PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

SAN JACINTO MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN LINE C, STAGE 2, C-4, C-5, AND LINE B

In the Cities of San Jacinto and Hemet
Riverside County, California

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July 16, 2012
(Fieldwork completed on June 18, 2012)

CRM TECH Project No. 2618A
Approximately 1.6 linear miles
San Jacinto, Calif., 7.5' (1:24,000) quadrangle
Within the San Jacinto Viejo land grant, T5S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Keywords: San Jacinto Valley; historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In June and July 2012, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for a proposed storm drain pipeline project in the Cities of San Jacinto and Hemet, Riverside County, California. The project area for the study consists of four contiguous pipeline alignments measuring approximately 1.6 miles in total length and lying across open fields or within the existing rights-of-way of paved roads, including San Jacinto Avenue, Midway Street, Santa Fe Avenue, and Menlo Avenue. It is located within a portion of the San Jacinto Viejo land grant in T5S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the installation of the four pipeline segments, designated as Line C, Stage 2, C-4, C-5, and Line B in the previously adopted San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan. The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the District with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the RCFCWCD a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources.

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

No artifacts were collected during this Phase I survey. All field notes and photographs are on file at the CRM TECH office. Copies of the report are on file at the Eastern Information Center, the RCFCWCD, and the CRM TECH office.

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INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

In June and July 2012, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for a proposed storm drain pipeline project in the Cities of San Jacinto and Hemet, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The project area for the study consists of four contiguous pipeline alignments measuring approximately 1.6 miles in total length and lying across open fields or within the existing rights-of-way of paved roads, including San Jacinto Avenue, Midway Street, Santa Fe Avenue, and Menlo Avenue (Figs. 2, 3). It is located within a portion of the San Jacinto Viejo land grant in T5S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the installation of the four pipeline segments, designated as Line C, Stage 2, C-4, C-5, and Line B in the previously adopted San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan. The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the District with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQ

The study was carried out under the direction of CRM TECH principal investigators Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A., and Michael Hogan, Ph.D. Company personnel who participated in the

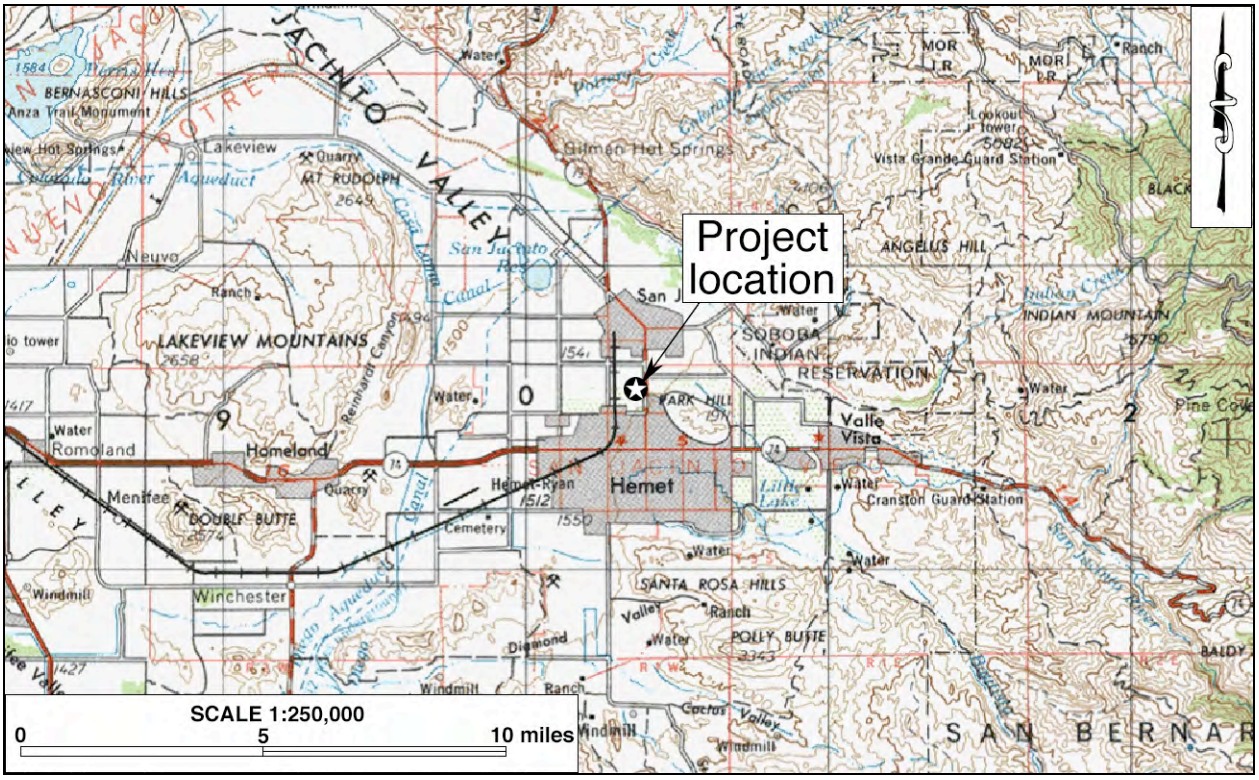

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979])

