APPENDIX D1

Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

JD Ranch Residential Project
City of Norco, Riverside County, California

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February 2024

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National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information Sheet

Cultural Resources Assessment for the JD Ranch Residential Project City of Norco, Riverside County, California

by
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March 2024

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USGS Corona North, CA 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Township 3 South; Range 7 West, Sections 10 and 11 (S.B.B.M). Project site: 34 acres

Investigation: Literature review, Pedestrian field survey, Tribal scoping; ARMR Documentation

Key Words: EIC; WSC, NAHC, ARMR; P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436, Navy Wells

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

Vandermost Consulting Services, Inc. dba as VCS Environmental, has prepared this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the JD Ranch Residential Project, City of Norco, Riverside County (Project). The City of Norco is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency. VCS is also preparing the Notice of Preparation/Initial Study for the Project (VCS Environmental 2022) and also the environmental Impact Report (EIR).

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Dates of Investigation

A cultural resources literature review was completed on September 2, 2021, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) by EIC staff at the University of California, Riverside (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Darla Radford, Collections Manager at the Western Science Center in Hemet on June 16, 2021 (Attachment B). A negative Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 7, 2021 (Attachment C). A cultural resources survey of the 34-acre Project site was conducted by Mr. Maxon on September 28, 2021. This report was completed in February 2024.

Findings of Investigation

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- The EIC records search identified one cultural resource (P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436) recorded in the northeast portion of the Project site, adjacent Bluff Street. Orozco (2018) rerecorded the site, described as a "sparse scatter of groundstone tools & flakes", including one bifacial metate fragment, one bifacial mano fragment, one complete unifacial mano, and one basalt flake. On December 17, 2017, and February 1, 2018, BCR Consulting revisited the site but were only able to locate the mano fragment. They conducted testing through mechanical trenching within the site area to search for a buried deposit. Two trenches were excavated that failed to produce any additional cultural resources. No artifacts were present during the current survey of the site.

  It appears, based on the testing completed in 2018, that the site does not represent a significant resource under any of the four criteria considerations. It is not associated with significant events (Criterion A/1) nor important persons (Criterion B/2); it does not embody distinctive characteristics or the work of an important individual (Criterion C/3); and it is unlikely to yield important information (Criterion D/4). The resource has lost its integrity and thus any ability to convey significance. Site P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436 is therefore not a historical resource or historic property and is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

  The site record for the resource was updated (Continuation Form) to reflect the current site conditions (Attachment D).

- Five cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include the Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative.

- The field survey was negative.
- The WSC records search identified the geologic unit as very old (early Pleistocene) alluvial channel deposits and recommends the development of a mitigation plan and monitoring of project ground disturbing activities.

Investigation Constraints

The Project site has been developed as a dairy farm. Approximately 95 percent of the ground surface is visible, but has been mostly disturbed.

Summary and Recommendations

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any existing known significant archaeological or paleontological resources; however, because historical resources/Tribal Cultural Resources are recorded on the Project site and the site rock units are highly paleontologically sensitive, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist and Native American Tribal representative(s) to monitor grading and other ground disturbances related to site development. The Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribe(s) and City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and protocols of all cultural resources activities that occur on the Project site. At the project pre-grading meeting, the Archaeologist, the Tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas on the Project site pursuant to the CRMP. Should the Archaeologist, after consultation with the consulting Tribe(s), find the potential exists for impacts to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, the archaeologist and the Native American tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor Project-related grading and in the event that cultural resources are discovered, shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources. All cultural material will be temporarily curated on the Project site until final disposition is determined. The Applicant shall relinquish ownership of all cultural material, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains discovered to the consulting Tribe(s) for final disposition. Leaving artifacts in place (in situ) or reburial of them on site are the preferred methods of mitigation. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation has been completed.

CUL-2: At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City documenting all monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist and Native Tribal Monitor(s). All reports produced will be submitted to the City of Norco, the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, and the consulting Tribe(s).

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

PALEO-1: Prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the project Applicant shall provide written evidence to the City of Norco, that the Applicant has retained a qualified paleontologist to observe grading activities and salvage and catalogue fossils, as necessary. The

paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grade conference, shall establish procedures for paleontological resource surveillance, and shall establish, in cooperation with the Applicant and City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit sampling, identification, and evaluation of the fossils. If deemed necessary, the paleontologist shall collect sediment samples to recover any micro fossils that may be present. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant, the paleontologist shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with the Applicant, which ensure proper exploration and/or salvage.

PALEO-2: If paleontological resources are uncovered and after completion of the project, the Applicant shall submit the paleontologist's follow-up report for approval by the City of Norco. The report shall include the period of inspection, a catalogue and analysis of the fossils found, and the present repository of the fossils. The Applicant shall prepare excavated material to the point of identification. The Applicant shall offer excavated finds for curatorial purposes to the City of Norco or its designee, on a first refusal basis. These actions, as well as final mitigation and disposition of the resources, shall be subject to approval by the City of Norco. Applicant shall pay curatorial fees for the storage of these resources in perpetuity.

HUMAN REMAINS

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code,* §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code.* The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the Applicant, the City of Norco, VCS, and at the EIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contracting Data

VCS Environmental (VCS) was retained by TACRD Investment to complete a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the proposed JD Ranch Residential Project, City of Norco, Riverside County, California.

VCS completed this Phase I cultural resources study, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for inclusion in VCS' Notice of Preparation/Initial Study for the project (VCS 2022). The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to evaluate any discoveries and to reduce the impact of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

1.2 Undertaking

The proposed project requests approval of a General Plan Amendment, a Zone Change, and Tentative Parcel Map, to allow for the development of a 69-unit single family detached housing project. The current zoning on the property is A-1-20- Agriculture Low Density, minimum 20,000 square foot lot size. The proposed project would amend the General Plan designation on the site from Agriculture Low Density to Residential Low and the change the zoning on the site from A-1-20- Agriculture Low Density, minimum 20,000 square foot lot size to A-1-10- Agriculture Low Density, minimum 10,000 square foot lot size.

