

APPENDIX D PROGRAMMATIC CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Programmatic Cultural Resources Assessment

Cabazon Infrastructure Plan (CIP) and Cabazon Community Plan (CCP) Project Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)

Cabazon area of unincorporated Riverside County, California

June 2026

Prepared for:

Riverside County Transportation and Land
Management Agency
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, CA 92501
Tel. (951) 955-1639
Contact: Candice Hughes
District 05 Principal Planner
CHughes@Rivco.org

Prepared by:

Michael Baker International
9635 Granite Ridge Drive, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92123
Tel. (760) 603-6251
Contact: Paige Kohler, MA, RPA
paige.kohler@mbakerintl.com
JN 210869

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This technical report presents the results of a program-level assessment of archaeological, tribal cultural, and historical architectural (built environment) for the proposed County of Riverside (County) Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Cabazon Infrastructure Plan (CIP) and Cabazon Community Plan (CCP) Project (project). The study was conducted to support compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County's CEQA Supplemental Regulations, and where applicable federal and state historic preservation laws. The assessment is programmatic in nature, providing a framework for evaluating and mitigating potential impacts to cultural resources across a 30-year planning horizon for a diverse suite of infrastructure projects. The study included comprehensive literature and records searches, GIS-based sensitivity modeling, and regulatory review. No new field survey was conducted. The CCP is part of the Riverside County General Plan and is designed to replace the Cabazon Community Policy Area and Cabazon Town Center Policy Area in the Pass Area Plan.

This technical report was prepared between February and May 2026. Key data collection activities included a South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search and a Sacred Lands File search by the Native American Heritage Commission.

The project encompasses approximately 7,769 acres in northwestern Riverside County. The majority of the existing land uses in the project area are rural mountainous and rural desert land uses, and thus may extend into areas of moderate to high archaeological sensitivity, especially near the San Gorgonio River and its tributary creeks.

The SCIC records search identified 78 previous cultural resource studies and 48 recorded cultural resources within the project area, including prehistoric archaeological sites, historic-period archaeological sites, and built environment resources. Several resources have not been formally evaluated for national, state, or local significance, while many have been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Four resources have been recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process. The Sacred Lands File search was negative, but the County has initiated Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18 consultation with local tribes. No tribal cultural resources have been formally identified to date, but consultation is ongoing, and the area is recognized as sensitive by Cahuilla and Serrano tribal representatives. It is anticipated that some currently unevaluated archaeological resources located within the Project area may be tribal cultural resources.

Archaeological sensitivity analyses identified high archaeological sensitivity along the San Gorgonio River, its margins, and undeveloped open space. Most urbanized areas have low sensitivity due to prior disturbance.

Projects in undeveloped areas may encounter significant archaeological resources. Direct impacts could include ground disturbance, destruction, or alteration of sites. Indirect impacts may include increased erosion or exposure of sensitive areas.

This programmatic assessment did not include new field surveys due to the broad scope and early planning stage of the project. The analysis relied on existing records, sensitivity analyses, and prior studies. Site-specific investigations will be required for individual projects in sensitive areas.

This report recommends a tiered mitigation strategy that aligns with CEQA requirements and established best practices. The preferred approach is to avoid and preserve known significant resources in place whenever possible. In areas identified as having moderate to high archaeological sensitivity, monitoring should be conducted during any ground-disturbing activities. If avoidance is not feasible and resources are discovered, data recovery excavations should be implemented. The strategy also calls for ongoing tribal consultation and monitoring in culturally sensitive locations. For areas assessed as having low sensitivity, standard discovery protocols are considered sufficient. Additionally, worker training and public education initiatives are suggested, as appropriate, to support resource protection efforts.

This report and supporting documentation will be filed with the County, the SCIC, and other relevant agencies. Confidential site location information will be restricted in accordance with state and federal law.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BP	before present
CE	Circulation Element
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIP	Cabazon Infrastructure Plan
CCP	Cabazon Community Plan
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
ESRP	Eastside Reservoir
GPA	General Plan Amendment
kV	kilovolt
MLD	most likely descendant
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
No.	Number
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
PRC	Public Resources Code
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
U.S.	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S.C.	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of Riverside (County) is undertaking a comprehensive Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with implementation of its Cabazon Community Plan (CCP) and Cabazon Infrastructure Plan (CIP) Project (project). The goal of the CCP is to address the Community of Cabazon's land use and infrastructure needs to prepare the Cabazon area for significant anticipated growth and development, particularly as the region plans for the possibility of accommodating up to 22,888 new housing units and an additional 49,420,323 square feet of non-residential uses over the next 30 years. The CIP would support buildout of the Community Plan by identifying needs and suggesting alternatives for the availability and expansion of infrastructure in the Cabazon Community Plan area. The purpose of this technical report is to provide a program-level overview of archaeological, tribal cultural, and historical architectural resources that could be affected by implementation of the proposed project. This technical report also identifies steps to avoid, minimize, and reduce potential impacts to sensitive resources.

1.1 Background and Purpose

The purpose of this programmatic cultural resources assessment is to support the PEIR by summarizing the existing conditions of archaeological, tribal cultural, and historical architectural resources within the community of Cabazon, with a focus on significant resources, as defined by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The report synthesizes existing data, literature, and the results of desktop analyses to identify cultural resource constraints and inform the development of mitigation strategies in the PEIR. These strategies are intended to streamline future environmental review and permitting for individual CCP and CIP projects, ensuring compliance with CEQA and other applicable regulations, while protecting the community of Cabazon's significant cultural resources.

1.2 Scope of Analysis and Methods

1.2.1 Project Location

The project area is located within the northwestern portion of the County, immediately east of the City of Banning; refer to Figure 1, Regional Vicinity Map. On a regional basis, the project area is accessible by Interstate 10 (I-10), which bisects the project area in an east-west direction and provides interchanges to the project area at Malki Road, Morongo Trail, at Main Street. The project area is also bisected by the Union Pacific rail line which runs parallel to I-10 in the project area. The project area is approximately 7,769 acres and is bounded by the Morongo Indian Reservation to the north, unincorporated areas of Riverside County to the north and south, the Cities of Desert Hot Springs and Palm Springs to the east, and the City of Banning to the west; refer to Figure 2, Project Vicinity Map.

The project area is entirely within the County of Riverside General Plan Pass Area Plan. Specifically, the project area is located within the Cabazon Policy Area of the Pass Area Plan.

1.2.2 Project Setting

The project area is located along the eastern portion of the San Geronio Pass, a distinctive geographical area between the Coachella, San Jacinto, and Moreno Valleys. The San Geronio Pass is a valley bounded

by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south. Terrain in the project area ranges in elevation from 1,275 feet at the southeast corner within the San Gorgonio River to a maximum of 4,000 feet above sea level at the southern edge of the boundary bordering the Cleveland National Forest. The San Gorgonio River and its tributary creeks through Millard Canyon, Deep Canyon, and Lion Canyon provide seasonal water flows. Due to the surrounding steep terrain and low-lying position, much of Cabazon is prone to hazardous flooding.

Commercial and tourist uses are generally located north of I-10 and include popular destinations such as the Desert Hills Premium Outlets and the Cabazon Dinosaurs monuments. Residential uses are concentrated south of I-10. Higher density housing and commercial uses are located in a small core area north of Main Street. Robertson's Ready Mix, a significant aggregate quarry and processing plant, is located in the northwest portion of the project area at 13990 Apache Trail.

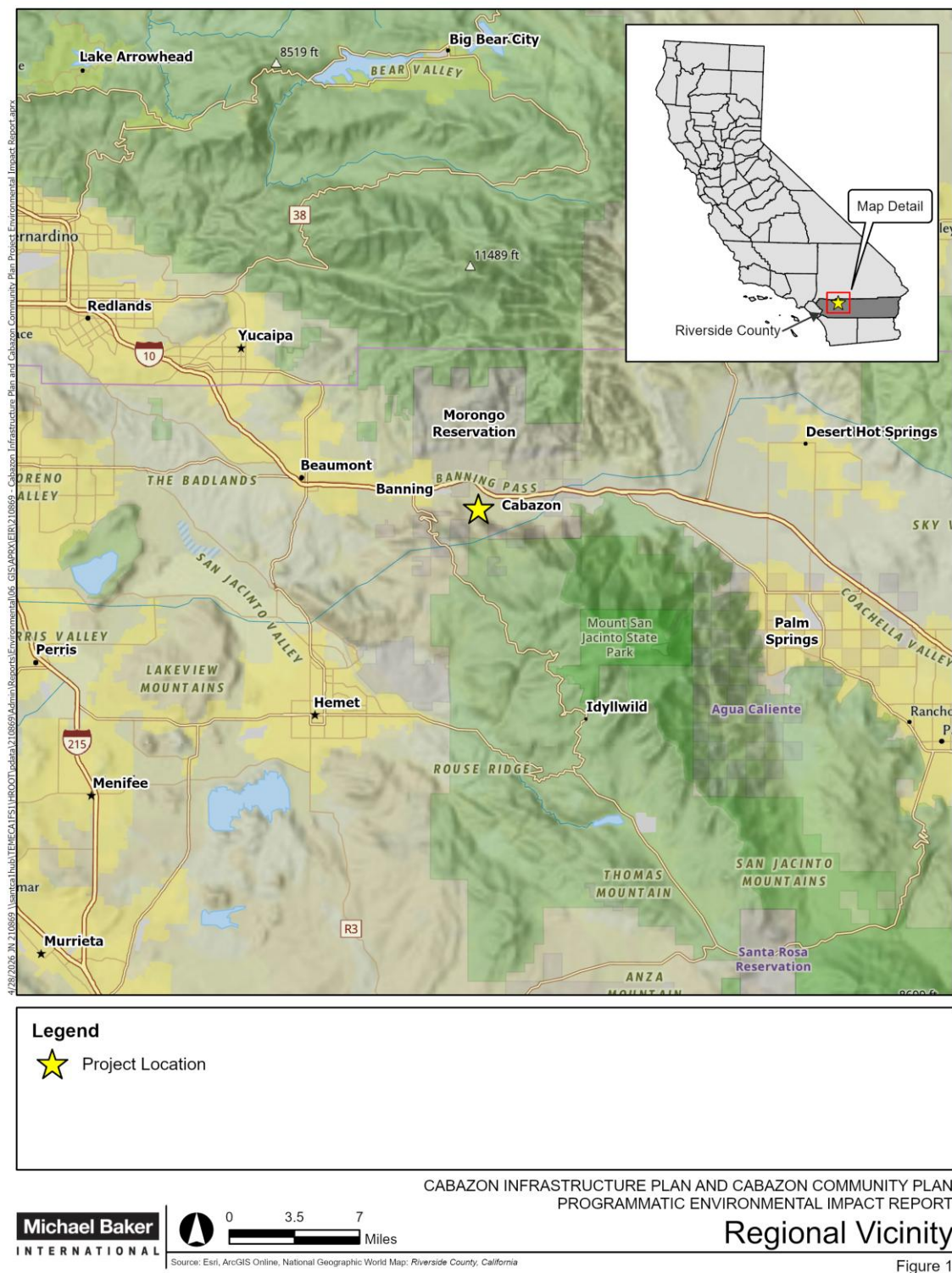


FIGURE 1. REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

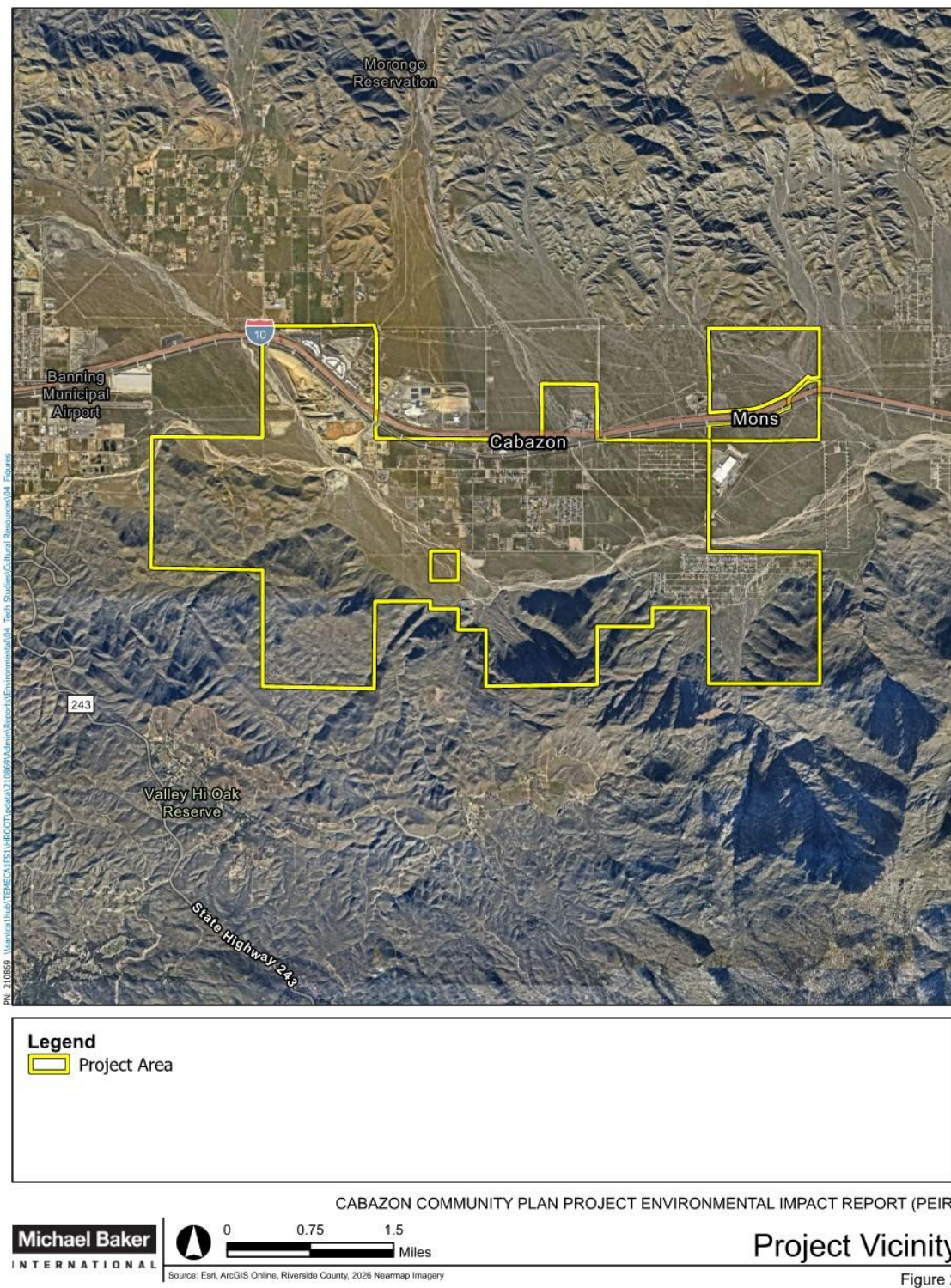


FIGURE 2. PROJECT VICINITY MAP

1.2.3 Project Description

Cabazon Community Plan

The Cabazon Community Plan (GPA No. 1206) would address the vision for the community's character/placemaking, land use, access and circulation, infrastructure and public services, design standards, and land use regulations and development standards. The Cabazon Community Plan Land Use Map proposes the following types of land uses: Commercial Retail, High Density Residential, Highest Density Residential, Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, Very Low Density Residential, Rural Residential, Rural Desert, Rural Mountainous, Mixed-Use Area, Heavy Industrial, Light Industrial, Public Facilities, and Open Space – Conservation.

Overall, the proposed general plan amendment (GPA No. 01206) would amend the Riverside County General Plan by:

1. Amending the Pass Area Plan to update textual and graphic references to the Cabazon Policy Area to reflect changes proposed by the Cabazon Community Plan.
2. Revising land use designations within the proposed Cabazon Community Plan Area of the Pass Area Plan, including Foundation Component amendments. Approximately 64 parcels totaling about 7,761 acres would require Foundation Component Amendments that include changes from the Rural and Rural Community components to the Community Development component. Consistency zoning changes would occur in the future as a result of the revised land use designations proposed as part of the project, and are analyzed as part of this PEIR.
3. Amending Tables LU-1 (Unincorporated Riverside County Cumulative Acreage Summary), LU-2 (Unincorporated Riverside County Buildout Capacity Summary), and LU-5 (Population per Square Mile), as well as Figure LU-1 (Riverside County General Plan Land Use Foundation Components) in Chapter 3 Land Use Element of the Riverside County General Plan.

The Cabazon Community Plan proposes planning policies and direction to guide change, promote quality development, and implement the community's vision for the area. The project includes amended General Plan Land Use and Circulation Elements, Design Guidelines, and administrative and implementation programs to encourage high-quality development within the community by addressing the following topics:

- Placemaking
- Land use
- Access and circulation
- Infrastructure and public services
- Development and design standards
- Administration and implementation

Cabazon Infrastructure Plan Overview

The CIP (ZR6234) includes numerous projects related to public infrastructure and facilities that the Community proposes to undertake over the next 30 years in order to support anticipated land use changes associated with implementation of the Cabazon Community Plan. The CIP projects covered under this PEIR have been divided into the following categories:

- Domestic Water Supply and Distribution
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment
- Flood Control and Drainage Systems
- Electric Power Supply
- Natural Gas Distribution
- Telecommunications and Broadband Services
- Roadway Right-of-Way

Refer to Section 2.0, Project Description, of the PEIR for a detailed project description of the CCP and CIP.

1.3 Purpose and Need for Study

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the potential for the project to impact cultural resources within the County's limits of the community of Cabazon. As required under CEQA, public agencies must identify and mitigate significant environmental impacts associated with discretionary projects, including those affecting historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources.

This technical report supports the PEIR by providing a program-level assessment of resource sensitivity across the project area. It identifies areas where ground-disturbing activities may intersect with known or potential cultural resources and outlines mitigation strategies to ensure compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and Section 15126.4(b), Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2 and Section 21084.2, and Assembly Bill (AB) 52 tribal consultation requirements.

The need for this study arises from the County's responsibility to protect significant cultural heritage and scientific resources while implementing infrastructure improvements. By proactively identifying sensitive areas and establishing a tiered mitigation framework, the County can ensure that implementing projects proceed in a manner that respects and preserves the community of Cabazon's unique cultural legacy.

1.4 Lead Agency and Regulatory Context

The County of Riverside is the lead agency for environmental review under CEQA for the project. This Phase I cultural resources assessment has been prepared to identify potential historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources within the project area and to evaluate potential impacts in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and Section 15126.4(b). The report is intended to support the PEIR and ensure compliance with applicable state regulations. If any implementing projects receive federal funding or require federal permits, additional review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) may be required. See Chapter 2, Regulatory Framework, for further detail.

1.5 Personnel and Qualifications

This report was prepared by a qualified team of cultural resource professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and history.

Paige Kohler, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Archaeological Investigator and lead author for the report. Susan Wood, PhD, served as the Senior Architectural Historian, providing oversight for the historic context and built environment impacts assessment and mitigation recommendations.

No field survey was conducted for this programmatic assessment. The report was prepared between February and May 2026 to support the PEIR.

1.6 Report Organization

This report provides a structured outline for the Program-Level Cultural Resources Technical Report. Chapter 2 provides the cultural regulatory framework. Chapter 3 discusses the environmental and cultural setting (including archaeological, tribal cultural, and historic contexts). Chapter 4 provides the methods and results of the cultural resource identification. Chapter 5 lays out the existing conditions and sensitivity for archaeological and built environment resources. Chapter 6 analyzes the potential impacts to archaeological, tribal cultural, and built environment resources in terms of the requirements of Appendix G of CEQA. Chapter 7 provides a summary and conclusion for the report. The goal is to ensure clarity and consistency with CEQA and County requirements, and to serve as a template for future use.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 1966)

The NHPA (Public Law 89-665; 54 United States Code [U.S.C.] 300101 et seq.) is the cornerstone of federal historic preservation law. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of any federal undertaking on “historic properties,” which are cultural resources listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The agency must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and other stakeholders, including Native American tribes, following procedures in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP] 2004). In practice, if any County implementing projects receive federal funding, federal permits, or other federal approvals (a “federal nexus”), the Section 106 review process must be completed. This involves inventory and evaluation of cultural resources within the project’s Area of Potential Effects, assessment of project effects on any NRHP-eligible properties, and development of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects (ACHP 2004). Federal undertakings that adversely affect historic properties cannot proceed until Section 106 consultation is resolved, typically via a Memorandum of Agreement outlining mitigation commitments.

2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1969)

NEPA [42 U.S.C. 4321–4347] requires federal agencies to assess environmental impacts of federal actions, which include impacts on cultural and historic resources, as part of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Under NEPA, cultural resources are considered in the “affected environment,” and any significant impacts to historic properties (usually those protected by the NHPA) must be disclosed and mitigated if possible. NEPA’s process dovetails with the NHPA—compliance with Section 106 is typically integrated into NEPA documents (CEQ and ACHP 2013). NEPA would apply only if a project is a federal action (for example, if an infrastructure project triggers a federal permit, uses federal funds, or is on federal land). In such cases, the County (or the relevant federal agency) would prepare the appropriate NEPA documentation analyzing cultural resource impacts, in addition to conducting Section 106 review.

In addition, NEPA directs federal agencies to use all practicable means to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” (Section 101[b][4]).

2.1.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA, 1979)

ARPA [16 U.S.C. 470aa–470mm] protects archaeological sites and artifacts on federal lands and Indian lands. It requires permits for any excavation or removal of archaeological resources on those lands and imposes penalties for unauthorized artifact removal or site damage. ARPA would be applicable if any future project occurs on federally owned land (unlikely within Cabazon community boundaries) or affects an archaeological site of Native American significance on tribal lands. While most Cabazon community projects are on County or private property, ARPA is noted here for completeness in case of any federal land involvement.

2.1.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 1990)

NAGPRA [25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.] provides a process for museums or federal agencies to return Native American human remains and cultural items to descendant communities, and it protects such remains and items discovered on federal or tribal land. If a Cabazon community project on federal land were to inadvertently discover Native American human remains or funerary objects, NAGPRA would mandate notification of tribes and repatriation of remains. While the project area does not include federal or tribal land, NAGPRA's provisions reflect the sensitivity and legal protection accorded to Native American burials at the federal level. (Separate state laws outlined below protect human remains on non-federal lands.)

2.1.5 Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing standards for advising federal agencies on the preservation of historic properties that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP. These standards consist of four general types of treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Of the four, the Standards for Rehabilitation (36 Code of Federal Regulations 68.3[b]) is the most likely appropriate treatment for the projects in the PEIR. Rehabilitation is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical cultural, or architectural values" (Grimmer 2017: 2). The Standards for Rehabilitation thus acknowledge that a building may retain its historic character even with alterations. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3), "[g]enerally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, shall be considered as mitigated to a less than a significant impact on the historical resource."

Below are the ten Standards for Rehabilitation:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new

feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

2.1.6 Antiquities Act (1906)

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 US Code 431-433) states, in part:

That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The Antiquities Act was enacted to help protect any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any “object of antiquity” situated on lands owned or controlled by the government of the United States. According to the Antiquities Act, fossil resources are considered to be objects of antiquity. The Antiquities Act has been used to designate national monuments based on the presence of fossil resources at those sites, like those at the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, the Petrified Forest National Park, and others. State of California Regulations California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, 1970) CEQA (PRC § 21000 et seq.) is California’s principal environmental law, requiring state and local agencies to identify and mitigate significant environmental impacts of their actions. In the unincorporated community of Cabazon, the County of Riverside is the CEQA lead agency for future implementing projects. Under CEQA, historic and archaeological resources are considered “environmental resources” that require analysis. CEQA defines a “historical resource” broadly to include: (1) resources listed in or determined eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); (2) resources listed in a local register or deemed significant in a historical survey; and (3) any resource that a lead agency finds significant, based on substantial evidence, against CRHR criteria (14 California Code of Regulations § 15064.5[a]). A project that causes a “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource—essentially demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration that impairs the resource’s significance—is considered to have a

significant impact under CEQA (PRC § 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5[b]). CEQA requires that significant impacts to historical resources be avoided or mitigated to the extent feasible. Archaeological sites can be treated as historical resources if they are CRHR-eligible. If an archaeological site is not eligible for the CRHR (i.e., not a historical resource), it may still be a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA (PRC § 21083.2). CEQA provides separate mitigation provisions for unique archaeological resources, which generally require reasonable efforts to preserve them in place or, if avoidance is infeasible, data recovery excavations (PRC § 21083.2).

The CRHR is a statewide program (established by PRC § 5024.1 in 1992) that lists resources significant at the local, state, or national level. CRHR eligibility criteria are modeled on the NRHP criteria for significance, encompassing resources associated with important historical events or persons, embodying distinctive characteristics or artistic values, or yielding important scientific information (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995). Under CEQA, any resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR is automatically considered a “historical resource” (PRC § 21084.1). Thus, evaluation of Cabazon-area properties or sites against CRHR criteria is a key step in determining whether they are protected under CEQA. In practice, a cultural resources technical study for a Cabazon project will include significance evaluations for any identified cultural materials (buildings, structures, districts, archaeological sites, or objects) to determine if they meet CRHR criteria. If they do, CEQA requires impacts on those resources to be analyzed and mitigated. California Historical Landmarks and points of historical interest (designations for very high significance resources) are also treated as historical resources under CEQA. The CRHR provides a baseline for identifying what cultural resources are significant in the project’s context.

Age Threshold for Historical Resources

There is no prescribed age limit for listing in the CRHR, although CRHR guidelines state that “sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001: 3). While the NRHP and CRHR generally apply a 50-year threshold to allow for scholarly evaluation of significance, CEQA practitioners often use 45 years as a screening guideline. This proactive approach accounts for project timelines, ensuring resources that may reach 50 years during development are considered early. The 45-year threshold is a best practice—not a statutory requirement—and reflects CEQA’s flexibility to evaluate any resource with potential historical significance based on substantial evidence, regardless of age.

2.1.7 California Public Resources Code § 5097 and Health and Safety Code §§ 7050.5, 7051, and 7054 (Protection of Human Remains)

California law establishes strict requirements for the protection of human remains discovered during ground-disturbing activities, including future implementing projects of the CCP or CIP. If human remains are encountered during excavation, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that work stop immediately in the vicinity of the find and that the County coroner be notified. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours, which then designates a most likely descendant (MLD) tribe (California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5; California PRC § 5097.98). The lead agency and project proponent must consult with the MLD regarding treatment of the remains, which typically involves leaving remains in place or reburial in a manner consistent with Native American customs. Removal or scientific study is avoided unless expressly approved by the MLD (California PRC § 5097.98).

Additional protections under Health and Safety Code Sections 7051 and 7054 prohibit unlawful removal, mutilation, or disturbance of human remains without lawful authority and impose criminal penalties for violations. These requirements apply to all projects in Riverside County, on both public and private lands, and supersede any other construction priorities upon discovery. The County's standard contractual procedures will reflect these laws by including a "halt work" condition and immediate consultation protocols with the County coroner, NAHC, and designated MLD (California Health and Safety Code §§ 7050.5, 7051, 7054; California PRC § 5097.98).

California PRC Section 5097.5 defines and details the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, paleontological, or historical resources located on public lands, which is considered a misdemeanor violation:

A person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

2.1.8 Assembly Bill 52 (2014)

AB 52 amended CEQA to create a new category of environmental resource ("tribal cultural resources") and to require consultation with California Native American tribes during CEQA review. Tribal cultural resources are defined in PRC Section 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, that are either: (1) listed or determined eligible for the CRHR (or a local historic register); or (2) a resource that the lead agency, at a tribe's request, chooses to treat as significant (§ 21074[a]). In practice, AB 52 elevates the consideration of Native American resources by ensuring tribes can have input on what resources are significant, beyond just formally recognized historic sites (Government Code § 65352.4). Under AB 52, the County of Riverside (as lead agency) must notify tribes that have requested notice of projects at the start of CEQA environmental review (within 14 days of determining that a CEQA document is required). If a tribe requests consultation within 30 days, the County must consult in good faith with that tribe (PRC § 21080.3.1). Consultation covers potential project impacts to tribal cultural resources, and if impacts are identified, the parties discuss feasible mitigation measures, project alternatives, or modifications that would avoid or lessen impacts (PRC § 21080.3.2). The consultation ends when both parties agree on mitigation or if either party, after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached. Any mitigation measures resulting from consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the CEQA document (PRC § 21082.3). For the PEIR, AB 52 consultation is a crucial step. The County contacted local tribes (Cahuilla and Serrano groups with ancestral ties to the area) early in the EIR process. Common outcomes of AB 52 consultation for infrastructure projects include monitoring agreements (having Native American monitors on-site during grading in sensitive areas), avoidance of certain areas, redesign of project elements to protect resources, or cultural sensitivity training for construction crews. AB 52 makes clear that significant impacts to tribal cultural resources should be treated as significant environmental impacts under CEQA, requiring mitigation similar to other cultural resources. Notably, AB 52 does not replace the process for inadvertent discovery of human remains (which involves the NAHC and MLDs, as described above), but it adds a proactive, early consultation to address tribal concerns.

The County will document its AB 52 compliance in the PEIR's consultation section, including any written correspondence with tribes and agreed-upon mitigation.

2.1.9 Other State Laws and Codes

Additional California laws provide context and procedures for cultural resources, though they may be indirectly relevant to the project. The Native American Historic Resource Protection Act (PRC §§ 5097.9–5097.991) prohibits public agencies from causing damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, or sacred shrines on public property, except upon a clear public interest showing. This underscores that the County, as a public agency, must avoid harming any known Native American sacred sites on County-owned lands. The NAHC maintains a Sacred Lands File of such sites; a Sacred Lands File search is typically conducted early in project planning.

The California NAGPRA (Health and Safety Code § 8010 et seq.) largely mirrors the federal NAGPRA for remains and artifacts under control of state agencies or museums. While not likely triggered by future implementing projects, it reflects California's commitment to returning ancestral remains to tribes.

