



**SAGECREST**  
PLANNING + ENVIRONMENTAL

## Highgrove Residential and Commercial Development At Mount Vernon Avenue and Center Street Project

### Appendix C

### Cultural Resources Report



BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

**REVISED**

**A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT,  
APN 255-150-001, A ±8.34-ACRE PARCEL, 7240 MOUNT VERNON AVENUE  
COMMUNITY OF HIGHGROVE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

San Bernardino South, USGS Quadrangle Map, Section 9 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West  
Change of Zone (CZ 1900026) and General Plan Amendment (GPA 190009) to create Parcel A  
(2.05 acres – TTM 37743) and Parcel B (6.29 acres – TTM 37859)

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*Survey Date:* July 27, 2020  
*Surveyed By:* William Gillian  
*Report Date:* November 24, 2020

\\Darwin\unified projects\SWCX-19-747 Highgrove\ARS 2020\Report\SWCX-19-R747.ARS(final).doc

*Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBE/C)*

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

At the request of Sagecrest Planning + Environmental (Sagecrest) on behalf of Steven Walker Communities, L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) conducted a Phase 1 archaeological records review and survey report. The ±8.34-acre property is located on northeast corner of the intersection of Mount Vernon Avenue and Center Street in Highgrove, Riverside County, California.

The purpose of this report is to define the location of the study area, identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area, and if impacted by the planned development, propose recommendations for mitigation. L&L conducted a Phase I cultural resources study to identify, evaluate, and assess the impacts of the proposed development on historical resources in compliance with CEQA.

The results of the archaeological records search indicated that 15 cultural resources have been recorded in a one-mile radius, but no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. Two (2) of the resources were prehistoric, with the remaining related to the historic water and agricultural use of the area. Additionally, within the one-mile radius, 28 cultural studies have been conducted, resulting in approximately 50 percent of land in the one-mile radius being formally surveyed. The results of the historic document check revealed that the Project area has been used for citrus orchard cultivation since the late 1890s, up until the mid-1980s to early 1990s. Since 1994, the Project area has been vacant, with a brief period of storage and construction activity in 2005 for the adjacent eastern residential development.

L&L requested a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC and received a response on March 27, 2020 with a list of Tribal contacts. L&L electronically mailed Project information to the 23 Tribal contacts (when possible, USPS was used for two [2] contacts); three (3) Tribes responded. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) requested additional Project information and tribal monitoring during construction activities. The Cahuilla Band of Indians (CBI) also requested tribal monitoring. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) had no further comments or information to provide.

During the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area, no cultural resources were observed by the L&L archaeologist. The parcel had recently been cleared and disked for weed abatement, with visibility varying from 65-100 percent.

Based on the results of the records search, pedestrian survey, and research efforts, both archaeological mitigation monitoring and Native American mitigation monitoring are recommended.

## 1.0) INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

At the request of Sagecrest Planning + Environmental on behalf of Steven Walker Communities, L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) conducted a Phase 1 archaeological records review and pedestrian survey for Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 255-150-001. The 8.34-acre property is northeast of the intersection of Mount Vernon Avenue and Center Street in Highgrove, County of Riverside, California.

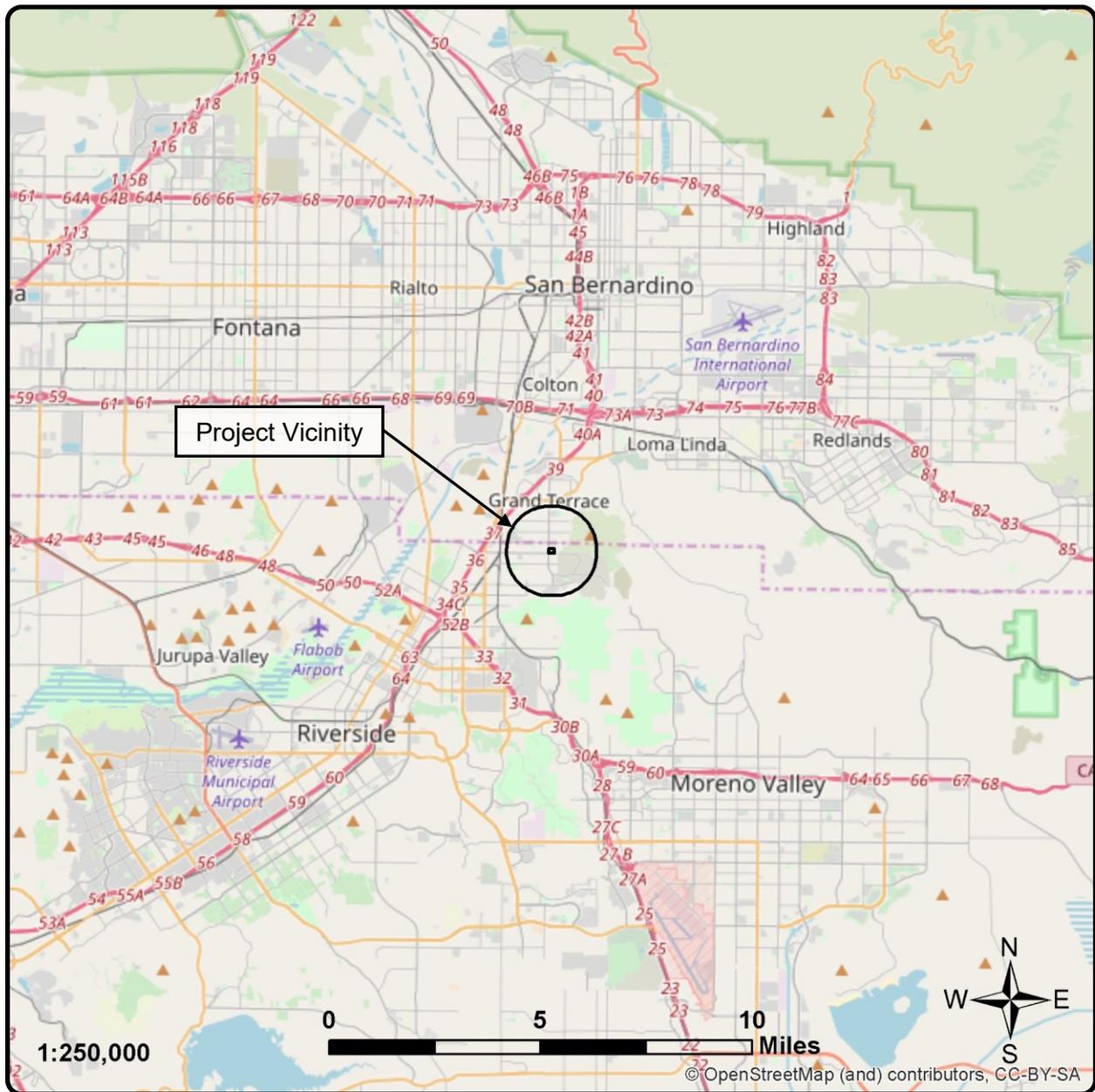
### 1.1) Introduction

L&L prepared this study at the request of the County of Riverside in order to comply with regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA [as amended]) regarding “management of cultural resources that may be adversely affected by land development...in accordance with federal guidelines relating to potentially significant cultural resources.” For the purposes of this assessment, “cultural resources” can be defined as “the cultural aspects of the environment ... cultural uses of the natural environment, the built environment, and human social institutions” (NPI 2018). For this study, archaeological and cultural resources have been identified and impacts assessed through the lens of the archaeological discipline by qualified archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards. Identifying and assessing impacts to a wider range of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) recognized under CEQA and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) are outside the scope of this study and should be addressed between the lead agency and interested Native American tribes.

This Project does not require Federal permits or oversight and, therefore, does not address the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The report fulfills the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and protocols defined in the National Historic Preservation Office (NHPA) as amended, the Antiquities Act of 1906, and Executive Order 11593 requirements.

### 1.2) Project Location and Description

The 8.34-acre parcel is located in the community of Highgrove in an unincorporated portion of the County of Riverside (Figure 1). The Project area is located in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 9, T2S, R4W, USGS *San Bernardino South, CA* (1980) quadrangle (Figure 2). It is bounded on the west by Mt. Vernon Avenue and on the north by Teresa Street. Medium density residential units surround the Project area to the west, north, and east. Vacant land lies to the south of Center Street, which borders the Project area to the south (Figure 3).



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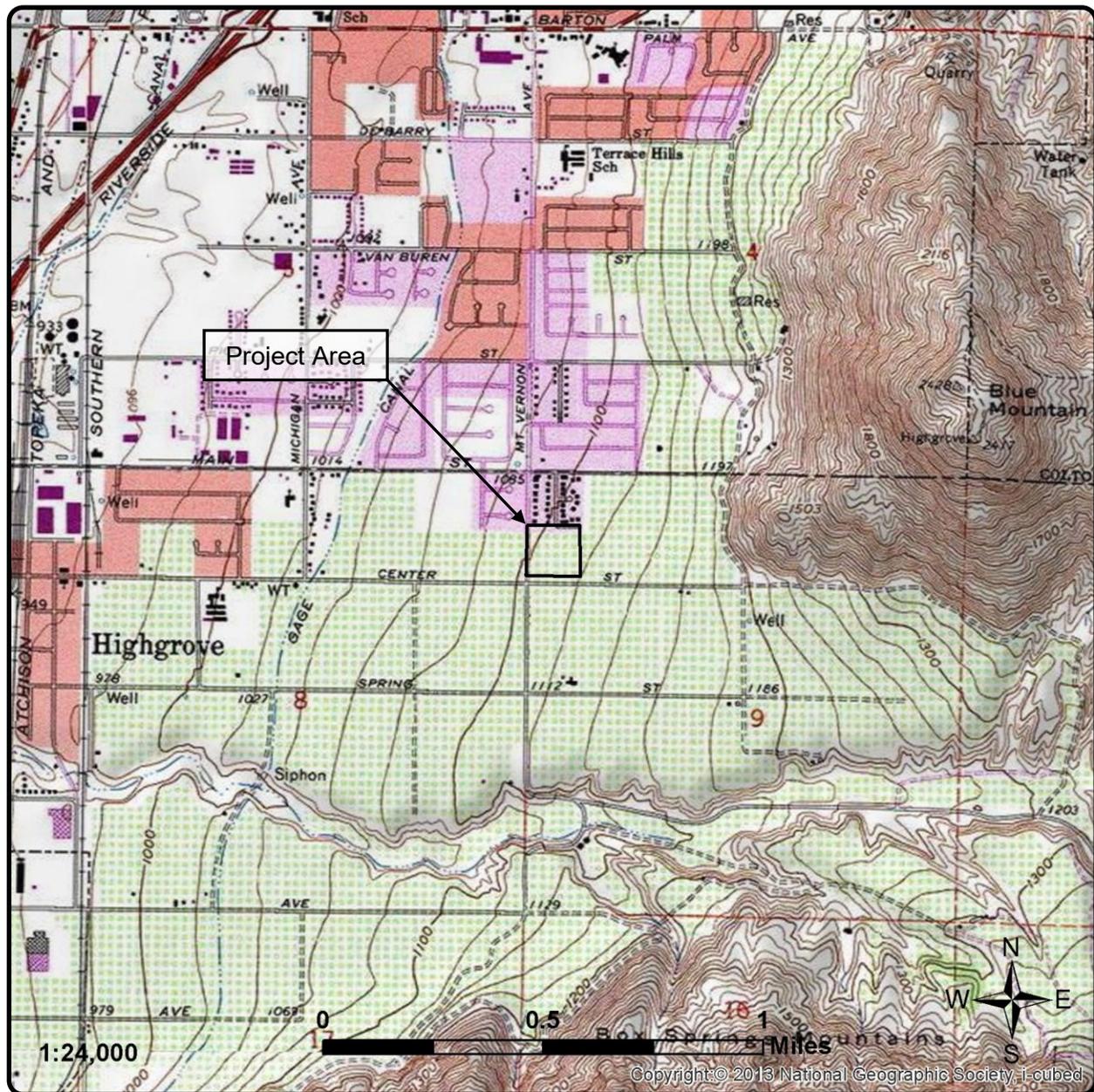
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