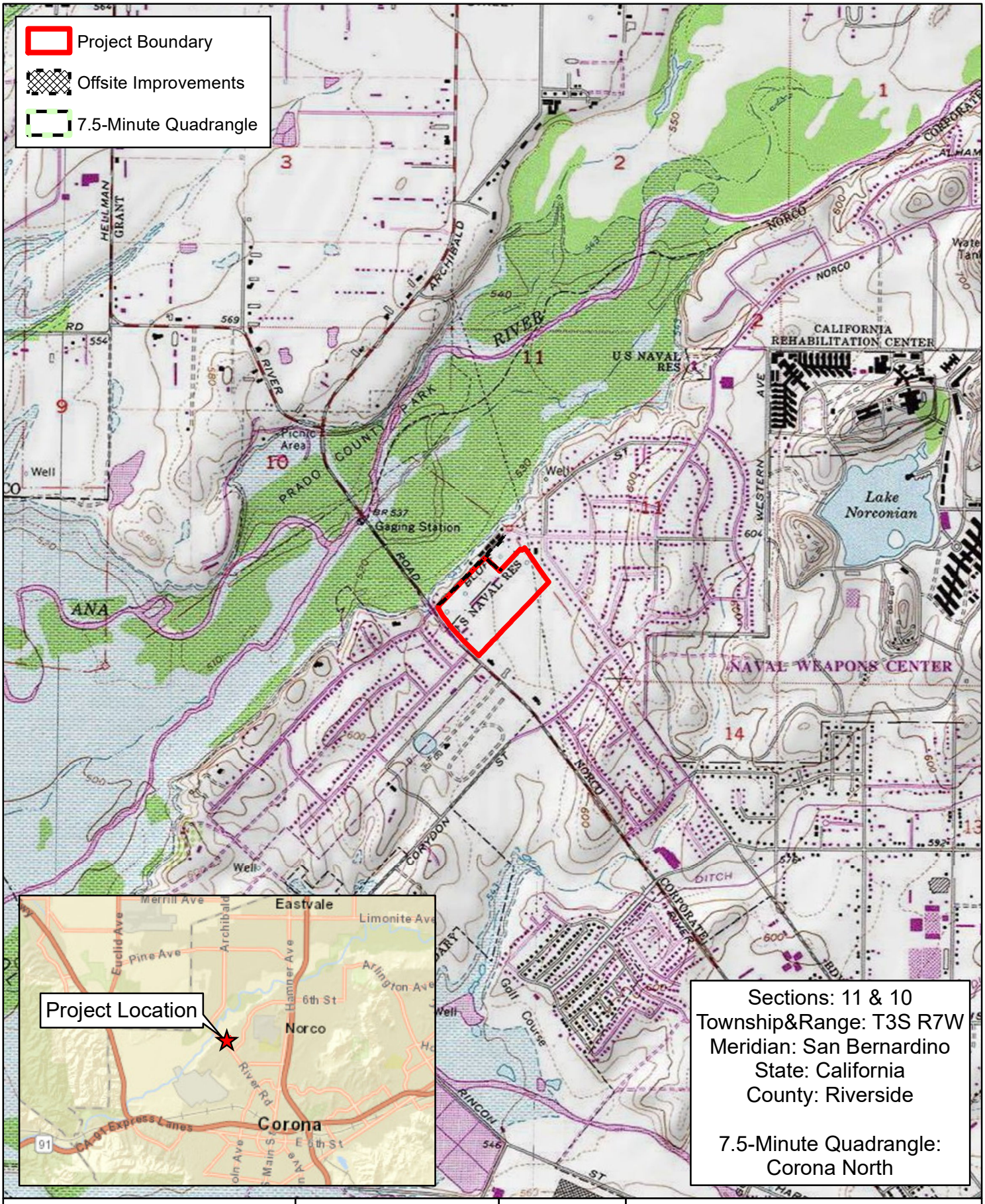
1.3 Project Location

The approximately 34-acre Project is located in the City of Norco, Riverside County, California; the Project site is situated in the northeast corner of River Road and Bluff Drive. The Project site is regionally accessible from Interstate 15 (I-15) to the west and California State Route (SR-91) to the north. Access from the I-15 would be approximately 1.3 miles west along Second Street from the Second Street exit to River Road going north for approximately one mile. Access from SR-91 would be from approximately 0.5 mile north on N Main Street and approximately 2.6 miles northwest on River Road. Most of the site is bordered by residential development. The northwestern boundary is bordered by disturbed/developed land which is directly adjacent to the Santa Ana River.

The Project is located in Township 3 South; Range 7 West, Sections 10 and 11, of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Corona North* 7.5-minute quadrangle (S.B.B.M.) (Figure 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project site). Figure 2 is an aerial photograph.

1.4 Project Personnel

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested the literature reviews from the EIC and WSC, received the SLF search from the NAHC, conducted the field survey, and authored this report. Refer to Attachment E for qualifications.



Prepared By:
VCS Environmental

Map Created: February 2022
Data Source: ESRI,
MDS Consulting

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TACRD Investments
Norco Residential Project

Figure 1: USGS Topographic Map

Prepared By:
VCS Environmental

Map Created: February 2022
Data Source: ESRI, MDS Consulting

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Figure 2 Aerial Vicinity Map

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern the consideration of cultural resources prior to and during Project implementation.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant impact on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 CCR §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4), are stated below (PRC §5024.1).

> Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by a lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:
>
> (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; or
>
> (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
>
> (c) 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
>
> (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Impacts that would materially impair the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from the proposed project are considered significant if the project (A) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, the California Register; (B) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register; or (C) demolishes or materially

impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency (§15064.5[b][2]).

The purpose of a Phase I cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of a project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, additional investigations would be required to evaluate the resources for CRHR eligibility and appropriate management of these resources would be required prior to project implementation.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Public agencies should seek to avoid significant impacts to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.2 CEQA Environmental Checklist Form

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form, which includes, for Section V. *Cultural Resources*, questions relating to cultural resources, including the historic built environment, historic and prehistoric archaeology, and human remains, and a paleontological question included in Section VII, *Geology and Soils*.

The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, includes an additional question related to the presence or absence of fossil resources on the Project site. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section XVII, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, includes additional questions related to the presence or absence of Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project site. They are as follows:

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
    a) *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*

b) *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment is to identify any historical/cultural resources that may exist on the Project site, to determine the sensitivity of the Project site for the presence of buried archaeological material, and to make recommendations to the lead agency regarding the development of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

Public Resources Code (PRC) §21084.1-2 and PRC §5020.1(q) of CEQA states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change (i.e., demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired) in the significance of a "historical resource" or a "tribal cultural resource" is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

2.3 Assembly Bill (AB) 52

This Project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB 52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "tribal cultural resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

    A. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

    B. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 (PRC §21080.3.1) lead agencies must consult with tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB 52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must then initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by tribes.

The City of Norco is undertaking AB 52 consultation with interested tribes.

2.4 Senate Bill (SB) 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) (California Government Code Section 65352.3) sets forth requirements for local governments to consult with Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places through local land use planning. The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage of planning for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts on, cultural places. The Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines (OPR 2005), identifies the following contact and notification responsibilities of local governments:

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC]) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3).
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code Section 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process.
- Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code Section 65092).

The City of Norco is undertaking SB 18 consultation with interested tribes.

2.5 City of Norco Municipal Code

The City of Norco's Municipal Code has a Cultural Resources ordinance (Chapter 20), that develops criteria for designating Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest in the City.

Criteria for Landmark designation (Chapter 20.15.010) are: An improvement, object, or natural feature may be designated a landmark by the City Council upon recommendation of the Historic Preservation Commission if it is determined eligible, retains integrity (i.e., the ability of a resource to convey its significance) and meets one or more of the following criteria:

A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural or natural history; or

B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, State, or national history; or

C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftmanship; or

D. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect; or

E. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view of vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City; or

F. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning; or

G. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

A landmark shall include all improvements, objects, or natural features named in the landmark designation resolution. To qualify for landmark status, an improvement, object, or natural feature must be at least 50 years old or older. (Ord. 910 Sec. 1, 2009)

Criteria for Point of Historical Interest designation (Chapter 20.20.010) states: An improvement, object, or natural feature may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Historic Preservation Commission as a point of historical interest pursuant to this title if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

A. The resource qualifies for designation as a landmark; however, the property owner prefers designation as a point of historical interest.