In summary, at the state level, CEQA remains the primary driver for cultural resource protection in Cabazon's projects, supported by the CRHR criteria for significance. CEQA's recent amendments also integrate tribal cultural resources into this framework. Together, state law and local policy set forth clear processes for consultation and mitigation whenever historical, archaeological, or tribal cultural resources could be affected (CCP; PRC §§ 5097.9–5097.991; Health and Safety Code § 8010 et seq.).

2.2 Local Regulations

2.2.1 Riverside County General Plan

The Riverside County General Plan's structure is two-tiered, meaning that the General Plan covers the entire unincorporated portion of the County of Riverside and is augmented by 19 more detailed Area Plans covering Riverside County's territory, with the exception of the undeveloped desert areas and the March Air Joint Reserve Base. The thrust of the General Plan is to manage the overall pattern of development more effectively. The Area Plans provide a clear and more focused opportunity to enhance community identity within the County and stimulate quality of life at the community level (Riverside County n.d.). The CCP is designed to replace the former Cabazon Community Plan Policy Area and the Cabazon Town Center Policy Area of the Pass Area Plan. While the Pass Area Plan still provides a broader regional framework for land use, mobility, environmental resources, and infrastructure planning in the San Geronio Pass, the new CCP establishes the primary policy framework for land use and development within the Cabazon Community Plan Area.

Multipurpose Open Space Element

The following policies contained in the County of Riverside General Plan Multipurpose Open Space Element are applicable to the project in regard to cultural and tribal cultural resources:

- OS 19.1:** Cultural resources (both prehistoric and historic) are a valued part of the history of the County of Riverside.
- OS 19.2:** The County of Riverside shall establish a cultural resources program in consultation with Tribes and the professional cultural resources consulting community. Such a program

shall, at a minimum, address each of the following: application processing requirements; information database(s); confidentiality of site locations; content and review of technical studies; professional consultant qualifications and requirements; site monitoring; examples of preservation and mitigation techniques and methods; and the descendant community consultation requirements of local, State and Federal law.

OS 19.3: Review proposed development for the possibility of cultural resources and for compliance with the cultural resources program.

OS 19.4: To the extent feasible, designate as open space and allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the protection of cultural resources preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state.

OS 19.5: Exercise sensitivity and respect for human remains from both prehistoric and historic time periods and comply with all applicable laws concerning such remains.

Land Use Element

The following policies contained in the County of Riverside Land Use Element are applicable to the project in regard to cultural and tribal cultural resources:

LU 4.5: Permit historically significant buildings to vary from building and zoning codes in order to maintain the historical character of Riverside County; providing that the variations do not endanger human life and buildings comply with the State Historic Building Code.

2.2.2 Cabazon Community Plan (CCP)

The County drafted a multi-disciplinary planning initiative focused on addressing community land use and infrastructure needs in a comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable way. The CCP (GPA No. 01206) is crucial to prepare the Cabazon area for anticipated and significant growth and development that includes up to 22,888 new housing units over a 30-year horizon.

Chapters of the Cabazon Community Plan

The CCP is organized into seven chapters: project overview and planning context; placemaking; land use; access and circulation; infrastructure and public services; development and design standards; and administration. In Chapter 3 on land use, Goal LU-4 Community Identity and Placemaking is designed to enhance Cabazon's identity through thoughtful community design, public spaces, and culturally meaningful features (Rincon Consultants 2026). Goal LU-4 policies specifically relating to archaeological or built environment topics are summarized below:

- **CCP Policy LU-4.1 (Community Landmarks and Identity).** Support development of landmarks, signage, public art, and other features that reinforce Cabazon's unique identity and cultural heritage
- **CCP Policy LU-4.2 (Development Design Standards).** Require new development of landmarks, signage, public art, and other features that reinforce Cabazon's unique identity and cultural heritage.

- **CCP Policy LU-4.8 (Community Art and Cultural Features).** Encourage the incorporation of community art, monuments, and culturally meaningful features in public spaces, streetscapes, parks, and along key pedestrian routes, particularly along travel to schools, community centers, and civic facilities.
- **CCP Policy LU-4.9 (Landmark Identity).** Support the preservation and enhancement of iconic community landmarks and visitor attractions that contribute to Cabazon's identity and tourism economy.
- **CCP Goal LU-6 (Tribal and Cultural Resources Preservation and Enhancement).** Recognize and preserve the integrity of the historic resources and Tribal Cultural Resources (defined at PRC § 21074) of the Cabazon Community Plan as resources separate from the General Plan and provide policies to recognize, preserve and enhance their preservation.
- **CCP Goal LU-7 (Historic and Tribal Cultural Resources Consultation).** Recognize that Tribal governments have expertise in their culture and that Native American tribes continue to flourish in Riverside County and have a legal government role with the County in the identification, documentation, and preservation of their history and cultural places. The following policies are designed to uphold existing legal requirements and County responsibilities, including government-to-government consultation with traditionally culturally affiliated Tribes to incorporate into decision making, with deference to tribal information, oral history, ethnographic information, and traditional heritage knowledge for identification of Tribal Cultural Resources. Consider culturally appropriate methods and standards for treatment and mitigation of such resources.

The following policies have been added to the CCP to uphold existing legal requirements and County responsibilities:

- **CCP Policy LU-7.1 (Recognition and Protection).** Tribal Cultural and Cultural Resources are a valued part of the history of the County of Riverside. Recognize that the Cabazon Community Plan may contain significant cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources, including Tribal Cultural Landscapes. The County shall consult with traditionally culturally affiliated Tribes to preserve the cultural integrity of Cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources, Native American places, features, and cultural objects. The County of Riverside will strive to protect and preserve these resources from loss and degradation consistent with applicable laws, regulations, ordinances, guidelines, policies, and Tribal consultation requirements.
 - Recognition and protect can include but is not limited to tribal consultation for:
 - Future street naming, sign design and/or branding
 - Landscape planning and design for the natural open space areas, local and regional trail networks within the proposed community parks.

Recommendation for the usage and replanting of native plants with cultural value

- Incorporation of educational signage defining the types of plants and their usage in tribal history
- **CCP Policy LU-7.2 (Tribal Consultation and Collaboration).** The County shall conduct early, formal, and meaningful government to government consultation with the Tribe(s) that are traditionally culturally affiliated with the Cabazon Community Plan, pursuant to SB 18 (plan level) and AB 52 (project level). This includes working with Tribal governments to identify and prioritize areas within the Cabazon Community Plan for avoidance and preservation, and for where Open Space Conservation may be utilized for protection and preservation of Tribal Cultural Resources. Such consultation may include, but is not limited to, environmental review; identification of sites and relevant information, database(s) of site locations; Tribal and archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance, development of culturally sensitive means of preservation; and development of mitigation techniques, and methods.
- **CCP Policy LU-7.3 (Sacred Site Protection).** The County shall strive to ensure the protection and long-term preservation of known sacred sites, as defined in SB 18, and those identified through consultation with the appropriate Tribe(s). Consider revising land use designations, development, or any activity that could disturb, damage, or diminish these sites. Protection measures, consistent with required laws and regulations, shall be guided by Tribal consultation, knowledge, and input.
- **CCP Policy LU-7.4 (Confidentiality).** Strict confidentiality regarding the location, nature, and significance of sacred sites shall be maintained in accordance with Tribal protocols and applicable laws. Culturally appropriate legal and land use tools, including conservation easements, cultural buffers, protective zoning overlays, or open space designations shall be considered to safeguard these Tribal Cultural Resource and culturally significant areas within the Cabazon Community Plan. To the extent feasible, use planning processes, designate as open space and allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the protection and integrity of any Cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Landscapes.
- **CCP Policy LU-7.5 (Cultural Resources Identification and Mitigation).** Establish clear and responsible procedures for the identification, evaluation, and protection of known and previously unknown or undocumented Cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources. Require that archaeological, historic and tribal cultural resource assessments, identifications, treatment, and mitigation measures, , be developed in meaningful consultation using information provided by the traditionally culturally affiliated Tribe(s), on the ground pedestrian inventory, archival research at appropriate agencies, etc., prior to approval of specific relevant future entitlements within the Cabazon Community Plan, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Such policies or requirements may not apply to projects with existing entitlements, or projects that have already undergone appropriate environmental review.

- **CCP Policy LU-7.6 (Culturally Informed Land Use Planning).** Where appropriate, integrate Tribal Cultural Resources protection into land use planning by developing context-sensitive measures that prioritize avoidance, and in situ preservation of culturally sensitive areas on a plan level and a project-by-project basis. Consider the use of appropriate land use tools, such as utilizing permanent conservation strategies such as open space designations, land use overlays, and co-management agreements in consultation and coordination with culturally affiliated Tribe(s).
- **CCP Policy LU-7.7 (Tribal Management and Access).** Support the continued cultural, ceremonial, and ecological relationship of Tribal communities to the land and its natural and cultural resources by providing, where consistent with laws and regulations, reasonable long-term access to culturally significant resource areas, open space areas, as identified through Tribal consultation. Consider the establishment of long-term partnerships with the Tribe(s) to promote Tribal co-management of natural and cultural resources, including involvement in planning, protection, education, and land management efforts, including rehabilitation and restoration efforts.
- **CCP Policy LU-7.8 (Long Term Conservation Strategies).** Encourage the use of permanent conservation tools to safeguard Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Landscapes. These may include conservation easements, protective zoning, Tribal co-management agreements, and other land use mechanisms developed in consultation with traditionally culturally affiliated Tribes to ensure meaningful and enforceable long-term protection and management of resources.
- **CCP Policy LU-7.9 (Native American Human Remains).** Along with mandatory compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, exercise cultural sensitivity and respect for Native American human remains and burial areas. Consider feasible preservation of Native American burial sites and comply with applicable laws concerning Native American human remains. Prohibit photography using cameras, I-phones, or other electronic devices except by the County Coroner.
- **CCP Policy LU-7.10 (Application of Advisory Notifications and Conditions of Approval).** All future projects in the vicinity of the CCP shall apply the appropriate Advisory Notifications and Conditions of Approval as defined in the Planning Department (see Appendix D for General Information about Conditions of Approval).
 - **015 Series Conditions:** These are advisory conditions intended to capture the day-to-day operational standards for the project to remain in compliance with any applicable State laws, County Ordinances, and/or Mitigation Measures established by the project's CEQA analysis. These conditions do not get cleared at any point on any permits that are pulled as they are not one-time project components to be addressed (i.e. they must be complied with continuously throughout the duration of the entitled use)
 - **060 Series Conditions:** Any grading permit conditions that must be cleared prior to grading permit issuance (i.e. before any dirt on a property is allowed

to be moved). The conditions placed at this phase are primarily associated with Archeology, Paleontology, Geology, & Biology. This may also include mitigations established by the CEQA.

- **070 Series Conditions:** Any grading permits shall be cleared prior to grading permit finals (i.e. verification of compliance after all the grading has been completed on the site).
- **080 Series Conditions:** All construction permits must be cleared prior to building permit issuance including, but not limited to, verifying that the construction plans are in conformance with the site plan, floor plans, and elevations approved under the Planning entitlement, as well as, any mitigations established by the CEQA analysis for construction (noise, dust mitigation, air quality, etc.)

2.2.3 Riverside County Historic Preservation

Riverside County Historical Commission

The Riverside County Historical Commission was established in 2005 to advise the Board of Supervisors on historical preservation matters. It is tasked with working to discover and identify persons, events, and places of historical importance within Riverside County, and to make recommendations relating to the preservation of appropriate historic sites and structures.

The following existing Riverside County Ordinances are intended to protect the County's cultural resources:

Chapter 15.72 – Historic Preservation Districts

The protection, preservation, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of resources of historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, and cultural merit within Riverside County is necessary and required in the interest of the public's health, safety, social and cultural enrichment and general welfare.

The purpose of this chapter is to set forth reasonable and uniform procedures for historic preservation districts that do each of the following:

- Protect, enhance and perpetuate structures, architectural styles, landmarks and irreplaceable assets that represent past eras, events, and persons important in county history, or which provide significant examples of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived.
- Safeguard the county's historic heritage, as embodied and reflected in established historic preservation districts.
- Stabilize and improve property values.
- Protect and enhance the county's attractiveness to residents, tourists and visitors, and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry.

- Strengthen the county's economy.
- Promote the use of historic preservation districts for the education, pleasure, prosperity and welfare of the county's residents.

Ordinance 578 – Establishment of Historic Preservation Districts

This ordinance is intended to facilitate the preservation of areas deemed historically important to the County of Riverside (County). The ordinance specifies that a Historic Preservation District may be established if the Riverside County Board of Supervisors adopts a resolution that includes the Historic Preservation District's boundaries and finds that the proposed Historic Preservation District is in conformity with the Cultural section of the General Plan's Multipurpose Open Space Element. It must also find that, for the county, State or nation: the area exemplifies or reflects significant aspects of the cultural, political, economic or social history; the area is identified with historic personages or with important events in history; or, that the area embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a significant architectural period which is inherently valuable for the study of architecture unique to the county, State, or nation's history.

Under this ordinance, no building or structure within the boundaries of an adopted Historic Preservation District can be constructed or altered, except in strict compliance with the plans approved in conjunction with the issuance of a Historic District Alteration Permit by the Riverside County Planning Director. The ordinance also outlines how such certificates are to be reviewed and processed to preserve the Historic District's "historical significance and related construction theme" of the Historic District.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section establishes the context of the project area, including geological setting, natural setting, and cultural context. It provides background information that helps predict and interpret the presence or absence of cultural resources.

3.1 Natural Environment

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project area is in the northeastern Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, a region of northwest-trending ranges and valleys, subparallel to faults related to the San Andreas Fault (California Geological Survey 2002). The project area is situated in a geographic sub-region of the Peninsular Ranges known as the San Gorgonio Pass. The San Gorgonio Pass is bounded to the north by the San Bernardino Mountains and to the south by the San Jacinto Mountains. The project area and surrounding area are located between the San Jacinto Fault Zone and the inactive Banning Fault. This province is bordered to the north by the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province and to the east by the Colorado Desert province (California Geological Survey 2002).

Terrain in the project area ranges in elevation from 1,275 feet at the southeast corner within the San Gorgonio River to a maximum of 4,000 feet above sea level at the southern edge of the boundary bordering the Cleveland National Forest. The San Gorgonio River and its tributary creeks through Millard Canyon, Deep Canyon, and Lion Canyon provide seasonal water flows. Due to the surrounding steep terrain and low-lying position, much of Cabazon is prone to hazardous flooding.

The region's bedrock exposures consist predominantly of igneous and metamorphic rock with sedimentary units. Alluvial valleys between the mountain ranges contain sediments with significant variation in thickness.

The USDA soil survey map units for the project area include Cienega series rocky sandy loam, Gorgonio series loamy sand, gravelly loam and cobbly loam, Hanford series coarse sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, cobbly coarse sandy loam, Soboba series cobbly loamy sand, stony loamy sand, Tujunga series gravelly loam and loamy sand, along with several others that each make up less than 1 percent of the total project area.

The project area is located in the Banning Subwatershed and Cabazon Subwatershed within the larger San Gorgonio Subbasin. The Subbasin roughly covers territory between the eastern edge of the City of Banning on the west, and the community of Verbenia on the east. It includes the community of Cabazon. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation is completely contained within the Subbasin. The Subbasin does not receive a lot of natural precipitation. Most of the inflow into the Subbasin comes in the form of runoff from the mountains to the north and south. This runoff is the result of rainfall and snowmelt. The population overlying the Subbasin is not large; hence there is not a lot of pumping within the Subbasin (San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025).

Numerous unnamed ephemeral drainages are mapped within the project area. These features originate in the hills within the upper watershed and flow downslope to the lower valleys, converge downstream, and ultimately flow generally south off-site. The San Gorgonio River flows through the center of the project area.

The project area is within the Inland Hills ecoregion, which occurs on moderate to steep slopes, northeast of Lake Perris. The climate is hot and dry compared to the coastal hills to the west with annual precipitation at 10–14 inches. Historically, vegetation included interior or Riversidian sage scrub coastal sage scrub, sagebrush, and chamise, several cacti and Spanish bayonet mixed with areas of grassland and chaparral (Griffith et al. 2016).

3.1.1 Soils

Soils across the community of Cabazon vary depending on elevation and distance from rivers. In the northern half of the project area, much of the soils are dominated by silty and sandy loams, such as the Gorgonio and Hanford series (USDA 2023, 1999b), from the deposition of sediments along the San Gorgonio River. In the southern and western portions of the project area, covering approximately 20 percent of the entire study area, Cieneba series soils depict a higher gradient and more seasonal runoff-dependent depositional environment further away from fluvial channeling. Along the path of the San Gorgonio River through the center of the project area, Riverwash, Soboba, Greenfield, Grangeville, Tollhouse, and Visalia soils are present in negligible amounts as well. Throughout the City, much of the land has already been developed, with pockets of made land present in small quantities in these regions. These and several other minor soil types are described below (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1: SOILS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY OF CABAZON

Soil Name	Soil Description	Percent of Community
Cieneba rocky sandy loam (USDA 2009)	This series consists of brown, pale brown, and very pale brown slightly acid gravelly loamy sand A horizons, pale brown and light brown, slightly and strongly acid heavy loamy sand C horizons underlain by weakly cemented duripans at a depth of 38 inches.	19.5%
Gorgonio loamy sand (USDA 2023)	This series consists of deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in recent sandy alluvium derived from acid sandstone and related rocks. Corralitos soils are on alluvial fans and in small valleys and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 20 inches and mean annual air temperature is about 14.5 degrees Celsius.	27.9%
Hanford coarse sandy loam (USDA 1999b)	This series consists of very deep, well drained soils that are formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominated by granite. These soils were deposited along stream bottoms and alluvial fans and have a coarse but loamy texture with a moderate A horizon followed by a deep C horizon and no B horizon	20.5%
Ramona sandy loam (USDA 2024)	The Marina series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in old eolian deposits. Marina soils are on fluvio-marine terraces, marine terraces, and coastal plains and have slopes of 0 to 30 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 400 mm, and the mean annual air temperature is about 17 degrees Celsius.	0.8%
Riverwash (USDA 1999a)	A miscellaneous soils unit applied to barren alluvial areas of unstabilized sand, silt, clays or gravel frequently flooded, washed, and reworked by stream activity.	5.9%
Rockland (USDA 2007)	This series consists of well drained soils formed in loamy colluvium from rotational landslides on slopes of stream valleys and dissections of ground moraines. Saturated Hydraulic conductivity is moderate in the upper part of profile and moderately slow in the lower part. The mean annual air temperature is about 5 degrees C.	7.7%
Soboba loamy sand (USDA, 2025)	This series soils consist of deep, excessively drained soils that are formed in alluvium from predominantly granitic rock sources on alluvial fans. They are typically sandy with a poorly developed horizon and a deep C-horizon	9.2%

Soil Name	Soil Description	Percent of Community
Terrace Escarpments (USDA, 2002)	Terrace escarpments are the remnants of alluvial plains or escarpments which have highly variable profiles, are generally xerorthenic, and have very high runoff erosion and low drainage.	1.3%
Tujunga Loamy Sand (USDA 2017)	The Tujunga series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soil is on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 450 mm and the mean annual temperature is about 18 degrees Celsius.	5.4%
Lithic Xerorthents (Exchequer Series) (USDA 2003)	This series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from hard andesitic breccia, schist and metamorphose volcanic rocks. These soils are on undulating to steep uplands. The mean annual air temperature is about 61 degrees F.	0.9 %
Units that make up less than 0.8% of the project area (US Dept. Of Agriculture NRCS 2026)	Crafton (CsF2) (0.06%); Trigo family lithic Xerorthents (DnG)(0.7%), Greenfield Sandy Loam (GyD2, GyE2)(0.1%), Made land (Ma) (0.2%), Tollhouse Vista sandy loam (VsC2, VsD2, VsF2, VtF2) (0.6%)	%1.6%

3.1.2 Hydrology and Topography

The community of Cabazon is situated within the San Gorgonio Pass (also known as Banning Pass), on the rim of the Great Basin topographic zone. A geological survey water-supply paper dating to 1971 described the surface-drainage area of the San Gorgonio Pass as covering about 280 square miles and being situated in a climatic and topographic transition zone between the Los Angeles Coastal Basin to the west and the Colorado Desert province to the east. The topography of the San Gorgonio Pass consists of a relatively flat floor, with borders on the north from the San Bernardino Mountains, on the southeast from the San Jacinto Mountains, and on the west by the San Timoteo Badlands. A panoramic view of the Coachella Valley can be seen on the southeast end of the San Gorgonio Pass (Bloyd, Jr. 1971).

The San Gorgonio River runs through the center of the project area and the San Gorgonio River is part of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (SGP Subbasin) (San Gorgonio Pass Groundwater Sustainability Agency 2026). The community of Cabazon has high risk for flooding, and the San Gorgonio River Levee System, referred to by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as the Banning Levee system, is designed to assist in flood reduction, and both segments of the levee are located in the nearby City of Banning (USACE 2017).

3.2 Precontact and Archaeological Context

3.2.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500–7000 before present [BP])

The Early Archaic period weather patterns were more favorable for human occupation in the desert interior than the cismontane valleys of Southern California. Small, highly mobile groups still traveled a wide home range utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism. The presence of few sites dating to the Early Archaic within the region supports the theory of negligible use of the inland areas of Southern California at this time because of arid conditions. Many of these sites contained only little evidence of Early Archaic use in the form of obsidian hydration rind measurements, suggesting ephemeral site use by small, highly mobile

groups. However, some sites dating to this time period—such as CA-RIV-2798H at the mouth of the outlet channel of Lake Elsinore and the lower cultural component at site CA-RIV-6069 south of Mystic Lake—contain evidence of fairly sedentary residential occupations and evidence that site reuse was anticipated, suggesting a predictable availability of water and other critical resources. These sites have been found invariably near large, drought-resistant, inland water sources, and may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round (Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008).

3.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000–4000 BP)

The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increased human activity in cismontane Southern California by 6000 BP. At this time, local environmental conditions improved, and conditions in the interior deserts reached the maximum aridity of the postglacial period. The number of sites dating to the Middle Archaic documented at the Eastside Reservoir site (ESRP), approximately 20 miles southwest of the Cabazon area, certainly increased during this period, and it is plausible that the apparent increase in human use and occupation of the ESRP study area during the Middle Archaic is related to both the amelioration of the local environment and the deterioration of the desert interior (Goldberg et al. 2001). The Middle Archaic components identified include several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris, including temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents); at least nine complex lithic scatters which appear to have functioned as resource extraction and processing sites; and one human burial covered with large rocks and groundstone artifacts. In addition, evidence of ephemeral Middle Archaic use is present at several sites in the form of isolated radiocarbon-dated features and/or sparse scatters of obsidian debitage dated by obsidian hydration methods. The more intensively used residential locations occur along alluvial fan margins, while less intensively used areas tend to be situated on arroyo bottoms or upland benches (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Sutton (2009) argues that around 5000 BP, newly displaced Takic populations, also known as the proto-Gab/Cupan groups, migrated south into coastal Southern California. No evidence exists from this time that other groups such as the Serran Kitanemuk or Tataviam also migrated during this time, or played any role in this move. The possibility is suggested by Sutton that the proto-Gab/Cupan groups were originally located in the San Joaquin Valley and shifted south into the Los Angeles Basin without linguistic exchange with the Tataviam or the Kitanemuk groups. Sutton (1996) further believes that the western Mojave Desert remained sparsely occupied during this period of time.

The existing Millingstone populations (also known as the Hokan or proto-Yuman linguistic groups) were replaced by the proto-Gab/Cupan groups that entered coastal Southern California. The Takic biological signatures persisted throughout this time, and thus Sutton posits that the Hokan groups might have been forcibly displaced to the south or east, or were eliminated altogether. The Takic arrival within the interior of Southern California impacted Millingstone/Hokan groups in that the latter groups were then precluded from accessing the coast, and may also have been forced to accommodate refugees from the coast (Sutton 2009).

3.2.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1550 BP)

The proto-Gab/Cupan groups, upon arriving along the coast of Southern California, adopted a pattern of subsistence largely centered on fishing and terrestrial resources, which Warren (1968) argues may have been borrowed from the neighboring Chumash groups. By approximately 3,200 BP, a few hundred years had passed since the arrival of the proto-Gab/Cupan groups, and they spread further west onto the

southern Channel Islands, replacing the biologically Chumash-similar groups there; however, there is no evidence of any hostile interactions affecting Takic/Chumash interactions as a result. According to Klar (1977, 2008), Takic linguistic groups had been in contact with Chumashan groups for a significant period of time in the Channel Islands. There were also large numbers of trade items coming from the coast of California, primarily beads and steatite, which have been documented in the western Mojave Desert archaeological record. This suggested to Sutton (1980, 1988, 1996) that Takic groups in the region had formed consistent trade relationships with the Chumash by 3,000 BP, though this date has been adjusted to more likely be closer to 2,500 BP (Sutton 2009).

The Late Archaic period is characterized by a period of increased moisture in the region (Little Pluvial), which continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3600 BP and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic, allowing for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2100 BP, drying and warming increased, resulting in resource intensification. Late Archaic site types documented north of the ESRP site (studied by Goldberg in 2001) include sites showing evidence of intensive use; they tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs or larger streams, and less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans. Evidence from these sources suggests increased sedentism during the Late Archaic, with a change to a semi-sedentary land use and collection strategy.

The artifact assemblage of this period included the Elko, concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) arrow points, leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T shaped drills and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones, manos, and milling stones. This period was also characterized by the use of mortar and pestle for processing acorns and hard seeds with the increasing importance of plant foods; in addition, contact with neighboring groups provided the desert occupants with storable foods in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian, chalcedonies, and cherts (Warren 1984; Goldberg 2001).

3.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1550–410 BP)

The transition from the Late Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period has generally been estimated to have taken place sometime around 1550 BP, according to a range of sources. The aforementioned proto-Gab/Cupan had differentiated enough to become the new proto-Gabrielino group, with new characteristics appearing. For example, cremation as a practice began to become commonplace. Large mourning features that incorporated cremated human remains appeared at select sites in the region, and similar features are known in Chumash territory as well (e.g., Greenwood et al. 1986; Raab 1994; Martz et al. 1995), but they date to later times and may have been borrowed from Yuman groups (Sutton 2009).

Three late prehistoric interaction spheres were proposed by Sutton (1989) for the Mojave Desert area around 1,000 BP, with boundaries that generally aligned with the geographic distribution of ethnographic groups. The western sphere, aligning with Takic territory, expressed Cottonwood points, few ceramics of any type, cemeteries, and a decidedly distinct settlement pattern as compared with the rest of the Mojave Desert. The western sphere of the Mojave Desert identified by Sutton (1989) may be the northern extent of a more widespread Takic interaction sphere that included much of Southern California (Sutton 2009).

Around the same 1,000 BP time period, the proto-Cupan language diverges into proto-Cahuilla-Cupeño and the Luiseño, with the former language diffusing east and being adopted first by the Cahuilla followed quickly by the Cupeño. According to research by Golla (2007:75), the Cupan sub-branch of the Takic

language's eastern languages developed within the last 1,500 years. The development of the languages took place first by the Luiseño, then subsequently by the Cahuilla, and then by the Cupeño (Sutton 2009).

Simultaneously with the divergence of the proto-Cupan language into proto-Cahuilla-Cupeño and Luiseño languages, the Kitanemuk language diverged and diffused east, consequentially being adopted by a Yuman group along the Mojave River to be later called the Vanyume, and subsequently by the Yumans residing in the San Bernardino Mountains, who would later be called the Serrano peoples. Prior to 1,000 BP, both the Vanyume and Serrano could be categorized as Millingstone peoples of the Sayles Complex, who had previously been isolated from the coast due to the initial movement of the Takic peoples south around 3,500 BP. The integration of these Vanyume and Serrano groups into the more widespread Takic interaction sphere may have been a by-product of adoptions of derivations of Serran Kitanemuk language that took place during this time (Sutton 2009).

The Medieval Warm period (ending around 550 BP) was followed by a period of cooler temperatures and increased precipitation (Little Ice Age). The return of more mesic conditions resulted in a less intensive, semi-sedentary land use strategy similar to that identified for the Late Archaic period. Evidence of intensive occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric period occurs at five ESRP sites comprising 16 separate components; all of these coincide with sites that were occupied during earlier periods, and all are situated on elevated bedrock benches near active springs and overlook the valley floor (Goldberg 2001). Percentages of projectile points also increased somewhat after the Medieval Warm (Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common), suggesting increased focus on large mammals, but the lower ratio of late-stage bifaces indicates that hunting methods returned to random-encounter strategies, rather than the logistical forays of the preceding period. Faunal assemblages produced an anomalously high lagomorph index after the Medieval Warm, suggesting a very wet climatic regime with dense undergrowth well suited to cottontails. Finally, the percentage of nonutilitarian artifacts declined considerably, suggesting that trade was no longer critical for ensuring food supplies (Thomas and Mirro 2018). The aforementioned movement of the Takic language eastward may have taken place due to these environmental conditions at the time, suggested by Gardner (2007) and mentioned by Sutton (2009) as well.

3.2.5 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410–180 BP)

The Protohistoric period saw the forming of small, fully sedentary villages and an increase in resources. The bow and arrow increased hunting efficiency and the widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (mortars and pestles). Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early non-native explorers. Within the inland (ESRP sites), this period was marked by the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes (evident in ESRP sites). Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 BP, ceramic technology in the general region appears to date to around 350 BP. Also during this interval, abundant amounts of obsidian were imported into the region from the Obsidian Butte source, which was exposed by the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla. In addition, Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points during this period. Late in this period, some European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Thomas and Mirro 2018).