SWCX-19-747  
November 2020

**Figure 1**

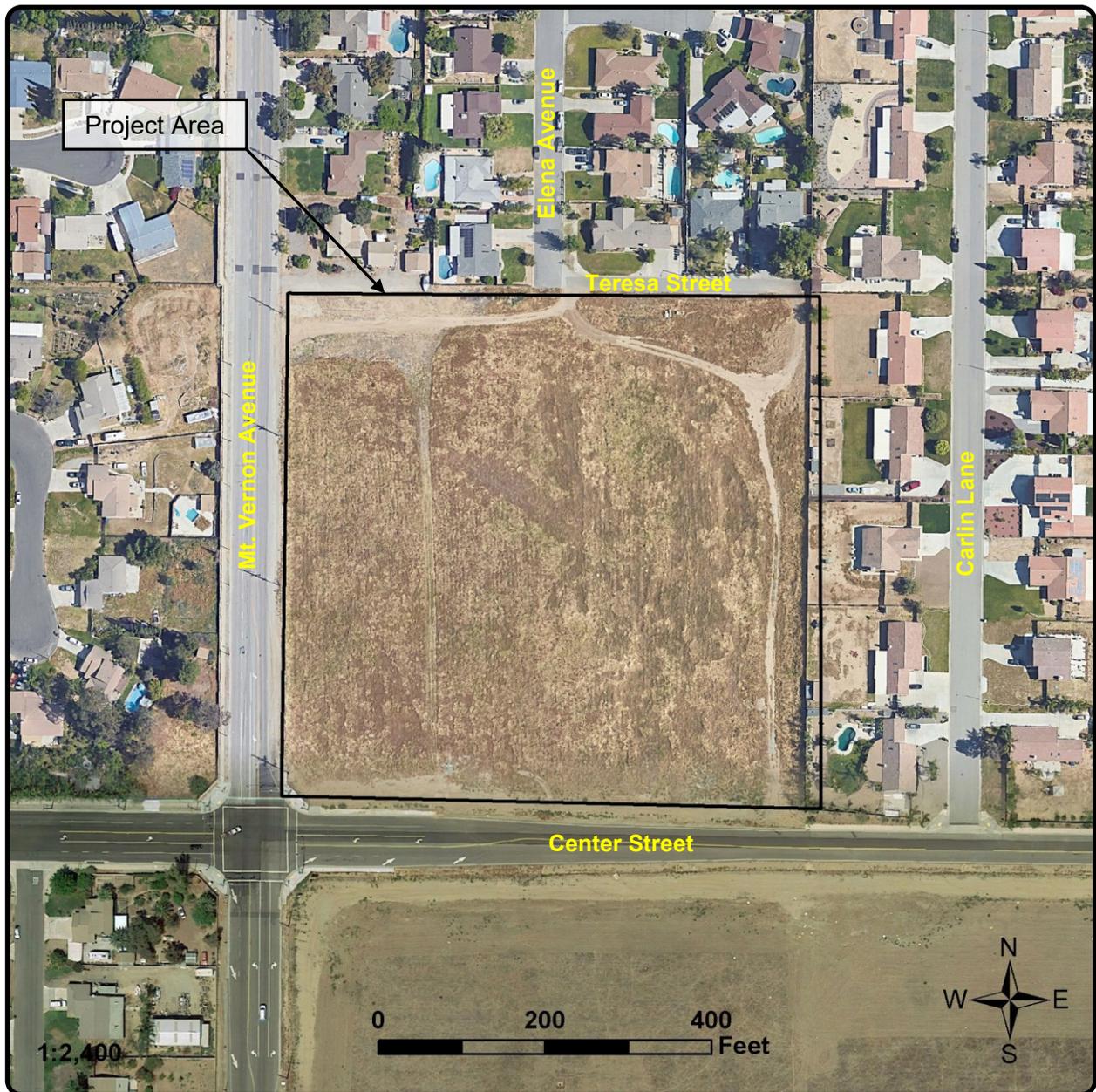
**Project Vicinity Map**

Highgrove Residential/Commercial  
Development Project  
County of Riverside, California



**L&L Environmental, Inc.**  
  
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING  
  
SWCX-19-747  
November 2020

**Figure 2**  
**Project Location Map**  
(USGS San Bernardino South [1980] quadrangle,  
Section 9 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West)  
Highgrove Residential/Commercial  
Development Project  
County of Riverside, California



**L&L Environmental, Inc.**

*BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING*

SWCX-19-747  
November 2020

**Figure 3**

**Aerial Photograph**

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, March 2019)

*Highgrove Residential/Commercial  
Development Project  
County of Riverside, California*

The proposed Project will be subdivided into approximately 58 single family residential units and two (2) commercial lots with a convenience store, fueling station, a 1,101 square foot retail center, and associated parking (Figure 4). Riverside County case numbers assigned to this Project are Tentative Tract Map (TTM) 37743 and TTM 37859, General Plan Amendment (GPA) 190009, and Zone Change (CZ) 1900026.

### **1.3) Cultural Resource Staff**

L&L CEO/Principal Project Manager Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight and project management. The report was authored by Anna Hoover, M.S. RPA (28576661), Sr. Ethnoarchaeologist for Cultural Geographics Consulting, LLC (CGC) and L&L consulting Sr. Ethnoarchaeologist/Principal Investigator. John J. Eddy (M.A. RPA 990008), L&L Principal Investigator, developed the Cultural Context. The intensive pedestrian survey was completed by L&L Archaeologist William Gillean (B.S.) Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix A.

### **1.4) Environmental Setting**

#### **1.4.1) Existing Land Use and Topography**

The Project area is currently vacant and mostly devoid of vegetation due to recent disking. Non-native weeds are scattered throughout the parcel and along the edges near the adjacent housing development and the roadways. Several Mexican Palms are growing near the wooden power poles along Center Street. Aerial photographs from 1938 document the Project area's historical citrus orchard cultivation. Sometime between 1980 and 1994 the trees were removed and the site has been regularly disked since, presumably for weed abatement. In 2005, the eastern half of the parcel was disturbed by heavy machinery during the adjacent housing development's construction.

Topographically, property elevation ranges between 1,098-1,125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with a 0.03% slope toward the northwest. The immediately surrounding area exhibits similar topography, without any mapped or visible drainages. Major features in the area include Blue Mountain Peak (0.38 mile east) and Box Springs Mountain (0.80 mile south).

# CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 37859 APN: 255-150-001

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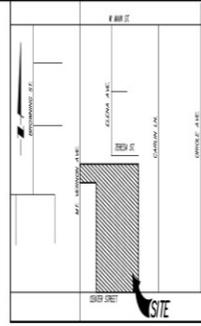
WITBY ARCHITECTURE + PLANNING  
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 IRVINE, CA 92618  
 PH: (949) 227-4330

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE  
 NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST,  
 S.W. 1/4, RECORDS OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

**ASSESSOR PARCEL NO.**

255 150 001



**VICINITY MAP**  
 SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST  
 NOT TO SCALE

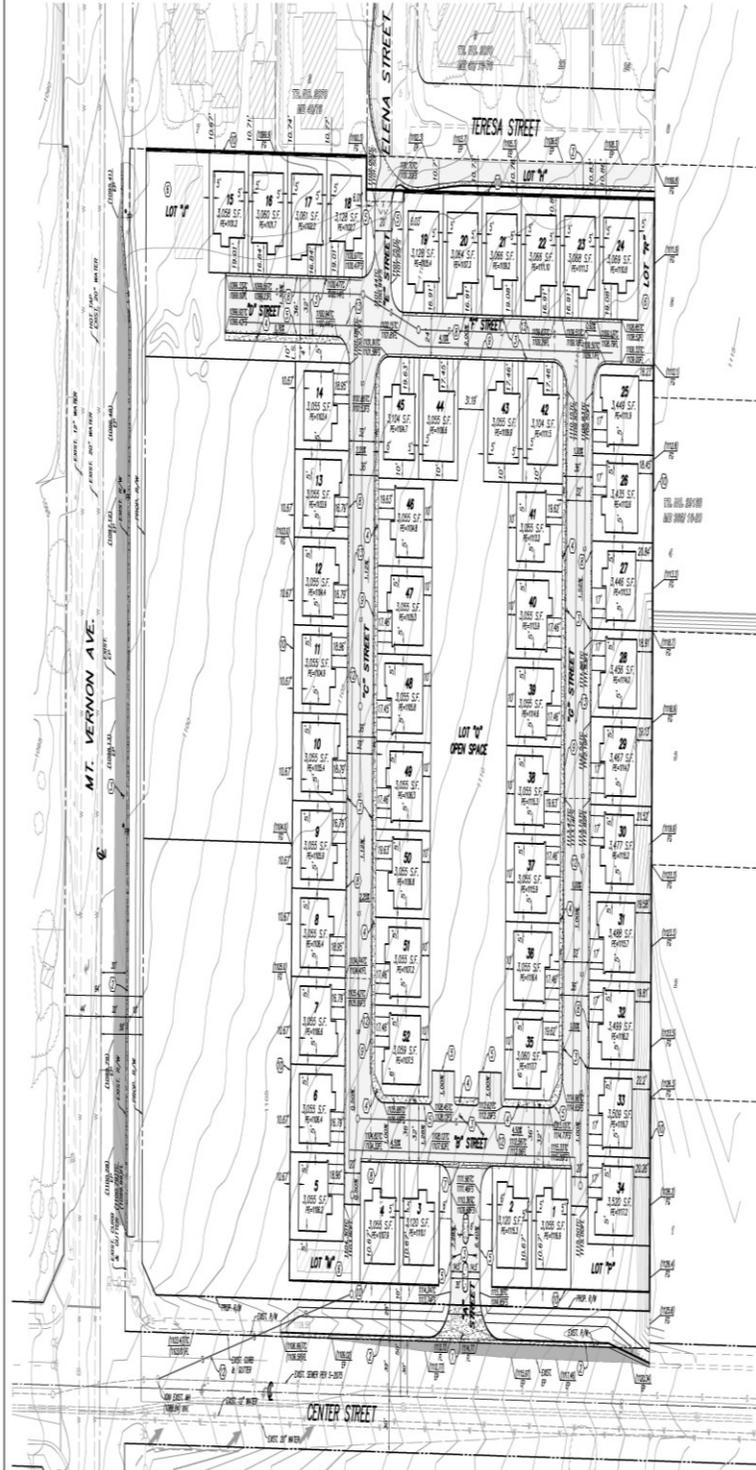
**LEGEND**

- - - - - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- - - - - PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
- - - - - EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
- - - - - EXISTING DRAINAGE
- - - - - PROPOSED CURB
- - - - - EXISTING CURB
- - - - - PROPOSED SIDEWALK
- - - - - EXISTING SIDEWALK
- - - - - EXISTING DRIVE PAVED
- - - - - PROPOSED PARKING STRIPS
- - - - - EXISTING PAVEMENT
- - - - - EXISTING CONTOUR WALKUP
- - - - - EXISTING CONTOUR WALKUP
- - - - - EXISTING DRIVE
- - - - - EXISTING BUILDING
- - - - - EXISTING CONCRETE
- - - - - PROPOSED UNDERGROUND UTILITY
- - - - - EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY
- - - - - EXISTING CURB OF PAVEMENT
- - - - - PROPOSED CURB OF PAVEMENT
- - - - - EXISTING CONTOUR ELEVATION
- - - - - EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION

- PROPOSED AC PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPE
- PROPOSED CONCRETE
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPE INFILTRATION TRENCH

**CONSTRUCTION NOTES**

- 1) PROPOSED UNIFORM APPROACH PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. NO. 201A
- 2) PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER PER COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE STD. NO. 201
- 3) PROPOSED AC PAVING, PROPOSED PRIVATELY MAINTAINED ROAD
- 4) PROPOSED CONCRETE HARDSCAPE
- 5) PROPOSED 1" CURB ONLY
- 6) PROPOSED INFILTRATION TRENCH AREA
- 7) PROPOSED 1" W/RE CONCRETE REBAR GUTTER
- 8) PROPOSED POLLED CURB W/IF GUTTER
- 9) PROPOSED POLLED CURB
- 10) PROPOSED COMBINATION RETAINING/FREE STANDING WALL
- 11) PROPOSED LANDSCAPE
- 12) PROPOSED STAMPER LINE
- 13) PROPOSED WATER LINE



DATE	REVISION	DATE	BY
<b>CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 37859</b>			
FOR: STEVEN WALKER COMMUNITIES			
SCALE	DATE		NO. SHEET
1"=40'	12/2020		1
DRAWN BY	DATE	REVISION	SHEET
AW	AW	AW	1
CHECKED BY	DATE	REVISION	SHEET
AW	AW	AW	1



#### 1.4.2) Soils

Soils present in the vicinity of the Project area are of the Greenfield Series, sandy loam (GyC2), present on 2 to 8 percent slopes common to moderately coarse and coarse textured alluvial fans and terraces. Derived primarily from granitic and mixed rock sources, the Greenfield sandy loams are well-drained, often situated more than 6 feet from the localized water table (NRCS 2020). Annual precipitation in the area is 11 to 15 inches per year. Highgrove is considered one of the most comfortable places to live in California with an average overall temperature of 62 degrees, averaging 94 degrees in the summer and 43 degrees in the winter (www.bestplaces.net).

#### 1.4.3) Flora, Fauna, and Water Resources

Prior to citrus orchard cultivation, diverse chaparral vegetation community dominated the hillsides of the Highgrove area. Characterized by summer drought-tolerant plants (dense shrubs and small trees), Mediterranean climates (mild, wet winters and hot dry summers), and elevations generally between 500-5,000 feet AMSL, chaparral communities are found in southern California to Baja California, Mexico. Common flora on moister north facing slopes include toyon (*Heterromoles arbutifolia*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), scrub oak (*Quercus* spp.), cherry-leaf holly (*Prunus ilicifolia*), laurel Sumac (*Malosma laurina*), climbing Penstemon (*Kekiella cordifolia*, *K. antirrhinoides*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). The dry arid southern slopes are dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma* spp.), black sage (*Salvia melifera*), yucca (*Yucca* spp.), woolly blue curls (*Trichostema lanatum*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and bush poppy (*Dendromecon rigida*).

The chaparral vegetation communities hosted a diverse variety of faunal resources that were utilized by aboriginal inhabitants. Bird species include western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), redtail hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*). Mammals present include mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*), wood rats (*Neotoma fuscipes*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

Water resources in the Project area are associated with channelized springs and orchard runoffs. No mapped blue-line streams are located within the Project area and no springs or seeps appear on the topographic map. The historic Gage Canal is located approximately 0.50-mile to the west. Spring Brook is approximately 0.50-mile to the south and flows westerly toward the Santa Ana River, approximately 2.8 miles to the west.