B. The resource is less than 50 years old, but otherwise qualifies for designation as a landmark.

C. The resource otherwise qualifies for designation as a landmark, but does not retain sufficient integrity (Ord. 910 Sec. 1, 2009).

2.6 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within two working days, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the coroner recognizes those remains to be Native American or has reason to suspect so, the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from the county coroner pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code*, the NAHC shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The Most Likely Descendants (MLD) shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated MLD would then recommend, in consultation with the property owner, the means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Natural

The Project site is located south of the San Gabriel Mountains within the broad alluvial plain of the Santa Ana River Basin, within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The site is located in the City of Norco, approximately 200 feet south of the Santa Ana River. The roughly rectangular Project site is surrounded by suburban development on three sides, with the Santa Ana River flowing northwest of the site, opposite Bluff Street, Stonebridge Christian Academy and three single family homes. To the northeast, southeast, and southwest are existing single family residential neighborhoods. Sundance Park is in the residential neighborhood to the southeast and is immediately adjacent to the Project site. A concrete block wall extends between the existing single-family land uses and the Project site on its southeast side. Past use of the site includes agricultural use.

The Project site supports four vegetation communities/land cover types including annual herbaceous grassland, disturbed/developed, ornamental, and agricultural/pastureland.

The topography throughout the Project site is generally flat, with elevations ranging from 560– 570 feet (~170– 173 meters) above mean sea level (MSL).

3.2 Cultural

A long-standing tenet of New World archaeology has been that humans did not arrive in the western hemisphere until about 12,000 to 13,000 Years Before Present (YBP). Increasingly, researchers are arguing for earlier dates of entry, but the evidence has not been universally accepted by archaeologists. With more recent evidence, that is changing (Dillehay & Collins 1988, Dixon 1993; Adovasio and Page 2002; Johnson et al. 2002; Dillehay et al. 2015, Holen et al. 2017); the most recent being the discovery of 21,000 to 23,000 year old human footprints preserved in an ancient lakeshore in White Sands National Park in New Mexico (Bennett et al. 2021).

Most of the generally accepted early remains indicate a very small, mobile population apparently dependent on hunting large game animals as the primary subsistence strategy. While early populations certainly used other resources, the bulk of the few traces remaining today are related to large game hunting. This situation results from the fact that hunting equipment involved many lithic tools that do not decay, while the remainder of the population's material culture was of wood or leather, which are more subject to attrition through taphonomic (post depositional processes) factors. Therefore, lithic artifacts are the only surviving material from the Paleo-Indian Period. These consist primarily of large and extremely well-made projectile points and large but cruder tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were not permanent but were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have lasted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. Such an economy, using only a small fraction of the available resources would not have supported a large population. It is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent. However, recent evidence suggests that some very early people may have had a more sedentary lifestyle and probably relied upon a variety of resources (see Adovasio and Page 2002 for a discussion of the Monte Verde, Chile site).

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of coastal Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them" (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of cultural horizons, which are generally defined by

the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nevertheless, although now over 65 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that is summarized below.

By the late 1960s, radiocarbon dates and assemblage data were more widely available for many Southern California archaeological sites. Based on these new data, Warren (1968) synthesized Southern California prehistory into five traditions which, unlike Wallace's horizons, account for more regional variation within each time period. Defined as "a generic unit comprising historically related phases," traditions were not strictly sequential temporal units (Warren 1968). That is, different traditions could co-exist in the same region or in neighboring regions at the same time. Others have used the terms Early, Middle, and Late Holocene to characterize Southern California prehistory (Byrd & Raab 2007).

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE[1]). While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is more commonly referred to as the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well-made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant milling stone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren's (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as milling stones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this time period, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

Later studies (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983) suggested that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this time period. At present, little is known about cultural change during this period of time in Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur over the course of this time period. Future research that is focused on temporal change in the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of Southern California prehistory. One avenue of research that could help accomplish this goal would be a synthesis of the growing amount of archaeological "gray" literature involving cultural resource mitigation of Milling Stone Period sites in the Los Angeles County area.

Warren (1968) defined Wallace's Milling Stone Horizon in Southern California as the Encinitas Tradition, further subdivided into regional expressions that exhibited common technological development. The

[1] BCE stands for "Before Common Era" and CE stands for "Common Era". These alternative forms of "BC" and "AD", respectively, are used throughout this document.

Topanga Complex, used to express the general association between groups of artifacts, defines this culture for the entirety of the Los Angeles Basin including Orange County.

Most recently, Sutton & Gardner (2010) have reimagined the Millingstone Assemblages as the Encinitas Tradition. This is based on more recent archaeological work in Southern California that has revealed more regional differences within this Complex. The term Topanga Complex (for the Los Angeles Basin expression of the Encinitas Tradition) is to Sutton and Gardner, still valid; however, they suggest renaming it the Topanga Pattern to indicate similarities in cultural traits such as technology, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices. While they retained the terms proposed by Warren for the Los Angeles Basin, they proposed a distinction between coastal (Topanga Pattern) and inland groups (Greven Knoll Pattern) based on those differences (Sutton & Gardner 2010:7).

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools (e.g., projectile points) generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Period. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and elaborate during this time period and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren recognizes the start of the Campbell Tradition in the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of the Intermediate Period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in Southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate Periods in Warren's chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the later chronological schema by Koerper and Drover (1983) clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period in Southern California. They suggest that Warren's inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to "the lack of conclusive data in 1968" (1983:26).

Sutton (2010) reconceptualized the later prehistory of the Los Angeles Basin as the Del Rey Tradition, which encompasses Wallace's Intermediate and Late Periods. It will be discussed below.

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this time period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542 CE to 1769 CE); this period is also known as the Protohistoric Period, as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Prehistoric Period, in particular, may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Based on some of the most recent archaeological work in the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands, Sutton (2010) has proposed to replace the traditional Intermediate and Late Periods/Horizons with the Del Rey Tradition, which exhibits a mainland (Angeles) Pattern and an offshore (Island) Pattern. Around 3,500 years BP, this Del Rey Tradition replaced the Encinitas/Milling Stone with a modified material cultural, a shift in settlement patterns, mortuary practices, and new subsistence practices owing to the arrival of Takic populations from the east (Sutton 2010:3). This was the so-called "Shoshonean Wedge". These peoples were, according to Sutton (2010:7 & 10) the forerunners of the Gabrielino.

3.2.1 Ethnography

At the time of European contact in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá's expedition crossed the Los Angeles Basin, what were to be named the Gabrieleno Native Americans by the Spanish occupied the area around the Project site (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The Luiseño may also have been present in these areas (Bean and Shipek 1978). While the terms Gabrieleno and Luiseño identify those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Missions San Gabriel Archángel and San Luis Rey respectively, the overwhelming number of people in these areas were of the same ethnic nationality and language (Takic) group. The Gabrieleno territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County and eastward to the San Bernardino area.