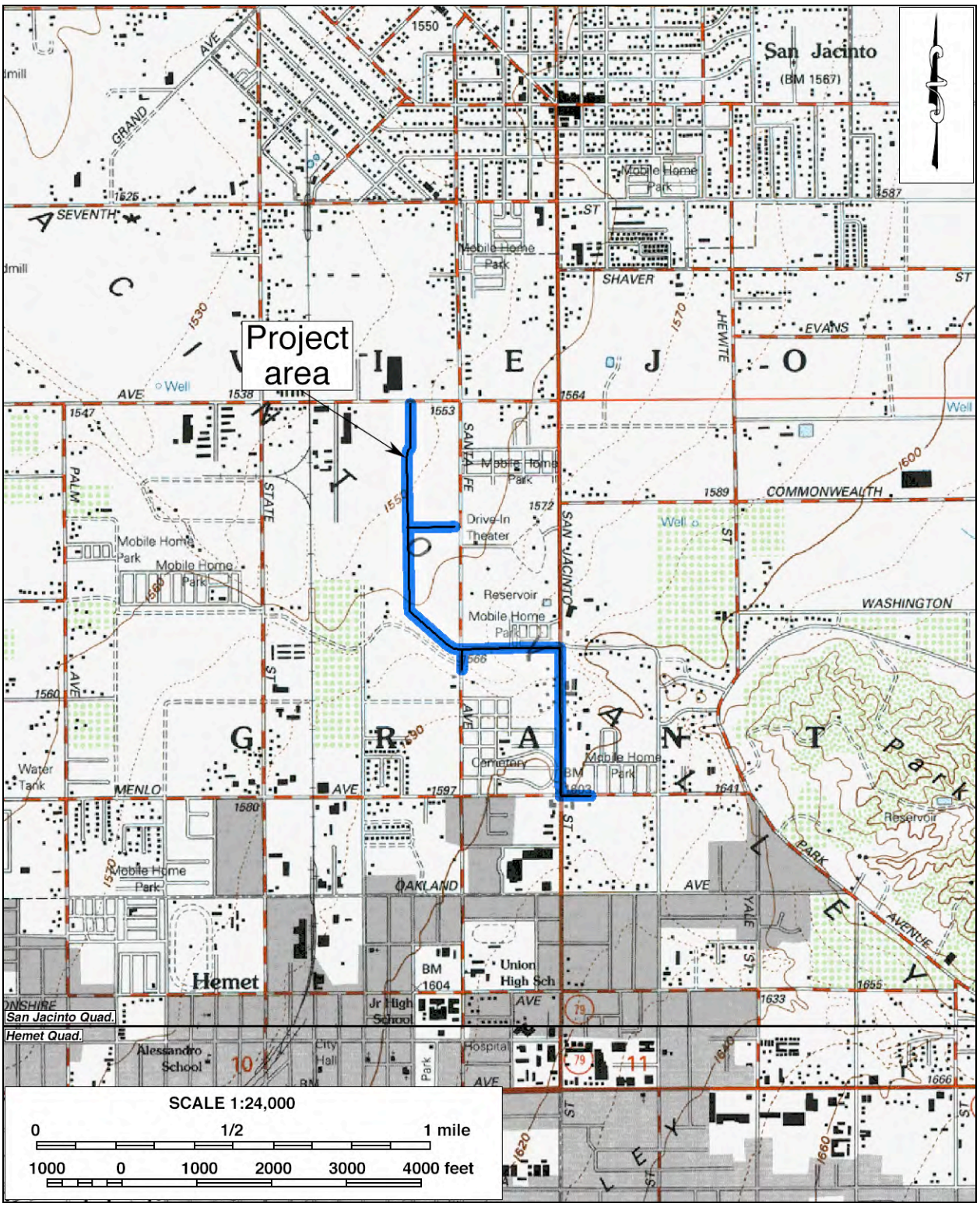

Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS San Jacinto and Hemet, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1996a; 1996b])

Figure 3. Typical landscapes in the project area. *Clockwise from upper left*: an open field where Line C will cross (view to the north); along the proposed alignment of C-5 (view to the west); C-4 from the intersection of Midway Street and Santa Fe Avenue (view to the south); and Line B from the intersection of Midway Street and San Jacinto Avenue (view to the south). (Photographs taken on June 18, 2012)

study include archaeologist Daniel Ballester, B.A., historian/report writer Terri Jacquemain, M.A., and Native American liaison Nina Gallardo, B.A. Their professional qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

The project area is situated in the southeastern portion of the San Jacinto Valley, a southeast-northwest trending valley situated below the western slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains. More specifically, it lies approximately three miles southwest of the San Jacinto River and the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains, and a half-mile west of Park Hill. The climate and environment of the surrounding area are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures in the region reaching over 100 degrees in summer and dipping to near freezing in winter.

The project area lies in an area of mixed residential and commercial uses, generally bounded by Esplanade Avenue on the north, San Jacinto Avenue on the east, Menlo Avenue on the south, and Buena Vista Avenue on the west. The open field portions of the project area are located west of Santa Fe Avenue and near the intersection of San Jacinto Avenue and Menlo Avenue. Both of these areas have been disked in the recent past, although some pockets of dense vegetation were observed in the field west of Santa Fe Avenue (Fig. 3).

Elevations along the project route range between 1,550 and 1,600 feet above mean sea level, with a gradual incline to the south. Vegetation in and near the project area included eucalyptus and pepper trees, wild mustard, foxtails, tumbleweeds, sunflowers, oleanders,

various small grasses and shrubs and, along the pave roads, introduced landscaping plants. Surface soils consist of a sandy loam typical of the San Jacinto Valley.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

ARCHAEOLOGY

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the so-called Inland Empire region of southern California, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 1000), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially heavily used, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1000-1500), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient milling stones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1500-1700s), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans and led to the historic period.

