a westerly direction. These water sources have been utilized by various prehistoric and historic cultural groups. The project region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The mountain ranges to the north and south reach elevations over 11,000 feet AMSL and are often capped with snow until late spring.

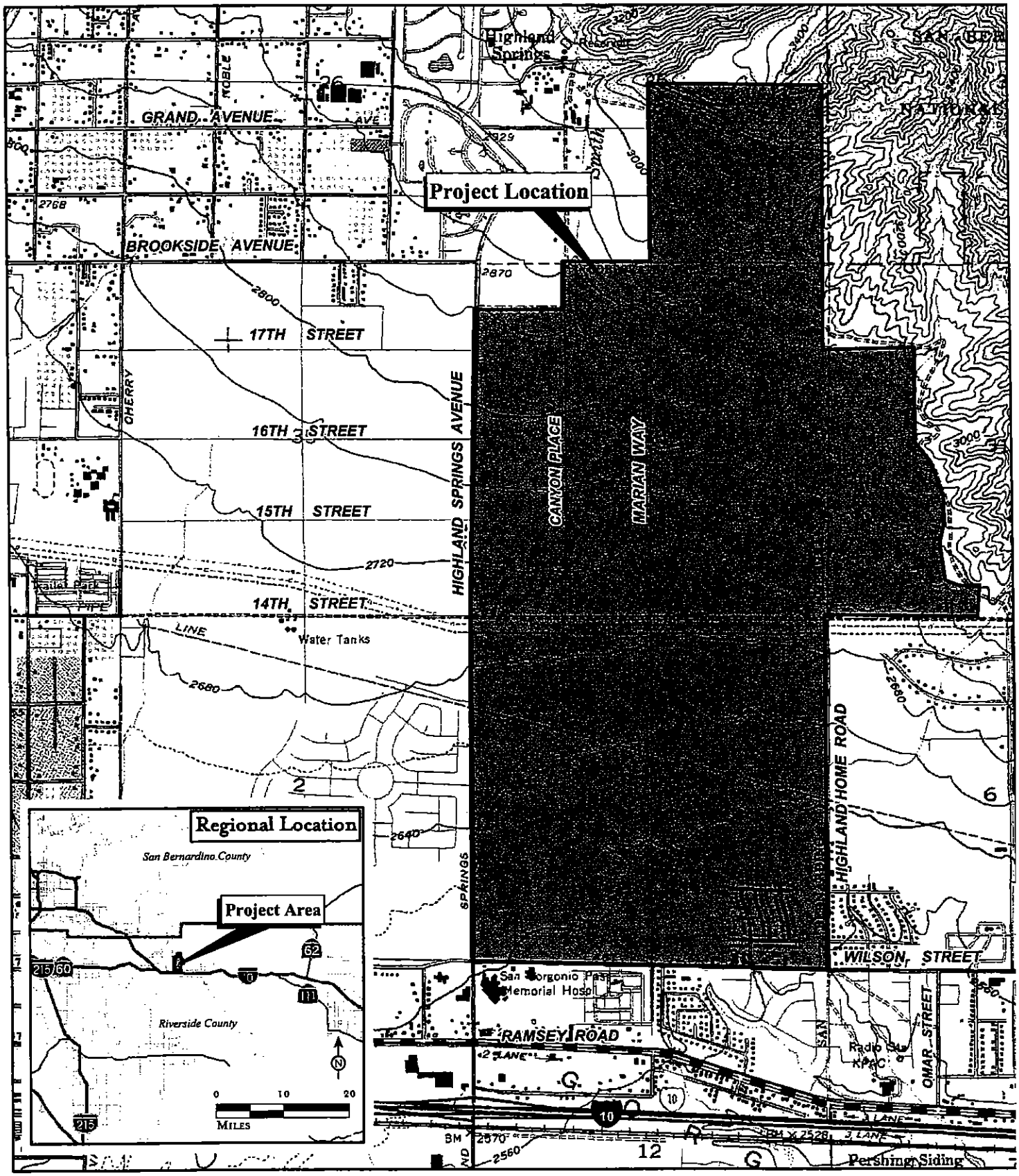

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FIGURE 1

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Deutsch Property Specific Plan

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: BEAUMONT (1988), CA

Regional and Project Location

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Biology

The Riversidean Sage Scrub Biotic Community is a xeric expression of coastal sage scrub and is located at the base of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges from central Los Angeles County to Mexico. It is a transitional community between Coastal Sage Scrub and Desert Scrub. Also present within the vicinity are Riparian Woodland Biotic Community, the Southern Oak Woodland Biotic Community, and the Cismontane Rural Biotic Community. These communities are each thoroughly defined by Jaeger and Smith (1971) and Holland (1986).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The development of a regional chronology marking the major stages of cultural evolution in the southern California area has been an important topic of archaeological research. In general, cultural developments in southern California have occurred gradually and have shown long-term stability; thus, developing chronologies and applying them to specific locales have often been problematic. Southern California researchers have used changing artifact assemblages and evolving ecological adaptations to divide regional prehistory into four stages. Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) have developed the two chronologies most commonly cited. Wallace (1955) uses major cultural developments to divide area prehistory into four time periods, or "cultural horizons": the Early Period, the Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Period.

Ethnography

The study area is traditionally as Cahuilla territory. The term 'Cahuilla' is a Spanish version of the Native word *káwiya*, meaning 'master' (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla occupied areas in the San Gorgonio Pass area, including San Timoteo Canyon, the San Jacinto Mountains, and the western Coachella Valley. The Cahuilla have been divided into three broad groups based on their geographic distribution: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla. These divisions are loose geographic groupings of small independent villages that differed from each other in speech and custom (James 1960:37).

The Cahuilla practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and lived in permanent communities located near water such as springs, wells, or streams. The most important factors for choosing a community site were the presence of a stable food supply, water, and some measure of protection from wind, cold in winter, and heat in summer (James 1960). Among the chief foods of the Cahuilla were acorns and mesquite seeds. Other foods included western juniper, pine nuts, yucca, cactus, rabbit, and deer (Barrows 1971; James 1960).

Politically, the Cahuilla were divided into two moieties, the *Istam* (Wild Cat) and the *Tuktum* (Coyote) (James 1960). The moieties were then subdivided into clans, membership of which was patrilineal (James 1960). Each clan was led by a chief, or *net*. The *net* acted as judge and chief administrator for the clan. If matters concerned more than one clan, then consultations were held among the various *nets*, which came to a consensus decision. The *net* lived in a ceremonial house, or *kishumnawat*, which was circular in shape, built of timber with thatch on the walls and roof. The houses, or *kish*, in which the Cahuillas lived were similar to the ceremonial house in shape and

construction (James 1960). The Cahuilla also used a sweathouse, or *tomekish*, as did other southern California groups.

The Cahuilla lived in permanent villages though also occupied seasonal camps where they came to hunt or gather acorns (James 1960). The Western Cahuilla had villages at Banning, Stubbe Canyon, Whitewater Canyon, Snow Creek Canyon, Tahquitz Canyon, and Palm Springs (James 1960). The Mountain Cahuilla lived in Coyote Canyon, Terwilliger Flats, Santa Rosa Peak, and Rock House Canyon (James 1960). A branch of the Mountain Cahuilla led by Juan Antonio set up a village at the invitation of the Lugo family outside of present-day Riverside. Juan Antonio then moved into San Timoteo Canyon and established the village of *Sahat'pa (Saahatpa, Sahatapa, Sahat)* near El Casco Lake. The Desert Cahuilla placed their villages near springs. There were villages at Fish Springs, Coachella, Agua Dulce, La Mesa, and Torres (James 1960). The Cahuilla were exploiting the water sources within the pass area as well as San Timoteo Canyon. Besides the historic village of *Sahat'pa*, the Cahuilla had an ethnographic habitation site south of present-day Banning southeast of the study area. Recorded in 1954 by Johnston and Johnston, it was revisited in 1984 by Sutton and Arkush. This site, CA-RIV-57, included slicks, bedrock mortars, a midden, pictographs, and a small rock shelter (Sutton and Arkush 1984).

The Cahuilla had well-established trade and marriage relationships with their neighbors (the Gabrielino, Luiseño, Kumeyaay, Serrano, Chemehuevi, Mojave and Yuma) (Bean et al. 1981). After contact, the Cahuilla incorporated aspects of European culture into their own and appeared to actively pursue such contact. This is evidenced by the actions of such leaders as Juan Antonio, Cabazon, and Antonio Garra (a Cupeño) (James 1960; Phillips 1975; Bean et al. 1981), who strengthened themselves politically by such contact. This political control continued into the American Period (Bean et al. 1981).

In the 1860s, the Cahuilla outnumbered Euro-Americans; however, the smallpox epidemic of 1862–1863 decimated native populations. They were rapidly replaced by the Euro-Americans, and their plight attracted national attention (Bean et al. 1981). As a result, in 1877, Cahuilla reservations were created, which included Morongo, Torres-Martinez, Los Coyotes, Santa Rosa, and Agua Caliente. Indian schools were created at the same time. However, the Cahuilla were able to maintain their political systems and religion (Tiller 1995).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Spanish Period

The historic period in California began with the establishment of Spanish Colonial military outposts, the first of which was Mission San Diego de Alcalá, built in 1769. The current project occupies land that, during the Spanish era, was administered by Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. Mission San Gabriel was established by Franciscan fathers in the San Gabriel Valley in 1771. The fathers also set up 27 outlying *estancias* (ranchos) to supply the mission with meat, hay, grain, vegetables, and fruits. The valley of San Bernardino was visited and determined to be an excellent location to establish some of these outposts. These included the San Bernardino Rancho (Guachama) and the San Gorgonio Rancho (Haenzel and Smith 1975).

San Gorgonio. By 1823, the San Gabriel Mission Fathers had established an outpost of the San Gabriel Mission at the highest point in the Pass, along the foothills northwest of Banning, where they raised livestock and farmed. The Fathers named it the *San Gorgonio Rancho* after Saint Gorgonius, a Latin martyr (Hughes 1938:2). Despite being the easternmost extent of the lands claimed by Mission San Gabriel, the location of the San Gorgonio Rancho along the Pass placed it along the "*Jornada para Sal,*" or Journey for Salt. Although the mission was self-sufficient, there was not a local source of salt within the San Gabriel Valley. Therefore, each spring the Fathers sent Indians and Spaniards with ox-driven carts from San Gabriel, through San Bernardino and the Pass, to Coachella Valley, and then to the Salton Sea, where they would collect enough salt to supply the mission and the pueblo of Los Angeles for the coming year (Lech 2004:14).

Because of the rancho's distance from the mission, it was strictly used for grazing livestock. It is unknown whether any permanent structures were erected on the San Gorgonio Rancho, as there are no existing records that detail its layout (Lech 2004:13-14). However, some historians speculate that the residence established by early settler Powell (Paulino) Weaver was possibly part of the original Spanish-built adobe, northwest of the current project (Lech 2004:13-14, Christian 2002:167).

Rancho Period

The Decree of Secularization passed in 1834 and ended the Mission period in California. The ranchos of San Bernardino and San Gorgonio were abandoned. The following years were marked by the proliferation of cattle ranching throughout the region, as the Mexican Governor granted vast tracts of land to Mexican (and some American) settlers. The mission lands were then opened for grants by the Mexican government to citizens who would colonize the area and develop the land, generally for grazing cattle and sheep. Due to the natural flow of water from the various canyons, all the *ranchos* in the area were located on the north hills of the Pass (Lech 2004:37-38). However, many new settlers entered into the Pass and simply squatted on the old Spanish land, hoping to be granted a part of the property.

Rancho de San Gorgonio. Although commonly referred to as one of the ranchos established in the Pass, the San Gorgonio Rancho was actually never recorded as a Mexican land grant. In 1845, Colonel Isaac Julian Williams, Wallace Woodruff, and Paulino Weaver petitioned Governor Pio Pico for a grant to the land of the San Gorgonio Rancho (Lech 2004:37-38).

Paulino Weaver established one of the first residences in the Pass area. Weaver was a frontier trapper, explorer, and guide from Tennessee. His residence, described as an old adobe located on the bench north of present-day Beaumont, was most likely the Mission Rancho established by the Spaniards (Lech 2004:38). In February of 1850, when the census taker visited the area, Paulino, aged 50, and his brother Duff, aged 28, were residing on the rancho and listed their occupations as "sawyer." By 1853, the adobe was described as "partly in ruins," but was still occupied by Weaver (Hughes 1938:7).

The San Gorgonio Rancho consisted of approximately 11 leagues of land, including the current project, and contained territory now occupied by Banning and Beaumont (Robinson 2005:107; Holmes 1912:177). According to Holmes (1912:177), the paperwork pertaining to the San Gorgonio land grant was lost in transit to Washington, D.C. Despite never obtaining the San Gorgonio land grant, Weaver and Williams retained the property as their own and later sold their respective portions.