## **2.0) CULTURAL SETTING**

### **2.1) Time Periods**

In the absence of a cultural framework for the geographic region researchers often borrow from frameworks established for coastal (e.g., Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; King 1990; Sutton 2010; Sutton and Gardner 2010), desert (Warren 1984; Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Sutton et al. 2007), or inland valley regions (e.g., O'Connell et al. 1974; Grenda 1997; Goldberg et al. 2001; Sutton 2011, 2015). The following section provides a brief discussion of the prehistoric setting of the Project area that borrows heavily from the general frameworks offered by Goldberg et al. (2001) for Diamond Valley Reservoir, O'Connell et al. (1974) for Perris Valley Reservoir, Grenda (1997) for Lake Elsinore, and Warren (1984) for the greater southern California desert region. Additional information related to the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Raab and Jones (2004), Jones and Klar (2007), Arnold (2010), and Sutton (2015).

The prehistoric framework proposed by Goldberg et al. (2001) consists of 7 distinct periods: Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Saratoga Springs; Late Prehistoric; and Protohistoric. A reassessment of the sequence is proposed in light of ongoing research into the antiquity and distribution of late-period projectile point styles (e.g., Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched), dynamic changes in regional social networks in the inland valleys during the Medieval Warm Interval (e.g., Eddy 2013), and changes in prehistoric settlement activity during the Archaic to Late Prehistoric transition in central western Riverside County. The revised central cultural sequence replaces Paleoindian, a term first used by Roberts (1940) and proffered by Moratto (1984), with Paleoarchaic after Beck and Jones (1997), Jennings (1957, 1964), Willig (1988), and Davis et al. (2012) and identifies the Saratoga Springs Period, adopted from Warren's (1984) Mojave Desert sequence, as a potential Occupational Hiatus (ca. 1,500 to 1,200 BP), while the start date for the Late Prehistoric is pushed back several hundred years to approximately 1,200 BP. The revised sequence further differentiates the Late Prehistoric Period into Medieval Warm and Post-Medieval Warm Intervals and divides the period into three (3) distinct phases (Phase I [1,200 to 750 BP]; Phase II [750 to 575 BP]; and Phase III [575 to 410 BP]).

### 2.1.1) Paleoarchaic Period (~12,000 to 9,500 BP)

The earliest period of human occupation in southern California dates to the late Pleistocene-Holocene transition in coastal and desert settings. This is often referred to as the Paleoindian Period (e.g., Roberts 1940; Moratto 1984), which is commonly applied to the earliest cultures across North America. This period is also referred to as Period I: Hunting (Wallace 1978), Paleocoastal (Braje et al. 2013), San Dieguito (Warren 1968, 1984, Sutton and Gardner 2010), Lake Mojave (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986), and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Cressman 1940a, 1940b, 1942, 1986; Bedwell 1970, 1973).

Others (e.g., Beck and Jones 1997; Davis et al. 2012) argue the existence of a Paleoarchaic tradition accounts for the stemmed and nonfluted projectile point culture(s) of the Far West and distinguish it from the Paleoindian tradition, which they equate with fluted point cultures, most notably Clovis. Davis et al. (2012:53) identify significant differences in the organization of Paleoarchaic and Paleoindian lithic technologies that challenge the idea of a clear evolution from fluted to nonfluted lithic reduction technologies, as implied within the Clovis first model.

Paleoarchaic sites may be associated with the remains of extinct megafauna. The period is also distinguished by a distinct lithic tool assemblage composed of percussion-flaked scrapers and knives and large, well-made, fluted, leaf-shaped, or stemmed projectile points (e.g., Lake Mojave, Silver Lake) as well as crescentics, heavy core/cobble tools, hammerstones, bifacial cores, choppers, and scraper planes. Both Warren (1980, 1984) and Wallace (1978:27) suggest that the absence of milling tools commonly used to process seeds and other plant materials indicates big game subsistence focus. The early occupants of southern California's deserts were most likely nomadic large-game hunters, while those occupying the coastline and islands were entrenched within a maritime economy that included large mammal, fish, and shellfish.

Pleistocene megafauna perished abruptly between 13,000 and 10,000 BP as the climate warmed and became more arid. Human populations responded to the changing environmental conditions by diversifying their subsistence base to include a variety of faunal and floral resources (Warren 1984).

### 2.1.2) Early Archaic Period (9,500 to 7,000 BP)

The Early Archaic Period represents the earliest accepted evidence of human occupation in this region. Archaeological remains associated with this time period are often associated with and characterized by an abundance of metates and manos and a paucity of projectile points and

faunal remains, suggesting a transition in subsistence focus from large game hunting to plant resource procurement. Evidence of this transition, which Wallace (1955) subsumed under “Period II: Food Collecting,” was noted along southern California’s coastline at approximately 8,500 BP and associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968; Sutton and Gardner 2010), with a slightly earlier date of 9,000 BP proposed for central and northern California (Fitzgerald and Jones 1999:86). In southern California’s inland valleys, the appearance of metates and manos date to as early as 9,400 BP (Horne and McDougall 2008).

The Encinitas Tradition, which Sutton and Gardner (2010) divide into inland and coastal manifestations and four (4) distinct cultural patterns (Topanga and La Jolla along the coast; Pauma and Greven Knoll for inland areas) is characterized by a rather generic and flexible subsistence strategy (e.g., Hale 2001:165) employed by small groups of highly mobile hunter-gatherers with a heavy reliance upon plant resources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:5). Material culture attributes of the Encinitas Tradition, as originally defined by Warren (1968), include abundant metates and manos, crude core and flake tools, shell ornaments, bone tools, and a paucity of projectile points.

Few archaeological sites date to the Early Archaic in Riverside County. The majority of these contain scant evidence of Early Archaic, mostly dated off obsidian hydration rind measurements, suggesting ephemeral site use by small, highly mobile groups. This seems to support the idea that ephemeral use of the inland valleys during the Paleoindian period continued into the Early Archaic. However, at least two (2) sites (CA-RIV-5786 and -6069) contain evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupations where site reuse was anticipated, suggesting a predictable availability of water and other critical resources (Goldberg et al. 2001). These sites are found invariably near large, drought-resistant, inland water sources, and may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round.

### 2.1.3) Middle Archaic Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP)

Settlement activities intensified in the inland areas of cismontane southern California during the Middle Archaic Period as conditions in the interior deserts deteriorated (Goldberg et al. 2001). Paleoecological and paleohydrological evidence suggests maximum aridity in the desert regions between approximately 7,000 and 5,000 B.P., with amelioration returning at approximately 5,500 B.P. and continuing through 4,000 B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995). The Pinto Period (ca. 7,000 to 4,000 or 3,500 B.P), which succeeded the Lake Mojave Period in the Mojave Desert, represents an adaptive response to changing climatic conditions evident in prehistoric subsistence practices, placing higher emphasis on the exploitation of plants and small animals

than the preceding period, although hunting of large game animals continued with similar intensity (Warren 1984).

Sutton and Gardner's (2010) Greven Knoll I complex for the San Bernardino Mountains and inland valleys, while problematic for its lack of consistency, does identify Pinto material traits among Greven Knoll sites. These traits led Kowta (1969:39) and later Sutton and Gardner (2010:26) to suggest the San Bernardino Mountains and inland valleys were influenced by Pinto groups occupying the Mojave Desert to the north. This influence may have permeated into the lower Colorado Desert as well as the nearby San Jacinto Mountains.

Archaeological investigations in Diamond Valley, south of the Project area, identified at least 19 archaeological components associated with the Middle Archaic Period. Several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris, including temporally diagnostic artifacts (Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents), at least nine (9) complex lithic scatters likely representing resource extraction and processing sites, and one (1) human burial covered with large rocks and ground stone artifacts, were recorded. 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. More intensively used residential components occur along alluvial fan margins, while less intensively used areas are situated on arroyo bottoms or upland benches (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The density of Middle Archaic Period sites in Diamond Valley compared to the previous period suggests land-use and settlement activities intensified (Goldberg et al. 2001). Similar evidence of intensification was observed by Grenda (1997) at the Lake Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798/H) sometime after 4,800 B.P. The distribution and variety of sites (i.e., residential bases, temporary camps, and a variety of ephemeral resource extraction and processing sites) suggest that Middle Archaic inhabitants of the inland valleys likely conformed to a rest-rotation collecting strategy that included warm-season residential movements through a series of resource procurement camps (otherwise known as the seasonal round), followed by longer-term residential settlements during the midwinter ebb (Goldberg and Horne 2001). A key feature of rest-rotation collecting is reliance on stored foods during the interval of winter sedentary occupation. Logistic mobility, or the collection and transport of critical resources to the home residential base, also played an important role in resource procurement, especially during the winter when stored foods were likely consumed.

#### 2.1.4) Late Archaic Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP)

Analysis of Late Archaic sites in nearby Diamond Valley suggests groups changed to a semisedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, especially refuse deposits, in Late Archaic components suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Horne 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely exacted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift toward greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of the Late Archaic was similar to the preceding Middle Archaic. New tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Influence from the Colorado Desert was apparent in the appearance of Obsidian Butte obsidian at Late Archaic assemblages in Diamond Valley (Robinson 2001a:413). The influence of desert culture that was apparent during the Middle and early part of the Late Archaic period, as evinced by the presence of Pinto and Elko-style dart points, waned toward the end of the Late Archaic, and later, Phase I of the Late Prehistoric Period. For instance, the Rose Spring projectile point style, prevalent in the Mojave Desert north and west of the Mojave River, was not found in association with Late Archaic or Phase I Late Prehistoric Period sites in Diamond Valley (Robinson 2001a). In fact, Rose Spring-style points are rare throughout the inland valleys. Further, the Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition was also marked by a decrease in use of Coso Obsidian (Robinson 2001b), suggesting access to Mojave Desert resources was restricted, perhaps resulting from the growth of competing social networks (e.g., the stone bead interdependence network [Eddy 2013]).

#### 2.1.5) Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric Transition (1,500 to 1,200 BP)

Chronometric data from archaeological sites in Diamond Valley includes a 450-year gap in the human occupation record. Similar gaps were noted at Perris Reservoir (O’Connell et al. 1974) and Lake Elsinore (Grenda 1997), suggesting a potential occupational hiatus of the inland valleys between the end of the Late Archaic (1,500 B.P.) and advent of the Medieval Warm Interval (1,200 B.P.) A similar occupational hiatus between 1,350 and 1,150 BP is noted in chronometric data from residential sites in Coachella Valley. The evidence suggests the inland valleys and lower desert witnessed a period of sporadic non-intensive use as these once viable areas were abandoned for other locations with greater availability of natural resources and

water.

Late Archaic populations occupying canyons and desert oases of the northwestern Colorado Desert, as well as the Diamond, San Jacinto, and Moreno Valleys, could have migrated into the Peninsular Ranges (e.g., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains; Wilke 1978) or north into the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert. Movement southeast into the lower Colorado River is not likely due to the absence of Patayan I ceramics, produced as early as 1,250 BP in the lower Colorado River area (Schroeder 1952; Waters 1982:281), from Coachella Valley deposits radiocarbon dated as early as 1,100 BP. Patayan ceramics (i.e., evidence of interaction with the lower Colorado River), did not arrive in the Coachella Valley or the Peninsular Ranges until 950 BP (Dahdul et al. 2011:98; May 1978:4; Palette and Schaefer 1994:7; Schaefer 1994:5).

While inland valley and lower desert areas were apparently vacated, populations were aggregating near predictable and reliable sources of water in other areas of southern California. In the Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin, population aggregation coincides with the early part of the Saratoga Springs Period (Wallace and Taylor 1959; Wallace 1977, Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) associated with Rosegate-series and Eastgate-series projectile point styles, as well as morphologically distinct large triangular projectile points, later classified as Saratoga Springs points (Wallace 1988). These points may represent the advent of the bow and arrow weapons system, which was used alongside the former atlatl weapons system for some time. Others working in the Mojave Desert (e.g., Gardner 2002, 2006; Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007; Sutton and Jackson 1993) refer to this period as Rose Spring and place the start date as far back as 1,800 B.P.

A shift toward sedentism during the Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs Period led to the development of extensive residential occupations established near springs, creeks, and lakeshores (Sutton 1996). In some instances, these occupations were equipped with permanent living structures (Sutton 1990, 1991). Between 1,500 and 1,100 B.P., large village sites with well-developed midden deposits appeared in the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1991), at the Bickel Site north of Antelope Valley (McGuire et al. 1981), Rustler Rockshelter in the Mojave national preserve (Davis 1962; Sutton 2005), and possibly at the Saratoga Springs site in Death Valley (Wallace and Taylor 1959). In the northwestern Colorado Desert, a Late Archaic Period occupation near Seven Palms (CA-RIV-2642; Dahdul et al. 2011) and another below the high shoreline of Lake Cahuilla (CA-RIV-6797; Brock 2002) persisted until approximately 1,350 B.P., when the area was apparently abandoned.

Adaptive responses to changing environmental conditions associated with the Medieval Warm

Interval and the diversion of the Colorado River back into the Salton Trough led to repopulation and intensive occupation of the northwestern Colorado Desert. Coinciding with this settlement shift in the desert, populations reoccupied the inland valleys around 1,200 B.P.

#### 2.1.6) Late Prehistoric Period (1,200 to 410 BP)

The initial date of the Late Prehistoric Period in southern California is a topic of some debate. It is commonly associated with the appearance of a unique suite of artifacts that include Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched (DSN) projectile points and ceramics dated to approximately 800 BP (Warren 1984:424; Goldberg et al. 2001). Others (Dahdul et al. 2011; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968) push the advent of the Late Prehistoric Period as far back as 1,500 B.P., coeval with the Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs Period in the Mojave Desert. We suggest a more satisfactory date of 1,200 BP, coinciding with the re-intensification of land-use in inland valleys following a potential 300-year occupational hiatus.