ETHNOHISTORY

The project area lies in an area where the traditional territories of two Native American groups, the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, overlapped. Together, the homelands of these two Takic-speaking peoples extend from the Coachella Valley in the northeast to present-day Oceanside in the southwest, encompassing most of the western and central portions of what is now Riverside County. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño and Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Despite the differences in their linguistic affiliation, Native Americans who lived in the vicinity of the project area exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. The traditional societies of both the Luiseño and the Cahuilla were structured around villages based on clan or lineage groups. Archaeologically, the village sites are usually marked by midden deposits and habitation debris, and may include bedrock-milling features. The various clans, and the two groups in general, interacted with one another through trade, intermarriage, ceremonies, and occasionally tribal warfare. During the seasonal rounds to exploit various resources, small groups often ranged some distances from the villages in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, such as boulder slicks and metates at certain resource locations.

Since at least the early 1800s, the foothills east of present-day City of San Jacinto was the site of the significant Luiseño village of Soboba. The name "Soboba" and its variants ("Saboba," "Savabo," "Sovovo," and "Sevobe," etc.) was recorded by Spanish missionaries, early U.S. surveyors, and modern ethnographers (Gunther 1984:502-503). During the historic period, the village was home to five Luiseño clans: *Litcic*, *Pokhat*, *Amurax*, *Tcipmal*, and *Tulotcuwat*, who were collectively known as *Sovovoyam* (Strong 1929:276). Situated on the northeastern frontier of Luiseño territory, the *Sovovoyam* maintained ceremonial exchange with neighboring Mountain Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano groups (Strong 1929:13, 98). Today, the Soboba Indian Reservation, formally established in 1913, is home to a mixed population of both Luiseño and Cahuilla heritage.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In California, the so-called "historic period" began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions, and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774, no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

Throughout much of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history, the San Jacinto Valley was nominally under the control of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. By 1821, it had become a part of the loosely defined Rancho San Jacinto, a vast cattle ranch for that mission (Gunther 1984:467). The rancho was headquartered on a small hill near the Lakeview Mountains, where an adobe house for the *mayordomo*, known in later years as Casa Loma, was built sometime before 1827 (*ibid.*:102).

In the 1840s, after secularization of the mission system, three large land grants were created on the former mission rancho of San Jacinto. Among these were Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, granted in 1842 to José Antonio Estudillo, then the *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey, and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, granted in 1846 to Miguel de Pendrorena of San Diego. As elsewhere in southern California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on these and other nearby land grants, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this much-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century.

After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, the first Euroamerican settlers arrived in the San Jacinto Valley in the late 1860s, and settled mostly around the old town of San Jacinto, the earliest non-Indian community in the area. During the great southern California land boom of the 1880s, the new town of San Jacinto was founded in 1883, and soon overtook the old town as the nucleus of the community. In 1888, San Jacinto became the terminus of the newly completed San Jacinto Valley Railway, a Santa Fe subsidiary, and the City of San Jacinto was incorporated in the same year.

To the south of San Jacinto, the town of Hemet was created by the Hemet Land Company in 1893. A relative late-comer among the communities in the San Jacinto Valley, and founded at the onset of a severe drought that hampered development throughout southern California, Hemet prospered nevertheless, thanks to the reliable water supply provided by the Hemet Reservoir that the company constructed in the San Jacinto Mountains. In 1910, Hemet became the second incorporated city in the valley.

Through much of the 20th century, both Hemet and San Jacinto remained small rural towns serving the needs of one of Riverside County's most important agricultural regions. During the recent decades, however, with residential and commercial development increasingly becoming the driving force in regional growth, the forces of urbanization has begun to significantly transform the landscape of the two cities.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Scientific research should be directed by a theoretical orientation that is geared toward gathering data to answer questions of current research interest. While numerous theoretical orientations have been put forward and used to guide archaeological research and to improve data-collecting efforts, the cultural ecology approach still tends to be the most useful paradigm in archaeological endeavors, although it is often used in conjunction with newer models. Basically, the cultural ecology approach to understanding cultural development contends that people develop behavioral patterns in order to exploit the resources of the area by means of particular technologies. It also assumes that there is interrelationship of these technologies, the environment, survival, and other aspects of the culture.

Since archaeology deals mostly with the cultural remains that are left long after the people are gone, this theoretical orientation has obvious advantages for archaeological research, although it is left to the archaeologist to determine the extent to which the behavior patterns used to exploit the environment affect other aspects of culture. Because of its continuing usefulness, the cultural ecology theoretical orientation is the basis of the historical/archaeological investigation used in this study. In practice, a research design serves to identify research issues and to illuminate new information for the purpose of evaluating the significance of cultural resources present within a study area. While no overarching research design has been established for this part of Riverside County, a standard set of research questions, or research domains, can be applied to historical/archaeological investigations in the region, especially for Phase I studies such as this.

The primary goal of a Phase I survey is to identify any prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources that may be present within the study area. This identification process

generally includes a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, Native American contacts, and a field inspection. While little detailed data may be available from the research methods employed during Phase I studies, some types of data gathered during the investigation may be used to address research issues, at least on a basic level. For instance, just the presence of cultural resources on a property indicates that people used the area. Other research questions, such as those posited below, can be addressed during Phase I studies only if certain types of artifacts or features are found within or near the study area.

- Is there any evidence that important events took place on the property or that the property is associated with a historically important person?
- Can anything be learned regarding the time period the area was used? Can it be determined whether people used the area during early or late prehistoric times, or during the historic period?
- Can anything be learned about the duration of the use of the land? Was the land used continuously for a long period of time, was it used only briefly, or was it used repeatedly over time?
- Can anything be learned about the subsistence strategies of the people who used the land? Is there any evidence visible on the surface that indicates what food resources were being processed and/or consumed? Is there any evidence regarding the preparation of the food resources?
- Would any of the information gathered during a Phase I study shed light on settlement patterns? Could activities in the study area be related with broader patterns of human habitation of the region? Did the people live on the property or use it only for resource procurement? If they lived on the property, was it a dense or sparse population? Does occupation of the subject property disclose any information regarding settlement strategies or preferences?
- Are there historical/archaeological data specific to trade, travel, or cultural interactions?