This period includes two Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric period complexes. The San Luis Rey I Complex (600 to 250 BP) is characterized by grinding implements, small (Cottonwood) triangular projectile points with

concave bases, stone pendants, Olivella shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. The San Luis Rey II Complex (250 to 150 BP) is similar, but with the addition of ceramic vessels (including cremation urns), red and black pictographs, glass beads, metal knives, and steatite arrow straighteners. True, Meighan, and Crew (1974) believed that the San Luis Rey complexes developed from the earlier La Jolla/Pauma cultural substratum and are the prehistoric antecedents to the historically known Luiseño Indians (Thomas and Mirro 2018; Goldberg 2001).

3.2.6 Ethnohistoric Period (Spanish Contact era, ca. 1769–1850)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic studies conducted by various scholars and researchers confirm that the lands known as the Cabazon Area was traditionally occupied by Native Americans. The abundance of seasonal resources, access to water, and ecological diversity here supported traditional lifeways for thousands of years. The presence of rock outcrops and numerous species of wildlife and vegetation, such as several species of cacti, mesquite, agave, yucca, and screwbean as well as other plants that were used for food, clothing, medicine, and shelter by the Native American population, made what is now known as the Cabazon Area an excellent place to live. Brush areas that harbored wildlife created an ideal environment for seasonal gathering, hunting, trapping, and community living. Furthermore, its location near known villages, such as *Waqüxi*, and along established trade routes, such as the Coco Maricopa Trail, indicates that the lands within the CCP served as a living area, trading hub, gathering space, and ceremonial location. Despite the presence of modern development, the cultural integrity and enduring connection of the Cahuilla and Serrano peoples of the Morongo Reservation as well as other present-day tribes to the land and the landscapes of the Cabazon Area remains strong.

The project area is located within the ethnographic territory of the Cahuilla Takic speakers, who are descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock, which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean 1978).

In the Cahuilla dialect, *ivia*, the Cahuilla called themselves the *Iviatim*. The word Cahuilla is derived from the *ivia* word for master, *kawi'a*. Their territory included the Coachella Valley as well as the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Bean (1978) estimated that the Cahuilla numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 people at the time of Spanish contact. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one of two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early twentieth century and from Franciscan mission records (Earle 2004).

Politically and ceremonially, Cahuilla clans were led by a chief or net. The net had charge of the sacred dance house and the sacred bundle, *masut*, which consisted of matting that was wrapped around items sacred to the clan such as ritual paraphernalia. Importantly, the *masut* was the sacred expression of each clan. A *paha*, the ritual assistant, is also found among other Takic-speaking groups. The office of *paha* varied, however, as it was not always present within some of the southernmost Desert Cahuilla clans (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hooper 1920).

The three ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general, Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn (*salvia islay*), yucca, agave, and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill

regions. In contrast, Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, juniper, and mesquite (Bean and Saubel 1972). These generalizations can only be broadly applied as the Cahuilla inhabiting different zones were not mutually exclusive to each other. Desert Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley retained gathering areas in the Santa Rosa Mountains or other upland regions. Desert Cahuilla also utilized the resources in the foothills; for example, the eastern foothills of the Coachella Valley produced agave and hard seeds, and the foothills on the western side produced cactus, agave, and hard seeds and, higher upslope, pinyon. Further divisions can be made for the biotic subregions of the Coachella Valley. Kelly (1977) distinguished the “agave desert” located in the Coachella Valley, the west side of the Salton Sea, and in Imperial Valley, and the “severe desert” located east and south of these regions. In Kelly’s estimation, the Cahuilla and others adapted to the agave desert but not the severe desert. This adaptation involved the seasonal movement from desert floors to mountain foothills.

The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons, and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops and the cultivation of them potentially made their way from the Colorado River area to the Coachella Valley. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton 1993). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929: 38) noted that he had been told by Francisco Nombre that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the “Yumas.” Corn would have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups who had access to resources outside of the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s, oasis gardens and, to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean and Vane 1995).

Cahuilla daily life was heavily influenced by rituals, always immediately following an activity or just having been completed prior. The most significant rituals for the Cahuilla were the *núkhil* (annual mourning ceremony) eagle ceremony; certain rites of passage such as birth, naming, adolescent initiation, and marriage; public performances to announce status changes as adults; and rituals designed to improve subsistence resources. Within the area surrounding Cabazon, there exist several documented Cahuilla villages, specifically *aykat*, *pisatana*, *huvana*, and *waqsis* [described as *waqūxi* elsewhere in this report]. Each village was surrounded by territories that were owned in common by the lineage, with other lands outside of the immediate vicinity of the village being broken down into tracts owned by clans, families, and individuals. Uses such as hunting, trading, and social gatherings necessitated that a network of trails interconnect the villages. Several sacred sites identified by petroglyphs and pictographs have been associated in the area with each lineage village (Bean 1978).

The term “Serrano” is generally applied to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and west-central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. “The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley” (Bean and Smith 1978a: 570). They played a particularly important part in the history of the San Bernardino Valley as the Serrano took over territories vacated by Gabrielino groups.

Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages. Most of the Serrano villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (scrub oak and sagebrush) or forest transition zone. Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources.

Serrano structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area. Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries, and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates. A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals. Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village “big house” where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated.

The largest Native American settlement in the San Bernardino Valley at the time of contact was Wa’achnga (also spelled Kaawchama or Guachama), a village occupying a tract approximately 2 miles long, west of today’s Redlands. The village is generally believed to have been occupied by the Gabrielino, but later occupied by Serrano (Beattie and Beattie 1951: 1-2; McCawley 1996: 50-51).

Today, Cahuilla and Serrano descendants belong to several federally recognized tribes in Riverside County, including Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Pala, Pechanga, Ramona, San Manuel, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez. Although the community of Cabazon lies outside reservation boundaries, it remains within ancestral lands considered culturally important. The Morongo Reservation is immediately north of the community of Cabazon. Cultural resource management in Cabazon often involves collaboration with Cahuilla monitors to protect inadvertent discoveries. Riverside County Conditions of Approval addressing project-specific cultural resource impacts include requirements for archaeological and tribal monitoring during construction (see **Appendix C** for more information).

While no specific sacred site in Cabazon is documented in the NAHC Sacred Lands File, the area is treated as culturally sensitive out of respect for tribal perspectives. The Cahuilla legacy in Cabazon is not confined to archaeology—it is a living heritage that underscores the need for careful planning and mitigation to avoid impacts to sites or resources integral to that heritage.

3.3 Historic Period Context (1850–Present)

The San Gorgonio Pass (Pass) occupies a long-standing strategic position in inland Southern California, serving as a primary natural corridor between coastal regions and the inland deserts. Defined by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south, the Pass provided one of the lowest-elevation and most direct routes through otherwise rugged terrain, shaping patterns of movement, settlement, and infrastructure development over time. Beginning with Native American trail systems and continuing through historic wagon routes of the nineteenth century, circulation through the Pass responded to its topography and limited water sources. These early transportation corridors established a framework that later governed the alignment of railroads, highways, and automobile infrastructure.

Within this broader regional setting, individual communities such as Cabazon developed at specific nodes along the Pass, reflecting both the long-term significance of the corridor and more localized patterns of land use, settlement, transportation, and economic activity.

3.3.1 Regional Development – San Gorgonio Pass and Coachella Valley

1850 to Late Twentieth Century

The Pass and the Coachella Valley region entered the American period following the U.S. acquisition of California in 1848 and quickly assumed strategic importance within Southern California as an east–west corridor linking coastal areas with the Colorado Desert and the interior West. Early American period activity followed and formalized preexisting travel routes through the Pass, accommodating military expeditions, federal survey parties, emigrant travel, and limited prospecting activity by the mid-nineteenth century. Although the Gold Rush transformed other parts of California, mining within the inland deserts east of the Pass was generally sporadic and small-scale, conducted primarily by individual prospectors rather than large companies, and did not result in sustained settlement. Instead, these early mining efforts relied on existing trails, water sources, and wagon routes that also supported military and emigrant travel. Township and range surveys conducted during the 1850s documented Native American settlements, water sources, and established corridors of movement, creating the land-division framework that governed later homesteading, infrastructure development, and land disposition across the region (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

By the late nineteenth century, regional development within the Pass and adjacent desert valleys was shaped more by linear infrastructure and water control systems than by intensive mining or agricultural settlement. While small and often transient mining operations occurred in portions of the Colorado Desert during the latter half of the nineteenth century, their primary physical legacy in the broader region consisted of overland routes, supply roads, and staging corridors rather than permanent industrial landscapes. Completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Pass in the 1870s reinforced the corridor’s long-standing role in long-distance transportation and commerce, facilitating the movement of people, goods, and mineral resources between inland Southern California, desert regions, and points east. Stage routes, wagon roads, and later improved roads developed in proximity to the railroad, further integrating the region into statewide systems of movement. Contemporaneous construction of local water conveyance systems supported railroad operations, limited agriculture, townsite development, and logistical needs associated with transportation and extractive activities. Notable water-management features documented in the region include stone canals, flumes, ditches, and early pipelines designed to divert canyon and creek flows to rail facilities and emerging settlements, reflecting the critical role of engineered water delivery in an arid environment. Agricultural activity and homesteading remained limited and localized due to environmental constraints, while regional development emphasized transportation corridors, utility alignments, and associated infrastructure rather than dispersed rural settlement (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

During the early twentieth century, regional development continued to emphasize corridor-based infrastructure, with transportation, water, and utility systems expanding in parallel. Historic irrigation ditches, canal segments, and associated features such as check dams, headgates, and standpipes supported orchards, ranching, and modest agricultural enterprises in areas including Banning, Cabazon, and San Timoteo Canyon, while also reinforcing infrastructure originally established to support rail and overland circulation. These systems were frequently adapted or reconfigured over time in response to flooding, sedimentation, and shifting land ownership, underscoring the dynamic relationship between natural hydrology and engineered works in the Pass. Improvement of regional road networks further strengthened the Pass’s role within Southern California’s interior circulation system. State and regional

planning documents describe the development of inland trunk routes linking Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and desert communities, reinforcing the Pass as a critical connective landscape. Historic highways later designated as U.S. Routes 60 and 70 formalized earlier travel corridors and supported modest linear settlement, roadside commercial activity, and continued movement of goods and resources. Collectively, these transportation and infrastructure improvements facilitated broader regional development by improving access to land, supporting agricultural and commercial distribution, and reinforcing the Pass as a zone of transition between coastal, inland, and desert regions (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

Mid-twentieth-century development continued to reflect the Pass's function as a connective regional landscape shaped by both environmental constraints and evolving engineering standards. Studies focused on historic routes east of Cabazon document the influence of active washes, episodic flooding, wind exposure, and unstable soils on land-use decisions and the placement of linear infrastructure such as roads, rail lines, aqueducts, transmission lines, and utilities. Adaptive responses, including corridor realignments, engineered drainage features, access roads, and selective abandonment, are consistent with broader patterns documented elsewhere in interior Southern California, where natural systems continued to shape the form, durability, and maintenance demands of the built environment (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

During this period, large-scale regional water infrastructure became a defining driver of development and labor patterns in the Pass. Construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct (1934–1941) established the Pass as a principal inland corridor for imported water linking the Colorado River with coastal Southern California. Undertaken by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California during the Great Depression, the aqueduct was constructed simultaneously at multiple locations and represented the single largest employment program in Southern California at the time. Associated pumping plants, access roads, powerlines, telecommunications infrastructure, and support facilities not only transformed the desert landscape but also stimulated temporary settlements and new infrastructure nodes linked directly to construction and maintenance activities (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

In the postwar era, increasing automobile ownership, regional population growth, and continued federal investment in large-scale infrastructure further altered circulation and land use through the Pass. Construction of the interstate freeway system reconfigured earlier highway alignments, including I-10 following and superseding the general alignment of U.S. Routes 60/70, resulting in bypassed segments and a diminished transportation role for some historic corridors. Despite these changes, the Pass retained its long-standing significance as a principal east–west gateway, with successive transportation and utility systems continuing to follow the same geographically constrained corridor established by earlier Native American trails, railroads, and highways (Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

At the same time, changing relationships between people and the desert landscape emerged, particularly through postwar recreational use. By the 1950s and early 1960s, off-road vehicle travel became a widespread activity facilitated by improved engines, four-wheel-drive technology, and continued access along utility and transportation corridors. Popular literature of the period promoted desert exploration and visitation of abandoned towns and infrastructure, reinforcing new cultural uses of the desert that

coexisted with ongoing industrial, military, and utility functions. These recreational patterns represent an additional layer of twentieth-century land use that further reflects the Pass's role as both an infrastructure corridor and an accessible cultural landscape shaped by mobility, technology, and freedom of movement (Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

Late Twentieth Century to the Present

From the late twentieth century through the present, regional and county planning efforts within the Pass have emphasized growth management, infrastructure capacity, and multi-jurisdictional coordination in response to demographic change and increasing regional mobility. Riverside County planning documents identify the Pass as a critical linkage accommodating transportation, utilities, and expanding development while remaining constrained by environmental conditions and corridor geometry. Population growth in nearby inland communities and the Coachella Valley, combined with the Pass's role as a conduit between employment centers, has reinforced its function as a transitional zone characterized by commuter movement, logistics infrastructure, and corridor-oriented land uses rather than dense urban settlement (Riverside County 2020, 2021, n.d.; Williams and Belcourt 2014).

Culturally, this period is marked by increasing diversity and the persistence of linear community identities shaped by long-standing transportation alignments. Planning and background studies note that communities within and adjacent to the Pass, including unincorporated areas, retain development patterns tied to highway frontage, rail corridors, and service-oriented land uses that reflect both historic circulation routes and newer regional travel demands. Rather than replacing earlier development patterns, contemporary development largely accommodates continued use of the Pass as a connective landscape, balancing infrastructure modernization with recognition of historic corridor forms and established community patterns (Riverside County 2020, 2021, n.d.; Williams and Belcourt 2014).

Taken together, historical development within the Pass and Coachella Valley region from the American period through the present demonstrates long-term continuity in corridor-based land use shaped by geography, infrastructure investment, evolving demographics, and environmental constraints. While transportation infrastructure has played a central role, the Pass's enduring historical significance lies in its function as an organizing regional landscape that has influenced settlement patterns, population movement, and land use decisions over time. This framework provides essential context for understanding local development at Cabazon and other Pass-adjacent communities.

3.3.2 Cabazon

American Period through the Present

Cabazon developed within the Pass as a place defined by movement, encounter, and adaptation. Long before the modern freeway, the Pass functioned as a natural corridor linking inland valleys with the desert, and during the American period, this role intensified as new transportation systems and extractive industries reshaped the landscape. Rather than emerging as a planned town or agricultural colony, Cabazon took form as a localized community rooted in corridor-based labor, informal settlement, and commercial activity oriented toward people in motion. Its history reflects how residents and entrepreneurs responded to the physical constraints of the Pass by establishing services, exchange points, and destinations along linear routes rather than inward-focused town development (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014).

Railroad-Era Development and Commerce (1870s–Early Twentieth Century)

The origins of Cabazon date to the mid-1870s with the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Pass. Railroad construction brought workers, materials, and temporary camps into the area, and commercial activity developed immediately alongside the rail alignment. A pivotal figure in this early period was Colonel Milton Sanders Hall, whose wagon road, Hall's Grade, connected mountain sawmills in the San Jacinto Mountains with the rail line below. Through this route, timber and railroad ties were transported to the tracks, and Hall's Siding emerged as a workplace and service node that reportedly included a small hotel and social facilities such as a dance hall (Schneider et al. 1992; CRM Tech 2007).

Initially known as Hall's Siding, the settlement became a formal rail station in 1876, anchoring a modest but active commercial landscape that supported railroad crews, timber haulers, and travelers moving through the Pass. Businesses clustered near the depot and tracks, including boarding houses, supply depots, and small stores, reinforcing Cabazon's early identity as a place of service and exchange rather than agricultural production. These enterprises were modest in scale but socially significant, providing food, shelter, communication, and recreation within an otherwise transient environment; see Figure 3 (Schneider et al. 1992; CRM Tech 2007).



FIGURE 3: THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LINE THROUGH CABAZON CIRCA 1900. THE STATION IS VISIBLE IN THE DISTANCE TO THE LEFT OF THE TRACKS (BANNING LIBRARY DISTRICT, CA 1900).

The community's evolving identity was further marked by the establishment of a post office in 1886, signaling Cabazon's transition from a work camp into a small but stable service community. The town name changed from "Cobazon" to "Cabazon," reportedly in reference to Chief Cabezon of the Desert Cahuilla, which reflects both local naming practices and the layered cultural landscape in which railroad-oriented commerce took root. By the late nineteenth century, Cabazon functioned as a residence and stopping

place where commercial and social life extended beyond purely temporary railroad operations (Schneider et al. 1992; CRM Tech 2007).

Water Infrastructure and Early Utility Development

Access to reliable water was a critical factor in Cabazon's emergence as a permanent service community rather than a temporary railroad work camp. During the late nineteenth century, construction of the Millard Canyon Stone Canal conveyed water from Millard Canyon to the Southern Pacific Railroad facilities at Cabazon, supplying a station water tank and supporting railroad operations, nearby commercial uses, and domestic needs. The canal represented one of the earliest purposes-built water conveyance systems in the area and reflected coordinated investment in rail and utility infrastructure within the Pass rather than agricultural irrigation alone (Williams and Belcourt 2014).

By the 1880s, private land and water interests were actively promoting settlement near the Cabazon rail station, and land and water companies were established to manage water rights and distribution associated with subdivision efforts. Although early town promotion met with limited success, these systems provided the foundational infrastructure that enabled Cabazon's transition from a siding-based work settlement into a small but persistent service community oriented toward travelers and corridor-based commerce. In this context, early water utility development functioned as an enabling component of Cabazon's linear settlement pattern, reinforcing the interdependence of transportation, utilities, and commercial life in the San Gorgonio Pass (Schneider et al. 1992; Williams and Belcourt 2014).

Highway and Automobile-Era Commerce (Early to Mid-Twentieth Century)

As automobile travel expanded during the early twentieth century, Cabazon's commercial focus shifted from the rail corridor to emerging highway routes, including alignments later designated as U.S. 99, U.S. 60, and U.S. 70. Gas stations, cafés, roadside markets, and small motor courts developed along these linear routes, continuing the community's long-standing orientation toward serving travelers rather than cultivating a dense residential center. Commercial establishments were typically located directly adjacent to roadways, prioritizing visibility and accessibility for pass-through traffic (CRM TECH 2007; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

This pattern reinforced Cabazon's cultural identity as a roadside community where daily life was shaped by the rhythms of passing automobiles as much as by resident activity. While small-scale orchard cultivation and homesteading occurred south of town, commercial and service enterprises clustered along transportation corridors, reflecting both environmental constraints and economic strategy; see Figure 4 (CRM TECH 2007; Williams and Belcourt 2014; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).



BROADWAY AND MAIN -- Shown here is the Cabazon civic center as seen from the corner of Main Street--the old interstate highway--and Broadway.

FIGURE 4: CABAZON CITY HALL AND POLICE DEPARTMENT (1968) AT THE CORNER OF MAIN (HIGHWAY 60/70/99) AND BROADWAY. HIGHWAY 60/70/99 THROUGH DOWNTOWN CABAZON WAS LATER REPLACED BY I-10, BUT THIS PORTION OF THE FORMER HIGHWAY IS STILL EXTANT AS MAIN STREET, NOW SOUTH OF I-10 (SCHUSTER 2025).

One of the most culturally enduring examples of highway-era commerce emerged in the mid-twentieth century with the opening of the Wheel Inn Restaurant in 1958. Situated along the highway corridor, the Wheel Inn catered explicitly to motorists traveling through the Pass. Beginning in 1964, owner and sculptor Claude K. Bell constructed massive concrete dinosaur sculptures adjacent to the restaurant as an attention-grabbing roadside landmark; see Figure 5 (*Desert Sun* 1999; Campbell 2025).

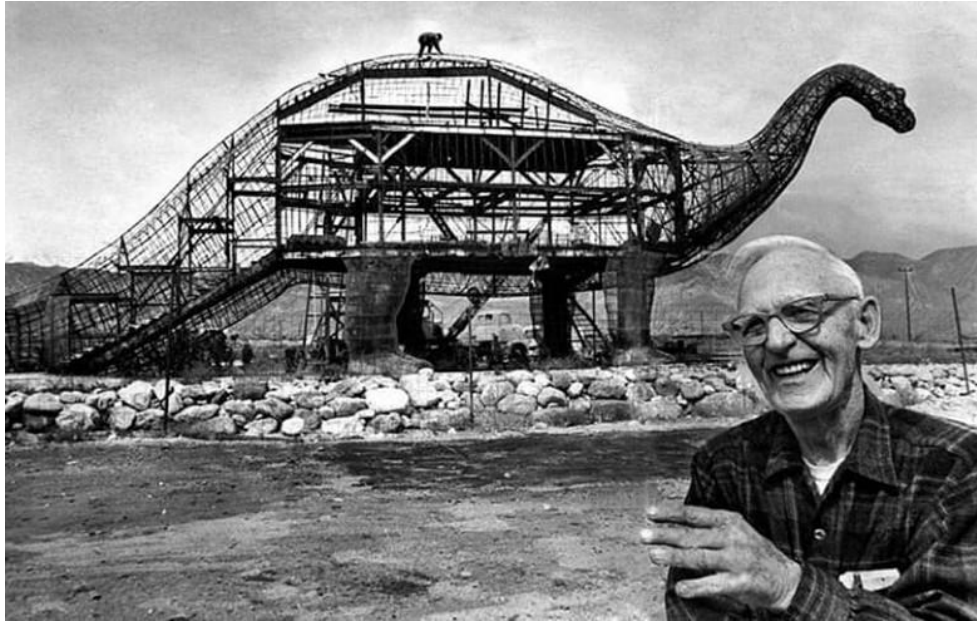


FIGURE 5: HISTORICAL PHOTO OF BELL WITH HIS DINOSAUR, “DINNY”, UNDER CONSTRUCTION CIRCA 1964 (CAMPBELL 2025).

The dinosaur statues were completed in stages, with Dinny completed by 1975, and the second, Mr. Rex, completed in 1981 (Campbell 2025). The Cabazon Dinosaurs exemplify mid-century roadside novelty architecture and reflect how small, entrepreneur-driven commercial enterprises could achieve regional and national visibility through their relationship to linear travel routes. Bell died in 1988, but the restaurant remained open with the two large, completed dinosaurs as a main attraction until 2023. The dinosaurs remain on-site, and are as popular as ever, appearing in movies, and encouraging I-10 travelers to stop and visit the now Cabazon Dinosaur Museum and roadside attraction; see Figure 6 (*Desert Sun* 1999; *KESQ News* 2013; Campbell 2025; Spirit of Sofia, n.d.).



FIGURE 6: THE CABAZON DINOSAURS IN 2026, NOW PAINTED BRIGHT COLORS (SPIRIT OF SOFIA 2026).

Incorporation, Gambling, and Local Agency (Mid-Twentieth Century)

Cabazon's civic identity became more explicitly defined in 1955, when residents voted to incorporate as a city. Incorporation was pursued in part to allow local control over gambling enterprises under state law, demonstrating how commercial activity, particularly cardrooms and related uses, was closely tied to governance decisions rather than imposed planning frameworks. Gambling-related businesses were located along primary travel corridors, reinforcing the spatial logic that had shaped Cabazon since its railroad origins (CRM Tech 2007; Williams and Belcourt 2014).

Although financial instability and political conflict led to disincorporation in 1971, this period illustrates Cabazon's active engagement with economic strategy, regulation, and commercial opportunity. Rather than functioning solely as a passive corridor settlement, the community used its linear location to pursue locally defined commercial objectives (CRM Tech 2007; Williams and Belcourt 2014).

Interstate 10 and Postwar Corridor Commerce

By the late twentieth century, construction of I-10 over the general path of the former, local Highway 60/70 reinforced and expanded Cabazon's long-standing role as a commercial stop within the Pass. Large-scale freeway-oriented enterprises introduced during this period intensified established patterns of linear development rather than redirecting them. Commercial uses continued to prioritize freeway visibility, direct access, and accommodation of high volumes of automobile traffic over integration with residential areas, reflecting continuity with earlier highway-era service patterns rather than a new planning model (CRM TECH 2007; Applied Earthworks, Inc. and ICF 2021; Applied Earthworks, Inc. 2021).

The opening of Desert Hills Premium Outlets in 1990 marked a significant escalation in the scale of corridor-based commerce while remaining consistent with Cabazon's historical orientation toward travelers and regional circulation. Located immediately adjacent to I-10, the outlet center was developed as a destination retail environment designed to serve motorists moving through the Pass. Its siting and layout emphasize automobile access, standardized parking fields, and visual prominence from the freeway, reinforcing Cabazon's role as a commercial node encountered along the journey rather than as a traditional town center (Williams and Belcourt 2014; Asch 2014).

In addition to destination retail, postwar and late-twentieth-century development along I-10 included service stations, truck stops, lodging, light industrial uses, warehousing, and transportation-related services positioned along freeway interchanges and frontage roads. These uses supported both passenger travel and commercial freight movement through the Pass and reflect broader regional shifts toward logistics and mobility-oriented economies during the postwar period. Collectively, these enterprises have maintained Cabazon's historical function as a place defined by service, exchange, and access within a major transportation corridor, rather than by suburban residential expansion or internally focused commercial districts.

Continuity into the Twenty-First Century

Across successive periods of development, Cabazon's identity has been shaped by commercial activity aligned with linear routes of movement through the Pass. From railroad-era boarding houses and supply points clustered near the Southern Pacific line, to automobile-era cafés and roadside attractions along early highways, and later to large-scale freeway-oriented enterprises associated with I-10, commercial life

in Cabazon has consistently responded to travel, visibility, and passage rather than inward-focused town growth. These enterprises were not incidental to community life but instead formed the primary framework through which residents, workers, and travelers engaged with Cabazon as a place.

This long-standing alignment between commerce and circulation has produced continuity in settlement form and land use patterns despite shifts in transportation technology and scale. While individual businesses, building types, and economic strategies changed over time, the underlying cultural pattern remained stable: Cabazon functioned as a service-oriented community encountered along established routes, where economic activity, governance decisions, and daily life were shaped by movement through the Pass. In this way, linear commerce provides a unifying thread connecting the town's nineteenth-century origins to its present-day character within the regional corridor landscape.

4.0 RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION METHODS AND RESULTS

This program-level study was conducted primarily through desktop research and spatial analysis, given that project-specific design details are not fully developed for future CCP and CIP projects.

4.1 Cultural Resources

4.1.1 South Coastal Information Center Records Search

Michael Baker International Archaeologist Paige Kohler, MA, RPA, conducted a record search on February 23, 2026 and April 8, 2026, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search returned 78 cultural resource studies within the community of Cabazon. All identified cultural resource studies intersect the project area (Table 2). The records search also identified 68 previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area and a 0.25-mile radius around the Project area. In addition to the 68 SCIC resources, 10 additional resources were provided from County of Riverside internal records, bringing the total number of resources in the 0.25-mile radius and the project site to 78 resources. Of the 78 resources, 52 resources are located within the project site, and 26 resources are located within the surrounding 0.25-mile search radius. Table 3 provides a summary of these resources. Confidential Appendix A provides the results of the records search, which includes the DPR site record forms.