GABRIELENO

This and the following ethnographic information relate to currently surviving native peoples still living in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. They maintain their cultural practices and customs. The current Gabrieleno comprise at least five bands that are recognized Tribes by the State of California (they do not yet enjoy Federal recognition, however). They include the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; the Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. The terms the Native Americans in Southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or tribal groups. Some currently refer to themselves as *Tongva*, while others prefer the term *Kizh*. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the term Gabrieleno will be used for the remainder of this report.

The Gabrieleno arrived in the Los Angeles Basin possibly as early as 1,500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region. The Gabrieleno gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, who were probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrieleno territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean

and Smith 1978:538). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

It should be noted that Gabrieleno origin stories assert that the union of sky and the earth created the world and everything in it; finally producing Wewyoot or Weywot, the father of all people (McCawley 1996: 172). This occurred in situ, meaning the people were always here and the Shoshonean Wedge hypothesis is, according to the Gabrieleno, false.

Settlement

According to Bean and Smith (1978:538), the Gabrieleno are, in many ways, one of the least known groups of California's native inhabitants. In addition to much of the Los Angeles Basin, they occupied the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. Gabrieleno populations are difficult to reconstruct; however, at any one time, as many as 50 to 100 villages were simultaneously occupied. Like the prehistoric culture before them, the Gabrieleno were a hunter/gatherer group who lived in small sedentary or semi-sedentary groups of 50 to 100 persons, termed rancherias. These rancherias were occupied by at least some of the people all of the time. Location of the encampment was determined by water availability. Houses were circular in form and constructed of sticks covered with thatch or mats. Each village had a sweat lodge as well as a sacred enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978). Although the earliest description of the Gabrieleno dates back to the Cabrillo expedition of 1542, the most important and extensive accounts were those written by Father Gerónimo Boscana about 1822 and Hugo Reid in 1852. Most of the Gabrieleno villages were abandoned around 1805 due to rapid decline from European-introduced diseases (Singer 1985).

The Project site is located near the ethnohistoric village of *Paxavxanga* south of the Santa Ana River, in the Corona/Temescal Valley area at the base of the Santa Ana Mountains. The name means "piece of the mountain." (McCawley 1996:49).

Subsistence

Gabrieleno subsistence relied heavily on plant foods, but was supplemented with a variety of meat, especially from marine resources. Food procurement consisted of hunting and fishing by men and gathering of plant foods and shellfish by women. Hunting technology included the use of bow and arrow for deer and smaller game, throwing sticks, snares, traps, and slings. Fishing was conducted with the use of shell fishhooks, bone harpoons, and nets. Seeds were gathered with beaters and baskets. Seeds and other foods were stored in baskets. Seeds were prepared with manos and metates and/or mortars and pestles. Food was cooked in baskets coated with asphaltum, in stone pots, on steatite frying pans, and by roasting in earthen ovens (Bean and Smith 1978).

Trade

Most trade between settlements was through reciprocity (barter), indicated by strings of Olivella shell beads used as a medium of exchange throughout Southern California (Ruby 1970). Gabrieleno and Juaneño from the mainland probably traded trade beads, game, and plant foods in exchange for shell beads and steatite, and plant foods from the islanders. Steatite artifacts along with fish, shell money, and animal pelts were traded by the mainlander Gabrieleno into the interior for seeds and deer skin. According to Bean and Saubel (1972), the Gabrieleno traded with the Serrano and the Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrieleno traded goods such as shell beads, dried fish, sea otter pelts, asphaltum, and steatite for goods such as salt, obsidian, deer hides, furs, and acorns. There is evidence of trade between the Arizona Hohokam and the Gabrieleno, probably with the Mojave people as middleman (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997). *Glycymeris*

shell bracelets, ceramics, and blankets may have been exchanged for Pacific shells and shell beads (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997).

Religion

Aside from shamanistic curing rituals, principal religious activity is related to the Chinigchinich cult that emphasized correct behavior as promulgated by a mythical figure, Chinigchinich. The Chinigchinich religion developed in Gabrieleno territory and spread southeast to the Juaneño/Luiseño, Cupeño, and Ipai. It is a cult that is tied into an older creation myth. Chinigchinich is said to be the giver of laws and the punisher for those who are disobedient. Shamans were given responsibilities to oversee the cult. It was an extensive system of polar opposites (duality) that are united under higher principals (unity) (Applegate 1979). Male-Female dualism found in the creation myth is also present in the origin myth (Applegate 1979). Chinigchinich cult ceremonies included boys' puberty ceremonies using *toloache,* a drug made from Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*). During the vision quest, a personal protector or totemic animal was acquired. Such totems could be bear, coyote, crow, or rattlesnake. Other ceremonies were to obtain vengeance on enemies; to express thanks for victory; and to commemorate the dead. The focus of the ceremonies was a circular sacred enclosure (*Wankesh*) found in each village. The emphasis on male rites of passage and war may be a response to the increasing population and resultant competition for territory and access to resources. Or it may be a response to the arrival of the Spanish since the Chinigchinich religion seems to be of later (not prehistoric) origin.

Both inhumation (burial in a grave) and cremation were practiced by the Gabrieleno. During cremations, the goods and hut of the deceased were often buried with him. Annual mourning ceremonies were held in the late summer for all who had died during the previous year. Clothes of the deceased and an image of the deceased were often burned at this time. Eagles were sacrificed for recently deceased chiefs (Applegate 1979).

LUISEÑO

The Luiseño are Takic speakers and are descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Shipek 1978, Shipley 1978). The Luiseño name for Lake Elsinore is Paiakhche, (Kroeber 1907:144, 147). The village of Paiahche is ethnographically documented immediately north of the lake by Kroeber (1925), however consultation with the Pechanga Tribe shows that the village was located northwest of the Lake and that the correct spelling is Páayaxchi. This name also refers to the Lake itself.

The Luiseño share many similar cultural traits to many other Southern California groups. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods included sea mammals, fish and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and gravers, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain ingenious rocks such as basalt

rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quarts and quartzite. Utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones, skins, and/or woven from flora materials depending on need (Lovin 1963). Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns encompassed as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). Acorns provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiseños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

Villages were organized around an inherited chief who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The chief at times would consult with a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions effecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

For the Luiseño Lake Elsinore is an important cosmological center (DuBois 1908). After becoming sick, Wuyóot was taken to the hot springs of Lake Elsinore for their healing qualities. The Luiseño consider Wuyóot a deity in their creations story as he was the first human and a prophet to the Káamalam, the First People (DuBois 1908). The Luiseño also believe that Wuyóot died at the hot springs of Lake Elsinore. Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Property to the Luiseño.

3.2.2 History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The Spanish Period is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. The Old Spanish Trail, used by explorers, missionaries, and traders extended through the area.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure.

CITY OF NORCO

This history is adapted from the City of Norco's website (Norco n.d.).