In addition, a research design should also outline major themes in the prehistory and history of a region or specific area, so that any cultural resources encountered during a Phase I study could be evaluated within the proper context. Based on the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic contexts discussed above, the following themes can be established for past human activities in the vicinity of the current project area:

- Native American land use during the paleoindian, early archaic, late archaic, and late prehistoric periods;
- Early settlement and development activities by both local Native Americans and Euroamerican settlers and speculators;
- Transformation of the San Jacinto Valley from an agrarian domain to a collection of suburban residential communities.

RESEARCH METHODS

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

On June 6, 2012, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file.

On June 12, CRM TECH notified Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director for the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, of the upcoming archaeological field survey via e-mail and invited the tribe to participate. Following the Native American Heritage Commission's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted 21 additional Native American representatives in the region in writing on June 14 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

RECORDS SEARCH

On June 6 and 8, 2012, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/ archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps of the San Jacinto-Hemet area. Among maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1867 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901, 1942, and 1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

FIELD SURVEY

On June 18, 2012, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. Where the proposed pipeline alignments are confined within the heavily disturbed rights-of-way of existing public roadways, the survey was conducted at a reconnaissance level by driving along the project route and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for any indications of potential cultural resources. Areas outside the existing roadways were surveyed at an intensive level by walking two parallel transects placed 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) to either side of the project centerline.

Using these methods, the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Visibility of the native ground surface was virtually zero where the project area lies under road pavement, and varied from fair to good (50-75%) in the open fields, depending on the density of the vegetation.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated June 8, 2012, that the sacred lands record search identified Native American cultural resources within the project area, and recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all 18 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Steve Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Rob Roy, Environmental Director for the La Jolla Band of Mission Indians, were also contacted. As of this time, four written responses have been received (see App. 2).

In a letter dated June 18, Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band states that the project area lies within the tribe's Traditional Use Area, is close to known village sites, and is in a shared use area for both Luiseño and Cahuilla tribes. Therefore, on behalf of the Soboba Band. Mr. Ontiveros requests further consultation with the project proponent, and that a Native American monitor from the Soboba Band be present during all earth-moving activities, including surveys and archaeological testing.

Responding in a letter dated June 21, Rose Duro, Cultural Committee Chairperson for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, states that the project lies beyond the tribe's historic boundaries, and thus defers further consultation to the Soboba Band or the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. Nevertheless, Ms. Duro also recommends Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. Representatives of the Pala Band of Mission Indians and the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians both state in written responses that their tribes have no specific concerns regarding this project and will defer to Soboba Band or other tribes nearer to the project location.

RECORDS SEARCH

The project area was partially surveyed in 2008 as part of the cultural resources study for the San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan (Smallwood et al. 2008), and four other surveys have been completed on properties adjacent to the northern portion of the project route (Fig. 4). Despite these past survey efforts, no cultural resources were recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaires. Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show some 28 additional studies covering various tracts of land or linear features (Fig. 4).

Despite the number of the previous studies, roughly only 25% of the land within the one - mile radius has been surveyed for cultural resources. As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 74 historical/archaeological sites and one historic-era isolate have been recorded within the scope of the records, search, as listed in Table 1. Nearly all of the sites were buildings and other built-environment features dating to the late 19th century or the early and mid-20th century, attesting to the relatively long history of settlement and