The Late Prehistoric Period may be divided into three (3) distinct phases spanning the time before and during the Medieval Warm Interval – Phase I: 1,200 to 750 BP, Phase II: 750 to 550 BP, and Phase III: 550 to 410 BP.

Phase I of the Late Prehistoric Period (1,200 B.P. to 1,050 B.P.) is associated with the reoccupation of the inland valleys and northwestern Colorado Desert prior to the onset of the Medieval Warm Interval and the aggregation of populations near reliable water sources during the climatic interval, a pattern that peaked during Phase II (750 and 550 BP). Phase III follows the end of the Medieval Warm Interval and is characterized by the transition toward fewer more permanent residential sites (see Horne 2001) that continued into and after the arrival of Europeans, which marks the beginning of the Protohistoric Period (i.e., 410 BP).

Characteristic artifacts of the Late Prehistoric Period, in general, include large triangular projectile points, sometimes referred to as Saratoga Springs points or perhaps more appropriately ancestral Cottonwoods, that transition into standard Cottonwood points, higher frequencies of millingstones (e.g., unshaped handstones, mortars, and pestles), incised stones, and shell beads. Brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics, and Desert Side-notched points do not typically occur until the Protohistoric. During this time, access to Coso obsidian was restricted to the northern Mojave Desert, possibly associated with the Numic Spread (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Lamb 1958; Sutton 1994) resulting in the increased use of cryptocrystalline silicates to the south and east. In the inland valleys, locally available lithic materials (e.g., quartz, Bedford Canyon metavolcanics) were supplemented by obsidian

obtained from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County near the south of Salton Sea.

#### 2.1.7) Protohistoric Period (410 to 150 BP)

The Protohistoric Period marks the arrival of the Spanish in Alta California and the impact of European influence on native populations. Such influences may be found when European and Mexican-made materials are encountered in Protohistoric archaeological deposits. Such discoveries may contribute to analyses of trade networks, political relationships between groups, and shifts in emphasis on subsistence resources.

The Protohistoric Period witnessed an increase in usage of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source near the southern end of Salton Sea, which was exposed between high stand intervals of Lake Cahuilla sometime between 350 and 300 B.P. and again between 250 to 150 B.P. Furthermore, Desert Side-notched points spread further inland where they are often found in Protohistoric archaeological deposits along with the more common Cottonwood Triangular points. Late in the period, European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

Climatic conditions of the Little Ice Age, beginning in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period, continued into the Protohistoric Period and supported development of various productive plant communities and ecotones to sustain local populations almost year-round. The use of plant food increased, as did the intensity of the processing effort. Faunal data from this period demonstrates a decrease in faunal diversity, signifying both a reduction in diet breadth and greater dependency on specific animals, namely lagomorphs (McKim 2001).

Lower temperatures during the Little Ice Age coupled with inadequate sources of fuel wood suggest procurement of fuel may have become an increasingly important element of logistical provisioning. Toolstone distribution patterns indicate that local materials, such as Bedford Canyon metavolcanics and quartz vein deposits, were supplemented by desert materials (obsidian and chert), which gained prominence during this period while other relatively closer sources of exotic raw materials from the west (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, metavolcanic rock, and Piedra de Lumbre “chert”) were little used, suggesting that territorial boundaries, at least to the west, had become established.

Hunting efficiency increased through use of bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of hard nuts and berries, as well as the re-intensification of acorn use (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles in Diamond Valley assemblages), provided reliable and storable food resources. Village sites dating to the Protohistoric Period in Diamond Valley contained deeper

refuse-laden midden deposits, suggesting permanent habitation. Settlement became almost completely sedentary, with many small residential sites within larger village territories that included resource gathering and processing areas. These would have been the villages and rancherias noted by early non-native explorers of the region (True 1966, 1970).

Land-use intensification strategies during the Protohistoric Period mirror changes at the end of the Late Archaic Period, when climatic degradation inducing resource stress on local populations may have triggered a shift from rest-rotation collecting to a semisedentary settlement strategy. If the environment during the Protohistoric Period was just as productive as Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period, what other factors would account for the development of more intensive land-use strategies during the Protohistoric? It has been suggested that the shift to a fully sedentary settlement strategy during the Protohistoric was not a response to environmental degradation, but rather, resource stress resulting from a population increase that started in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period (Goldberg 2001).

Increased population in the inland valleys may have led to competition for food, water, and other natural resources (fuel). Resource stress could not be alleviated through territorial expansion and/or resource niche-width expansion as it was during the Late Archaic and Phase I and II of the Late Prehistoric. Increasing territorial circumscription would require longer occupation of residential bases, reducing logistical movements between seasonal bases. Rather, occupation of permanent villages and increasing population likely led to territoriality over critical resources, precluding opportunities for territorial expansion and/or leading to confrontations and all-out inter-village conflict. An increase in the frequency of projectile points and the strategic placement of residential sites on elevated bedrock surfaces overlooking the floor of Diamond Valley lends some support to this theory (Goldberg et al. 2001). Alternatively, trade and ceremonial gatherings with other groups may have helped maintain social relationships, ensured food resources during stressful times, and sustained populations.

The Hakataya influence in coastal and inland Southern California regions appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric Period, when extensive trade networks along the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley apparently broke down and large village sites were abandoned (Warren 1984:427). Warren (1984:428) suggests that disruption in trade networks may have resulted from the movement of the Colorado River basin Chemehuevi populations southward across the trade routes.

## **2.2) Ethnohistoric Context**

The City of Riverside and surrounding areas were used by several tribes who claim territory in the area for residential, trade, gathering, transportation, and ceremonial activities. The Santa Ana River was a natural boundary and provided resources for local inhabitants. To the north and east, occupying the San Bernardino Valley and Mountains, are the Serrano. Gabrielino territory is generally mapped as extending into western Riverside but not passing downtown Riverside. The Luiseño claim northward to the Santa Ana River. Encompassing the San Gorgonio Pass, San Jacinto Mountains, and Colorado Desert, to the east and southeast, are the Cahuilla. The area is also sometimes shown in Cahuilla territory (Heizer 1978:ix), although this may reflect presence of Cahuillas from the San Jacinto Mountains who moved in the San Bernardino Valley and Riverside areas during historical times to work in agriculture and as domestic help (Cannon and Lerch 2009). For purposes of this Project, information will be provided on the Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla tribes. Furthermore, this information results from archaeological studies, is formulated from an archaeological perspective, and does not account for the various Native American accounts of history and geography, including their own concepts, experiences, and practices of time and space.

### **2.2.1) The Luiseño**

The Luiseño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The Luiseño territory abuts the ethnic boundaries of the Gabrielino and Juaneño groups who spoke languages closely related to the Luiseño and once shared many common cultural traits.

Luiseño territory consisted of approximately 1,500 square miles; from Agua Hedionda on the south to Aliso Creek on the northwest, inland to Santiago Peak across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, northward to the Santa Ana River, east and southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). This area covered every ecological zone and provided a vast amount of resources for the people.

The Luiseño were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach the majority of their resources within a day's walk. Villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands in areas with abundant resources and defensive locations. During October to November, much of the village

population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game. Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. Primary subsistence resources included deer, rabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, quail, duck, and other fowl. Trout, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks could be utilized in coastal areas and mountain streams. Plant resources were also important, the acorn being the most utilized. Other important plant resources included grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lamb's quarters, and pine nuts. Various greens, cactus pods and fruits, berries, yucca as well as mushrooms, bulbs, roots, and tubers were also part of the everyday diet. Tobacco and datura, also known as Jimson weed, toloache, or náqtumuš, were used in sacred rituals.

In comparison with the Gabrielino and Cahuilla, the Luiseño appear to have had a higher population density and a more rigid social structure. According to Bean and Shipek, each village was a clan tribelet—a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. There was a hereditary village chief that was responsible for ceremonial, economic, and warfare issues. Also involved in the political makeup of the group was a council of ritual specialists and shamans whose positions were hereditary, often with the successor coming from a specific lineage. The *Chingichngish* religion became very important during protohistoric times and spiritual leaders were allotted special access to ritual and supernatural power forms.

The Luiseño patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers or padres to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). Secularization resulted in political imbalance, Indian revolts, and uprisings against Mexican rancheros.

### **2.2.2) The Serrano**

The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. Their range is generally thought to have been located in and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twenty-Nine Palms and south of Victorville. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water.

All indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains had been significantly reduced in number by the Spanish, especially after an outpost, the Asistencia, was built in Redlands in 1819, but some Serrano tribes survived intact for many years in the far eastern San

Bernardinios due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population. Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Shipek (1978) form the primary historical sources for this group. Culturally, many similarities exist between the desert cultures, the coastal cultures, and the Serrano, which suggests that the Serrano interacted with many different groups and possibly adopted selected traits of each.

The first modern social analyses of Serrano culture took place in the early part of the 20th century (Strong 1929), but by that time acculturation and disease had taken their toll. The population studied at that time was a mere remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with Spanish Missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories and use-areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, Serrano exhibited sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds.

### **2.2.3) The Cahuilla**

The ethnohistory of the Cahuilla Indians is documented in several ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1908, 1925), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Bean (1972, 1978), Heizer (1978) and Bean et al. (1991). The following is a brief summary of Cahuilla ethnohistory summarized from Bean et al. (1991).

The San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains were occupied by the Cahuilla people at the time of Spanish arrival in 1769. The Cahuilla were organized into at least 12 differed patrilineal clans, which owned large spans of territory that included multiple ecological zones at high and low elevations. This allowed the Cahuilla people to exploit a wide range of plant and animal resources in different seasons (Bean 1972).

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers for the most part and may have incorporated agriculture into their subsistence foci prior to European contact. Among the animals the Cahuilla hunted were pronghorn sheep, mule deer, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, desert tortoise, rats, and mice. The Cahuilla often organized communal rabbit hunts prior to ceremonial gatherings to provide food for guests and participants. When available, the Cahuilla also hunted fish and birds along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.

Cahuilla were well known for their woven baskets. They were also expert potters and used ceramics to craft many different items for storage, cooking, and other uses. Stone and wood

implements were integral to daily Cahuilla life. Wooden mortars and pestles were used to process mesquite beans and other seeds and plant materials, as were stone manos and pestles used with stone mortars, metates, and bedrock slicks. Cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline silicates, metavolcanics, and obsidian, among other stone materials, were worked into knives, blades, scrapers, and projectile points to tip wood arrows. Wood was utilized for bow construction, pestles and mortars, arrow shafts, throwing sticks, digging sticks, and flutes. The Cahuilla also utilized various parts of animals (e.g., bone and tendons) and plants (e.g., mescal fiber sandals) in everyday life. Ceremonial objects included shell beads, feathers, gourd rattles, crystals, wands, and various items that made up the ceremonial bundle.

Cahuilla settlements congregated around the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. As the lake receded, the Cahuilla moved their villages and adapted their subsistence practices (Wilke 1976). Villages were also located in or near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas that could supply many of their food resources within a 5-mile area (Bean 1972:73-74). Village sites at elevations above 5,000 feet were rare.

## **2.3) Historic Setting**

### **2.3.1) Mission/Rancho Period**

European contact with the Coastal Native Americans may have been as early as 1542 with the Voyage of Cabrillo to Santa Catalina Island, but specific details as to whether contact was actually made is not clear (White 1963). California's historic period is generally thought to begin in 1769 with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Positioned on the coast, the Mission San Juan Capistrano, established in 1776, is one of the older California missions along with San Diego de Alcalá and San Gabriel Arcángel established 1771. The Missions claimed jurisdiction over much of the land, although they were unable to exert much control. Conversion of the native people was a primary goal of the Franciscan order and paralleled the conquest of "Alta California" by Spain.

In 1819 the Asistencia near Redlands was established to promote Spanish presence in the area. With the gain of Mexico's independence in 1821 and the secularization of the missions in the 1830s, funding for the Asistencia came to a close, only 15 years later (1834). Mission secularization resulted in political imbalance, Indian revolts, and uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Several major European factors resulted in the disruption and near desolation of Native American traditions, including the religious conversion efforts and the spread of diseases such as small pox and measles (White 1963).

The sale/transfer of Mission lands after secularization created large Ranchos that were owned by prominent individuals. These were used primarily for cattle ranching, although agricultural crops flourished on some of the parcels as well (Beattie and Beattie 1951, in McLean 2002). Horticulture and livestock dominated California economics until the Gold Rush in 1849. Just prior to the Gold Rush, in 1847 hostilities ended with Pio Pico, California's last Mexican Governor and the United States officially obtained Alta California through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago in February 1848. This brought an end to the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American or Pioneer Period. The discovery of gold the same year brought large waves of immigrants to California, who primarily settled in the north where gold was more abundant. In 1850 California was officially accepted into the United States.

### **2.3.2) Ranchos, Floods, and a Growing Community**

The Santa Ana River plain and its adjacent environs are relatively well known historically. Europeans first visited the area in the mid-1770s. In 1819, a station associated with Mission San Gabriel was established at Jurupa, but Bean et al. (1995) note that Mission Indian converts of 1798 originated from the "rancheria of Jurupet" that was located a few miles west of the Mira Loma plain.