Norco was developer Rex Clark's vision of a utopian settlement of independent farmers on small farms and ranches. Clark saw Norco as a refuge for city dwellers. However, Norco did not start with Rex Clark. At the turn of the twentieth century the area that would become Norco consisted of the open range of Rancho La Sierra (Sepulveda). Unlike other rancho properties in Southern California, this one remained undivided well

past the boom years of the late nineteenth century. Its owner, the Stearns Rancho Company, held onto the land in hopes of selling it whole to a potential developer.

In 1908 as Willits J. Hole and George Pillsbury paid $500,000 to buy the land. Hole retained the portion of the rancho east of the Norco Hills and subdivided it into farm and town lot parcels, but also farmed a large portion of these lands for nearly 30 years. In the Norco Hills of Riverside, he built a beautiful stone mansion where he lived until his death in 1936.

Hole and Pillsbury sold most of the land west of the Norco Hills to what became the Citrus Belt Land Company. Citrus Belt platted Orchard Heights, a subdivision of farm lots consuming most of the land south of today's Fifth Street. This tract became an area of successful farms yielding peaches, pears, apricots, alfalfa, peanuts, sweet potatoes, lettuce, and other vegetables. By 1922, with most of the lots sold, Citrus Belt Land Company sold its unsold lots and several thousand acres of un-subdivided land north of these tracts to Rex Clark. He promoted his development to the "average Joe" looking for a chance to make a living from the sweat of his brow. Clark named his new town "Norco" a contraction of the first two parts of his company's name, the North Corona Land Company.

The town consisted of five Norco Farms subdivisions surrounding a village center containing a general store, gasoline station and the Norco Garage. North of the Norco Store, Clark created a manufacturing district with a warehouse, plumbing shop, pipe-making facility, concrete block-manufacturing operation, machine shop, lumber yard, and construction department. There, a Norco resident could arrange to have a home built, buy a prefabricated chicken coop, purchase irrigation pipes, buy a tractor or have one serviced. The Norco Store offered groceries, clothing, hardware, dry goods, auto parts, and other essentials. Early Norconians dined at the Norco Grill, gathered at a meeting hall and checked out books at a library staffed by volunteers from the Women's Progressive Club.

Upham's Drug Store was built next door to the offices of North Corona Land Company and the Orange Heights Water Company later in the 1920s, and is now occupied by the Friends of the Library and the Norco Historical Society. The Land Company building was given a new façade shortly after the City incorporated in 1964 and now is the main part of the Norco Branch Library. To the south of these buildings, Clark built a pavilion where town-folk and farmers could meet, dance, pray, and exchange ideas. The American Legion now sits on that site and to its west, Clark built the Norco School. Serving Norco's children from 1924 to 1947, that school survives as the Norco Community Center.

Clark sought to draw attention to his remote community. Atop a hill near the town center, he built a 38-foot-tall lighthouse with a powerful revolving light that pulsated like the North Star in the night and became the symbol of Norco. Today, the foundation of the lighthouse remains intact, and the Historical Society displays the revolving light in its museum.

Norco's grand opening took place on Sunday, May 13, 1923. The Los Angeles Times reported that "Despite threatening weather approximately 5,000 visitors motored to this district….and enjoyed a program which included band concerts, contests of various kinds, speeches and fireworks."

Many people bought into Clark's vision, building modest homes, planting gardens, and raising chickens or rabbits. Clark provided markets for their farm products, helping them distribute to area communities. To help neophyte farmers polish their skills, he established demonstration farms where people were taught about raising chickens, growing foodstuffs, and bringing their products to market. Property owners held shares in the Orange Heights Water Company and helped set its rates. Not surprisingly, horses were a significant part of early Norco's everyday life, used for transportation, recreation and farming. Many streets were lined with trees, creating picturesque de facto equestrian trails—a precursor to the 140 miles of horse trails enjoyed today.

In 1924, while drilling for water, Clark discovered a hot mineral spring. He saw this as an opportunity to develop a resort. When completed, his Norconian Resort was over 700 acres in size and included a 250,000-square foot hotel, 60-acre lake, two Olympic-sized swimming pools, pavilion, tea house, chauffer's quarters, massive auto garage, 18-hole golf course, and many other amenities. Unfortunately, the resort was completed just months before "Black Tuesday," an event that marked the beginning of the Great Depression. As a result, it never had a chance and lost money heavily. In 1941, the U.S. Navy bought the hotel and expanded it into a premier World War II-era hospital. Today, its grounds are divided between a weapons research facility and a state prison. Most of the resort remains intact, though, and its history and architecture have earned it a listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, local leaders and organizations like the Lake Norconian Club Foundation work to ensure its recognition and preservation.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside was completed by EIC staff on September 2, 2021 (Attachment A).

The EIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one-half mile of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) *Corona North, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangles to evaluate the Project area for any cultural resources sites recorded, or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-half mile radius.

4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological records search was received from the Western Science Center (WSC) on June 16, 2021. (Attachment B).

4.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on February 10, 2022.

4.4 Sacred Lands File Search

An NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was requested via email on July 7, 2021.

4.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project site was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on September 28, 2021. The Project site was inspected visually via pedestrian survey as well as a vehicular survey through portions of the old dairy property and along Bluff Road with the property owner, Don Dallape, who requested to accompany the author.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1 Studies

The EIC lists fifteen cultural resources studies conducted within a one-half mile radius of the Project site. Five include a part of the Project site (Table 1).

Table 1
Cultural Resources Studies Within the Project Site

Report Number	Author(s) (Year)	Type/Size/Resources
RI-03629	Seymour & Doak (1992)	Survey; 368 acres; 1 resource
RI-04331	Lerch (1999)	Survey; 5 acres; 0 resources
RI-08763	Hoffman et a. (2012)	Survey; 582 acres; 0 resources
RI-10309	Brunzell (2017)	Survey; 11,000 square feet; 0 resources
RI-10481	Brunzell & Orozco (2018)	Survey/Evaluation; 1 resource (P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436)

RI-03629: This survey, completed in 1992 by Greg Seymour and David Doak of SWCA for the Western Riverside Regional Wastewater Treatment System in Corona and Norco was 368 acres in size and included one resource: P-33-000652. The linear survey followed the east and south streets that define the current Project site.

RI-04331: This Historic Property Survey report (1999), prepared by Mike Lerch & Associates for the Corydon Avenue Equestrian Staging Area, included 5 acres of survey. One section included the corner of Archibald Road and Bluff Road at the southwest corner of the Project site. No resources were noted.

RI-08763: This 582-acre survey, for the Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project, was completed by Robin Hoffman, Tim Yates, and Karen Crawford in 2012. No resources were noted. A linear portion of the survey extended along the northeast boundary of the Project site.

RI-10309: This survey of 11,000 square feet for the WMWD Ground Water Monitoring Wells project by BCR Consulting included locations in the Santa Ana River floodplain northwest of the Project site. No resources were noted.

RI-10481: This study by BCR Consulting evaluated the significance of P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436 and included the excavation of two trenches. No surface artifacts were recovered as a result of the study. Only a mano fragment was collected from the surface.