American Period

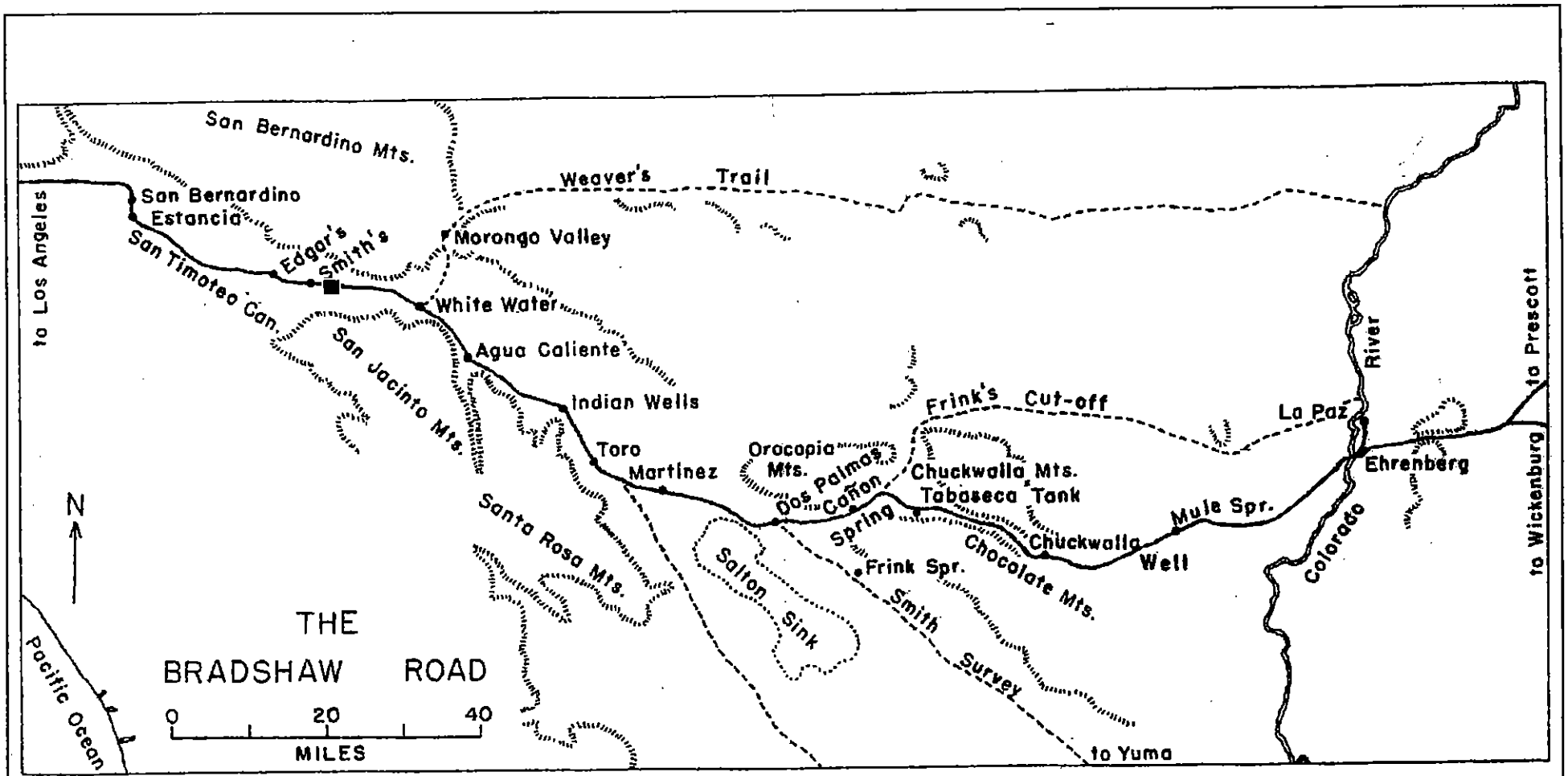
Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago in 1848, the United States took possession of California. The treaty bound the United States to honor the legitimate land claims of Mexican citizens residing in captured territories. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of Land Commissioners to review these records and adjudicate claims and charged the Surveyor General with surveying confirmed land grants. In order to investigate and confirm titles in California, American officials acquired the provincial records of the Spanish and Mexican governments, located in Monterey. Those records, most of which were transferred to the U. S. Surveyor General's Office in San Francisco, included land deeds and sketch maps (Gutierrez et al. 1998).

From 1852 to 1856, a board of Land Commissioners determined the validity of grant claims. Rejected land claims reverted the land to the public domain, and the land then became fair game for squatters. Ranch titles represented little as collateral. Although the claims of some owners were eventually substantiated, many of the owners lost their lands through bankruptcy or the inability to meet the exorbitant interest on their legal debts (Atkinson 1933). Many of the original rancho owners eventually lost their land to the United States. Unsurveyed land boundaries created a loophole through which squatters could occupy plots on the fringes of land grants and eventually come to own those plots through squatters' rights (Gutierrez et al. 1998).

The Smith Ranch. Dr. Isaac Smith, who brought his family and livestock from Iowa to the Pass, visited Weaver's ranch in autumn of 1853. Just prior to their arrival, Weaver had become ill with rheumatic fever. Dr. Smith diagnosed and nursed him back to health, and on October 10, 1853, Weaver sold a portion of the so-called San Gorgonio Rancho to Smith. Although the sale was never recorded in San Bernardino, and there is no proof that Weaver ever possessed title to the property, Smith became confirmed as the owner of record (Robinson 2005: 106-107). At the time of purchase, the Smith Ranch, which encompassed the current project, consisted of the land bought from Paulino Weaver in 1853, along with its decaying adobe. The following year, a Victorian house was erected, and by 1857 Smith had begun construction on Smith's Station and hotel, belying a broader vision.

Prior to Smith's arrival, routes through the San Gorgonio Pass were poorly maintained and dangerous. The growing population in the Los Angeles Basin required more reliable access, trade, and mail routes through the desert to the Colorado River. The Federal government recognized this and granted John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company a contract to deliver mail between San Francisco and St. Louis by a southerly route (Robinson 2005:109). The San Gorgonio Pass was the most logical route. Smith, who had become an influential voice in the region, was elected to the California State Assembly in 1857, the same year in which San Bernardino County Supervisors had planned to survey the new pass road. They appointed Smith, along with Stephen St. John and Alfred Bybee to lay out the Bradshaw Road, which was conveniently constructed to pass right through Smith's property and stop at Smith's Station (Robinson 2005:109). The road crossed the current project in Section 36, Township 2 South, Range 1 West (see Figures 2 and 3), southeast of the original site of Smith's Station.

The Highland Springs Resort. Smith's Station operated as a stage stop through the 1860s. In 1876, the railroad was built to cross the pass, supplanting the stage route as the preferred mode of



Map of the Bradshaw Road

Laurence Jones

FIGURE 2

LSA

N

APPROXIMATE PROJECT LOCATION

0 10 20
FEET

SOURCE: Robinson, John W., 2005, *Gateways to Southern California*, Santa Anita Press, Sierra Madre, California

Deutsch Property Specific Plan

Bradshaw Road Map

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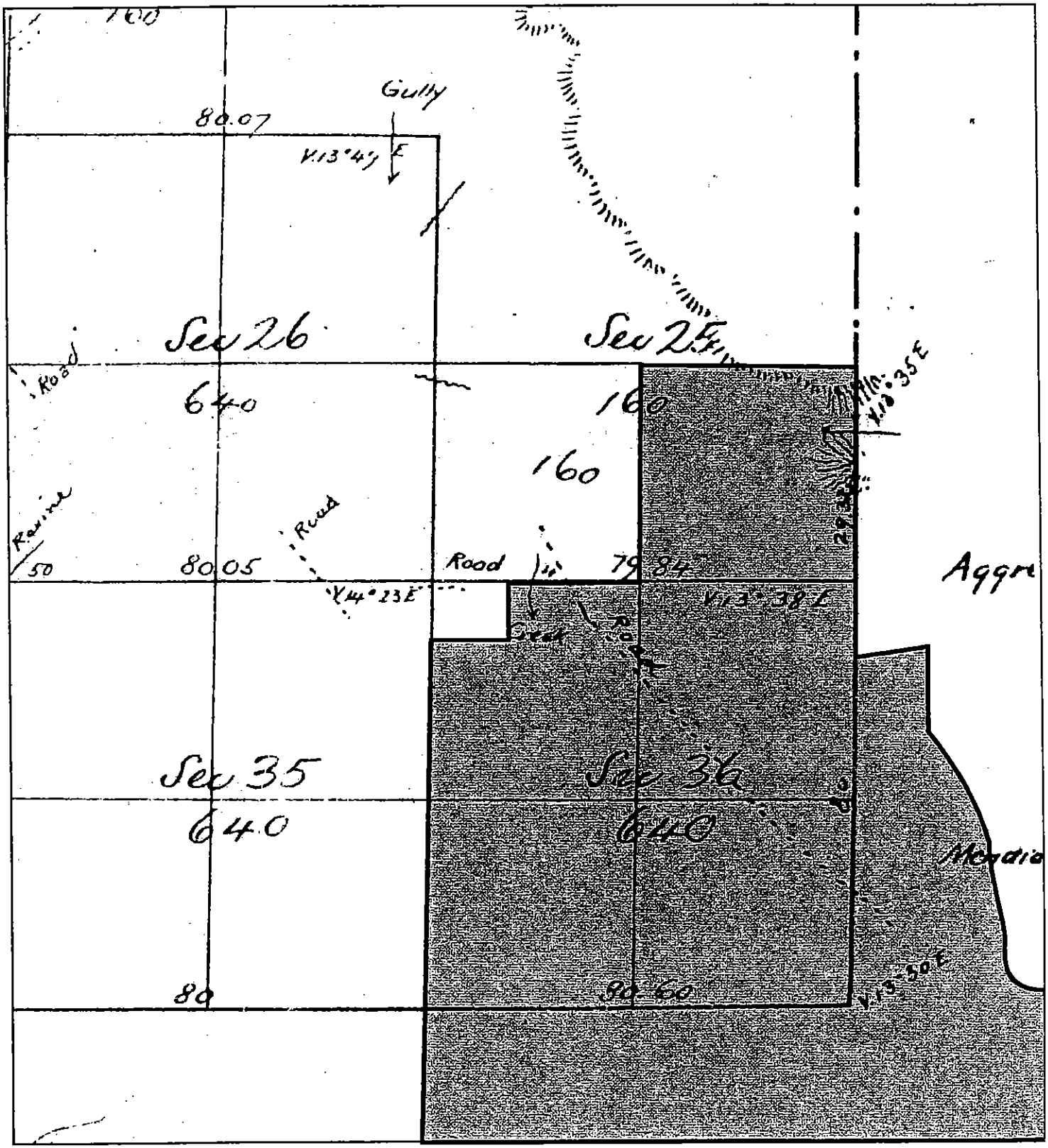

LSA

FIGURE 3

PROJECT AREA (APPROXIMATE)

0 0.25 0.5

MILES (APPROXIMATE)

SOURCE: 1857 PLAT MAP, U.S. Surveyor Generals Office, San Francisco, California.

Deutsch Property Specific Plan

1857 Plat Map

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transportation. Although the numbers of stage passengers diminished with the advent of the railroad, overall traffic through the area continued to increase. In 1884, Smith's Station and land were purchased by a company from Los Angeles, who constructed a large hotel on the property called Highland Home. Cherry trees were successfully planted on the property that remained contiguous to the old house site, resulting in the naming of Cherry Valley (Highland Springs Resort 2003). By 1892, the lands of the original Smith Ranch were divided and sold off. A.H. Judson bought Sections 25 and 36, part of which comprise the northern half of the current project. This property became known as Highland Acres and has since been used for cattle grazing (Riverside County 1943). Highland Home continued to develop and prosper as a destination for travelers. In 1927, Fred and William Hirsch bought what remained of Smith's buildings and Highland Home, renaming the area Highland Springs Resort. The Hirsch brothers upgraded and refurbished the remaining buildings and reshaped the resort to cater to family vacationers. In 1948, they sold to the Rosin brothers, who slowly transformed the resort accommodations from family vacationers to business conventions and conference groups. It remains in use in that capacity to this day. Many of the old buildings remain in place, though the 1884 Highland Home burned down in 1970 (Highland Springs Resort 2003: 3).

PERSONNEL

The cultural resource records search was conducted by LSA Archaeologist Pattie Tuck at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). The field assessment was carried out by David Brunzell, Virginia Austerman, Stephen Marquadt, and Joseph Brunzell, also LSA archaeologists. Mr. Brunzell prepared the DPR 523 forms for the historic resources, and compiled the technical report. Curt Duke, Archaeologist and Project Manager oversaw the project.

METHODS

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted at the EIC. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, as well as a review of known cultural resource surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project area. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level archaeological field survey of the project was conducted March 1 through 10, 2006. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project. Resources were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms (DPR 523 forms).