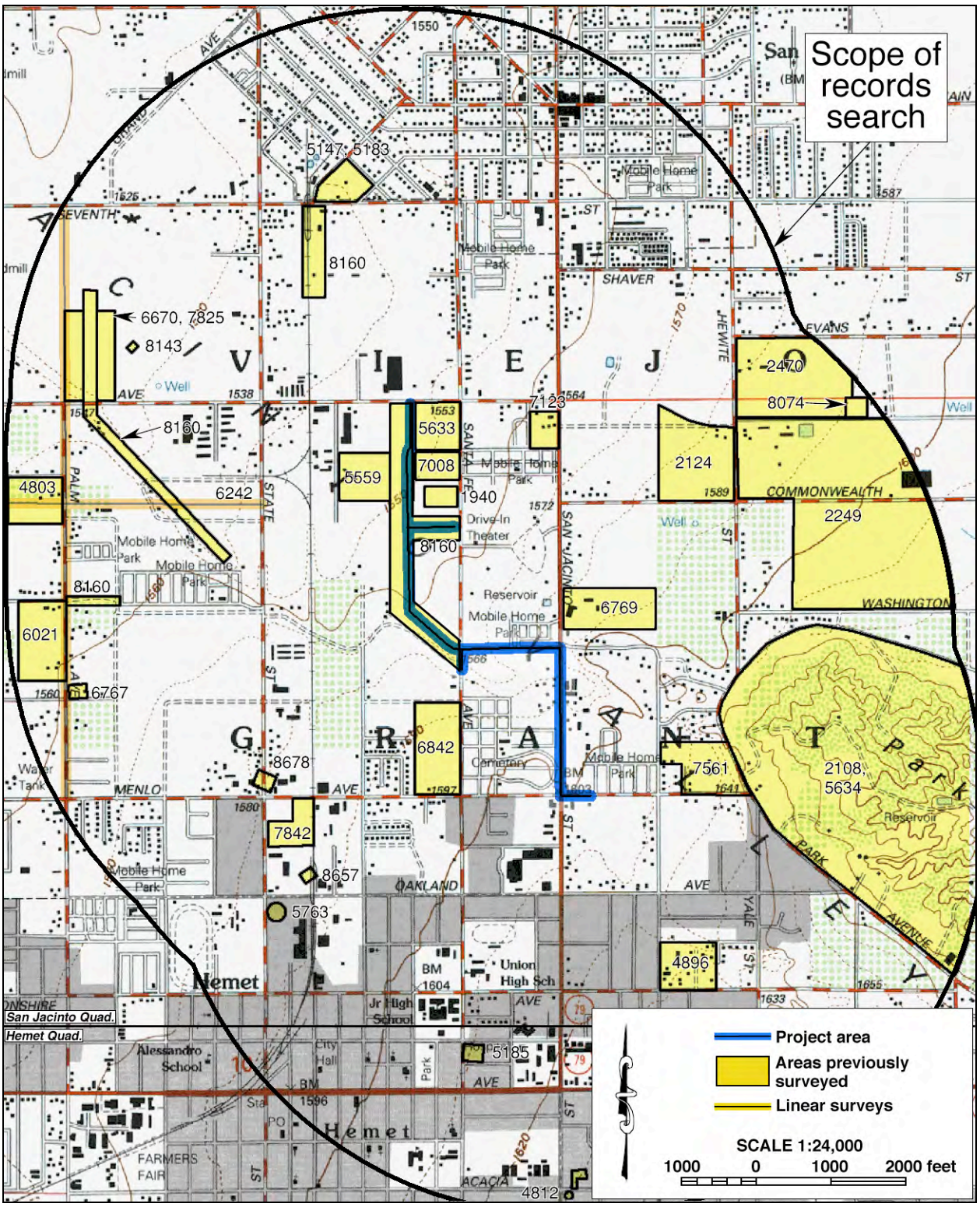

Figure 4. Previous cultural resources surveys in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search	
Primary No.	**Description**
33-005789	Pioneer Hotel, ca. 1886
33-006240	Thompson Street Historic District, four bungalows, ca. 1912-1930
33-006241	Wood-frame Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1912
33-006242	Wood-frame Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1924
33-006243	Wood-frame Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1925
33-006244	Wood-frame Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1930
33-006247	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1900-1907
33-006248	Colonial Revival-style single-family residence, ca. 1901
33-006249	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1909
33-006269	Craftsman-style single-family residence, ca. 1910
33-006281	Hemet Stock Farm, ca. 1900-1910
33-006301	Pueblo/Mission Revival-style single-family residence., ca. 1934
33-006313	Vernacular wood-frame commercial building along the Santa Fe Railway, ca. 1889
33-006317	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1900
33-006321	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1910
33-006340	Eastlake Victorian-style single-family residence, ca. 1890
33-006351	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1924
33-006358	Two-story Victorian-style single-family residence, ca. 1890s
33-006360	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1893
33-006369	Kingsbery House, ca. 1908
33-006370	Queen Anne-style single-family residence, ca. 1904
33-007298	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1911
33-007299	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1920
33-007300	Stone-faced brick commercial building, ca. 1910
33-007302	Vernacular two-story single-family ranch house of E.L. Mayberry, ca. 1920
33-007311	Vernacular octagon-shaped commercial building, ca. 1936
33-007312	Vernacular commercial building, ca. 1946
33-007314	Mediterranean/Spanish Revival-style single-family residence, ca. 1928
33-007315	Mission Revival-style single-family residence and church, ca. 1920
33-007316	Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1914
33-007323	Mediterranean/Spanish Revival-style church, ca. 1920
33-007328	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1908
33-007329	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1880s
33-007330	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1900
33-007331	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1900
33-007332	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1890
33-007333	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1916
33-007334	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1890
33-007335	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1926
33-007355	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1890
33-007356	Queen Anne-style single-family residence, ca. 1897
33-007365	Queen Anne-style single-family residence, ca. 1890
33-007366	Pueblo Revival-Spanish revival-style single-family residence, ca. 1926
33-007367	Eastlake-style single-family residence, ca. 1890
33-007370	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1900
33-007372	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1926
33-007374	Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1920
33-007375	Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1910
33-007376	Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1910
33-007377	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1910
33-007378	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1885
33-007379	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1916

Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search (Cont.)	
Primary No.	**Description**
33-007380	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1920
33-007381	Craftsman Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1916
33-007382	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1913
33-007390	Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1933
33-007391	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1915
33-007392	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1920
33-007393	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1915
33-007395	Bungalow-style single-family residence, ca. 1906
33-007397	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1932
33-007398	Vernacular wood-frame single-family residence, ca. 1883
33-007405	Vernacular wood-frame hotel, ca. 1920
33-007406	Vernacular wood-frame multiple-family residence, ca. 1915
33-011652	Hemet Downtown Historic District (104 properties)
33-012194	Estudillo Mansion, ca. 1885 (NRHP #01001178)
33-013156	Amethyst glass piece (isolate)
33-014281	Wood-frame Liberty-style single-family residence, ca. 1946
33-014282	Structural remains of Bothin villa, ca. in 1907-1909, demolished 1931
33-014318	Structural remains of Bothin reservoir, ca. 1907
33-014319	Structural remains of Bothin garage, ca. 1908
33-015743	San Jacinto Valley Railway, ca. 1888
33-015800	Wood-frame vernacular single-family residence, ca. 1941
33-019840	Kuhns compound (16 buildings, ca. 1947-1960)
33-019841	Francisco Estudillo Adobe, ca. 1860-1880

land development activities in the San Jacinto area. All of these were located at least a quarter-mile from the project location, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Based on historic maps consulted for this study, the project vicinity showed evidence of settlement and development activities as early as the 1850s-1860s, and later developed a rural pattern of settlement that persisted throughout the historic period (Figs. 5-8). When U.S. land surveyors first mapped the project vicinity in the mid-1800s, they noted Don José Estudillo's residence nearby, along with two wagon roads, one of which appears to have crossed the southern portion of the project area (Fig. 5).