A seven-square-league Rancho Jurupa land grant was awarded in 1838 to the Mission San Gabriel administrator, Juan Bandini (Bean et al. 1995). At the end of the mission period, lands across southern California were resold many times over, and Rancho Jurupa was no exception. Bandini, who lived in Los Angeles, sold 1.5 leagues of Rancho Jurupa to his tenant B. D. (Benito) Wilson in 1843 for \$1,000 (Keller 2001) and the remaining land to his son-in-law, Abel Stearns (Gunther 1984: 259-260). Wilson built an adobe and dug the first "Jurupa Ditch," which brought water from the Santa Ana River. The *San Bernardino South, CA* (rev. 1973) topographic map shows Jurupa Ditch originating from a series of wells dug into the Santa Ana River floodplain. It is likely that ditch ingress was destroyed during the massive flooding of 1861-62 and these wells represent later developments.

Louis Rubidoux acquired a portion of the Bandini property from Wilson who sold half of this land to Rubidoux. "As a result, after the annexation of Alta California by the United States in 1848, the original land grant was confirmed as two separate entities, the 6,750-acre Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) and the 25,519-acre Rancho Jurupa (Stearns)" (Tang and Hogan 2006). Rubidoux had financial difficulties and began to parcel off the Rancho in the 1850s. The community of Rubidoux was founded in 1887 around the Rancho Jurupa (Rubidoux) adobe and was initially named West Riverside (Gunther 1984).

Hampson et al. (1988) describe the disastrous floods of 1861-62, which wiped out communities and ranches directly adjacent to the Santa Ana River. This event also destroyed the rich vegetative bottomlands of the river, replacing them with a sandy wasteland. Hampson describes the river as a "series of braided streams coursing over sand, and much of the flow was lost to percolation. The volume of water lessened dramatically and (certain) ditches rarely drew as much water as before" (ibid). This forced ditch rebuilding efforts and these were extended upstream to catch water before it seeped into the ground. It is likely that wells for the Jurupa Ditch were excavated after the flooding for this reason. After the flooding it was two (2) years before rain fell on the area. The drought and the flood altered the agricultural mechanisms in the area forever.

Riverside County was created out of portions of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties in 1893. According to Lech (2004), Riverside was created by the desire for Riversidians to maintain control of their area, to have a say in political affairs, and get out from under the political machines of San Bernardino and San Diego. This was greatly supported by the communities of Temecula and Murrieta. In May 1893 voters elected Riverside County officially, with the City of Riverside the seat. Interestingly, Murrieta was voted second as holding the county seat (with 14.6% or 459 votes) with Perris placing third with 28 votes (Lech 2004). Riverside is primarily known for its citrus industry, although some mineral mining was important as well near the Perris area.

### **2.3.3) The City of Highgrove, Citrus Cultivation, and Gage Canal**

The city of Riverside was founded as a "colony" development by Judge Joe Wesley North and Doctor James Porter Greves in 1870, based on the idea of developing a town composed "solely of people for whom the greater good of the community was the ultimate aspiration" (Lech 2004). The first navel orange trees from Brazil were planted in Riverside in 1871 and were so successful the Riverside citrus industry was founded three (3) years later. Investors from all over the world soon flocked to Riverside and the surrounding lands, planting thousands of acres with orange and other citrus trees. By 1882, almost 250,000 citrus trees were planted in Riverside (Moses 1982). During the winter of 1883-1884, investors from Iowa formed a syndicate and, traveling via the newly built Union Pacific Railroad, purchased 2,000 acres of land east of Riverside from the California Silk Center Association. They initially named their property Riverside Heights, as it was located at an elevation higher than the City of Riverside (Jarrell Johnson 2012). The settlers soon realized the importance of water in the area and endeavored to expand on irrigation canals that the Silk Center Association had started in order to develop the lands for the booming citrus industry (Lech 2004).

However, problems began for Riverside Heights when two (2) other colonies were founded, also needing water and wanting to build canals that would have crossed the original colony lands. Finally, after much litigation and the passing of the Satterwaite Act, the Riverside Canal Company and the Riverside Water Company were formed. In 1883, Riverside became incorporated with one of the direct goals being citizen regulation of community's water rather than accepting regulation by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors. With the success of the navel orange, land boom pressure to expand the groves was high. Again, water limitations caused serious concerns for the success of the fledgling orchards (Lech 2004). When the initial 2,000 acres were purchased, the Riverside Heights investors built their town around an existing railway line that crossed their lands. In 1885, a new rail line was built, connecting Riverside Heights with Riverside. A year later, the junction station at the rail line was officially called East Riverside, which it was known by for the next 11 years (Jarrell Johnson 2012).

In 1882, Matthew Gage, a jeweler in the city of Riverside, filed a claim using the Desert Land Act of 1877 and bought 640 acres of land, claiming Section 30, T2S, R4W. Under the Desert Lands Act, Gage had three (3) years to bring water to the claim and he did so by building a 11.91-mile canal bringing water from the Santa Ana River in San Bernardino using the artesian wells owned by Alphonso Carit. Since funds were a problem, Gage entered into an agreement with the developers of Riverside Heights, as it was still known. After securing funds, Gage was able to start work on his canal in 1886 (Lech 2004).

The following year, a new depot was planned for the railroad and a new hotel was under construction that was planned to open in November 1897 (Jarrell Johnson 2012). All the activity spurred the residents of East Riverside to gather and vote on a new name. After 18 possible names were provided, the final vote of 28 to 13 secured Highgrove as the permanent name for the community. The new hotel adopted the new name and opened as The Highgrove Hotel in 1897 (Jarrell Johnson 2012).

Two (2) years after Highgrove became the official community name, the Gage Canal was finally completed, connecting with other canals in the area and making it possible to irrigate over 23,000 acres in the region. Although the area now had a steady source of water and was able to support hundreds of acres of citrus groves, unfortunately the success came too late. The land boom had already passed and even with the new hotel, packing house, and railroad access, Highgrove never achieved its anticipated growth or the success that other, more established communities, like Riverside and Redlands enjoyed.

### **3.0) REGULATORY SETTING**

The goal of this study is to identify cultural resources and isolates as they occur within and near the Project area and propose mitigation recommendations if the resources cannot be avoided or preserved in place within the context of the CEQA process and associated criteria. If identified, the cultural resources will be documented and eligibility assessed for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). If resources are considered unique, mitigation recommendations must be provided so that if impacts do occur during construction, those potential impacts would have been analyzed and addressed to the extent possible, or foreseeable, so that the project remains compliant under CEQA (CEQA 1999). Should the cultural resources not be considered unique, they may still be avoided, preserved, and/or mitigated at the discretion of the lead agency and in consultation with interested Native American tribes.

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, are required to comply with laws and regulations designed to consider, protect, and/or mitigate for significant archaeological and cultural resources that may be affected by projects. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California Historic Landmarks (CHLs) and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

The Office of Historic Preservation defines an archaeological site as the “. . . location of associated artifacts and features, regardless of temporal placement or complexity.” At minimum, a site must meet two criteria (OHP):

1. It must consist of at least three (3) associated artifacts or a single (1) feature.
2. A site must be at least 45 years of age. The age of the site may be determined by artifactual evidence, documentary evidence, or similarity of the site to others which have firm dating.

### **3.1) State Significance Criteria**

Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one [1] or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource). It is important to note that Native American tribes handle resources per their traditions and cultural heritage, which may not necessarily align with Federal and State regulations. Further consultation between the lead agency and interested Native American tribes is recommended to determine the appropriate mitigation language and their recommended treatment option preferences.

### 3.1.1) Assembly Bill 52

In September 2014, California Governor Jerry Brown approved AB 52, which established a new category of resources that must be accounted for under CEQA known as “tribal cultural resources,” or TCRs. In identifying and evaluating TCRs, tribal values, perspectives, and worldviews are prioritized and steps must be taken to include California Native American tribes, who:

may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, which concern the tribal cultural resources with which they are traditionally and culturally affiliated. Because the California Environmental Quality Act calls for a sufficient degree of analysis, tribal knowledge about the land and tribal cultural resources at issue should be included in environmental assessments for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.

AB 52 further states “that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources” (21080.3.1(a)).

### 3.1.2) Local Significance

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may also be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). An impact would be considered significant if the proposed Project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

## 4.0) METHODS

The primary purpose of this study is to determine whether cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within or near the Project area and whether these resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed Project. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present and, if present, considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. This allows for the consideration of the impacts of the proposed Project on archaeological and cultural resources, including resources considered significant under the parameters of the Regulatory Setting. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search for the Project area and contact the Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a non-collection Phase I intensive pedestrian survey of the Project.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed Project to result in significant impacts to archaeological and cultural resources.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

### 4.1) Records Search

An archaeological records search was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), housed at the University of California, Riverside. The search consisted of a check for previously recorded archaeological sites onsite or within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Additional historic resources reviewed included the California Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Historic Properties, the National Register of Historic Places, California State Historic Landmarks, the California Points of Historic Interest list, and Historic maps covering the modern *San Bernardino East, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

A search of all available General Land Office Plat Maps, historic aerials and topographic maps was conducted, to search for prior land use, potential historic resources, and other pertinent information about the Project area.

#### **4.2) Native American Communication**

A request was submitted to the NAHC by L&L for a Sacred Lands File search on March 24, 2020. A response was received on March 27, 2020 which included a list of Tribal contacts who have expressed interested in the Project area. On April 6, 2020 L&L electronically mailed Project information to the Tribal contacts (when possible, USPS was used for two [2] contacts) and requested notification of any concerns regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. Information scoping packages were sent to the 23 contacts listed by the NAHC. All L&L coordination efforts and results are summarized in Table 3 of this report and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix D.

#### **4.3) Pedestrian Survey**

The primary purpose of the pedestrian survey was to locate and document previously recorded or new archaeological resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the Project boundaries, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by Project implementation. An intensive survey can be impacted by various factors, all of which affect the accuracy of the survey, which may include: dense vegetation, previous construction/grading activities, animals, and agricultural activities.

An intensive pedestrian survey was completed on July 27, 2020 via north-south trending transects at intervals of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, digital photographs and notes were taken to characterize conditions in the Project area.

## **5.0) RESULTS**

L&L requested a records search from the EIC, housed at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) on March 27, 2020. However, due to mandatory closure of UCR and the EIC from shelter-at-home orders from the California government, L&L did not receive a response until July 24, 2020. The records search included the proposed Project area and all land found within a one-mile radius (Confidential Appendix E).

### **5.1) Archaeological Research within the Boundaries of the Project Area**

The results of the records search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources or isolates found within the Project. One (1) cultural resource study has covered a portion of the Project area (RI-5056).

An Archaeological survey report was prepared for the proposed Riverside-Corona Feeder Master Plan Project by McKenna et al (2003). The linear project traversed the western boundary of the Project area along Mt. Vernon Avenue and no cultural resources were identified. According to the study, “the project area covers a relatively large area in western Riverside County, including linear alignments within existing street...dirt access roads...[and] numerous roadways (McKenna et al 2003:1).” A records search, survey, and final report were produced as a result of the efforts.

### **5.2) Archaeological Research within the One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

Fifteen (15) cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius, none of them within the Project parcel. Two (2) resources have been recorded within 0.25-mile, four (4) are within 0.50-mile, and the remaining nine (9) are at least 0.50 to 1 mile away (Table 1). Further, only two (2) of the resources were prehistoric, with the remaining related to historic water and agricultural use of the area.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Located Within One-Mile of Project.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder Name/Company/Date	Attribute Code(s)	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius
P-33-002530	CA-RIV-002530	Jenkins, D. L., 1982 Jackson, Adrianna L., 2000	AP04-Bedrock milling feature AP15-Habitation debris	●	--	--
P-33-004196	CA-RIV-004196	Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates, 1990 Lozano, Michael, CRM Tech, 2001	AH06-Water conveyance system	●	--	--
P-33-004197	CA-RIV-004197	Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates, 1990 Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates, 2002	HP20-Canal/Aquaduct	--	●	--
P-33-004198	CA-RIV-004198	Schmidt et al, Greenwood and Associated, 1990 Dice, Michael Michael Brandman Associated, 2002	AH02-Foundations/structure pads AH11-Walls/fences HP20 HP98	--	--	●
P-33-004199	CA-RIV-004199	Schmidt et al, Greenwood and Associated, 1990	HP20 Canal/aquaduct	--	--	●
P-33-004768	CA-RIV-004768	Wlodarski, Robert J., Historical, Environmental, Archaeological Team, 1992 Ashkar, S., Jones & Stokes, 1999	AH06-Water conveyance system	●	●	---
P-33-011252	CA-RIV-006724	Ballester, Daniel, CRM Tech, 2001 Eddy, John J., CRM Tech, 2005	AP04-Bedrock milling feature	●	--	--
P-33-011445	CA-RIV-6827H	Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates, 2002	AH05-Wells/cisterns; AH06-Water conveyance system; AH11-Walls/fences; HP20-Canal/aquaduct; HP22-Lake/river/reservoir	--	●	--
P-33-011446	CA-RIV-006828H	Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates, 2002	AH02-Foundations/structure pads AH05-Wells/cisterns; AH06-Water conveyance system; HP20-Canal/aquaduct; HP22-Lake/river/reservoir HP94-n/a	--	●	--
P-33-011447	CA-RIV-006829H	Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates, 2002	HP29-Landscape architecture HP46-Walls/gates/fences	--	●	--
P-33-011448	CA-RIV-006830H	Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates, 2002	HP29-Landscape architecture HP46-Walls/gates/fences	--	●	--
P-33-013338	--	David M. Van Horn Archaeological Associates, 2002	HP02-Single Family property	●	--	--

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder Name/Company/Date	Attribute Code(s)	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius
P-33-013339	--	David M. Van Horn Archaeological Associates, 2002	AH06-Water conveyance system	●	--	--
P-33-013676	--	Jenkins, D. L. 1982	AP16-Other	●	--	--
P-33-022126	CA-RIV-011333	Ballester, Daniel and Daniel Perz, CRM Tech, 2013	AH06-Water conveyance system	●	--	--

The SCCIC records search also indicated that within a one-mile radius, 28 archaeological studies have been conducted resulting in approximately 50 percent of land within the one-mile radius being formally surveyed (Table 2).