Native American Consultation

Native American Consultation for the Deutsch Specific Plan project was initiated in March, 2006; each group was given 15 days to respond. If no reply was received LSA initiated up to two follow-up phone calls in an effort to contact each group, the follow-up phone calls were made in April and March, 2006.

Additional Research and Evaluations

As a result of cultural resources discovered during the field survey, additional archival research and eligibility evaluations were conducted. These were performed to evaluate the eligibility of a historic water conveyance system and associated features (temporary site number LSA-PDH0601-H1), a historic refuse deposit (LSA-PDH0601-H2), and a segment of historic transmission corridor (LSA-PDH0601-H3) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the EIC revealed that 12 cultural resource studies had taken place resulting in the recording of 10 archaeological sites and nine built environment cultural resources. There are no previously recorded resources within the project boundaries. A survey by Brown and Selig (1972) identified and recorded the historic Highland Springs Resort (CA-RIV-90H), located approximately ¼ mile west of the project's northwest corner. The resort, which continues to operate, was originally part of the Isaac Smith Ranch (see Historical Overview above). A prehistoric component of the site consisting of several bedrock mortars was also recorded near the original house. Additional archival research revealed that the current project was crossed by the historic Bradshaw Road, a stage route from Los Angeles to the Colorado River via the San Gorgonio pass. Other historic resources present on historic maps include a transmission corridor, towers, and access road (USGS 1953), as well as a buried pipeline (USGS 1953). Appendix A contains the results of the records search.

A historic age buried pipeline was depicted on the USGS *Beaumont* 7.5-minute quadrangle (1953). According to the most recent quad, that pipeline remains in place (USGS 1988), though because it was buried, it was not apparent during the field survey.

Field Survey

During the field survey, LSA archaeologists identified three historic sites and four isolated historic artifacts. LSA has documented the resources using California DPR 523 forms (see Appendix B), assigned temporary site numbers LSA-PDH0601-H-1, H-2, and H-3 for the historic sites, and LSA-PDH0601-I-1, I-2, I-3, and I-4 for the isolates. Following is a brief discussion for each resource. (See Appendix B for complete DPR523 site records).

LSA-PDH0601-H-1. This resource is a water conveyance system consisting of a channelized ditch widened out of the intermittent Smith Creek. The creek empties out of a canyon immediately west of the San Gorgonio River and north of the project. Within the project, the Smith Creek Ditch runs approximately two miles from north to south across Section 36 and forms a confluence with an unnamed ditch from the northeast near the southern section boundary. The single ditch continues south, crossing Section 1 and exits the study area by way of a culvert under East 8th Street. The ditch appears to have formed the central feature of a historic conveyance system used to drain the property, as well as provide water for livestock. Most of the ditch's features are temporally non-diagnostic, but have been recorded because of association with historic temporally diagnostic ones. The ditch itself appears in its current location at least as early as 1943 (USGS 1943). Lap-riveted steel pipe, sporadically present within the ditch, was first used in California during the late 1800s, and became phased out during the 1930s, when forge-welded steel pipe became common (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2000: 88-89). Prior to 1854, Spanish Fathers grazed livestock in the surrounding area, and Americans continued the practice from the late 1850s to the present (Christian 2002; Robinson 2005). A likely date range of ditch construction can be inferred by the presence of the lap-riveted steel pipe (i.e., the late 1800s to the 1930s) in addition to the presence of the ditch on the 1943 quad map (before 1943). Any date in this range is plausible, due to a paucity of diagnostic features. Although the basic function of the ditch remains operational (i.e., it drains water), its broad date range of construction indicates fair integrity at best. Since it still does operate somewhat effectively and remains in its original historic position, the condition is considered good. Its sole diagnostic feature (lap-riveted steel pipe) has been thoroughly documented, and no other diagnostic features were observed. The site's data potential is therefore considered exhausted.

LSA-PDH0601-H-2. This site's only feature is a refuse deposit containing modern and historic elements. The deposit is located on the edge of a ravine, partially eroded down the slope. Historic items include a rusted/corroded horse-drawn wagon leaf spring (ca. late 19th century), and a General Electric clothes washing machine—Model 128P (ca. 1920s). Because the historic items are mixed with, and in some cases on top of, modern items (mostly glass bottles) it appears that this resource is a result of a modern dumping episode. It remains possible however, that the wagon leaf spring could be an artifact of the historic Bradshaw Road—a former wagon trail that crossed the San Gorgonio pass very near the site. The sporadic character of historic and modern items scattered throughout the deposit attribute poor integrity and condition to the site.

LSA-PDH0601-H-3. This resource consists of a historic transmission corridor, including its towers, lines and dirt access road within Section 1. The historic corridor is the southernmost of three adjacent transmission alignments. The historic towers are steel construction and, along with the dirt road, first appear on the USGS *Beaumont* 7.5-minute quadrangle in 1953. They do not appear on the earlier quad (1943), which indicates a construction date during the intervening decade.

LSA-PDH0601-I-1. Isolate 1 consists of a pile of rocks mortared together with concrete. No known association, context, or age has been speculated for this find. UTMs: 505901mE/ 3754847mN.

LSA-PDH0601-I-2. Isolate 2 is a small section of a rusted steel drum. It may have been used for watering livestock, but its location, stage of decay, and lack of notable diagnostic features make its age unknown. UTMs: 505993mE/ 3757591mN.

LSA-PDH0601-I-3. Isolate 3 is a small section of corrugated steel pipe. This pipe is widely in use after the 1940s until the present. It may or may not be of historic age but contains no integrity as a resource. UTMs: 506108mE/ 3757230mN.

LSA-PDH0601-I-4. Isolate 4 is a small aqua piece of glass, measuring approximately 1" × ½" × $^{1}/_{16}$". It has acquired some mineral buildup, probably from exposure to water. Although it appears to be historic, the sample is very small and its context dubious. It therefore contains no integrity as a cultural resource. UTMs: 505009mE/ 3757214mN.

Since none of these isolates exhibit any integrity or add any context to historic or prehistoric discussion of the region, they have not been analyzed further.

Native American Consultation

The results are listed in Appendix B and summarized as follows: The NAHC did not identify any Native American cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed development. 33 Native American groups were contacted by LSA. None of the Native American groups identified any cultural resources that might be impacted by this project; 18 groups did not respond to the request for Native American Consultation. The Augustine, Ramona, and Morongo Bands of Mission Indians all recommended Native American Monitoring.

EVALUATIONS

Because this work was completed pursuant to the NHPA and the CEQA, all resources discovered during the field survey require evaluation for the National and California Registers.

National Register of Historic Places

A historic resource is evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register according to four criteria. These criteria generally require that the resource be 50 years of age or older and significant at the local, state, or national level according to one or more of the following:

A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history;

B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and/or

D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The National Register also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." The aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To determine which of these factors are most important will depend on the particular National Register criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing.

California Register of Historic Resources

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and/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 to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty years is used as a general estimate of time needed to develop the perspective to understand the resource's significance (CCR 4852 [d][2]).

The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. In general, properties eligible for listing in the California Register will meet the same criteria for listing in the National Register, but may have a lower level of integrity.

LSA-PDH0601-H-1

Through our research efforts, LSA was unable to find substantial evidence that would support a finding of significance for the Smith Creek Ditch. LSA recommends that the Smith Creek Ditch is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American or California history and cultural heritage (National Register Criterion A, California Register Criterion 1); LSA has also determined that the resource is not associated with the lives of persons important to our past and that no one of significant regional or national stature in the field of ranching can be linked to the use of the ditch (National Register Criterion B, California Register Criterion 2); ditches of this type are found throughout the vicinity and, as such, there is nothing to suggest that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values (National Register Criterion C, California Register Criterion 3); and LSA has determined that the site has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Register Criterion D,

California Register Criterion 4). Although the basic function of the ditch remains operational (i.e., it drains water), its broad range of possible dates of construction indicates fair integrity, at best. These date ranges do indicate an age sufficient for National and California Register requirements; however, because the resource meets none of the eligibility criteria it is deemed not to be eligible for the National or California Register.

LSA-PDH0601-H-2

Through our research efforts, LSA was unable to find substantial evidence that would support a finding of significance for the trash scatter. LSA recommends that the trash scatter is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American and California history and cultural heritage (National Register Criterion A, California Register Criterion 1); LSA has also determined that the resource is not associated with the lives of persons important to our past and that no one of significant regional or national stature can be linked to the refuse scatter (National Register Criterion B, California Register Criterion 2); trash scatters containing artifacts of this type are found throughout the vicinity and, as such, there is nothing to suggest that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values (National Register Criterion C, California Register Criterion 3); and LSA has determined that the site has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). The sporadic character of historic and modern items scattered throughout the deposit attribute the site with poor integrity. The earliest possible dates of some of the artifacts in the deposit indicate that they meet the age requirements sufficient for National and California Register requirements, but because the resource does not meet any of the eligibility criteria, it is deemed not eligible for the National or California Registers.

LSA-PDH0601-H-3

Through our research efforts, LSA was unable to find substantial evidence that would support a finding of significance for the transmission alignment segment. LSA recommends that the small segment of the transmission alignment occurring within the current project is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American and California history and cultural heritage (National Register Criterion A, California Register Criterion 1); LSA has also determined that the segment is not associated with the lives of persons important to our past and that no one of significant regional or national stature can be linked to it (National Register Criterion B, California Register Criterion 2); transmission alignments of this type are found throughout the vicinity and, as such, there is nothing to suggest that this particular segment embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values (National Register Criterion C, California Register Criterion 3); and LSA has determined that the site has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). The alignment appears to be in good operating condition, retains its original historic design and use. It also appears to remain in its original position. It should be noted that the resource meets age requirements sufficient for National and California Register requirements and exhibits good integrity. A thorough examination of the entire alignment might result in National Register and/or California Register significance findings,

but because the resource only contains a small segment within the current project, it is deemed not eligible for the National or California Registers.

Since none of these isolates exhibit any integrity, or add any context to historic or prehistoric discussion of the region, they are not eligible for the National or California Register.

RECOMMENDATIONS

LSA conducted an intensive survey of approximately 1530 acres for the Deutsch Specific Plan Project in the City of Banning. Three previously undocumented historic period cultural resources were identified. These have been evaluated and considered not eligible for the National or California Registers. Therefore, under CEQA, LSA recommends that this project is not likely to have a significant effect on any historical resources; and under NHPA, LSA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected. Historic research has revealed; however, there remains a minimal data potential within the refuse scatter (LSA-PDH0601-H-2). Any earthmoving activity taking place within 30 meters of this resource should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. If archaeological remnants are discovered during monitoring, the archaeologist will have the authority to divert construction in order to assess the significance of the find.

If any cultural resources are identified during grading activities, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 24 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH LETTER

LSA

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
1650 SPRUCE STREET, 5TH FLOOR
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92507

951.781.9310 TEL
951.781.4277 FAX

BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
COLMA
FORT COLLINS
IRVINE
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO

February 14, 2006

Mr. Greg Hohman
Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Subject: Records Search Results for the Deutsch Specific Plan, City of Banning, Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. PDH0601)

Dear Mr. Hohman:

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to provide a records search for the Deutsch Specific Plan in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. The records search was performed at the Eastern Information Center, located at the University of California, Riverside. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, LSA examined the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), various local historic registers, and historic maps. The following are the results of the records search:

Project	USGS	Archaeological Sites	Reports	Built Environment
PDH531	*Beaumont*	33-13828, 33-13727, CA-RIV-90, 33-13829, CA-RIV-6381H, CA-RIV-1701, CA-RIV-7504, CA-RIV-7624, CA-RIV-7626, and CA-RIV-7665.	RI-0039, RI-0040, RI-0041, RI-0601, RI-1476, RI-2065, RI-2066, RI-2210, RI-2717, RI-3475, RI-3852, RI-5017, and RI-5116.	33-14719, 33-6125, 33-6130, 33-6210, 33-8344, 33-8348, 33-8349, 33-8353, and 33-9100

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you on this project. If LSA can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (951) 781-9310.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

Pattie Tuck

Pattie Tuck
Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Analyst

2/14/2006 (R:\PDH0601\Cultural\RS.results.doc)

APPENDIX B

DPR SITE FORMS

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 _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: Smith Creek Ditch

*P2. Location: x Not for Publication __ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

*b. USGS 7.5' quad *Beaumont* Date 1988 T 2S ; R 1W; W ½ of Sec 36; and T 3S; R 1W; E ½ of Sec 1 San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ ZIP _____