5.1.2 Resources

The EIC lists just one cultural resource within a half-mile of the Project site. The resource is also on the Project site (Table 2).

Table 2
Cultural Resources Sites Within the Project Site

Resource Number (P-33-)	Recorder(s) (most recent) (Year)	Type
001436/CA-RIV-1436*	Orozco (2018)	Lithic scatter
*On Project Site		

P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436: This site was originally recorded in 1977 as a sparse lithic scatter of groundstone tools and flakes. It included one bifacial metate fragment, one bifacial mano fragment, one complete unifacial mano, and one basalt flake. The site was revisited and rerecorded on February 1, 2018. Only the mano fragment was found during the 2018 survey and rerecording. Because of an accumulation of sediment that may have buried artifacts at the site, two backhoe trenches were excavated at the site to search for additional resources (Orozco 2018). No artifacts were recovered from the trenches. Based on this work, it appears that this represents a sparse lithic scatter that is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the NRHP and therefore is not a historical resource or historic property. The presence of additional buried archaeological material, however, cannot be ruled out.

5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

The results from the WSC, received on June 16, 2021, described the geology of the site as very old alluvial channel deposits dating to the early Pleistocene Epoch. These units are considered to have high paleontological sensitivity. The WSC does not have recorded fossil localities within the Project site, but it does have numerous Pleistocene Epoch fossil localities throughout the region including mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), sabertooth cats (*Smilodon fatalis*), and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna.

The WSC reports that excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive early Pleistocene units and it is its recommendation that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the Project site (WSC 2021).

5.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) was completed on February 10, 2022. The examination revealed that in 1938, the first available photo, shows the Project site undeveloped. Bluff Road, however, already exists extending along the Project site's northwest side. By 1948 it appears that the entire Project site, except for the northwest corner, has been plowed for agriculture. By 1966, the site has again been cleared, and in 1980, the dairy farm has been constructed. The site appears to have changed little if any since then to the present day.

5.4 Sacred Lands File Search

A negative Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the NAHC on July 7, 2021.

The NAHC also provided a Tribal contacts list of local tribes that may wish to consult on the Project. They include the following (refer to Attachment C):

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
- Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Ralph Goff, Chairperson
- Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
- Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Robert Pinto, Chairperson
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Andrew Salas, Chairperson
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Anthony Morales, Chairperson
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Robert Dorame, Chairperson, and Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Charles Alvarez and Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairpersons
- Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes, Matias Belardes, Chairperson
- La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
- La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
- Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
- Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, Michael Linton, Chairperson
- Pala Band of Mission Indians, Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Pechanga and of Luiseno Indians; Mark Macarro, Chairperson
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation; Jill McCormick, THPO
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians; Cheryl Madrigal, THPO
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians; Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians; Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson

The City of Norco will use its AB 52 contact list and the SB 18 list provided by the NAHC to conduct its consultation with interested tribes independently of this study.

5.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project site was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on September 28, 2021. The Project site was inspected visually by walking and driving through the old dairy property with the property owner, Don Dallape, who requested to accompany the author. Transects were not walked across some of the Project site, owing to the completely developed nature of the former dairy. Closer examinations of the surface and 5 meter wide transects were made along the Bluff Street portion of the Project site and in the northern Project site area where P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436 is recorded. Each area of the Project site was visited by car and then examined closely by walking the area in 10-15 meter wide transects, ensuring adequate pedestrian survey coverage of the developed site.

Site P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436 was visited and closely examined, but no surface artifacts were present. The locations of the trenches excavated in 2018 could not be determined. Additional excavation does not appear to be warranted. An updated site record (Continuation Form) was prepared and can be found in Attachment D.

Dairy entrance SW Site; View to NE

Approximate location of CA-RIV-1436; View to SW

NE side of site; View to SW

Project Entrance of River Road; View to SE

6.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. The site area, however, is known to contain historical resources. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- Five cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include the Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative.
- The field survey was negative.
- The WSC records search identified the geologic unit as very old (early Pleistocene) alluvial channel deposits and recommends the development of a mitigation plan and monitoring of project ground disturbing activities.

The EIC records search identified one cultural resource (P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436) recorded in the northeast portion of the Project site, adjacent Bluff Street. Orozco (2018) rerecorded the site, described as a "sparse scatter of groundstone tools & flakes", including one bifacial metate fragment, one bifacial mano fragment, one complete unifacial mano, and one basalt flake. On December 17, 2017, and February 1, 2018, BCR Consulting revisited the site but were only able to locate the mano fragment. They conducted testing through mechanical trenching within the site area to search for a buried deposit. Two trenches were excavated that failed to produce any additional cultural resources. No artifacts were present during the current survey of the site.

It appears, based on the testing completed in 2018, that the site does not represent a significant resource under any of the four criteria considerations. It is not associated with significant events (Criterion A/1) nor important persons (Criterion B/2); it does not embody distinctive characteristics or the work of an important individual (Criterion C/3); and it is unlikely to yield important information (Criterion D/4). The resource has lost its integrity and thus any ability to convey significance. Site P-33-001436/CA-RIV-1436 is therefore not a historical resource or historic property and is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

The site record for the resource was updated (Continuation Form) to reflect the current site conditions (Attachment D).

6.1 Archaeological Resources

CUL-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist and Native American Tribal representative(s) to monitor grading and other ground disturbances related to site development. The Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribe(s) and City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and protocols of all cultural resources activities that occur on the Project site. At the project pre-grading meeting, the Archaeologist, the Tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas on the Project site pursuant to the CRMP. Should the Archaeologist, after consultation with the consulting Tribe(s), find the potential exists for impacts to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, the archaeologist and the Native American tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor Project-related grading and in the event that cultural resources are discovered, shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources. All

cultural material will be temporarily curated on the Project site until final disposition is determined. The Applicant shall relinquish ownership of all cultural material, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains discovered to the consulting Tribe(s) for final disposition. Leaving artifacts in place (in situ) or reburial of them on site are the preferred methods of mitigation. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation has been completed.

CUL-2: At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City documenting all monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist and Native Tribal Monitor(s). All reports produced will be submitted to the City of Norco, the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside, and the consulting Tribe(s).

6.2 Paleontological Resources

PALEO-1: Prior to the issuance of any grading permit, the project Applicant shall provide written evidence to the City of Norco, that the Applicant has retained a qualified paleontologist to observe grading activities and salvage and catalogue fossils, as necessary. The paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grade conference, shall establish procedures for paleontological resource surveillance, and shall establish, in cooperation with the Applicant and City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit sampling, identification, and evaluation of the fossils. If deemed necessary, the paleontologist shall collect sediment samples to recover any micro fossils that may be present. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant, the paleontologist shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with the Applicant, which ensure proper exploration and/or salvage.

PALEO-2: If paleontological resources are uncovered and after completion of the project, the Applicant shall submit the paleontologist's follow-up report for approval by the City of Norco. The report shall include the period of inspection, a catalogue and analysis of the fossils found, and the present repository of the fossils. The Applicant shall prepare excavated material to the point of identification. The Applicant shall offer excavated finds for curatorial purposes to the City of Norco or its designee, on a first refusal basis. These actions, as well as final mitigation and disposition of the resources, shall be subject to approval by the City of Norco. Applicant shall pay curatorial fees for the storage of these resources in perpetuity.