Table 2. Archaeological/Historical Studies Within a One-Mile Radius.

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author/Company
RI-01045	1978	No	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Four Corners Interconnect Facilities, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	Chavez, David Consulting Archaeologist
RI-01046	1978	Yes	Final Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm to the Four Corners Pipeline, Kern County, California.	Chavez, David Consulting Archaeologist
RI-01665	1983	Yes	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	Wirth Associates
RI-01698	1983	No	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 12649 in Highgrove, California.	Drover, Christopher
RI-03098	1990	No	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pigeon Pass Road Between Mt. Vernon Ave. and the High Grove Landfill in the Highgrove Area of Riverside County.	Love, Bruce Archaeological Research Unit (ARU)
RI-03633	2000	Yes	Cultural Resource Phase I Inventory: An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Spring Mountain Ranch in Highgrove, Riverside County, California.	Jackson, Adrianna
RI-03693	1991	Yes	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.	Foster et al. Greenwood & Associates
RI-03784	1998	Yes	A Cultural Resources Inventory: An Archaeological Assessment of a Residential Parcel in Highgrove, Riverside County, California.	Drover, Christopher
RI-03851	1994	No	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 28040	Keller, Jean
RI-04225	1998	No	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of MP-002-989 (Western Door).	Keller, Jean

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author/Company
RI-04813	1993	Yes	California Citrus Heritage Recording Project: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Reduced Copies of Measured Drawings For: Arlington Height Citrus Landscape, Gage Irrigation Canal, National Orange Company Packing House, Victoria Bridge, and Union Pacific Railroad Bridge	National Park Service HAER
RI-05011	2001	No	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Columbia Business Center Near Highgrove, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.
RI-05056	2003	Yes	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Corona Feeder Master Plan Project Area, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.
RI-05238	2004	Yes	Archaeological Resources Assessment of the Springbrook Estates Project: A 183.95 Acre Site Located in the Community of Highgrove, County of Riverside, CA	Dice, Michael Michael Brandman Associates
RI-05747	2002	Yes	Historical Investigations at the Vivienda and Eureka Ranches, Spring Mountain Ranch Project, Highgrove Area of Unincorporated Riverside County	White, Laurie et al. Archaeological Associates
RI-05748	2003	Yes	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment: Hunter Park Redevelopment Plan Amendment, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Doan, Uyen K et al. CRM Tech
RI-05785	2002	Yes	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Parcel No. 29261, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Dahdul, Mariam CRM Tech
RI-06052	2004	No	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Pigeon Pass Ends Cellular Site, 731 Mount Vernon Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California.	Miller, Jason and Alex Wesson SWCA Environmental
RI-06840	2007	No	Cultural Resources Assessment, Calvary the Brook Project (APN 255-031-018), Community of Highgrove, Riverside County, California	Goodwin, Riordan LSA Associates, inc.
RI-07503	2007	No	Addendum Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Columbia Business Center Near Highgrove, Riverside County, California	Jeanette McKenna McKenna et al.
RI-08022	2007	No	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Record Search for P07-104SD-FF-Spring Mountain Ranch (APN 255-200-035 and 255-200-036), Riverside County, California	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc
RI-08093	2008	Yes	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Highgrove Business Center Project Highgrove, Riverside County, California	Sanka, Jennifer A. Michael Brandman Associates
RI-08937	2013	Yes	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Columbia Business Center Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan CRM Tech
RI-08943	2011	No	A Phase I Archeological Records Search and Survey Report On APN 255-070-013-1, 7.43- Acre Parcel In Highgrove, California In Riverside County	Loren-Webb, Barbara L&L Environmental, Inc.
RI-09414	2013	No	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Bixby Highgrove Project TTM 36668 County of Riverside	Smith, Brian F and Kyle J. Coulter Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
RI-09511	2013	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Colombia Business Center Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom" et al. CRM Tech

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author/Company
RI-09795	2016	No	Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 797 Palmyrita Trailer Parking Lot Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California	Haas, Hannah et al. Rincon Consultants
RI-10123	2017	Yes	Ridge Canyon Pointe at the Heights Project	Goodwin, Riordan LSA Associates, Inc.

### 5.3) Historic Records Check

Historic General Land Office (GLO) Plat maps available online at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) were consulted for any evidence of historic resources located within the Project area (BLM GLO Records 2020). Neither the 1877 or 1880 GLO maps showed cultural resources or historical references for Section 9, although the Road to San Jacinto is documented to the east, near the base of Blue Mountain (Figure 5).

Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were also consulted (NETRonline 2020). The earliest topographic map available is 1896. Highgrove is documented as “East Riverside” with Mt. Vernon and Michigan Avenues as the primary north/south roads. The convergence of three (3) rail lines – AT&SF; the Temecula, San Bernardino, San Diego Line; and the S. F. R. R. (Riverside Motor Line), are to the west of Michigan Avenue. Gage Canal runs north/south, between Michigan and Mt. Vernon Avenues. No major changes occur on the 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, or 1939 maps other than “East Riverside” changed to “Highgrove” by 1901. The 1943 map shows a clear, block layout for the community, with named streets that connect with the communities of Grand Terrace to the north and Riverside to the south. The rail lines have merged and are owned by the AT&SF on the west and the Southern Pacific on the east.

No changes are recorded on the 1946 map; however, the 1955 map clearly denotes hundreds of acres of agriculture with small clusters of buildings scattered throughout. Throughout years 1959, 1963, and 1965, no major changes are noted. On the 1969 map, the property to the north of the Project area now contains a large residential community. Additional developments are constructed and documented on the 1974, 1981, 2012, 2015, and 2018 maps, but no development has occurred on the Project area.

Historic aerial photographs were also reviewed to determine whether any impacts to the Project area had occurred. In 1938, the parcel is all orchards with a small structure in the northeast corner and a windbreak planted along Center Street. However, by 1948 the structure was no longer present and the entire property, including where the structure once stood, was orchards.

The Project area stayed the same for the next 40 years (1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1977, 1978, 1980). Consistent with the 1969 topographic map, the aerials show the northern residential development as constructed by 1966. On the 1994 photograph, none of the orchard remains and the windbreak is still extant. Parcels west of Mt Vernon have been converted to residential tract homes. The parcel in 1995 and 2002 has been disked, presumably for weed abatement or possibly ground crops. In 2005 the development immediately adjacent to the east of the parcel was being constructed and the eastern half of the Project area appears to have been either a stockpile area or a turn-around for heavy machinery. The windbreak on the Project area has been removed. No additional project impacts other than off-road vehicle trails and occasional trash dumping can be seen (2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).



#### 5.4) Native American Coordination

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the NAHC on March 24, 2020 and a response was received on March 27, 2020 (Appendix D). The search returned negative results. They noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. It is also important to note that the physical disturbance of a cultural site or area does not necessarily mean its associative integrity for affiliated Native American tribes has been fundamentally compromised.

A total of 23 scoping letters were sent to the contacts named by the NAHC on April 6, 2020. As a result of the information scoping process, three (3) responses have been received from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), Cahuilla Band of Indians (CBI), and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI).

The ACBCI and CBI indicated that the Project area is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. No known resources were identified and both Tribes requested Cahuilla tribal monitoring during ground disturbing activities. The SMBMI had previously reviewed the Project area as part of SB18 consultation with the County of Riverside. No additional information was provided and it was recommended to apply the standard inadvertent finds language for Project recommendations. A record on communications is provided in Table 3 and Appendix D.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter stating the Project area was not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requested cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist, copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports, and copies of any reports and/or records generated during the current inventory. They further requested an ACBMI tribal monitor be present during ground disturbing activities.	Provide ACBCI with a copy of the record search results and FINAL draft of this report.
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on April 6, 2020	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter stating the Project area was not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requested cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist, copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports, and copies of any reports and/or records	Provide ACBCI with a copy of the record search results and FINAL draft of this report.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
			generated during the current inventory. They further requested an ACBMI tribal monitor be present during ground disturbing activities.	
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	BobbyRay Esparza responded by email on April 7, 2020, stating that although the Project area is outside the Tribe's reservation boundary it is within the Cahuilla Traditional Use Area. Although they had no information to provide regarding cultural resources, the tribe requests a Cahuilla Native American monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities and to be notified of all project updates moving forward.	Request for Cahuilla Native American monitor during earth-moving activities. Provide project updates.
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Denisa Torrez, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Mercedes Estrada	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	Jessica Mauck responded via email on May 1, 2020. The SMBMI previously reviewed the project through SB18 with the County of Riverside. No known cultural resources are known. She recommended the standard inadvertent finds language be applied.	Apply standard Inadvertent Finds mitigation language to CEQA documents.
Mercedes Estrada	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Mark Cochran, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on April 6, 2020	No response received.	N/A

### 5.5) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S., conducted an intensive pedestrian survey within the Project area on July 27, 2020. The Project area was surveyed via the block-transect method with a transect interval of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, north-south trending transects were completed throughout (100 percent coverage) the ±8.34-acre Project area. Photographs of the Project area are included in Appendix A.

The Project area has been recently disked, with the majority of the non-native weeds turned under the soil (Appendix A: Photo 1). Off-road vehicle trails are present along the north and west sides of the parcel (Appendix A: Photo 2). Vegetation is sparse, consisting of invasive wild sunflowers, Datura plants, and sprouting grasses. Visibility was moderate (65 percent) in the

disked areas to excellent (100 percent) on the trails (Appendix A: Photos 3-4).

In the central portion of the eastern half of the Project area, an approximate 400 foot long by 50-75 foot wide soil stockpile/dumping location was noted. It trends north/south and modern construction debris consisting of gravel, crushed concrete, and other miscellaneous items were observed in the pile (Appendix A: Photo 5). In the northern extent of the debris pile, six (6) segments of modern concrete pipe were observed. The pipes varied in size from approximately 4-5 feet in length by 1.5 inches to 2 feet (interior diameter). Two (2) segments of pipe that measured approximately 8 feet long by 3 feet (interior diameter) were also identified. Stenciled inside the pipes were dates indicating that they had been formed 06-16-05 and 08-17-05 (Appendix A: Photo 6). It is likely that these materials are remains of the adjacent residential construction identified in the 2005 aerial photograph. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

## **6.0) PROJECT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

L&L conducted a Phase I cultural resources study to identify, evaluate, and assess the impacts of the proposed development on historical resources in compliance with CEQA. During this investigation, L&L completed a records search at the EIC, historic records background research on the subject property, pedestrian survey of the Project area, and communicated with the NAHC and local Native American groups regarding sacred lands and other Native American resources.

The results of the archaeological records search indicated that 15 cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius, but no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. Two (2) of the resources were prehistoric with the remaining related to historic water and agricultural use of the area. Additionally, within the one-mile radius 28 cultural studies have been conducted, resulting in approximately 50 percent of land in the one-mile radius being formally surveyed.

The results of the historic document check revealed that the Project area has been used for citrus orchard cultivation since the late 1890s, up until the mid-1980s to early 1990s. Since 1994, the Project area has been vacant, with a brief period of storage and construction activity in 2005 at the time of the adjacent eastern residential development.

L&L requested a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC and received a response on March 27, 2020 with a list of Tribal contacts. L&L electronically mailed Project information to the 23 Tribal contacts (when possible, USPS was used for two [2] contacts); three (3) Tribes responded. The ACBMI requested additional Project information and tribal monitoring during construction activities. The CBI also requested tribal monitoring. The SMBMI had no further comments or information to provide.

During the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area, no cultural resources were observed by the L&L archaeologist. The parcel had recently been cleared and disked for weed abatement, with visibility varying from 65-100 percent.

Based on the results of the records search, pedestrian survey, and research efforts, both archaeological mitigation monitoring and Native American mitigation monitoring are recommended.

## **6.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains and grave goods, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 50 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (County of Riverside) should be immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of where the remains were discovered.

## **6.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources**

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources of any kind are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site is observed, or if other suspected resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 50 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be contracted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil

and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Due to historic agricultural use of the area, ground disturbance could uncover tool remains, foundations related to the previous structure on the parcel, or other historic items. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be curated at a Riverside County facility where they would be afforded long-term preservation.

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## 8.0) CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: November 24, 2020

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_



Leslie Nay Irish, Principal in Charge, L&L Environmental, Inc.

DATE: November 24, 2020

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_



Anna Hoover (M.S., RPA 28576661), Principal Investigator, L&L Environmental, Inc.

## APPENDIX A Project Photos



Photo 1: Recent disking of the Project area, facing NE.



Photo 2: Off-road vehicle trails, facing SW.



Photo 3: 100 percent visibility, in NW Corner, facing E.



Photo 4: Obscured visibility in SE corner, facing N.



Photo 3: Piles of dumped soil and debris in the eastern half, facing S.



Photo 4: Concrete pipes on top of the spoils pile in the eastern half, facing SE.