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 South
Feature 1: 505878mE/ 3756057mN; Feature 2: 505884mE/ 3756061mN; Feature 3: 505892mE/ 3756051mN;
Feature 4: 505809mE/ 3754592mN; Feature 5: 505876mE/ 3755285mN; Feature 6: 505875mE/ 3755431mN;
Feature 7: 505896mE/ 3755572mN; Feature 8: 505901mN/ 3755671mN; Feature 9: 505462mE/ 3757375mN;
Feature 10: 505507mE/ 3757683mN; Feature 11: 505482mE/ 3757191mN; Feature 12: 505018mE/ 3756099mN;
Feature 13: 505523mE/ 3757071mN; Feature 14: 505429mE/ 3757658mN; Feature 15: 505429mE/ 3757611mN;
Feature 16: 505433mE/ 3757608mN

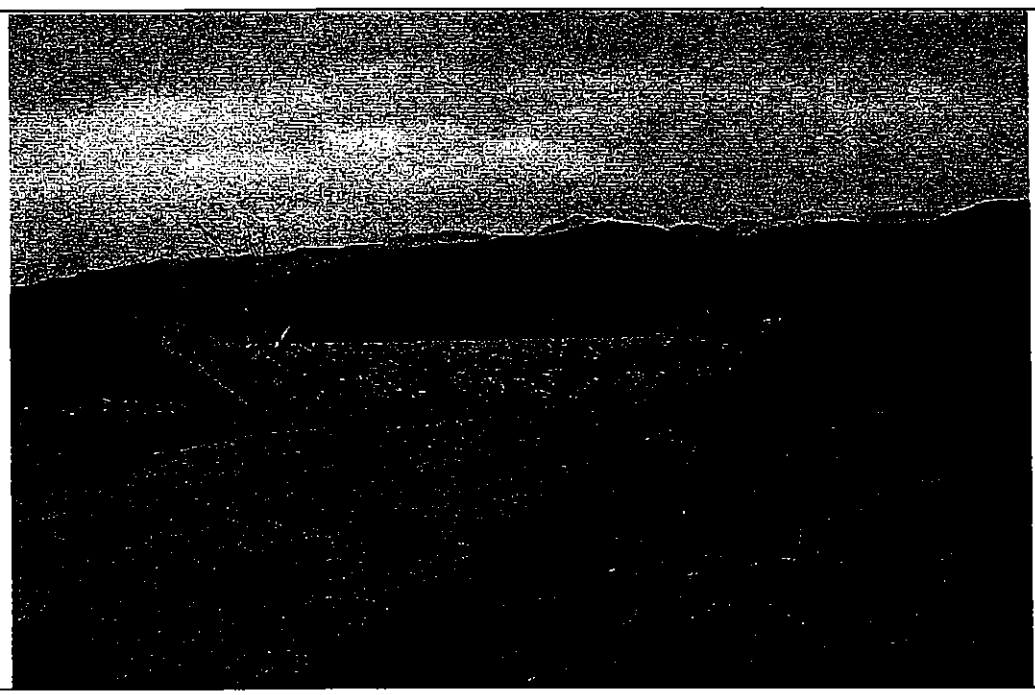
e. **Other Locational Data:** From Interstate 10 in Beaumont, exit Highland Springs Avenue north. Proceed approximately ¼ mile north to East 8th Street. Turn east on 8th and proceed approximately ½ mile to site.

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This resource is a water conveyance system consisting of a channelized ditch widened out of the intermittent Smith Creek.
(continued on Continuation Sheet, page 5)

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP20. Canal/Aqueduct

*P4. **Resources Present:** __ Building __ Structure ___ Object x Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Other (Isolates, etc.): _____

P5a. Photo or drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. **Description of Photo:** (View, data, accession #)
North: Feature 6 / ditch (#56)

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
x Historic ___ Prehistoric
___ Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address):
David Brunzell
LSA Associates
1650 Spruce Street, 5th floor
Riverside, California 92507

*P9. **Date recorded:** 3/2/06

*P10. **Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. **Report citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")
Brunzell, David
2006 *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations, Deutsch Property Specific Plan*

Attachments: ___ None x Location Map ___ Sketch Map x Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
x Archaeological Record ___ District Record x Linear Feature Record ___ Milling Station Record
___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (list):

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-1

*A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length ~2 ½ miles by b. Width ~40-150 feet
Method of Measurement: x Paced ___ Taped ___ Visual estimate x Other: Plotted on USGS Quad
Method of Determination: ___ Artifacts x Features ___ Vegetation ___ Soil
x Property boundary ___ Topography ___ Cut bank ___ Animal burrow ___ Excavation ___ Other (Explain) _____
Reliability of determination: ___ High x Medium ___ Low Explain: The ditch may continue outside property boundary.
Limitations: ___ Restricted access ___ Paved/built over x Site limits incompletely defined ___ Disturbance
___ Vegetation ___ Other (Explain): _____

A2. **Depth:** _____ cm ___ None x Unknown ___ Method of Determination: Surface survey only.

*A3. **Human Remains:** ___ Present x Absent ___ Possible ___ Unknown (Explain): _____

*A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map):
See Continuation Sheet (page 5)

*A5. **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features): None

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** x No ___ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** ___ Good x Fair ___ Poor (Describe disturbances):

*A8. **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction) The resource is an ephemeral ditch running from north to south.

*A9. **Elevation:** 2580-2890' Above Mean Sea Level

A10. **Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
Vegetation includes low grass, and a single large oak tree on the eastern bank. Site visibility is 80-90% within the ditch, but drops off to 10-20% on the banks. Cows dominate the area, with crows, hawks, other birds, and various small lizards and rodents present. Geology consists of granitic sand, gravel, and boulders in the ditch with brownish gray silt exposed on the banks. Site slope is approximately 4-6%. The aspect of the central ditch ranges between 160° and 180°; the main transverse ditch from the northeast has an aspect of 200°- 270°.

A11. **Historical Information:**
Most of the ditch's features are temporally non-diagnostic, but have been recorded because of association with historic temporally diagnostic ones. The ditch itself appears in its current location at least as early as 1943 (USGS 1943). Lap-riveted steel pipe, sporadically present within the ditch, was first used in California during the late 19th century, and became phased out during the 1930s, when forge-welded steel pipe became common (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2000: 88-89). Prior to 1854, Spanish Fathers grazed livestock within the study area and Americans continued the practice after that date (Christian 2002, Robinson 2005). A likely date range of ditch construction can be inferred by the presence of the lap-riveted steel pipe (i.e. the late 19th century to the 1930s) in addition to the presence of the ditch on the 1943 quad map (i.e. before 1943). Any date in this range is plausible, since a paucity of diagnostic features lend fair integrity at best. It should be noted, however, that the ditch still drains the property, which is still in use to graze cattle. Furthermore it has not deviated significantly from its historic location, making its condition good.

*A12. **Age:** ___ Prehistoric ___ Protohistoric ___ 1542-1769 ___ 1769-1848 ___ 1848-1880 x 1880-1914
x 1914-1945 ___ Post 1945 ___ Undetermined):

A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The lap riveted steel pipe makes the resource historic. Since that feature has been thoroughly documented, and no other diagnostic features were observed, the data potential is considered exhausted.

A14. **Remarks:** None

A15. **References**

Christian, Peggy
2002 *Historic San Timoteo Canyon, A Pictorial Tour, Myths and Legends.* Sagebrush Press, Morongo Valley, California.

JRP Historical Consulting services and The California Department of Transportation
2000 *Water Conveyance Systems in California, Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures.* On File, Cal Trans Environmental Program, Sacramento, California.

Robinson, John W.
2005 *Gateways to Southern California.* Big Santa Anita Historical Society, Sierra Madre, California.

United States Geologic Survey
1943 *Beaumont*, California. 15-minute topographic quadrangle map

A16. **Photographs:** Photo 56: Feature 6 overview (see Primary Record page 1); Photo 51 and 57 (see Continuation Sheet page 5)
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 1650 Spruce Street, Suite 500, Riverside, California 92507

*A17. **Form Prepared By:** David Brunzell **Date:** 3/28/06
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor, Riverside, California 92507

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-1

L1. Historic/ Common Name: Smith Creek Ditch

L2a. Portion Described: ___ Entire Resource x Segment ___ Point **Designation:** Portion within study area.

L2b. Location: Feature 1: 505878mE/ 3756057mN; Feature 2: 505884mE/ 3756061mN; Feature 3: 505892mE/ 3756051mN; Feature 4: 505809mE/ 3754592mN; Feature 5: 505876mE/ 3755285mN; Feature 6: 505875mE/ 3755431mN; Feature 7: 505896mE/ 3755572mN; Feature 8: 505901mN/ 3755671mN; Feature 9: 505462mE/ 3757375mN; Feature 10: 505507mE/ 3757683mN; Feature 11: 505482mE/ 3757191mN; Feature 12: 505018mE/ 3756099mN; Feature 13: 505523mE/ 3757071mN; Feature 14: 505429mE/ 3757658mN; Feature 15: 505429mE/ 3757611mN; Feature 16: 505433mE/ 3757608mN

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

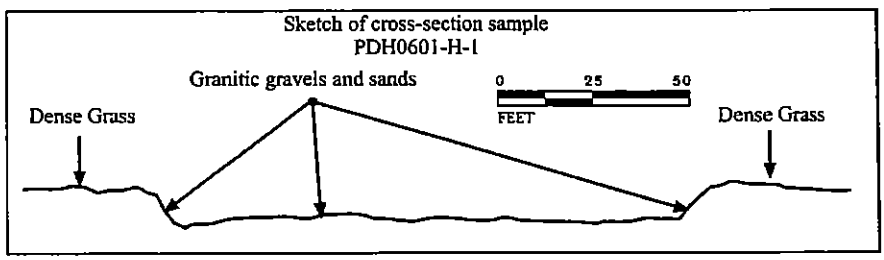
The Smith Creek Ditch is a channelized section of the original creek, which runs approximately two miles from north to south across Section 36 (T 2S, R1W) and forms a confluence with an unnamed ditch from the northeast near the southern section boundary. The single ditch continues south crossing Section 1 (T3S; R 1W) and exits the study area by way of a culvert under East 8th street. The ditch appears to have formed the central feature of a conveyance system used to drain a historic ranch, as well as provide water for livestock. The sidewalls are unpaved and mostly in tact. Its main alignment is accurately plotted on the attached Location Map (see page 4). Sixteen features were found associated with the ditch, and include rusty sections of lap-riveted steel 14", 8", and 4" diameter pipe, steel culverts, concrete and rubble check dams, foundations, footings, pipe, and access ramps.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width	50-150 feet
b. Bottom Width	40-130 feet
c. Height or Depth	5-12 feet
d.Length	~2 ½ Miles

L5. Associated Resources: Sixteen features (see page 5 -Continuation Sheet)

L4e. Sketch of Cross Section (include scale) Facing: North

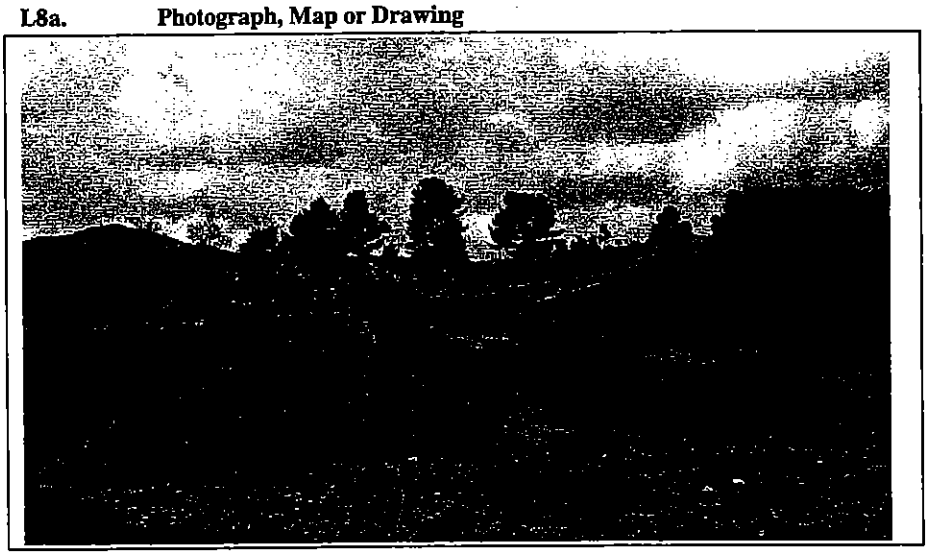


L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)

Site slope is approximately 4-6%. The aspect of the central ditch ranges between 160° and 180°; the main transverse ditch from the northeast has an aspect of 200°- 270°.