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-00002	Rogers, Malcolm J.	1953	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man	San Diego Museum of Man
RI-00003	McCarthy, Daniel F.	1980	An Archaeological Assessment OF 27 Half-Acre Parcels of land located on the Morongo Indian Reservation, San Geronio Pass, Riverside County, CALIFORNIA	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-00133	Thomas F. King, Mary A. Brown, Gerrit Fenenge, and Claudia Nissley	1974	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Southern California Edison Company's Devers-Vista 220 kV Transmission Line, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-00161	Roberta S. Greenwood	1975	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River	Greenwood and Associates
RI-00189	Mary A. Brown	1976	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Evaluation for Proposed Water Supply Facilities for the City of Corona and Surrounding Communities (Phase III).	M.A. Brown, Archaeological Consultant
RI-00988	James P. Barker and Sarah H. Schlanger	1974	An Archaeological Survey of Segments D and E of the Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line Route	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-00989	Leslie E. Wildesen	1974	Phase I Report Ethnographic and Archaeological Background: Southern California Edison Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-00990	James P. Barker	1974	Preliminary Report Field Survey and Site Record Search: Southern California Edison Proposed Kaiparowitz Transmission Line	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-01004	Carol Rector and Philip J. Wilke	1980	Devers to Valley & Valley to Serrano 500 KV Transmission Route and Serrano to Villa Park 220 KV Transmission Route, San Gorgonio Pass Addendum, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-01211	Elizabeth von Till Warren, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarty	1980	A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units	Institute for American Research
RI-01476	Napton, I. Kyle and E.A. Greathouse	1982	Cultural Resource Investigations - Morongo Indian Reservation, California	American Indian Resource Organization, Inc., Mesa, AZ
RI-01624	Richard L. Carrico, Allan Schilz, Frank Norris, and Dr. Richard Minnich	1975	Paleontological, Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources, West Coast-Midwest Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River	Greenwood and Associates
RI-01764	Gordon A. Clopine	1984	Archaeological Survey / Cultural Resources Assessment of a 25 Acre Parcel: P.M. 19614, Cabazon, Riverside County, California	Unknown author
RI-01837	Stephen Bouscaren and Daniel McCarthy	1984	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500 KV Transmission Line and Corridor and the Proposed Valley-Auld-Skylark 115 KV T/L Corridor, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-01955	Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White	1977	An Overview of the Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation	Wirth Associates
RI-01965	LSA Associates, Inc.	1991	Cultural Resources Report for Section 106 Compliance: Cobblestone Resort and Fairways Project, Tract NO. 26460, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
RI-02079	Brock, James P.	1987	Archaeological Assessment Form: Murrieta Area of Riverside County	Author(S)
RI-02094	Chambers Groups, Inc.	1987	Environmental Impact report for Beaumont Concrete Company's Application for Surface Mining Permit No. 155 in Riverside County	Chambers Group, Inc.
RI-02210	Underwood, J., J. Cleland, C.M. Wood, and R. Apple	1986	Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Us Telecom Fiber Optic Cable Project, From San Timoteo Canyon to Socorro, Texas: The California Segment	Dames and Moore
RI-02265	Ronald M. Bissell	1988	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Cabazon Retail Outlet Property, 60.76 Acres in the San Gorgonio Pass Area, Riverside County, California	RMW Paleo Associates
RI-02350	Rebecca McCorkle Apple and Jan E. Wooley	1988	MCI Rialto to El Paso Fiber Optics Project - Intensive Cultural Resource Survey - San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	Dames & Moore

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-02927	Schneider, Joan, Linda Thierrian, Gwyn Alcock, Dawn Reid, Andrea Maestrojuan, and Tom Tang	1992	Cultural Resources, Palm Springs, General Plan EIR	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-03054	Schneider, Joan, Linda Thierrian, Gwyn Alcock, Andrea Maestrojuan, and Tom Tang	1992	Cultural Resources, Palm Springs Annexation EIR	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside
RI-03221	Parker, Cole	1991	Archaeological Survey of a 150 Acre Parcel Near Cabazon, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group
RI-03490	Mcintosh, Beverly Childs	1991	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	N/A
RI-03503	Michael Hogan	1992	Cultural Resources Assessment: Clear Water Spring Delivery Project, Cabazon, Riverside County	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside
RI-03587	Steve Moffitt	1993	Cultural Resource Assessment Proposed Millard Canyon Surface Water Treatment Facilities and Pipeline Replacement Project Located in Cabazon Area of Riverside County.	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside
RI-03615	Dicken Everson and Tom Tang	1993	Cultural Resources Report. An Archaeological Survey of Cabazon County Water District Water Systems Improvement Project Areas Designated "C-P-S" AND "M-SC" on Cabazon	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside
RI-03714	Mason, Roger and Philip De Barros	1993	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Four Corners Pipe Line Company Line 90 Pipeline Reversal	Chambers Group
RI-03741	Roger Mason and Philip de Barros	1993	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Assessment for the Desert Hills Factory Stores Phase II Expansion, Riverside County	RMW Paleo Associates
RI-03961	Joan C. Brown	1996	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Morongo Convenience Center, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Mooney Associates
RI-03999	Richard L. Carrico, and Robert Case	1996	An Intensive Survey of Smith Creek Park, City Of Banning, California	ASM Affiliates
RI-04311	Mcdonald, Meg, Michael Rodarte, and Daniel McCarthy	1999	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for PP16111, Cabazon Area of Unincorporated Riverside County, California.	Archaeological Advisory Group
RI-04424	James Brock and Brenda D. Smith	2002	Mark Technologies Corp Alta Mesa Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project: A Class III Intensive Field Survey on Federal & Private Properties Located Within Sec 3, 4, 5, 9 And 10, T3S, R3E, Cabazon-White Water Area, County of Riverside, CA	L & L Environmental, Inc.
RI-04427	Michael Dice and Leslie Nay Irish	2000	Inspection of Pipeline Relocation Areas in Union Pacific Railroad Corridor, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA.	William Self Associates
RI-04428	William Self	1990	An Archaeological Assessment in Sections 2 and 12 of the Morongo Indian Reservation Riverside County, Banning, California.	Unknown

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-04430	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	2000	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside, CA to the CA/AZ Border, Riverside, San Bernardino, & Imperial Counties, CA, VOL I-III	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.
RI-04762	Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, editors	1990	Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument	Division of National Register Programs National Park Service
RI-05116	Jordan, Stacey C. and Andrea M. Craft	2005	Archaeological Survey Report SCE Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program Devers-Banning-Windmark-Zanja 115kv Transmission Line, Private Lands and Morongo Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	Mooney/ Hayes Associates, LLC
RI-05596	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	2004	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 5.10-Acre Parcel as Shown on TTM 32690, East of the Intersection of Almond Street and Esperanza Avenue, Cabazon, Riverside County	Archaeological Associates
RI-05945	Michael Hogan, Bai "Tom" Tang, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Energy Technologies and Resources Complex, in the Community of Cabazon, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH
RI-06133	Taniguchi, Christeen	2004	Letter Report: Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Rv60xc859b (Rajkovic Property), North 1700 Block of Cerritos Road, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA	Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA
RI-06212	Carla Allred	2006	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-8838B/ Outlet Synergy TCNS# 17286	EarthTouch, Inc.
RI-06853	Pollock, Katherine H. and Michael K. Lerch	2005	Archaeological Survey of the Stubby and Townhall Transmission Lines, Banning to Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.
RI-07339	Tang, Bai "Tom", Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	2007	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Recycled Water System, City of Banning, Riverside, California	CRM TECH
RI-07375	Tang, Tom and Hogan, Michael	2007	Archaeological/Historical Resources Survey Report: Cabazon Sewer Project Near the Community of Cabazon Riverside County, California	CRM TECH
RI-07516	Ahmet, Koral	2007	Results of a Cultural Resource Assessment for the Southern California Edison Replacement of Deteriorated H-Fream Structure No. A1320790AE/A1320790BE Located on the Devers-Banning-Windpark-Zanja 115kv Line, Riverside County, California; WO: 4513-0331	SCE
RI-07718	Michael Dice	2006	Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the 554-Acre Armada Property Cabazon Area Unincorporated Riverside County, California. With A Paleontological Records Review.	Michael Brandman Associates

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-08171	Jennifer M. Sanka and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010	Michael Brandman Associates
RI-08300	James Brock	2010	Phase I Archaeological/Historical Resources Assessment for CUP 03615, a Proposed Stockpile Site in Cabazon, Unincorporated Riverside County, California	Archaeogroup
RI-08374	William T. Eckhardt, Stacie Wilson, Carol Serr, and Karolina Chmiel	2009	Final-Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed SCE Devers to Valley Substation Project, Riverside County, California: Volume I	ICF Jones & Stokes
RI-08409	William T. Eckhardt, Kristen E. Walker, and Richard L. Carrico	2004	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Vista to Devers Transmission Line, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Mooney/Hayes Associates, 87 LLC
RI-08423	Steven J. Crouthamel	1994	An Archaeological Survey on the Morongo Indian Reservation of 18 scattered Housing Sites, CA 80-64, in the Cabazon Quadrangle (7.5), Riverside County, California.	American Indian Studies, Palomar College
RI-08449	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Terri Jacquemain	2004	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Banning General Plan.	CRM TECH
RI-08451	Richard L. Carrico and Robert Chase	1996	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Morongo Convenience Center, Riverside County, Ca.	Brian F. Mooney Associates
RI-08452	Joseph M. Nixon and Jonathan Erb	2003	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Morongo Casino/Hotel, Riverside County, California.	Tierra Environmental Services
RI-08672	Catherine M. Anders	2010	Construction of Energy Technologies and Resource Complex	Office of Historic Preservation Department of Parks and Recreation
RI-08685	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2011	Phase I Archaeological Assessment Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant and Associates Facilities Project	CRM TECH
RI-08718	Matthew M. DeCarlo and William T. Eckhardt	2011	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Morongo Bypass Helicopter Landing Zones Project	ASM Affiliates
RI-08752	Michael M. DeCarlo and William T. Eckhardt	2012	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Inventory of the Requested Variance for the Proposed Section 20 Reroute, SCE Devers-Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Project	ASM Affiliates
RI-08853	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah Williams	2010	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Result for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25961-A (Siesta Grill)	Michael Brandman Associates
RI-08928	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	2013	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Morongo Outdoor Entertainment Center Project, Morongo Indian Reservation, Cabazon Area, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-08968	Michael M. DeCarlo and William T. Echardt	2011	Additional Survey of the SCE DPV2 Helicopter Landing Zones, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates
RI-08981	Matthew M. DeCarlo, Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	2013	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates
RI-08992	Riordan L. Goodwin and Lynn Calvert-Hayes	2003	Preliminary Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed, Cabazon/Interstate 10 Interchanges Project Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
RI-09167	Roderic McLean, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalski	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	LSA
RI-09195	Dana E. Supernowicz	2013	Archaeological Survey Report of the Demmin Parcel Project, AT&T Mobility Site NO. LA6037, 26885 Hilltop Drive, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California 92532	Historic Resource Associates
RI-09264	Jeanette A. McKenna	2015	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Wasson Canyon Elementary School Site in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside CO., California	McKenna et al.
RI-09303	Laura Hoffman	2014	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Gas Company Line 5000 Exposure Repair Project, Morongo Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
RI-09370	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Terri Jacquemain	2015	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 36723, Assessor's Parcel No. 512-190-038, City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH
RI-09385	Mathew M. DeCarlo and Diane L. Winslow	2015	Engineering Refinement Survey and Recommendation of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates
RI-09403	Christopher Morgan	2014	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Poles on the El Casco-Banning-Bottle Windfarm 115kV Circuit TD826055 TL, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
RI-09907	Kenneth J. Lord	2009	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Morongo Communication Site Access Road Cabazon, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates
RI-10157	Audry Williams and Andrew Belcourt	2014	Archival Research Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California Volume 1	Southern California Edison

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher
RI-10346	Joan George, Tiffany Clark, and Dennis McDougall	2017	Cultural Resource Assessment of 108 Acres for the Banning Distribution Center Project City of Banning, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
RI-10461	William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	2015	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	ASM Affiliates
RI-11064	Linday Fontenot, Amber Johnson, and Kyle Montgomery	2019	Annual Summary of Cultural Resources Studies Conducted for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project on Private Lands (2018), Riverside County, Mono County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
RI-11246	Lowell John Bean, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Mark Macarro, Jackson Young, Eric Elliot, William Mason, Daniel McCarthy, Stephan O'Neil, and Florence C. Shipek	2003	Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory	Cultural Systems Research, Inc.

TABLE 3: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-000152	CA-RIV-000152	Prehistoric site, possibly occupation site, consisting of mortar hole, metate slicks, pestles, small rock wall.	G. Shepard 1936 C. Rector 1980 B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2006 B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2011	Not formally evaluated
P-33-000189	CA-RIV-000189	Prehistoric camp site; bedrock mortars and ceramic sherds.	Johnstons 1960	Not formally evaluated
P-33-001396	CA-RIV-001396	Prehistoric site containing elliptical rock alignment (approx. 8 rocks total).	P. Welch 1976	Not formally evaluated
P-33-01397	CA-RIV-001397	Prehistoric site containing one slick on a bedrock outcrop at the base of the mountains. Site was relocated and mapped approximately 20 meters west of its original recorded location during the 2014 site update.	W. Waldron and M. Morin 1976 A. Noah, Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-001398	CA-RIV-001398	Prehistoric site containing two slicks on one bedrock outcrop 10 feet above the base of the mountains. The site was relocated and mapped approximately 60 meters northeast of its original recorded location during the 2014 site update. Proximity of the slicks to one another on the bedrock suggests they may be remnants of one single slick, according to 2014 update.	W. Waldron 1976 A. Noah, Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-001399	CA-RIV-001399	Prehistoric site containing a single slick on a low bedrock outcrop, considerably eroded, covered by downwash, and on a flaking rock. This site was likely mismapped at this location and is located 80 meters north of the original site location, according to the 2014 update.	M. Morin and W. Waldron 1976 A. Noah, Analytical Environmental Services 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-001403	CA-RIV-001403	Prehistoric site containing bedrock milling feature with three basins and five slicks on five separate outcrops grouped together. The site was relocated and mapped approximately 75 meters northwest of its originally mapped location by the 2014 update. During the 2014 update, four features with a total of two basins and 11 slicks were identified.	M. Morin and W. Waldron 1976 A. Noah, Analytical Environmental Services 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-003283	CA-RIV-003283	Prehistoric site consisting of oval grinding basin within a granite boulder and adjacent to a natural hole, which may also have been used for grinding of some sort.	P. de Barros, Chambers Group, Inc., 1986	Not formally evaluated
P-33-003442	CA-RIV-003442H; C-Cabazon-B-1	Historic-era archaeological site consisting of various types of glass fragments, can fragments, china fragments, and a bottle neck. Area was once the location of the Cabazon Railroad Station. Site disturbed by rodents in original recordation.	R. M. Apple, T. Wahoff, and K. Norwood, Dames & Moore 1988; S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. 1999	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-005054	CA-RIV-005054-H	Historic site consisting of a fragmented section of old highway, which is part of the original Highway 60. Appears to be a section of the old westbound lanes, while the old eastbound lanes have become Main Street in Cabazon, a two-way avenue.	T. Tang and D. Everson Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside 1993	Not formally evaluated
P-33-007873	The Cabazon Poker Casino	A built-environment resource constructed in the mid-1960s consisting of a now-defunct poker casino with its tall metal sign just south of Interstate 10. Located at 50580 Main Street.	T. Tang, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside 1993	5S2: Eligible for local listing or designation¹
P-33-007874	The Cabazon Inn, Manager's Quarters	A built environment resource constructed in 1912 consisting of three different additions to an original one-story, side-gabled adobe house. Located at 90250 Main Street.	B. T. Tang, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside 1993	5S3: Appears to be eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation²
P-33-007875	Cabo's Wateringhole	A built environment resource constructed in 1939 consisting of a one-story house with flat roof and textured stucco walls. The rear right of the building is two-storied, likely to house the residential quarters. Located at 50400 Main Street.	B. T. Tang, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside 1993	6Z2: Found ineligible for the NRHP with no potential for NRHP listing and never having been evaluated for local listing
P-33-007876	The Cabazon Dinosaurs	A built environment resource designed by Claude Bell and constructed between 1964 and 1985 consisting of steel-and-concrete replicas of a brontosaurus and a tyrannosaurus rex. Located at 50900 Seminole Drive.	B. T. Tang, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside 1993	4S1: May become eligible for NRHP when it reaches historic age ³
P-33-007885	Smith Creek Park Petroglyphs; CA-RIV-005847	A prehistoric site consisting of multiple petroglyphs on a single boulder and 3-4 slicks across the 2 additional boulders.	M. McDonald and M. Rodarte, ASM Affiliates, 1996 B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2006	Not formally evaluated

¹ Site was evaluated in 1993 as eligible for local listing and assigned status code 5S2. However, listing was not completed. Site would require evaluation if within a project area.

² Site was evaluated in 1993 as potentially eligible for local listing and assigned status code 5S3. However, further investigation and evaluation was not completed. Site would require reevaluation if within a project area.

³ Site is now of historic age (over 50 years of age) and would require evaluation if within a project area.

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-007886	Smith Creek Park #2; CA-RIV-005848H	A combined prehistoric and historic archaeological site consisting of a graded house pad with construction and habitation debris dating to between 1941 and 1948, with five bedrock milling features with slicks and a small mortar. A water control channel in the form of a row of boulders is located slightly upslope from the house area, but its origin is unknown.	M. McDonald and M. Rodarte, ASM Affiliates, 1996	Not formally evaluated
P-33-007888	SCE.0521-12, Cabazon Land and Water Company conduit; H-1	A built environment resource constructed in 1887 consisting of a historic water conveyance canal. A segment of the canal was evaluated for significance in the 1996 original site recording. The old Cabazon conduit is approximately 20 feet west of the present-day aqueduct that is adjacent. Resource is also associated with P-33-14871/CA-RIV-7926. Site was relocated and condition unchanged in 2003 site update.	R. Carrico, Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1996 K.R. Way, W. T. Eckhardt, and M. Pritchard Parker 2003	3S: Appears eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation
P-33-007889	CA-RIV-005850H	A historic archaeological site consisting of an extensive but relatively sparse trash scatter that may be associated with the construction and/or maintenance of the canal. Resource is also associated with P-33-14871/CA-RIV-7926. Site not relocated during 2012 site update.	R. Case, Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1996 D. Ballester, 2012	Not formally evaluated
P-33-007890	CA-RIV-5851H (also see P-33-14871/CA-RIV-7926)	Historic archaeological site consisting of an extensive but relatively sparse historic trash scatter possibly associated with construction and/or maintenance of the canal. No remnants of site were found during 2013 survey.	Case 1996; Pollock 2005; Encarnación et al. 2013	3S: Appears eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation (by Criterion D due to its association with P-33-007888 as a contributing element to a historic site complex)

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-007891	CA-RIV-005852H	Historic archaeological site consisting of a well-defined small historic trash scatter. Site was relocated and appears undisturbed in 2002 site update.	R. Case, Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1996 R. Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc., 2002	6Z: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP through survey evaluation
P-33-007893	-	Historic site consisting of sheet metal that formed rear panels of touring car dating to mid- to late-1920s.	Case 1996	6Z: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP through survey evaluation
P-33-007894	-	Historical site consisting of front fenders, running boards, 2 doors, and turtle deck of an early- to mid-1920s roadster, make unknown.	Case 1996	6Z: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP through survey evaluation
P-33-009194	CA-RIV-6374H; CAB-1	Built environment resource and historic-era archaeological site consisting of foundation remains of a dog kennel constructed around 1950, with a refuse scatter surrounding the area dating to the same time period.	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999a	Not formally evaluated
P-33-009195	CAB-2	Built environment resource consisting of irrigation system serviced by Cabazon Water Company and constructed in 1915.	J. Brock and B. Smith 1999b	Not formally evaluated
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Colorado River Aqueduct.	J. Goodman and J. Neves, SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants 2000; M. Dice, L&L Environmental, Inc. 2001; A. Garrison, M.C. Hamilton and P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks 2005; Wilson, Craft, and Wise; Mooney, Jones & Stokes 2005; A. Cannon, Statistical Research Inc. 2007; P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks 2008; Johnson 2009; M. DeGiovine et al., ICF Jones & Stokes 2008-2009; A. Johnson 2010; S. Kremkau 2011; S. Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC. 2016; A. Garrison, Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc. 2020	3S: Recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 (Applied EarthWorks 2005)

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-012880	AE-WW-4H; Cabazon Shaft; CA-RIV-007163H	A combined historic archaeological site and built environment resource site that includes a series of features such as concrete structural remains, graded level areas, tailings piles, and bridge features grouped into 5 loci.	N. Harris and D. Bircheff, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 2003	Not formally evaluated
P-33-012893	CA-RIV-007166H; MR-2	Built environment resource consisting of historic-era canal constructed between 1880 and 1914.	P. McGinnis and E. Kochert, Tierra Environmental Services 2003	Not formally evaluated
P-33-013804	Hadley's Office, APN 519-151-024	Single-family property consisting of a simple concrete block Modern Contemporary residence located at 13595 Apache Trail, constructed in 1951.	J. Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc. 2002	6Z: Found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
P-33-013805	Mojave Drive Residence, APN 519-151-023	Single-family property consisting of a simple Modern Contemporary concrete block residence located at 48910 Mojave Drive, built in 1947.	J. Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc. 2002	6Z: Found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
P-33-014871	Millard Stone Canal; P-33-7888; CA-RIV-7926; CA-RIV-4994H; CA-RIV-5850H; CA-RIV-5851H	Historic-era water conveyance structure. The Millard Stone Canal is a rock-lined canal that served to convey water for the development of Cabazon in the 1880s.	M. Dice and S. Williams, Michael Brandman Associates 2005; R. Goodwin et al., LSA Associates, Inc. 2012; A. Williams, Southern California Edison (SCE) 2014	3S: Appears eligible for NRHP individually through survey evaluation (A. Williams, SCE 2014)
P-33-015035	CA-RIV-013001	Historic-era transmission line; Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line.	J. Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group 1998; D. Brunzell, LSA Associates 2006; S. Justus et al., ASM Affiliates 2010; L. Davidson and R. Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc. 2012; N. Brodie, LSA Associates, Inc. 2012; W. Tinsley Becker et al., Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC. 2013; W. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC. 2014	6Z: Found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-015292	Site 2; CA-RIV-008079	Historic archaeological site consisting of historic-period trash scatter with two large artifact concentrations and artifacts scattered throughout the site.	KH Pollock et al., Statistical Research, Inc., 2005	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015293	Isolate 1	Historic period archaeological isolate consisting of 11 pieces of sun-colored amethyst glass coming from the same bottle. Later combined with Site P-33-016208 in 2017 site update.	KH Pollock, Statistical Research, Inc., 2005	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015294	Isolate 2	Historic period archaeological isolate consisting of 5 pieces of sun-colored amethyst glass coming from the same bottle. Later combined with Site P-33-016208 in 2017 site update.	KH Pollock, Statistical Research, Inc., 2005	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015640	Smith Property	Prehistoric and potentially historic archaeological site consisting of 2 bedrock milling slicks on a large flat boulder at 1st locus, 1 bedrock milling slick on a ground level boulder with 3 slicks on a larger boulder at 2 nd locus, and several segments of stone corral(s) around the boulder at 1st locus. Site may be associated with CA-RIV-152.	G. Fenenga, California Department of Forestry, and B. W. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2006	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015655	Smith Creek Section 13 Milling Slick	Prehistoric site consisting of a single milling slick on top of a huge boulder located in a little alcove off the Smith Creek riverbed.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2006	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015679	Dos Palmas Site	Prehistoric site consisting of two boulders with one slick; one cupule or bedrock mortar or slick on one and two slicks on the other boulder. A historic component of the site a stone corral, possibly associated with a homestead, was recorded	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2006	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015708	Hidden Canyon Milling Features	Prehistoric site consisting of a bedrock milling slick and a bedrock mortar on a boulder. Site may be associated with CA-RIV-152.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2006	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-015716	Hidden Canyon Ceremony Shelter	Prehistoric site composed of a rockshelter with cupules along the northern wall of a small "hidden" canyon located just south of Esperanza Avenue. Two potsherds were observed on the dirt floor, and the site is likely to be associated with nearby CA-RIV-152.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2007	Not formally evaluated
P-33-015760	Cobblestone	Prehistoric isolate consisting of a metate.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, 2005	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016208	CA-RIV-08364H	Historic archaeological site consisting of historic period refuse scatter. The site update done in 2017 extended the site further north and includes two items that were originally recorded separately as isolated historical artifacts (P-33-015293 and P-33-015294).	J. Smallwood, CRM TECH, 2007 J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 2007 K. Moslak and P. Moloney, Applied EarthWorks, 2017	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016694	One Horse Spring Slick	Prehistoric site comprising bedrock milling feature with at least 2 slicks present on one boulder.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2007	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016768	Twin Pines Creek Slick	Prehistoric site comprising one bedrock milling slick on one brownish colored granitic boulder.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2007	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016830	Section 22 Rockshelter	Prehistoric site comprising a rockshelter containing 2 large boulders leaning against one another. No prehistoric evidence within the rockshelter, but four potsherds were noted on a dirt slope nearby.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016831	Section 22 Point	Prehistoric isolate consisting of white quartz biface projectile point.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016944	Olive grove weir box	Historic isolate consisting of poured concrete and cobble weir associated with a former olive grove on the property.	M. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-016951	Last Hill Rockshelter	Prehistoric site containing a large rockshelter composed of two large boulders, one of which displays 34 cupules in it, and the other displaying 70 cupules in it.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2007	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017292	Jensen Canyon Site	Prehistoric site consisting of two bedrock milling slicks on a granite boulder.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2008	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-017409	One Horse Spring #2	Prehistoric site consisting of large granite boulder with one bedrock milling slick.	B. Wilson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017577	CA-RIV-9112; DV-KAC-01	Prehistoric site consisting of one bedrock milling feature with one basin element on a granitic boulder. The possible remnants of one almost completely deteriorated milling slick on a large boulder lie roughly 2 meters southwest of the site.	K. Chmiel and S. Wilson, ICF Jones & Stokes, 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017581	CA-RIV-9114; DV-KT-04	Prehistoric site consisting of three bedrock milling features, each containing one slick element.	K. Tsunoda and K. Chmiel, ICF Jones & Stokes 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017584	CA-RIV-009115; DV-MMD-03	Historic-era site consisting of a mid- to late-1930s trash scatter measuring 215 feet by 140 feet and containing mostly various types of glass, cans, and ceramics.	M. DeGiovine et al., ICF Jones & Stocks 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017585	CA-RIV-9116; DV-MMD-05	Prehistoric site consisting of three bedrock milling features, each with one slick element.	M. DeGiovine, K. Tsunoda, and S. Wilson, ICF Jones & Stokes 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017586	DV-MMD-06	Prehistoric isolate consisting of undecorated brown ware vessel sherd.	M. DeGiovine and T. Martin, ICF Jones & Stokes 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017591	DV-SLW-03	Historic site composed of trash scatter measuring 470 feet by 100 feet and consisting primarily of construction waste, concrete waste, and large metal-rimmed wooden wire cable spools.	S. Wilson et al., ICF Jones & Stokes 2009	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017593	CA-RIV-9121; DV-SLW-06	Prehistoric site consisting of a bedrock milling feature with one slick element.	S. Wilson and K. Chmiel, ICF Jones & Stokes, 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-017594	CA-RIV-9122; DV-SLW-07	Prehistoric site consisting of two bedrock milling features, each with one slick element.	S. Wilson and K. Chmiel, ICF Jones & Stokes, 2008	Not formally evaluated
P-33-018018	CA-RIV-09264	Built environment resource consisting of an orchard irrigation line, which includes a buried concrete pipe and 17 concrete risers remaining, though many risers are missing.	J. Brock, ARCHAEOGROUP, 2010	Not formally evaluated
P-33-018082	Jenson Canyon #2	Prehistoric site consisting of one granite boulder with one, lightly used milling slick.	B. Wilson and B. Clinton, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2010	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-022342	LSA-SCE1110-I-54	Historic period isolate consisting of rectangle oil or kerosene can opened by church key. Located on the Morongo Indian Reservation.	R. McLean et al., LSA Associates, Inc., 2013	Not formally evaluated
P-33-022374	CA-RIV-11426; LSA-SCE1110-S-33	Historic period residential ruins consisting of 4 features; one concrete house foundation with intaglio graffiti and hand/foot prints; one concrete building foundation with standing cinderblock walls; one concrete footing wall; and two rock and mortar water cisterns with gate valve. In addition to these features, multiple residential refuse items were observed.	R. Goodwin et al., LSA Associates, Inc., 2012	Not formally evaluated
P-33-022375	CA-RIV-11427/ LSA-SCE1110-S-34	Historic site consisting of refuse scatter made up of 12+ fragmentary solder-seam, hole-in-cap cans of two different sizes.	R. Goodwin, LSA Associates 2012	Not formally evaluated
P-33-023909	APN 519-151-003	Built environment resource consisting of a single-family property located at 48878 Mojave Drive.	A. Said-Abdelwahed, FCS, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-023917	SCG-ISO-001	Historic period isolate consisting of ceramic insulator.	L. Hoffman, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-024003	CA-RIV-11796/I-10-S-1	Prehistoric site consisting of a single milling slick on a flat granodioritic boulder.	A. Noah et al., Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-024004	CA-RIV-11797/I-10-S-2	Prehistoric site consisting of a single milling slick on a rounded granodioritic boulder with a slightly concave upper surface.	A. Noah et al., Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
P-33-024005	CA-RIV-11798/I-10-S-3a	Historic-era archaeological and built environment site consisting of several connected wooden corrals and fences constructed of split utility poles (tree trunks); two of the corrals contain a bathtub for stock watering, and a cylindrical aluminum tank is outside the corrals. The site also contains a box-shaped metal structure with a metal ladder mounted against one side, and a metal grate opening on the top. The function of the structure is uncertain, but may be a cistern. Other historic-era occupational artifacts were found at the site as well.	A. Noah et al., Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-024006	CA-RIV-11799/I-10-S-3b	Historic-era archaeological and built environment site consisting of a rock and concrete drainage at the base of the mountains with a historic-era artifact scatter.	A. Noah et al., Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-024009	CA-RIV-11801/I-10-S-6, 7, 8	Historic-era domestic trash scatter consisting of three dense concentrations along the northern edge of the dirt road extension of Westward Avenue.	A. Noah et al., Analytical Environmental Services, 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-024046	WOD-ISO-05	Historic-era isolate consisting of glass bottle base fragment.	M. DeCarlo and D. Mengers; ASM Affiliates, Inc., and PanGIS; 2014	Not formally evaluated
P-33-024895	AE-3477-1H	Banning Municipal Airport, constructed in 1927.	Applied EarthWorks 2016	6Z: Found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
P-33-026821	AE-3477-2H, segment of East Westward Avenue	Segment of a wide modern paved road. The western half of the recorded segment is a well-maintained modern local road while the eastern half, east of a restricted access gate, consists of a narrower road constructed of a rudimentary pavement of coarse gravels and asphalt mixed and roughly spread.	George et al., Applied EarthWorks, 2017	Not formally evaluated
P-33-029325	CA-RIV-13109/SWCA-TD1714367-S-001	Combined prehistoric and historic-age archaeological site consisting of two metates and a historic refuse scatter.	Kim, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2022	Not formally evaluated

Primary Number	Site Name/ Trinomial Number	Attribute Code and Site Description	Recording Events (Recorder, Organization, Year)	NRHP/CRHR Evaluation Status
None*	Bailiff Ranch House; APN 519-230-002-4	Built environment resource consisting of single-family residence constructed in 1927. Named after local rancher R.E. Bailiff in Cabazon, who served as Cabazon Station superintendent until its closure.	D. Williams and J. Brunzell, BCR Consulting, LLC, 2020	3CS: Appears eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources through survey evaluation
None*	Hadley Fruit Orchards; APN 519-162-007	Built environment resource consisting of single-story commercial building located at 48980 Seminole Drive, also known as the former Hadley Fruit Orchards store. Constructed between 1961 and 1967. Building elements have been altered within the last 49 years.	K. Hunt, Anza Resource Consultants 2021	6Z: Found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation
None*	CA-RIV-3883; EMT2001-H-1	Historic-era archaeological site consisting of a pile of construction debris involving large square wooden posts with large steel bolts, cables, and straps attached, three steel pipes, and poured concrete debris. Appears to be remnants of a windmill used to operate a well associated with Bailiff Ranch.	J. Orozco and D. Williams, BCR Consulting, LLC, 2020	Not formally evaluated
None*	EMT2001-H-2	Historic-era archaeological site consisting of stacked-rock feature made up of two to three courses of granitic cobbles and boulders with one fire brick and milled lumber appearing to function as a check dam for a nearby wash. May have functioned to slow or direct water flow away from roads approximately 30 meters east.	H. Thomson, County of Riverside 2021	Not formally evaluated
None*	EMT2001-I-1	Prehistoric-era isolate consisting of single red pottery sherd.	D. Tietjen, BCR Consulting, LLC, 2020	Not formally evaluated
None*	EMT2001-P-2	Prehistoric site consisting of a boulder with a single milling slick.	H. Thomson, County of Riverside 2021	Not formally evaluated

*These resources were provided by the County of Riverside from internal records and have not been assigned primary numbers.

Precontact Archaeological Sites

P-33-000152 (Prehistoric rock art and milling feature site)

The resource was originally recorded as a prehistoric archaeological site located along the south side of Esperanza Avenue near the San Gorgonio River. The site occupies a granite outcrop and adjacent slope at the northern toe of the San Jacinto Mountains, within the San Gorgonio Pass area.

The original site records document milling features and slicks, but lack photographs (Shepard 1976; Rector 1980). The 2006 site update prepared by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians expands the site CA-RIV-000152 to include the Aser'cika' Site, which is a Serrano term meaning "foothills." The site was expanded to include two large boulders with bedrock milling features, including at least five well-formed bedrock mortars, slicks, and one incipient milling feature, along with three ceramic sherds (Wilson 2006a). A nearby water source to the site is a small spring located approximately 200 yards east.

The site update done in 2011 documented rock art (cupules) within a granite rockshelter associated with the site (Wilson 2011).

P-33-000189/CA-RIV-189 (Prehistoric occupation site with bedrock mortars and ceramics)

The resource was originally recorded by Johnstons on May 11, 1960. The site is located in Jenson Canyon, north of Cabazon, at the mouth of the canyon where a stream exits a rocky drainage, beneath a grove of trees on the east side of the canyon. The environmental setting consists of rock, gravel, and sand soils with associated vegetation including buckwheat, sycamore, and cottonwood. Cultural materials documented at the time of recordation include bedrock mortars and ceramic sherds. Erosion from water and wind was noted, and although a road and water pipes were present nearby, the site was considered probably safe from immediate disturbance at the time of recording (Johnstons 1960).

P-33-001396/CA-RIV-001396 (Prehistoric elliptical rock alignment)

The resource was recorded as a prehistoric-age elliptical rock alignment composed of approximately eight rectangular stone slabs placed upright, forming a feature measuring roughly 50 by 70 centimeters. The site is located on a circular, relatively level landform approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the Sportsman shooting range, near the base of a steep slope above an intermittent drainage. A subsurface ash deposit less than 2 centimeters below the surface and burnt twigs on the surface were documented. No artifacts were identified during the original 1976 survey, aside from a modern gum wrapper noted nearby (Welch 1976).

P-33-001397/CA-RIV-001397 (Single bedrock grinding slick)

The resource was originally recorded in 1976 as a prehistoric-age single bedrock slick located at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains, west of a sand and gravel extraction area and north of Bayless Canyon. The slick is situated on a bedrock outcrop measuring approximately 8 meters by 8 meters. The surrounding vegetation includes coastal sage scrub and grasses. No artifacts, burials, or additional cultural materials were observed. The site showed no evidence of disturbance at the time of original documentation (Waldron and Morin 1976). During the 2014 site update, the site was recorded and mapped as 20 meters west of the original recorded location (Noah 2014b).

P-33-001398/CA-RIV-001398 (Two bedrock grinding slicks)

The resource consists of two bedrock grinding slicks located on a single bedrock outcrop on a north-facing slope of the San Jacinto Mountains, approximately 1 mile south of I-10 and southeast of the Banning Municipal Airport runway. The slicks are situated roughly 10 feet above the base of the mountains, near the Smith Creek drainage.

The recorded slicks each measure approximately 1 meter by 1 meter and are set within exposed bedrock. Vegetation in the vicinity includes buckwheat and chamise, and soils consist of coarse sandy loam. Smith Creek is identified as the nearest water source, with historic springs noted in the mountain areas above the site prior to 1930.

The site was recorded as prehistoric in age during the original recording, with a slight potential for disturbance noted, though the resource was described as being in stable condition at the time of survey (Waldron 1976). The site was relocated and mapped approximately 60 meters northeast of the original recorded location, and the suggestion was made during this update that perhaps the two slicks, due to their close proximity to one another, could have been remnants of one original slick (Noah 2014a).

P-33-001399/CA-RIV-001399 (Single bedrock grinding slick)

The resource consists of a single large bedrock grinding slick situated on a low bedrock exposure at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains, approximately 0.5 miles west of the mouth of Bayless Canyon, 1.5 miles south of I-10, and southeast of the Banning Municipal Airport runway. The site is located near the South Creek drainage.

The recorded milling slick measures approximately 15 meters by 20 meters in area and has experienced considerable erosion, with portions of the feature partially obscured by downwash sediments and evidence of bedrock surface flaking. Vegetation within the site vicinity includes chamise, buckwheat, grasses, beavertail cactus, cholla, and catclaw, with sandy loam soils present both on-site and in the surrounding area.

A dirt road associated with nearby gravel extraction activities was noted in the vicinity of the site. The resource was recorded in 1976 as prehistoric in age, with erosion identified as the principal disturbance factor affecting site condition at the time of the original survey (Morin and Waldron 1976a). During the 2014 update, the site was not relocated at the originally mapped location, but a site matching this description was located 80 meters north of that, and it is presumed that the original site was inaccurately mapped (Noah 2014b).

P-33-001403/CA-RIV-001403 (Bedrock milling features)

The resource consists of a cluster of bedrock milling features, including three oval basins and five grinding slicks, distributed across five separate bedrock outcrops. The site is located on a point of land bordering Smith Creek, at the northern base of the San Jacinto Mountains, southeast of Banning and southwest of Cabazon. The site area measures approximately 25 meters by 7 meters and is situated at an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet.

The milling features are grouped near the edge of Smith Creek and adjacent to a corral. Soils at the site consist of sandy loam, with similar soils in the surrounding area. Vegetation documented at the site includes catclaw, grasses, and buckwheat. Smith Creek is described as intermittent, and the site is located within an area historically used for orchard agriculture and cattle grazing.

The resource was recorded as prehistoric in age and minor disturbance factors noted include downwash erosion, a dirt access road near the site, and proximity to ranching features. The site was assessed as having a slight potential for destruction but was otherwise considered intact at the time of the original survey (Morin and Waldron 1976b).

During the 2014 site update, the site was relocated approximately 75 meters northwest of its original mapped location. The site condition was described as one of the features being buried by slope wash and only a portion of one of the two slicks was observable. A fifth boulder with polish on its upper surface was identified on the slope, but the polish is believed to be natural (Noah 2014c).

P-33-003283/CA-RIV-003283 (Bedrock grinding basin)

The resource consists of a bedrock grinding basin adjacent to a natural hole located near the confluence of Smith Creek and the San Geronio River, at the base of a small hill in the Cabazon area of Riverside County. The feature is situated approximately 4.5 meters above the creek bed at an elevation of approximately 1,880 feet.

The grinding basin is formed on a granite boulder measuring approximately 1.75 by 0.95 meters and about 1 meter in height. The basin itself measures approximately 50 by 26 centimeters and is up to 4 centimeters deep. An adjacent natural hole measuring approximately 26 by 15 centimeters and about 8 centimeters deep is present, and the interior was noted as possibly showing evidence of grinding activity. No artifacts or additional cultural materials were observed.

At the time of recording, the feature was nearly covered by sand resulting from nearby sand dumping associated with Beaumont Concrete Company operations; however, the grinding basin itself was documented as undamaged. The surrounding environment includes decomposed granite soils, cobble riverbed deposits, and mixed desert and coastal scrub vegetation. Smith Creek was identified as the nearest water source, located approximately 5 meters from the site.

The resource was recorded during a surface survey conducted in December 1986 for an environmental impact report for a surface mining permit. The site was classified as prehistoric in age, with integrity noted as intact despite partial burial by sand (de Barros 1986).

P-33-007885/CA-RIV-005847 (Smith Creek Park Petroglyphs)

The resource, also referred to as Smith Creek Park #1, is a prehistoric archaeological site located within Smith Creek Park at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The site is situated in the “neck” of a small cove and occupies an area measuring approximately 53 meters north–south by 14 meters east–west, at an elevation of approximately 2,110 feet.

The site consists of both bedrock milling features and a petroglyph panel. Documented features include three bedrock milling features with multiple milling slicks and an associated basin distributed across large granitic boulders, as well as a single boulder bearing a large maze-like petroglyph. The milling features include slicks of varying size and form, some interpreted as the result of merged or repeated use surfaces. The petroglyph panel is carved into patinated granite and is located within a small erosion channel at the base of the cove.

The petroglyph boulder was reported to have been uncovered by erosion during heavy rains, which created a drainage channel through the site. Several portable milling tool fragments (mano and metate

fragments) were documented within the same erosion channel that exposed the petroglyph boulder, though no artifacts were observed on the surface of the site and no midden was identified. The site condition was described as good, with disturbance limited primarily to natural erosion within a single drainage channel.

The environmental setting consists of sage scrub and lower chaparral vegetation on quaternary alluvial deposits, with a gentle slope and a generally north-facing exposure. Smith Creek is located approximately 500 meters north-northwest of the site, and an unnamed spring is located approximately 200 meters west.

The site was originally recorded as a prehistoric-age resource in 1996 as part of an intensive archaeological survey conducted for the City of Banning (McDonald and Rodarte 1996a). Additional documentation includes a site update completed in 2006 by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, which reiterated the presence of both milling slicks and petroglyph features and provided photographic documentation (Wilson 2006b).

P-33-015640 (Prehistoric bedrock milling features with possible historic associated stone corrals, Smith Property)

The resource, identified as the Smith Property, was originally recorded by Gerrit Fenenga of the California Department of Forestry and Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians in October and November 2006. The site is located on private property along Esperanza Avenue, at the toe of the slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains, within a flat area east and south of an elbow bend in the road. The resource consists of multiple bedrock milling features distributed across two closely related loci: a large flat boulder in an open field bearing two milling slicks, and a narrow canyon mouth to the south containing two additional boulders with a total of four slicks, one of which has shifted to its side. Several segments of stone corrals, which were questionably identified, were also documented surrounding the primary boulder. The environmental setting includes a small seep within the canyon mouth, burned vegetation resulting from the Esperanza Fire, and a landform characterized as a flat area at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. The resource was recorded as prehistoric with possible historic associations, and the stone corrals were noted by the property owner to predate the Smith family's ownership, with speculative associations to historic sheep corrals or the 1930s Metropolitan Water District pipeline project located several hundred yards to the west. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-015655 (Smith Creek Section 13 Milling Slick)

The resource, also identified as Smith Creek Section 13 Milling Slick, consists of a single bedrock milling slick located on top of a large boulder within a small alcove off the Smith Creek riverbed, northeast of Smith Creek Park in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The site is situated on the boulder-strewn northern slope of the San Jacinto Mountains at an elevation of approximately 2,076 feet. The resource was recorded in November 2006 by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians during a casual/volunteer survey.

The milling slick is positioned at the southeast corner of a triangular-shaped alcove formed by surrounding boulders. The landform is described as a small cove area surrounded by large boulders, with the resource occurring on natural, vacant land. Vegetation within the site vicinity was documented as fire-burned, and Smith Creek was identified as the nearest water source.

No artifacts, additional features, or burials were observed at the time of recording. The site was classified as an isolate consisting solely of a bedrock milling feature, with no evidence of subsurface investigation or prior excavation documented (Wilson 2006c).

P-33-015708 (Hidden Canyon Milling Features)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on December 24, 2006. The site is located on private property south of Esperanza Avenue, at the toe of the slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains, within a small, narrow canyon. The environmental setting consists of a small canyon landform with a nearby seep located approximately 200 yards to the northwest; vegetation was noted as burned as a result of the Esperanza Fire. Cultural materials documented at the time of recordation include a milling slick and a bedrock mortar on a single boulder situated within the canyon bottom. The resource was recorded as prehistoric and may be associated with the nearby village site CA-RIV-152. The site was documented during a non-formal survey (Wilson 2006e). No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-015716 (Hidden Canyon Ceremony Rockshelter)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on January 1, 2007. The site is located south of Esperanza Avenue at the toe of the San Jacinto Mountains, within a small, concealed canyon. The environmental setting includes a small seep approximately 200 yards to the northwest, with vegetation burned during the Esperanza Fire. The resource consists of a rockshelter containing cupules along the interior walls, with two ceramic sherds observed on the shelter floor. The site was recorded as prehistoric and interpreted as a ceremonial rockshelter, with a likely association to the nearby village CA-RIV-152. The site was documented during a non-formal survey (Wilson 2007a). No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-015760 (Prehistoric isolate, Cobblestone)

The resource, also referred to as Cobblestone, consists of a single groundstone artifact (metate) recorded as an isolate. The resource is located on vacant, natural land within the Morongo Indian Reservation in Riverside County, at an elevation of approximately 2,128 feet. The isolate is situated on a flat alluvial fan on the south side of the SCE transmission corridor, west of Fields Road.

The metate was documented as prehistoric in age. According to the site record, the artifact was uncovered during a water-line transmission construction project. Because its exact original location was unknown as a result of the construction disturbance, the metate was collected by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians for curation in the tribal museum (Wilson 2005).

P-33-016694 (Single boulder with two bedrock milling slicks, One Horse Spring Slick)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson and Aaron Cruz of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on March 6, 2007. The site is located at the toe of a slope near One Horse Spring, within the Morongo Indian Reservation. The environmental setting consists of a valley floor landform with desert scrub vegetation; One Horse Spring is located approximately 1,772 feet to the east. The resource consists of a single boulder containing at least two bedrock milling slicks. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during an informal survey (Wilson 2007b). No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-016768 (Twin Pines Creek Slick)

The resource, also referred to as Twin Pines Creek Slick, consists of a single bedrock milling feature (slick) located on a brownish granitic boulder situated at the toe of the northern canyon wall of a drainage just west of Twin Pines Creek, on the Morongo Indian Reservation near Cabazon, Riverside County. The site lies at an elevation of approximately 1,721 feet, at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. The site was recorded on November 21, 2007, as part of an informal survey by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and was noted as having been originally observed in December 2005. The site record notes that the milling feature is probably associated with CA-RIV-185, located approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast.

The milling feature is described as exhibiting light to moderate use and is positioned on the ridge of the boulder. The landform is identified as a valley floor at the toe of a slope, with surrounding desert scrub vegetation. Twin Pines Creek, described as dry at the time of recording, is located approximately 860 feet southeast of the resource (Wilson 2007c).

P-33-016830 (Section 22 Rockshelter)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on January 8, 2008. The site is located on the Morongo Indian Reservation at the toe of the San Jacinto Mountains, within a creek drainage, on a large alluvial fan. The environmental setting includes desert scrub vegetation burned during the Esperanza Fire and an unnamed intermittent creek approximately 8 feet to the west. The resource consists of a rockshelter formed by two large boulders leaning together; while no prehistoric materials were observed within the shelter, four ceramic sherds were noted on a nearby slope. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during an informal survey (Wilson 2008a). No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-016831 (Prehistoric isolate, Section 22 Point)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on January 8, 2008. The site is located on the Morongo Indian Reservation on a large alluvial fan south of Hattie Avenue and west of the Elm Street extension. The environmental setting consists of desert scrub vegetation burned during the Esperanza Fire, within a small drainage on an alluvial fan. The resource consists of a single white quartz biface projectile point situated between two large boulders. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during an informal survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-016951/CA-RIV-08364 (Last Hill Rockshelter)

The resource, also referred to as Last Hill Rockshelter, is a prehistoric rockshelter site located on the northern slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County. The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 2,225 feet and lies within, or immediately south of, the planned Smith Creek Park area in the City of Banning. The resource was recorded on February 16, 2008, by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians during an informal survey. The listed owner is the City of Banning, associated with Smith Creek Park.

The rockshelter is formed by two large granite boulders arranged in a lean-to configuration, creating a sheltered space with pass-through access on either side. The largest boulder forming the shelter measures approximately 30 feet high by 60 feet long. The site is located within a large boulder flow or boulder field.

Within the rockshelter are two additional boulders bearing cupule features. One boulder lies in a horizontal position and measures approximately 4–5 feet long by 3 feet wide, with approximately 34 cupules recorded on its surface. The second boulder is upright, measuring approximately 4–5 feet high by 3 feet wide, and contains approximately 70 cupules. No artifacts, midden, or subsurface deposits were documented on the site record.

The site is recorded as prehistoric and classified under as a rockshelter and cupules/rock art on the site record. The record notes that the site is located near additional cultural resources, including the Smith Creek Park Rockshelter petroglyphs (CA-RIV-5874) and a village site to the west, and that these resources could potentially represent a single site with further study (Wilson 2008b).

P-33-017292 (Jenson Canyon Site)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on September 26, 2008. The site is located within Jenson Canyon, south of Cabazon, on the west bank of a stream channel within a small grove of cottonwood and sycamore trees. The environmental setting consists of an alluvial fan and stream channel at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. The resource includes a granite boulder containing two bedrock milling slicks, one basin-shaped and one generally flat, both exhibiting light wear and polish. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during a reconnaissance survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-017409 (Single bedrock milling slick, One Horse Spring #2)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on January 1, 2009. The site is located on the west bank of One Horse Creek, approximately 226 meters southwest of One Horse Spring. The environmental setting consists of a dry drainage ditch at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains. The resource consists of a large granite boulder containing a single bedrock milling slick. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during a reconnaissance survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-017577/CA-RIV-9112 (Bedrock milling site, DV-KAC-01)

The resource, identified as DV-KAC-01, is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located in the northern San Jacinto Mountains near Cabazon, Riverside County. The site is situated on a southwest-facing slope of a hill at an elevation of approximately 2,020 feet above mean sea level, approximately 3 meters above an unnamed intermittent drainage and below an existing SCE access road associated with the Devers–Valley 500 kV transmission line. The resource was recorded as prehistoric during an intensive pedestrian survey on December 13, 2008, by K. Chmiel and S. Wilson of ICF Jones & Stokes, as part of cultural resource studies for the Proposed SCE Devers Substation to Valley Substation Project.

The site consists of one bedrock milling feature with a single shallow basin element formed on a granitic boulder measuring approximately 1.0 meter by 0.6 meter, with a height ranging from 0.03 to 0.5 meter. The grinding surface measures approximately 30 by 18 centimeters, though its depth is uncertain due to the concave form of the boulder. In addition, the possible remnants of a highly deteriorated milling slick were documented on a larger boulder located approximately 2 meters southwest of the basin feature.

The site condition was assessed as fair, with documented disturbances including SCE road construction and use, historical and ongoing cattle ranching, a deteriorating aboveground pipeline, and periodic flooding within the adjacent drainage.

The nearest water source is the unnamed intermittent drainage located approximately 3 meters from the milling feature, which drains northeast toward the San Gorgonio River, located approximately 1 mile to the northeast. The environmental setting consists of granitic bedrock exposures with annual grasses and low brush on the slope (Chmiel and Wilson 2008).

P-33-017581/CA-RIV-9114 (Bedrock milling site, DV-KT-04)

The resource, designated DV-KT-04, is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located in the northern San Jacinto Mountains near Cabazon in Riverside County. The site is situated on an east-facing slope, at an elevation of approximately 2,260 feet above mean sea level, approximately 20 meters downslope from an SCE access road, and 3 to 7 meters above an unnamed intermittent drainage. The San Gorgonio River is located approximately 1 mile to the northeast. The resource was recorded as prehistoric during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted on December 12, 2008, by K. Tsunoda and K. Chmiel of ICF Jones & Stokes, as part of cultural resource investigations for the Proposed SCE Devers Substation to Valley Substation Project.

The site measures approximately 27 meters by 5 meters and consists of three bedrock milling features (BMP 1–3), each containing one milling slick element on granitic boulders.

- BMP 1 contains a slick measuring approximately 15 by 10 centimeters and is estimated to be approximately 90 percent deteriorated.
- BMP 2, located approximately 2.5 meters east of BMP 1, contains a slick measuring approximately 15 by 5 centimeters and is estimated to be 80 to 90 percent deteriorated.
- BMP 3, located approximately 16 meters east of BMP 2, contains a slick measuring approximately 20 by 20 centimeters and is estimated to be approximately 40 percent deteriorated.

The site condition was assessed as fair, with documented disturbances including SCE road construction and use, historical and ongoing cattle ranching activities, a deteriorating aboveground pipeline, and possible periodic flooding associated with the adjacent drainage, which is an unnamed intermittent drainage flowing northeast toward the San Gorgonio River (Tsunoda and Chmiel 2008).

P-33-017585/CA-RIV-9116 (Bedrock milling site, DV-MMD-05)

The resource, designated DV-MMD-05, is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located in the northern San Jacinto Mountains near Cabazon, Riverside County. The site is situated on a steep, south-facing ridge at an elevation of approximately 2,155 feet above mean sea level, approximately 22 meters upslope and north of an SCE access road, 50 meters north of an unnamed seasonal drainage, and approximately 155 meters southeast of Tower 17-1 on the existing SCE Devers–Valley 500 kV transmission line. The resource was recorded as prehistoric during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted on December 13, 2008, by M. DeGiovine, K. Tsunoda, and S. Wilson of ICF Jones & Stokes, as part of cultural resource investigations for the Proposed SCE Devers Substation to Valley Substation Project. DPR continuation forms were prepared in February 2009.

The site measures approximately 32 meters by 16 meters and consists of three bedrock milling features (BMP 1–3), each containing a single milling slick element formed on granitic boulders.

- BMP 1 contains a slick measuring approximately 25 by 20 centimeters on a boulder measuring approximately 4.0 by 1.8 by 1.5 meters, with the slick estimated to be approximately 50 percent deteriorated.
- BMP 2, located approximately 7 meters south of BMP 1, contains a slick measuring approximately 20 by 15 centimeters on a boulder measuring approximately 4.7 by 3.9 by 1.2 meters, with deterioration estimated at 60 to 80 percent.
- BMP 3, located approximately 20 meters east of BMP 2, contains a slick measuring approximately 13 by 20 centimeters on a boulder measuring approximately 1.7 by 2.2 by 1.0 meters, with deterioration also estimated at 60 to 80 percent.

The site condition was assessed as good, although documented disturbance factors include SCE road construction and use, historical and ongoing cattle ranching activities, a deteriorating aboveground pipeline, possible periodic flooding, and recent fire damage that has affected the surfaces of many nearby bedrock boulders. The nearest water source is an unnamed seasonal drainage located approximately 50 meters south of the site, with the San Geronio River approximately 1.2 miles to the northeast. The environmental setting consists of granitic bedrock exposures with annual grasses and low brush distributed across the slope (Chmiel 2008).

P-33-017586 (Prehistoric isolate, DV-MMD-06)

The resource was originally recorded by M. DeGiovine and T. Martin of ICF Jones & Stokes on December 16, 2008. The site is located within the unincorporated community of Cabazon Estates near the existing SCE Devers–Valley Transmission Line, at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains. The environmental setting consists of a disturbed residential and utility corridor. The resource consists of an isolated prehistoric brown ware sherd, with nearby granitic cobbles possibly exhibiting fire effects. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during an intensive pedestrian survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-017593/CA-RIV-9121 (Bedrock milling site, DV-SLW-06)

The resource, designated DV-SLW-06, is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located at the northern edge of the San Jacinto Mountains near Cabazon, Riverside County. The site is situated on the south side of a small circular valley, at an elevation of approximately 2,180 feet above mean sea level, approximately 270 meters northwest of SCE Tower 17-4 on the existing Devers–Valley 500 kV transmission line, and approximately 1.2 miles east of the intersection of Porter Street and Hathaway Street. The resource was recorded as prehistoric during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted on December 18, 2008, by S. Wilson and K. Chmiel of ICF Jones & Stokes, as part of cultural resource investigations for the Proposed SCE Devers Substation to Valley Substation Project. DPR continuation forms were prepared in March 2009.

The site consists of a single bedrock milling feature (BMP) measuring approximately 1.5 meters by 1.5 meters, formed on a granitic boulder with a height ranging from approximately 0.1 to 0.28 meters. One milling slick element is present, measuring approximately 30 by 10 centimeters, with an estimated 20–30 percent deterioration. The site condition was assessed as fair, with documented disturbances including modern cattle trails and ranching activity occurring in the immediate vicinity.

The nearest water source is an unnamed intermittent drainage located approximately 2 meters east of the site, which flows through the small valley. Smith Creek is located approximately 0.5 miles to the south–

southwest. The environmental setting consists of granitic bedrock exposures with annual grasses and low brush distributed across the valley floor and adjacent slopes (Wilson and Chmiel 2008a).

P-33-017594/CA-RIV-9122 (Bedrock milling site, DV-SLW-07)

The resource P-33-017594 (CA-RIV-9122), designated DV-SLW-07, is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located at the northern edge of the San Jacinto Mountains near Cabazon, Riverside County. The site is situated adjacent to an intermittent drainage on the south side of a small circular valley, at an elevation of approximately 2,170–2,180 feet above mean sea level, approximately 320 meters northwest of SCE Tower 17-4 on the existing Devers–Valley 500 kV transmission line, and approximately 1.2 miles east of the intersection of Porter Street and Hathaway Street. The resource was recorded as prehistoric during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted on December 18, 2008, by S. Wilson and K. Chmiel of ICF Jones & Stokes, as part of cultural resource investigations for the Proposed SCE Devers Substation to Valley Substation Project. DPR continuation forms were prepared in March 2009.

The site measures approximately 6 meters by 3 meters and consists of two bedrock milling features (BMP 1 and BMP 2), each containing a single milling slick element formed on granitic boulders.

- BMP 1 is located on a ground-level granitic boulder measuring approximately 2.0 by 1.7 meters. The associated slick measures approximately 10 by 6–7 centimeters and is estimated to be 80 to 90 percent deteriorated.
- BMP 2 is located approximately 1.5 meters north of BMP 1 on a granitic boulder measuring approximately 2.1 by 1.2 meters, with a height of approximately 0.30 meters on the north side. The slick measures approximately 35 by 12–14 centimeters and is estimated to be approximately 10 percent deteriorated.

The site condition was assessed as fair, with documented disturbances including modern cattle trails and ranching activity in the immediate vicinity. The nearest water source is the adjacent sandy intermittent drainage, with Smith Creek located approximately 0.5 miles to the north. The environmental setting consists of granitic bedrock exposures with annual grasses and low brush distributed across the valley floor and surrounding slopes (Wilson and Chmiel 2008b).

P-33-018082 (Jenson Canyon #2)

The resource was originally recorded by Britt W. Wilson and Basil Clinton of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on June 11, 2010. The site is located on an alluvial fan at the mouth of Jenson Canyon, among numerous large granite boulders. The environmental setting consists of canyon outwash deposits with desert vegetation. The resource consists of a single granite boulder containing one lightly used bedrock milling slick. The site was recorded as prehistoric and documented during a reconnaissance survey (Wilson and Clinton 2010). No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-024003/ CA-RIV-11796 (Single bedrock milling feature, I-10-S-1)

The resource is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a single bedrock milling feature located in Riverside County. The site is situated within an open, gently sloping landscape characterized by sparse vegetation and exposed bedrock, with access provided by unpaved roads in the surrounding area. The site was documented by Anna Noah and associates at Analytical Environmental Services in February 2014.

The recorded feature consists of a bedrock milling surface formed on a granitic outcrop. The milling surface is described as shallow and worn, consistent with use as a grinding surface. No additional milling features, associated artifacts, or other cultural materials were observed on the ground surface at the time of recording. Soils in the vicinity are described as sandy to gravelly, with scattered cobbles and boulders present across the landscape. Vegetation is sparse and includes low ground cover typical of the local environmental setting (Noah 2014d).

P-33-024004/CA-RIV-11797 (Single bedrock milling feature, I-10-S-2)

The resource P-33-024004 (CA-RIV-11797), designated I-10-S-2, is a prehistoric archaeological isolate consisting of a single bedrock milling feature. The site is located in Riverside County on a steep, north-facing slope overlooking the valley floor and a dirt road that represents an extension of Westward Avenue, at an elevation of approximately 1,960 feet above mean sea level. The site was recorded on February 26, 2014, during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted by Anna C. Noah, Keshia Montifolca, Elizabeth Hodges, and Angelo Schunke of Analytical Environmental Services. The property owner at the time of recording was listed as Bailiff Ranch, Inc.

The site consists of a single milling slick formed on a rounded granodioritic boulder with a slightly concave upper surface. The boulder measures approximately 210 centimeters east–west by 350 centimeters north–south, with a height of approximately 210 centimeters. The milling slick measures approximately 67 by 54 centimeters and is approximately 0.5 centimeters deep. The site record notes that P-33-024004 intersects with P-33-024833 (CA-RIV-12311). The site was assessed as being in good condition, with no significant disturbances noted beyond long-term cattle grazing in the surrounding area. The site is considered unlikely to contain subsurface deposits due to the steep slope and lack of sediment accumulation.

Vegetation in the immediate vicinity consists primarily of chamise and Cleveland sage, and the landform is characterized by a boulder-strewn slope with a gradient of approximately 20–25 degrees. The nearest water source is Smith Creek, located approximately 1,800 feet north of the site (Noah 2014e).

*Historic-Period Archaeological Sites***EMT2001-H-1 / CA-RIV-3883 — Windmill Debris Scatter**

This resource documents a historic-era archaeological site consisting of a scatter of construction debris associated with a former windmill and well system linked to the Bailiff Ranch. Materials include wood posts with hardware, steel pipes, cables, straps, and concrete fragments.

The site represents the demolished remains of a windmill used for water pumping, with no intact features present. The debris is dispersed within an approximately 80-foot-diameter area, and the site condition is classified as poor, reflecting extensive disturbance and removal.

Historic aerial imagery indicates the windmill was absent in 1936 but present by 1967, suggesting mid-twentieth-century construction (Orozco and Williams 2020; Brunzell 2020).