6.3 Human Remains

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code,* §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code.* The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed, if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American

burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached figures 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: March 2024

SIGNED:

Patrick Maxon., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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ATTACHMENT A

CONFIDENTIAL
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (EIC)

NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SBCM)

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

VCS Environmental
Pat Maxon
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

June 16, 2021

Dear Mr. Maxon,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Norco Residential Project in the city of Norco, Riverside County, California. The project site is located north of Sundance Lane and east of River Road in and non-sectioned portion of Township 3 South and Range 7 West on the *Corona North, CA* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles.

The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as very old alluvial channel deposits dating to the early Pleistocene epoch (Morton et al., 2002). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one mile radius, but does have numerous localities throughout the region in similarly mapped sediments as well as Pleistocene localities within three miles associated with the SR-91 Corridor Improvement Project in Corona. Southern California Pleistocene units are well known to produce fossil localities and specimen including those associated with mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*) sabertooth cats (*Smilodon fatalis*) and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna, and the SR-91 Corridor Improvement Project produced specimens associated with ancient bison (*Bison sp*.) and ancient horse (*Equus sp.)* locally.

Any fossils recovered from the Norco Residential Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive early Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

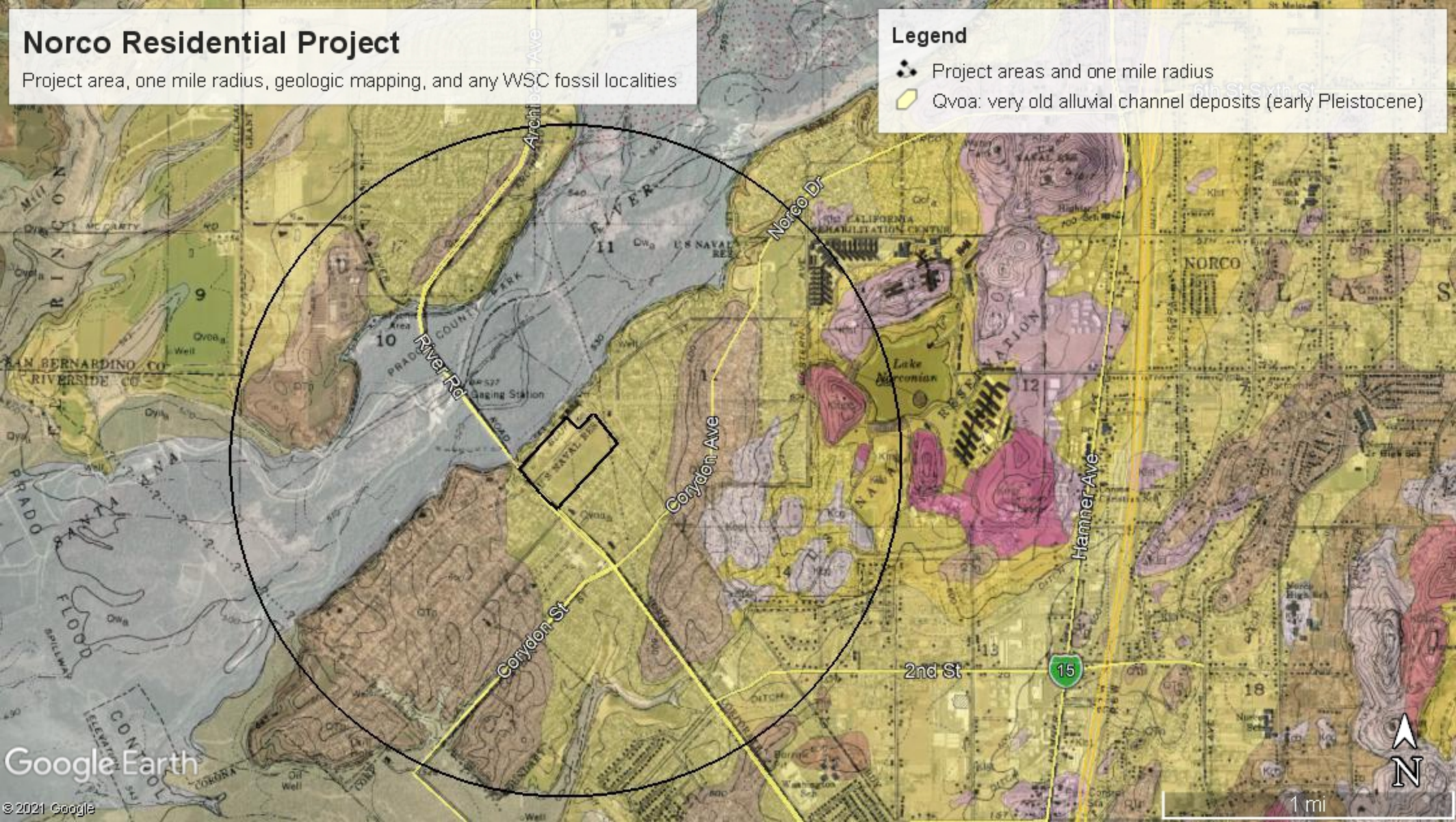
Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Norco Residential Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities

Legend

- Project areas and one mile radius
- Qvoa: very old alluvial channel deposits (early Pleistocene)



ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (NAHC)

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

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

Type of List Requested

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

Both

☒ **General Plan (SB 18)** - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

___ General Plan ___ General Plan Element ___ General Plan Amendment

___ Specific Plan ___ Specific Plan Amendment ___ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: Norco Residential Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Norco

Contact Person: Alma Robles, Interim Planning Director

* Please also send response to me.

Street Address: 2870 Clark Ave

City: Norco **Zip:** 92860

Phone: 951-270-5682 **Fax:**

Email: arobles@ci.norco.ca.us

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Riverside **City/Community:** Norco

Project Description:
Residential development in The City of Norco

Additional Request

☒ **Sacred Lands File Search** - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Corona North

Township: 3 South **Range:** 7 West **Section(s):** 10 & 11

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

July 7, 2021

Alma Robles
City of Norco

Via Email to: arobles@ci.norco.ca.us

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Norco Residential Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Robles:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

    - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
    - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
    - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
    - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
7/7/2021

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

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

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. 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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Norco Residential Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
7/7/2021

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos — Juaneno
San Juan Capisttrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. 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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Norco Residential Project, Riverside County.