Between the 1860s and the 1890s, the San Jacinto area experienced a notable growth spurt, due in part to a land boom that swept across southern California in the 1880s and, more directly, the advent of the San Jacinto Valley Railway in 1888. By the end of the century, the town of San Jacinto had taken shape, with a densely packed downtown area surrounded by more sparsely populated rural land characterized by crisscrossing roads and scattered farmsteads (Fig. 6).

Around that time, close to where the wagon road once crossed the project area, a canal belonging to the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District was now in place (Fig. 6). The district was formed in 1891, one of many similar irrigation districts formed after the passage of the Wright Act of 1887, a state law intended to instill local control of irrigation by allowing small farm owners in agricultural areas to organize such districts in order to

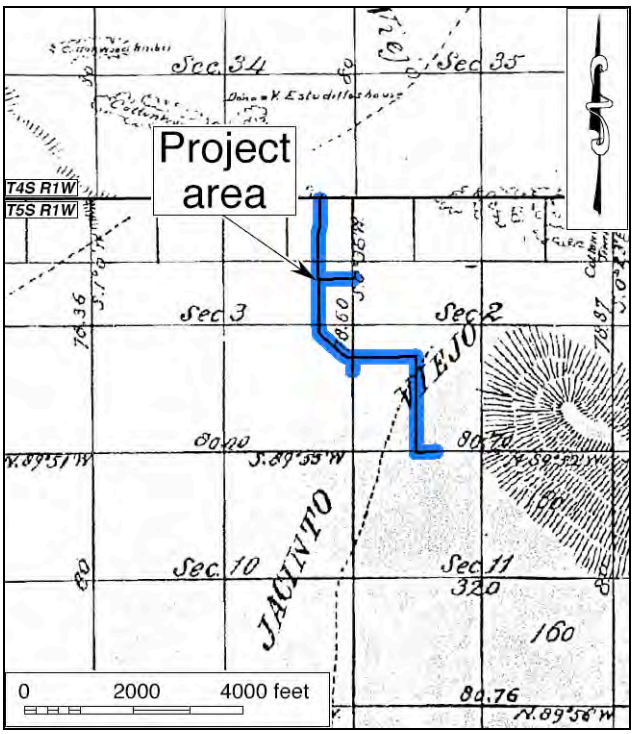

Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1867. (Source: GLO 1867a; 1867b)

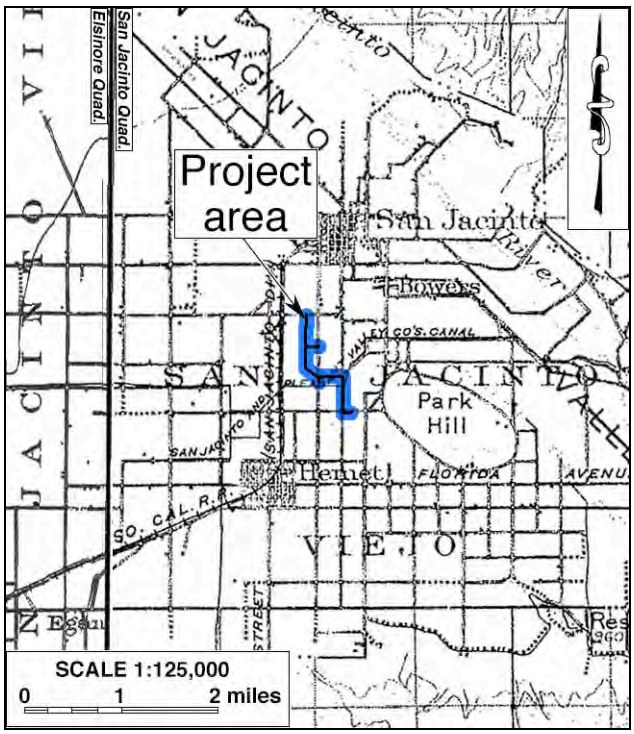

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

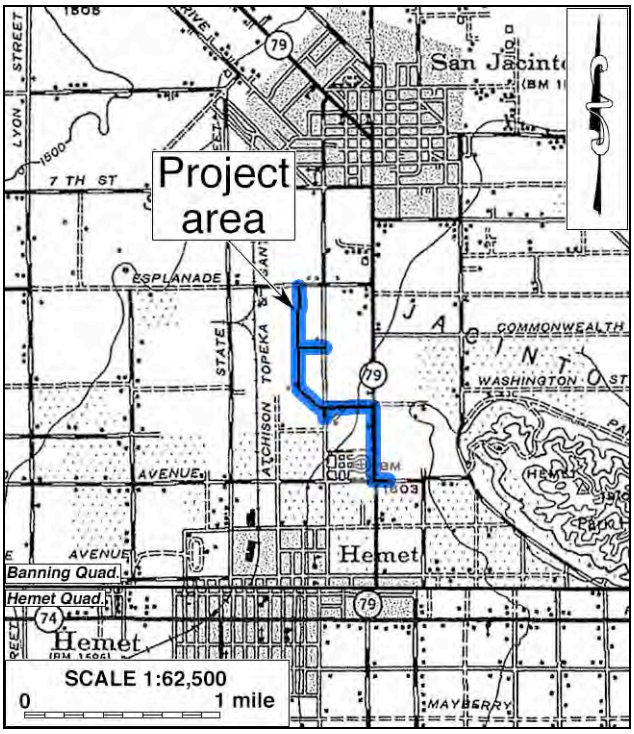

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1942a; 1942b)