**APPENDIX B  
Personnel Qualifications**

**LESLIE NAY IRISH  
Principal Project Manager  
Quality Control  
Cal Trans (CT) 022889**

Ms. Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS and MTA, with both a State and Federal designation as a Disadvantaged and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has extensive multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering/architectural, land development and construction management and administration. Active in the consulting/construction industry for more than 30 years Ms. Irish is a member of the Lifelong Learning Program at California State University, San Bernardino and similarly at the University of California, Riverside and Los Angeles, University of Redlands, University of Southern California and Riverside City College. The objectives of these programs are not a singular focused degree, but a sustained and active uptake of a broader base of education. Originally, a private school principal, Ms. Irish discarded the single goal-single qualification mentality for an aggressive immersion based education and followed her personal goals of basic qualifications in Business Management, Archaeology, Geology, botany, wildlife ecology, wetland identification, restoration ecology, land planning, CEQA, environmental law, Construction Technology and Construction Law.

First enrolling in the fall of 1973, this ongoing education allows her to keep abreast of new information and to stay in touch with the ever-changing laws and programs which govern our California and Inland Empire resources. Her ongoing education greatly adds to her ability to participate in writing Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Impact Reports, as well as conducting jurisdictional delineations, environmental constraints surveys and active participation and oversight of installation and monitoring revegetation programs and mitigation plans. Her principal duties include review of all environmental documents authored by the firm, processing permits, agency consultation and negotiations, impact mitigation including revegetation implementation and permit compliance.

Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role of project manager, coordinator, and quality control.

## **CREDENTIALS**

- ACOE, *Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management*, 2001
- ACOE, *Wetlands Delineation and Management*, 1999, Certificate No. 1257  
U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, *Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation*

## **EDUCATION**

Certificate Program, Wetland Delineation & Management, 2000 and 2002, ACOE  
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, 1993, University of California, Riverside  
Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, 1987, University of Ca.,  
Riverside  
Certificate, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, 1987, Riverside City  
College  
License B- General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986  
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood  
Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program. 1973-2004  
Chaffey and Valley Jr./ Community Colleges, Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, 1973 -  
1976

## **PROFESSIONAL HISTORY**

**L&L Environmental, Inc.** - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present:  
site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency  
consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing,  
technical editing, quality control.

**Marketing Consultant** - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / Architectural, Environmental,  
Water Resource Management Consultant

**Warmington Homes** - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential Development, Riverside  
and Los Angeles Counties.

**The Buie Corporation** - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master  
Planned Community.

**Psomias & Associates** - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple Civil Engineering and  
Land Surveying Projects.

**Irish Construction Company**- Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General  
Construction, Residential Builder (spec. housing), Concrete and Masonry Product  
Construction.

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Southern California Botanists  
Archaeological Institute of America  
California Society of Archaeology  
California Chamber of Commerce  
CalFlora  
Member/San Bernardino County Museum Associates  
Member/Orange County Natural History Museum Associates  
Member/National Association of Female Executives  
Member/Women's Transportation Coalition

Member/Association of Environmental Professionals  
1994-97 President, Current Member/Business Development Association/ Inland Empire  
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Current Member/Building Industry Association, Riverside County

### **SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS**

*Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc), Southern California Botanists, 2004*

*Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004*

Inland Empire, Transportation Symposium, 2004

Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004

*Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002*

*Construction Stormwater Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002*

*Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002*

*CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000*

*CEQA and Biological Resources, UCR, 2000*

CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA

Land Use Law/Planning Conference, UC Riverside

CALNAT "95", University of California, Riverside

Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside

Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside

Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside

San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside

Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

**Anna M. Hoover, M.S., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist**

Ms. Hoover is a senior archaeologist with more than six years experience in archaeology, of which four specialize in Cultural Resources Management. She has also conducted research in Baja California, the Yucatan, mainland Mexico, and various regions of Southern California. Her primary tasks at L&L include field coordination between the office and L&L clients, scheduling and supervision of the field crew/monitors, records searches, and field surveys. Ms. Hoover also leads all excavation, testing and data recovery, and other field crew activities and coordinates all incoming and outgoing information between the office and the field. In addition, she coordinates with other senior staff on the management of current projects and co-authors technical reports.

**EDUCATION**

M.S., Archaeology- 2003 University of California, Riverside  
B.S., Anthropology- 2000 University of California, Riverside  
B.A., Linguistics-2000 University of California, Riverside  
A.A., English- 1996 Long Beach City College, California

**PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS**

The impact of Great Basin weaponry techniques upon California groups and the exchange between the areas; Prehistoric agricultural usage of stone; The evolution of stone tools during the rise of agriculture; Replication of stone tools; Historic ceramic analysis; Economic, social and political systems of Mesoamerica during the Postclassic and Colonial periods; Public Archaeology.

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY**

**L&L Environmental, Inc.** - Senior Archaeologist: 2002 - 2006: Coordination and monitoring of field personnel; proposal and technical report writing; Supervising surveys, excavations and mitigation monitoring activities; Archaeological and paleontological monitoring, Artifact preparation, analysis and curation.

**SWCA Environmental Consultants**- Archaeologist I: 2001-2002: Crew Chief duties; Technical report writing; Prehistoric and historic artifact analysis; Survey, test excavation and monitoring; organization and set-up of in-house library; Paleontological cross training.

**RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.**- Staff Archaeologist: 2000- 2001: Survey, test excavation and monitoring; Technical report writing; Prehistoric and historic artifact analysis.

**Baker Excavation Project**- Crew Chief: 2000: Direct a crew of six to eight persons during excavations under the direction of Claude Warren and Joan Schneider.

**Eastern Information Center**- Information Officer: 2000: Process archaeological records, Update database, Conduct archaeological records searches

**Yalahau Regional Human Ecology Project**- Research Associate: 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002: Conducted two research projects during four field seasons: 1999 and 2000 focused on ancient Maya agricultural practices for completion of a Senior thesis: 2001 and 2002 focused on recordation and analysis of a Post-Classic reoccupation in a prehistoric Maya village for completion of a Masters' thesis.

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology  
Sierra Club

**Anna M. Hoover, M.S., RPA  
Continued**

**SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS**

Site Supervisor 29 CFR 1910.120: 8-hour training, Compliance Solutions Occupational Trainers, Inc., 2004

Society for American Archaeology Annual Conference: Volunteer, Montreal, Canada, 2004

Standard First Aid and Adult CPR Certified: American Red Cross, 2004.

Implementing NAGPRA Section 3: Excavation and Inadvertent Discoveries on Federal and Tribal Lands: Workshop at the 68th Annual Society for American Archaeology, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (4 Hours).

NUCA Competent Person Training: Certified Competent Person, CAL-OSHA Advisory Board; Trench Shoring, 2003

Conducting Effective Tailgate Meetings: California Department of Health Services, Occupational Health Branch; State Compensation Insurance Fund and Cal/OSHA Consultation Services, 2003

Identifying Human Bone: Workshop Participant: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002

Annual James Young 2-Day Conference: Coordinator: Conducted by SAGA, University of California, Riverside 2002

Society for American Archaeology Annual Conference: Participant, New Orleans, 2001

Society of California Archaeology Annual Conference: Volunteer Liaison, 2000

**William R. Gillean, B.S.  
Archaeologist**

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY**

- 2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.
- 2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.
- 2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.
- 2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.
- 2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

**EDUCATION**

- B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

**APPENDIX C  
County Forms**

**NOTIFICATION TO COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE OF CONSULTANT  
TO PREPARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

Notification to the County of Riverside is hereby made by Highgrove Inv., LLC, project sponsor, that they have entered into a contract with L&L Environmental, Inc. for the preparation of an archaeological report to be submitted to the County of Riverside in satisfaction of a request made by the County for additional environmental information prior to completion of an environmental assessment for the property and development proposal, in any, described below:

Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (APN): 255-150-001

Development Proposal Case Number(s): EA 42218

In accordance with the notice of additional environmental information provided by the County, the scope of work for the report will be as follows:

For Archaeological Reports (Standardized – Mark those that apply):

X  (x) Phase 1         (x) Phase 2         (x) Phase 3         (x) Phase 4

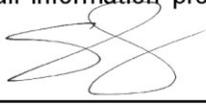
Both the Consultant and the Project Sponsor acknowledge that the consultant may not submit reports to the County for use in completing initial environmental assessments or EIRs for development proposals, unless the consultant has been previously qualified by the County to submit such reports and unless the consultant has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County governing the preparation and handling of such reports. The project sponsor hereby acknowledges that they have been furnished with a copy of the MOU, have read it, and understand the responsibilities of the County and the consultant as set forth herein.

Project sponsor acknowledges that the report for which notification is hereby made is the:

X  1<sup>st</sup>,      2<sup>nd</sup>,      (specify number) archaeological report for which contractual arrangements have been made under the direction of the project sponsor for the property described above.

PROJECT SPONSOR AND CONSULTANT are to execute the following:

I hereby affirm that all information provided above is, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct, and complete.

Project Sponsor:  6/23/20  
Date

Consultant:  6/22/2020  
Date

A Riverside County Planning Department "Date Received" stamp hereon shall acknowledge receipt of this Notice by the County.

Attachment F-6

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST**

**For Archaeological Resources**  
 (Must be attached to report)

<b>APN:</b>		<b>Project No:</b>		<b>EA Number:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> No Impact		

(Check the level of significance that applies)

**Historic Resources**

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site?  Yes  No
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5?  Yes  No
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)?  
 Yes  No

Findings of Fact: 13 historic cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius, nothing onsite. Related to historic water and agricultural use of the area.

Proposed Mitigation: None.

Monitoring: Cahuilla requested monitoring of site disturbance.

**Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site?  Yes  No
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5?  Yes  No
- c) Disturb and human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?  
 Yes  No
- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?  Yes  No

Findings of Fact: 2 prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius, nothing onsite.

Proposed Mitigation: None, except salvage of anything found if necessary.

Monitoring Proposed: Cahuilla requested monitoring of site disturbance.

Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**County Use Only**

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Received By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

PD-A# \_\_\_\_\_ Related Case # \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX D  
NATIVE AMERICAN FORMS**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691-3830  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – FAX  
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

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

Project: Highgrove Residential/Commercial Development Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Bernardino South

Township: 2 South Range: 4 West Section(s): 9

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Bill Gillean

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB 351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: WGillean@LLEnviroinc.com

Project Description:

The approximately 10-acre project area will be subdivide into 58 single-family residence lots and 1 commercial Lot developed into a convenience store and a gas station.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 27, 2020

Bill Gillean  
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: [WGillean@LLeviroinc.com](mailto:WGillean@LLeviroinc.com)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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

**Re: Highgrove Residential/Commercial Development Project, Riverside County**

Dear Mr. Gillean:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/27/2020

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

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

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Highgrove Residential/Commercial Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/27/2020**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla**

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk  
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume  
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam  
Fax: (503) 574-3308  
ddyocum@comcast.net

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Mercedes Estrada,  
P. O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Highgrove Residential/Commercial Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/27/2020**

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Highgrove Residential/Commercial Development Project, Riverside County.



April 6, 2020

Recipient Name  
Recipient Affiliation  
Address Line 1  
Address Line 2

**REGARDING: CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION REQUEST REGARDING APN 255-150-001;  
±10 ACRES IN THE UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY OF HIGHGROVE, RIVERSIDE  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (L&L PROJECT SWCX-19-747)**

Recipient Name:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is preparing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for the construction of 58 single-family residence lots and one (1) commercial lot for a proposed convenience store and a gas station ("Project") on ±10 acres of land (APN 255-150-001) in the unincorporated community of Highgrove, Riverside County, California. The Project area is southeast of Interstate 215 and northwest of State Route 60 (Figure 1) and lies within Section 9 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West as shown on the USGS *San Bernardino South, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Project area is northeast of, and immediately adjacent to, the northeast corner of the intersection of Center Street and Mount Vernon Avenue (Figure 3).

The purpose of the current investigation is to assist the Project proponent and County of Riverside in the identification of historic resources and to assess the Project's potential impacts, if any, to those resources. As part of the scoping effort to identify historic resources within or adjacent to the Project area, L&L requested a search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC did not identify any Native American resources within or adjacent to the Project area, but recommended that we contact you for information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. Please note that this letter is part of our background research and scoping effort and is not part of a formal consultation process (e.g., AB 52).

\\Darwin\unified\_projects\SWCX-19-747 Highgrove\ARS 2020\Scoping Letters\Scoping Letter.docx

*Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)*

Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373

Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

Webpage: [lleviroinc.com](http://lleviroinc.com) | Phone: 909-335-9897 | FAX: 909-335-9893

Information Scoping Letter  
APN 255-150-001, Highgrove, Riverside County, CA

April 2020

Your participation in this process is greatly valued and appreciated. Please call me at your earliest convenience to discuss the Project further or if you prefer to respond in writing you may email me at **WGillean@lleviroinc.com** or send standard mail to the office address at the bottom of the first page.

Sincerely,

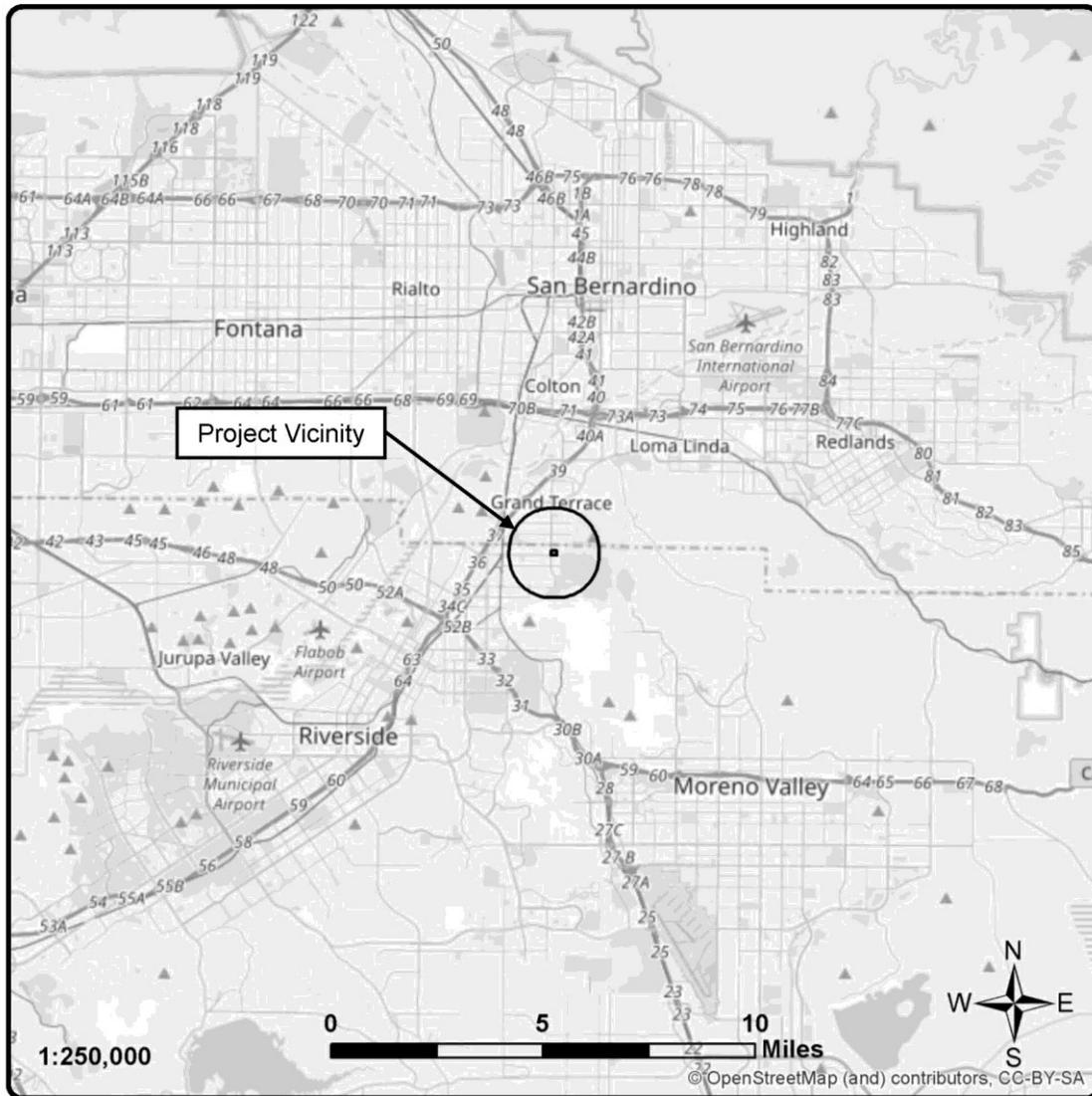


**L&L Environmental, Inc.**

William R. Gillean, B.S  
Archaeologist  
909-335-9897

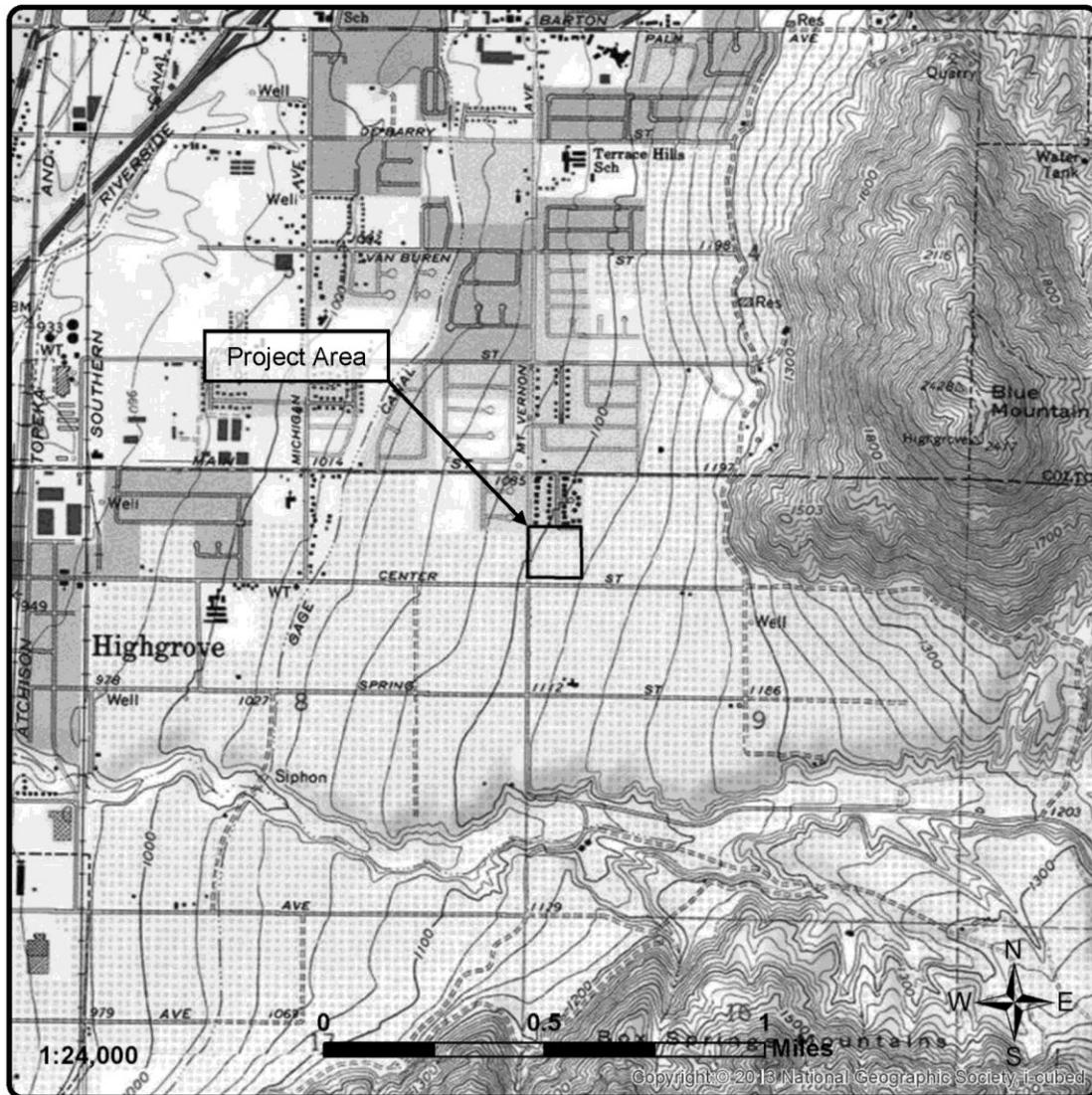
WRG/je

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map  
Figure 2: Project Location Map  
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



**L&L Environmental, Inc.**  
  
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING  
  
SWCX-19-747  
April 2020

**Figure 1**  
  
**Project Vicinity Map**  
  
Highgrove Residential/Commercial  
Development Project  
County of Riverside, California



**L&L Environmental, Inc.**  
*BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING*  
  
SWCX-19-747  
April 2020

**Figure 2**  
**Project Location Map**  
(USGS San Bernardino South [1980] quadrangle,  
Section 9 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West)  
*Highgrove Residential/Commercial  
Development Project  
County of Riverside, California*



**L&L Environmental, Inc.**

*BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL  
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING*

SWCX-19-747  
April 2020

**Figure 3**

**Aerial Photograph**

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, March 2019)

*Highgrove Residential/Commercial  
Development Project  
County of Riverside, California*

## AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-006-2020-010

April 27, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:wgillean@lleviroinc.com]

L&L Environmental, Inc  
Mr. William Gillean  
721 Nevada Street, Suite 307  
Redlands, California 92373

**Re: APN 255-150-001**

Dear Mr. William Gillean,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the GPA190009, TTM37443 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

\*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

\*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

\*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

\*The presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6907. You may also email me at [ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net](mailto:ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net).

Cordially,

*Patricia Green-Platkin*

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264  
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Pattie Garcia-Plotkin  
Director  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264  
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

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**Jeff Sonnentag**

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**From:** Besparza@cahuilla.net  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 7, 2020 4:41 PM  
**To:** Jeff Sonnentag; Bill Gillean  
**Cc:** Anthony Madrigal Sr  
**Subject:** Re: Daniel Salgado - Information Request Letter for L&L Project SWCX-19-747

Good Afternoon,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians has received your letter regarding the above project located in Riverside County, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in this project. We request that tribal monitors from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbing activities as we believe that cultural resources maybe unearthed during construction and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza  
Cultural Coordinator  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Cell: (760)423-2773  
Office: (951)763-5549  
Fax:(951)763-2808

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**From:** Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 7, 2020 12:02 PM  
**To:** BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>  
**Cc:** Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>  
**Subject:** Fwd: Daniel Salgado - Information Request Letter for L&L Project SWCX-19-747

Daniel Salgado  
Tribal Council Chairman  
Cahuilla Band of Indians

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**From:** Jeff Sonnentag <jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 6, 2020 5:25:25 PM  
**To:** Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>  
**Cc:** Bill Gillean <wgillean@llenviroinc.com>; John Eddy <jeddy@llenviroinc.com>  
**Subject:** Daniel Salgado - Information Request Letter for L&L Project SWCX-19-747

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 255-150-001, ±10 acres in the unincorporated community of Highgrove (L&L project SWCX-

19-747). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and John Eddy.)

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**REGARDING: CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION REQUEST REGARDING APN 255-150-001; ±10 ACRES IN THE UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY OF HIGHGROVE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (L&L PROJECT SWCX-19-747)**

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is preparing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for the construction of 58 single-family residence lots and one (1) commercial lot for a proposed convenience store and a gas station ("Project") on ±10 acres of land (APN 255-150-001) in the unincorporated community of Highgrove, Riverside County, California. The Project area is southeast of Interstate 215 and northwest of State Route 60 (Figure 1) and lies within Section 9 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West as shown on the USGS *San Bernardino South, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Project area is northeast of, and immediately adjacent to, the northeast corner of the intersection of Center Street and Mount Vernon Avenue (Figure 3).

The purpose of the current investigation is to assist the Project proponent and County of Riverside in the identification of historic resources and to assess the Project's potential impacts, if any, to those resources. As part of the scoping effort to identify historic resources within or adjacent to the Project area, L&L requested a search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC did not identify any Native American resources within or adjacent to the Project area, but recommended that we contact you for information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. Please note that this letter is part of our background research and scoping effort and is not part of a formal consultation process (e.g., AB 52).

Your participation in this process is greatly valued and appreciated. Please call me at your earliest convenience to discuss the Project further or if you prefer to respond in writing you may email me at [WGillean@lleviroinc.com](mailto:WGillean@lleviroinc.com) or send standard mail to the office address at the bottom of the first page.

Sincerely,

***L&L Environmental, Inc.***

William R. Gillean, B.S.  
Archaeologist  
909-335-9897

WRG/je

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

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**Jeff Sonnentag**

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**From:** Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, May 1, 2020 1:57 PM  
**To:** Jeff Sonnentag  
**Cc:** Bill Gillean; John Eddy  
**Subject:** RE: Jessica Mauck - Information Request Letter for L&L Project SWCX-19-747

Hi Jeff,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) concerning the above-referenced project area. SMBMI received an SB18 notice for this project from Riverside County in February and, as such, conducted an internal review regarding the cultural sensitivity of the area. Ultimately, though some of the nearby spaces have a moderate level of cultural sensitivity, SMBMI had no concerns with the project area in particular. As such, I do not have information to provide for your study, and I passed along SMBMI's standard inadvertent discovery process language for inclusion within the environmental documents at the end of March.

Best,

**Jessica Mauck**

DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249  
M: (909) 725-9054  
26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346



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**From:** Jeff Sonnentag [mailto:jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, April 6, 2020 5:35 PM  
**To:** Jessica Mauck  
**Cc:** Bill Gillean; John Eddy  
**Subject:** Jessica Mauck - Information Request Letter for L&L Project SWCX-19-747

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 255-150-001, ±10 acres in the unincorporated community of Highgrove (L&L project SWCX-19-747). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and John Eddy.)

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**REGARDING: CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION REQUEST REGARDING APN 255-150-001; ±10 ACRES IN THE UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY OF HIGHGROVE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (L&L PROJECT SWCX-19-747)**

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is preparing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for the construction of 58 single-family residence lots and one (1) commercial lot for a proposed convenience store and a gas station ("Project") on ±10 acres of land (APN 255-150-001) in the unincorporated community of Highgrove, Riverside County, California. The Project area is southeast of Interstate 215 and northwest of State Route 60 (Figure 1) and lies within Section 9 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West as shown on the USGS *San Bernardino South, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Project area is northeast of, and immediately adjacent to, the northeast corner of the intersection of Center Street and Mount Vernon Avenue (Figure 3).

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Your participation in this process is greatly valued and appreciated. Please call me at your earliest convenience to discuss the Project further or if you prefer to respond in writing you may email me at [WGillean@llenviroinc.com](mailto:WGillean@llenviroinc.com) or send standard mail to the office address at the bottom of the first page.

Sincerely,

***L&L Environmental, Inc.***

William R. Gillean, B.S.  
Archaeologist  
909-335-9897

WRG/je

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map  
Figure 2: Project Location Map  
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph

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