P-33-003442/CA-RIV-003442H (C-Cabazon-B-1)

The resource is a historic-era archaeological site consisting of various types of glass, china, and bottle fragments, including the following ‘];.in the scatter closest to Broadway: amethyst glass (2+), cobalt blue

fragments (3+), aqua glass (6+), milk glass (2+), ironstone (6+), and very small blue and white, and brown and white china fragments. In the scatter closest to the eastern side of the site, the following were found: amethyst glass (5+), clear patinated glass (10+), rusted can fragments, aqua glass fragments (2+), cobalt blue fragments (5+), and ironstone sherds. In the northern extent of the site, north of the railroad tracks, there were amethyst glass (20+), clear patinated glass, china fragments, and a bottle neck (with screw on top) (Apple, Wahoff, and Norwood 1988).

In the most recent site update done by S. Ashkar of Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. in 1999, the record noted that the resource is in the right-of-way of the railroad and thus the area has been highly disturbed. They noted minimal metal within the remnants of the site (Ashkar 1999).

P-33-005054/CA-RIV-005054-H (Old Highway 60 segment)

The resource is a historic archaeological site consisting of a fragmented section of the former Highway 60 roadbed located in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County. The site is situated on an alluvial plain at an elevation of approximately 1,770 feet, between I-10 and Main Street, approximately 50 meters south of I-10 and 3 meters north of Main Street, and between approximately 30 and 140 meters east of a flood-control canal. The site lies roughly opposite the Cabazon Dinosaurs landmark. The resource was recorded on February 25, 1993, by Tom Tang and Dicken Everson of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, during a survey investigation (Project UCR-ARU #1216).

The surviving portion of the roadway represents part of the original westbound lanes of Highway 60. The remnant roadbed is slightly elevated above the current grade of Main Street, which incorporates the former eastbound lanes of Highway 60 and now functions as a two-way roadway. The historic segment consists of a graded roadbed with remnant blacktop, and portions of dotted white lane striping remain discernible despite surface erosion and vegetation overgrowth.

The site measures approximately 10 meters north–south by 100 meters east–west, encompassing an area of approximately 1,000 square meters. The site integrity was assessed as fair at the time of recording. A flood-control drainage ditch cuts through the western end of the surviving road fragment, and the roadbed shows evidence of ongoing erosion. The nearest water source is the flood-control drainage, which follows a natural drainage channel across the west end of the site. Vegetation within and surrounding the site includes sagebrush, creosote scrub, several cacti, and introduced plant species, with soils described as decomposing granitics over desert pavement (Tang and Everson 1993).

P-33-007889/CA-RIV-005850H (Historic-era trash scatter)

The resource, designated H-2, is a historic archaeological site consisting of an extensive but relatively sparse historic trash scatter located on the Morongo Indian Reservation in Riverside County. The historical context of the site record links the trash scatter to construction and maintenance of the Cabazon Land and Water Company canal (Provisional Site H-1), which was built in 1887. The site is temporally associated with the period 1880–1914, extending into the early twentieth century.

The trash scatter extends over an area measuring approximately 305 meters by 105 meters and is distributed primarily along the canal alignment. Documented materials include purple, aqua, green, brown, and clear bottle glass, ironstone and crockery ceramics, soldered cans, and assorted metal objects. Diagnostic items recorded include a wind-up alarm clock, hatchet head, enamelware, an aqua glass

insulator embossed “Patent 1893,” and other domestic and industrial refuse consistent with late nineteenth to early twentieth century canal construction and maintenance activities.

The resource was originally recorded on September 27, 1996, by Robert P. Case of Brian F. Mooney Associates during a reconnaissance-level survey. The site condition was assessed as fair, with noted impacts from livestock grazing, which has contributed to artifact dispersal and degradation (Case 1996a).

A 2012 intensive-level archaeological survey conducted between July 30 and August 1, 2012, by Daniel Ballester reported that no remnants of Site P-33-007889 were identified within the project area at that time (Ballester 2012). Despite this, the original site record remains on file and continues to be referenced in relation to the broader canal system and associated historic resources.

P-33-007891/CA-RIV-005852H (Historic-era trash scatter)

This resource, designated H-4, is a historic archaeological site consisting of a well-defined historic trash scatter located on the Morongo Indian Reservation in Riverside County. The site occupies an area measuring approximately 27 meters by 25 meters on a gently sloping alluvial plain near the Cabazon Land and Water Company canal system (Provisional Site H-1).

The assemblage includes clear bottle and auto windshield glass; purple, aqua, green, and brown bottle glass; ceramics (including blue transferware and white glazed ware with a green floral border); soldered cans (round and rectangular); and metal objects such as an automobile hood latch, horn diaphragm, and a metal pump component stamped “CARTWRIGHT & SONS MALAGA CAL. WARRANTED,” along with cement pipe fragments (approximately 6 inches in diameter). No subsurface deposits were identified, and no specimens were collected.

The site was originally recorded during a reconnaissance-level survey where the site condition was assessed as fair, with noted disturbance from an active cattle trail crossing the site, accelerating artifact dispersal and degradation. The assemblage was interpreted as consistent with a single disposal episode of household and yard trash, likely associated with canal construction, maintenance, or nearby activity during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (Case 1996c).

A 2002 update documented by LSA Associates noted that the site appeared relatively undisturbed, with additional artifacts observed (including enamelware bowls, electrical fuse components, galvanized sheet metal, stove fragments, and modern bottle glass) (Goodwin 2002a).

P-33-007893 (H-5, Historic Automobile Sheet-Metal Scatter)

The resource P-33-007893 was originally recorded by Robert P. Case of Brian F. Mooney Associates on September 27, 1996, with an update done by R. Goodwin of LSA Associates, Inc., on September 27, 2002. The site is located on the Morongo Indian Reservation in the Cabazon area. The original record describes sheet-metal panels from the rear portion of a mid- to late-1920s touring car, interpreted as discarded during vehicle modification for utilitarian use. The 2002 update notes that only one piece of auto body sheet metal remained, with additional historic refuse present, including cans, glass fragments, a shovel blade, and other miscellaneous metal items. The resource was recorded as historic in age and documented during a reconnaissance survey. No additional site updates or evaluations have been documented following the 2002 update.

P-33-007894 (H-6, Historic Automobile Sheet-Metal Scatter)

The resource P-33-007894 was originally recorded by Robert P. Case of Brian F. Mooney Associates on September 27, 1996. The site is located on the Morongo Indian Reservation within the Cabazon area. The resource consists of sheet-metal components from an early- to mid-1920s automobile roadster, including front fenders, running boards, two doors, and a turtle deck. The materials were interpreted to represent a vehicle that was stripped to the chassis on-site, a common historic practice for converting passenger vehicles into utilitarian trucks or for reusing engines and frames. The resource was recorded as historic in age and documented during a reconnaissance survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-012880/CA-RIV-007163H/AE-WW-4H; Cabazon Shaft-Combined built environment/archaeological site

This resource, designated E-WW-4H and commonly referred to as the Cabazon Shaft, is a historic-era archaeological site associated with construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct in Riverside County. The site is located approximately 1.5 miles south of the community of Cabazon, east of the Morongo Indian Reservation, on the north flank of the San Jacinto Mountains, adjacent to the San Gorgonio River wash.

The site represents the surface remains of the Cabazon access shaft and construction camp used during excavation of the San Jacinto Tunnel between 1933 and 1940. The resource includes an extensive complex of spoils tailings, graded platforms, structural foundations, equipment pads, bridge features, and road remnants, distributed across five loci (A–E) within an area measuring approximately 1,476 feet north–south by 1,344 feet east–west.

Key site components include:

- Locus A: The principal work area, containing form-poured concrete machinery slabs, pedestal foundations, retaining walls, and structural footings associated with compressors, hoists, workshops, and shaft-head infrastructure.
- Locus B: Large tailings piles containing granitic spoil from tunnel excavation, with remnants of railroad bedding and graded working surfaces.
- Locus C: Graded terrace areas and concrete pads representing residential and administrative buildings, including superintendent and worker residences and transformer pads.
- Locus D: A broad terrace adjacent to the river wash that formerly contained dormitories, a mess hall, and service structures, now largely eroded, with sparse structural debris.
- Locus E: Bridge features, including a remnant concrete abutment and a steel-lined culvert bridge still carrying Halls Grade Road.

Cultural materials consist primarily of construction-related debris (concrete fragments, metal hardware, wood, bolts, rails, and limited cans), with very little domestic refuse. The site has been heavily disturbed due to equipment removal following completion of aqueduct construction, erosion, and flooding, though structural remains retain integrity sufficient to illustrate construction methods and site organization.

The site was recorded during an intensive survey conducted for the Whitewater Mining Pit Reclamation Project on behalf of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The resource is explicitly associated with large-scale, early-twentieth-century water infrastructure development and reflects the

engineering and labor systems used during construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct (Harris and Bircheff 2003).

P-33-015292/CA-RIV-008079 (Historic-era trash scatter, Site 2)

The resource, designated Site 2, is a historic archaeological site consisting of a widely distributed historic trash scatter with two primary artifact concentrations, located in the Cabazon area of Riverside County on land subject to a SCE easement. The site is situated on a very gentle slope north of I-10 and is bisected by a transmission-line access road.

The site measures approximately 60 meters north–south by 45 meters east–west and includes hundreds of historic artifacts distributed across the surface. Documented materials in Concentration 1 include numerous cans (sanitary cans, sardine cans, meat cans, paint cans, cone-top beer cans introduced in 1935, and milk cans dating to 1917–1929 or 1935–1945), glass fragments (sun-colored amethyst glass dating pre-1920; brown, green, cobalt, light blue, and clear glass), and ceramic sherds (whiteware). Glass trademarks documented include Anchor-Hocking, Owens-Illinois, Reed Glass Company, Maryland Glass Corporation, Hazel-Atlas, and Glass Containers, Inc., dating primarily from the 1920s through 1950s. Concentration 2 also contains construction debris, including concrete fragments and metal piping.

The site condition was assessed as fair, with disturbances including recent wildfire damage, melting of some glass, and road construction associated with the transmission line corridor. The assemblage was interpreted as representing a historic campsite or trash dump, possibly used by travelers or miners during the early- to mid-twentieth century.

The site was recorded during an NHPA Section 106 inventory and evaluation for SCE. The documented age range for the site is 1914–1945. The site record does not provide a NRHP recommendation for the resource (Pollock et al 2005).

P-33-015293 (Isolate 1)

This resource, designated Isolate 1, is a historic-era archaeological isolate located in Riverside County, east of the Westward Avenue and Hathaway Street intersection in the City of Banning. The isolate is situated within a natural water drainage south of a dirt road and within an SCE transmission corridor, between identified pole numbers.

The isolate consists of 11 fragments of sun-colored amethyst (SCA) glass, all determined to derive from a single bottle. SCA glass is known to date to pre-1920. In addition to the historic glass fragments, modern trash was noted within the same drainage, indicating secondary deposition or later disturbance.

The isolate was recorded during an NHPA Section 106 inventory and evaluation conducted for SCE. Documentation included a Primary Record and Location Map (Pollock 2005a).

P-33-015294 (Isolate 2)

This resource, designated Isolate 2, is a historic-era archaeological isolate located east of the Westward Avenue and Hathaway Street intersection in the City of Banning, Riverside County. The isolate is situated within a natural water drainage on the south side of an unpaved road, within an SCE transmission corridor, between specified pole numbers.

The isolate consists of five fragments of SCA glass, all derived from a single milk bottle, and one perfume bottle stopper also made of SCA glass. SCA glass dates to pre-1920. Modern trash was also observed within the drainage, indicating later disturbance or secondary deposition.

The isolate was recorded during an NHPA Section 106 inventory and evaluation conducted for SCE. Documentation included a Primary Record and Location Map (Pollock 2005b).

P-33-016208/CA-RIV-08364H

This resource is a historic-era archaeological site consisting of a large, dispersed historic refuse scatter located within the City of Banning, Riverside County. The site lies primarily within the Banning Wastewater Treatment Plant property and extends northward across Charles Street into adjacent areas. The resource was originally recorded in July 2007 as a historic-period refuse scatter (Smallwood 2007), with subsequent updates in November 2007 and May 2017 that expanded and refined site boundaries (George 2007; Moslak and Moloney 2017a).

The site currently measures approximately 1,410 feet east–west by 583 feet north–south at its widest extent. Cultural materials are entirely surficial and highly fragmented due to grading, pipeline installation, erosion, cattle grazing, and historic roadway abandonment. Artifacts indicate that the site was likely used as a series of opportunistic dump locations along the former alignment of East Westward Avenue, which was abandoned and destroyed between approximately 1956 and 1971.

The assemblage consists predominantly of domestic household refuse dating mainly to the 1920s–1930s, with additional post-World War II debris (ca. 1950s–1980s) concentrated in the eastern portion of the site. Documented materials include glass bottles and jars (aqua, clear, brown, cobalt, amethyst), ceramics (white earthenware, stoneware crocks, tableware), metal cans (sanitary-seam and hole-in-cap), and miscellaneous household and automotive debris. Diagnostic makers' marks support early-twentieth-century deposition, while later construction and demolition materials reflect subsequent dumping episodes.

The site was consistently assessed across multiple site updates as being in fair to poor condition due to extensive disturbance (George 2007; Moslak and Moloney 2017a).

P-33-017584/CA-RIV-009115 (DV-MMD-03, Historic-Era Trash Scatter)

The resource P-33-017584 (CA-RIV-009115) was originally recorded by M. DeGiovine, S. Wilson, K. Chmiel, and K. Tsunoda of ICF Jones & Stokes in December 2008 as a historic-era trash scatter. The site is located within a disturbed utility corridor near the SCE Devers-Valley 500 kV transmission line, north of the San Geronio River. The resource consists of a large historic-era trash scatter measuring approximately 215 feet by 140 feet and containing primarily glass, cans, and ceramics. Types of cans found include cone top, solder dot, and sanitary with various opening methods including knife punched, hole punched, church key, and key-wind. All concentrations of artifacts are fragmentary, crushed, or corroded. Diagnostic artifacts include the following: a Coca-Cola bottle with "32 IPC (in triangle) 16" on the heel of the bottle, filled in Los Angeles and likely dating to 1932; HIRAM WALKER & SONS/LIMITED/WALKERVILLE CANADA/MADE IN USA" on the base of a pint-sized brown bottle, likely dating to 1938; Maywood Glass Co. "MG" logo above "PAT. PEND." on a large, rectangular, clear bottle or jug base fragment, likely dating to 1937; "80918" patent number on a clear, hexagonal Best Foods mayonnaise jar dating to between 1930 and mid-1940s; and two 12-gauge shotgun shell bases stamped "XTRA RANGE/S R & CO" marketed by Sears Roebuck & Co with no

estimated date. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented (DeGiovine et al. 2008).

P-33-017591/CA-RIV-17591 (DV-SLW-03, Historic-era Trash Scatter)

The resource P-33-017591 (CA-RIV-17591) was originally recorded by S. Wilson, K. Chmiel, M. DeGiovine, and T. Martin of ICF Jones & Stokes on December 16, 2008, with additional documentation done by the same recorders on January 15, 2009 (Wilson et al. 2008, 2009). The site is located within a disturbed utility corridor near the SCE Devers–Valley Transmission Line, south of the San Geronio River. The resource consists of a large historic trash scatter measuring approximately 470 by 100 feet, comprising primarily construction debris, concrete waste, and large wooden cable spools. Diagnostic artifacts include a key-wind coffee can (ca. 1952–1963) and a Purex bleach bottle manufactured after 1947, indicating mid-twentieth-century deposition. The scatter may be associated with construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct or East Portal Adit, although the relationship is unclear. The resource was recorded as historic in age and documented during an intensive pedestrian survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented (Wilson et al. 2008).

P-33-022342 (LSA-SCE1110-I-54, Historic-era isolate)

This resource, designated LSA-SCE1110-I-54, is a historic-era archaeological isolate located on the Morongo Indian Reservation in Riverside County. The isolate is situated approximately 700 feet north of I-10 and 350 feet west of Malki Road, adjacent to an unpaved and unmaintained access road, at an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet above mean sea level.

The resource consists of a single rectangular oil or kerosene can measuring approximately 9 inches by 12 inches. The can was opened with a church key, producing a circular opening approximately 4 inches in diameter. No distinguishing brand or manufacturer markings were identified, and no other artifacts were observed in association with the can. Church key openers were introduced in 1935, indicating a historic-era age for the isolate.

The isolate was recorded during an intensive cultural resources survey conducted for SCE. Documentation included a Primary Record, Location Map, and photograph (McLean et al. 2013).

P-33-022374/CA-RIV-11426 (LSA-SCE1110-S-33, Historic-era archaeological site)

This resource, designated LSA-SCE1110-S-33 and also referenced as the Martin property, is a historic-era archaeological site consisting of residential building ruins and associated features located in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County, on land owned by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. The site lies east of Malki Road, accessed via Martin Road, and is situated on a relatively flat portion of an alluvial fan currently used for cattle pasturage.

The site measures approximately 425 feet by 200 feet overall and contains four primary features:

- Feature A: A 39- by 32-foot fieldstone and concrete house foundation incorporating intaglio graffiti, including handprints, footprints, and the name “*Joyce Linton*.”
- Feature B: A 30- by 24-foot concrete building foundation with standing cinderblock walls, interpreted as a secondary structure or outbuilding.
- Feature C: A 16- by 12-foot concrete footing wall, possibly representing an ancillary structure.

- Feature D: Two rock-and-mortar water cisterns (approximately 15 by 10 feet total) with a gate valve, associated with domestic water storage.

Associated cultural materials are primarily surficial and include domestic and agricultural items, such as stove and appliance elements, farm equipment fittings, bed springs, barbed wire, plumbing components, a GM six-cylinder engine, milk glass, and burned debris within Feature B. No subsurface deposits were identified and no specimens were collected.

Historical information noted in the record indicates that the first residence on the property dates to at least the 1930s, with occupation and use continuing before and after World War II. The site exhibits poor integrity, having been impacted by livestock grazing, erosion, and general deterioration, though structural features remain clearly visible.

The site was recorded during an intensive survey conducted for the West of Devers Project for SCE. The resource was assessed as potentially locally significant and was noted to warrant further investigation at the time of recording (Goodwin et al. 2012b).

P-33-022375/CA-RIV-11427 (LSA-SCE1110-S-34, Historic Refuse Scatter)

The resource P-33-022375 (CA-RIV-11427) was originally recorded by Riordan Goodwin et al. (LSA Associates, Inc.) on June 22, 2012. The site is located on the Morongo Indian Reservation, west of Cabazon, on an alluvial fan bench. The resource consists of a historic refuse scatter approximately 65 by 50 feet in size, containing solder-seam cans, hole-in-cap cans, and miscellaneous metal fragments dating to the pre-1930 period. No features were identified, and no subsurface deposits were observed. The resource was interpreted as a single-episode historic discard predating World War II and was determined not to be a historical resource under CEQA due to limited research potential. The site was documented during an intensive survey. No subsequent site updates, re-recordings, or evaluations have been documented.

P-33-023917 (SCG-ISO-001, Historic-era isolate)

This resource, designated SCG-ISO-1001, is a historic-era archaeological isolate located on the Morongo Indian Reservation in Riverside County, near the community of Banning. The isolate is situated approximately 5 meters north of an unpaved access road, east of South Hathaway Street and East Westward Avenue, at an elevation of approximately 625 meters above mean sea level.

The resource consists of a single porcelain pin-type electrical insulator measuring approximately 9.53 by 6.03 by 10.16 centimeters (3¾ by 2¾ by 4 inches). The insulator has a brown glaze and bears a tan, underlined “W” within a circle, identifying it as a product of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Based on maker’s mark references and catalog documentation, the insulator dates to approximately 1921–1953 and appears in the 1936 Westinghouse Electric Supply Company catalog (Hoffman 2014).

P-33-024009/CA-RIV-11801 (I-10-S-6, 7, 8, Historic-era site)

This resource, designated I-10-S-6, 7, and 8, is a historic-era domestic trash-scatter site located in Riverside County along the north side of the dirt road extension of Westward Avenue, immediately south of the Morongo Indian Reservation boundary, at an elevation of approximately 2,040 feet above mean sea level. The site occupies the southern bank and bottom of a minor tributary drainage south of Smith Creek.

The site consists of three discrete artifact concentrations with several hundred historic artifacts and minor amounts of metal debris.

- Concentration 1 (westernmost) contains diagnostic glass (SCA, milk, turquoise, yellow, clear, and green glass), ceramics (including Buffalo China platter dated 1922, serving dish dated 1923, transferware, blue-flow, terra-cotta, and white earthenware), and household fixtures such as a hot water heater and toilet porcelain.
- Concentration 2 includes diagnostic glass containers, such as an SCA citrus juice squeezer, a bottle base with patent dates of December 22, 1903, and July 17, 1906, a Kerr Glass Mfg. Co. canning jar base (patented June 18, 1903), and a bottle base marked with an “S” in a star from the Southern Glass Company of Vernon, California (1917–1931). Associated ceramics include lusterware, hand-painted porcelain, and ironstone.
- Concentration 3 contains mixed domestic debris, including Best Foods jars, small screw-top bottles (including Pacific Coast Glass Co. examples dating 1925–1930), cream bottles, vases, paint cans, ceramic sewer pipe, and large amounts of plain white glazed earthenware, crockery, and transferware.

The site is entirely historic in age, with artifact evidence dating primarily to the early twentieth century (ca. 1900–1930s). Disturbance has occurred through roadside dumping, erosion along the drainage, and secondary deposition. The resource was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey (Noah 2014h). The property was listed as owned by Beaumont Concrete Company. The record notes that the site may represent an extension of the historic Banning City dump, located approximately 1 kilometer west, which operated from the early twentieth century until approximately 1970 (Noah 2014h).

P-33-024046 (WOD-ISO-05, Historic-era isolate)

This resource, designated WOD-ISO-05, is a historic-era archaeological isolate located in Riverside County within the White Water area. The isolate lies approximately 35 feet south of an existing access road, within the White Water US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle, at an elevation shown on the 1996 topographic map.

The resource consists of a single isolated glass bottle base fragment. The round, colorless glass base bears embossed lettering, including “Duraglas,” and additional manufacturer and product markings identifying it as a “C S Dairy” milk bottle. The maker’s mark indicates that the bottle was manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company at its Los Angeles facility in 1943.

The isolate was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the SCE West of Devers Upgrade Project. The listed property owners are Hsiu Shen, William Chai, and Ivan Hung. Documentation included a Primary Record, Location Map, and photograph (DeCarlo and Mengers 2014).

Multi-Component Sites

P-33-007886/CA-RIV-005848H (Smith Creek Park #2)

The resource, also referred to as Smith Creek Park #2, is a multicomponent archaeological site located at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains on an alluvial terrace overlooking Smith Creek within Smith Creek Park, City of Banning, Riverside County. The site occupies an area measuring approximately 88 meters

north–south by 187 meters east–west, at an elevation of approximately 2,120 feet. The site was recorded in 1996 as part of an intensive archaeological survey conducted for the City of Banning by ASM Affiliates, Inc.

The site includes both prehistoric and historic components. The prehistoric component consists of five bedrock milling features on granitic boulders, including multiple milling slicks, incipient mortars (cupules), and one small mortar. The milling features are distributed on small boulders at or near ground level upslope from the historic house area. A total of six recorded features are documented, five of which are milling features and one consisting of a linear rock alignment interpreted as a possible water-control feature, composed of rocks piled between boulders and extending downslope; the cultural origin of this feature is noted as unknown.

The historic component consists of a historic graded house pad interpreted as a single-family residence associated with farm or ranch use, along with construction and habitation debris. Documented historic materials include milled lumber, barbed wire, fence posts, rubble piles, a large metal drum, a steel box (possibly a stove), a Prosser button, and an amethyst glass bottle neck with a wire snap closure. The house structure itself has been completely destroyed, and no privy pits or other associated historic features were observed.

The prehistoric milling features were documented as being in good condition, with no exfoliation or external damage observed, while the historic component was documented as being in poor condition due to destruction of the structure and limited remaining materials. Disturbances documented at the site include past construction activities and surface alteration associated with the former residence (McDonald and Rodarte 1996b).

P-33-009194/CA-RIV-6374H (CAB-1, Combined Built Environment Structure and Historic-era Archaeological Site)

This resource, designated CAB-1, was originally recorded by James Brock and Brenda Smith of the Archaeological Advisory Group on October 9, 1999. The site consists of the foundation remains of a dog kennel that was active sometime around 1950. Feature 1 is the kennel foundation, Feature 2 is an outbuilding foundation, and Feature 3 is a possible house foundation. Another structure on the site seems to have existed and been removed prior to 1956. Deteriorated fenced areas, possibly dog runs, exist to the east of the kennel. Refuse scatter also exists, including glass, metals, ceramics, and other miscellaneous artifacts (Brock and Smith 1999a).

P-33-015679 (Dos Palmas Site)

The resource, also referred to as the Dos Palmas Site, is a multicomponent archaeological site located on natural, vacant land within a small cove at the toe of the northern slope of the San Jacinto Mountains in unincorporated Riverside County. The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 1,826 feet and is marked by a large boulder visible on aerial imagery and two *Washingtonia filifera* palm trees. The site was recorded in December 2006 by Britt W. Wilson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians during a casual/volunteer survey.

The prehistoric component of the site consists of two granitic boulders bearing bedrock milling features. The smaller boulder contains one milling slick and an additional feature described as a possible cupule, bedrock mortar, or slick start. The larger boulder contains two milling slicks. The site is located within a

boulder-strewn cove, and surrounding vegetation was documented as fire-burned at the time of recording. The nearest water source was recorded as unknown.

The historic component includes evidence of a homestead, as indicated by an 1886 Government Land Office map depicting a house at the site location. Remains of a stone corral extending along the slopes surrounding the site were documented and attributed to this historic occupation (Wilson 2006d).

P-33-029325/CA-RIV-13109 (SWCA-TD1714367-S-001, Multi-Component Archaeological Site)

This resource, designated SWCA-TD1714367-S-001, is a multi-component archaeological site located on the Morongo Indian Reservation, Riverside County, near Smith Creek. The site was identified during an SWCA Environmental Consultants preconstruction survey and monitoring effort conducted for a SCE Operations and Maintenance project.

The site consists of both historic and prehistoric components and measures approximately 405 feet (northeast–southwest) by 156 feet (northwest–southeast).

- The historic component is a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century refuse scatter containing glass (amethyst, colorless, amber, cobalt, and milk glass), ceramic sherds (porcelain, earthenware, and stoneware), metal scraps, sheet metal, brick and concrete fragments, enameled cookware, pipes, and an oil drum. One discrete historic artifact concentration (Feature PD-1001) was documented adjacent to a road.
- The prehistoric component consists of two partially buried granitic metates (one pink, one tan), interpreted as groundstone food-processing tools.

The site is recorded as having fair integrity, with noted disturbances from wind erosion, bioturbation, modern trash, and utility maintenance activities. The resource was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey (Kim 2022).

Built Environment Resources – Buildings

Bailiff Ranch House (Historic Residence)

The Bailiff Ranch House is a historic single-family residence constructed in 1927, located southwest of Cabazon. The two-story, wood-frame structure features stone masonry cladding, a cross-gabled roof, a raised concrete podium, and a pergola-covered porch, with associated features including a detached garage and water retention basin.

The property is historically associated with the Bailiff family, early settlers and railroad figures in the Cabazon area. The residence exhibits characteristics consistent with Craftsman-influenced design using locally sourced masonry materials.

The resource has been evaluated and appears eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources under Criteria 2 and 3, reflecting its association with locally significant individuals and its architectural characteristics. The property retains sufficient integrity in location, setting, design, materials, and association to convey its significance (Williams and Brunzell 2020).

Former Hadley Fruit Orchards Store

This former Hadley Fruit Orchards Store at 48980 Seminole Drive is a single-story historic-era commercial building formerly associated with the Hadley Fruit Orchards roadside market. Constructed between approximately 1961 and 1967, the building is of wood-frame construction on a concrete slab with a composite shingle roof and vernacular roadside architectural elements, including barrel-end decorative features and a covered porch.

Alterations to the south façade include the reduction of decorative elements and addition of a gable feature. The building has served as a fruit and nut market and is currently vacant. Associated features include a concrete block storage building located on an adjacent parcel.

The resource was evaluated as not eligible for the California Register (Status Code 6Z) due to lack of significance and integrity (Hunt 2021).

P-33-007873 (Cabazon Poker Casino)

The resource, commonly known as The Cabazon or the Poker Casino, is a historic-era commercial property located at 50580 Main Street in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County. The property occupies a parcel measuring approximately 150 feet in frontage by 250 feet in depth and is situated just south of I-10. At the time of recording, the property was vacant.

The resource consists of a now-defunct poker casino building and an associated freestanding metal sign. The sign is described as tall and exotically shaped, mounted on three steel pillars, constructed of metal sheeting, and painted dark red. The primary building is a one-story masonry structure with a flat roof that is slightly elevated at the center of the façade. Exterior walls are composed of alternating panels of uncut stone and white-painted concrete block. No alterations to the building were noted on the record. Construction of the casino building is estimated to have occurred in the mid-1960s. The architect and builder were not identified. The resource was recorded on February 25, 1993, by Tom Tang of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

The property is surrounded primarily by open land with scattered commercial development in the vicinity. Documented threats to the resource at the time of recording included private development and public works projects. Ancillary features associated with the site include the metal sign and a deserted parking lot.

The property is associated with the development of Cabazon as a commercial stop along I-10 and reflects an important phase in the area's automobile-oriented roadside commercial history, particularly relating to gaming and traveler services. The poker casino was noted as an early element in Cabazon's transformation following the establishment of the interstate corridor. At the time of recordation, the resource was given a NRHP status code 5S2, denoting its eligibility for local listing or designation (Tang 1993a).

P-33-007874 (The Cabazon Inn, Manager's Quarters)

The resource, commonly referred to as The Cabazon Inn, Manager's Quarters, is a historic-era residential building located at 90250 Main Street in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County. The property occupies a parcel of approximately 1.33 acres and is currently used for commercial/residential purposes. Ownership at the time of recording was listed as private, held by Shanti S. and Renu Dewar. The construction date of the original adobe structure is estimated as 1912. The architect and builder were not

identified. The resource was recorded on March 31, 1993, by T. Tang of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

The building originated as a one-story, side-gabled adobe house and is described as having undergone three separate additions over time. The architectural style is identified as a folk house with Spanish Colonial Revival elements. The original adobe façade, partially obscured by a wooden fence, features a full-width porch supported by rough-hewn wooden posts. Additional original elements include a heavy board-and-batten wooden door and exposed, hand-crafted wooden rafters, which are consistent with the building's early construction period. Later additions to the building are of frame construction, with stuccoed exterior finishes intended to visually match the original adobe portion in color and texture. The roof is surfaced with composition shingles, indicating a later construction phase than the original adobe structure. Alterations are limited to these additions, as described on the record, and no major removals or structural losses were documented. The building remains on its original site and was evaluated as being in good condition at the time of the 1993 recordation.

The resource is associated with the Cabazon Inn complex, which historically included multiple guest cabins, some of which were reportedly constructed around 1940. The Historic Resources Inventory notes that the Cabazon Inn was a well-known stop along U.S. Route 60, serving travelers prior to the development of the interstate highway system. The manager's quarters are identified as part of this broader historic landscape associated with early highway travel, tourism, and roadside development in Cabazon.

At the time of recordation, the resource was given a NRHP status code 5S3, denoting that it appears to be eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation (Tang 1993b).

P-33-007875 (Cabo's Wateringhole)

The resource, commonly known as Cabo's Wateringhole, is a historic-era commercial/residential property located at 50400 East Main Street in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County. The parcel encompasses approximately 50 feet of frontage by 100 feet in depth and was privately owned at the time of recordation by Robert E. and Sharon L. Adamson. The property was documented as being in commercial/residential use, with the original use listed as unknown. The resource was recorded on March 12, 1993, by Tom Tang of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

The building is characterized by Spanish Eclectic architectural elements. The primary structure is one story in height with a flat roof and textured stucco exterior walls. The left half of the main façade, which contains the principal entrance, features a full-width shed roof clad in red clay tiles. The right half of the façade, as well as portions of the side elevations, includes decorative tile accents along a low parapet. A two-story section is present at the rear right portion of the building and is interpreted as having contained residential quarters. Access to the second story is provided by a wooden exterior stairway located at the rear of the building. The record indicates that the structure had been expanded, though specifics regarding the number, sequence, or dates of additions were not documented. Construction of the building is estimated to have occurred in 1939. The architect and builder were not identified. At the time of recording, the structure was documented as being in good to excellent condition and remained on its original site.

The site record assigns the resource a NRHP status code of 6Z2, which denotes that it is ineligible for the NRHP with no potential for listing, and has never been evaluated for local listing (Tang 1993c).

P-33-013804 (Hadley's Office)

The resource P-33-013804 is a Modern Contemporary concrete block building located at 13595 Apache Trail in Cabazon, Riverside County. Constructed in 1951 as a residence, the building was later converted to office use by Hadley Orchards in the mid-1950s. The structure includes a flat roof, stucco-clad walls, attached garage, and later restroom additions. The resource was evaluated and determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR or local register due to a lack of integrity and significance (Marvin 2002a).

P-33-013805 (Mojave Drive Residence)

The resource P-33-013805 is a single-family residence located at 48910 Mojave Drive, Cabazon, Riverside County. Constructed in 1947, the building is a Modern Contemporary-style concrete block residence with a flat roof and boxed eaves. Alterations include a west-side garage addition dating to the 1950s. The building is vacant and in poor condition, with boarded openings and loss of integrity. The property was evaluated and determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or local register due to limited integrity and lack of significance under the criteria (Marvin 2002b).

P-33-023909 (APN 519-151-003, Historic-era single-family residential property)

This resource is a historic-era single-family residential property located at 48878 Mojave Drive in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County. The residence is situated on a large rural lot and consists of a single-family dwelling constructed on a concrete foundation, with a stucco exterior and a gabled roof.

The structure exhibits multiple indicators of poor integrity and condition, including boarded-over or removed windows, loss of architectural details, and overall deterioration. Concrete paving is present around portions of the exterior. The property also includes associated features such as a garage/storage area and an outbuilding, which are similarly deteriorated.

The resource was identified as historic in age, with a construction date of approximately 1950 based on Riverside County Land Information System data. The property was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the Cabazon Phase II Outlet Expansion Project (Said-Abdelwahed 2014).

P-33-024005/CA-RIV-11798 (I-10-S-3a, Historic-era ranch/farm resource)

This resource, designated I-10-S-3a, is a historic-era ranch/farm resource located at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains, within a valley cove bisected by the dirt road extension of Westward Avenue, Riverside County. The site comprises multiple connected wooden corrals and fence lines constructed from split utility poles, with associated stock-watering features including bathtubs and a cylindrical aluminum tank. The site also contains a box-shaped metal structure (~6.5 feet square by ~4 feet high) with a ladder and top opening; its walls extend at least 10 feet below ground and narrow with depth, suggesting a cistern.

Artifacts are sparse and include a hand-blown bottle base, an oil can with spout, and yellow-glazed Wallace China hotel ware with a partial date code indicating manufacture April 1931–1956. Historic mapping indicates an orchard present in the valley by 1956, providing context for agricultural use. The site was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey (Noah 2014f).

P-33-024895 (Banning Municipal Airport)

The resource P-33-024895 is the Banning Municipal Airport, established in 1927 east of downtown Banning, Riverside County. Originally known as Rodgers Airport, the facility was expanded and improved

upon under municipal and military control, particularly during World War II, when it served as a training landing strip. Postwar improvements included runways, taxiways, hangars, and terminal facilities. The airport continues to operate in a municipal capacity. Evaluation determined the resource not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or local register due to a lack of demonstrated historical significance.

Built Environment Resources – Structures and Objects

EMT2001-H-2 (Stacked Rock Water Conveyance Feature)

This resource consists of a historic-period stacked-rock feature, interpreted as a possible check dam or water control feature, located in the hills north of the Bailiff Ranch House. The feature consists of two to three courses of granitic cobbles and boulders, with the inclusion of one fire brick and fragments of milled lumber.

The feature is situated at the eastern end of an intermittent wash and may have functioned to slow or redirect water flow, although its exact purpose is uncertain. The resource has been subject to sheetwashing, vegetation growth, and flooding and occurs within mixed grassland and coastal sage scrub.

The resource represents a historic object with limited integrity and unclear function (Thomson 2021a).

EMT2001-P-2 (Bedrock Milling Feature)

This resource consists of a prehistoric archaeological site including a single milling slick on a granitic boulder located near a dirt road northeast of the Bailiff Ranch House. The slick measures approximately 30 centimeters in diameter, and the site boundary is defined by the extent of the feature.

No associated artifacts or additional cultural materials were observed. The site is situated in mixed grassland and coastal sage scrub with decomposed granite soils and exhibits disturbances from sheetwashing, vegetation growth, and flooding.

The resource is classified as a bedrock milling feature and is interpreted as a food processing location based on the presence of the milling slick. The site retains fair condition with low potential for intact subsurface deposits (Thomson 2021b).

P-33-007876 (The Cabazon Dinosaurs)

The resource, commonly known as the Cabazon Dinosaurs, is a historic-era commercial roadside attraction located at 50900 Seminole Drive in the community of Cabazon, Riverside County. The property encompasses approximately 18.1 acres and was privately owned at the time of recordation by Anna Marie Bell. The resource remains in commercial use. The resource was recorded on March 2, 1993, by Tom Tang of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

The resource consists of two large steel-and-concrete dinosaur sculptures: a brontosaurus and a tyrannosaurus rex. The brontosaurus, known as “Dinny,” is painted pale green and measures approximately half the length of a football field, making it substantially larger than an actual brontosaurus. Construction of Dinny began in 1964 and required more than ten years to complete. Originally, the interior of the brontosaurus housed a small museum, which had been replaced by a gift shop by the time of recording.

The tyrannosaurus rex, known as “Rex,” is painted gray and was constructed between 1979 and 1985. Although smaller in overall length than Dinny, Rex stands over 65 feet tall. The structure was originally designed to include a viewing platform and an internal water slide. At the time of recordation, Rex was not open to the public due to safety restrictions. The record notes that following vandalism damage to the tail, the proprietor sealed the water slide while repair work was undertaken. Both dinosaur structures were designed and built by Claude Bell, who is identified as both architect and builder. The site includes associated features such as adjacent commercial buildings, signage, and parking areas. Documented alterations include the addition of water slide elements, subsequent repairs, and closure of interior components for safety reasons.

Construction of the entire resource occurred between 1964 and 1985. At the time of the 1993 recordation, the resource was documented as being in good to excellent condition. Surrounding land use is characterized by open land, scattered commercial development, and the nearby I-10 corridor, which plays a key role in the site’s visibility and function.

The site record assigns the Cabazon Dinosaurs as a NRHP status code 4S1, signifying that it may be eligible for the NRHP when it reaches historic age (Tang 1993d).

P-33-007888 (Cabazon Land and Water Company conduit, H-1, SCE.0521-12)

The resource is a historic-era water-conveyance system constructed in 1887 by the Cabazon Land and Water Company to transport water from Millard Canyon southward to the agricultural fields of Cabazon, Riverside County. The resource consists of a stone-lined and cement-finished canal, associated flume segments, siphon elements, and a complex concrete and stone weir structure. Portions of the system extend across Morongo Indian Reservation lands and adjacent areas toward Seminole Road and I-10. The resource was originally recorded in 1996 by Robert P. Case and Richard L. Carrico of Brian F. Mooney Associates during reconnaissance-level survey efforts (Case and Carrico 1996). Subsequent updates and re-documentation were completed in 2002–2004 by R. L. Goodwin (LSA Associates) and K. Ross Way, W. T. Eckhardt, and M. Pritchard (Mooney and Associates) (Way et al. 2003).

The canal is a narrow, shallow, open conduit, measuring approximately 0.5 meters wide by 0.4 meters deep, constructed of cemented fieldstone. At various locations, the canal was later modified with poured-in-place concrete, including a prominent weir box near the southern portion of the system. The canal generally follows a north–south alignment, paralleling later buried pipelines, and descends gently across an alluvial plain toward Cabazon.

The weir feature is a substantial, multi-component structure composed of formed and poured concrete, fieldstone, and masonry, incorporating multiple gate valves, stacked outlet pipes, debris screens, metal access covers, reinforcing rods and straps, and stone-lined channels. Additional associated elements include boxed concrete spillway features, elevated flumes, and piped siphons, particularly along portions of the conduit that follow the toe of nearby ridgelines. One documented spillway feature, located approximately 800 yards north of an SCE transmission corridor crossing, measures roughly 7 feet long by 6 feet wide by approximately 5.5 feet in height and appears to have functioned as an energy-dissipation feature to reduce flow velocity before water entered lower canal segments.

Integrity of the resource varies. While large portions of the canal and weir remain intact and discernible, other sections are partially filled with soil, collapsed, or damaged by later disturbances. Documented impacts include construction of Seminole Road and I-10, installation of gas pipelines, modern irrigation

excavations, and long-term livestock use. Despite these impacts, significant portions of the canal retain fair to good integrity, and the overall system remains legible as a cohesive historic water-distribution network (Case and Carrico 1996).

According to a Caltrans Historic Property Survey Report done in 2003, the site appears eligible for listing in the NRHP through survey evaluation (Goodwin and Calvert-Hayes 2003).

P-33-007890/CA-RIV-5851H (also see P-33-14871/CA-RIV-7926) (H-1/H-3, Historic Canal and Water System)

The resource is a historic water-conveyance system located on the Morongo Indian Reservation in the Cabazon area of Riverside County. The resource consists of a stone- and concrete-lined canal, an associated poured-concrete weir box, and three small concrete cisterns, with adjacent historic trash scatters previously designated as H-2 and H-3. The site is situated on a gently sloping alluvial plain with sparse desert vegetation.

The canal averages approximately 18 inches wide and 1 foot deep and was historically used to convey water from a spring in Millard Canyon to the community of Cabazon, where it served as the primary municipal water source. The canal, weir box, and cisterns are visible in a 1949 aerial photograph and are depicted on the 1956 Cabazon USGS topographic quadrangle, where the canal is labeled as a pipeline. The weir box, constructed of poured concrete with metal plates, appears to have been added after the original canal and measures approximately 100 feet in length. The cisterns, each approximately 3 feet in diameter, are interpreted as being contemporaneous with the weir box.

Historic trash scatters documented along the canal alignment include bottle glass of various colors, ironstone and crockery ceramics, soldered cans, enamelware, and metal objects such as license plates, mechanical parts, and tools, consistent with late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century canal construction, maintenance, and use. Livestock grazing and later infrastructure have contributed to artifact dispersal and degradation.

The site was originally recorded in 1996 during reconnaissance-level survey (Case 1996b). Subsequent documentation includes a site update that notes that the northern and southern boundaries of the trash scatter are somewhat ambiguous, and adds some additional artifacts to the trash scatter (Goodwin 2002b), and an NHPA Section 106 inventory and evaluation, which clarified that earlier trash-scatter loci had diminished or were no longer present, while the canal, weir box, and cisterns remained intact but in fair condition (Pollock and Knypstra 2005). During the most recent site update in 2012, no remnants of the site were found during an intensive-level archaeological survey (Tang et al. 2013).

In a separate evaluation done for multiple archaeological properties in the vicinity, which was tied to a Caltrans Historic Property Survey Report done in 2003, this site was determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to potentially eligible historic site complex P-33-007888 (Goodwin and Hayes-Calvert 2003).

P-33-009195 (CAB-2)

The resource, designated CAB-2, is a historic-era irrigation and water-conveyance system located along the north side of Bonita Avenue between Broadway Street and Almond Street, south of the railroad tracks in Cabazon, Riverside County. The system is situated within Sections 1 and 18, T3S, R2E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, and spans an area approximately 2,000 feet in length by up to 500 feet in width, sloping

from the northwest to the southeast. The resource was recorded on October 9, 1999, by James Brock and Brenda D. Smith of the Archaeological Advisory Group, during a CEQA Phase I cultural resources assessment.

The irrigation system dates to circa 1915, corresponding to the year an easement was granted to the Cabazon Water Company, and was constructed shortly thereafter. The system was designed to irrigate olive groves located south of the main supply line, some remnants of which were still present at the time of recording. The system is gravity-fed, taking advantage of the natural slope of the landscape.

The documented components of the system include the following: Three weirs (distribution boxes) of similar size and design; one buried 14-inch internal diameter concrete main supply pipe entering the property at the northwest corner; two surface channels constructed of cobbles and concrete, oriented east–west and measuring approximately 24–30 inches wide by 8 inches deep; and one buried 8-inch internal diameter concrete pipelines, some with standpipes at ground surface, distributing water to various orchard areas. The weirs appear to have supplied three separate grove areas. Weir A serviced the western portion of the property, where portions of the irrigation system have since been removed. Weir B supplied the central portion of the site via surface channels. Weir C supplied the eastern area through buried pipelines and standpipes.

The system is no longer functional, and integrity was evaluated as poor to fair, as numerous components are missing, broken, or deteriorated. Despite this condition, the system remains a discernible example of early-twentieth-century irrigation infrastructure in the Cabazon/Banning area. The resource was evaluated as a common type of irrigation system for the region, and no formal eligibility determination was recommended at the time of recordation (Brock and Smith 1999b).

P-33-011265/CA-RIV-6726H (Colorado River Aqueduct)

The resource P-33-011265/CA-RIV-6726H is a portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) located in Riverside County, California. The CRA is a large-scale historic water conveyance system constructed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California during the 1930s, consisting of canals, tunnels, siphons, pipelines, pumping plants, and associated infrastructure. The aqueduct conveys water from the Colorado River westward to inland Southern California and is recognized as a significant historic engineering work. The original site record from 2000, and subsequent updates, document multiple localized segments and components of the CRA within different project areas (Goodman and Neves 2000; Dice 2001; Boggs et al. 2003; Beedle 2005, 2008; Wilson et al. 2005; Cannon 2007; Johnson 2009, 2010; DeGiovine et al. 2008, 2009; Kremkau 2011; Loftus 2016; Garrison 2020). Many of the recorded portions consist of buried pipeline segments or subsurface facilities with no visible aboveground historic era features, particularly where the aqueduct crosses modern roadways, utility corridors, or development footprints. Field inspections for various projects confirmed that, in several locations, the CRA is entirely underground, actively maintained, and lacks surface expressions or character-defining features. The portion of the CRA that runs through Riverside County runs from Parker Lake on the Colorado River to Lake Mathews in Western Riverside County (Dice 2001).

Additional updates to the CRA include aboveground CRA components in limited locations, which include feeder pipes, pumping station-related infrastructure, and associated facilities near the Julian Hinds Pumping Station area. These records include extensive photographic documentation undertaken before and after nearby transmission-line construction projects. The photographic surveys indicate that the transmission-line projects resulted in no adverse physical or visual impacts to the CRA components present

within the project areas (Boggs et al. 2003; Beedle 2005; Wilson et al. 2005; Johnson 2010). Another site update also records segments historically associated with the aqueduct, such as portions of Old Aqueduct Road, which originally functioned as an access or service route during aqueduct construction and operation (Loftus 2016). These segments are now documented as underground pipeline rights-of-way or disturbed corridors and were determined to lack historical integrity due to grading, trenching, backfilling, and modern reuse.

Across the documented segments, the resource is consistently classified as a historic water conveyance system. While the CRA as a whole is recognized as historically significant, multiple project-specific evaluations concluded that individual recorded segments within the surveyed areas either lack integrity, are subsurface only, or have exhausted data potential. As documented on the site records, these segments were determined to not constitute historical resources for the purposes of CEQA or Section 106.

P-33-012893/CA-RIV-007166H (MR-2, Historic-era canal segment)

P-33-012893 (CA-RIV-7166H), also identified as MR-2, consists of a historic-era stone-and-mortar canal segment located on the Morongo Indian Reservation. The canal measures approximately 30 centimeters in width and depth, with some sections reaching 50 centimeters in depth. Canal walls measure approximately 5 centimeters thick. The resource was estimated to have been constructed between 1880 and 1914.

The feature was recorded as a linear feature site. The canal remains in fair to good condition where intact, although the documented segment is noted to be fragmentary, with portions likely destroyed by mechanical disturbance (e.g., grading or dozer activity).

No associated artifacts or additional features were recorded (McGinnis and Kochert 2003).

P-33-014871/CA-RIV-7926 (Millard Stone Canal)

The resource consists of the Millard Stone Canal, a historic-era, stone-lined water conveyance canal associated with the Cabazon Land & Water Company, constructed during the late nineteenth century. It was also a possible water supply for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The canal consists of a stone-lined canal built of local alluvial cobbles set in mortar, generally measuring 14 inches wide at the base, 24 inches wide at the top, and about 20-26 inches deep, with a gentle gradient designed to convey water downslope. The linear feature extends from Millard Canyon toward Cabazon and includes stone canal segments, riveted metal pipe sections, chutes, standpipes, and associated infrastructure. The resource crosses land that includes areas within and adjacent to the Morongo Indian Reservation and follows the west side of Millard Canyon before continuing across an alluvial fan toward Seminole Drive.

The canal was originally recorded during a transect survey of a 554-acre developmental project footprint. The remnants of the canal suggest it is a historic-era canal probably built between 1877 and 1887, and its purpose was to provide water to locomotives stopped at the Southern Pacific Railroad's Cabazon siding. The canal has 16 additional features that were delineated as part of the significance assessment done during the 2005 original site recording. The significance assessment determined that the resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR via survey evaluation (Dice and Williams 2005).

The overall site extends approximately 23,293 feet (about 7.1 kilometers) north-south and includes numerous associated features, identified as part of an integrated conveyance system. In several areas, the original stone canal transitions to or is replaced by riveted sheet-metal segments. Many wooden elements

originally associated with trestles and chutes are no longer present, surviving only as impressions in cement or displaced fragments.

The canal is no longer functional and has been heavily disturbed by erosion, livestock trampling, flooding, later agricultural and residential activity, and roadway construction, including truncation associated with construction of I-10. According to the site updates carried out in 2012 and 2014, the overall site condition and integrity are assessed as poor, with limited retention of original design, materials, workmanship, and association, although the linear alignment and general setting remain evident in many sections (Goodwin et al. 2012a; Williams 2014).

The resource was evaluated for eligibility under the NRHP and the CRHR and was determined not eligible under Criteria A–D/1-4 due to poor integrity and the conclusion that available historical data potential has been exhausted through prior documentation (Dice and Williams 2005).

P-33-015035/CA-RIV-013001 (Chino-Hayfield Transmission Line)

This resource record documents the SCE Chino-Hayfield 220 kV transmission line, a historic-era electrical transmission corridor extending approximately 126–130 miles across Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties, from the Chino Substation in Chino, California, eastward through the Mira Loma, Vista (formerly Highgrove), Devers, and Mirage Substations, and terminating at the Julian Hinds (formerly Hayfield) Pumping Plant near Desert Center (Becker et al. 2013; Becker 2014). A portion of the resource was originally documented in 1998, with the full transmission line being finally recorded in 2013–2014 (Brock 1998).

The transmission line was constructed during 1945–1946 by SCE to meet increasing post-World War II electrical demand in Southern California. Although commonly referred to as SCE’s “Third Boulder Line,” this resource does not directly connect to the Boulder (Hoover) Dam; rather, it originated at the Metropolitan Water District’s Hayfield Pumping Plant, which was connected to a separate transmission system associated with the Hoover Dam (Becker et al. 2013).

The original transmission line consisted of a single-circuit 220 kV system supported by approximately 49 steel lattice towers, including Type L (suspension), S (suspension/transposition), D (dead-end), and H towers, each with concrete footings. Towers typically measure approximately 90–95 feet in height, with additional height achieved through leg and base extensions where required. A system of graded dirt access roads was constructed concurrently to facilitate installation and long-term maintenance (Becker et al. 2013; Becker 2014).

Over time, installation of new substations and system upgrades resulted in incremental segmentation and renaming of the original alignment. The historic Chino-Hayfield corridor is now represented by multiple modern transmission line segments, including the Julian Hinds-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220 kV, Devers-Vista No. 1 220 kV, Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV, and Chino-Mira Loma 220 kV lines. Some western segments have been entirely removed and replaced by newer systems, while others retain portions of the original 1945–1946 infrastructure (Becker et al. 2013; Becker 2014).

Documentation in the record identifies two principal intact historic-era segments:

1. The Julian Hinds-Mirage segment, approximately 59 miles long and representing about 45 percent of the original line, retaining a high concentration of original tower types; and

- The Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 segment, approximately 38 miles long and representing about 29 percent of the original alignment, also retaining primary original lattice steel towers.

Between and west of these segments, approximately 13 miles of the line are extensively modified and an additional 25 miles have been removed (Becker et al. 2013; Becker 2014).

The resource has been evaluated multiple times for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR and was determined not eligible for listing under Criteria A-D/1-4. Evaluations concluded that the transmission line does not demonstrate a direct association with significant historic events or persons, does not represent an innovative or unique engineering design for its period, and lacks sufficient integrity across its full length due to extensive modification, segmentation, and loss of historic fabric (Becker et al. 2013; Becker 2014).

Several localized primary records and updates within the resource records also document small disturbed segments of the transmission corridor, including isolated towers, access roads, and minor artifact scatters identified during surveys conducted in 2006 and 2010. These limited segments were recorded as components of the broader transmission system and include incidental historic debris, such as glass fragments, but were not evaluated as individually significant resources (Brunzell 2006; Justus et al. 2010; Davidson et al. 2012).

P-33-016944 (Isolate, Olive Grove Weir Box)

The resource P-33-016944 is an isolated historic-era agricultural feature consisting of a poured-concrete and cobble weir box formerly associated with an olive grove. The feature is located near Cabazon, Riverside County, along the south side of Bonita Avenue. The weir box measures approximately 8 feet by 3.5 feet, with an estimated height of 4 feet at the southern end. Historical aerial photographs indicate the olive grove was in operation by 1953. The feature was recorded in 2008 during a pedestrian survey and was determined to have exhausted its data potential due to prior disturbance and removal of associated agricultural elements. No further evaluation or updates are documented (Dice 2008).

P-33-018018/CA-RIV-09264 (Parker Grove Irrigation Line, BCC-1)

The resource, designated BCC-1 and also identified as the Parker Grove Irrigation Line, is a historic water-conveyance feature located near Cabazon in Riverside County. The resource is situated within a small north-south trending valley at an elevation of approximately 2,030–2,040 feet above mean sea level, within a parcel historically used for agricultural production and now used as cattle and horse pasture. The site was recorded during a CEQA Phase I intensive pedestrian survey on February 23, 2010, by James Brock of ARCHAEOGROUP. A detailed Linear Feature Record was completed on March 2, 2010. The property owner at the time of recording was listed as the Beaumont Concrete Company.

The recorded resource consists of a buried concrete irrigation pipe, approximately 10 inches in outer diameter, with associated concrete risers (“pots”) measuring approximately 13 inches in outer diameter. The system functioned as part of a riser-and-furrow orchard irrigation system. The documented segment extends approximately 570 feet (175 meters) across the study area from north to south, and represents only a portion of a much larger irrigation system that continues beyond the project limits.

A total of 17 risers were documented along the recorded segment, though many are missing or severely deteriorated. Remaining risers are spaced at approximately 20-foot intervals and are positioned downslope above former orchard furrows. The furrows remain partially discernible, although they have

been heavily affected by cattle and horse grazing. No evidence of orchard trees remains. A terminus post quem of 1911 is provided by embossed lettering on steel valves located inside some risers, reading “THE KT VALVE NO 5 PAT JUNE 2 04 AUG 11 11.”

The irrigation system is historically associated with George Parker, who maintained extensive orchard holdings in the area. The record indicates that the system fell out of use in the 1930s, when construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct by the Metropolitan Water District disrupted the system’s water supply, rendering it inoperable. Integrity of the resource is described as poor, due to extensive deterioration, loss of risers, and prolonged agricultural use of the surrounding landscape (Brock 2010).

P-33-024006/CA-RIV-11799 (I-10-S-3b)

This resource, designated I-10-S-3b, is a historic-era water-control feature with associated artifact scatter situated on the floor of a valley cove at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains, near Westward Avenue, Riverside County. The primary feature consists of two rock and concrete drainage channels filled by slopewash, sloping gently toward one another and terminating at a minor drainage; the combined length is approximately 285 feet, with an internal width of about 18 inches.

A very sparse artifact scatter occurs downslope and includes fragments of clear, turquoise, straw-tinted, and SCA glass, a small enameled pail, and a motor oil/axle grease can. Historic mapping shows an orchard in the cove in 1956, suggesting an erosion-control or drainage function related to farming. The site was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey (Noah 2014g).

P-33-026821 (AE-3477-2H, segment of East Westward Avenue)

This resource record documents a historic-era road segment of East Westward Avenue, located in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California, along the south edge of Section 11, Township 3 South, Range 1 East. The resource consists of one or more discontinuous segments of East Westward Avenue recorded and updated in 2017 during cultural resource investigations conducted for CEQA and Section 106 compliance (Applied EarthWorks 2017).

The total resource spans 1,460 to 2,200 feet in length, extending eastward from a previously documented portion of the road (Moslak and Moloney 2017a, 2017b). The roadway varies in width and construction as detailed below:

- The western portion is a modern, paved local road measuring approximately 12–22 feet wide, well maintained and fully paved with asphalt.
- The eastern portion, east of a restricted access gate, consists of a narrower roadway approximately 12 feet wide, constructed of a rudimentary pavement of coarse gravels mixed with asphalt and roughly spread (Moslak and Moloney 2017a).

USGS quadrangle maps from 1943 and 1956 depict East Westward Avenue as a contiguous east-west road extending approximately 1 mile between Sections 11 and 14. Historical aerial imagery indicates that by the late 1960s, the easternmost portion of the road (approximately 0.4 miles) had been realigned northward, and the original alignment abandoned. Within the project area, only a faint two-track remnant of the historic alignment was observed, with remaining portions likely destroyed by erosion associated with Smith Creek (Moslak and Moloney 2017b).

The East Westward Avenue segment of the resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. The road is not directly associated with significant historical events or trends, notable individuals, distinctive or important engineering or design characteristics, nor does it have the potential to yield important historical information. While broadly associated with twentieth-century development in the City of Banning, it is one of several similar roads constructed in the region during the 1940s and does not represent a uniquely significant example (Moslak 2017).

4.1.2 Built Environment Resource Directory

The OHP maintains the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), an inventory of built environment cultural resources that are processed through OHP's office. A search of the BERD for Riverside County identified two resources within the project area.

- **14046 Citrus Avenue** with status resource code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CRHR or local listing.
- **52061 Helen Avenue** with status resource code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CRHR or local listing.

4.1.3 Native American Consultation and Outreach

Michael Baker International has not conducted any outreach to the tribes to obtain information regarding tribal cultural resources within the community of Cabazon. In some instances, Michael Baker International archaeologists reach out to tribal contacts provided by the NAHC as part of a due diligence effort to obtain information regarding areas with potential tribal cultural sensitivities or general tribal knowledge of the area. For this particular study, Michael Baker International has not sent these requests for information to the tribes so as to avoid confusion or overlap during the County of Riverside's AB 52 and SB 18 consultation processes, which are currently underway.

5.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

5.1 Archaeological Sensitivity

The landforms surrounding the CIP and CCP project area include steep hillslopes situated between the western and southern edges of the project area. Clusters of prehistoric resources seen on the Known Archaeological Resources Map (**Appendix D – Figure 2**) can be found along the peaks of these hillslopes as prehistoric occupation prioritized nearby water sources as well as visibility of the surrounding area for the protection of the group. Due to the majority of prehistoric sites within the project area consisting of bedrock milling sites and rockshelters, and which do not include artifacts that could be subject to slopewash, the predictable location of these resources along landforms leads to the conclusion that peaks of natural hillslopes within the Project area are highly sensitive for archaeological resources, and more specifically, bedrock milling sites and rockshelter types of archaeological resources.

The project area is bisected by the San Gorgonio River, which follows a path from the northwestern corner of the project area, sweeping southeast through the southern portion of the project area, and exiting the project area along the eastern edge. Due to the presence of a prehistoric-aged water source throughout all areas of the project area, the sensitivity to encounter archaeological resources is elevated, especially along the periphery of the San Gorgonio River's historical path.

Due to the modern development in the northern, central, and southeastern portions of the CIP and CCP project area, these areas would be expected to have a slightly decreased sensitivity for archaeological resources as a result of intact deposits likely having been destroyed by previous development. However, the sensitivity for archaeological resources increases with depth, past the depth of past disturbance in these areas.

The highest areas of prehistoric archaeological sensitivity within the project area exist along the peaks of hillslopes within the west, southwest, and southeast corners of the project area, as well as along the historical path of the San Gorgonio River through the center of the project area. The highest areas of historic archaeological sensitivity within the project area exist in the vicinity of the existing canal structures in Cabazon, in the northern project area and the southern/southeastern portions of the project area.

5.2 Site Types

Within the CCP project area, a total of 43 archaeological resources have been documented. The site types are listed below:

- 29 prehistoric-age resources
 - 27 prehistoric sites
 - 2 prehistoric rockshelter sites
 - 2 prehistoric occupation sites
 - 1 prehistoric rock alignment
 - 21 prehistoric bedrock milling sites

- 1 prehistoric petroglyph site
 - 2 prehistoric isolates
- 12 historic-age resources
 - 8 historic-age sites
 - 1 historic-age road fragment
 - 6 historic-age trash scatter sites
 - 1 historic-age residential ruin site
 - 4 historic-age isolates
- 2 multicomponent sites (prehistoric- and historic-aged resources)

5.3 Built Environment

Riverside County Ordinance No. 578 establishes the County's authority and procedures for the designation and regulation of Historic Preservation Districts within unincorporated areas of Riverside County. Adopted pursuant to California Government Code Section 25373(b), the ordinance authorizes the Board of Supervisors to establish, modify, or disestablish historic districts in areas that possess significant historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural value. There are no County of Riverside designated historic districts within the project area.

The results from the records search from the SCIC and the BERD were used to generate a built environment sensitivity map that shows the locations of the built environment resources identified from the combined sources and their presumed eligibility status (**Appendix A: Map Figure 3**). **Table 4** lists the three previously evaluated eligible built environment resources.

TABLE 4: ELIGIBLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES IN THE CCP PROJECT AREA

Site Number	Name	OHP Status Code
P-33-007888	Cabazon Land and Water Company conduit	3S: Appears eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation
P-33-011265	Colorado River Aqueduct	3S: Appears eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation
P-33-014871	Millard Stone Canal	3S: Appears eligible for the NRHP through survey evaluation

6.0 IMPACTS ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain implementing projects of the CCP or CIP may have impacts on cultural resources under CEQA, such as when construction may affect archaeological sites or built environment resources. The following sections define the significance thresholds (defining “significant impact” for cultural resources under CEQA) and provide program-level project impact analysis. To meet CEQA requirements, the County will implement a programmatic mitigation strategy across all projects. This strategy presented below follows standard cultural resource management practices tailored to meet conditions of approval set out in the CCP plan and is tailored to resource types.

6.1.1 Thresholds of Significance

The significance thresholds used to evaluate the impacts of the PEIR related to cultural (archaeological) resources are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Based on Appendix G, a project would have a significant impact related to cultural (archaeological) resources if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource pursuant to § 15064.5.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

6.1.2 Program Level Impacts Analysis for Cabazon Infrastructure Plan and Cabazon Community Plan

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

The following program-level impact analysis is specific to built environment resources within the project area.

A total of 23 built environment (including 3 combination built environment/historic archaeological) resources have been documented within the project area. Of those 23 resources, 3 resources have been analyzed via survey evaluation and found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, and 1 resource appears eligible for listing in the CRHR. Resources that are listed in, or eligible for listing in the NRHP, are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR and are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Six of the 23 resources have been recommended ineligible for any registration program through survey evaluation. Nine of the 23 resources, including the three combination built

environment/historic archaeology sites⁴, have not been formally evaluated. Two of the 23 resources were documented as eligible for local listing through survey evaluation. However, due to the age of these evaluations (1993), reevaluation is recommended to confirm eligibility status.

Certain CIP and CCP projects may have impacts on built environment resources under CEQA; therefore, the following outlines the tiered mitigation approach with its corresponding triggers.

If a project site contains a known significant built environment resource, the following mitigation measure (MM) should be implemented:

CUL-1 Avoidance of Historical Built Environment Resources. If a project site contains a known significant built environment historic resource, project design plans shall be revised, where feasible, to avoid direct or indirect impacts to known historical built environment resources. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to, realignment of project components such as pipelines, utility routes, access improvements, or other ground-disturbing features to maintain protective buffers around identified resources. Avoidance shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Riverside County Archaeologist prior to approval of final construction plans.

If a project would affect a known built environment historical resource (i.e., rehabilitation of a building or bridge), the following measure should be implemented:

CUL-2 Treatment of Historical Resources in Accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Where avoidance is not feasible and rehabilitation is proposed, project components that could affect built environment historic resources shall be designed and implemented in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (SOI Standards), specifically the Standards for Rehabilitation, as applicable. Prior to approval of final construction plans, the following actions shall be completed:

- A qualified architectural historian or historic architect shall evaluate the proposed project for compliance with the SOI Standards.
- If the project is not in compliance, the qualified professional shall provide recommendations for project design modifications necessary to achieve compliance with the SOI Standards.
- If compliance with the SOI Standards is determined to be infeasible, the project applicant shall implement Mitigation Measure CUL-4, or other additional mitigation identified by the Riverside County Archaeologist, to reduce impacts to the historical resource.

If an unevaluated historic-age built environment resource is identified within an implementing project's construction limits of disturbance or is determined to be in the area of potential impact for the project, the following measure should be implemented:

⁴ These three resources are counted separately under both categories of resources; both built environment resources and archaeological resources. However, those resources are all singular resources that have multiple components of the resources that fall under both categories.

CUL-3 Evaluation of Unevaluated Historic-Age Built Environment Resources. If an unevaluated historic-age built environment resource is identified within a project's construction limits of disturbance or within the project's area of potential effects, the following measures shall be implemented to determine whether the resource qualifies as a historical resource under CEQA. A qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards shall conduct a formal survey, recordation, and evaluation of the resource for eligibility in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). The evaluation shall be sufficient to determine whether the resource is a historical resource and whether the project could cause a substantial adverse change to its significance pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).

Documentation of the evaluation, including the methods, analysis, findings, and conclusions regarding CRHR eligibility, shall be prepared by the architectural historian and submitted to the Riverside County Archaeologist for review and concurrence.

Until the CRHR evaluation is completed and a determination is made, the resource shall be treated as a potential historical resource. If the resource is encountered during construction activities, work shall stop in the vicinity of the find and the resource shall be protected in place until appropriate evaluation and treatment measures are determined.

If the resource is determined to be a historical resource under CEQA, the following hierarchy shall apply:

- Avoidance shall be implemented where feasible, consistent with Mitigation Measure CUL-1.
- If avoidance is not feasible, the project shall implement Mitigation Measure CUL-2, and any additional mitigation identified by the Riverside County Archaeologist to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

If a known built environment historical resource cannot be avoided, partial or full impact to a resource is unavoidable, and compliance with the SOI Standards is not feasible, the following measures should be implemented:

CUL-4 Documentation of Historical Resources When Avoidance and Treatment Are Infeasible. If a known built environment historical resource cannot be avoided, project impacts would result in partial or full alteration or demolition of the resource, and compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (SOI Standards) is determined to be infeasible, the following documentation measures shall be implemented to mitigate significant adverse changes pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(4).

Prior to commencement of construction activities that would affect the historical resource, the project applicant shall prepare a Level II (or equivalent) Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS), as appropriate for the type of resource. Documentation shall be prepared by a qualified historic preservation professional and shall include measured drawings, large-format photographs, and a written historical narrative describing the resource's significance and context.

To ensure long-term public access and archival preservation, copies of the completed documentation shall be submitted to a local archive identified by the County, and to other repositories or interested parties as identified by the Riverside County Archaeologist.

If implementation of the project would require demolition of a historical resource, the project applicant shall complete Mitigation Measures CUL-5 and CUL-6 in addition to this measure.

CUL-5 Interpretation of Historical Resources. Where a known built environment historical resource would be partially or fully altered or demolished, an interpretive program shall be prepared and implemented to communicate the resource's architectural and historical significance to the public. The interpretive program shall include one or more of the following, as approved by the Riverside County Archaeologist:

- Physical interpretation, such as on-site or off-site displays, plaques, panels, or exhibits incorporating historic documentation, photographs, drawings, or narratives; and/or
- Digital or online interpretation, such as story maps, project or agency websites, or other publicly accessible electronic media presenting the history and significance of the resource.

The interpretive program shall be reviewed and approved by the County prior to implementation. The project applicant shall provide documentation demonstrating completion of the program and provision of public access, to the satisfaction of the Riverside County Archaeologist.

CUL-6 Salvage of Character-Defining Features. Where a known built environment historical resource would be partially or fully altered or demolished, salvage of character-defining architectural features and materials shall be conducted to the extent feasible. Salvage activities shall comply with the following requirements:

- Salvage shall be conducted under the direction of a qualified architectural historian or historic architect.
- Removal of materials shall be carried out using careful methods to avoid unnecessary damage or loss of character-defining features.
- Salvaged materials shall be reused, where feasible, in new construction associated with the project or incorporated into interpretive features, displays, or exhibits that convey the historical significance of the resource.

The extent and disposition of salvaged materials shall be documented and submitted to the Riverside County Archaeologist for review.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

A total of 55 archaeological resources have been documented within the project area. Of those 55 resources, three resources*⁵ are combined built environment and historic-era archaeological site that has not been evaluated for NRHP or CRHR eligibility, and eight resources have been analyzed via survey evaluation and found not to be potentially significant archaeological resources.

Resources that are listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR and are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. No archaeological resources within the CCP project area have been determined by the lead agency to be eligible to be listed on the NRHP.

Archaeological sites are assumed to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR until they are formally evaluated under the four criteria for designation and determined by the lead agency not to be significant. Therefore, given that the 8 resources found not to be potentially significant were only determined so via survey evaluation, this report treats all 55 archaeological resources as historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Certain CIP and CCP PEIR projects may have impacts on archaeological resources under CEQA; therefore, the following outlines the tiered mitigation approach with its corresponding triggers.

If a project site contains a known significant archaeological resource, the following measures should be implemented:

CUL-7 Unanticipated Resources. The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of the permit:

- If, during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources* and/or Tribal Cultural Resources** are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource/Tribal Cultural Resources shall be halted and the project archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist,*** the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, avoidance, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.
 - Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

⁵ These three resources are counted separately under both categories of resources; both built environment resources and archaeological resources. However, those resources are all singular resources that have multiple components of the resources that fall under both categories.

- * A cultural resource site is defined, for this MM, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources.
- ** Tribal Cultural Resources are defined as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register of historic resources; or resources that the lead agency determines, in its discretion, are tribal cultural resources.
- ***If not already employed by the project developer, a County-approved archaeologist and a Native American monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring of all future site grading activities as necessary.

CUL-8 Environmental Constraints Sheet (ECS) – Resource Relocation and Reburial Area. The developer/applicant shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that an Environmental Constraints Sheet has been included in the grading plans. This sheet shall indicate an area to be used for relocation of the bedrock milling features that cannot be avoided by this project. In addition, at least one permanent space within this area will be predetermined and designated on a confidential map for reburial of any artifacts that will be impacted and/or discovered during grading or other ground-disturbing activity.

CUL-9 Project Archaeologist/Archaeological Monitor. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that a County-certified professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program.

- A Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan shall be developed in consultation with the monitoring tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural, tribal cultural, and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, and address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. A fully executed copy of the contract and digitally signed copy of the monitoring plan shall be provided to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval.
- Working directly under the Project Archaeologist, an adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth-moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all ground and/or other ground-disturbing activities for areas to be monitored including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- The Professional Archaeologist may submit a detailed letter to Riverside County during grading, requesting a modification to the monitoring program if circumstances are encountered that reduce or increase the need for monitoring.

CUL-10 Feature Relocation. For known cultural sites that cannot be avoided throughout project redesign, prior to grading permit issuance, the project supervisor and Project Archaeologist and a representative from the consulting tribe(s) shall meet on-site to determine the strategy for relocating the milling features to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. Before construction activities are allowed to start, and using professional archaeological methods, any visible artifacts associated with a feature shall be recovered and recorded, and photo documentation of each feature in situ shall occur. The current California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for the sites shall be completed and/or updated, detailing which features were relocated, the process through which this was done, and including updated maps using submeter GIS technology to document the new location of each feature. The relocation information shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

CUL-11 Controlled Grading. To address controlled grading with potential to impact bedrock milling features, a plan will be developed and included in the Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan by the Project Archaeologist. The controlled grading plan shall require the systematic removal of the ground surface to allow for the identification, documentation, and recovery of any subsurface cultural deposits. Results of the controlled grading program shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

CUL-12 Temporary Fencing. Temporary fencing shall be required for the protection of known cultural site(s) during grading or other ground-disturbing activities. Prior to commencement of grading or brushing or other ground-disturbing activities, the Project Archaeologist shall confirm the site boundaries and determine an adequate buffer for protection of the site(s). The applicant shall direct the installation of fencing under the supervision of the Project Archaeologist and Native American monitor. The fencing can be removed only after grading or other ground-disturbing operations have been completed.

CUL-13 Artifact Disposition. In the event that cultural resources are identified during ground-disturbing activities, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources (with the exception of sacred items, burial goods, and human remains) and provide evidence to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist that all archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago) have been handled through the following methods:

- **Historic Archaeological Resources:** All historic archaeological materials recovered during archaeological investigations (including collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), shall be curated at the Western Science Center, a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for Curation of Archaeological Resources, ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines.
- **Pre-Contact Resources:** A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribe(s) or band(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analyses, and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Details of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the Phase IV report as a confidential appendix.

- The details of any disposition of artifacts shall be documented in the Phase IV report.

CUL-14 Deed Restrictions. At the conclusion of all construction activities, the project proponent and landowner shall record a deed restriction on the avoidance areas (and the reburial location, if applicable) with the County to restrict development of these areas in the future. Deed restrictions shall not disclose the nature of the avoidance areas. A copy of the deed restrictions shall be submitted to the County planning staff as proof of compliance prior to the issuance of certificates of occupancy for the project.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?

No known tribal cultural resources have been documented within the project area. Tribal cultural resources are defined by PRC Section 21074 as either (1) sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1; or (2) resources determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe (California.Public.Law 2015). Pending the results of AB 52 consultation with the consulting tribes on the CIP and CCP project, tribal cultural resources may be designated through consultation efforts between the County of Riverside and the tribes.

CUL-15 Native American Monitor. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for the appropriate number of Native American monitor(s).

In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Native American monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide cultural sensitivity training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Native American monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of soils in each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Native American monitor(s) have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

Activities will be documented in Tribal Monitoring Notes, which will be required to be submitted to the County Archaeologist prior to grading final inspection.

The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition.

This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

CUL-16 Tribal Monitoring Notes. Prior to Grading Final, a complete set of Tribal Monitoring Notes shall be submitted to the County Archaeologist. Upon receipt and approval of the notes, the condition will be cleared.

Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

No known human remains have been documented within the project area. Although not anticipated, ground-disturbing activities may have the potential to disturb human remains, especially within other known significant archaeological sites identified above. This would be a significant impact. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, the provisions set forth in California PRC Section 5097.98 and State HSC Section 7050.5 would be implemented in consultation with the assigned most likely descendant as identified by the NAHC. In this event, no further ground disturbing activities would be permitted until the County Coroner is contacted, as well as any applicable Native American tribes. The County and project applicants would be required to comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. These regulations would address inadvertent uncovering of human remains during grading.

CUL-17 Human Remains. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment and the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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APPENDIX A

CHRIS/INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

CONFIDENTIAL BOUND SEPARATELY

APPENDIX B

SITE MAPS

CONFIDENTIAL BOUND SEPARATELY

APPENDIX C

GENERAL INFORMATION ON CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

DRAFT - CABAZON COMMUNITY PLAN GOALS/POLICIES

Cabazon Community Plan (CCP) Conservation Element for Tribal and Cultural Resources

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic studies conducted by various scholars and researchers confirm that the lands known as the Cabazon Area was traditionally occupied by Native Americans. The abundance of seasonal resources, access to water, and ecological diversity here supported traditional lifeways for thousands of years. The presence of rock outcrops, numerous species of wildlife and vegetation, such as several species of cacti, mesquite, agave, yucca, and screwbean as well as other plants that were used for food, clothing, medicine, and shelter by the Native population made what is now known as the Cabezon Area an excellent place to live. Brush areas that harbored wildlife created an ideal environment for seasonal gathering, hunting, trapping, and community living. Furthermore, its location near known villages, such as Waqūxi, and along established trade routes, such as the Coco Maricopa Trail, indicates that the lands within the Cabazon Community Plan served as a living area, trading hub, gathering space, and ceremonial location. Despite the presence of modern development, the cultural integrity and enduring connection of the Cahuilla and Serrano peoples of the Morongo Reservation as well as other present-day tribes to the land and the landscapes of the Cabezon Area remains strong.

CCP Goal #___ (Tribal and Cultural Resources Preservation and Enhancement)

Recognize and preserve the integrity of the historic resources and Tribal Cultural Resources (defined at Cal. Pub. Res Code §21074)) of the Cabazon Community Plan as resources separate from the General Plan and provide policies to recognize, preserve and enhance their preservation.

CCP Goal #___ (Historic and Tribal Cultural Resources Consultation)

Recognize that Tribal governments have expertise in their culture and that Native American tribes continue to flourish in Riverside County and have a legal government role with the County in the identification, documentation, and preservation of their history and cultural places. The following policies are designed to uphold existing legal requirements and County responsibilities, including government-to-government consultation with traditionally culturally affiliated Tribes to incorporate into decision making, with deference to tribal information, oral history, ethnographic information, and traditional heritage knowledge for identification of Tribal Cultural Resources. Consider culturally appropriate methods and standards for treatment and mitigation of such resources.

The following policies are designed to uphold existing legal requirements and County responsibilities

CCP POLICY ____: Recognition and Protection: Tribal Cultural and Cultural Resources are a valued part of the history of the County of Riverside. Recognize that the Cabazon Community Plan may contain significant cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources, including Tribal Cultural Landscapes. The County shall consult with traditionally culturally affiliated Tribes to preserve the cultural integrity of Cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources, Native American places, features, and cultural objects. The County of Riverside will strive to protect and preserve these resources from loss and degradation consistent with applicable laws, regulations, ordinances, guidelines, policies, and Tribal consultation requirements.

Recognition and protect can include but is not limited to tribal consultation for:

- Future street naming, sign design and/or branding
- Landscape planning and design for the natural open space areas, local and regional trail networks within the proposed community parks. Recommendation for the usage and replanting of native plants with cultural value
- Incorporation of educational signage defining the types of plants and their usage in tribal history

CCP POLICY ____: Tribal Consultation and Collaboration: The County shall conduct early, formal, and meaningful government to government consultation with the Tribe(s) that are traditionally culturally affiliated with the Cabazon Community Plan, pursuant to SB 18 (plan level) and AB 52 (project level). This includes working with Tribal governments to identify and prioritize areas within the Cabazon Community Plan for avoidance and preservation, and ~~for~~ where Open Space Conservation may be utilized for protection and preservation of Tribal Cultural Resources. Such consultation may include, but is not limited to, environmental review; identification of sites and relevant information, database(s) of site locations; Tribal and archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance, development of culturally sensitive means of preservation; and development of mitigation techniques, and methods.

CCP POLICY ____: Sacred Site Protection: The County shall strive to ensure the protection and long-term preservation of known sacred sites, as defined in SB 18, and those identified through consultation with the appropriate Tribe(s). Consider revising ~~limiting~~ land use designations ~~actions~~, development, or any activity that could disturb, damage, or diminish these sites. Protection measures, consistent with required laws and regulations, shall be guided by Tribal consultation, knowledge, and input.

CCP POLICY ____: Confidentiality: Strict confidentiality regarding the location, nature, and significance of sacred sites shall be maintained in accordance with Tribal protocols and applicable laws. Culturally appropriate legal and land use tools, including conservation easements, cultural buffers, protective zoning overlays, or open space designations shall be considered to safeguard these Tribal Cultural Resource and culturally significant areas within the Cabazon Community Plan. To the extent feasible, use planning processes, designate as open space and allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the protection and integrity of any Cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Landscapes.

CCP POLICY ____: Cultural Resources Identification and Mitigation: Establish clear and responsible procedures for the identification, evaluation, and protection of known and previously unknown or undocumented Cultural and/or Tribal Cultural Resources.. Require that archaeological, historic and tribal cultural resource assessments, identifications, treatment, and mitigation measures, , be developed in meaningful consultation using information provided by the traditionally culturally affiliated Tribe(s), on the ground pedestrian inventory, archival research at appropriate agencies, etc., prior to approval of specific relevant future entitlements within the Cabazon Community Plan, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Such policies or requirements may not apply to projects with existing entitlements, or projects that have already undergone appropriate environmental review.

CCP POLICY ____: Culturally Informed Land Use Planning: Where appropriate, integrate Tribal Cultural Resources protection into land use planning by developing context-sensitive measures that prioritize avoidance, and in situ preservation of culturally sensitive areas on a plan level and a project-by-project basis. Consider the use of appropriate land use tools, such as utilizing permanent conservation strategies such as open space designations, land use overlays, and co-management agreements in consultation and coordination with culturally affiliated Tribe(s).

CCP POLICY ____: Tribal Management and Access: Support the continued cultural, ceremonial, and ecological relationship of Tribal communities to the land and its natural and cultural resources by providing, where consistent with laws and regulations, reasonable long-term access to culturally significant resource areas, open space areas, as identified through Tribal consultation. Consider the establishment of long-term partnerships with the Tribe(s) to promote Tribal co-management of natural and cultural resources, including involvement in planning, protection, education, and land management efforts, including rehabilitation and restoration efforts.

CCP POLICY ____: Long-Term Conservation Strategies: Encourage the use of permanent conservation tools to safeguard Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Landscapes. These may include conservation easements, protective zoning, Tribal co-management agreements, and other land use mechanisms developed in consultation with traditionally culturally affiliated Tribes to ensure meaningful and enforceable long-term protection and management of resources.

CCP POLICY ____: Native American Human Remains: Along with mandatory compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98,

exercise cultural sensitivity and respect for Native American human remains and burial areas. Consider feasible preservation of Native American burial sites and comply with applicable laws concerning Native American human remains. Prohibit photography using cameras, I-phones, or other electronic devices except by the County Coroner.

CCP POLICY ____: Application of Advisory Notifications and Conditions of Approval: All future projects in the vicinity of the CCP shall apply the appropriate Advisory Notifications and Conditions of Approval as defined in the Planning Department.

- **015 Series Conditions:** These are advisory conditions intended to capture the day-to-day operational standards for the project to remain in compliance with any applicable State laws, County Ordinances, and/or Mitigation Measures established by the project's CEQA analysis. These conditions do not get cleared at any point on any permits that are pulled as they are not one-time project components to be addressed (i.e. they must be complied with continuously throughout the duration of the entitled use)
- **060 Series Conditions:** Any grading permit conditions that must be cleared prior to grading permit issuance (i.e. before any dirt on a property is allowed to be moved). The conditions placed at this phase are primarily associated with Archeology, Paleontology, Geology, & Biology. This may also include mitigations established by the CEQA.
- **070 Series Conditions:** Any grading permits shall be cleared prior to grading permit finals (i.e. verification of compliance after all the grading has been completed on the site).
- **080 Series Conditions:** All construction permits must be cleared prior to building permit issuance including, but not limited to, verifying that the construction plans are in conformance with the site plan, floor plans, and elevations approved under the Planning entitlement, as well as, any mitigations established by the CEQA analysis for construction (noise, dust mitigation, air quality, etc.).

Examples may include but are not limited to:

Conditions of Approval	
15 Series – General Information	
15 Series Human Remains	Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "Most Likely Descendant". The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.
15 Series	The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of this permit:

Unanticipated Resources	If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources* and/or Tribal Cultural Resources** are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed: All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource/Tribal Cultural Resources shall be halted and the Project archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist***, the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, avoidance, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished. * A cultural resource site is defined, for this condition, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources. ** A Tribal Cultural Resources are defined as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register of historic resources; or resources that the lead agency determines, in its discretion, are tribal cultural resources. *** If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist and a Native American Monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring of all future site grading activities as necessary.
60 Series ECS Sheet	Prior to issuance of grading permits: the developer/ applicant shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that an Environmental Constraints Sheet has been included in the Grading Plans. This sheet shall indicate the presence of environmentally constrained area(s) and the requirements for avoidance of these areas.
60 Series ECS Sheet- Resource relocation and reburial area	Prior to issuance of grading permits: the developer/ applicant shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that an Environmental Constraints Sheet has been included in the Grading Plans. This sheet shall indicate an area to be used for relocation of the bedrock milling features that cannot be avoided by this project. In addition, at least one permanent space within this area will be predetermined and designated on a confidential map for reburial of any artifacts that will be impacted and/or discovered during grading or other ground-disturbing activity.
60 Series – Prior to Grading Permit	

60 Series Project Archaeologist/ Archaeological Monitor	Prior to issuance of grading permits: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the County of Riverside Planning Department that a County certified professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program (CRMP). A Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan shall be developed in consultation with the monitoring tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural, tribal cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. A fully executed copy of the contract and a digitally signed copy of the Monitoring Plan shall be provided to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Working directly under the Project Archaeologist, an adequate number of qualified Archaeological Monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading and/or other ground-disturbing activities for areas to be monitored including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The Professional Archaeologist may submit a detailed letter to the County of Riverside during grading requesting a modification to the monitoring program if circumstances are encountered that reduce or increase the need for monitoring.
60 Series Feature relocation	Site(s) P-33-_____ cannot be avoided through Project redesign. Prior to grading permit issuance, the Project Supervisor and Project Archaeologist and a representative from the consulting Tribe(s) shall meet onsite to determine the strategy for relocating the milling features to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. Before construction activities are allowed to start, and using professional archaeological methods, any visible artifacts associated with a feature shall be recovered and recorded, and photo documentation of each feature in situ shall occur. The current California Department of Parks and Recreation forms for the sites shall be completed and/or updated, detailing which features were relocated, the process through which this was done, and updated maps using submeter GIS technology to document the new location of each feature. The relocation information shall be included in the Phase IV Monitoring Report.
60 Series Controlled Grading	The bedrock milling features at cultural site(s) _____ will be impacted during construction activities and the soils surrounding them will be disturbed. To address controlled grading in this area, a plan will be developed and included in the Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan (CRMP) by the Project Archaeologist. The controlled grading plan shall require the systematic removal of the ground surface to allow for the identification, documentation and recovery of any subsurface cultural deposits. Results of the controlled grading program shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

60 Series Temporary Fencing	Temporary fencing shall be required for the protection of cultural site(s) P-33- ____ and ____ during grading or other ground-disturbing activities. Prior to commencement of grading or brushing or other ground-disturbing activities, the Project Archaeologist shall confirm the site boundaries and determine an adequate buffer for protection of the site(s). The applicant shall direct the installation of fencing under the supervision of the Project Archaeologist and Native American Monitor. The fencing can be removed only after grading or other ground-disturbing operations have been completed.
60 Series Native American Monitor	Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for the appropriate number of Native American Monitor(s). In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of soils in each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources. Activities will be documented in Tribal Monitoring Notes which will be required to be submitted to the County Archaeologist prior to grading final inspection. The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition. This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.
70 Series – Prior to Grading Permit Final Inspection	
70 Series Phase IV Monitoring Report	Prior to Grading Permit Final Inspection, a Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report shall be submitted that complies with the Riverside County Planning Department's requirements for such reports for all ground-disturbing activities associated with this grading permit. The report shall follow the County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work posted on the TLMA website. The report shall include results of any feature relocation or residue analysis required as well as evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pre-grade meeting and evidence that any artifacts have been treated in accordance with procedures stipulated in the Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan. The report will also include the Tribal Monitoring notes and site records for any newly discovered site as a confidential appendix. Once approved by the County Archaeologist, the Project Archaeologist shall provide a copy to the consulting tribes and the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

70 Series Tribal Monitoring Notes	Prior to Grading Final, a complete set of Tribal Monitoring Notes shall be submitted to the County Archaeologist. Upon receipt and approval of the notes, the condition will be cleared.
70 Series Artifact Disposition	Prior to Grading Permit Final Inspection. In the event cultural resources are identified during ground-disturbing activities, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, (with the exception of sacred items, burial goods, and Human Remains) and provide evidence to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist that all archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), have been handled through the following methods. Historic Resources - All historic archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), shall be curated at the Western Science Center, a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. Pre-contact resources - A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribe(s) or band(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analyses, and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Details of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the Phase IV Report as a Confidential Appendix. The details of any disposition of artifacts shall be documented in the Phase IV report.
Deed Restrictions	At the conclusion of all construction activities, the Project proponent and landowner shall record a deed restriction on the avoidance areas (and the reburial location, if applicable) with the County to restrict development of these areas in the future. Deed restrictions shall not disclose the nature of the avoidance areas. A copy of the deed restrictions shall be submitted to the County planning staff as proof of compliance prior to the issuance of certificates of occupancy for the Project.