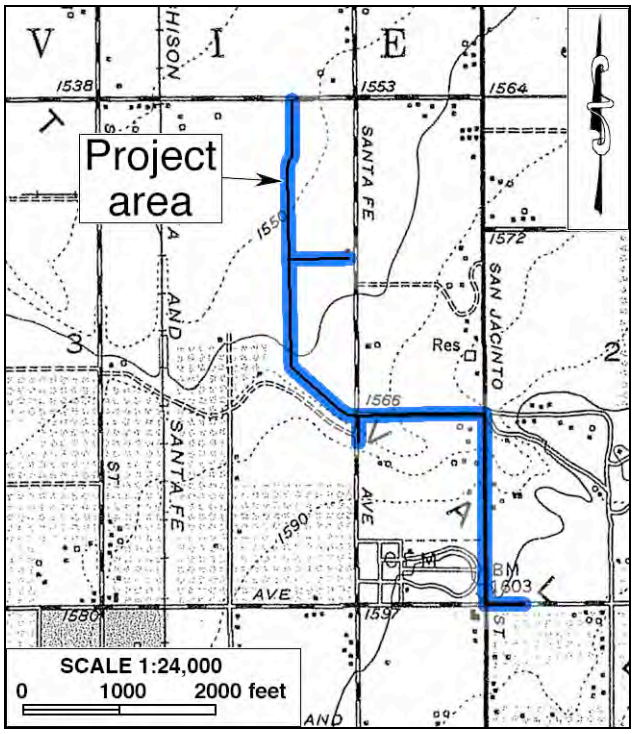

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1951. (Source: USGS 1953)

pool and allocate water resources (Anonymous1997a; Orsi 2005:214). Once established, the new district's directors scrambled to secure enough water to meet the irrigation needs in its 18,000-acre service area, which, in spite of its name, did not include San Jacinto in its boundary (Anonymous 1997a). Rather, the district encompassed the valley to the east of Hemet, known at the time as Pleasant Valley, in which the town of Winchester was the main settlement.

When first completed in 1893, the canal system consisted of two main branches traversing along the northern and southern edges of the valley and extended for a total length of almost 20 miles, in wooden flumes and open ditches, from where the Bautista Wash joins the San Jacinto River in Section 5 of T5S R1E to the western line of T5S R2W (Whitney 1982:38; Tapper and Lolmaugh 1979:146). The canal segment crossing the project area was a part of the northern branch. The southern branch of the canal was recorded near Winchester in 1990 as Site 33-004012, and was subsequently determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources for its important role in the dramatic boom and bust of that community around 1900 (Bissell 1990; Tang et al. 2003:16).

Not uncommonly, many of the irrigation districts formed under the Wright Act were fraught with lawsuits and fraudulent practices, and the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District was further plagued by the bust of the land boom around 1888 and the drought of the 1890s (Waring 1919:18; Anonymous 1997a; Orsi 2005:214). As the call for institutionalizing a centralized, state-controlled water management grew, in 1896 the Wright Act was repealed. The San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District was declared an illegally formed organization by a Riverside County Superior Court judge in July 1899 (Anonymous 1997b). It later became Citizens Water Company (Waring 1919:18).

The San Jacinto Valley embarked on a period of rapid growth during the mid-20th century, especially amid the post-WWII boom, demonstrated near the project area by the increased number of built-environment features, most notably the grid of roads that remains in use today (Figs. 7, 8). Still, throughout the historic period, the area along the project route remained sparsely populated and rural in character, evidently used mainly for agricultural purposes (Figs. 7, 8).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The ground surface in the entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. No physical remains of the early wagon road or the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District canal, shown across the project area on historic maps, was found during this survey. Both of these features had evidently been obliterated by later development in the project area over the past century. In sum, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age was encountered throughout the field survey.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the in determining whether such resources meet the official

definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) 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.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. Historic maps consulted during this study indicate that an early wagon road and an irrigation canal once crossed the project route, but both have evidently been obliterated since they were abandoned in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, leaving no identifiable remnants to be found in or near the project area today. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area*.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

As stated above, throughout the course of the present study, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the RCFCWCD:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known historical resources.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: July 16, 2012

SIGNED: Michael Hogan
Print Name: Michael Hogan
County Registration No.: 113

REFERENCES

Anonymous
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1978 Cahuilla. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*, pp. 575-587. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*, pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff
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1867a Plat Map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 1 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1867.
1867b Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 1 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1852-1867.

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Kroeber, Alfred L.
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Moratto, Michael J. (ed.)
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Orsi, Richard J.
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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1901a Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
1901b Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
1942a Map: Banning, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939-1941.
1942b Map: Hemet, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939-1941.
1953 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1949.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
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1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
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1982 *Fortune Favors the Brave: A History of the Lake Hemet Water Company*. Alphabet Printers, Hemet.

APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987	M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982	B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
2000	"Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994	"Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002	Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997	Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993	Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988	Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986	Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985	Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Honors and Awards

1988-1990	University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987	Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981	President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981	Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

2002	Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator, author, co-author, and contributor of numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists.
Society for American Archaeology.
Society for California Archaeology.
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policy of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.

2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2002 Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106 compliance;
- Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local historical societies;
- Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history.

2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.

1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.

1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Memberships

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, B.A.

Education

1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.

1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.

1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.

1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.

1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Surveys, excavations, mapping, and records searches.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* A total of 22 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

Subject: 2618A San Jacinto Line C NAHC Request
Date: Wednesday, June 6, 2012 9:56 AM
From: Nina <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
To: Dave Singleton <ds_nahc@pacbell.net>

Hi Dave,

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search.