L7. Integrity Considerations: The resource exhibits fair integrity. Although it appears in the same alignment as depicted on the *Beaumont* 1943 USGS 15 Minute Quad, many alterations have occurred over the years. These include channeling for ramps by excavation equipment, destruction by cows, and severe erosion. Enough of the old lap-riveted steel pipe remains in place to plot the resource on a location map, although most of it has been buried or removed.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing



L8b. Photo: Photo 70 –ditch overview

L9. Remarks: None

L10. Form Prepared by:

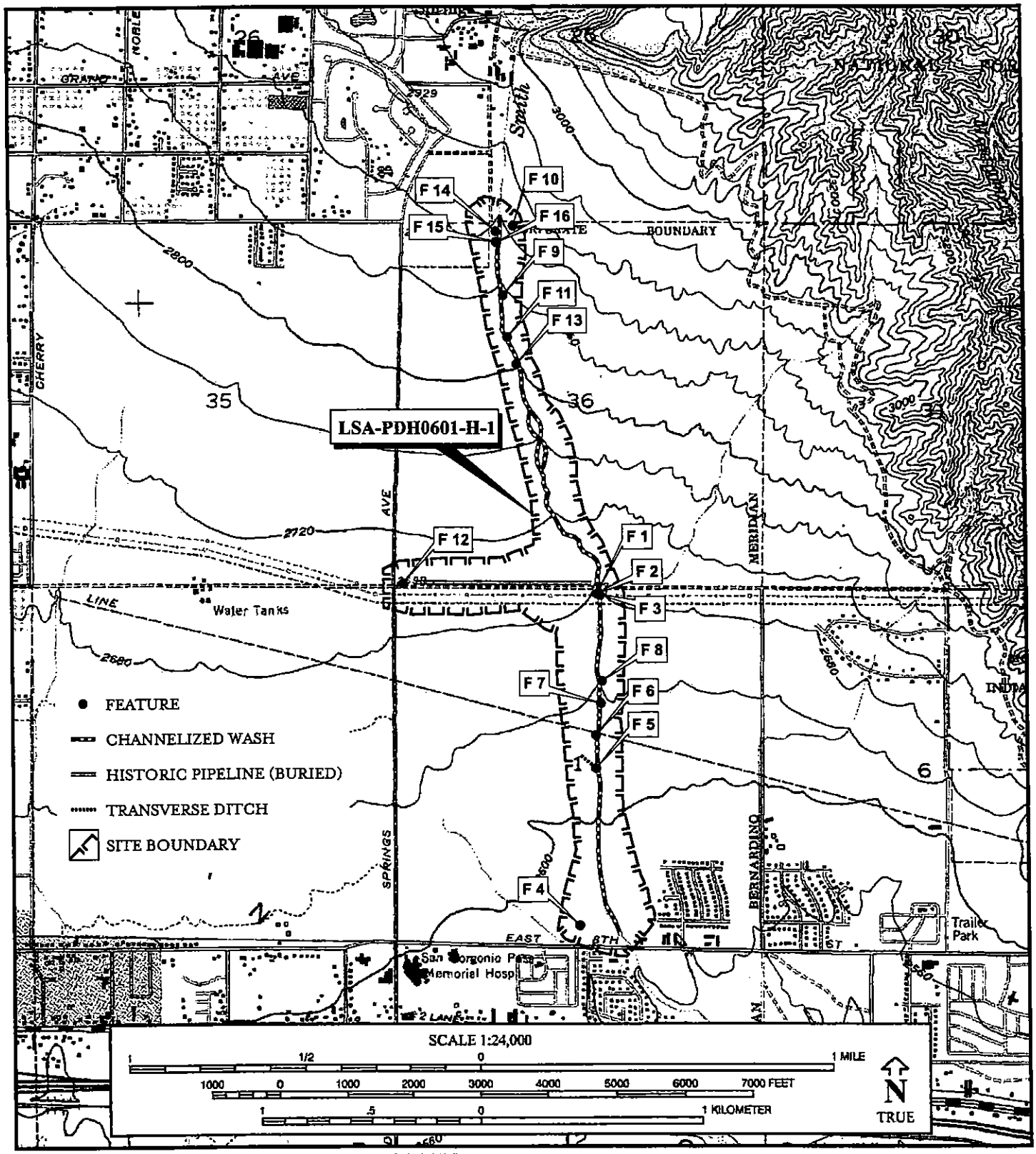
David Brunzell
LSA Associates, Inc.
1650 Spruce Street, Suite500
Riverside, California 92507

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-1

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Beaumont, California *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



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DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

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

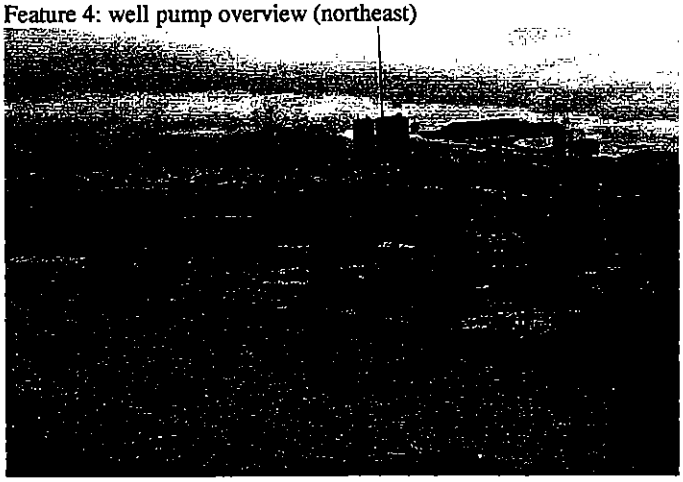
Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) PDH0601-H-1
*Recorded by David Brunzell *Date: 3/2/06 x Continuation _____ Update

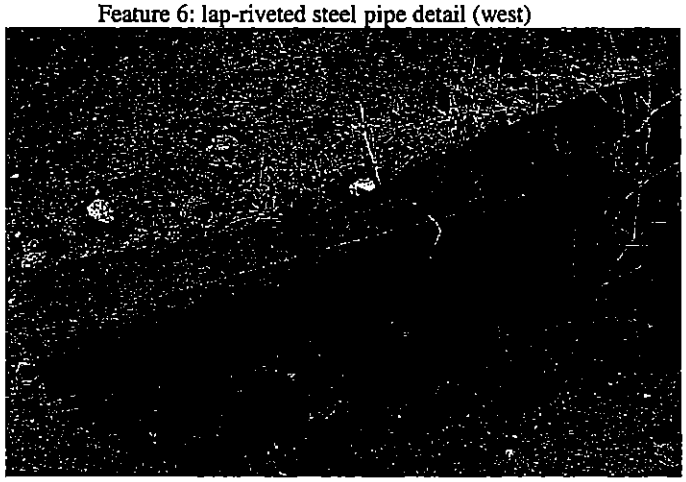
P3a. Description: (continued from Primary Record, page 1)
The creek empties out of a canyon immediately west of the San Gorgonio River and north of the study area. Within the study area, the Smith Creek Ditch runs approximately two miles from north to south across Section 36 (T 2S, R1W) and forms a confluence with an unnamed ditch from the northeast near the southern section boundary. The single ditch continues south, crossing Section 1 (T3S; R 1W) and exits the study area by way of a culvert under East 8th street. The ditch appears to have formed the central feature of a historic conveyance system used to drain a ranch, as well as provide water for livestock. Its width varies between approximately 40 and 150 feet; its depth varies from approximately 5 to 12 feet. The sidewalls are mostly in tact, though have collapsed in places due to sheet-washing and trampling by cattle. Its main alignment is accurately plotted (see Location Map-page 4), though several steel culverts serve to drain the study area's many unplotted transverse ditches. Sixteen features were found associated with the ditch, and include rusty sections of pre-1940s lap-riveted steel 14", 8", and 4" diameter pipe, steel culverts, concrete and rubble check dams, foundations, footings, pipe, and access ramps. A Caterpillar Diesel well-pump located immediately west of the extreme south end of the ditch presumably aided in the conveyance of water on the ranch. A well is not indicated on any topographic maps, and the pump does not appear to be historic. It is therefore, not known how long the well has been in use. Gravity served to convey water within the system from north to south, and the well and pump system apparently provided water during dry months.

A4. Features: (continued from Archaeological Site Record, page 2)
F1: concrete footing in ditch, unknown use, 8' L x 4' W x 30" H
F2: riveted steel pipe, crushed and partially buried, 12' L x 14" D
F3: concrete access ramp from ditch to ground surface, 18' W x 5' H x 9' T
F4: Caterpillar Model 6353 6 cylinder engine (probably replacement of original), well pump and forge welded steel pipe (80' L x 14" D)
F5: transverse ditch, 5' W x 4' H x 100' L, oriented northwest of main ditch
F6: concrete/rubble check dam, 40' W x 5' H x 14' T, next to riveted rusted steel pipe 3' L x 14" D
F7: buried steel culvert (2.5' D x 30' L) connecting transverse ditch from NE (5' H x 8' W) to main ditch
F8: buried steel culvert (2.5' D x 30' L) connecting transverse ditch from ENE (5' H x 8' W) to main ditch
F9: partially collapsed concrete check dam crossing eastern 1/3 of ditch, 25'W x 8' T x 5' H
F10: large pile of granitic boulders, 8' W x 14' L x 4' H
F11: concrete chute in ditch, 14' W x 5' H x 6' T
F12: partially exposed/buried rusted steel pipe, possibly riveted, 14" D x 30' L (exposed), appears to run west from main ditch at section 1 and 36 boundary to terminate at Highland Springs Avenue
F13: two sections of 6" D concrete pipe (1' and 2' long respectively)
F14: concrete foundation block, unknown use, exposed portion measures 5' L x 20" W x 9" T
F15: riveted rusted steel pipe, 8" D x 5' L
F16: riveted rusted steel pipe 4" D x 3' L

Feature 4: well pump overview (northeast)



Feature 6: lap-riveted steel pipe detail (west)



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

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-2

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: x Not for Publication __ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

*b. USGS 7.5' quad *Beaumont* Date 1988 T 2S ; R 1W; NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Sec 36 San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address City ZIP

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 505946 mE / 3757597 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
From Interstate 10 in Beaumont, exit Highland Springs Avenue north. Proceed approximately 2 miles north to Brookside Avenue. Park on east side of Highland Springs at Brookside and proceed east on foot approximately 700 meters to site.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Site is a refuse deposit with modern and historic elements. The deposit is located on the edge of a ravine, partially eroded down the slope. Historic items include a rusted/corroded horse-drawn wagon leaf spring (ca. late 19th century), a General Electric clothes washing machine –Model 128P (ca. 1920s), a cylindrical galvanized steel pressurized sprayer, and a two-foot section of 36" diameter riveted steel oil pipe welded closed and used to water livestock; non-historic items include ca. 1960s and 1970s glass bottles. Non-diagnostic items include steel wire, steel furniture springs, and part of a tractor muffler/exhaust pipe. Because the historic items are mixed with, and in some cases on top of, modern items, it appears that this resource is a result of a modern dumping episode. It remains possible however, that the wagon leaf spring could be an artifact of the historic Bradshaw Road –a former wagon trail that crossed the San Gorgonio pass very near the site. The sporadic character of historic and modern items scattered throughout the deposit attribute poor integrity and condition to the site.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4. Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters

*P4. Resources Present: __ Building ___ Structure ___ Object x Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Other (Isolates, etc.):

P5a. Photo or drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, data, accession #)
West: Wagon leaf spring, #75

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
x Historic ___ Prehistoric
___ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address):
David Brunzell
LSA Associates
1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor
Riverside, California 92507

*P9. Date recorded: 3/6/06

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")
Brunzell, David
2006 *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations, Deutsch Property Specific Plan*

Attachments: ___ None x Location Map x Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
x Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Feature Record ___ Milling Station Record
___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (list):

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____

*A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 98 feet by b. Width 62 feet
Method of Measurement: x Paced ___ Taped ___ Visual estimate ___ Other: _____
Method of Determination: x Artifacts ___ Features ___ Vegetation ___ Soil ___ Property boundary ___ Topography ___ Cut bank ___ Animal burrow ___ Excavation ___ Other (Explain) _____
Reliability of determination: x High ___ Medium ___ Low Explain: Site is fairly in tact and well exposed on the surface.
Limitations: ___ Restricted access ___ Paved/built over ___ Site limits incompletely defined ___ Disturbance x Vegetation ___ Other (Explain): _____

A2. **Depth:** _____ cm ___ None x Unknown ___ Method of Determination: Reconnaissance survey

*A3. **Human Remains:** ___ Present x Absent ___ Possible ___ Unknown (Explain): _____

*A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map):
The site's sole feature is a trash scatter located on the edge of a shallow ravine. The resource spans approximately 98 x 62 feet. Some of the artifacts have fallen into the bottom of the ravine. Historic items include, Artifact 1: a rusted/corroded horse-drawn wagon leaf spring (ca. late 19th century), and Artifact 2: a General Electric clothes washing machine –Model 128P (ca. 1920s). Temporally non-diagnostic artifacts include Artifact 3: a cylindrical galvanized-steel pressurized sprayer, and Artifact 4: a short section of 36" riveted steel oil pipe welded closed and used to water livestock. Non-historic items include ca. 1960s and 1970s glass bottles. Non-diagnostic items include steel wire, steel furniture springs, and part of a tractor muffler/exhaust pipe.

*A5. **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features): None

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** x No ___ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** ___ Good ___ Fair x Poor (Describe disturbances): Modern trash intermixed.

*A8. **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction) Smith Creek Ditch, flows north to south, approximately 400 meters east of site.

*A9. **Elevation:** 2,950 feet above sea level

A10. **Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
Vegetation includes low grass, affording site visibility of 10-20%. Cows dominate the area, with crows, hawks, other birds, and various small lizards and rodents present. Soil primarily consists of brownish gray silt, where visible. Site slope is approximately 20%; the aspect is approximately 270°.

A11. **Historical Information:**
Artifact 1 is a leaf spring from a horse-drawn wagon –widely in use locally between 1857 and ca. 1920s. In 1857, Dr. Isaac Smith, Stephen St. John, and Alfred Bybee, laid out the historic Bradshaw (wagon) Road connecting Los Angeles to the Colorado River by way of the San Gorgonio Pass (Robinson 2005). It remained in use until the early 20th century, and by 1943 disappears from historic maps (USGS 1943). Although the field survey showed no trace of the wagon road alignment, Government Land Office maps show it crossing the northeast quarter of Section 36 (T2S, R1W) within approximately 400 feet south of the site (Government Land Office 1857; 1886). Artifact 2 was an early electric GE washer embossed Model 128P, and its patent number (1340328) first appeared in 1920 (Biddington 2005). Although it could have been manufactured after 1920, it is clearly historic in age.

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

A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):
See Continuation Sheet (page 5)

A14. **Remarks:** None

A15. **References** see Continuation Sheet (page 5)

A16. **Photographs:** #75 (see Primary Record, page 1) #72-74, #76, #78 (see Continuation Sheet, page 5)
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 1650 Spruce Street, Suite 500, Riverside, California 92507

*A17. **Form Prepared By:** David Brunzell **Date:** 3/29/06
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 1650 Spruce Street, Suite 500, Riverside, California 92507

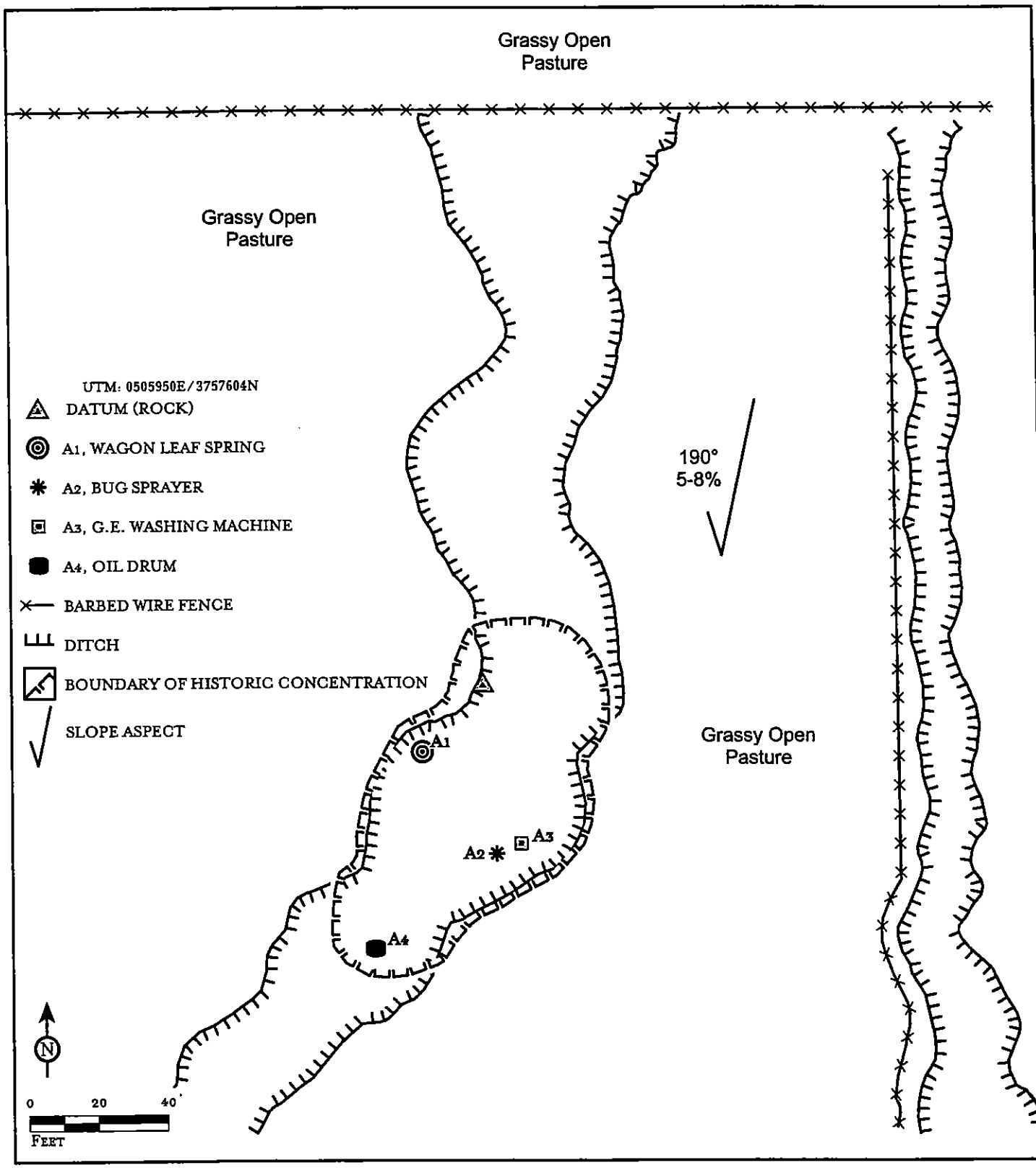
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or# (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-2

Drawn By: Steve Marquardt

Date: 3/7/06



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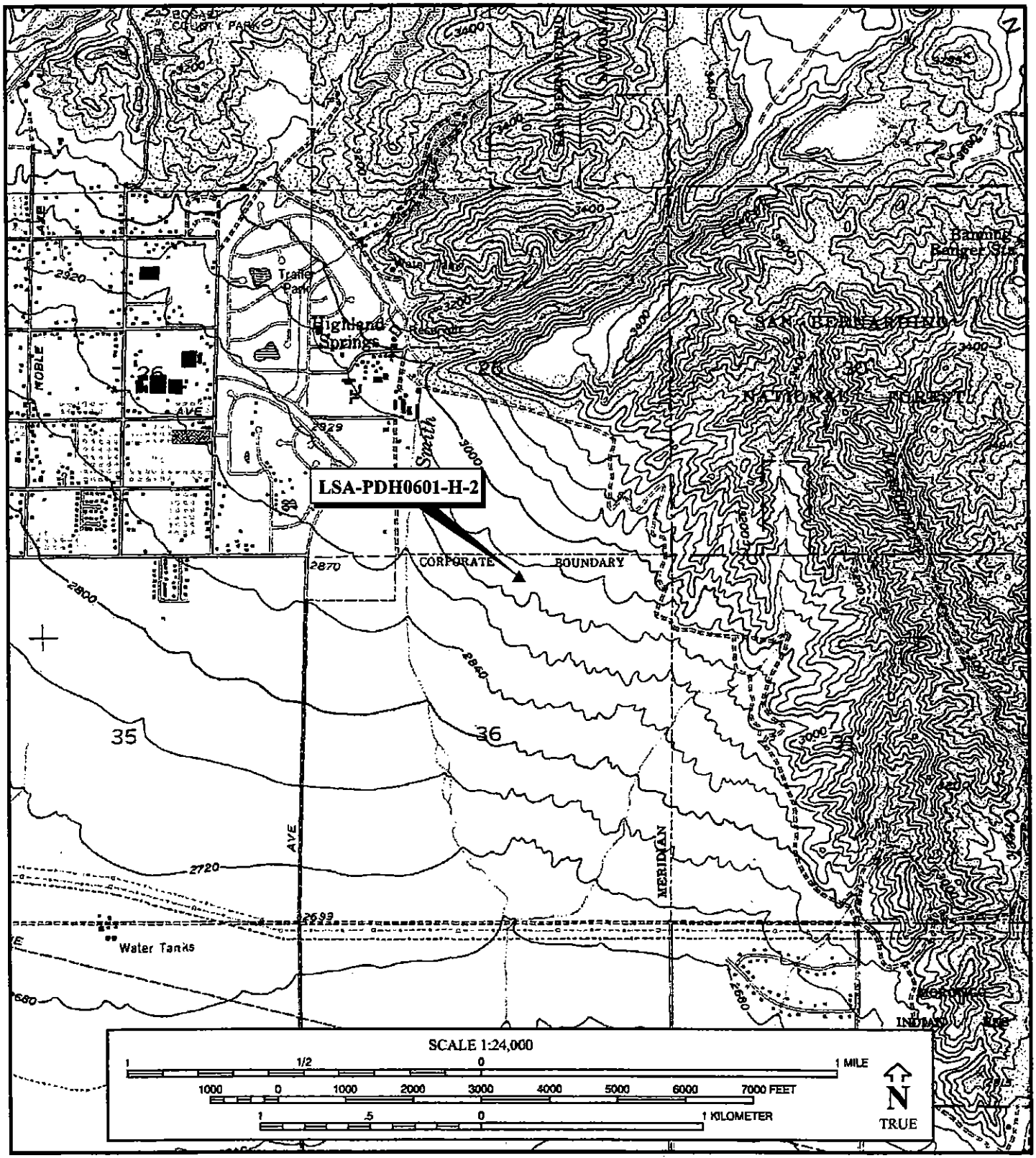
*Required Information

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-2

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Beaumont, California *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



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DPR 523J (1/95) *Required Information

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-2
*Recorded by David Brunzell *Date: 3/6/06 x Continuation _____ Update

Continued from Archaeological Site Record (page 2)

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):
The age of an artifact is not always the same as its deposit. Although artifacts 1 and 2 are undoubtedly historic, and contain rust indicating a considerable amount of exposure, they may have been deposited much later than they were constructed. Since they are found in context with items clearly not historic in age, it is possible that they were all dumped at the same time and thus exhibit no integrity as a historic archaeological deposit. However it is also possible that multiple dumping episodes have occurred on the site, in which case the older artifacts could have been deposited nearer their dates of construction. This possibility is particularly compelling with respect to the wagon leaf spring, because of its near proximity to a known and well traveled historic wagon trail (see A11.). The low number of historic artifacts suggests a minimal –though not exhausted- data potential remaining at the site, which could be a rare link to early American expansion in the region.

A15. References

Biddington, Jake
2005 *Using Patent Numbers in Dating Antiques and Fine Collectible Objects.* Electronic Document, http://www.biddingtons.com/content/investingpatent.html

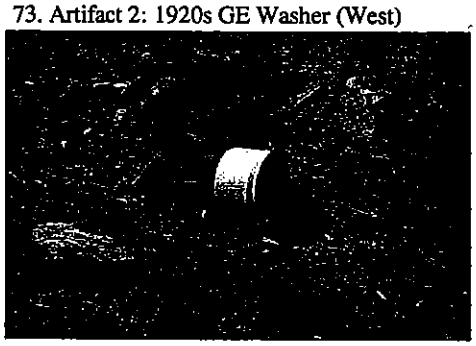
Robinson, John W.
2005 *Gateways to Southern California.* Big Santa Anita Historical Society, Sierra Madre, California.

United States Geologic Survey
1943 *Beaumont*, California. 15-minute topographic quadrangle map

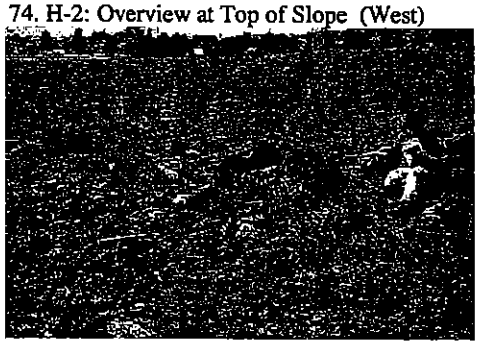
Site Photographs

72. Site Overview in Ravine (South)

73. Artifact 2: 1920s GE Washer (West)

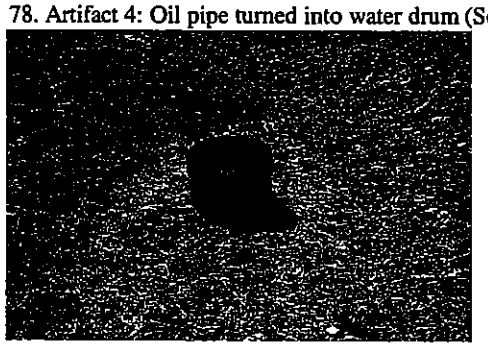


74. H-2: Overview at Top of Slope (West)



76. Artifact 3: Pressurized bug sprayer (South)

78. Artifact 4: Oil pipe turned into water drum (South)



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 _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H3

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2.** Location: x Not for Publication __ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

*b. USGS 7.5' quad *Beaumont* Date 1988 T 3S; R 1W; N ½ of Sec 1 San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ ZIP _____

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone 11 Dirt road Point 1: 505878mE/ 3756087mN, Point 2: 505644mE/ 3756084mN
Transmission Alignment, Point 1: 505892mE/ 3756044mN, Point 2: 505644mE/ 3756041

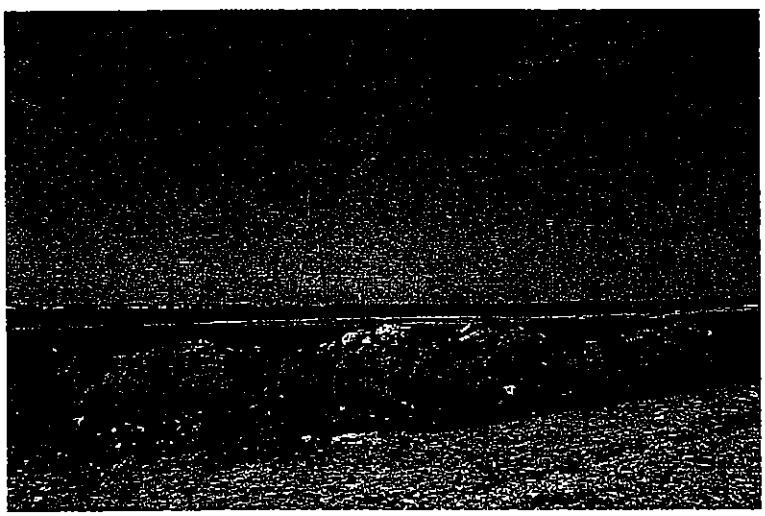
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
From Interstate 10 in Beaumont, exit Highland Springs Avenue north. Proceed approximately 1½ miles north to 14th Street. The resource is the eastern extension of 14th street.

***P3a.** Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Site consists of a small segment of a historic transmission corridor, including its towers, lines and dirt access road within Section 1 (T3S, R1W). The historic corridor is the southernmost of the three adjacent transmission alignments. The historic towers are constructed of steel and, along with the dirt road, first appear on the USGS *Beaumont* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle in 1953.

***P3b.** Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH 16. Other.

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

P5a. Photo or drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, data, accession #)
(West) Transmission corridor overview, resource pictured on far left; Photo #44.

***P6.** Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
x Historic __ Prehistoric
x Both

***P7.** Owner and Address:
Southern California Edison
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, California 91770

***P8.** Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address):
David Brunzell
LSA Associates
1650 Spruce Street
Riverside, California 92507

***P9.** Date recorded: 3/6/06

***P10.** Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

***P11.** Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.")
Brunzell, David
2006 *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historic Evaluations, Deutsch Property Specific Plan*

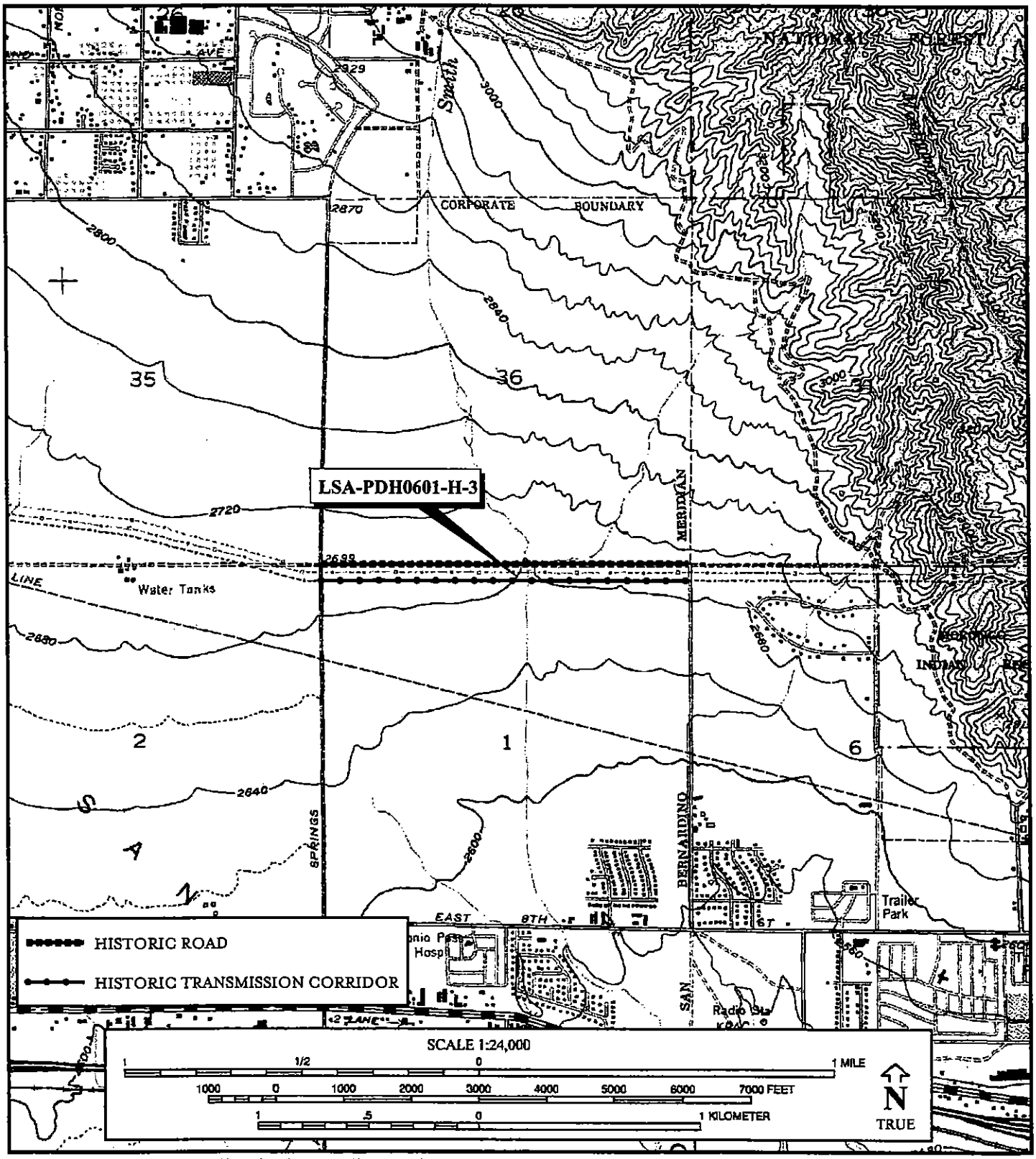
Attachments: ___ None x Location Map ___ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record
___ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Feature Record ___ Milling Station Record
___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (list):

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) LSA-PDH0601-H-3

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, Beaumont, California *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1988



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*Required Information

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Native American Consultation Record
PDH0601 Deutsch Specific Plan

Date LSA Requested Sacred Lands File Search: 2/14/06 Date Native American Heritage Commission Replied: 3/8/06

Results of Sacred Lands File Search: failed to indicate presence of Native American cultural resources but recommended LSA contact groups/individuals listed below.

NAHC List of Groups Contacted	Date LSA Faxed and Mailed Letters to Tribes	Date LSA Rec'd Response from Tribes	Date and Results of LSA Follow-up Telephone Call
Alvino Siva	3/9/06	3/16/06-No concerns, if remains are identified contact the coroner.	
Anthony Andreas Jr.	3/9/06		3/24/06- Defers to Morongo.
Willie Pink	3/9/06		3/24/06-Out of order. 4/6/06-Outside of traditional area.
Augustine Band of Mission Indians Maryann Green	3/9/06	3/29/06-Recommends Native American monitoring and requests notification of any archaeological finds.	3/24/06-Message
Augustine Band of Mission Indians Karin Kupcha	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Not aware of any sites at this time but please contact David Saldivar (760)369-7171 dsaldivar@augustinetribe.com 4/10/06-Emailed letter and map.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians John A. James	3/9/06	3/22/06- No concerns- outside of territory. (See Judy Stapp's email.)	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Judy Stapp	3/9/06	3/22/06- No concerns- outside of territory.	

NAHC List of Groups Contacted	Date LSA Faxed and Mailed Letters to Tribes	Date LSA Rec'd Response from Tribes	Date and Results of LSA Follow-up Telephone Call
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians Anthony Madrigal	3/9/06		3/24/06-Anthony asked me to contact Maurice Chacon.
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians Maurice Chacon	3/9/06		3/24/06-No concerns, requests a copy of the report, in the event that human remains are encountered contact the coroner, if Native American artefacts are encountered construction must cease and a qualified archaeologist must be on site.
Cupa Cultural Center Shasta Gaughen	3/9/06	3/16/06-Shasta Gaughen on behalf of Robert Smith- no concerns.	
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians Rob Roy	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians Evelyn Duro	3/9/06		3/24/06- No comments/ no concerns.
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians Melody Sees	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Britt Wilson	3/9/06	3/15/06- No concerns, requests a copy of the report, in the event that human remains are encountered contact the coroner, if Native American artefacts are encountered construction must cease and a qualified archaeologist must be on site.	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Maurice Lyons	3/9/06	3/15/06- See Britt's email.	

NAHC List of Groups Contacted	Date LSA Faxed and Mailed Letters to Tribes	Date LSA Rec'd Response from Tribes	Date and Results of LSA Follow-up Telephone Call
Pauma & Yuima Christobal C. Deevers	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Pauma & Yuima Bennea Calac	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Pauma & Yuima ATTN: EPA Coordinator	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Paul Macarro	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Ramona Band of Mission Indians Joseph Hamilton	3/9/06	3/29/06-Reccommends Native American monitoring and requests a copy of record search and report, and request a mitigation agreement for artifacts recovered from the project.	3/24/06-Message
Ramona Band of Mission Indians Manuel Hamilton	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message
Ramona Band of Mission Indians Anthony Largo	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message 4/7/06-Already sent a letter.
Ramona Band of Mission Indians Karen Kupcha	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Not aware of sites at this time. Contact Joe or Manuel.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Henry Contreras	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Busy signal.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Russell Romo	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message 4/6/06-Message 4/7/06-Mark Mojado will respond.

NAHC List of Groups Contacted	Date LSA Faxed and Mailed Letters to Tribes	Date LSA Rec'd Response from Tribes	Date and Results of LSA Follow-up Telephone Call
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Carmen Mojado	3/9/06		3/24/06-No phone.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Mark Mojado	3/9/06		3/24/06-Message
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians John Marcus	3/9/06		3/24/06-We do not want to stop Development but please notify if there is a significant find.
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians Terry Hughes	3/9/06		3/24/06-We do not want to stop Development but please notify if there is a significant find.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians Robert Saldago, Sr.	3/9/06	None	3/170/6-See Harold Arres' letter.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians Harold Arres	3/9/06	3/17/06-Requests further consultation which may include mitigation, copies of resource documentation, Native American monitors	
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Dean Mike	3/9/06	3/13/06-Phone call from Dean Mike- no concerns.	

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

DEUTSCH PROPERTY SPECIFIC PLAN

CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

April 10, 2006

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

DEUTSCH PROPERTY SPECIFIC PLAN

CITY OF BANNING

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Pardee Homes
1385 Old Temescal Road
Corona, California 92881

Prepared by:

LSA Associates, Inc.
1650 Spruce Street, 5th Floor
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. PDH0601

LSA

April 10, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a paleontological resource assessment for the Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project (1,530 acres) in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. The general project location is north of Interstate 10 (I-10), north of Wilson Street, and east of Highland Springs Avenue. The purpose of the study was to determine whether there is potential for the project to impact paleontological resources. The paleontological assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

LSA conducted a literature review for paleontological resources, followed by a field survey of the parcel in March 2006. The project contains sediments with potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources, as determined by the paleontological resource sensitivity map of Riverside County, the literature search, and the field survey. Therefore, a paleontological resources impact mitigation program (PRIMP), including excavation monitoring by a qualified paleontologist, is recommended for earthmoving activities in Pleistocene sediments within the Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project. This program must include, but is not limited to, excavation monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within the project, salvage of all vertebrate fossils observed, and processing of sediment samples to recover small vertebrate fossils. All fossils collected will be inventoried and curated into a museum repository for permanent storage. A report documenting the results of the salvage activities and the significance of the fossils will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Department of the City of Banning. Compliance with these recommendations will ensure that excavation impacts to paleontological resources are maintained below a level of significance.

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Pardee Homes to conduct a paleontological resource assessment for the Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project in Banning, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). LSA conducted a literature review for paleontological resources in March 2006, followed by a field assessment to locate sediments having potential to contain paleontological resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project is approximately one-quarter mile north of Interstate 10, northeast of the intersection of Highland Springs Avenue and 8th Street (Wilson Street). It occupies all of Section 1, Township 3 South, Range 1 West; all but the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 36; and the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 1; and an irregular portion of approximately 110 acres in the west half of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Beaumont* (1988) 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1). Access to the project is by exiting I-10 at Highland Springs Avenue and traveling north on Highland Springs Avenue, The project lies between East 8th Street on the south and Brookside Avenue on the north.

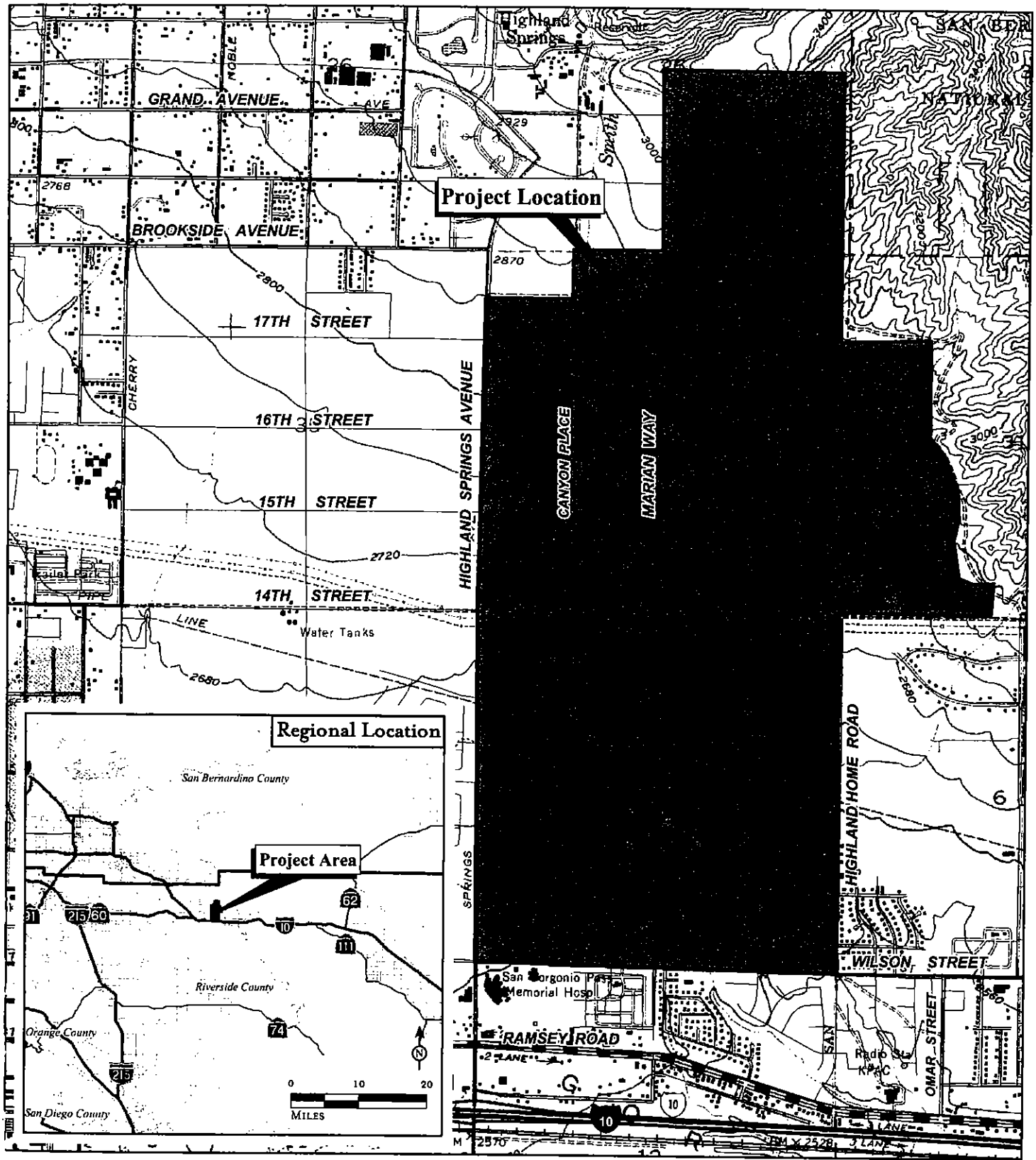
PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

This paleontological resource assessment was completed in compliance with the Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Standards of Riverside County and follows the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This program serves to reduce impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources to a level that is less than significant, as required in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis of the project.

A project that may directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site may have a significant effect on the environment as discussed in the paleontological records search and field assessment were conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) 21000 (Division 13), California Code of Regulations (CCR) 15000 (Title 14, Chapter 3), CEQA Appendix G, PRC 5097.5. The assessment documents the potential for paleontological resources older than 9,000 years to occur in the project area. If the potential for encountering resources is determined, a PRIMP would be proposed that would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

SETTING

The study area is located in San Gorgonio Pass. The pass is an east-west valley forming a natural break between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. The project, lying between 2,600 and 3,400 feet elevation above mean sea level (AMSL), falls into the Upper Sonoran Life Zone (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37), which ranges from about sea level to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet AMSL and is represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes covered with chaparral. The area consists of chaparral community with oak and sycamore trees near the washes and canyons. The biotic character of this project site has been altered from its natural setting by agriculture and ranching.



LSA

FIGURE 1

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: BEAUMONT (1988), CA

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Deutsch Property Specific Plan

Regional and Project Location

Hydrology

San Gorgonio Pass drains to the east into the Coachella Valley and to the west into the San Bernardino basin. One of the major drainages to the west of the pass is San Timoteo Canyon, which trends in a westerly direction. The project region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. The mountain ranges to the north and south reach elevations over 11,000 feet AMSL and are often capped with snow until late spring.

Geology

The project area is north of the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that includes the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains rise to the north and are part of the Transverse Range Province. These mountain ranges rise to 11,000 feet AMSL and are composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic rocks, which have intruded and metamorphosed older rocks. The parcel sits at the base of and is separated from the San Bernardino Mountains by the Banning Branch of the San Andreas Fault system (Dibblee 1982; Morton 1978a, 1978b; Rogers 1965, 1967). Erosion along the San Andreas Fault is responsible for the development of San Gorgonio Pass. Sediments that range in age from late Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene crop out in the pass. Younger sediments consist of alluvial debris from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Morton 1999).

Paleontology

More than 50 distinct locations of paleontological remains are recorded in institutional records south and southwest of the project area within the San Timoteo Formation and the underlying Mount Eden Formation. Younger sediments of late Pleistocene age deposited in the project area are equally fossiliferous, as shown by the Shutt Ranch local fauna (Reynolds and Reeder 1986, 1991; R.E. Reynolds 2005; SBCM collections) near Calimesa.

PERSONNEL

LSA paleontologists from the Riverside office, David Brunzell, Stephen Marquadt, and Joseph Brunzell, conducted the field survey. Robert E. Reynolds conducted the literature review and wrote the paleontological resources assessment report. Mr. Reynolds is the senior paleontological program manager at LSA's Riverside office, a research associate of the Los Angeles County Museum, and former Curator of Earth Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum. He has 23 years of experience with paleontologic salvage programs and 37 years of research experience in collecting biostratigraphic specimens from sediments in southern California and Nevada.

METHODS

Literature Review

Available geologic and paleontological literature was consulted to determine the potential for paleontological resources to occur in sedimentary deposits within the parcel. The Paleontological

Resource Sensitivity Map from the Riverside County Planning Department was consulted to determine the paleontological sensitivity determined for the parcel. This map indicates that the area north of the Banning Fault, which contains sedimentary rocks, has high potential for significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources, while the remaining portion of the project sits on sediments where the potential for fossils has not been determined.

Previous geologic investigations and mapping in this area are summarized on the Geologic Map of California, Santa Ana Sheet (Rogers 1965; Morton 1999). Specific mapping and local regional geologic studies have been performed by Dibblee (1964), Dutcher and Burnham (1959, 1960), English (1953), Fraser (1931), Jahns (1934), Proctor (n. d.), Rogers (1967), and Shuler (1953).

The Banning area contains sediments of Plio-Pleistocene age referred to as the San Timoteo Formation (Rogers 1965). This is unconformably overlain by flat-lying, deeply weathered alluvium eroded to form terraces and referred to as Pleistocene Old Alluvium (Morton 1978a, 1978b, p. c. 1985), and as late Pleistocene alluvium (Dibblee 1982; Rogers 1965). These Pleistocene terrace deposits (Harden and others 1986; McFadden and Weldon 1987) are dated at 50,000 ybp (years before present) and therefore establish a minimum age of 50 ka (thousand years) for sediments within the stratigraphy and in the underlying, older San Timoteo Formation, which may be slightly younger than one million years (Albright 1999).

The sedimentary record within the project site represents at least three depositional events, perhaps in response to a similar number of tectonic events. These start with the deposition of the San Timoteo Formation until about one million years ago; this formation probably occurs at depth on the project. Pleistocene Old Alluvium was then deposited in the area north of the Banning Fault. Tectonic compression uplifted the older sediments that were then eroded to a relatively flat surface. The late Pleistocene terrace deposits were laid down after the 50,000 ybp erosional event. This erosion created the current topography in the study area, cutting San Timoteo Canyon to the west, Potrero Canyon to the south, and San Gorgonio Wash to the east. Late Pleistocene erosion created the flat surface containing late Pleistocene terrace deposits overlain by a well-developed soil profile. This surface may date to 50 ka (Kendrick and others, 1993).

Field Survey

A reconnaissance-level field survey of the project was conducted March 1 through 10, 2006, by LSA staff. The survey consisted of the paleontologists walking parallel 15-meter transects over the project area. Soil profiles were examined for stratigraphy, and rodent back dirt was checked for paleontological remains.

RESULTS

Literature Review

The paleontological literature search indicated that there was potential for significant, nonrenewable resources to be encountered by construction excavation on the Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project. The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map of Riverside County indicated that paleontological sensitivity for sediments on the northern portion of the project was high, and that the portion of the project south of the Banning Fault was undetermined. Previous assessments for

paleontologic resources in the Banning-Beaumont area have noted sedimentary outcrops with potential for fossils (Reynolds 1983, 1985, 1986). This literature review indicates that the subsurface Pleistocene sediments have high potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources.

Field Survey

The survey noted that the surface of the parcel was disturbed by agricultural activities. Ground visibility was poor with obstruction from seasonal grasses. The foot survey confirmed that red-brown silty sandstone was present below the surface, underlying portions of the project area. This silty sandstone represents the late Pleistocene alluvium reported from the area (Morton 2003). During recent construction excavation, paleontological monitoring programs on projects to the west have produced Pleistocene vertebrate fossils (Reynolds 2005; Reynolds and Reeder 1986).

Paleontological Resources

The paleontological resource literature review and field survey determined that there is potential for significant paleontological resources to occur in late Pleistocene sediments on the Deutsch Property Specific Plan Project parcels. This sensitivity encompasses older Pleistocene sediments north of the Banning Fault and younger Pleistocene deposits south of the fault.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The presence of sediments suitable to contain paleontological resources and the positive results of the literature review and field survey reinforce the high potential for encountering significant nonrenewable vertebrate fossils during construction excavation. This study recommends that a PRIMP be included with construction excavation phase of the project. This PRIMP must include excavation monitoring and fossil salvage, fossil preparation and identification, repository curation, and a compliance report. Compliance with these recommendations ensures that impacts to paleontological resources will be below a level of significance.

Paleontologic Resource Impact Mitigation Program

The results of the literature review and the field survey indicated that LSA, in accordance with the recommendations of Riverside County, should develop a PRIMP for the excavation phase of the project. This program is designed to conform to the guidelines of the County of Riverside and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. It includes the following steps:

- A trained paleontological monitor will be present during ground-disturbing activities within the project area in sediments determined likely to contain paleontological resources. The monitoring for paleontological resources will be conducted on a half-time basis. If paleontological resources are located during excavation, the monitoring program will change to full-time. The monitor will be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources. The monitor will be equipped to rapidly remove any large fossil specimens encountered during excavation. During monitoring, samples will be

collected and processed to recover microvertebrate fossils. Processing will include wet screen washing and microscopic examination of the residual materials to identify small vertebrate remains.

- Upon encountering a large deposit of bone, salvage of all bone in the area will be conducted with additional field staff and in accordance with modern paleontological techniques.
- All fossils collected during the project will be prepared to a reasonable point of identification. Excess sediment or matrix will be removed from the specimens to reduce the bulk and cost of storage. Itemized catalogs of all material collected and identified will be provided to the museum repository along with the specimens.
- A report documenting the results of the monitoring and salvage activities and the significance of the fossils will be prepared.
- All fossils collected during this work, along with the itemized inventory of these specimens, will be deposited in a museum repository for permanent curation and storage.

Compliance with these recommendations will ensure that excavation impacts to the paleontological resources are maintained below a level of significance.

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