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
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ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

AB 52, TRIBAL CONSULTATION LIST OF CONTACTS

Daniel Salgado, Chairman Cahuilla Band of Indians P.O. Box 391760 Anza, CA 92539 TribalCouncil@cahuilla-nsn.gov (951) 763-5549 Cahuilla	AB 52/SB 18 Tribal Chair Lovina Redner Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov (951) 659 – 2700 Cahuilla
AB 52/SB 18 Tribal Chairman, Mark Macarro Pechanga Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov (executive asst.) (951) 308-9295 (951)676-2768 Luiseno	Ann Brierty Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220 ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov (951) 663.2842 Cahuilla Serrano
Danae Hamilton Vega, Chairwoman Ramona Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA 92539 admin@ramonatribe.com (951) 763-4105 Cahuilla	Charles Martin, Tribal Chairman Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220 Charles_Martin@morongo.org (951) 849-4697 Cahuilla Serrano
AB 52/SB 18 Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov (951) 654-5544 Luiseno	AB 52/SB 18 Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians* P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org 1(844) 390-0787, (626) 521-5827 Kizh Nation
Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691	

ATTACHMENT D

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Services

VCS Environmental
EXPERTS IN STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/
California State University, Fullerton
1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology
Towson State University, Towson, MD

VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency Certified Archaeologist (No. 226)

California Energy Commission Cultural Resources Specialist (2001)

Registered Professional Archaeologist (National)/No. 11468/Register of Professional Archaeologists

Orange County Certified Archaeologist (1999)

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Advanced Certification, 2002

Principal Investigator, Southern California/Bureau of Land Management

ABOUT

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 30 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and is a Certified Archaeologist in Orange County and for the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

Diamond Sports Complex, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS is undertaking a cultural resources investigation that was initiated by developing a cultural resources monitoring plan with the Pechanga and Soboba Tribes. We subsequently commenced the controlled grading of site CA-RIV-4042 as required in the project mitigation measures. The project was suspended after the discovery of human remains. The City and tribes are consulting on the disposition of the burial.

Mission Trail Development, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS completed cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, guided by a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan that we developed, of grading for a housing development. Cultural resources recovered from the site were subsequently reburied on site by the Tribal monitors from the Pechanga and Soboba tribes. Two paleontological specimens: a pair of Mammoth ribs and a horse vertebra, were recovered and analyzed. As they were not museum quality specimens, they were made into a display by the project Applicant.

Home Sweet Home Development, Lakeland Village, CA: Project Manager for a Phase I cultural resources survey. The study consisted of (1) archaeological and paleontological records searches, (2) Native American consultation with the NAHC and subsequent communication with several tribes that wished to consult; (3) pedestrian survey of the project site; and (4) a technical report describing the results of the study and recommended mitigation measure for any potential impacts to resources. No resources were discovered.

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Qualified Archaeologist- Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61/

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals (OCAEP Board member since 2005)

Summerly Development Project Cultural Resources Monitoring, Lake Elsinore, CA: Project Manager for this project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, the subsequent residential development, and a 71-1cre detention basin. Patrick managed the placement and work of VCS monitors on the project and ensured that any discovery of cultural or paleontological resources was handled appropriately. Daily field notes describing the activities performed each day were maintained by monitors and were included in the final report. No cultural resources were observed or collected during monitoring activities; however, a large, important assemblage of Pleistocene fossils (bison, camel, mammoth, et al.) was recovered from the lake sediments and recently curated at the We4stern Science Center in Hemet

Godinho Dairy Project Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eastvale, California. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Godhino Dairy Project located in the City of Eastvale. He conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the project, which included cultural and paleontological resources literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the project site. The site contains the extant remains of the Godinho Dairy which dates to at least the early 1960s. Three prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project site; one (CA-RIV-2801) was recorded just a few hundred feet to the southeast. The Santa Ana River was used extensively by prehistoric populations of the area. Paleontologically sensitive Older Quaternary Alluvium likely lies at depth on the project site. No significant archeological resources were discovered on the project site during the survey. The extant Godinho Dairy complex appears to exceed 50 years of age and its recordation and evaluation as a historic resource was recommended. The proposed project would allow for development of the dairy property into a residential neighborhood.

La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, California. Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the La Rivera Drainage Project located in the City of Riverside. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated. The project proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development and BonTerra Consulting prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for its implementation.

Riverside Energy Resource Center Archaeological and Paleontological, and Biological Services, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Program Director for the archaeological, paleontological, and biological services at the Riverside Energy Resource Center in Riverside County. He managed all aspects of the archaeological, paleontological, historic, and biological surveys of the power plant site and its associated transmission lines and pipelines; he also coordinated monitoring the power plant site and its associated facilities. Mr. Maxon maintained client contacts, coordinated with the California Energy Commission, and communicated with the Riverside public utilities. In addition, he conducted cultural resources surveys and monitoring, completed the cultural resources survey report, and wrote monthly cultural resources monitoring reports and a final project report.

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Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, and Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. The project began by consulting and coordinating with local, State, and/or federal agencies (as appropriate); the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); and other relevant agencies to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to consider the cultural resources associated with the project. Mr. Maxon and his crew conducted an intensive 100 percent pedestrian cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) in transects. Initial Native American consultation and bridge and culvert recordation were provided. There are approximately 609 structures (bridges and culverts) in the project area, of which 512 were built between 1903 and 1960 and are considered historic. An Architectural Historian visited each structure and produced a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (DPR523J).

Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consists of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area Cultural Resources Services, City of Lake Elsinore. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area. He was responsible for the assessment of known cultural resources and preparation of final report.

Encino Water Quality Improvement Program Archaeological Monitoring, Encino. As the Project Manager for the Encino Water Quality Improvement Program, Mr. Maxon monitored excavations for pipelines.

Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project Prehistoric Cultural and Biological Resources Investigation and Monitoring, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager for the Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project in Los Angeles County and was responsible for reconnaissance and report preparation.

Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project Archaeological Survey, Imperial County. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project. He conducted a field reconnaissance and produced a final report.

East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all CEQA/NEPA environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric and paleontological archival research, field surveys, evaluation of resources, and report preparation 6th Street Viaduct Project, Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project's Area of Potential Effects (AEP) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the AEP. The plan entails

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surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

Saddleback Meadows Development Archaeological Test Excavations, Orange County. Mr. Maxon was the Program Director of archaeological test excavations for the Saddleback Meadows Development Project. He performed test excavations of ten prehistoric archaeological sites and developed a treatment plan and research design in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for two sites (CA-ORA-710 and CA-ORA-711). Mr. Maxon conducted test excavations on two additional sites (CA-ORA-1435H and CA-ORA-1437), a data recovery excavation (CA-ORA-711), and laboratory and report preparation. Additionally, he developed a testing plan to evaluate two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-713 and CA-ORA-715), managed the excavation of those sites, and maintained budgets and relations with the client (TPG Management) and the USACE.

Orange County Water District On-Call Environmental Analyses Services, Orange County, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for the On-Call Contract. Mr. Maxon has provided environmental analyses services on an as-needed basis as part of on-call contracts with the Orange County Water District since 2010. Representative cultural resources task orders completed as part of the on-call contracts, include the following:

- La Palma Recharge Basin, Anaheim, CA
- Prado Basin Mitigation Sites, Orange County, CA
- Fletcher Basin Improvement Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Plan, City of Orange, CA
- Centennial Park Injection Well Project, Santa Ana, CA
- EW-1 Groundwater Containment and Treatment Project, City of Fullerton, CA.
- Santiago Recharge Basin Project, Orange, CA

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