Name of project:
San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Line C
(2618A San Jacinto Line C Arch)

Project size:
1.6 linear miles

Location:
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
San Jacinto and Hemet, Calif.
San Jacinto Viejo land grant, T5S R1W

Please call if you need more information or have any questions. Results may be faxed to the number below. I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Map included

Thanks,

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 Phone
(909) 824-6405 Fax
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

June 8 2012

Ms. Nina Gallardo, RPA
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405
No. of Pages: 6

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed **"San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Line C (2618A San Jacinto Line C Arch);"** located in the City of San Jacinto; Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File searches of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were identified** in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE): you specified. . Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to. California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision

on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
June 8, 2012

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaugher
35008 PalaTemecula Road, PMB Luiseno
50 , Cupeno
Pala, CA 92059
(760) 891-3515
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preationv. Officer
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
twolfe@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635
(760) 297-2639 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Randall Majel, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
(951) 659-2700
(951) 659-2228 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 922-0105 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Line C (2618A); located in the City of San Jacinto; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
June 8, 2012

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 - FAX

William J. Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

Pauma & Yuima
ATTN: EPA
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
(760) 742-1289
kymberli_peters@yahoo.com
(760) 742-3422 Fax

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
James Trujillo, Vice Chair
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3796
(760) 742-1704 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Chairperson
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
915-763-5549

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6100
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño
Temecula , CA 92593
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
951-770-8104
(951) 694-0446 - FAX

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Native American Contacts
Riverside County
June 8, 2012

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Line C (2618A); located in the City of San Jacinto; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Subject: 2618A San Jacinto Line C Arch and Paleo
Date: Tuesday, June 12, 2012 10:25 AM
From: Nina <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
To: Joseph Ontiveros <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>

Hello Mr. Ontiveros,

We are conducting a cultural resources study for 2618A San Jacinto Line C. I have emailed Dave Singleton (NAHC) with our project information and map, and am writing to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey. I'm attaching the project area map, and please see below for project information.

Name of project:
San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Line C

Project size:
3.2 linear miles

Location:
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
San Jacinto and Hemet, Calif.
San Jacinto Viejo land grant, T5S R1W

If the tribe would like to have a monitor present during the survey, please contact me for additional details. Thanks for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 Phone
(909) 824-6405 Fax
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

June 14, 2012

Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member
Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
P. O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Lines C, Stage 2, C-4, C-5 and Line B
3.2 linear Miles in the City of San Jacinto
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2618A

Dear Ms. Calac:

The San Jacinto Public Works Department proposes to construct a new drainage system that consists of numerous segments of channels, pipelines, and culverts in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. At this time, the Department is proposing to proceed with the construction of Lines C, Stage 2, C-4, C-5 and Line B. The project area encompasses approximately 3.2 linear miles that extends from Esplanade Avenue to the intersection of San Jacinto Avenue and Menlo Avenue. The accompanying map, based on the USGS San Jacinto and Hemet, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in the San Jacinto Viejo land grant T5S R1W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated June 8, 2012, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified Native American cultural resources within the project area, and recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. Eighty-nine historic-period sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area, mostly single-family residences. Site 33-015743, consisting of the San Jacinto Valley Railway, is located approximately 0.25 mile west of the project area. No prehistoric sites have been recorded within the one-mile radius.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: project area map

June 18, 2012

Attn: Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
EST. JUNE 19, 1883

Re: CRM TECH 2618A San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Lines C, Stage 2, C-4, C-5, and Line B

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in close proximity to known village sites and is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the Luiseno and Cahuilla tribes. Therefore it is regarded as highly sensitive to the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the Project Developer and Land owner.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,

Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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RECEIVED JUN 19 2012

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. When appropriate and agreed upon in advance, the Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax

PALA THPO

June 20, 2012

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech.
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: CRM Tech contract No. 2618A

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

RECEIVED JUN 23 2012

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Culture Committee

Post Office Box 68 · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2622 or·(760) 297-2635 & Fax:(760) 297-2639

June 21, 2012

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, Lines C, Stage 2, C-4, C-5 and Line B
3.2 linear miles in the City of San Jacinto,
Riverside, County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2618A

Dear Nina Gallardo,

Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan Project. This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your Project's potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for impacts to historic and cultural resources and findings of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within the Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseno people, but is not within Rincon's Historic boundaries. We refer you to Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area. In addition, we recommend a Native American Monitor be present during any and all ground disturbances.

Also, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral to other tribes in the project area. We request you update your contact information for Rincon and send any future letters and correspondence to the Rincon Tribal Chairman and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office in the Cultural Resource Department, Post Office Box 68, Valley Center, CA 92082 (760) 297 2635.

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

Sincerely,

Rose Duro
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

Bo Mazzetti	Stephanie Spencer	Charlie Kolb	Steve Stallings	Laurie E. Gonzalez
Tribal Chairman	Vice Chairwoman	Council Member	Council Member	Council Member

RECEIVED JUN 29 2012

Subject: San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 4:52 PM
From: Gabriella Rubalcava <grubalcava@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov>
To: "ngallardo@crmtech.us" <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Cc: "jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov" <jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>

Good afternoon Nina,

The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians would like to thank you for your consultation efforts in regards to the above mentioned project. After reviewing the projects it has been determined that the Band does have concerns in regards to cultural resources at this time. With this said the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians will defer further consultation and monitoring efforts to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. If you have any other questions please contact Joseph Ontiveros.

Thank you,
Gabriella

Gabriella Rubalcava
Tribal Council
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians